An Early History of the Community of Park City, Utah

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AN EARLY HISTORY OF THE COMMUNITY OF
PARK CITY, UTAH

A Thesis
Submitted to the
Department of History
Brigham Young University
Provo, Utah

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Art

by
Oscar F. Jesperson, Jr.
August, 1969
PREFACE

While books and theses have been written on the mines and some of the individuals associated with Park City, there is something lacking, an incompleteness about the story of Park City, Utah. It was not a boom or temporary town as were so many other mining communities in the western United States. Park City was different. Not only was this a Gentile town in the heart of Mormon country, but the vast amount of silver located in the surrounding mountains gave Park City an importance and influence both in Summit County and the Territory of Utah far out of proportion to its size. Only a small amount of the treasure that was taken out of the Park City District served to build up the City. Such Salt Lake City landmarks as St. Ann's School, the Kearns Building, the Judge Building, the Thomas Kearns mansion, which was formerly the Governor's mansion and is now the headquarters of the Utah State Historical Society, and several other elegant homes on famed millionaire's row on East South Temple Street were built with money acquired from Park City's mineral wealth. Such famous Utah personalities as Senator Thomas Kearns and Justice Roger Tranner gained stature in Park City. The financial foundation of the great Hearst newspaper empire can be traced to the purchase by George Hurst of the Ontario Mine for $27,000, as recorded in the Mining Records of Summit County on July 16, 1872.

The stories of the mines of the Park City District have been elaborated on in other works. It is the object of this thesis to
trace the early growth and development of the municipality of Park City in the hope that new light will be shed on a hitherto unknown chapter of Utah history.

The variety of primary source material available to the writer was minimal. Much of the documented political and social material was lost forever in the great fire of June 19, 1898 that almost completely leveled the town. The U. S. Census records for 1870 through 1910 were inconsistent in the subject area treated and dealt primarily with territorial, state and county figures. In only one instance, that of 1880, was a breakdown of any kind given on Park City.

In the chapter on religions, original records had been destroyed in the fire and most Protestant groups did not keep accurate or complete records during this period of time to forward to their church headquarters. The Latter-Day Saints are an exception to this, but even their old, hand-written records were kept in journal form and are not referable to by page. Of all the Protestant Churches, the Episcopal Church has the most complete set of records that this writer could find. The early mission records and a "History of the Episcopal Church" type-script, unpublished record with no author recorded, as was common in those early days, were excellent primary sources.

The primary source that provided the best and most comprehensive picture of weekly happenings in the town was its chronicler, The Park Record, without which this study could not have been made. I extend a sincere word of appreciation to Mrs. Maie Raddon for the use of her copies of these old papers.
Most of the people who lived in Park City during the period of this study are gone. Of those that remain, careful and judicious use had to be made of their recollections. The two people who, because of long-time residence and activity in the town and through their first-hand knowledge and many times privately documented material, could be depended upon for accuracy were Fraser Buck and Jack Green. A special word of gratitude is expressed to Mr. Buck whose vast knowledge of the city served to fill in the gaps which no other source could do and for his willingness to help provide such information.

It is with sincere appreciation that I acknowledge all those who assisted in this work. To Dr. Eugene E. Campbell, my thesis committee chairman, who gave useful and constructive criticism of the work from the first to the final draft. Appreciation is also extended to the staff of the Brigham Young University Library, the Weber County Library, especially Evelyn Dussal, Special Collections Librarian, for the special interest and help she gave the project; also the Utah State Historical Society and the L.D.S. Church Historians' Office for their kindness in allowing access to their manuscript collection. Martin Rist was most helpful in securing records about the Methodist Church.

It is with sincere gratitude that I thank Claudia S. Young for the many hours she spent helping to type this thesis and my parents-in-law for their support and aid in completing this project.

Finally, I wish to thank my wife, Dorine, whose cheerful assumption of additional duties around the home while at the same time giving me constant encouragement and assistance, in fact, made this thesis possible.
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CHAPTER I

BEGINNINGS OF A MINING CAMP

Early Explorations

Park City, Utah, is situated on the "eastern slope of the Wasatch Range," approximately "25 miles southeast of and 3,000 feet above Salt Lake City." The city rests at the convergence of Woodside Gulch, Empire Canyon and Ontario Canyon, the three main ore producing areas in the early days of Park City. It cannot be accurately determined who was the first white man to explore the exact site of Park City.

