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# WELCOME!

The Museum Staff, the Director and the Board of Trustees of the Park City Museum would like to welcome you to the Museum! We would also like to express our appreciation in advance for your contribution to our wonderful organization. We value your dedication to help us fulfill our mission to PRESERVE, PROMOTE and PROTECT Park City's history and heritage.

With only a small staff, the Park City Museum relies extensively on the help and support of volunteers like you who have become an invaluable asset to our organization. Without your help, we couldn't do nearly as much! We are proud of your efforts and hope that you recognize how valuable you truly are. Your time, effort and enthusiasm make our programs, events, and projects better, and we are deeply touched by your spirit of community and involvement.

Thank you!

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sandra Morrison".

Sandra Morrison  
Executive Director, Park City Museum

# THE PARK CITY MUSEUM

The Park City Museum is an important part of Park City and the historic landscape of Main Street. The Historical Society was incorporated in 1981 and began with a membership of 15 people. The story of the Museum began with two women: Tina Lewis and Patricia Smith. Tina, a City Council member, persuaded the city to fund a Centennial Exhibit (Park City was incorporated in 1884). Patricia, a local artist, was hired by the city to design and create the exhibit. Many people saw the Centennial Exhibit, which turned out to be a great success.

In 1984, the Historical Society and Museum boards merged to make the Park City Museum a permanent facility on Main Street. In 1988, the Museum offices moved from the gym of the Marsac Building into the upstairs of the historic City Hall building. The 2002 Winter Olympics proved the popularity of heritage tourism and historic destinations, as 25,000 tourists visited the Park City Museum during those 10 days. During strategic planning meetings for the Park City Museum after the Olympics, plans were made for major Museum renovations. A successful fundraising effort raised \$8.95 million which led to a two year renovation and expansion.

In October 2009, the Park City Museum opened its doors once again and the Museum continues to receive rave reviews about its first class exhibitions. From its beginnings in 1984 until today, 1.6 million people have visited the Museum. Membership has grown from the original 15 to over 500 active members today. But the work isn't done at the Park City Museum! We are continually working to create first class exhibitions, deliver engaging educational programming for diverse audiences, and provide a place the community can call its own.

**Architect:** Mark Cavagnero Associates (San Francisco)

**Exhibit Designers:** West Office Exhibition Design (Oakland)

**Exhibit Fabricators:** Pacific Studio (Seattle)

**Square Footage:** 6,500 square feet of exhibit space (approx. 12,000 total square feet)

## History of the Building(s)

The Museum is housed, in part, inside the historic City Hall which was built in 1885, one year after Park City was incorporated as a city, at a cost of \$6,400. Main Street was flourishing in the late 1880s and many buildings were being built around that time. The City Hall also housed the police and fire departments and the Territorial Jail. The Great Fire of 1898 destroyed much of the building, except for the façade, some walls, and the Territorial Jail. The town rebuilt after the Great Fire at a cost of \$1,600. The Whistle Tower was built in 1901 to warn the residents and the volunteer firemen of fire in the area.

Uphill from the historic City Hall, John Diem operated a saddle and harness business. He rebuilt after the Great Fire of 1898, but eventually went out of business in 1909 because of the automobile. Frank Andrew Furniture occupied this building for a brief time. The Horseshoe Bar opened in the building in 1914, but only lasted until 1919 when Prohibition put an end to their business. That same year, the Park City Library moved into the building and stayed until 1982. Today, this building is the entrance to the Museum and Museum Store.

## PARK CITY MUSEUM: MISSION AND PURPOSE

The **mission** of the Park City Museum is to PRESERVE, PROTECT and PROMOTE Park City's history and heritage.

The **purpose** of the Park City Museum (PCM) is to:

- Professionally interpret Park City and regional western history through engaging exhibitions and lively educational events;
- Actively research and record the history of Park City and its environs; and
- Promote and advocate the preservation of Park City's important history and historic sites.

Park City Museum is a non-profit 501 c (3) organization.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST IN CONTINUING THE GREAT TRADITION  
OF PRESERVING, PROTECTING, AND PROMOTING PARK CITY'S HISTORY  
AND HERITAGE!**

# THE MUSEUM ORGANIZATION

## Museum Staff Members

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## Museum Board of Directors

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Gil Williams, *Treasurer*

Susan Hodgson, *Secretary*

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435-649-7384 (fax)

[www.parkcityhistory.org](http://www.parkcityhistory.org)



## WHAT DO WE DO AT THE MUSEUM?

- Interactive Exhibits (Permanent and in the Tozer Gallery)
- Assist researchers in the Hal Compton Research Library
- Preserve Park City History Collections
- Catalog, organize, and digitize paper, photograph and object collections
- School Programs
- Scout & Youth Activities
- Traveling Trunks
- Latino Outreach
- Teacher Resource Information
- Lectures/Presentations
- Historic Main Street Walking Tour
- Museum Group Tours
- Volunteer Program
- Hikes Through History with Hal
- Historic Ski Tours
- *Park Record* "Way We Were" articles
- Oral History Events
- Special Events
- Halloween at the Glenwood
- Exhibit Openings
- Family Activities
- Membership Program
- Dungeon Party
- Museum Store
- Website and Facebook

The Museum is committed to continually developing and providing a wide range of programs, exhibits, and special events for our diverse audiences.

## MUSEUM POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

If you are working in the public areas of the Museum, please keep the following rules in mind:

- No food or drink are allowed in the gallery space;
- No running or yelling in the galleries (be mindful of other patrons);
- Although there are many great interactive, hands on features in the galleries, observe signage informing visitors of the level of interaction.

As a Museum Volunteer, please ask visitors to leave food and drink at the front desk. If visitors are sitting on/tugging/pulling/pushing exhibit cases or exhibit elements please ask them to stop. The short alarms that sound are there for a reason—to keep our artifacts in good condition for years to come. Keep in mind that we do not have security staff and the staff and volunteers are our first line of defense.

## WORKING WITH OTHERS

At all times our staff members, volunteers, and the public should be treated with respect and appreciation for their involvement and interest in our organization. If you ever have any questions, concerns, suggestions or complaints, please share them with a staff member right away to ensure proper handling of the issue.

## CUSTOMER SERVICE

It is our goal to provide the highest level of customer service to our community and visitors, while maintaining professional museum standards. It is the responsibility of all staff and volunteers to answer visitors' questions and ensure that the public's experience is positive while protecting the integrity of our mission.

## WHO TAKES COMPLAINTS?

If you're in a public setting, you may be the first person to hear a complaint. Please be calm and concerned; listen and assess the situation. If possible, attempt to accommodate the complaint with a solution, or confer with a supervising staff member for an appropriate way to handle the complaint.



## IN AN EMERGENCY

With the number of visitors coming through the Museum and joining us for outside walking, hiking, and ski tours, we may experience minor first aid problems like cuts, sprains, heat exhaustion, altitude sickness and dehydration. The first aid kit is located on top of the refrigerator in the kitchen.

It is also possible we may encounter more serious medical problems such as heart attacks or broken bones. To effectively manage such an emergency situation, keep the following points in mind:

- The injured person is your number one priority.
- Remain calm, helpful, and neutral.
- Do not speculate on any cause or fault in an accident situation.
- At the first available moment, request help from the appropriate entity. This may be 911. Ask any other people in the injured person's party what course of action they would like you to take, if any.
- Stay with the injured person until staff or emergency personnel release you. Your familiar face will be comforting once help begins to arrive.

## YOUR VOLUNTEER SHIFT

**Parking:** The Museum does not have designated parking. Parking on Main Street is expensive and very limited in duration, so the best option is to park behind the Museum on Swede Alley or in the China Bridge parking garage. Most of these spaces are 4 hours duration. If you will be here longer than that, don't forget to move your car! The Transit Center is also conveniently located directly behind the Museum.

**Please fill out a time sheet** with the date and number of hours worked that day. Depending on your task, binders for the time sheets are located in the History Library and in the Volunteer Drawer at the front desk.

**Restrooms:** The public restroom is located outside the Museum front doors and directly left down the stairs. For staff and volunteers, the restroom is located in the upstairs office area.

**Personal belongings** may be stored in the Education Office or History Library.

**Kitchen:** There is a fridge and microwave in the kitchen in the upstairs offices that you may use.

If you are giving a tour or are helping out with a special event, **please arrive 15 minutes prior to your shift starting time.** This will allow you to get set up and situated before your group arrives.

Please **keep track of the number of people on each tour** you give. Please report these numbers to the Curator of Education.

If you are unable to fulfill a scheduled tour assignment, please call the Museum with as much advance notice as possible in order for Curator of Education to make other arrangements. If you are running late, please call the Curator of Education as soon as possible.

## WHAT IS A DOCENT?

For our volunteers who spend the majority of their time in the exhibit galleries, assisting at the front desk, and giving tours, we use the term docent.

The word docent comes from the Latin word, *docere*, which means *to teach*. You may never have thought of yourself as a teacher before, but as you work with visitors in the Museum, you will have the opportunity to facilitate discussions and learning opportunities. Teaching and education are a vital part of The Park City Museum's mission.

Thank you for helping us achieve our mission!



## My Notes

# PURPOSE OF THIS MANUAL

One important step in sharing our local history is to know our local history! This manual provides background information on Park City's history. It provides information to build a solid foundation of knowledge, but it doesn't have everything. As you talk to more and more people about Park City's history in the Museum, you may find you want more information. At the end of the manual, you will find a list of additional resources. You may research a topic in the Hal Compton Research Library and you may find additional readings in the Education Office.

## Organization of the Manual

This manual covers the themes and topics presented in our exhibits. For each topic, you will find the following:

- **Exhibit text:** This is the text taken from the exhibits, *verbatim*. While it is crucial to explore the exhibits on your own to discover our history with the words and the objects, this will serve as a handy reference.
- **Frequently asked questions:** These are examples of questions visitors have asked, and the answers.
- **Additional information:** These are other facts not necessarily mentioned in the exhibit text, but add to the story of Park City.
- **Object lists [found in the Appendix B]:** The object lists have a photo and a description of the objects or photos in each exhibit. These lists are taken directly from our collections database. As such, not all information may be applicable to share with guests, but will help give you an idea of what some of the objects are and help you answer questions.

The manual also provides the following sections as resources in helping you as you give tours and talk with guests in the galleries:

- **The Visitor Experience in the Museum:** This section explores how visitors learn and how their experience in the Museum is unique and important.
- **Inquiry Based Teaching:** This section covers how to use questions as an effective teaching and engagement tool.
- **Tour Guides:** This section discusses tour development and how to give effective tours. A sample tour may be found in **Appendix A**.
- **Gallery Guides:** This section discusses what gallery guides do and give examples of how to interact with visitors in the galleries.



## My Notes

# STAGECOACH

## Exhibit Text

### Moving Mail, Expanding America

Before railroads reached the West, stagecoaches were the most popular way to carry passengers and mail. Judging from its clean lines and shiny panes, you might assume this was the limousine of 19<sup>th</sup> century stagecoaches. Not so. This was more like a pickup truck. Called a mud wagon, it was designed to take a pounding on rough roads.

This is the only remaining Kimball Stage. Mormon pioneer William Kimball started a stage company in 1854. Twenty years later Kimball opened his Salt Lake City-Park City stage route. The stage ran until 1890 when the railroad put it out of business.

### Kimball Bros. Mailbag

Mail delivery was the priority but when there wasn't too much people could ride in the coach. Mail was strapped to the top and sides of the stage, and often piled inside with passengers. It is believed that this small bag carried registered mail.

The sign showed the cost to house and feed horses at the Kimball Brothers' Dexter Stables.

The desk bell, padlock, desk stamp, and bill-holder were used at the front desk of the Kimball Hotel.

### Setting the Stage for Park City: A Path to the Mines

Park City needed better roads before stagecoaches could reach it. An 1872 arrival remembered teamsters were "obliged to stop many times to chop down the trees to let us pass." Heavy wagons often sank hub-deep in muddy roads coming down from the mines. At the base of Ontario, Empire, and Woodside Canyons, an eight-horse team dragged a stone-filled sled to clear space for Main Street. The new street still had its share of mud but provided a useful route for ore wagons coming from the mines.

### Traveling in Stages

The "stage" refers to the horses rather than the coach. Like the Pony Express, the stagecoaches required horses to be changed frequently. Traveling from Park City to Salt Lake took four "stages." After each one, the driver would change teams.

### Horse Feed

Stables were the valet parking garages (and rental car companies) of the nineteenth century. People arriving by train and doing business in town could hire a horse or wagon.

After the stage service ended in 1890, the Kimballs did a brisk business teaming freight and ore. In the summer they rented saddle horses and surreys (small horse-drawn carriages) and in the winter they rented sleds and one-horse sleighs called cutters. Year round they operated an ambulance and hearse service.

### **Dashing Through the Snow**

Margaret Mason Whitney Quote (1913): "I well remember taking the stage on winter mornings at 4 o'clock. The driver—one of the Kimball boys—would drive up in a low sleigh... Wrapped in fur coats, we'd go out in the crisp cold of early dawn and tuck our bags and ourselves into the sleigh. Sometimes the roads were so bad that men had to get out and shovel in front of the horses for 8 or 10 miles in the canyon."

### **"Roughing it" at the Kimball Hotel**

Writer Samuel Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, stopped at the Kimball Hotel for supper in the early 1860s. He described the scene in his book *Roughing It*: "And there was one person that looked like a gentleman—Heber C. Kimball's son, tall and well made, and thirty years old, perhaps. A lot of slatternly women flitted hither and thither in a hurry, with coffee-pots, plates of bread, and other appurtenances to supper..."

### **Mormon Involvement in Park City**

Brigham Young discouraged mining among Mormons. Early Mormon settlement focused on agriculture. Though most Mormons shied away from working in mines, they opened stores in Park City that supplied food and merchandise to the growing mining camp.

Mormon settler George Snyder and his fifth wife Rhoda homesteaded 160 acres of land from what is now Heber Avenue to City Cemetery. They built a two-room home and Rhoda's pies became miners' favorites. George and Rhoda's daughter, Lillie Snyder Evans remembered her father celebrating the Fourth of July in 1872, by naming this area "Park City." The encampment had previously been known as Upper Kimball's or Upper Parley's, after Parley Pratt the early Mormon scout who explored the area in 1848. Soon Parley's name was dropped.

### **Our Stagecoach Then and Now**

This stagecoach is called a mud wagon or overland mail wagon. The large wheels made it possible to travel through sloppy mud and difficult conditions.

The Kimball family gave the stagecoach to the museum in 1989. Since it had been stored in a garage since 1935, the stagecoach needed a lot of attention to preserve it and make it safe to display. It took two years and more than \$18,000 to clean, repair, and restore the stagecoach.



## Return to Glory

Restoring the coach to its original condition required a lot of work and research. Craftsman Larry Crouch directed the project and did most of the work. He studied the stagecoach looking for clues about how, where and when it was built.

Research found that the Abbot-Downing Company of Concord, Massachusetts built the coach in the late 1800s.

## What Couldn't be Fixed was Reproduced

Time and rough roads had taken their toll on the coach. Dry rot and worms weakened most of the wood and so it was replaced. The wheels were no longer strong enough to hold up the stagecoach, so the museum sent workers to school to learn how to make replicas of the originals. The paint was worn and peeling. It was repainted the same bright 1870s colors.

## Frequently Asked Questions

What was transported on the stagecoach?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mail (primarily this and luggage)</li><li>• Passengers</li><li>• Luggage</li></ul>
How long did it take to go from Salt Lake City to Park City by stagecoach? How long does it take today in a car?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 4 hours (in good conditions)</li><li>• Today= about 45 minutes</li></ul>
How many times did the drivers have to change horses? Was it hard work for the horses?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 4 times (at each "stage")</li><li>• The work was very hard on the horses, going both up and down. Horses don't actually <i>pull</i> a stagecoach, they <i>push</i> against the harness.</li></ul>
How much did a round trip between SLC and PC cost?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• \$1.50</li></ul>
What materials were used to build the stagecoach?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wood, metal, cloth, leather</li></ul>
Where was the stop in town?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• One of the stops was where the Kimball Art Center is today; at Park Ave and Heber Ave</li></ul>
What did the Kimball Stage Company do on a snowy day?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• They used a sleigh</li></ul>
What years did the Kimball Stage Line run between PC and SLC?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1872-1890 (until the railroad arrived in town)</li></ul>
How did the driver stop the stagecoach?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He would pull the reins to slow down the horses and also pull back the brake</li></ul>
Who sat in the front?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The driver and a second person "riding shotgun"</li></ul>

Where does the phrase “riding shotgun” come from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The person seated next to the driver held a shotgun and was responsible for looking out for the coach’s safety (snakes, other animals, robbers, obstacles in the road)</li> </ul>
What was changed during the stagecoach renovations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repainted, reupholstered, seats removed from top</li> </ul>
What artifacts are in the case and what are they used for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stamp- to stamp bills and maybe tickets</li> <li>• Seal- to seal the company’s envelopes</li> <li>• Mail bag- to carry letters</li> <li>• Padlock- to lock luggage</li> <li>• Bill holder</li> </ul>
Why are the wheels so large?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This was a mud wagon used to travel through rugged terrain, the big wheels made that easier—a “pick-up truck” of wagons</li> </ul>
Was it a comfortable ride?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The leather thorough braces of this model work as shock absorbers (like shocks on a bike), however, the ride was still quite bumpy</li> </ul>
How much did a new stagecoach cost?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the early 1860s a Concord stagecoach, with delivery, would cost about \$1,000 (\$1,000=roughly \$20,000 today)</li> </ul>
Do the mannequins represent specific individuals?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The woman is from Croatia, the man next to her from Ireland, and the man in the back is from China</li> <li>• They represent just three of the many different immigrant groups that came to Park City</li> <li>• The man seated on the stagecoach is the shotgun messenger</li> </ul>
What are the mannequins made of?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are standard store mannequins covered in gesso, a white paint mixture often mixed with chalk</li> <li>• Their clothes were modeled from photographs in the Museum collection.</li> <li>• Their faces were made from masks of real people (the exhibit fabricators)</li> </ul>

What does the stamp say?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KIMBALL BROTHERS/PARK CITY, UTAH/LIVERY: TRANSFERS, FEED and STABLES</li> </ul>
What material is the portable communion set?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probably tin, the plates may be made of silver</li> </ul>

## Additional Information

In the early 1860s a Concord stagecoach, with delivery, would cost about \$1000 (from Frank Root & William Elsey Connelley, *The Overland Stage to California*, p. 76).

Tips for Stage Riders (from the *Omaha Herald*, 1877):

Don't smoke a strong pipe inside the coach.

Spit on the leeward side.

Don't lop over neighbors when sleeping.

Never shoot on the road as the noise might frighten the horses.

Don't discuss politics or religion.

Don't grease your hair because travel is dusty.

### Pony Express:

The Pony Express began on April 3, 1860 with riders leaving from St. Joseph, Missouri riding east to San Francisco. The Pony Express only lasted 19½ months.

*Park City connections:*

- The Pony Express had a station at Echo. There was also a station at Kimball Junction for just 6 weeks (April-May 1860) while the regular route through Emigration Canyon was closed due to snow.
- Jack Keetley rode with the Pony Express for its entire duration. He is said to have ridden 300 miles in 24 hours (which is highly unlikely given most riders only rode eight miles per hour). He later worked in mining, and built the three mile Ontario drain tunnel #2 that now bears his name (as did the small town that is buried under the Jordanelle).

### Utah Statehood

- For many years, the Mormon Church dominated politics in the Utah territory. Utah, like many of the western territories, was eager to become a state during the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, and made several bids for statehood. However, conflicts between federal and state interests, and a national fear of the institution of Mormonism kept the territory from successfully acquiring statehood. However, a growing population and increasingly diverse economic and social conditions made Utah an excellent candidate for statehood by 1880, in all areas but one: polygamy. Eventually, in conjunction with unrelenting pressure—in the form of imprisonment, disfranchisement and threats—from the federal government, the Mormon Church appealed to the “higher law” to answer the question of plural

marriage. In 1890 Mormon's accepted the doctrine of the Woodruff Manifesto and abolished polygamy as an official church practice. This action cleared the way for Utah to obtain statehood, which it officially acquired on January 4, 1896.

**Notes from *Treasure Mountain Home*** (p 105-107, 111, 42, 4, 22, 25, 29, 44, 72, 87-88)

- Stage Driver Dutch John lost the trail in the deep snow east of Kimball's Station, and drove the stage in a circle all night, walking beside it. John's quick thinking saved his life, and those of the four horses, but he lost some of his digits to frostbite.

# IMMIGRATION

## Exhibit Text

### **From Around the World: Park City's Diverse Neighborhoods**

In 1880, a spur from the transcontinental railroad reached the bustling town of Park City, making it easier for people to get here. The rail connection to both coasts opened Park City to immigrants from China to Eastern Europe. Some folks joined relatives already here, while others learned of Park City's opportunities once they reached American shores.

### **Where They Came From**

The 1880 census shows newcomers from all over the world. One in three people in Park City came from another country.

