**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

**City, County:** Park City, Summit County, Utah

**Current Owner Name:** United Park City Mines

**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

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>☑ Landmark Site</td>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>Original Use: Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>☑ Significant Site</td>
<td>Permit #:</td>
<td>Current Use: None</td>
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### 3 DOCUMENTATION

**Photos: Dates**

- ☑ tax photo: 2009
- ☑ prints: 2009
- ☑ historic: 2009

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

- ☑ abstract of title
- ☑ tax card
- ☑ original building permit
- ☑ sewer permit
- ☑ city/county histories
- ☑ personal interviews
- ☑ Utah Hist. Research Center
- ☑ USHS Preservation Files

**Drawings and Plans**

- ☑ Sanborn Maps
- ☑ obituary index
- ☑ measured floor plans
- ☑ site sketch map
- ☑ city directories/gazetteers
- ☑ Historic American Bldg. Survey

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


**Researcher/Organization:** Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation

**Date:** February 2010
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 gallow 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
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.

**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

Address: UTM 0454380E 4497226N

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Current Owner Name: United Park City Mines

Current Owner Name: United Park City Mines

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

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

Tax Number: PCA-S-98-PCMR

Tax Number: PCA-S-98-PCMR

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

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**Photos: Dates**

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- ☑ historic: 2009

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- ☑ original building permit
- ☑ sewer permit
- ☑ Utah Hist. Research Center
- ☑ USHS Preservation Files

**Drawings and Plans**

- ☑ Sanborn Maps
- ☑ obituary index
- ☑ city directories/gazetteers
- ☑ census records
- ☑ Park City Hist. Soc/Museum
- ☑ LDS Family History Library
- ☑ USHS Architects File

**Historic American Bldg. Survey**

- ☑ biographical encyclopedias
- ☑ university library(ies): other:

**Original plans:**

- ☑ measured floor plans
- ☑ site sketch map

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


**Researcher/Organization:** Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation  
**Date:** February 2010
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.
The building is part of the Silver King Coalition Mine Company’s 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.

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| | ☑ Park City Hist. Soc/Museum |
| | | |
| | ☐ census records |
| | ☐ university library(ies): |
| | ☐ | |

Historic American Bldg. Survey
☐ original plans: | ☐ biographical encyclopedias |
| | ☐ newspapers |
| | | |

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

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: February 2010
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.): General deterioration, unsecured structure.
☑ 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’s Thaynes Shaft Surface Plant. It is associated with the decline of mining operations in Park City.

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Architect: ☑ Not Known ☐ Known: (source: ) Date of Construction: c. 1937

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   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.

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   Despite the discrepancy in dates between the two accounts, the site was constructed well after the mature mining era 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.

Thaynes Mine Site

Conveyor Gallery (northeast elevation), 2009

Conveyor Gallery detail (northwest elevation), 2009
Conveyor Gallery extension, 2009
Thaynes Mine Site

Fire Hydrant Shack (west oblique), 2009

Hoist House (east oblique), 2009
Thaynes Mine Site

Accessory Building 2, 2009

Pump House, 2009