The early explorers of the Great Salt Lake and Provo Valley appear to have taken routes which bypassed the site of Park City. This is not surprising since the main activity of these men, trapping, directed their interest toward the larger streams and rivers of the region, which flowed from larger canyons a number of miles from Park City. The three metal-ore endowed canyons of Park City only produced smaller streams.


2J. Cecil Alter, Jim Bridger, (Normon: University of Oklahoma Press, 1960); describes the discovery of the Great Salt Lake. Bridger's route appears to have been along the Wasatch Front. (pp. 57-62). Donald M. Frost's Notes on General Ashley (Barre, Massachusetts: Barre Gazette, 1960), p. 44, describes this expedition's route as passing several miles to the north of the site of Park City.
The Arrival of the Mormons

It was in July of 1847 that the Latter-Day Saints reached the area near what was soon to be Parley's Park, some twelve miles north of the present site of Park City. Brigham Young and his party camped at what is now Mountain Dell the night before entering Salt Lake Valley. This area was a meadow and would soon be held in stark contrast to the barren wastes of the Salt Lake Valley. There were 148 people in this first company, comprising the vanguard of the Latter-Day Saint pioneers who were destined to bring civilization to the Territory of Utah.

Where the trappers had been but transient visitors upon the scene, the Mormon pioneers constituted a far different phenomenon. Traveling in a theocratic military-type organization, they came as settlers, united in purpose and directed in the form of a theocracy by their ecclesiastical and civil leader, Brigham Young. Where the trappers had looked for game and pelts, the Mormons scoured the territory for the necessities to sustain life on a permanent basis. The area along the Wasatch front appeared harsh and uninviting, but the mountains and valleys of the Wasatch Range contained the water, timber, rich soil and meadows necessary to their purposes.

Soon after their arrival in the Salt Lake Valley, Brigham Young initiated a colonizing effort which would culminate, during his

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4For a detailed account of this type of organization see Whitney, History of Utah, Vol. 1, pp. 298-301.
lifetime, in the planting of over 350 colonies within the Great Basin area. The colonizing effort was carried out with the military precision which had so successfully guided the Saints in their travels from Illinois and Missouri across the Great Plains to the Salt Lake Valley. Initially, exploration parties were sent out to ascertain the feasibility of planting colonies. Guided by the information obtained from these exploration parties, Brigham Young, with a missionary zeal, would make calls to specific individuals and families to proceed to the sites he indicated and establish settlements. One of the first of these settlements, initiated in the fall of 1847, was a place called Parley's Park, named after its promoter, Parley P. Pratt who was also a Mormon apostle.

In less than a year, the judgment of Parley P. Pratt's exploration party, with regard to the fertility of this lush green valley was confirmed. On August 9, 1848, the few Mormon settlers in this valley reported eighteen acres of corn under cultivation, with an expected yield of fifty bushels to the acre. Green peas and beans were to be had in abundance along with a few melons. Some fifty bushels of wheat had been threshed the previous day.

In June of 1848, the route up Parley's Canyon and through Parley's Park was recommended by its discoverer, Parley P. Pratt, as the quickest route to the Weber and Bear Rivers. This was the start

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6Latter-Day Saint Journal History, November 5, 1847, p. 4.
7Ibid., August 9, 1848, p. 4.
8Ibid., June 30, 1848, p. 2.
of the popular use of this route as the main eastern exit from Salt Lake City that has endured to this day.

Samuel Snyder and his family settled in Parley's Park and began farming operations in 1853. Within a few years, Mr. Snyder built a saw mill, at first cutting timber for Salt Lake City and years later, in the 1870's, becoming the major timber supplier for the mines and buildings of Park City.9

It was during this period, in July, 1848, that Mormon exploration parties pushed further east and entered the valley then known as Kamas Prairie, sixteen miles northeast of Park City. Two years later the full possibilities of Kamas Prairie as a settlement site were discussed by Brigham Young and his counselors. When the decision was reached to plant a colony on this site, the reasons behind that decision were outlined by Parley P. Pratt:

That the Kamas Prairie will accomodate a large settlement of stock and dairy farmers, and very likely wheat, oats, barley, etc. can be raised there in great abundance as the soil is very rich and well watered and lies admirably for irrigation, should it be needed.