### **A Tough Transition**

Immigrants who arrived in Park City often had a rough time adjusting. They left their homes and families behind for what they hoped was a better life. Many came without knowing how to speak or understand English. They were poor and unskilled, and American citizens often looked at them with scorn. However, they worked hard in Park City's mines, mills, and businesses and gradually settled into their pursuit of the American dream.

### **Birds of a Feather Flock Together**

Immigrants to Park City lived in small neighborhoods like Chinatown, Swede Alley, Young Italy, and Bohunk Alley. The close confines within the canyon walls forced different groups to mix with each other. Gradually, cultural differences began to blur.

Back home, the Irish, Scandinavians, Italians, and Eastern Europeans faced crop failures, political unrest, and poverty. The West's mining camps offered a chance at a steady wage.

### **The Chinese in America**

As many as 300 Chinese settled into Park City's Chinatown. They worked on the Transcontinental Railroad and built the spur line from Echo to Park City in 1881. Their numbers remained small as the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 placed a 10-year freeze on Chinese labor immigration.

### **A Curious Relationship**

Though the Chinese faced exclusion, their unique cultural traditions drew the curiosity of those who lived outside Chinatown, Chinese funeral processions drew such large crowds that police were needed to keep order.

During Chinese New Year, the *Park Record* wrote that colorful decorations, fireworks, and music were displayed in “full sight of the interested crowd of white people, old and young.”

### **Many Paths**

While the rest of Utah was almost exclusively Mormon, Park City’s many nationalities brought their own religions with them.

Catholics were the first to hold regular services and establish a church. St. Mary of the Assumption became Utah’s second Catholic Church in 1881. Most of its parishioners were Irish.

### **Invisible Neighbors**

Since Mormons weren’t welcome, Park City became the largest non-Mormon city in the Utah Territory. Mormons called the non-members “gentiles,” and in Park City the gentiles held the power.

Mormons were banned from the Masonic Order, which included most civic leaders, and the Utah Loyal League, which proposed a lawful force to wipe out Mormon doctrines.

Park City Mormons kept a low profile, worshipping in private homes and rented spaces. They did not build their own meetinghouse until 1898.

A federal crackdown on the illegal practice of polygamy in the 1880s sent many Mormon men to jail and others into hiding. However, a number of polygamists lived in Park City, perhaps because its reputation as Utah’s gentile town meant officers wouldn’t look here.

## Additional Information

### THE CHINESE

After the Rock Springs Massacre in 1885, the nation and Park City experienced increased anti-Chinese sentiments. The Rock Springs Massacre occurred in Rock Springs, Wyoming. A riot between Chinese immigrant miners and white immigrant miners was caused, in part, by the fact that Chinese workers were paid a lower wage and meant they were often hired over white miners. This, combined with already high tensions between whites and Chinese immigrants, contributed to the causes of the riot that left 28 Chinese miners killed and 15 wounded when they burned the Chinese quarter.

The mine companies in Park City chose not to hire the Chinese population: instead the Chinese found jobs as waiters, cooks, porters, laundrymen, and sold vegetables in the summer. While discrimination against Chinese was not unique to Park City, some mining communities in the West did hire Chinese.

On old maps from Park City, you can see the words “Chinatown” in the area that is now Swede Alley. A bridge, known as China Bridge, was built from Rossie Hill to Marsac Ave to Main Street so people wouldn’t have to walk through Chinatown. (Another theory suggests it was just a better way to get to Main Street).

The Chinese population declined in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century for a variety of reasons, including the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and the Fire of 1898, which destroyed Chinatown. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 stipulated that no more Chinese could immigrate to America and those Chinese men that were here couldn’t bring wives or children in an effort to discourage them from laying down roots. Many of the Chinese in Park City hadn’t intended to stay when they initially found jobs, and when these difficult situations arose, they moved elsewhere.

### Notes from *Treasure Mountain Home*

CHINESE: (p 15-16, 30, 23, 28, 45, 68-69, 81-82, 111)

- “Celestials,” a term used to describe Chinese immigrants in America in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, came from their spiritual beliefs.
- The *Park Record* took an anti-Chinese stance not necessarily because that reflected the opinions of the editor, but because it was a popular stance to take and an effective way to sell newspapers.
- In 1893, Chinese immigrants were required to register themselves or face deportation.
- The (original) China Bridge was painted bright red.

## Notes from *Treasure Mountain Home*

- Legend has it that Rossie Hill got its nickname from the English and Cornish immigrants who settled there from Rossie, NY (p 15). However, after looking at the records, about 70% of the original homeowners who built in the 1880s and 1890s were from England or New York, but no mention of Rossie, New York specifically.
  - It does provide a great example of the fact that people really moved to Park City from all over the country (and world).
  - Rossie Hill became prime real estate when the drain tunnel was built for the Ontario Mine. The drain tunnel not only removed water from the mines, but provided miners easy access to work from downtown. Miners began making the move from the harsh climate of the original settlement at Lake Flat (today Silver Lake) to Park City.
  - Rossie Hill was devastated during the Fire of 1898 with more than 75 homes destroyed, but it, along with the rest of Park City, was rebuilt.
- Other areas, such as Swede Alley and Bohunk Alley, got their names from immigrant groups. (Bohunk was a term used for people from Eastern Europe or Bohemia—such as from Czechs or Hungarians).

### OTHER IMMIGRANT GROUPS: (p 13-14)

- Many Scots settled in Lake Flat.
- Many immigrants from Ireland, England (including the mining rich area of Cornwall), Scotland, and the Scandinavian countries. [See the 1880 census pie chart on the exhibit text.]
- Many of the Finns and Swedes found work in the sawmills.
- Between 1845-1852, Ireland experienced a potato famine, which prompted immigration to America.
- Likewise, bad working conditions in mines in Scotland and England also prompted migration to America.



## ELECTRICITY AND TELEPHONES

### Exhibit Text

#### Staying Connected: Communicating with the World (and Each Other)


Park City's booming silver mines needed the latest technology to communicate quickly with suppliers and financial markets. Stagecoaches and the arrival of the railroad made mail delivery reliable. In 1880, the *Park Record*, Utah's longest continuously published weekly newspaper, began reporting the news. The following year, Park City became the third town in Utah to get telephone service.

#### Exchanging Words: Linking up Locals with Long Distance

By 1882, Park City had sixty telephones. Two years later long distance service arrived. Customers paid \$3 per month and complained of Rocky Mountain Bell's "simply terrible" service. By 1906, there were enough customers to start up a competing company, the Utah Independent Telephone Company. They charged \$24 a year for a residential line. For sixty-six years, from 1898 until 1964, an operator used a switchboard to connect Park City calls.

Leland Paxton wore this hat as a newsboy selling *The Park Record*. The first "newsie" to deliver the latest edition to the Egyptian Theatre got to see the movie free. Started in 1880, the newspaper struggled until twenty-five year-old Sam Raddon bought it. For the next sixty years locals read about neighbors' births, marriages, deaths, various town happenings and Raddon's opinions on each. (*Leland Paxton pictured second from left*).

### Frequently Asked Questions

How much did the <i>Park Record</i> cost?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When the <i>Park Record</i> was first published it cost \$3.00 for a year's subscription; the price fluctuated between \$2.00 and \$3.00 through the 1970s</li></ul>
What year is the map that's hanging on the wall?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1859</li></ul>
Where are all the different objects in this exhibit from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The post office</li><li>• First located on the corner of 4<sup>th</sup> and Main Street (401 Main), then 5<sup>th</sup> and Main</li></ul>
Where was the intro panel photo taken? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inside the post office in 1913</li></ul>

When did PC get phone service?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1881 the Rocky Mountain-Bell Telephone Company began operating in Park City with 60 subscribers; cost \$3.00/month (Men made about \$40-\$48/month)</li> <li>• Independent Telephone Company licensed in 1906; charge \$24/year</li> <li>• 1911- the Bell and Independent merge with the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company</li> <li>• 1964- first "Touch Tone" system installed in Park City (also the first in Utah) and local and long-distance direct dialing available</li> </ul>
What is Leland Paxton's hat made out of? (object in exhibit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Felt (an old fedora)</li> <li>• Metal studs</li> </ul>

## Additional Information

Notes from *Treasure Mountain Home* (p 28-29, 45-46, 87, 102, 103, 131-132)

- December 1, 1888- Parkites raised \$8,000 to back a local company and made a deal with Edison Electric to purchase 900 of their new incandescent bulbs; in January 1889 Park City Light, Heat, & Power Company was incorporated.
- The first businesses were wired in February and the new lights turned on March 22, 1889; first streets lights turned on May 17.
- The cost of electric lighting in 1889 was 12.5 cents per candle-power, and each customer could use up to 250 candlepower. Houses were wired for \$6 per light installed, and burned out lights were replaced by the company.
- In 1905 there were reports that the telephone service provided by the Bell Company wasn't very good. A new company, the Independent Telephone Company was introduced, and charged businesses \$36 per year and residential phones \$24.
- There was a telephone workers strike in 1907, causing many people to remove their telephones due to poor service.
- Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company building (434 Main Street) is now the Purple Sage restaurant.
- Utah Independent Telephone Company building (447 Main Street—now the No Name Saloon-formerly the Alamo).

# LIFE IN PARK CITY

## Exhibit Text

### MUCKERS AND MILLIONAIRES

#### **Muckers and Millionaires: The People who Made Park City (and Made it Big)**

Would you have come here 100 years ago? The air was polluted. So were the streams. The mountains had been stripped of trees.

Yet people came—to work in the mines and businesses. Few got rich, but many died trying.

History typically celebrates the few and forgets the many. There are streets and buildings—and even a city—named after Park City’s mining millionaires. For the rest, their monuments are in the cemeteries.

#### **Child’s Play**

A century ago, kids’ possibilities for play in Park City were as endless as the mountains themselves. But their toys reflected class and race, as seen by these porcelain and cloth dolls.

#### **Simple Pleasures: Living the “High” Life at 7,000 Feet**

Despite often hostile environmental and economic conditions, Parkites made do with what little they had.

Spanning more than 100 years, Park City’s small miners’ cottages and Victorian-era storefronts are tangible reminders of the town’s past and perseverance.

#### **Dirty and Dense**

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was not prestige in having a Park City address. Park City was a dirty and polluted working-class town made of modest wooden houses.

Many miners’ homes were small, one-story structures with no supporting frames, no real foundations, and walls about two inches thick. Typically, these “single-wall” houses rested on four-by-six timbers placed directly on the ground.

#### **Boarding House Shenanigans**

Until 1901, most miners didn’t have a choice of where to live. Territorial law required single miners to live in mine boarding houses.

### **The Benefit of Renting Rooms**

Even after the boarding house law was repealed, most single miners chose to board with others. Families struggling to pay bills and widows without a reliable income benefited from renting rooms complete with home cooking.

### **The Changing face of Main Street**

After Park City's incorporation in 1884, the *Park Record* noted Park City's accomplishments, which included the installation of fire hydrants, street lamps, and wooden sidewalks. By the early 1890s, Park City had 7,000 residents and 119 businesses.

So where are the theaters, banks, and grocery stores today? In the 1970s, they began migrating to outlying areas where parking was plentiful and property less expensive.

However, Main Street remains the heart of Park City—especially if you believe the old saying that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach.

### **Electric Luxuries**

Although electricity arrived in the 1880s, it was a luxury many people couldn't afford. In 1889, it took almost half a day's wages in the mines to pay the monthly power bill for a single light. And that didn't include installation costs.

In 1889, the Park City Light, Heat and Power Company built a coal-fired plant, offering local service. The first lights were turned on March 22. The *Park Record* reported May 18 that City Hall and some streets "were brilliantly lighted with electric lights."

More than 10 years after electric service arrived in Salt Lake City, only four Utah cities—including Park City—had followed suit.

### **Poisoned Beauty**

Struck by the beauty of the mountain stream flowing out of Empire Canyon, Mormon explorer Parley Pratt christened it Silver Creek. However, within a few years after the arrival of mining, that pristine stream had become so fouled by discharges from mills and human wastes that it became known as Poison Creek. By 1893, farmers in Wanship, about 15 miles away, refused to use Silver Creek for irrigation.

Outhouses lined Silver Creek. In 1912, a dead baby was found floating in the water. "A decayed calf, dead chickens, a few dogs, mattresses, filth and corruption was extracted by the ton," from under a bridge, the *Park Record* reported in 1916.

You don't hear it called "Poison Creek" today. However, the water is still too polluted and too warm—in part due to runoff from streets and parking lots—to support the trout populations that once thrived in it.

## **Homemade Fun**

Amateur sports teams gave multi-cultural mining towns like Park City a common bond. Baseball in particular, which required little more than bats, balls, and gloves, entertained many mining towns in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

After the devastating fire of 1898, the *Park Record* urged the public to come together after “that awful affair,” by contributing money for suits, bats, balls, and repairs to the grandstand.

Tom “Cap” Ryan, who moved to Park City to play baseball in 1901, worked at the Silver King Mine and later the Daly West, moonlighting as a bartender at the Oak Saloon. But his death was a front-page story in 1942 because he was “the champion baseball player of the community.”

## **Dreams and Reality: Behind the Romance of the West**

Many dreamed of striking it rich in Park City. In reality, most ended up working to make someone else rich. Workdays were long, holidays rare, and salaries slim. National events and Progressive Era policies from the 1890s to 1920s trickled down to the local level, as Parkites dealt—for better or worse—with tumbling silver prices, prohibition, prostitution, and long working hours. However, life slowly improved, even for single women and minorities.

## **Mining: A Job to Die for...**

Being a Park City miner in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century was a job to die for. Literally. Miners worked long hours with dripping water, falling rocks, and temperatures at around 50 degrees. Oilskin slickers and pants were supposed to keep out moisture. Felt or leather hats offered little protection from falling objects.

## **Work Hard, Play Hard**

Today, a Park City miner is a celebrated high school athlete. But there was nothing glamorous about being a Park City miner in the late 1800s.

## **A Better than Average Wage**

For all that hard work miners earned \$2.75 to \$3.50 per day, depending on the job. It doesn't sound like much, but for the time it wasn't bad.

## **Other Careers for Working Stiffs**

A career underground wasn't for everybody. E.D. and W.D. Sutton earned enough money at the Ontario Mine to open a butcher shop. Edward Berry worked in the mines and mills to underwrite a blacksmith shop with his brother.

## **Coming for Work, Staying for Good**

Spanish immigrant Justo Uriarte lost his Idaho sheep business in the Great Depression. Uriarte heard about work in the Park City mines and came to town hoping to save

enough money to rebuild his flock. Work as a miner didn't last, but Uriarte did odd jobs, bought a house, and raised a family in Park City. However, he never returned to the sheep business.

### **Prejudice and Exclusion**

Call it superstition or racism, but Chinese in Park City were rarely hired underground. Instead, many worked in restaurants, mines boarding house, and laundries. Even in those roles they faced discrimination.

In May 1886, the *Park Record* wrote they wished "All the Chinese [would be] made to leave park City and their places supplied by worth and competent white men." The newspaper later called all Chinese laundries dirty, unhealthy fire hazards and campaigned for their removal from Main Street.

In 1888, the city built China Bridge so residents could pass over Chinatown without walking among the Chinese.

From China Bridge, naughty children threw snowballs down Chinatown chimneys, hoping to put out their fires.

### **Prostitution in the Park**

The mines were a magnet for young, single bachelors in 19<sup>th</sup> century Park City. However, the Park had few respectable jobs for single women. But, at least one time-tested occupation thrived in Park City for at least 70 years.

For the city, prostitution was a source of income. Court records show that prostitutes and their "business managers" were regularly arrested, fined, and released.

Prostitution was a hard way to make a living. Pages of the early *Park Record* are sprinkled with stories of assaults, gunfights, and attempted suicides on "the row." According to historian Ann Butler, "suicide emerged as the most commonly employed means to retire from prostitution."

### **Finding their Niche in Society**

African-Americans made up a small minority in Park City. A rung above Chinese and Mormons in Park City's social ladder, African-Americans still faced prejudice. Jane Parker was a respected member of the community who, according to the *Park Record* "always responded, when asked, to nurse and relieve and help suffering." Listed in the census as a nurse, she also catered special events and made delicacies like the four-tiered wedding cake above.

### **Silver's Champion**

Mining economies are fickle. If the ore runs out or metal prices drop too low, miners lose their jobs and have to find work elsewhere. These mining downturns affect the whole town, especially local merchants, since patrons have less money to pay bills.

In the financial panic of 1893, the bottom fell out of the silver market. Park City, like other western mining towns, supported government policies that raised the price of silver. One of the biggest supporters of silver and a bi-metal money standard was three-time presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan, who visited Park City in 1897.

### **Silver Mining's Silver Lining: Park City's Millionaires**

Some called them robber barons who made their living off the backs of others; some called them generous benefactors who built cathedrals, hospitals, and orphanages. But one thing was certain: these Park City millionaires exerted their influence in the realms of politics, media, and architecture, and grabbed the public's attention.

### **The Silver Queen**

If *People* magazine had existed a century ago, Utah's Silver Queen would have appeared in it. Her Park City mining fortune and flamboyant lifestyle made her a darling of the nation's magazines and newspapers. After all, she married and outlived four husbands, including a Russian prince.

### **From Relative Comfort to Riches...**

When Susie's first husband, Albion, died in 1894, he left her with a fortune of about \$13 million. Five years later, Susie married Colonel Edwin Holmes, a Chicago lumber millionaire.

### **...And Back to Relative Comfort**

The Great Depression decimated Susie's assets and her lavish lifestyle finally caught up with her. She died, financially stressed, in 1942 at the age of 83.

### **Keith and Kearns**

In life and death, David Keith and Thomas Kearns had much in common.

Both were born in eastern Canada, came to Park City, and overcame enormous odds to make fortunes in an industry where most workers lived hand to mouth.

With Keith's help, Kearns found work as a miner at the Ontario and learned the trade. The two men became partners in the Mayflower Mine and the Silver King Mining Company. They also became partners in other businesses, including the *Salt Lake Tribune*, which they purchased in 1901.

Keith and Kearns died within six months of each other in 1918.

### **Bankrolling a Newspaper Empire**

Remember the classic movie “Citizen Kane”? Its main character may have been modeled after newspaper tycoon William Randolph Hearst. But there would have been no newspaper empire without William Randolph’s father, self-made millionaire George Hearst.

Hearst was in Park City in 1872 when found four men working a mining claim. He bought the claim for \$27,000. Hearst’s Ontario Mine became one of the most productive in Park City, generating approximately \$50 million in valuable minerals.

### **Judge Him by His Legacy**

Did you know that millions of Park City mining dollars went to build some of Salt Lake City’s finest historic buildings? One of the millionaires whose money went to construct various structures in Utah’s capital city was John Judge.

### **Who Says Charity Begins at Home?**

Many of Park City’s mining millionaires gave generously to worthy causes. But don’t look for evidence in Park City. Most of the charities they supported, much like the lavish homes they built, were in Salt Lake City.

Jennie Judge Kearns, wife of mining magnate Thomas Kearns, gave \$55,000 to buy the land and build the Kearns-St. Ann’s Orphanage. Converted to a Catholic parochial school in 1954, the building is now known as Kearns-St. Ann School.

### **The Michigan Bunch**

In 1873, entrepreneurs from Grand Haven, Michigan, arrived in Park City and incorporated the Marsac Silver Mining Company.

The following year, members of the so-called “Michigan Bunch” also filed a patent with the U.S. Land Office for 120 acres of “un-appropriated and unoccupied” land surrounding the Marsac Mill. That patent describes most of what we know today as Old Town Park City.

In 1874, the Marsac Silver Mining Company built the Marsac Mill on the east bank of Silver Creek (near the present-day Park City Transit Center).

The Marsac Mill was torn down in 1904, but “Marsac” survived as the name of a nearby street and an elementary school built in the late 1930s. In the early 1980s, the city acquired the old Marsac School, remodeled it, and renamed it the Marsac Municipal Building.



### **Hodgson's Jewelry**

In Park City, the business landscape is always changing. To find a store that operated under the same owner at the same address for more than sixty years is quite remarkable.

People say Carrie Vivian Hodgson was quite remarkable too. Early photos show a striking, well-dressed, self-assured woman.

### **Diamonds are a Girl's Best Friend**

Vivian and her husband, Charles, arrived in Park City in 1904. Jewelers by trade, they soon bought the store at the corner of Fourth and Main.

In 1915, Charles filed for divorce, charging that Vivian had "sought the society of men other than plaintiff." Vivian kept the store and never remarried, but her romances were the stuff of legend.

### **Pets of the Rich**

Early miners saw horses as beasts of burden, pulling ore wagons and ore cars above and below ground.

For the more affluent, pets—and especially exotic breeds of horses—became a sign of the high life.

### **Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous**

Travel to exotic places is now within reach of many Utahns. But that wasn't true 100 years ago. You had to be rich to travel—and have plenty of leisure time.

The Silver Queen and her second husband, Colonel Edwin F. Holmes, were known for their extravagant parties. They hired local florists to decorate the rooms and employed musicians, sometimes nationally known, to entertain.

### **Millionaires' Visitors**

Thomas Kearns' influential position in the mining industry, and later in the U.S. senate, made his house a popular meeting place.

