Form No. 10-300 REV. (9/77)

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

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

	I NP		C. C. J		
a6 65 K a	282 61 8 44	60 H H H H H H		SI 245 DE	
	200.000 AB	~~~			5. S. C. S

RECEIVED JUN 6 1978

DATE ENTERED

DEC 8 1978

### SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

NAME				· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
HISTORIC	PARK CITY MINER'S HO	SPITAL		
AND/OR COMMON	······································			
LOCATION	N			
STREET & NUMBER	And the second s			
CITY, TOWN	Park City	VICINITY OF	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRI 01	СТ
STATE	Utah	CODE 049	COUNTY Summit	code 043
CLASSIFIC	CATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESE	NTUSE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC		AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
XBUILDING(S)	<u>X</u> private	UNOCCUPIED		PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDEN
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
			MILITARY	OTHER:
NAME	Bradley Hasper, Pers	onal Representative	e (Orris Est.)	
STREET & NUMBER	c/o Allen H. Tibbals	, Attorney, 220 So.	, 2nd E. Chancellor	Bldg. Suite
CITY, TOWN	Salt Lake City	VICINITY OF	state Utah	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
LOCATION	N OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS	ETC. Summit Coun	ty Courthouse		
STREET & NUMBER				- <u></u>
CITY, TOWN	Coalville		STATE Utah	
REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TĨŤLE				
	Utah State Historica	l Sites Survey		
DATE	1972	FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR				
SURVEY RECORDS				



C	CONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK C	NE
EXCELLENT -∑GOOD FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED	X_ORIGINAL MOVED	SITE DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

· / · · ·

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

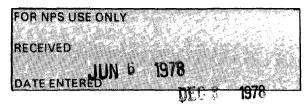
# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

10 GEOGRAPHICAL D ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPER	Less ulan one	acre		
QUADRANGLE NAME Park C	ity West, Utah	an a	QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000	
A 1, 2 4 5, 7 7, 8, 0 ZONE EASTING C 1	4, 5, 0, 0, 1, 8, 0 NORTHING	BLLL ZONE E DLLL	EASTING NORTHING	
ELI		FLLL		
		н		
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRI	PHON		and the second	
<sup>-</sup> •	С на		• •	
LIST ALL STATES AND (	COUNTIES FOR PROPERT	TIES OVERLAPPING	G STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES	
STATE	CODE:	COUNTY	CODE	
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
11 FORM PREPARED				
Philip F. Notarianni, organizătion	Historian	 	DATE	
Utah State Historical STREET & NUMBER	Society		February 1978 TELEPHONE	
603 East South Temple	lla - training and an and a second	e and a second and a second and a second a secon Second a second a secon	(801) 533-5755 STATE	
Salt Take City			Utah	
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION				
THE EVALU	ATED SIGNIFICANCE OF	THIS PROPERTY N	WITHIN THE STATE IS:	
NATIONAL X	STAT	TE		
_	inclusion in the National F the National Park Service.	Register and certify	eservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I that it has been evaluated according to the	
			DATE May 24, 1978	
TITLE			DATE May 24, 1978	
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS I	PROPERTY IS INCLUDED	IN THE NATIONAL	I REGISTER	
1 Charles O	Shing		DATE 12 POP	
ATTEST:	REGISTER		DATE	
William H. Brava	am 12.8.28			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



**CONTINUATION SHEET** 

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

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

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