And still another reason, (perhaps) is the accomodation it will afford to all our immigrations that propose settling in Utah and the valleys south, as they can easily pass down the Provo from Kamas Prairie, saving themselves much travel.

The Provo [River] runs nearly southwest from Kamas Prairie to Utah Valley.10

Thus, by the late 1850's, Mormon farmers were cultivating the rich earth of Kamas Prairie.11 In so doing, they laid part of the

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9Boutwell, Park City District, Utah, p. 12.
11Marie Ross Peterson and Mary M. Pearson, Echoes of Yesterday (Daughters of Utah Pioneers of Summit County, 1947), pp. 266-271.
foundation of the food supply that would be provided to the miners of Park City.

The Philosophy of Mormon Settlement

From the foregoing, it appears quite clear that the primary objective of the Mormon colonizing efforts were permanent settlements. Upon their arrival in the Salt Lake Valley, the Mormon exploration parties sent out to appraise the surrounding territory, they did so using as their main criterion of judgment, the ability of the land to sustain life. Brigham Young was not interested in mineral wealth for his people. Quite to the contrary, in fact, he discouraged any thoughts in that direction. When, in 1849, their crops had failed and the lure of gold in California was tempting many of the saints to leave the barren wastes of the Salt Lake Valley for a supposed easier life elsewhere, he stated his determination to remain in the area thusly:

We have been kicked out of the frying-pan into the fire, out of the fire into the middle of the floor, and here we are and here we will stay. God has shown me that this is the spot to locate his people, and here is where they will prosper...

As the Saints gather here and get strong enough to possess the land, God will temper the climate and we shall build a city and a temple to the Most High God in this place. We will extend our settlements to the east and west, to the north and to the south, and we will build towns and cities by the hundreds, and thousands of Saints will gather in from the nations of the earth. This will become the great highway of nations...

Take courage, brethren...Plow your land and sow wheat, plant your potatoes.... It is our duty to preach the gospel, gather Israel, pay our tithing and build temples. The worst fear that I have about this people is that they will get rich in this country, forget God and his people, wax fat, and kick themselves out of the Church and go to hell. This people will stand mobbing, robbing, poverty, and all manner of persecution, and
be true. But my greatest fear for them is that they cannot stand wealth.\(^\text{12}\)

This statement formed the basis of the official Mormon Church attitude toward its mission in the Great Basin area and gives the first hint of the Church's attitude toward mining. In addressing themselves specifically to the challenge of the gold rush of 1849, the First Presidency and apostles of the L.D.S. Church stated in detail, their views as to the true use of gold.

The true use of gold is for paving streets, covering houses, and making culinary dishes, and when the Saints shall have preached the gospel, raised grain and built up cities enough, the Lord will open the way for a supply of gold to the perfect satisfaction of his people. Until then, let them not be over-anxious, for the treasures of the earth are in the Lord's storehouse, and He will open the doors thereof when and where He pleases.\(^\text{13}\)

It should be understood that this was not a total rejection of mining as such. Brigham Young felt that the mining of those items which would build up and help to make self-sufficient the emerging Mormon economy in the Great Basin area was to be encouraged. Thus, Mormon efforts to develop coal and iron deposits in the region received the blessings of the church leaders. Another reason for L.D.S. Church leaders discouraging the exploitation of the precious metals they knew to be in the Wasatch Range was that in so doing, there would surely be an influx of non-Mormons, Gentiles, into the area which would raise again the prospect of a renewed conflict between these two factions. A final factor in influencing official church discouragement of precious metal mining was the history of

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\(^{12}\) Hunter, Brigham Young the Colonizer, p. 12.