In July 1897, orator and former presidential candidate, Senator William Jennings Bryan came to Park City as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kearns. Parkites greeted Bryan enthusiastically. After taking "a drop into the bowels of the earth to inspect... the great Silver King," and dining with the Kearns, Bryan addressed the silver question from the Union Pacific Depot to a receptive crowd.

Kearns entertained President Theodore Roosevelt in his elegant Brigham Street home. As a senator, Kearns supported Roosevelt's conservation programs.

### **As Pretty as a Park?**

Mine owners lived in Salt Lake City mansions, while workers and their families had to contend with air, water, and soils contaminated by the mine companies in Park City. In the 1880s, the Park City Water Works Company supplied citizens with water drawn from Silver Creek in Empire Canyon.

Conditions slowly improved. The water company began supplying the town with water from underground mine tunnels (which continues today). The Marsac and other mills were eventually abandoned. However, the process of cleaning up contaminated soils still goes on today.

### **Millionaires' Mansions**

Today people drive through Deer Valley to gape at the mansions of Park City's millionaires. But a century ago the millionaires' homes were in Salt Lake City.

### **The Fortunate Few: More than One Way to Spend a Buck**

If you live from one payday to the next, a lavish lifestyle is something you only read about. A hundred years ago, Parkites were fascinated by the lifestyles of the rich and famous. The *Park Record* society pages gushed over the ways the wealthy spent their money: buying exotic pets, building ostentatious mansions, holding elaborate parties, and escaping on extended vacations.

## **SMITH AND BRIM**

### **Smith & Brim General Store: One-Stop Shopping on Main Street**

Park City had a thriving and competitive business community along Main Street. While Park City now has a couple of large grocery stores, around the turn of the century, many smaller groceries, meat markets, and mercantiles sold a variety of products. Despite the competition, the Smith & Brim General Store was a mainstay, in one form or another, from 1886 until the late 1950s.

### **Food for Silver**

Shopkeepers and prospectors often entered into *grubstake* arrangements. Merchants traded food, or "grub," for a share, or "stake," in any discovery a prospector made.

### **The Store of Smith & Brim: George Smith: A Busy Entrepreneur**

Mormon convert George Smith arrived in the Heber Valley in 1871 to raise cattle. He opened a meat market on Main Street and butchered cattle at his slaughterhouse north of town. His son, George Smith, Jr. eventually took over the business. It was renamed Smith & Brim when George Jr.'s father-in-law, Alonzo Brim, joined the business. In 1920, George Hoover bought and renamed the store "Star Meat and Grocery." The store survived for more than 30 years.

### **Risky Business: Buyer and Seller Beware**

Many retailers extended credit to their customers and waited until the next payday to collect their money. During tough times, merchants couldn't always count on people to pay their bills. During the nationwide depression of 1893, many merchants began demanding cash.

Customers faced a different kind of risk. With everything behind the counter, there was no opportunity to closely inspect bulk foods. If goods were defective, the shop owner wasn't held accountable.

### **No Shopping Carts Here: No Such Thing as Self-Serve**

Shopping carts like this one weren't used until the 1940s. Before that, customers stood at the counter and told clerks what they wanted. If a shopper wanted a piece of cheese, the merchant cut a piece from large cheese wheels. Grains and flour were scooped from bulk bins, since individual packaging only became common at the end of the nineteenth century.

### **Cleaning up with Pig Fat**

Smith & Brim sold 50-pound, and even 100-pound, buckets of lard, or rendered pig fat. It could be used for cooking or combined with lye to make soap. Thrifty customers made their own soap, often using the same bar to do the laundry, wash the floors, and take a bath.

### **Food for All Palates**

Park City's melting pot of cultures meant stores had to find foods from around the world that gave immigrants a taste of their home country. Scandinavians craved coffee. The Chinese wanted rice. Italians bought olive oil by the gallon. New cuisines combined memories of the old country with the bounty and packaged products of the new.

### **Tools of the Trade: Meat was a Big Deal**

This scale weighted large cuts of meat sold to mine boarding houses. Butchers also used meat hangers, sharp knives, and this cutting block. Refrigeration, arriving as early as 1917, made a butcher's work easier. The Smith & Brim's refrigerated room had two small windows that aided customer decisions while keeping cold air inside.

## Frequently Asked Questions

What was the dog tax?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The dog tax appears in the <i>Park Record</i> as early as 1885 and required Park City citizens to pay a tax for owning a pet dog</li> </ul>
How does the Hodgson cash register work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handle operated Total Adder</li> <li>• Receipt and detail strip printer</li> </ul>
When did PC get electric lights?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• January, 1889 Park City Light, Heat, &amp; Power Company was incorporated</li> <li>• The first business houses were wired in February and the first lights turned on March 22, 1889</li> </ul>
The case holds a boxing fight poster (Jack Downey vs. Jimmy Boyd) from 1913. Who won?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Downey and Boyd went for 6 rounds due to low attendance (instead of 20 rounds, "leaving the spectators guessing as to who would have proved the best man had the battle continued to its finish" according to the <i>Park Record</i>)</li> </ul>
Where was the Silver Queen's Oakwood estate located?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summer "cottage"</li> <li>• East Millcreek Canyon</li> <li>• Still standing today (private residence)</li> </ul>
How did the bag holder work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See the reader's rail photo</li> </ul>
Are the store door and windows authentic?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They were all used at the Smith &amp; Brim Store at 516 Main</li> <li>• The door belonged to a walk-in meat locker</li> <li>• The "windows" were doors to a freezer</li> </ul>
Where is the light fixture from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Masonic Hall at 540 Main Street</li> </ul>

## Additional Information

- **The Michigan Bunch:**

- The Michigan Bunch(Edward P. Ferry, David C. McLaughlin, J.W. Mason, and Frederick Nims) moved to Park City to be closer to their mine investments. Edward Ferry purchased the Flagstaff Mine for \$50,000 and it became the first holding for the Marsac Silver Mining Company. They soon built the Marsac Mill.
- In May 1874, Frederick Nims filed a patent for the Park City Townsite Corporation, another Michigan Bunch enterprise, with the U.S. Land Office for 120 acres of “unappropriated and unoccupied” land surrounding the Marsac Mill (this area included today’s Main Street, Park, Woodside and Norfolk Avenues).
  - Although it may seem odd to build a mill so close to town, it is important to remember that in early Park City, the settlement started at the mines, with miners living next to their place of employment (first mines were the Flagstaff, Ontario, and McHenry) in wood shanties or in mine company bunkhouse.
  - That summer, Park City began to take shape with the Montgomery Store, McHenry Boarding House, a meat market, four log houses and a number of tents.
  - The Park City Townsite Corporation set up an office, platted their newly acquired land and began selling lots.
  - John Street arrived in town with a herd of cattle and established a slaughter house on the creek, purchased the meat market and built a log house. He refused to purchase his land from corporation and in 1876 filed a challenge with the Commissioner of the land office, contending that the land was already occupied when Nims applied.
  - Lawsuits raged until 1888 when the Territorial Supreme Court ultimately ruled that the Land Office had made no error and declared the patent for the land valid.
  - Although many people in town sided with Street and disagreed with the Michigan Bunch, they did bring some needed order to the growth in the booming mine town and made other positive changes, such as surveying and planning side streets, constructing a waterworks, and building boardwalks on Main Street.

- **Prostitution:**

- Prostitution had been a part of Park City from the early days of the mining town, and was often part of life on Main Street, sometimes on the upper floors of businesses.
- In 1907 ordinances banning prostitution moved the practice out of city limits and concentrated it to “the row” on Deer Valley Drive.

- The fines for prostitution by default contributed to the city's income. In 1899, a typical month of fines for the city was: \$5 assault, \$30 gambling, \$50 prostitution. It is also reported that fines were: \$10 for "keeping a house of ill fame" and \$5 for resorting to a house of ill fame" (being a customer).
- Mother Urban was the well-known Madam in Park City. She and her husband built and owned many houses, or "cribs" as they were often referred to, on the line or "row" in Deer Valley in the early 1900s. From census records, it is surmised that she was born in 1864 in Ohio, the daughter of an Irish immigrant and died in March 1933. She is buried in City Cemetery, though it is uncertain where.
- There is a lot of folklore surrounding Mother Urban, but because she often kept a low profile and the nature of her profession, a lot isn't known about her. (See chapter on her in the "Worth Their Salt" book)
- Prostitution officially came to an end with the "Sin Raid" on April 16, 1955, when state and county law-enforcement raided Park City, shutting down some bars, seized gambling equipment, put an end to the red-light district, and arrested 10 people.
- The red-light district and prostitution made their way into accounts in the *Park Record*. Violence was often reported in the red-light district, with stories of assaults, gunfights, suicides, and attempted suicides. Other accounts often lamented the "soiled doves" and the life of "shame."
- Prostitution was a part of not just Park City's history, but the history of the American West. Prostitution flourished in America until World War I when women began having a wider choice of professions. Historians show that poverty fed prostitution, and finally when better wages and working conditions increased, prostitution began to decline.
- Both Mother Urban, and Bessie Wheeler, the madam who followed in her footsteps after her death, also made contributions to the community.
- Bessie Wheeler, though not as well known as Mother Urban, continued the row at Deer Valley Drive. Old-timers claim that Bessie took care of those who were down and out in Park City. She and her husband were arrested in the Sin Raid in 1955.
- Maurine Foster (Ma Foster) ran a restaurant and boarding house, but, as Gary Kimball notes in his book "Of Moths and Miners," "Like everything else in Park City in the '50s, boarding houses fell on hard times. Maurine was forced to try something different." The "different" being prostitution. Her business must have been short lived, because she was raided by city and county officers on March 9, 1953. She suffered a heart attack in 1956 and though it appeared that she was recovering, while visiting with her sister in California she passed away.

- **The Railroad:**
  - The discovery of silver in Park City also fortunately coincided with the coming of the railroad (Transcontinental Railroad completed May 10, 1869 at Promontory, Utah—just west of Brigham City in northern Utah, about 2 hours northwest of Park City).
  - The railroad was the great connector—of people to places and products to markets, which was crucial to the success of a booming mine town like Park City.
  - The Union Pacific (UP) went past Echo, and a spur was constructed from Coalville to Park City in 1880.
  - The Utah Central built a spur from Park City to Salt Lake in 1890. They sold to Denver & Rio Grande, who regarded to standard gauge in 1900.
  - In an ongoing effort to continually shave costs of transporting ore from the mines, Park City also had the Crescent Tramway that ran from the Crescent Mine in Thayne’s Canyon across Park Ave. and Heber Ave. The Crescent Tramway opened in 1883, but travel in the snow in the winter made it less productive than hoped. It closed in 1900 after the aerial tramway was proposed.
- **Fluctuation of Silver and Metal Prices:**
  - Metal prices continually fluctuated, which had an impact on Park City at various time throughout its history. But prices usually came back up and things returned to a productive mining town.
  - The final break really came in the 1950s, as metal prices dropped, mines closed, and jobs disappeared. People began leaving town in large numbers and Park City became what many called a “ghost town.”
  - At this time, many of the remaining mines were consolidated into the United Park City Mines Company.
- **Main Street Businesses:**
  - Main Street was a different place in the early days of the mining boom. There were a variety of grocery stores, mercantiles, hotels, cafes, bars and saloons, bank, mine offices, theaters, barber shops, stables, Park Record office, boarding houses, and, of course, City Hall (with police and fire station and Territorial Jail).
- **Park City Wealth, in Salt Lake City (at a glance):**
  - Many of the mining millionaires built their mansions in Salt Lake on what was known as Brigham Street (today South Temple) and supported charities there.
  - Thomas Kearns’ mansion is now the Governor’s mansion. David Keith’s mansion is across the street.
  - Col. Holmes purchased Gardo House (built by Brigham Young for one of his wives—Amelia) for Susanna Emery-Holmes whom he had just married.

He and the Silver Queen entertained while living there. They also had a summer home in East Millcreek Canyon called Oakwood (today a private residence).

- Jennie Judge Kearns, wife of mining magnate Thomas Kearns, gave \$55,000 to buy the land and build the Kearns-St. Ann's Orphanage, located on 2100 South. The architect also designed the Kearns Mansion and the Cathedral of the Madeleine.
- John Judge, an Irish immigrant who owned the Anchor (later renamed Daly-Judge), died in 1892, but his widow Mary helped fund the Cathedral of the Madeline, the Judge Building, and a mining hospital (which is Judge Memorial High School today).
- William M. Ferry (Quincy Mine) and his wife Jeannette donated land and money to Westminster College.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## Exhibit Text

### **The Egyptian Becomes an Icon**

Park City's Egyptian Theatre played off America's fascination with all things Egyptian. After the discovery of King Tut's gold relic-filled tomb in 1922, dozens of theaters nationwide designed with an Egyptian theme. Park City's is modeled after Warner's Egyptian Theatre in Pasadena, California. Egyptologists consulted on architecture and décor. Some elements of design were authentically Egyptian while others came from the imaginations of the decorators.

### **Sundance Centerpiece**

The Sundance Film Festival showcases the best in independent film each winter in Park City. Originally called the United States Film Festival, it moved from Salt Lake City to Park City in 1981. In 1985, actor Robert Redford's Sundance Institute took over management of the festival and renamed it. Sundance has grown into one of the largest film festivals in the world. One of the many screening venues, the Egyptian's marquee is the most-photographed iconic image of the festival.

### **Entertaining Park City: A Romance with Theater**

From vaudeville to talkies to Sundance, theater has always played a leading role in Park City's history. By 1880, vaudeville jugglers, singers and animal acts entertained at the Park Opera House on Main Street. Silent movies played in five different Main Street theaters, including the Egyptian, which opened in 1926. Three years later, it was the first theater in town to invest in new "talking motion picture equipment."

### **Egyptian Artifacts: Rediscovering Park City's Theatre**

Plaster carvings like the ceiling sconce above were cast from molds used for Pasadena's Egyptian Theatre. The Egyptian changed names several times under different owners. A major renovation in 1997 restored the revolving sign above the marquee and the "Egyptian" name. Today it is mostly used for live performances.

### **Drama & Romance: On and Off Screen**

Blanche Wiest played piano for the silent movies at several Park City theaters, matching her music to the action on screen. She told one manager she was quitting because she didn't like the projectionist, Roy Fletcher. The manager talked her into staying. Roy talked her into marrying him. They had five children.

### **Advertisements at the Theaters**

Businesses took advantage of captive audiences at the theaters and advertised on backdrops like this replica of one used between 1935 and 1938. It may have been used at both the Egyptian Theatre and the American Theatre, two doors away. Made cheap for a limited theatrical run, the original is too fragile to display.

### Samuel Fuller: Low Budget, Big Art

Director Samuel Fuller's low-budget films explored controversial themes. In 1988, Sundance paid tribute to 11 of Fuller's films, including his last American film, *White Dog*, about retraining a racist dog. Fuller came to Park City from France where he had moved after frustrations over how Paramount Pictures handled, and eventually shelved *White Dog* in the early 1980s.

## Frequently Asked Questions

What year are the theater stubs (price 40 cents) from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dates unknown</li></ul>
What year are the schedules from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1932</li></ul>
What year and place is the popcorn popper from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Used at the Egyptian Theatre ca. 1940s</li></ul>
What year and place is the ticket stand from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Date unknown</li><li>• Probably used at the Egyptian Theatre</li></ul>
What year is the Egyptian Theatre backdrop from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Used from around 1935-1938 both at the Egyptian Theatre and the American Theater</li><li>• Oil-painted canvas with advertisements</li><li>• The original is too unstable to hang, therefore the one on display is a reproduction</li></ul>
Where is the sconce from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Egyptian Theatre</li><li>• Removed during the 1970s remodel of the theater</li></ul>

## Additional Information

Notes from *Treasure Mountain Home* (p 24, 30, 46, 69, 72, 75, 83, 85, 101, 105-107, 111, 129, 132)

- In 1883, Society Hall was built by subscription by various lodges and considered to be one of the finest show houses in the West. The venue drew stars such as Maggie Mitchell and "Buffalo Bill" Cody.
- A new Grand Opera House was built in early-mid 1897 and the grand opening was held in March of 1898. Sadly in June, the beautiful new opera house was destroyed by the fire of 1898 (just 3 months after its grand opening) and wasn't rebuilt. The Dewey Theater (at the current location of the Egyptian) was built after the Great Fire, and was named after Commodore George Dewey at Manila Bay (Spanish American War).
- The Dewey had a tilting floor that could be raised for stage performances or lowered for dancing, and had a bowling alley in the basement.
- During a particularly heavy snowstorm, the roof of the Dewey Theatre began to cave under the weight of the snow. Instead of clearing the packed house (300 people), the manager sped up the film reel and encouraged the piano player to play as quickly as possible. Customers were displeased with the unnatural delivery of the film, and slowly cleared out. By the time the movie ended, only a few remained in the theater. The roof collapsed shortly after everyone had gone home for the night, and no one was hurt.
- In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Park City had a number of bands that played in parades, etc. such as the Park City Band, the Independent Band, the Juvenile Band, Military Band, and the Brass Band.
- Henry Spriggs, owner of the Oak Saloon, financed the construction of a bandstand next to Blyth-Fargo's store where band concerts were a regular city attraction.
- In 1908 moving pictures came to Park City and were shown at the Dewey and Electric Theatres.
- Motion pictures of the Utah Ski Club skiing in Park City for the 1926 meet were shown on RKO Pathe news films in many theaters and attracted wide attention to Park City skiing.
- In 1963 the Egyptian Theatre was remodeled and renamed the Silver Wheel Theatre; it focused on old-time stage plays rather than Hollywood films. In 1981 the theater became the home of Park City Performances. In the 1990s the Egyptian Theater opened after a renovation.

# MINING

## Exhibit Text

*[Location: Main Gallery]*

### **Mines beneath Your Skis: A Maze of Tunnels**

Under Park City's slopes, trails and neighborhoods, a labyrinth of deep mining tunnels extends more than 1,000 miles. The rich ore never played out, and small mine crews still maintain the mines, particularly the drain tunnels that provide drinking water for Park City residents.

### **Ontario Mine**

George Hearst bought the Ontario claim in 1872. The mine became one of the greatest silver mines in the U.S., forming the basis of the Hearst fortune. Over 110 years of digging, six shafts and hundreds of drifts extended almost 3,000 feet below the surface. The Ontario was Park City's last silver mine to close in 1982.

### **Alliance Mine**

Completed in 1890, the Alliance was actually a 4,576-foot tunnel constructed by John Judge. The Silver King Mine bought and extended the Alliance Tunnel, and in 1913 began construction on the world's largest underground station, the Silver Hill. This huge underground room included a 38-foot-tall head frame and hoisting machinery.

### **Keetley Drain Tunnel**

George Hearst constructed the Keetley Drain Tunnel to remove water from his Ontario Mine. Construction began in 1888, from both inside the Ontario on the 1,500-foot level and from Keetley, five miles to the west. Working day and night, the two ends met six years later, creating a perfectly straight tunnel. Superintendent Keetley's wife was the first to "crawl" through the tunnel.

### **Silver King Mine**

In 1892, Thomas Kearns, David Keith, Windsor Rice, Albion Emery, and John Judge organized Park City's most productive mining company by consolidating mines and claims in Woodside Gulch. For almost 60 years, the company employed the latest technology, following narrow veins to find new and greater ore bodies. As the Silver King grew, it continued to purchase neighboring mines and claims.

### **Daily West Mine**

In 1881, John Daly bought land next to the rich Ontario Mine. Three years later, he sunk a shaft 2,100 feet to reach the ore he believed extended underground. Joining Daly as a silent partner, the Ontario allowed connection with its new Keetley Tunnel. In 1902, an underground explosion killed 25 Daly West miners. Poison gas then traveled through tunnels to the Ontario, killing another nine miners.

### **Thaynes Shaft**

In 1936, the Silver King Mine began constructing a 1,700-foot-deep shaft in Thaynes Canyon. Three years later, the shaft was connected with the Spiro Tunnel. While extending the workings to ventilate the Silver King's huge underground mine, they expected to find huge new ore bodies, but nothing valuable was ever found.

## **Anchor Mine**

Beginning in 1886, a 6,500-foot tunnel was constructed to drain the Anchor Mine. In 1902, John Daly partnered with the Judge Mining Company to acquire the nearly bankrupt Anchor. The new company built a mill at the tunnel's mouth and created a cross-cut tunnel to the Daly West Mine, allowing the mill to process both mines' ore.

## **Spiro Tunnel**

Solon Spiro dug a three-mile-long tunnel in 1916 to drain water from his "King Con" mine, but the ambitious venture bankrupted his mining company. Neighboring Silver King Coalition Mine acquired the mine and tunnel and allegedly dug forty more feet and found rich ore. Still draining today, the tunnel provides culinary water for Park City.

### **[Location: Main Gallery]**

#### **A Miner's Commute**

Miners packed tightly into small cages before descending down the narrow vertical shaft. There was little side clearance and tired or careless miners who accidentally leaned out could lose an arm or be decapitated. Occasionally hoist cables broke and miners plunged to their death.

## **What Happened Inside a Silver Mine? Big, Busy and Soaking Wet**

Park City mines were a complex hive of activity. The mines were dark, loud, wet and often dangerous. Though the machinery was impressive, it was human (and animal) muscle that freed precious metals from the earth. Unlike placer gold, silver did not come out of the ground as shiny "nuggets," but had to be liberated from solid rock using a very labor-intensive process.

## **Slim Pickings**

On average it took a ton, or 2,000 pounds, of ore to extract a pound of silver. Out of the same ton, miners removed 166 pounds lead, 90 pounds zinc, and 1,735 pounds waste rock.

### **[Location: Mega Mine...Main Gallery]**

#### **Vein**

Miners understood that rich mineral-bearing rock rose in molten form from the depths of the earth. Technically, the metals dissolved in hot, chlorine-rich solutions and moved through permeable zones in the rock. Driven upwards by the same violent forces that shaped the mountains, these solutions of silver, copper, lead, and zinc cooled to form rich veins of ore.

#### **Hand Jacking**

Early miners used hand tools to drill holes for dynamite into the tunnel's rock face. Single-jacking was tiring, slow work. A miner held a drill steel in one hand and swung a four-pound hammer with the other. To double-jack, one man held the drill steel while his companion hammered with an eight-pound sledge. A good team could deliver sixty blows and drill two inches into the rock per minute.

## **Blasting**

The ore in Park City's mines was too hard to be worked with picks and shovels and required blasting. Drilled holes were loaded with dynamite. Blasting typically occurred just before quitting time, leaving the next shift to dig and load the rubble, or muck, into ore cars, followed by more drilling and blasting.

## **Mucker**

Muck is the broken rock left after blasting. A mucker shoveled and loaded this material—either valuable ore or waste rock—into ore cars. Muckers needed strong backs, but little skill.

## **Ore Car**

Underground work was arduous enough so miners strove to move heavy ore and waste rock as easily as possible. A small rail car transported ore and waste along narrow-gauge tracks. Ore cars were pushed or pulled along the track by men, mules, horses, or latter, battery-powered locomotives.

## **Animals Underground**

Some animals spent years underground. Miners affectionately called horses "hay burners." Cats lived underground, too, keeping mice out of the stables and sleeping on the horses' backs for warmth. Horses were treated well, because (unlike miners) it was expensive to buy and train another horse.

## **Doghhouse**

There was no cafeteria underground so miners took a break and ate lunch in the doghouse, a warm dry room within the tunnels. Miners stayed below ground their entire shift. The mines ran twenty-four hours a day with miners working different shifts around the clock. Each crew brought their own meals: breakfast, lunch, dinner, or midnight snack.

## **[Location: *Mega Mine...Mezzanine*]**

### **Hoist & Cage**

Above ground in the head house, the hoistman operated the steam-driven hoist engine, which controlled the cage's safe travel up and down the shaft. The hoist and cage, similar to an elevator, lowered men and supplies underground and hoisted men and ore up to the surface.

### **Drift**

At first, underground mining consisted of simply digging to follow ore veins and deposits as they extended below ground. Gradually, the vertical hole was deepened, creating a shaft. From the shaft, tunnels (called drifts) were extended outward horizontally following the veins of ore.

### **Cornish Pump**

The Cornish Pump emptied 3.6 million gallons of water per day from the Ontario Mine. Located 1,000 feet underground, the pump connected to the surface-mounted steam engine and fly wheel with a long wooden rod housed in the shaft. Installed in 1881 at the cost of \$125,000, the pump became obsolete thirteen years later with the completion of the drain tunnel connecting at the 1,500 foot level.

### **Aerial Tramway**

With constant underground temperatures, mines operated year-round, but winter snow was a huge barrier to hauling ore and mill concentrates. Park City's three aerial tramways provided efficient and reliable transportation through the mountainous terrain.

### **Assay Office**

In the assay office, complex tests performed on ore samples determined how much precious metal (silver, gold) and base metal (lead, zinc, copper) they would yield. The trained assayer used intense heating and chemical processes to release these metals.

### **Mill (Concentrator)**

Milling separated valuable minerals from waste rock in ore and created a concentrate. Mills stamped, then crushed and ground ore. Adding water to the resulting fine powder allowed the lighter waste rock to wash away during a mechanical agitation process. The concentrated minerals were shipped to a smelter to recover the pure metals.

### **Quadricycle**

This four-wheeled bicycle, used by the shift boss, was an efficient way to get around and is still used in mines today. Why does it have four wheels? Because it rides the same tracks as ore carts.

### **The Power of Superstition [Location: Mezzanine]**

Dangers for miners began before they even stepped off the cage, so many believed certain actions needed to be avoided to prevent bad luck. According to superstition, whistling drove away the "good spirit," and cave-ins were more likely to occur between midnight and 4:00 a.m. Park City miners avoided announcing their last day of work in the mines for fear they would be injured or killed on their last shift. It became common for miners to quit a day earlier than announced to avoid this fate.

Many Cornishmen who worked in the mines feared the Tommy Knockers, leprechaun-like ghosts of miners killed in the mines. After hearing the Knockers' mysterious tapping sounds, miners often refused to return to haunted workings.

### **[Location: Basement]**

#### **Silver Bonanza**

Park City's mines were among America's most productive and longest lasting. From the 1870s to the early 1980s, three hundred mines produced a half billion dollars worth of silver, lead, zinc, copper, and gold. It took the hard labor of thousands of men, and millions of dollars of investment to create wealth from the ground.

### **Talking Through Rock**

Miners working underground managed to communicate with those on the surface. Bell signals, as seen on this sign, were designed to alert the hoist operator when and where to raise or lower the cage. Once in the tunnels, quadricycles allowed foremen and mining engineers to relay information quickly from one work station to another.

## **Telltale Tokens**

To keep track of everyone, each miner hung a numbered brass tag on a board at the surface. If his tag remained after his shift, a search was organized. By some estimates, miners underground for ten years had a one in three chance of being injured and a one in eight chance of being killed.

## **The Days of Ore: Getting Silver from the Ontario Mine**

### **PROSPECTING**

In 1872, after plenty of failure, four prospectors discovered one of Park City's richest mines. Lacking sufficient funds, the prospectors looked for a buyer with enough money to sink into developing the silver mine.

### **ASSAYING**

Before buying the Ontario, Californian George Hearst had its ore tested. Assayers found the ore to be extremely rich in silver and lead, convincing Hearst to purchase the claim for \$27,000

### **MINING**

Hearst turned the Ontario into a complex underground operation. Sinking shafts and expanding tunnels required "an army of men," tons of dynamite, and piles of money.

### **CONCENTRATING**

By 1902, at least a dozen mills, or concentrators, had been constructed in Park City. Hearst's Ontario mill crushed and concentrated ore, sending only valuable minerals to the smelter to save money in transportation costs.

### **SMEETING**

While each process was crucial, smelting produced the pure silver that people recognize. Furnaces reaching temperatures of 1,500° Celsius melted the metals. Some Ontario Mine ore was so pure that it shipped directly to smelters, skipping the milling process.

Despite the cost of producing silver bars like this, the Ontario yielded more than \$14 million in tax-free dividends to George Hears and his investors.

## **Pay Dirt: Finding the Good Stuff**

You wouldn't know from looking at these rocks that they contain silver. The raw treasure avidly sought after in Park City was a glittering bluish-gray ore which held both silver and lead, called galena, or lead sulfide.

In the fall of 1868, soldier prospectors found an outcropping of galena and evidence of copper on Bonanza Flat. They marked the site and took samples for assay. The first ore shipment from their Flagstaff Mine in 1871, assayed at 96 ounces of silver per ton.

## **Blasting Away Solid Rock**

Hard rock mining requires blasting solid rock faces. Miners used black powder or less volatile dynamite and detonated it using a burning fuse. The invention of blasting caps



used with fuses eliminated dangerous open flames and made timing more precise. Blasting technology evolved to include electric blasting caps, or detonators.

### Jackleg Drill

Compressed air powering the drill causes it to bore into the rock face. Water injected into the hollow drill flushes rock chips out of the drilled hole, and at the same time limits the amount of dust the miner inhales.

### Making Hard Work Easier

Mining companies adopted technology to boost production and cut jobs. In 1890, Park City mines replaced hand drills with mechanical drills powered by compressed air. Later, water injected through the drill tip reduced the airborne, silica-bearing rock dust, which wreaked havoc on miners' lungs. In the 1930's, mechanical muckers took over hand shoveling muck, or blasted rock. These technological advancements increased profits, improved worker safety, and mechanized mining.

### Mining Water

Water flows through rock formations making Park City mines extremely wet. Owners spent fortunes battling water with drain tunnels and pumps. Today water is the most valuable resource coming from the mines. A handful of miners still work underground keeping the water flowing. Miners now mine water.

### A is for: Assay

Before a prospector struck it rich, an *assayer* had to confirm the value of the silver in the claim. Taking representative core samples, assayers crushed and weighed the ore before pouring it into fireclay crucibles and melting it in the furnace. After cooling, the hardened metal was transferred into a *cupel* made of bone ash and placed in the furnace once more. The porous cupel absorbed everything but pure silver. The assayer weighed the silver at his delicate scale and calculated silver per ton based on the original ore weight.

## Frequently Asked Questions

When was silver discovered in Park City?	• 1868; the first ore was shipped out in 1871
Who discovered the silver?	• Soldiers prospecting in the mountains under the direction of Colonel Connor • With a winter storm coming, they took samples for <i>assay</i> and marked the spot with a tree limb and a bandana • In the spring they came back to work the claim, and they founded the first successful mine in Park City - the Flagstaff Mine

How much did miners work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 hours a day, 6 days a week</li> <li>• Their only vacation days were Christmas and the Fourth of July. In 1896 a state law was passed mandating an 8-hour day</li> </ul>
How much did the miners earn?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roughly \$3.00 a day (about \$70 in today's money, a pretty good wage for the time)</li> <li>• Muckers (less skilled work) made \$2.75, timber men (more skilled work) earned slightly more than \$3.00 [Around 1900]</li> </ul>
Where did all the miners come from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After the U.S., many came from Europe (England, Ireland, Switzerland and Scotland made up the largest percentage), and Canada</li> </ul>
Why did miners wear helmets and yellow slickers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available after WWI (before WWI they wore oil cloth coats)</li> <li>• Helmets- to protect their heads from falling rocks (before WWI, they had leather hats and "boiled" hats—which was steamed layers of glued canvas and painted black)</li> <li>• Slickers- to be protected from the water in the mines</li> </ul>
Why did the miners use candles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before the introduction of carbide lamps, miners used them for light (battery powered lights used after carbide lamps)</li> <li>• As an indicator for air quality- if the candle went out, that meant there wasn't enough oxygen and the mine wasn't safe (even with carbide lamps, they still used candles for air quality and safety)</li> <li>• Miners received 3-4 candles for their shift</li> </ul>
How many mines were in PC?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 300 between the early 1870s and early 1980s</li> </ul>
How much money came out of PC mines?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than \$500 million worth of ores</li> </ul>

What is hard-rock mining?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underground mining techniques that excavate hard minerals from the rocks, such as metals and diamonds</li> <li>• Requires drilling and blasting to extract valuable ore from rock</li> </ul>
How did PC prospectors find silver ore?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prospectors looked for <i>outcrops</i>, the part of a rock formation that appears at the surface of the ground</li> <li>• <i>Core samples</i> are taken from subsurface material (removed with a special drill) to be examined</li> <li>• An <i>assayer</i> crushes, weighs, and melts the core sample to determine the silver content</li> </ul>
Who owns the below ground and above ground mining rights in Park City?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Park City Mines (a merger between the Park Utah and Silver King mines) is the remaining mining company in Park City (though they do not mine underground anymore)</li> </ul>
How much did Hearst pay for the Ontario Mine? How much did Hearst make from it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hearst bought the Ontario in 1872 for \$27,000</li> <li>• The Ontario produced over \$50 million and was the last Park City mine to close (1982)</li> </ul>
Can you go inside any mines in Park City?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No- the Silver Mining Adventure closed in 1999</li> </ul>
What was the average lifespan of a miner? Did the mines provide any health benefits?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The average life expectancy of a miner was between 40 and 50</li> <li>• Neither mining companies nor any other companies provided health benefits before they were mandated by law in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>• Many miners opted to take \$1 out of their monthly paycheck for healthcare at the Miner's Hospital</li> <li>• Fraternal organizations took care of the miners (and their families) in case of accident or death</li> </ul>
How many miles of tunnels and shafts are there in Park City?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roughly 1,200</li> </ul>

What are some of the different jobs in a mine?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Driller- operates the drill to create holes in the rock</li> <li>• Mucker- Shovels and loads the rock into carts after it's been blasted</li> <li>• Powder monkey- in charge of carrying and managing the explosives</li> <li>• Shift boss- oversees all mining operations and coordinates workers responsibilities</li> <li>• Hoist man- operates the cage, bringing it up and down</li> <li>• Timber man- places the timber supports in the mine shafts and drifts</li> <li>• Assayer- tests ores and minerals and analyzes them to determine their value</li> </ul>
Was there a minimum age to work in the mines?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The US didn't have a federal child labor law until the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed in 1938 (attempted in 1916, but it was declared unconstitutional)</li> <li>• Boys as young as their early to mid-teens would work in the mines, and you can often see these young faces in many photos</li> </ul>
What is inside the Plexiglas case on the intro panel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Piece of silver ore</li> <li>• Silver bar</li> <li>• Zinc bar</li> </ul>
What is the doghouse?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A warm, dry room inside the mine where miners took their break and ate their meals</li> </ul>
How did horses and mules get into the mines?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be placed in deep shafts the horses were put in a harness, with their legs bound together, and lowered via the hoist down into the mine where they could stay for months or years</li> </ul>
What is stoping?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practiced only when the surrounding rock is strong enough to withstand the drilling, blasting, and ore removal without caving</li> <li>• Extra support timber connected in a grid pattern can be used to fill this</li> </ul>

	stope, and can be backfilled with waste rock.
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### Mezzanine/1<sup>st</sup> floor - Mega Mine exhibit

What mine does the Mega Mine represent?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The aerial tramway is the Silver King Aerial Tramway</li> <li>• Below ground it resembles the Ontario Mine in the 1880s</li> <li>• The Cornish Pump was also in the Ontario Mine</li> </ul>
What is the scale of the Mega Mine?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The O scale, commonly used for model toys and trains</li> <li>• Ratio of 1:48</li> </ul>

### Basement mining exhibit

Did assayers work for the mines directly, or were they independent?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large mines had their own assayer's office, but there were independent assayer offices in town as well</li> </ul>
When did the miners begin using powered drills? What powered them?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simon Ingersoll patented the steam-powered rock drill in 1871; introduced in Park City mines in 1890</li> <li>• The drills operated on compressed air</li> <li>• The original model did not use water to lubricate the bit, releasing large amounts of deadly dust into the air; this drill was known as the "widow maker" because its users would often die of silicosis</li> <li>• In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (1900-1910) water jets were added to make the drills safer</li> </ul>
How many miners fit onto the hoist (cage) to go down into the mine?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 9 and 12 men at a time</li> </ul>
What powered the cages? How did hoists and hoist operators work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Originally, steam powered the hoisting works and cages. Later, diesel or electricity was used.</li> <li>• Hoists were the cable and pulley</li> </ul>

	<p>system that powered the cage up and down the shaft.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hoists operated by the hoistman (which required skill and training)</li> </ul>
From which mine did the mine signal sign come?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donated by United Park City Mines Company</li> </ul>
What do the initials P.C.M.&S.Co. stand for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park City Mining &amp; Smelting Company</li> </ul>
Large Collier's Map has fuzzy lines that do not match up to the key. What are they? What do the colors on the map represent?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The large fuzzy lines represent the top of the mountain ridges</li> <li>• The colors represent consolidation of claims into different mining companies</li> <li>• The numbers are mineral survey numbers</li> </ul>

### Mezzanine level

Where is the double cage from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Daly West Mine</li> </ul>
How many miners died in accidents in Park City mines?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact number is unknown, but miners had a short life expectancy, 40-50 years, and some estimates put them at a 1 in 10 chance of being killed on the job</li> <li>• The Daly-West mine Disaster is the deadliest in Park City history, killing 34 men</li> </ul>

### Aerial Tramways

How was ore moved before the aerial tramways were invented?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Horse-drawn wagons and Crescent Tramway (rail line)</li> </ul>
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## Additional Information

- **Geology of Park City**

- In the Paleozoic era roughly 300 million years ago: what is now Utah, and much of western North America, was covered by shallow seas. The sediment layer that formed during this time is known as the “Park City Formation” and is made of limestone and has many fossils. It is 600 feet thick. The next sediment layer to form was the “Woodside Shale Formation.” This 800-foot thick layer is made of shale and muddy sandstone, and was formed when the area was covered in coastal bays and lagoons. The top layer is the “Nugget Sandstone Formation,” which is 1,000 feet thick and was formed about 200 million years ago. This layer is made of homogenous clean sandstone and was formed when the area was a desert environment, complete with sand dunes.
- 90 million years ago, during the Mesozoic era, the sediment layers were uplifted and deformed through “continent-bashing”; plate tectonics shifted the Earth’s crust and created the Uinta Mountains.
- As the mountains were formed, layers of the rock tended to crack, these are known as fissures or faults. A particular set of these faults later became conduits for silver-bearing ore fluids.
- 25 million years ago a body of magma, traveling from the center of the earth, finally reached the upper crust, and became granite rock. As it moved towards the upper crust, a trip which took over 2.3 billion years, the elements inside the magma body separated, and elements such as silver, lead, zinc, copper, and a little gold were concentrated at the top of the body in a water-and sulfur-rich envelope. As the body neared the surface, it cooled and crystallized, and lodged itself into the layers of sedimentary rock. The pressure of the magma body caused the sedimentary rock to fissure, and the envelope, containing silver and other precious metals, was released into the fissures. As the material traveled along the fissures, it cooled, and precious-metal-bearing crystals developed. These fissure-filling minerals formed the famous veins of ore deposits. However, 25 million years ago, these veins were still deep below the surface, and located somewhere underneath the ancestral Rocky Mountains. This area collapsed under its own weight, and the whole region expanded west, pushing the ore deposits into the Park City region.

- **Minerals and Ore in Park City**

- Silver is always found with galena, sphalerite, or tetrahedrite. The appearance of iron pyrite (fool’s gold) may mean valuable minerals exist nearby since pyrite crystallized at the same time as valuable minerals. Silver ore includes both the valuable mineral and the waste rock.

- **Minerals** are naturally occurring solids that have a crystal structure and a definite chemical composition. **Ore** is a rock containing a valuable mineral, plus waste rock.
- The valuable minerals in Park City include:
  - Galena (a compound of lead and sulfur, with silver often substituting for the lead)
  - Sphalerite (compound of zinc and sulfur)
  - Tetrahedrite (compound of copper, antimony, and sulfur, with silver often substituting for the copper or the antimony)
  - Quartz (the most common mineral on earth and can be found in all mineral environments and in almost all rock types; in Park City, quartz is often associated with waste rock)
  - The most precious metals in Park City's mountains were:
    - Silver (in abundant quantity)
    - Gold (was more rare)
- **Creation of minerals:** A mineral is a naturally occurring substance formed through geological processes that has a characteristic chemical composition and specific physical properties. Minerals crystallize as the liquids, in which they are dissolved, cool.

Think of a pot of boiling water containing salt. As the water heats up, the salt will dissolve. According to the same principle, minerals were deposited in rock. Minerals dissolved in hot water (hydrothermal solutions) that had been derived from magma or some other source moved through the rocks. The confining pressure of the rock bodies maintained the heat of the water.

- **Hard Rock Mining**

- Hard rock mining is the process miners used to liberate valuable minerals from rock underground. To do this, miners used a combination of blasting and drilling. Miners would drill a hole in the rock (see methods below) and then set dynamite to explode that rock. Ore was then taken to the surface.
- *Dynamite*: Invented by Alfred Noble and patented in 1867. Noble worked in construction, and with the increase in mining at the time, he was interested in finding a way to blast the rock. Dynamite is an absorbent mixture soaked in nitroglycerine. It is stronger than both TNT and black powder. Nitroglycerine was first synthesized in 1847 as a stronger explosive agent than black powder, but in its pure form, it is very unstable. Noble worked on ways to make it more commercially useful.
  - A blasting cap was inserted into the stick of dynamite, and then it was connected with a fuse to the detonator. The blasting cap produced the initial start for the dynamite to explode.