\(^{13}\) Whitney, History of Utah, Vol. 1, p. 418.
such mining ventures. Eventually the mines would become exhausted and force, at best, a depression and, at worst, a collapse in the economy in the areas around the mines. This was diametrically opposed to the permanent type of economy which the church leaders were trying to build.  

U. S. Government - Mormon Relations

While the Mormons had never preached rebellion against the United States Government, and in fact, held that the United States Constitution was inspired by God, there arose friction between the church and the U. S. Government. This resulted, among other things, from mistrust and many misunderstandings on both sides. After years of persecution, the presiding authorities of this church decided, soon after the martyrdom in 1844 of the founder of the L. D. S. Church, Joseph Smith, that in the foreseeable future, the Mormon Church could not function within the socio-economic structure of the United States. This constituted the main reason for the mass exodus of the Mormons from the civilized portions of the U. S. to the less desirable and unpopulated area of the Great Basin. When the Mormons arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in July of 1847, they were, for the moment at least, socially and economically as well as physically cut off from the rest of the United States. While the Mormons had, from their point of view, demonstrated once again their loyalty to the United States Government by sending 500 of their best men to help take California in the United States war with Mexico in

1848, this did not halt the suspicion in Washington D.C. concerning the motives of the Mormons. This suspicion was further endorsed after the Mormons arrival in the Salt Lake Valley by the economic actions of Brigham Young as well as the continued practice of plural marriage. The fact that Brigham Young was attempting to set up a self-sufficient economy, as well as the charge of counterfeiting which was leveled against him for minting gold coins and printing money, was further evidence to many people both in and out of the United States Government of the manifest disloyalty of the Mormons.

The Coming of Col. Patrick E. Connor

By 1861, even after the Utah War of 1857, and especially in light of the advent of the U. S. Civil War, it was thought prudent by President Lincoln and his military advisors to keep the Mormons under close surveillance. It was for this reason, and also to protect the U. S. mail route between "Carson Valley, Nevada and Fort Laramie, Wyoming," that Colonel Patrick Edward Connor and 750 California volunteers entered Salt Lake City and established Camp Douglas in 1862.

15 Hunter, Brigham Young the Colonizer, p. 11. See also Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom, chapter ii.

16 Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom, pp. 55-57.


The First Prospectors

Between military engagements with Indians and making a show of force to keep the Mormons in check, Colonel Connor actively promoted prospecting on the part of his troops. It appears that in doing this his purposes were four fold:

1. As a patriotic duty to his country,
2. to develop Utah's mineral wealth,
3. to overthrow the political power of the hated Mormons by causing an influx of Gentiles, and
4. to keep his men busy. 19

While Colonel Connor's personal mining ventures were concentrated in the Bingham and Tooele areas and at the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon, 20 his men branched out and began prospecting deeper into the Wasatch Range. For seven years, little mining in these areas was done because of the lack of adequate transportation facilities. However, as news of Colonel Connor's soldiers' strikes spread, interest in the mining prospects of the Wasatch Range brought an influx of Gentile prospectors into the area. A few of these prospectors crossed Big Cottonwood Canyon and the divide beyond. In the shadow of Clayton's Peak and Scott Hill, they gazed across Bonanza Flats to the unknown canyons that would yield Park City's treasures.

The timing could not have been more perfect. This was 1868, one year before the completion of the needed transportation facilities, the transcontinental railroad. Below Bonanza Flats was the area soon to be known as Park City, the treasure vault of the Wasatch Mountains.

19 ibid., pp. 50-51.
20 ibid., Chapter v.
Geography

Park City, or as it was known in 1868, Parley's Park, was geographically favorably situated for mining operations. The surrounding hills were covered with thick stands of timbers which would soon be used within the mine shafts and drifts, as fuel to power the steam machinery, as building material for the mine operations and within the newly sprouting community. Heber Valley and Kamas Prairie were within a twenty-mile radius of the mines and could be depended upon to supply food and other necessities of life for the early prospectors and miners. The climate was probably the worst part of the picture, with short, cool summers and autumns plus long, hard winters with very low temperatures.