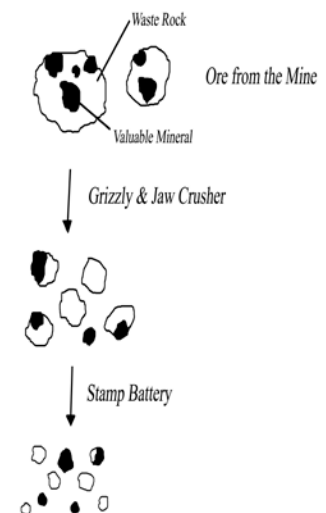
- When dynamite explodes, heat and gasses are produced. The heat makes the gas expand rapidly producing high pressures. The high pressures force rock to be broken apart.
  - In the mines, the person responsible for blasting the dynamite (powder monkey) would be at least a hundred feet away, and would count the number of explosions to know if all the sticks of dynamite had gone off.
- Placer Mining (“panning for gold”) was different than hard rock mining because it meant that in that nature had done a lot of the work that miners were doing in mines, such as those in Park City. For example, in California, over time, rain and ice broke up the rock that held the precious metal. Bits of gravel grated on other bits of gravel. Air, water, natural acids, and dissolved minerals slowly eroded mountains. Since water rolled downhill, the bits of gold ended up as erosional deposits in streams and rivers. A placer where miner’s found gold. The heavier metal, gold, would settle in the lower bed of the stream, and lighter rocks like quartz and sand would settle above. Park City’s mines used this basic idea in the mills as they aimed to liberate the precious metals from waste rock.
- **Overshot Loader/Mucking Machine**
  - Loading machines which fill a front-mounted bucket, pass the loaded bucket over the machine and throw the load into a haulage unit to the rear.
  - First developed in the 1930s by Edwin Burt Royle and John Spence Finlay. They worked in the North Lilly Mine in Eureka, Utah for the Anaconda mining company
  - Had a significant impact on mining productivity.
  - The same basic design is still used today.
- **Mining Claims**
  - Early mining in the West, including the California Gold Rush of 1849, was basically a free-for-all. Miners realized that they needed some regulation and formed mining districts where they began to make their own rules and regulations. Precedents set in California were carried into other western states, such as Utah.
  - Open mining on public land was the norm in the West, and although it was often legal under state and territorial law, it was illegal under existing federal law. While some in the government tried to enforce this law after the Civil War to get money, western representatives were successful in arguing that miners and prospectors were valuable in promoting commerce and settling the West.
  - The Mining Law of 1872 was a federal law that codified what had already been happening in California and elsewhere. All US citizens 18 years or older had the right to locate a mining claim on federal property.

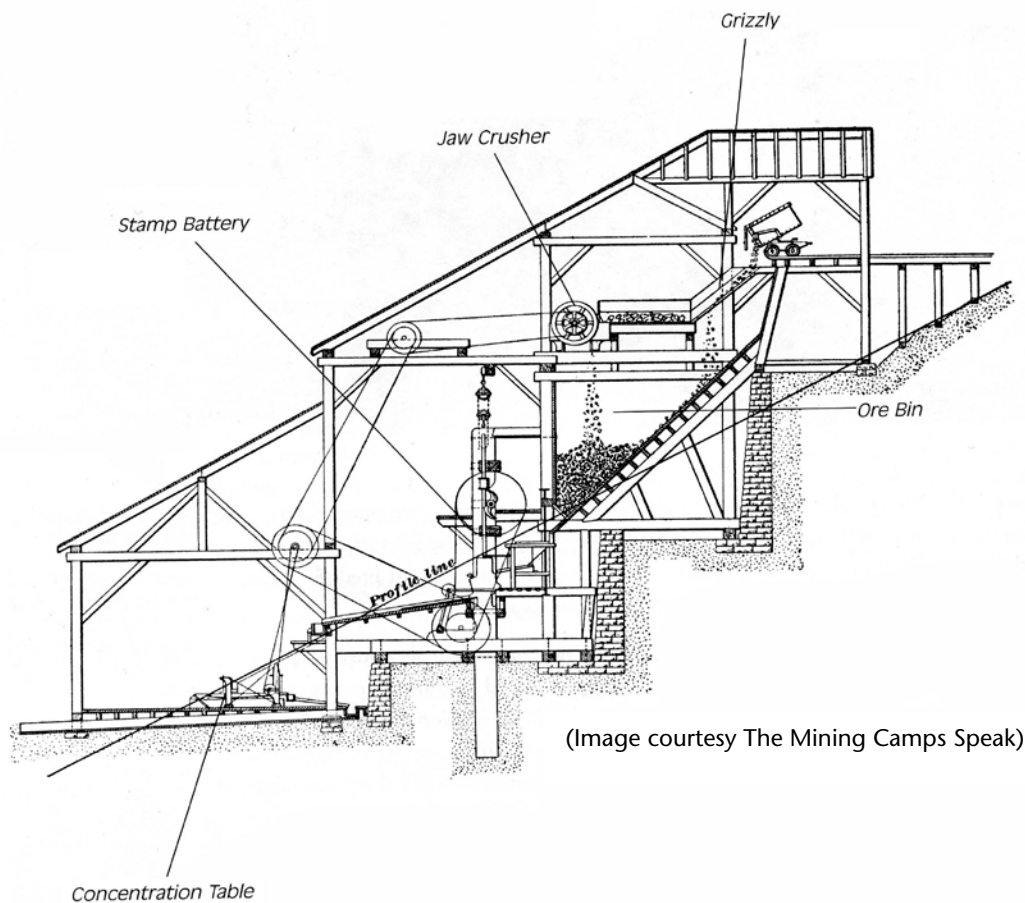
- **Assaying**

- Process of analyzing a sample to determine its components, particularly looking for precious metals and other valuable materials. This was an important step as it gave the miners an idea of how valuable the ore was in a particular area.
- Dry/Fire process: the sample is melted to separate the metals it contains
  - A piece of an ore sample is crushed, and then mixed with a combination of lead oxide and other substances and placed in a crucible made from fire clay, and then placed in a furnace to be melted.
  - The hot lead oxide produces lead, which picks up silver and moves it to the bottom of the crucible. Impurities and other substances float to the top.
  - The separated mixture is placed in a mold and left to cool. The lead, being the heaviest metal, will sink to the bottom, leaving the impurities and other non-precious substances at the top. The “lead button” is removed from the bottom, containing all of the silver from the sample.
  - The lead button is placed in a *cupel* and heated in a furnace. During this process the lead turns into lead oxide, which either gets absorbed by the cupel or into the atmosphere. Leaving only the silver in the cupel.
- Wet process: the sample is soaked in a chemical solution until the precious metal is separated out.

- **The Mill**

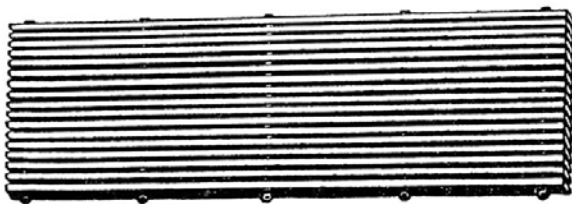
- The milling process separated as completely as possible the valuable minerals from the waste rock in the ore using physical methods (crushing). Mills were built as close to the mine as possible, so they could save on operating costs by not having to haul waste rock to the bottom of the mountain.
- In the early days, they were trying to get the rocks down to a quarter inch size in the mills. After they crushed the rock down as small as they could, it was sent to the smelter. At the smelter, the minerals were altered in a chemical process to get the pure metal. Smelters were a series of huge furnaces. (Park City did not have any smelters—the closest was in Murray.)



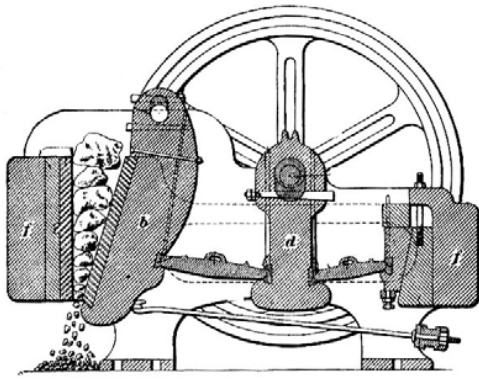


(Image courtesy The Mining Camps Speak)

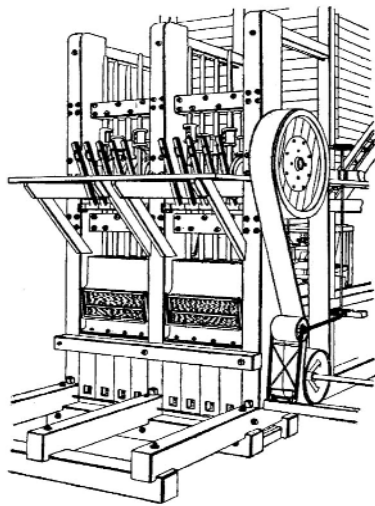
## Machines used in the Mill



A **grizzly** is a series of metal bars placed several inches apart.



**Jaw crushers** take large pieces of ore and reduce them in size to something less than two inches.



**Stamp mills** take the two inch crushed ore and further reduce it in size to less than quarter inch. At this size there are distinct differences between the various particles.

- In the beginning of the processing, miners used gravity tables and **concentrating tables**, which work like gold pans. If particles of valuable minerals and waste rock are continually agitated in a pan of water, the heavier valuable minerals will accelerate faster and fall further than the lighter waste rock and collect at the bottom.
- Around the 1910s they started using the **froth flotation method**, which relies on the surface properties of the rock. Froth flotation cells used the differences between the surface properties of the valuable minerals and the surface properties of waste rock. The valuable minerals could be separated from the waste rock by introducing fine bubbles into a dilute solution of water and the ore. The valuable minerals would attach to the

bubbles and “float” to the surface where they could be skimmed off the top.

- Modern milling operations are very sophisticated. Computer controlled technology is used to monitor operations, and state of the art environmental equipment and procedures protect air and water quality.
- The mills and pumps in Park City used steam for power. As a result, Park City’s hillsides were stripped of trees. Not only did they have to use other methods of fuel (coal and later diesel), but the scarcity of trees on the hills made avalanches a real danger and caused some deaths in Park City history.

#### •The Cornish Pump

- Park City mines were particularly wet because of heavy precipitation combined with the red shale and quartzite composition of the mountains, which held moisture in.
- Steam-powered pumps weren’t always effective enough to pump all the water out of the mines.
- In 1880, in search of a solution, Ontario investors hired engineer W.R. Echart to design a pump patterned after the one built in Cornwall, England for the deep diamond mines in South Africa.
- The pump was manufactured in Philadelphia with parts supplied by J.P. Morris & Company. It would weigh 486 tons (972,000 lbs) when completed.
- The Ontario dug its No. 3 shaft to house the pump, an extremely slow process. An article from the *Park Record* recalls that the progress was sometimes as slow as 18 inches a day.
- The pump could lift about 2,500 gallons of water a minute, almost 4 million gallons a day.
- The pump cost the Ontario Mine \$250,000.
- The Cornish Pump was located in the Ontario #3 shaft and it pumped water from the 1000 foot level up to the 600 foot level.
- Sawmills supplied the mines with timber to operate their pumps and provide timber for the tunnels. However, increasingly scarce availability of timber and a discovery of a coal deposit near what is now Coalville led the Ontario to convert the Cornish pump to coal, using 100 tons per day.
- In 1888, work began on a drain tunnel which would extend 3 miles east through solid rock from the No. 3 shaft to its portal, now the town of Keetley. This tunnel could drain the mine 500 feet deeper.
- The Ontario Tunnel opened in 1894, displacing the Cornish pump almost immediately, because water drained out of it.

### • The Power of Steam

- Steam engine technology was one of the main driving forces used in the mines. Steam engines powered the hoists, which lifted the cage, for example. Steam engines also powered the pumps that helped drain the water from the mine. The railroad was also powered by steam locomotives, which hauled the valuable silver ores out of Park City and to markets.

### • The Carbide Lamp

- Candles and oil lamps were too dim and short-lived, and the electric lights of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century were too bulky.
- 1897- A mine inspector in New South Wales (last name, Hooke) created a lamp that uses the chemical reaction between calcium carbide and water to produce light. The brass lamp consists of an upper chamber that holds water, and a lower chamber that holds carbide. The water drips through an adjustable opening onto the carbide, causing acetylene to rise through a felt filter into a nozzle, where it is lit by a built in flint-striker. A reflector directs the light, and a brass mount attaches the lamp to the caver's helmet.

### • Safety in the Mine

- *Potential Threats:*
  - The ground surrounding tunnels and shafts could shift, crushing infrastructure, breaking rocks loose and causing cave-ins
  - Falling tools and rocks (originally miners wore only ordinary felt hats)
  - Accidents
  - Bad air (low in oxygen)
  - Drilling into unexploded blasting powder left from previous blasts
  - Miner's consumption (silicosis) from breathing in silica or quartz dust, which cuts the delicate membrane of the lungs, allowing fluid to seep in
  - Riding the cage
  - Falling down shafts
  - Ore cars (smashed, fingers, toes, etc.)
  - Drilling and getting rock shards in eyes
- Miners carried 3 candles for a 10 hour shift. The strength of the candle flame indicated the level of oxygen in the air. A candle, or carbide lamp, that flickered or went out signaled trouble for the miners.

### • Unions and Mining: [See section on Territorial Jail]

### • 1902 Daly-West Disaster

- Occurred at the Daly-West Mine on July 15, 1902.
- Exact cause is unknown, but it is believed that “powder monkey” John Burgee either dropped his candle or ashes from his pipe fell into the charges he was preparing or the powder and blasting caps.
- The blast released poisonous gas into the mine shafts, killing 25 miners.
- The poisonous gas spread to the Ontario Mine, killing 9 miners there.
- Worst mine disaster ever to strike Park City.
- Spurred safety reforms: encouraged the passage of state laws prohibiting the underground storage of explosives in quantities greater than actually needed for daily operations.

### • The Coalition Building

- Opened on June 8, 1901 to serve the Silver King Mine; housed an ore house, a loading station, and a platform to store candles, powder, and supplies for the mine.
- Before it’s destruction it was the symbol of Park City’s mining heritage.
- Burned down by arson in July 20, 1982; three men who hopped the fence to stay there for a night and built a fire on the building’s wooden floor.

### • Women in the Mines

- The first woman was hired to work in the Ontario mine in 1974 to operate a hoist 1,500 feet below the surface, Shelley Christiansen.
- Initially it was considered bad luck to have women in the mine.
- Mrs. Keetley first one through Ontario Tunnel #2.

### • Park City Mines

- Purchasing the **Ontario Mine**
  - Rector Steen and three other prospectors from Canada discovered silver in Ontario Gulch in 1872.
  - George Hearst, also representing James Ben Ali Haggin and Lloyd Tevis, came to Utah looking to purchase a claim.
  - Hearst borrowed a sample from the prospectors, tested it, and found it to contain high grades of silver and lead.
  - Hears made the prospectors an offer, but was rejected on the grounds that the claim was already spoken for. However, if it became available he would have the first chance to buy it. Eventually, the claim did become available and Hearst purchased it for \$27,000.
- **Flagstaff Mine:** The silver at Bonanza Flats became the Flagstaff. The following year, the soldiers sold the claim to James Kennedy for \$5,000. Kennedy later sold the Flagstaff to Edward Ferry shortly after 1873 for \$50,000.



# FIRE

## Exhibit Text

[*Location: Tozer Gallery*]

### **A Family Affair: The Berrys Devote a Century of Service**

Park City blacksmith Edward Berry organized the volunteer fire department in 1881 and served as chief for eight years. His brother James succeeded him. Edward's son, William J. Berry, joined the department in 1910 and served as chief from 1921 to 1948. A century after Edward Berry organized volunteers, his grandson Jim, a veteran fire captain in Salt Lake City, became the first salaried chief. As Park City grew, a full-time department was needed.

### **Horseless Fire Wagons: Park City Splurges for New Wheels**

This 1926 Graham Dodge fire truck was just the second "auto-fire truck" purchased by Park City. It cost \$2,379 fully equipped. The first was a 1922 truck, purchased and modified for firefighting by Chief William Berry at his blacksmith shop. By 1929 the department, located here at City Hall, boasted three Graham Dodge trucks and a smaller Chief's car. One truck was parked right here behind the garage door, ready to respond.

### **Symbols of Heroism**

These badges set fire fighters apart from the crowd and honored their service to Park City with well-known symbols of their trade.

At the 1925 state fire department convention, Park City's firemen won this trophy in the "4 men ladder contest," completing their task in 6 1/5 seconds.

Before automatic sprinkler systems, businesses installed "fire grenades." When heated by fire, a trigger broke the glass spreading a chemical fluid. Grenades like this "Red Comet" from the 1920s could also be thrown at the base of a fire.

[*Location: Mezzanine*]

### **The Great Fire of 1898: Park City's Awful Fire**

A century ago, fire destroyed many hastily-built wooden mining towns across the American West. On June 19, 1898, the heart of Park City was burnt in a matter of hours. The damage was immense: hundreds left homeless, two hundred buildings destroyed, and a total loss of more than \$1 million. With the nation suffering a huge recession, the *Salt Lake City Tribune* believed the town would never rebuild, predicting, "this last calamity, following the back failure and terrible drop in silver, was the last act in the drama of this great mining camp." Despite the gloomy assessment, Parkites erected 63 new buildings by the end of 1898, and the *Tribune's* New Year's edition reported, "Park City has risen phoenix-like from its ashes."



## **The Aftermath: Surviving the Devastation**

Construction of the elegant three-story brick Grand Opera House had only been completed the year before the fire. Valued at \$50,000, it was insured for only \$5,000.

The stylish Park City Bank opened in 1892 and was never rebuilt.

Wood frame homes and stores, built shoulder to shoulder down the narrow canyon, invited disaster. The mining camp was flammable, right down to the wood sidewalks.

### **PIONEER STABLES ON MAIN STREET**

The Judge, Ivers & Kervin Stable on Main Street was a big operation. Stabling more than 100 horses, they freighted ore from the Silver King Mine to the Union Pacific Depot at the bottom of Main Street. All but seven horses were rescued from the fire, but the stable was lost along with all the harnesses and ore wagons, 40 tons of oats and eight tons of hay.

### **DR. LECOMPTE SAVED HIS HOUSE**

As the fire spread to Park Avenue, locals tried to make a stand. One hometown hero was the town doctor. Dr. LeCompte doused his home with a lawn hose, while neighbors kept him drenched with buckets of water. He lost his clothes, but saved his home.

### **WOMEN ORGANIZED**

Several Park City women, representing various churches, organized a relief committee helping those who had been burnt out. Within four months, they raised almost \$6,000 in cash and distributed 6,700 pounds of flour, 51 tons of coal, and numerous articles of clothing to those in need, including the socially excluded Chinese.

### **Not a Single Issue Was Missed**

*Park Record* newspaper editor Sam Raddon lost his home and his newspaper office. Raddon pitched a tent on his charred Main Street lot, and the *Salt Lake Herald* agreed to handle printing until the new presses arrived. Meanwhile, construction on the new office began on the fourth of July and was finished just 12 days later.

### **Fighting Fire: Volunteers Help Protect a Booming Mining Camp**

The constant threat of fire made a strong volunteer fire department essential. Miners, store clerks, and businessmen volunteered, risking their lives to protect fellow citizens. Besides fires, they also battled faulty equipment and cold weather. Leaky hoses, frozen water lines and hydrants, low water pressure, and canyon winds allowed fires to spread quickly.

The department also served as a social and service organization, hosting community events and raising money for worthy causes.

## Fire Helmet

Volunteers wore leather helmets with brims designed to channel water behind them. The brass eagle held the ornate identification shield.

## Frequently Asked Questions: Fire Truck

What is in the photo behind the grenade, trophy and badges?	Two firemen rescuing a woman. The woman looks almost “unreal” and there is debate if the woman is a mannequin. Unfortunately, we don’t have a date or location for this photo. Possibly 1940s
Where was the Berry Brothers Blacksmith Shop located?	• Main Street and 6 <sup>th</sup>
Were any of PC’s firemen ever killed in action?	• No
When did PC get fire hydrants?	• The <i>Park Record</i> makes reference to the “mill hydrant” as early as November 1881, though water pressure was poor

## Frequently Asked Questions: The Great Fire

Where is the old bell that was in the Bell Tower?	• On the side of Kearns Blvd with a commemorative plaque about the Snyder Family
What kind of typewriter is in the exhibit?	• Underwood No. 3 Standard Typewriter • Ca. 1900-1910
Do the hanging hoses in the bell tower reflect the original method used by firefighters?	• We don’t know if that’s what the PC firefighters did, but it was a common method of the time • The white hoses are new, the brown one is historic
Was anyone killed during the Great Fire?	• No people died, but 500 people were left homeless and property damage totaled \$1 million • A druggist’s St. Bernard and eight horses died in the fire
Where did the Great Fire begin?	• The American Hotel on Main Street; either in one of the rooms or the kitchen

## Additional Information

Notes from *Treasure Mountain Home* (p 25, 30, 40-41, 44, 46-47, 68, 81-83, 85, 101-102, 112, 118, 127)

- December 2, 1882- Fire broke out in room number 14 at Fisher's Hotel and spread to Wiseman & Clark's Jewelry, the Park City Bank building, and the Theriot Building. This was the first in a series of fires which would plague the city for years.
- The Great Fire of 1898
  - In an effort to slow down the spread of the flames, men used dynamite to blow up buildings in the path of the fire to take away the fire's fuel.
  - 5 hotels, 24 stores and markets, 20 shops, 12 saloons, more than 20 offices, 6 restaurants, 2 banks, 4 churches, and hundreds of cabins and homes were lost in the fire.
- March 18, 1927- The Blyth-Fargo "Big Store" burned to the ground. Firemen may have been able to save the building had people not been letting their water faucets run to keep them from freezing in the cold weather, draining the reservoir.

# SKIING

## Exhibit Text

[Location: Mezzanine]

### **The Ski Boom: Park City Grows with the Ski Craze**

A new wind was blowing in the 1960s. America was prosperous, and skiing took off nationwide. New ski resorts, better ski and lift technology, improved interstate roadways, and jet airlines fueled unprecedented growth in the sport. Struggling Park City wanted to take part and re-invented itself as a ski destination.

### **A Bounty of Powder**

Park City has always had to adapt to snow. Today, snow makes the whole town smile, but before snow plows deep powder was often a nuisance.

### **Mines to Moguls**

After World War II, the U.S. economy boomed. But in Park City most mines closed because of sinking metal prices. United Park City Mines Company began to look for creative ways to pump money into their failing mining operation. They decided recreation was the new bonanza. It took some time to convince the locals that Park City could remake itself.

### **A Fateful Lunch**

The mine company needed money to build a new ski resort, so it applied for a low-interest federal loan. Coincidentally, as the application languished, the Kennedy White House invited twelve Utah newspaper publishers to lunch with President John F. Kennedy. Toward the end, Kennedy asked what he could do for Utah. Jack Gallivan—editor of the *Salt Lake Tribune*, Park City native, and nephew of mining tycoon Thomas Kearns—mentioned the Park City loan application. It was soon approved.

### **Gondolas to the Top**

With loan money in hand, miners went to work using chain saws and bulldozers to clear nineteen ski runs. They installed a double chair and two J-bars, but it was the two-mile long gondola that raised eyebrows. When local miner Jim Santy was asked to help install the gondola, he confused the skiing contraption with boats in Venice and said, “Where are you going to get all the water?”

### **Struggling to Understand the Ski Business**

United Park City Mines Company knew how to dynamite rocks, not coddle tourists. The company lost money and sold the resort to Aspen developer Edgar Stern in 1971. Stern knew the financial rewards would be in real estate sales with skiing as the hook. He built condominiums and restaurants to turn Treasure Mountains, renamed Park City Resort, into a ski destination. Spiraling mortgages in the mid-1970s, however, put Stern’s plans for a luxury ski resort on hold.

### **The Fix-It Family**

Businessman Nicholas Badami bought Park City Ski Resort from Stern in 1975. Badami and his son Craig worked out the kinks by selling off the ski area lodging and restaurants to locals and focused solely on skiing. In 1985, Craig convinced the International Ski Federation (FIS) to add a Park City stop to the World Cup ski tour, and he also sponsored the U.S. Ski Team's women racers.

### **Three are Better than One**

By the late 1980s, Park City had transformed into a destination ski town. Park City's pioneer ski area, Snow Park, closed in 1969 when it lost its lease from the mining company. Edgar Stern returned to the Snow Park site in 1981 to open Deer Valley, with Stein Eriksen as Director of Skiing. After struggling for several years, Park West Ski Resort modernized as The Canyons in 1997. These winter resorts—three of North America's biggest and best—now feed off each other's successes.

### **Hot –Dogging with Relish**

By the early 1970s, "hot dog," or freestyle, skiing became popular across the country. In 1973, World Super Hot Dog champion Bob Theobald brought his "Get Hot" freestyle school to town, training skiers in aerials, ballet, and moguls—jumping, flipping, and turning.

### **Father of Freestyle**

Stein Eriksen did a forward somersault on skis every afternoon at the Park City Ski Area in the 1970s. A gymnast in his youth, Stein had become famous for his aerial moves in the 1950s.

### **Local Ski Shops...**

Like the mining industry before it, the new ski economy spurred independent merchants to open ski rental and repair shops in town. Stores opened in abandoned and boarded-up Main Street buildings offering the newest in skiing technology and equipment to Park City skiers.

### **...Spur New Snow Sports**

Tom Noaker opened Park City's first snowboard rental shop in 1982, with six of Jake Burton's boards. The new boards were so popular that Noaker added another twelve the next season, even though they were banned at all three Park City resorts until 1986.

### **[Location: Main Gallery]**

#### **Snow Season: From Industrious to Industry**

Before the 1940s, it was hard work to have fun in Park City. Without modern equipment and lifts to take skiers up, locals made their own skis and hiked to their favorite peaks. All this cold entertainment came at a good price: free.

Winter sports may cost more today, but they're less physically demanding. Ski resorts transport people to the mountaintop, groom trails, and indulge their guests' every wish.

### **Ski Boots**

Ski boot technology changed quickly after World War II. Notice the major differences in the shape and material of these boots from the 1940s (left) and the mid-1960s (right).

### **Roots of Resort Skiing: Homemade Winter Fun**

At nearly 7,000 feet in the Wasatch Mountains, Park City faced long winters and deep snow. Wherever there was a slippery surface, residents found ways to adapt and have fun in the process. Ponds became skating rinks, streets became sledding hills, and mountains became challenges for the more daring, who strapped skis—also known as “longboard snowshoes”—to their feet. Parkites soon had to share their snowy mountains with others.

### **Pure Mountain Fun**

Winter sports enthusiasts made the most of their equipment. Brooms became ski poles and rubber inner tubes or leather straps became ski bindings.

Racing through intersections, young sledders scared horses and pedestrians. Police tried to crack down, but kids got creative.

### **Jumping All Over**

To Scandinavian immigrants, skiing meant ski jumping. Park City kids quickly imitated them. In the 1920s they built small jumps all over town, spending their afternoons “getting air.”

### **Local Snowbirds**

Park City skier Emmett “Bud” Wright organized winter outings to introduce young people to the sport. He led large groups to the high ridge over town by what is now the top Crescent chair lift at Park City Mountain Resort. They skied, rode toboggans, and held winter picnics.

### **Ecker Hill Raises the Bar**

Norwegian immigrant Christopher Rasmussen built a wooden jumping scaffold to teach his three sons and other kids ski jumping. Looking for more challenges, the boys found a steeper hill on the Rasmussen ranch near Park City and shaped it into what became the world famous jump Ecker Hill.

### **World Class Competition**

Ecker Hill's glory days were during the 1930s as the Great Depression gripped the nation. World War II ended the era of big time ski jumping when most jumpers entered military service and gas rationing prevented large crowds from gathering.

### **The Broken Hearts Club**

Local boys kept skiing even after big jumping tournaments came to a halt in the 1940s. They hosted ski outings and tournaments and organized car pools to regional ski competitions. The Snow Park Ski Club organized events, and its members proudly wore red sweaters with their insignia.

### **Destination Park City**

In February 1936, 500 skiers from Salt Lake City pulled into Deer Valley on the “snow train” for the first winter carnival. A year later, the Federal Works Progress Administrations (WPA) created work for local unemployed men, cutting ski runs at the same location.

### **Snow Park Breaks Trails**

Two park City friends, Bob Burns and Otto Carpenter, tired of driving to other ski areas in the vicinity, decided to build their own ski lift in 1945. Burns—a machinist—and Carpenter—a carpenter—built a lift and installed it alongside Deer Valley’s WPA trails. Snow Park started a new era of lift-served skiing in Park City.

### **Resorts Take Off**

The first true destination resort took root in 1963 with the opening of Treasure Mountains (now Park City Mountain Resort) followed by ParkWest (now The Canyons) five years later. While Snow Park closed in 1969, it became the basis for Deer Valley Resort, which opened in 1981.

### **Eyes of the World: Focus on Park City**

In 2002, Salt Lake City hosted the XIX Olympic Winter Games, with ski and snowboard, freestyle, bobsled, luge, skeleton and ski jumping events held in Park City.

### **Ski and Snowboard Training Hot Spot**

The United States ski and snowboard team is headquartered in Park City, along with many of its coaches and athletes. With a tradition of holding World Cup events and the Olympics, Park City is a magnet for winter and even summer athletes training to reach the highest level. Olympic venues like Utah Olympic Park near Park City, are used year round by aspiring Olympians.

### **[Location: Basement]**

### **Climb Aboard the World’s First Underground Ski Lift**

In 1963, when United Park City Mines Company opened the Treasure Mountains Resort, they converted the old Spiro mine drain tunnel into an underground ski lift. An electric mine train pulled cars carrying skiers and their skis almost three miles into the mountain to the Thaynes Shaft. Here a mine elevator lifted them 1,800 feet to the surface. Despite the novelty, most skiers took the unique hour-long trip only once, opting for the speedier gondola instead. The ski train closed in February 1969 – not

enough customers.

Caption: Skiers prepare to ride the converted mine train through the Spiro drain tunnel to reach the slopes.

The skier subway got its name when a rider told a *Salt Lake Tribune* reporter, "It's just like riding the subway in New York." However, unlike the New York subway, the underground tunnel constantly dripped water and the machinery dripped oil and grease on riders.

### **Skier Subway Theater Text**

*You're sitting in the skier subway. An early passenger said it was "just like riding the New York subway" and the name stuck! This unique ski lift system operated in the earliest days of Park City's first major resort, combining Park City's mining past with its skiing future. After World War II, Park City was struggling. Where once 300 mines operated and 7,000 people lived, just 11-hundred citizens remained. One of those who stayed was Main Street merchant Fraser Buck, who told a reporter from the new medium of television that the old mining camp would one day see another boom.[Sound Bite] The town would come back... but not because of mining. Owners of the last surviving mining company gambled their future above ground. In 1963 town leaders swung at chunks of silver ore to break ground for Treasure Mountains Resort, and soon miners were bulldozing ski runs through the trees. And these mining cars? After the first year, the resort saw it needed a second way to get skiers to the summit because the gondola couldn't run in high winds, and because of long weekend gondola lines. The mining company came up with a low cost miner's solution. These cars were built to carry skiers through an already existing mine tunnel to the base of the mining hoist in Thaynes Canyon. After a three mile tunnel ride under the mountain, the Thaynes hoist lifted skiers nearly 18-hundred feet to the ski slopes. Miner's were used to the transportation system, but for skiers it wasn't exactly comfortable. The mine tunnel crossed through wet rock formations and water dripped on everyone. One early rider complained... "it was dark and wet and you'd wobble around on the tracks, and you couldn't wait for it to end!" One resort employee said when wet skiers got into the open air at the surface... "they were instantly frozen like a popsicle." One "shocked" skier even swung his new metal "Head" skis into the overhead electrical line for the mine train... which instantly melted the tips into useless metal chunks. The skier's subway was a novelty, but it was also long, wet, cold, and kind of dark and creepy. Most skiers rode it just once, then went back to the gondola line.*



## Frequently Asked Questions

Why did early skiers use brooms?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• They used them between their legs to help brake</li></ul>
Who used the torch?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lloyd Evans (former Police Chief) used this torch to do a part of the torch run during the Olympic Winter Games in 2002</li></ul>
Why are Sean Smith's ski a different shape?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• They are an early freestyle model</li></ul>
What influence did the 10 <sup>th</sup> Mountain Division have on PC ski areas?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The division never trained nor resided in Park City</li><li>• Several Utah ski-troop veterans pushed to name the highway to memorialize the 10<sup>th</sup> division vets in the 2000s</li></ul>
What ski manufacturing companies are in the area today?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rossignol is headquartered in PC</li><li>• Black Diamond in SLC</li></ul>

## Additional Information

Notes from *Treasure Mountain Home* (p 110, 112, 115, 119, 131, 132, 134-35, 128-129)

- Skiing in the Park City area began as a necessity, a way to get from place to place in the deep snow. In the 1920s, however, skiing began to gain popularity as a sport in the area.
- In December 1936 the Denver and Rio Grande Western railroad ran a special train to carry skiers from Salt Lake City to the slopes above the Park Con Mine in Deer Valley.
- 1946 Snow Park, Park City's first ski lift, was built in Deer Valley by Bob Burns and Otto Carpenter.
- Lady Bird Johnson took her first skiing lessons in Park City in December 1965.

## Park City Ski Resort History

- Organized ski facilities began with Creole Hill, a jump built off the old Creole mine dump just above town. Used recreationally, it soon became a local attraction for organized competitions.
- Chris Rasmussen, a Park City local with Scandinavian parents, built **Ecker Hill** in the late 1920s, desiring a jump that would attract the world-class jumpers. The hill was named for Peter Ecker, president of the Utah Ski Club. Before long, Ecker Hill was the host of the US Olympic Team Trials, portions of the North American Ski Championships and the US Olympic Ski Team tryouts. Ecker Hill's construction stood strongly until the 1950s, and the last organized jumps took place in 1962.
- In the 1930s, as recreational skiing became popular, locals began to use the Park City area. In 1936-37 the Works Progress Administration (WPA) built ski trails, toboggan slides, slalom courses, ski-jump take-offs, and shelter cabins in the area. However, people were still slow to leave the slopes of places like Sun Valley and Alta in favor of Park City
- In 1946 Park City residents Bob Burns and Otto Carpenter opened Park City's first official ski area in the same Deer Valley hillside that the WPA had cut runs in the late 1930s. Burns, a machinist, and Carpenter, a carpenter, built the first ski lift from pine poles, surplus mine equipment, and a Hercules truck engine. It began as a T-bar, but was soon converted to a chair lift. This became Park City's first ski area: **Snow Park**. Snow Park was open on the weekend and holidays, and had a ski school run by Mel Fletcher and Bob Wright.
- As the mines faltered, Park City applied for an Area Redevelopment Authority loan to turn old mining territory into skiable areas. The loan was approved, and by 1962 United Park City Mines set out to build a 12,750 foot, 144 car gondola to carry skiers to the top of Crescent Ridge, a chairlift in the Thaynes Canyon area, and 9 holes of an 18-hole golf course. On December 21, 1963 **Treasure Mountains Resort** officially opened.
- In February 1971 United Park City Mines sold the ski area, then known as **Park City Resort**, because they could no longer afford to keep it running. The new owners, Royal Street Corporation of New Orleans (later Greater Park City Company), set out to improve the resort.
- Greater Park City Company eventually sold to Alpine Meadows of Tahoe in 1975. By 1990 the resort had 13 lifts, including one high-speed quad lift and a snowmaking system that could cover 375 acres. Part of the improvements included the Town Lift, which connected the skiing to Main Street. At this time, the resort became known as **Park City Ski Area**.
- In 1997, Park City Ski Area changed its name to **Park City Mountain Resort** to emphasize year-round recreation and not just skiing.
- **Deer Valley Resort** was built by the Royal Street Land Company in the late 1970s and opened in 1981.

- During the late 1960s, California investors Robert Major and Robert Ensign bought land about 3 miles to the west of Park City and began planning **Park City West**, whose 3 chair lifts, a day lodge, and upper terminal became operational during 1968-69. The resort was later known as **ParkWest Ski Resort**.
- ParkWest Ski Resort became **Wolf Mountain** in 1995.
- Wolf Mountain became **The Canyons** in 1997 when it was purchased by the American Skiing Company. The resort underwent \$18.2 million in improvements.
- In 2010, the Canyons became **Canyons Resort**.

**Evolution of Ski Resort Names, in order of establishment:**

1. Snow Park
2. Treasure Mountains → Park City Resort → Park City Ski Area → Park City Mountain Resort
3. Park City West → ParkWest Ski Resort → Wolf Mountain → The Canyons → Canyons
4. Deer Valley Resort

# TERRITORIAL JAIL

## Exhibit Text

### The Dungeon: Utah's Last Remaining Territorial Jail

The first prisoners heard this iron door slam in 1885. Called "the dungeon" by locals for its leg irons, stone walls, and darkness, the last occupant got out in 1966. While the dungeon housed its share of violent criminals, most of the inmates were locked up for fighting, drinking, or disturbing the peace.

### Jail Tales

It wasn't just criminals who spent time here. One young couple spent most of their wedding night locked up in one of the cells. During prohibition, one local bootlegger "took a roll of wax paper, spiraled it out into a long funnel and poured his illicit booze to the waiting tin cups below." Other bootleggers weren't so lucky and police officers used the cells to store confiscated alcohol.

### The Jail Wasn't Always This Nice

Early prisoners endured dirt floors, candle-light, and no plumbing. When the city added a toilet and concrete floor in 1906, the newspaper declared the jail now "fit for human beings to live in."

Not built for comfort, the jail was built to last. Look up and you'll see the burned timbers when it survived the Great Fire of 1898.

### Dying to Get Out

It isn't hard to imagine that people could have died while locked up in this miserable place. And, in fact, a number of people *have* died here. According to the *Park Record*, at least eleven men drew their last breaths in this jail.

Other inmates preferred to escape. They pried of ceiling planks, loosened rocks from the walls using utensils, or simply had friends let them out when the only policeman on duty was away. Truly dangerous criminals were kept in the more secure Summit County Jail in Coalville.

### Text from the Mug Book

BLACK JACK MURPHY

*They call me "Black Jack" Murphy and back in 1883 Park City was a pretty lawless place. I was after Matt Brennan's claim and I hid in the trees until he rode by. I shot him clean off his horse. His dying words were, "Black Jack Murphy done me in." Well I turned myself in—it was that or get shot by his friends. They locked me up for safety in the county jail in Coalville twenty miles away. But the mining camp's citizens were in a rage—they all liked Brennan. A mob of 'em kidnapped a train crew and forced them to make a run to Coalville. They all had*

*guns and tied up the jailers and broke me out. It was a lynch mob and I knew what was going to happen next. 'They' were the judge and jury... and their sentence was final.*  
Black Jack Murphy, lynched on a Park City telegraph pole for all to see

#### PATRICK COUGHLIN

*I'm Patrick Coughlin—call me Patsy. I was a little kid when my Irish parents moved us to Park City... and I was kind of a trouble maker here. Back in 1895, me and a pal swiped some boxes of strawberries off a peddlers cart on Main. We sold 'em to a madam down the street... but then we heard the sheriff was after us. We stole two horses and rode out toward Wyoming. A posse caught up with us and started shooting at the shack we were hiding in. Two deputies were shot dead, but I swear we didn't do it... they got hit by the crossfire. We took off runnin' again and it took a big posse another week before they caught us. My friend got a life sentence, but they sentenced me to death. My ma visited me in jail... she asked me to die like a man.*

Patrick Coughlin- Executed by firing squad

#### KID PARKER

*They call me "Kid Parker." Back in 1910 me and a friend came into Park City. We looked around all the saloons and gambling halls for a few days, and played some small stakes games at the Oak Saloon here on Main. We figured we'd get the most action at the Oak so one night we went in and pulled guns on the two barkeeps and forced them into the gambling room in the back. There were about 25 men back there and I yelled "If you want to live, throw up your hands and be damn quick about it!" Then we grabbed all the gold and silver coins off the faro and poker tables... it came to about 600 dollars. I told 'em all we'd be back in six months for more, but our luck ran out before then. About six weeks later we got arrested in Ogden. Never did make it back to Park City.*

Kid Parker, armed robbery, 1910

#### PEDRO CANO

*My name is Pedro Cano, and I came from Mexico to work in the Park City mines. In March of 1923, a woman named June St. Clair was stabbed dead in her room in the red light district just down the street from here. Two men saw somebody jump from her rear window. Police followed bloody tracks to my shack, which was just behind the lady's house. They busted in and found me covered in blood. I told 'em I cut myself while chopping wood, but they didn't believe me... they said I robbed the lady and then killed her. A big mob came here to city hall and showed a rope... I'd heard a lynch mob did hang a guy Murphy about thirty years earlier. Well they didn't get me, but a jury found me guilty. I was sent to the state prison with a death sentence.*

Pedro Cano, Executed by firing squad

#### W.R. JEFFORDS

*I was a deputy sheriff here back in the twenties... during Prohibition when you couldn't sell liquor. Of course this was a hard drinkin' mining camp, so there were plenty of stills around. Some of the bars called themselves "soft drink parlors" but sold whiskey and wine under the*

*table. Of course I knew that... just about everybody did. I went to the barkeeps and told 'em they had to pay me or I'd see they got raided. Hell, I even sold them stills I'd confiscated from other bootleggers. I got away with it for years—I was making \$25,000 a year which was a fortune back then. But one night back in '27 I went into the Venice soft drink parlor up the street here and Angelo Fontana slipped me my payoff... and damned if he didn't slip me marked bills while two federal revenue agents watched. As soon as I walked out they cuffed me... and that was the end of that! Nobody in town was sorry to see me go!*  
W.R. "Blackbird" Jeffords. Guilty of extortion. 10 months-Summit County Jail

**[Location: Large Cell]**

**Uniting for Power: Unions and Fraternal Orders in Park City**

Miners had to look out for themselves. Mine owners, like all employers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, were not held responsible for injuries and deaths. Lacking protection, workers organized unions and joined fraternal orders. Both organizations helped their members in difficult times and aided families whose breadwinners were killed or maimed.

**An Unpopular Union**

In 1917, the *Park Record* vilified the International Workers of the World (I.W.W.) describing them as "flag hating anarchists who... are a menace, no matter where located."

However, only twenty years earlier, Park City had warmly welcomed Eugene Debs, one of the future founders of the I.W.W. The *Park Record* called Debs one of the "advocates of human liberty" and wrote "little can be said of him that would add to the reputation he has already acquired as an exponent of the cause of the industrial classes." A lot can change in two decades.