First Mining Claims

While it is known that as Colonel Connor's men were descending into these three canyons from the 8,000 foot Bonanza Flats, other prospectors were ascending these canyons from the valley floor, it is not known which individual or group of men made the first strike. The first officially recorded claim, however, was the Young America lode, filed on December 23, 1868.21

During the next year, several other claims were filed including a bonanza in McHenry Canyon, northeast of Ontario Canyon. An article appearing in the July 17, 1862, edition of the New York Herald reads as follows:

A body of mineral, said to be the greatest ever discovered, has recently been located by two men from Illinois named McHenry and

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21 Mining Records, Summit County, Utah, County Clerk's Office, Coalville, Utah, Mrs. Wanda Spriggs, County Recorder.
Hughes in Utah's Wasatch Range about seven miles south of Kimball's stage station in Parley's Park. The ledge is 30' wide and numerous assays have shown values in silver from 250 to 1,000 ounces per ton and up to 54% lead. Visitors to the ledge estimate there are 25,000 tons of ore in sight with a value of over $5,000,000.

With stories like that circulating through eastern newspapers, it is not hard to see why so many easterners with the required capital flocked to the "diggins" around Parley's Park. However, ore in the ground is one thing, and no matter what the assay reports are, the wealth indicated is only potential until the ore is extracted, shipped to the smelter, and refined. While many claims were filed between 1868 and 1871, it was the Flagstaff Mine that made the first ore shipment in 1871. It consisted of "40 tons of galena ore" shipped "by wagons to the new railroad at Echo City."

Evolution of Early Mining Methods at Park City

As has been pointed out, the first men interested in Park City mining were prospectors. But these may be said to have been only the beacons which illuminated the available treasure, Parley's Park soon proved to be very different from the placer mining in California or later in Colorado. Placer mining, by its very nature, affords an opportunity for many individuals to make small fortunes. This type of mining requires only water, a shovel and a large, shallow pan. The gold is sought in the bend of a river by shovelling some of the sand and rocks into the pan and gradually washing them out with water, using a circular motion with the pan. This type of mining requires little

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capital investment on the part of the prospector and thus many men could enter into it on an individual basis. Silver mining near Parley's Park was lode mining which required heavy machinery and a massive investment of capital before any sizeable return could be expected. Therefore, it was not long before the prospector gave way to the entrepreneur who in turn provided jobs for miners.

By the early 1870's, the future course of the mining industry in Park City was charted. The hundreds of small claims began to be consolidated into ever larger mining corporations. One of the first such entrepreneurs was George Hearst, father of William Randolph Hearst, who, on August 23, 1872, purchased the Ontario mine for $27,000. This can be considered "a financial killing" for the Ontario mine was destined to produce over $50,000,000 worth of ore and pay out over $15,000,000 in dividends.23

Park City Gets Its Name

As part of the Mormon Church colonizing effort, several Mormon farmers settled northeast of Snyderville in what was then called Parley's Park. When the prospectors and miners first moved into the area, there was some conflict between them and the Mormons. But it soon became obvious that mutual cooperation was the best course to follow, if for no other reason than the financial rewards derived by the farmers.24


24 The Park Mining Record, May 6, 1882.
Following the 1868 "strikes" in the Empire Canyon area, many new prospectors pitched their tents near the convergence of Silver Creek and Deer Valley. The rapid growth of the camp can partially be attributed to the readily available lumber from Snyder's saw mill. Soon the tents were replaced by shacks and log cabins.

During the Fourth of July celebration in 1872, the farmers from Parley's Park and the prospectors and miners gathered at the little camp. Since the camp had no official name, it was decided to take a vote and officially establish and name the community. Of all the names suggested, Parley's Park City was the most popular. Since most of the inhabitants were Gentiles, the Mormon apostle's name was soon dropped and the new community became officially known as Park City.25

**Park City and Utah**

By 1884, the Park City mines had been in operation for over fourteen years with no end of the treasure in sight. By this time, E. P. Ferry, David Keith, Thomas Kearns, John Judge, John Daly, E. P. McLaughlin, and R. C. Chambers were already well established in Park City and assured of a permanent place in Utah history. This one mining community would produce over one half-billion dollars in treasure.26 Money from Park City would build such Salt Lake City landmarks as: the Kearns building, the Salt Lake Tribune building, the Keith building


Keith O'Brians department store, the Judge building, St. Ann's Catholic school, the Cathedral de Madeline, the Salt Lake Miners Hospital and several homes on famed millionaires row, on East South Temple Street. One of the opulent mansions was built by Thomas Kearns and after his death, in 1918, it served as the Governor's mansion from 1936 to 1957. Since 1958, it has been the home of the Utah State Historical Society.27

This, then, was the initial beginnings of Park City, Utah one of the richest and most permanent silver mining camps in the Rocky Mountain West.