**Text for Large Cell Theater**

*Through these jail doors passed scoundrels, thieves, and drunks. But several miners also stared at these four walls. They found themselves here after standing up for their rights at a time when workers held little to no power over their working conditions.*

*Mining was a very dangerous profession. So who watched out for the miners? It wasn't the mine owner, the government, or private insurance companies. The miners themselves joined together to form fraternal organizations and labor unions.*

*While unions fought for safer working conditions and better pay, fraternal organizations offered forms of health and burial insurance to members or their widows, and also provided a social outlet.*

*Members wore ribbons and other items bearing their insignia to events and held fundraisers to help families of miners killed on the job. In 1885, several organizations in Park City united to establish the Glenwood Cemetery. Each lodge received its own plot. You can still see headstones of the Woodsmen of the World, the Elks, and the Masons in this cemetery.*

*Around the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, depending on their job, miners earned around three dollars a day. That was a pretty good wage for the time, but days were long and*

*working conditions precarious. Each day miners descended into the mines, they knew they were taking a chance with their health and their lives.*

*To help protect themselves from profit-hungry employers and the dangerous mines themselves, workers—many of them immigrants—began forming labor unions nationwide in the late 1800s. A local chapter of the Western Federation of Miners formed in Park City in 1895. The following year, 450 miners joined together to march in Park City's first Miner's Day Parade, which still takes place every Labor Day.*

*By 1903, unionized miners and fraternal organizations gathered enough money from locals and businesses for a hospital. Most miners gave a dollar each month for the construction of—and later their care in—what became the Miners Hospital on Nelson Hill.*

*Many remembered visiting the Miners Hospital, including Ted Larremore: I was laying on the table and they ... had me cut open and ... what did I see out the window, but the cemetery. ... I said, boy, this is kind of a funny feeling, ... to be cut open and looking at the graveyard. ... So, they turned me around, the other way and ... there was a man standing there ... he owns the hospital and he's also the local mortician. I said, good god, you people can't lose can ya. And they all cracked up and laughed and then they finally told me to shut up and let's get our work done.*

*After World War I, the entire US experienced a period of labor unrest. In 1919, Park City mines deducted 75 cents from miners' \$5 paychecks. Nearly nine hundred miners went on strike! Mine owners refused to budge on the strikers' demands, so miners returned to work six weeks after the strike began.*

*Mine companies blamed the strike on outside agitators, the despised Industrial Workers of the World, also known as the IWW or "Wobblies."*

*(Utah Phillips singing: "Would you have freedom from wage slavery...then come join the grand industrial band...")*

*The radical Wobblies believed all workers should be united and called for the overthrow of capitalism, but many locals didn't like these outside agitators and saw them as a threat.*

**VOICE ACTOR:** **"THEY ARE A MENACE, NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED AND NEITHER PROPERTY NOR LIFE IS SAFE WHILE THEY ARE AT LARGE." SAM RADDON. THE PARK RECORD, NOVEMBER 16, 1917.**

*Parkites weren't alone in their unease with the IWW. Earlier in 1915, Joe Hill, a well-known Wobbly poet, songwriter, and organizer, who had worked in Park City's Silver King Mine, was executed for alleged murders he committed in Salt Lake City. A year later, unknown Wobblies--jailed here after a labor demonstration--burned the IWW insignia on the jail wall using candle smoke.*

*Park City mines gradually began to close after World War II, but the fight workers' rights continued nationally. By 1949, all states had enacted some form of worker's compensation system. In 1970, the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration created the first nationwide, federal program that protected nearly the entire work force from job-related death, injury and illness.*

*Park City's jail illustrates an important part of the worker's story.*



## Frequently Asked Questions

How were the prisoners divided among the cells?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Violent suspects were kept in the individual cells, and drunk and disorderly offenders were put in the larger one</li> </ul>
What did prisoners get to eat?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Either their families would bring them something to eat, or if they didn't have family in town, one of the restaurants in town might deliver food for the prisoners</li> </ul>
During the winter how did they heat the cell? Did it warm up enough?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A small wood stove in the center of the jail</li> <li>• Wouldn't have provided a lot of heat</li> </ul>
Did the jail have electric lights?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the jail was first built there was no electricity, only candles and oil lamps</li> </ul>
Are there any ghosts in the jail?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 11 men have died in this jail, but you'll have to decide for yourself if there are any ghosts</li> </ul>
What are the iron pieces on the wall? How were they used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leg irons- fastened around prisoners' legs to keep them confined</li> </ul>
Where was the guard or police officer located?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The police officer on duty was stationed on the first floor of the building</li> </ul>
When was the Territorial Jail used?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First used in 1885 (the year City Hall was built)</li> <li>• The jail was used for the last time in 1966 when two prisoners (Neil Brown and Claude Hurley) had made two successful escape attempts from the contemporary Park City Jail and were placed in the "old historic dungeon" by the exasperated guards</li> </ul>
Is the graffiti on the wall historic or modern?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some of both</li> <li>• Modern graffiti is destructive to the building and its historical integrity and is taken down as soon as possible</li> </ul>
Is the concrete floor the original 1906 floor?	???
Why is one of the jail doors so bent?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During Museum construction in 2007/2008, we found the door in a storage room; we assume it belongs</li> </ul>



	<p>to this jail, but there is no proof</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Because it was found in this condition, we don't know why the metal is so bent</li> </ul>
Was there a women's jail?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the 1950s, the new men's jail was located on the first floor of City Hall, and the women's jail on the second floor</li> </ul>
How did the judicial system work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After getting in trouble with the law you could post bail and were released until your trial, or you were detained in jail until your trial</li> <li>• PC is part of the Third District Court and the Judge would travel from town to town. Trials were held in Coalville and Park City</li> <li>• If convicted, you served your sentence either in the County Jail (Coalville) or in SLC in the State Penitentiary</li> </ul>
Why were the doorways so small?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The average height for an adult male in America was 5'7", so doorways didn't need to be so tall</li> </ul>

When did the miners start to unionize in Park City?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the first labor organizations to have an impact on Park City was the Knights of Labor, founded in 1869. Park City sent 3 delegates to their convention in 1886</li> <li>• The Western Federation of Miners in formed a local branch in 1895, giving Park City miners a unified voice</li> <li>• The Silver King Coalition Mine experienced its first strike in October 1915. Over 400 employees walked out over being forced to join the mine's workingman's compensation association</li> <li>• A 1919 strike over wages and length of the workday forced the first complete shutdown of the local mines</li> </ul>
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## Additional Information

### Who was arrested?

The most common reasons to be arrested were for fighting, drinking, and disturbing the peace. Other reasons included: gambling, prostitution, "resorting to a house of ill fame," battery, assault, larceny.

*Typical sentences or fines* (taken from the Feb and March 1894 register):

Petty larceny	\$15 and time in jail—11 days, 10 days and 1 day
Vagrancy	\$10 and 3 days
Gambling	\$20 before 1900 \$10 after 1900
Fighting	\$5, \$10, \$20
Drinking	\$5 and a night in jail

### Jailbreak

Three long term prisoners (Frank Carroll, Jerry Murphy, and Pat Conway) escaped from the Park City Jail in 1905. They loosened the mortar above the rocks with a knife, removed the stones, and crawled out. Carroll was serving 40 days for stealing a watch, Conway 25 days for drunkenness and Murphy was serving an unexpired term for drunkenness (he had escaped from jail 3 times before).

### Deaths in the Jail/City Hall

1. Harry Scott, *Park Record*, Nov. 30, 1901. "Harry Scott, a stranger, dies from an overdose of morphine." According to the *Park Record*, Scott had been arrested for drunkenness and was serving his sentence of 30 days in jail. He was released after five days to find work. However, just a few days later he showed up at the jail asking for a bed, which an officer gave him. When he was found, he was breathing his last breaths and died within minutes of being found. A bottle of morphine was found on his person.
2. Michael McFreel, *Park Record*, April 3, 1897. "Died in a Dungeon." He was "seized with fits and suffered from two violent attacks. Late in the afternoon he was noticed wandering aimlessly about the streets..." He was taken in to the jail and in the morning was found dead.
3. Walter Lukas Kilfoyle, *Park Record*, Nov 28, 1914. In a small section in "News About Town," the *Park Record* announced that Kilfoyle was found dead in the city hall of acute alcoholism. Kilfoyle's name also appeared a few times prior to this in the Police Happenings for drunkenness.
4. James Hailey, *Park Record*, December 5, 1891. "Death of James Hailey." The *Park Record* announced the death of James Hailey, "one of the old pioneers of the west, a man who handled a four-in-hand on the old overland stage route at a time when it took nerve to drive out of a station in the darkness of night and who drifted to Park City in its earliest days." He had been employed with Kimball

as a teamster, until he was incapacitated for work by a stroke of paralysis. For reasons not indicated, he was at City Hall when he died, after being stricken with paralysis for the 3<sup>rd</sup> time in his life.

5. Peter Favero, *Park Record*, January 21, 1905. "Died in Jail." Peter Favero, an Italian, died in the city jail from unknown causes. "He was found...in Empire Canyon where he was wandering from house to house apparently lost. He was living at the half way house, but could not find his way home." When he was taken to the jail, he was attacked with fits, removed the bed clothes from the bed and wound them around the post, and took the stove pipe off the stove, nearly smoking everyone out. When he was put back in his cell, a little time later when the officers noticed that it had become unusually silent, they discovered his body.
6. Joseph Falcon, *Park Record*, April 15, 1911. "Horribly Beaten—Dies in Jail." Joseph Falcon moved to Park City from England 50 years before his death and he had worked in a few local mines. Falcon had entered the M. and M. Saloon, where unionism was being discussed. When Falcon said he was an older union man than any present, one of the men began violently beating, kicking him, and calling him vile names. Falcon walked to City Hall and told the officers he didn't know the names of his assailants, but took them to the Saloon to identify them. Falcon went back to City Hall and went to bed, the officers unaware of how badly he was injured. The officers offered to get a physician, but Falcon said he would feel better after resting. They found him dead later that night. At the coroner's inquest, those at the bar refused to identify Falcon's assailants, and Falcon's assailants were released. The *Park Record* reported that Falcon was an agreeable fellow and hard worker—when he wasn't drinking, which the paper admitted was his one bad habit.
7. Paddy Daly, *Park Record*, August 2, 1913. "Roaming Miner Dies." According to the *Park Record*, Daly died in the City Hall "where he had been sleeping since he came to town about three weeks ago. Sunday night he took aboard more of the liquid juice than was good for him, and was taken down to jail and a complaint made against him." When he was too sick to see the judge, a physician was called, who arranged to have him taken to the hospital. But, in the meantime, Daly died. He was known in the mining camp because he had periodically, over the past 20 years, drifted into camp to work, and then gone back to Alta to work.
8. Frank Anderson, *Park Record*, August 31, 1901. "Died in the City Jail." Frank Anderson was taken to City Hall after he had a couple of alcoholic fits. The officer took him in to "straighten him up" and they got some medicine for him. He had another fit in the jail and they called on the doctor, but by the time he arrived, Anderson had already died. He had been working the Morning Glory claim on Crescent Hill and came down town a couple of weeks before he died.
9. Daniel Donaldson. *Park Record*, December 6, 1902. An officer was called to the Swede Saloon where Donaldson was suffering from pneumonia. He was taken to City Hall and expired a short time later.

Two other names have been reported dying in the jail:

- Dan Kelly: No cause of death given, Aug 1893
- John McFarlane: He had “been very feeble and had of late, made his home at the city hall,” December 1905

### **Labor Unions in Utah**

The tradition of labor unions and organized protection for worker’s rights came to Utah before Park City was established. When the Mormons first entered the area in 1847, they brought with them the tradition of craft and merchant guilds. Formal union activity came to Utah in the 1850s, and grew during the Civil War era, mimicking a national trend. During the early years, unions were generally approved by the Mormon Church. However, as the railroad and mines brought a greater number of non-Mormons to the area, unions became increasingly independent. In the 1880s the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor, a national federation of labor unions, became active in Utah. By the end of the decade the Knights membership had fallen and many unions became associated with the American Federation of Labor. During the 1880s precious metal miners turned to a different, radical parent organization, the Western Federation of Miners, and eventually turned to the even more radical Industrial Workers of the World. However, the IWW (Wobblies) came under national attack following WWI, and the Wobblies influence in Utah—and across the nation—diminished. The first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century saw a number of unions come and go: the American Federations of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers (a Western Federation of Miners successor). From the 1950s to the 1980s union membership declined across the country, and Utah was no exception.

# WINDOWS ON THE PAST

## Exhibit Text

### **City Hall: Students Rule Park City**

Park City High School seniors took over city government here at City Hall on May 1, 1956. After being sworn into office, students performed various city officials' jobs. The *Park Record* reported of teens' participation, "The older generations' universal fear that the youth of today is 'going to the dogs,' was not only dispelled but was blasted out of existence."

### **Library: A Community Endeavor**

The Park City Public Library opened here in 1919. The Women's Athenaeum, a local volunteer organization, began collecting books for the library after Park City failed to win a Carnegie Library. Sixty-three years later, the library had outgrown this space, so nearly 700 Parkites created a book brigade, passing books from here to the new library in the Miners' Hospital in City Park.

### **Fire Fighter's Quarters: Room to Rest up and Hang Out**

Behind this bricked in doorway, the volunteer firemen kept lockers and first aid equipment, held meetings and spent their leisure time. In 1930, the purchase of another fire truck and pumping equipment made space tight, so off-duty firemen converted the back of the public library next door into a new "fire fighter's quarters," and cut a hole through this wall for direct access.

### **Bell Tower: From Fire Alarm to Nostalgic Whistle**

How did volunteer firemen know to report for duty when a fire broke out? Built in 1901, this tower housed a 1,500 pound bell to alert residents and firefighters of danger and also provided room to dry fire hoses. An electric siren replaced the bell in 1948. To ensure the siren worked, the fire department performed a daily check at 10:00 p.m. This test soon doubled as the city-wide curfew for local children, and the "Ten O'clock Whistle" was born. Though there is no longer any curfew, you can still hear the siren sound every night.

### **Park City Museum: Revitalizing Our Past**

The Museum faced a big challenge in creating an addition compatible with these three historic buildings, all listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Rehabilitating historic properties requires careful decision-making to protect our nation's irreplaceable treasures. The Museum design preserves the historic properties while reflecting 2007 architecture. Look above you: The new addition's roof matches the historic gable.

### **Aerial Tramways: Saving Buckets of Money**

Built in 1901, the Silver King Aerial Tramway revolutionized ore transportation by decreasing costs from \$1.50 a ton by horse-drawn wagon to 22¢ a ton. Park City soon boasted three aerial tramways.

In June 1901, nine-year-old Dick Smith walked on the cable between two towers almost 60 feet above ground and “nearly froze the blood” of those watching.

### **Where are the Native Americans? No permanent Settlements in the Area**

Countless Hollywood movies feature Native Americans in the American West. Naturally, visitors to Park City expect to learn more about native groups settling in the area prior to miners and prospectors. However, Native Americans never permanently settled in this area. Why not? Winters at this elevation (7,000 feet) were too cold, long, and snowy. Only during the summer would Ute and Northwestern Shoshone bands travel through the area to hunt and gather food.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

How old is the bar?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ca. 1900</li><li>• The original location unknown, but it had been in the Claimjumper since the 1960s</li></ul>
How old is the jukebox and from where did it come?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1941 Rock-Ola Luxury Lightup</li><li>• Used at the War Memorial Building</li><li>• It has no records inside</li></ul>



## My Notes

## My Notes





## My Notes

## The Visitor Experience at the Park City Museum

In order to provide a first rate museum experience for our visitors, it is important to understand what museums are, why people come to museums, and how people learn in the museum and interact with exhibits.

### What is a museum?

The US professional organization for museums, American Association of Museum (AAM) states in their Code of Ethics that “Museums make their unique contribution to the public by collecting, preserving, and interpreting the things of this world.” Additionally, the Code goes on to state that “Museums in the United States are grounded in the

Museums preserve objects of the past and are held in the **public trust**.  
Museums have evolved to be a resource for the public.

tradition of public service. They are organized as public trusts, holding their collections and information as a benefit for those they were established to serve.” Other professional organizations have similar codes and museum definitions.

*What is a Museum to You?*

### Learning at the Park City Museum

*Programs and exhibits at the Park City Museum seek to **inspire curiosity** and provide an **understanding of Park City’s history**.*

The Park City Museum encourages diverse perspectives through visitor conversations and incorporates a variety of learning styles. Visitors bring their own experiences and interests and the Museum provides a platform for them to make connections between history and their own lives. The Park City Museum strives to bring **engaging** and quality history education to the community, tourists, and school aged students through a variety of learning opportunities.

It is important to recognize that visitors have their own experiences that they bring to the Museum. It is our goal to educate them about Park City’s history, but to make that

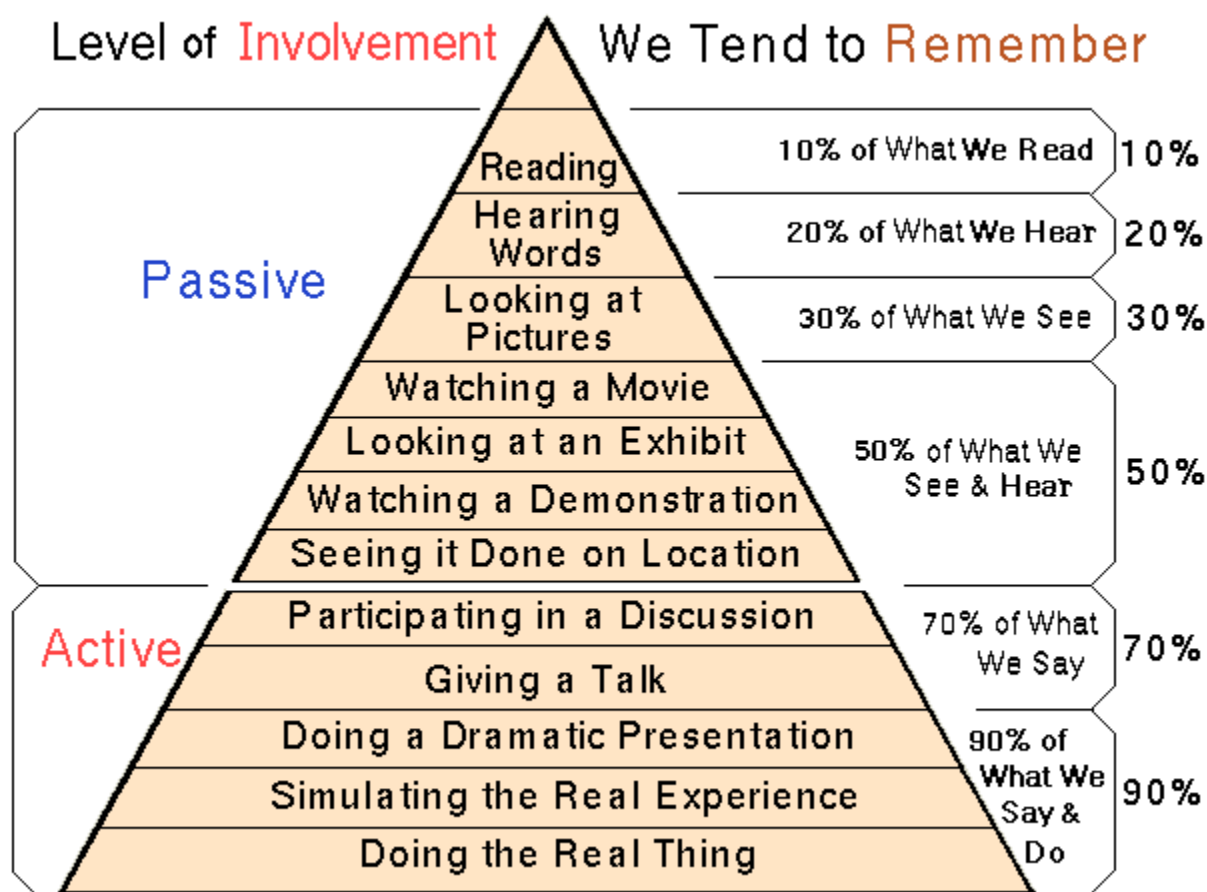
learning meaningful, it is important to **make connections** between our town's history and their lives.

*To make those connections, we should understand why people visit museums and how they learn.*

## Ways we Learn

When we think of learning, we think of school. We might think of lectures and taking notes—and then being graded on that material later. But learning is much more involved. The cone of learning below shows that our level of involvement with the material is related to what we remember.

Figure 2. Cone of Learning



*How can Museums be great places to learn (based on this diagram)?*

## Multiple Learning Styles<sup>1</sup>

We all intuitively know that there are ways we learn best. Some like to listen, others need to see things written out. Still others prefer making diagrams to enhance understanding. Educational researcher and theorist Howard Gardner identified *Multiple Intelligences*, which he breaks down into seven different ways to demonstrate intellectual ability:

**Visual/Spatial Intelligence:** These learners tend to think in pictures and need to create vivid mental images to retain information.

**Verbal/Linguistic Intelligence:** These learners have highly developed auditory skills and are generally elegant speakers. They think in words rather than pictures.

**Logical/Mathematical Intelligence:** These learners think conceptually in logical and numerical patterns making connections between pieces of information.

**Bodily/Kinesthetic Intelligence:** These learners express themselves through movement. They have a good sense of balance and eye-hand co-ordination.

**Musical/Rhythmic Intelligence:** These musically inclined learners think in sounds, rhythms and patterns. They immediately respond to music either appreciating or criticizing what they hear.

**Interpersonal Intelligence:** These learners try to see things from other people's point of view in order to understand how they think and feel. They often have an uncanny ability to sense feelings, intentions and motivations.

**Intrapersonal Intelligence:** These learners try to understand their inner feelings, dreams, relationships with others, and strengths and weaknesses.

While knowing about learning styles and multiple intelligences is crucial for the educator who works with students over a long period of time, even an educator working with a group for a day can be aware of the different ways in which people learn. This can help you create a variety of activities that will engage any audience. Although it is tempting to assume adults are best suited for lecture only, we should keep this in mind for all ages (students to adult visitors).

*For example*, most of us are visual learners, so including plenty of objects and pictures will help visitors and students stay attentive and increase their understanding.

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<sup>1</sup> VAM and IMLS, *Serving the Community: Training Museum Educators to Meet Teacher Needs*. Page 21-22.  
<http://www.vamuseums.org/Portals/0/Resources/Serving%20the%20Community%20Training%20Museum%20Educators%20to%20Meet%20Teacher%20Needs.pdf>

Additionally, younger audiences are more apt to learn best with kinesthetic activities involving movement and hands-on discovery.

## How do people learn in a museum?

Museums and other museum-like organizations differ from traditional learning environments, such as schools. Museums focus on *free-choice learning*. Free-choice learning is very non-linear, where a person's personal experience, physical surroundings, and sociocultural experiences overlap and intersect to create a learning experience. This intersecting experience happens over time.<sup>2</sup> It is important to remember that our visitors are not blank slates that we are dumping information on. Each visitor comes with a unique set of experiences, expectations, and motivations.

It may be helpful to broaden our definition of learning: "Now if "learning" means having anything new happen—a new feeling, thought, sight, smell, etc., then "learning" may be a useful word. But it is often used to suggest information retention or skill improvement." (Randi Korn, evaluator)

## Why do people visit museums?

The answer will be as varied as the number of people surveyed. John Falk, an individual who has been working around museums and museum-organizations for years, has broken down responses he has received from folks visiting museums and museum-like institutions regarding their expectations and motivations for a museum visit. They cluster into these five identity-related categories.<sup>3</sup>

1. The **Explorer**: the need to satisfy personal curiosity and interest in an intellectually challenging environment;
2. The **Facilitator**: the wish to engage in a meaningful social experience with someone whom you care about in an educationally supportive environment;
3. The **Experience seeker**: the aspiration to be exposed to the things and ideas that exemplify what is best and intellectually most important within a culture or community;
4. The **Professional/Hobbyist**: the desire to further specific intellectual needs in a setting with a specific subject matter focus; and/or;

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<sup>2</sup> Falk,

<sup>3</sup> Falk, John. 64

5. The **Recharger**: the yearning to physically, emotionally, and intellectually recharge in a beautiful and refreshing environment.

For Falk, learning/education is so intrinsic in museums, that it is embedded within each of the categories. And, as you can guess, no one visitor will exemplify just one of these motivations alone. Rather, he/she will have some combination of these motivations.

*What do you think a person coming from each of these categories would be looking for?*

*(For example, if you were an Explorer, what would you specifically be looking for in a museum visit?)*

## Park City Museum Audiences

The Park City Museum recognizes the differences among its diverse audiences, which includes:

- **Park City Tourists** are the majority of the Museum's visitors, with both family and adult groups. Their intersection with the Museum may be relatively brief, but there is great opportunity to introduce Park City tourists to Park City's unique history. This history compliments the outdoor and cultural activities they participate in, and they are able to better understand and appreciate the whole of Park City.
- **Park City Residents** form the sustaining corps of the Museum's supporters and participants. This group includes both family and adult groups, including volunteers, Museum Members, Board Members, and various civic and social groups. Although many residents are knowledgeable about Park City's history, the Park City Museum aims to reach this group through more sustained programming efforts and repeat visits. The Park City Museum seeks to establish ways to give back to the community and serve as a place local residents turn to as a resource for history and preservation.
- **Formal Education Audiences** make up an important segment of the Park City Museum's audiences, with programs specifically targeted at teachers and students. The Museum directs educational programs for grades 2, 4, 7, 8, and other grades as dictated by the content of our changing exhibitions. In addition, the Museum actively collaborates with private schools, home schools, scout groups, and other non-profit organizations in town.

For your own reference, here are two tables that identify motivations and types of learning within museum environments.

**Figure 1. VISITOR EXPERIENCE (or why people might visit a museum)**

VISITOR EXPERIENCE	DEFINITION
Social	Chance to spend enjoyable time and share experiences with friends/family/other people Light Relief
Entertainment/Relaxation	Relaxation or physical exercise
Unique	A chance to forget about everyday cares and concerns Chance to see rare/beautiful/real things Inducing feelings of nostalgia
Personal Identification	Stimulating memories Promoting a sense of belonging or connection to other people Strengthening relationships between family members
Parenting	A chance to pass on values in children/grandchildren (e.g. museum visiting, art appreciation, learning about the history of science)
Experiencing a Place	Experiencing “the place” (e.g. doing the London museums)
Museum Learning	See Figure 2—Categories of Learning



**Figure 2. CATEGORIES OF LEARNING**

<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>
Cognitive	Acquire new knowledge; Reinforce prior knowledge through repetition/direct experience; Accommodate/assimilate new knowledge into existing schemas; Set prior knowledge into context; learn how to apply existing knowledge (e.g. experimenting, problem solving, finding creative solutions); Connect concepts; Draw analogies
Affective	Challenge beliefs attitudes and values; Increase understanding and empathy with other people's view-points; Inspire awe and wonder; Inspire interest and curiosity
Social	Develop skills of co-operation and communication; Helping others to learn
Developing Skills (Mental and Physical)	Prediction, deduction, problem solving, investigation, observation, measuring, classification, making telling stories, decision making Physical skills (e.g. manual dexterity, craft skills etc.) Skills of artistic appreciation and criticism Skills of numeracy, literacy, use of Information Technology Skills of research and science process – designing experiments and fair tests, data collection, testing theories data analysis, drawing conclusions, assessing evidence
Personal	Increase self-confidence and self-efficacy; Motivate to investigate further; Associate curiosity and thinking with enjoyable experiences

## My Notes



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## Inquiry Based Teaching<sup>4</sup>

When you hear the phrase “hands on learning,” what do you think of? It is certainly the physical, kinesthetic action of handling objects or being directly involved with a project. However, another way to keep visitors and students involved, engaged, and connected to learning is by **asking questions**.

*How can asking questions be useful in engaging visitors and students in the Museum?*

### What kind of questions should I ask?

Asking questions should be part of the processing when planning for a tour. Questions are a great way to keep visitors and students engaged, and with a little planning, the inquiry based method of learning can be a great tool. For engaging questions, there are four types of questions that will work best:

- Cognitive Memory
- Convergent
- Divergent
- Evaluative/Judgmental

Avoid using straight yes/no questions (unless you have a planned purpose in doing so). Yes/no questions are pretty straightforward and generally don’t allow for more discussion.

If we go back to the cone of learning (pg. 85), it is worth noting that we remember 70% of what we say (being part of a discussion). Although lecturing is tempting (it is sometimes just easier to tell people of any age what you want them to know!), it is more effective to engage visitors and students with a variety of methods, including questions, so they will remember their experience.

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<sup>4</sup> Some parts adapted from a training on Inquiry Based Learning at the National Building Museum, Washington DC. September 2008.

**Figure 3. Types of Questions**

<b>Cognitive Memory</b>	Recall Define Identify-Observe Name Yes/No Designate	"How many...?" "What is...?" "In what year did...?"
<b>Convergent Questions</b>	Explain State relationships Compare and Contrast	"How is....similar?" "How is...different?"
<b>Divergent Questions</b>	Predict Hypothesize Infer Reconstruct	"What if...?" "Imagine..." "How many ways...?"
<b>Evaluative</b>	Have no wrong answers Allow formation of individual opinions	"How would you feel if...?"

**Tips in asking questions:**

- Have clear intent. Have a reason for asking the question! Make it relevant to the concepts you raise.
- Questions should contain only one question (no compounds). Concepts may need to be broken down into a series of questions.
- Asking a series of questions to have visitors arrive at a conclusion is an effective teaching method.
- For younger visitors and students, know what possible responses are and direct students to arrive at conclusions through a series of related questions.
- The question should be well phrased—meaning the question should be asked on the level of the visitor. Use vocabulary that is familiar to them. For younger students, be aware of the vocabulary you use. Similarly, for adults visiting the Museum, be aware that some terms we might use, especially mining terms, may be unfamiliar to people.
- May need to provide an informational bridge so that students can answer the question.
- Remember to wait for an answer.
- Reinforce right answers with enthusiasm ("Great!..." "That's right...") and redirect wrong answers ("It seems like that would be the case, but..." or try asking a leading question that will help the student arrive at the answer).



## My Notes



## My Notes

## Park City Museum Tours

One important way to share Park City's history is by giving tours to organized groups. While giving a tour may seem overwhelming at first, there are many techniques to make your tours successful, educational, and engaging.

The following guidelines will help you develop a tour for the Museum. There is a Basic Museum Tour Outline in Appendix A that may serve as a starting point in your own tour development. The Park City Museum encourages tour guides to be flexible and adapt the tour to meet not just the group's interests, but also your interests as well. There are as many tour possibilities as there are docents!

### Tour Development<sup>5</sup>

A tour of the Park City Museum should be a cohesive telling of the Park City story. The best way to achieve this is to develop a theme, tour concepts, and transitions.

**The Theme:** Main idea or connecting thread that runs throughout the tour. It unifies and focuses a tour. This focus will help you in determining stops to make, questions to ask, and objects to look at.

You may ask the following questions when developing your theme:

- Who is my audience, and why are they coming for a tour?
- What do I want my audience to learn from this tour?
- What common threads seem to link the topics I'd like to present?

A successful theme...

- Is clearly stated at the beginning of the tour.
- Makes connections between topics presented.
- Is clear and understandable by the audience.
- Allows for the group's ideas, input, discussion, and questions.
- Is a "big idea," rather than a singular topic.

**Tour Concepts and Stopping Points:** Tour Concepts are the different topics that you would like to present to the group. Aim for between 3 and 5 concepts. As you identify concepts, you may think about *objects* and *questions* that you would like to focus on that highlight your concepts. Once you have identified concepts you would like to cover in your tour, identify logical *stopping points* for your tour.

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<sup>5</sup> Some ideas for Tour Development came from the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum Teacher Manual, and *The Museum Educator's Manual*, Johnson, Anna, et al. (2009).



Each stopping point should...

- Tie in to the theme of the tour.
- Feature an object, photograph, or model that clearly illustrates the point(s) you are trying to make.
- Showcase particularly interesting objects, significant stories or people, or things that you feel will grab your group's attention.

Once you have identified the concepts, stopping points, and objects that you will present on your tour, determine the order you would like to present your information. By presenting your tour in a logical, thoughtful manner, you will present a cohesive look at Park City's history.

One way to engage with visitors is to ask questions. Please see the section on ***Inquiry Based Teaching*** on page 93 for more information.

**Transitions:** One way to successfully move your group from one stopping point to another is to clearly establish transitions between one stop to another. Transitions can be a powerful key to maintaining connections between stops and creating a cohesive tour.

Transitions can be...

- Compare/Contrast statements or questions
- Looking activities for visitors to do as you move from one stop to the next
- Statements or questions that set the stage for the next stop
- It may be helpful to also think of transitions as the topic of the next section

*What makes a successful transition?*

- A transition that gives the visitor something to think about or look for as they move to the next stop. An engaging transition can aid in minimizing visitor wandering while you move from stop to stop.
- A transition that is not "abrupt" but seems to fit in with the flow of the tour.
- A transition that relates to, and helps reinforce, the established theme and goals of the tour.

Once you have the theme, concepts, stopping points and transitions, it is important to develop an **introduction** and a **conclusion**.

**Introduction and Conclusion:** Your introduction will help your group feel comfortable and will let them know what to expect on the tour. The conclusion is an important step, although you may be short on time by the end! It is also a great way to tie your tour together, where your theme can be reinforced.

*What should you include in an introduction?*

- Introduce yourself. This is your tour so make sure to personalize it! The introduction is a great time to do that. Set a friendly tone. Enthusiasm can be contagious. If you are excited about the tour, the group will be too.
- Ask some questions. Questions such as, "Where are you from?" or "Is this your first time visiting Park City?" will help you get to know your group and how to tailor your tour to them.
- Introduce the theme of your tour. You do not have to say, "The theme of this tour is x," which makes things seem overly formal. Maintain a conversational flow as you introduce the theme.
- Ask the tour group the amount of time they have. Although the scheduled time has been arranged, sometimes things change. It is nice to know how much time they have before you are mid-tour and they tell you they have to leave.
- Invite questions and encourage participation from the beginning.

Note on time: Although most of us could spend more than an hour on the tour, it is best to keep tours at one hour. If the group is very interested and asks a lot of questions you may run over on time, which is perfectly fine (if the group has the time).

*What should you include in the conclusion?*

- Reinforce the theme and the concepts that you covered on the tour in a brief overview statement.
- Ask if there are any questions.
- Thank the group for visiting the Museum. Let them know about the Museum Store and Visitor Information.

**When people ask questions, but you don't know the answer.**

You will not know the answer to every question. If you do not know the answer, never make up an answer. If you can intuitively make a guess based on things you *do* know, tell the visitor the things you know, or share with them what you would guess, but make sure they know it is a guess. Otherwise, if there is time, consider calling a Museum staff member to see if they know the answer, or tell the visitor you can get back to them with the answer. Studies have shown that people place a great deal of trust in historic sites and museums, so it is important that we do not make things up.



## My Notes

## **Build Your Tour**

**Theme:**

**Concepts:**

**Stopping Points:**

**Transitions:**



**Objects:** (Which stop does it go with?)

**Questions:** (Which stop does it go with?)

**Introduction:**

**Conclusion:**

## Tour Techniques

- Do not lecture. A tour isn't a formal lecture, but rather a facilitated conversation between you, the visitor, and Park City's history. Encourage questions and be open to what others may have to say.
- Be aware of the volume of your voice. You may not need to raise your voice for the tour, but if you have a naturally soft spoken voice, you may need to adjust the volume so all participants in the tour can hear you. You don't want to be too loud as to disrupt other visitors' not on the tour. But you want to be loud enough to maintain the group's attention.
- Make sure that the range in your voice is natural and engages the audience. You do not want to sound like you have memorized your tour, but that it is a natural conversation.
- Be aware of your body's position in relation to the group and what you are discussing. The group should be able to see what you are discussing and hear what you are saying. As such, you should avoid speaking to the group while you are walking.
- When leading a group from one stop to the next, do not begin the discussion until the entire group is gathered. Sometimes there are one or two people that consistently lag behind exploring on their own—in this case, wait until the majority of the group is gathered and then begin.
- Most of us use hand gestures to emphasize a point. If it is something you do naturally, don't stop when you are on a tour. Just be careful not to get too close to the objects. Be careful that your gestures during the tour aren't distracting—jangling coins, fidgeting, twisting rings, shuffling or swaying back and forth.
- Don't forget to smile! A smile puts people at ease and is the best way to show that you are having a good time.
- Establish and maintain eye contact with visitors. This is a good way to connect with them. Make sure it is natural and that you aren't trying too hard and just staring.
- Most importantly, **have fun!!** Relax and have a good time with your group. If you are having a good time, chances are your group will be too!

### ***What is the best way to get comfortable doing tours?***

- Spend time in the Museum and become familiar with the exhibits and gallery spaces. Make notes of your observations.
- Become familiar with the major events of Park City's history.
- Use the tour outline found in Appendix A as a starting point.
- Spend time thinking about questions you have about different exhibits.
- Observe other docents' tours.
- Many people visiting the Museum are hoping to make connections with locals, so don't be afraid to start a conversation.

### **Visit the Park City Museum on your own before you give a tour.**

- ❖ Identify major subjects, events, and overall concepts that you see in the museum.
- ❖ Identify objects, photographs, or stories that intrigue you. What draws you to them? How could you use these objects on your tour? (If you love it, then chances are your guests will like it!)
- ❖ Write down any questions you have while visiting the exhibits. Those questions can help guide any research you might do.

## Park City Museum Gallery Guides

A Gallery Guide spends time in the Museum galleries, generally on the main level or basement. The gallery guide does not give full, formal tours, but will answer visitor questions about the Museum and Park City history. The gallery guide is important to orient visitors to the Museum and help them feel comfortable during their visit.

### The gallery guide might...

- Help get visitors started in the Museum. Stand at the entrance to the Main gallery.
  - Greet visitors and welcome them to the Museum
  - Give them a brief intro of Museum
  - Give them an overview layout of the Museum (mentioning 3 levels)
  - Highlights of each floor:
    - Mega Mine (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>)
    - Map showing the mining tunnels (1<sup>st</sup>)
    - Make sure to sit in Skier Subway (Basement)
    - Drill/Detonator (Basement)
    - Territorial Jail (Basement)
    - Open the pages of the Mug Book on table (Basement)
  - Make sure to mention interactives and movies throughout the Museum.
- Help direct visitors to various locations in the Museum.
- Answer specific questions visitors have about exhibits and Park City history.
- Answer other questions visitors might have (i.e. restrooms, elevators, places to sit, etc.). Note: Questions regarding general things to do in Park City, where to eat, etc. are good questions for the front desk person (Chamber of Commerce staff) if you don't feel comfortable answering them.

***Always remember:*** if you don't know the answer to a question, please take their name and number or email and let them know someone will get back to them with the answer, or if Staff is in the Research Library, send them down there.

There are different options for stationing yourself within the gallery. Make sure you are wearing your name tag to clearly identify that you are with the Museum.

1. Entrance to the Main Gallery space. After visitors have paid, you may welcome visitors to the Museum (the front desk staff will usually direct them to you). This method is especially helpful on very busy days when the front desk staff does not have the time to get folks started in the Museum.



- a. Give visitors a very brief statement about the Museum and Park City history as a way of introduction.
  - b. You may want to help get visitors started in the Museum by suggesting the movie on our recreated railcar (good introduction that situates Park City in Utah and western history).
    - i. If the movie is already going, you may want to take visitors over to the “Mines Beneath Your Skis” map and discuss the mining tunnels. This map provides a wonderful perspective for out of town guests who have been skiing. Once the movie has stopped, you may direct them to the railcar.
  - c. Give them an overview layout of the Museum (giving some major highlights of each floor). If they have kids, you may want to make sure to highlight the interactives, such as dynamite and drill and the Mug Book.
  - d. Let the visitor know you are there to answer any questions throughout their visit.
2. Roam through the gallery space. You may want to roam through the gallery spaces to provide additional tidbits of history. For example, as you walk through the gallery, you may notice someone looking at the large map. You could point out something of interest to engage them and see if they have any questions.

*How do you envision yourself helping out in the galleries?*

**As with all interactions with people in the Museum, make sure you convey your enthusiasm and interest in Park City’s history. It is a fascinating and wonderful history! Conveying that enthusiasm really sets people up for a great Museum visit.**

## Additional Resources

You may conduct research on your own or use any resources in the Hal Compton Research Library. Set up a time with Emily Beeson ([ebeeson@parkcityhistory.org](mailto:ebeeson@parkcityhistory.org)) to spend time in the library. The following are other resources you may want to research on your own.

### Books:

#### Park City

*Treasure Mountain Home*, by George Thompson and Fraser Buck

*A History of Summit County*, by David Hampshire, Allen D. Roberts, and Martha S. Bradley

*Saloons of Old Park City*, by Gary Kimball

*Death and Dying in Old Park City*, by Gary Kimball

*Of Moths and Miners*, by Gary Kimball

*The First Century: St. Mary of the Assumption Catholic Church*, by Raye C. Ringholz

#### Utah History and Utah Mining

*From the Ground Up: A History of Mining in Utah*, editor Colleen Whitley

*Worth Their Salt: Notable But Often Unnoted Women of Utah*, editor Colleen Whitley

*Utah, the Right Place*, by Thomas Alexander

*The Lady in the Ore Bucket: A History of Settlement and Industry in the Tri-Canyon Area of the Wasatch Mountains*, by Charles Keller

*Glory Hunter: A Biography of Patrick Edward Connor*, by Brigham Madson

#### Skiing

*For the Love of Skiing: A Visual History*, by Alan K. Engen

#### Mining (general)

*A Hole in the Ground with a Liar at the Top: Fraud and Deceit in the Golden Age of American Mining*, by Dan Plazak

### Newspapers:

*The Park Record* (1881-1970). <http://digitalnewspapers.org/> (Utah Digital Newspapers)

### Movies:

Silver and Snow

Romance with Theaters