27John James, Utah State Historical Society Librarian, Personal Interview, Salt Lake City, Utah, December 3, 1968.
CHAPTER II

CITY DEVELOPMENT AND POLITICS

City Incorporation

Park City was physically in existence for over ten years before it received political status of an incorporated municipality within the Territory of Utah. It has been surveyed, divided into lots and purchased from the government by F. A. Nims and sold to the new settlers. On Saturday evening, January 28, 1882, the citizens of Park City met in the school house for the purpose of deciding whether or not Park City should be incorporated. The Park Mining Record had been campaigning heavily in favor of this issue; lamenting in its editorial column that: "Park City, the most promising mining camp in the west, has been running along for years without a city government, with an inadequate police force, with bad roads, and all modern inconveniences. Is it time a change was made? Are you willing to help make it?" At the above mentioned meeting it was resolved that the citizens of Park City petition the Utah Legislative Assembly for a charter of incorporation. A blue ribbon committee of the town's leading citizens was selected to present the petition in Salt Lake City. The committee included Col. William M. Ferry as Chairman and D. C. McLaughlin, E. P.

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1The Park Mining Record, August, 1885.
2The Park Mining Record, January 7, 1882.
Ferry, Judge Thos. Culpit, and Dr. David McFalls.\textsuperscript{3} It is not surprising that three of the five members of this committee, Col. Wm. M. Ferry, D. C. McLaughlin and E. P. Ferry, were high officials of mining companies.\textsuperscript{4} Men with executive abilities in Park City were naturally attracted to the mines for the wealth they could produce for themselves.

The week of March 6, 1882, marked the turning point in Park City's struggle to gain incorporation. The petition was presented to the Territorial Council and House and passed by both with only minor amendments. When presented to Governor Murray, however, some of the powers granted by the charter were found objectional and prompted the Governor's veto. The objectional portions of the charter were changed and it once again passed both the Council and the House and was sent to the Governor who signed it, all in the same afternoon; the closing day of the Legislature.\textsuperscript{5}

The charter provided for the following:

1. The boundries of the city are precisely the same as in the original bill, including six sections and extending from below the U.P.R.R. depot on the north to a line a little north of the Union Tunnel in Ontario Gulch, thus taking in the Ontario mill and leaving out the Ontario mine.

\textsuperscript{3}The Park Mining Record, February 4, 1882.

\textsuperscript{4}As pointed out by Duane A. Smith in his book, Rocky Mountain Mining Camps (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1967), chapters vii and viii, the municipal officers of mining camps were often the same men that held positions of power and influence in the mining companies and did not always live in the mining camps. In the case of Park City, the reins of power were often held by mining company officials such as R. C. Chambers, manager of Hearst's Ontario Mine and Thomas Kearns, owner of the Keith-Kearns mine and later U.S. Senator from Utah--both of whom made their homes in Salt Lake City.

\textsuperscript{5}The Park Mining Record, March 11, 1882.
2. The mayor, one clerk, one treasurer, four aldermen, three justices of the peace and three constables, were to be elected by the people. One marshal and one chief engineer of the Fire Department was to be appointed by the City Council.

3. Taxation was to be limited to five mills on the dollar for general city purposes. Special taxes could only be levied by a two thirds majority vote of the people, duly called for that purpose.6

"Mormon Problem" Affects Park City

The city charter was approved on March 9, 1882 and provided, in Section 4, for the first municipal elections to be held on or before the first Monday in August of that year. It was at this point that political development of Park City became entangled in the political developments of the Territory of Utah.

One of the chief points of contention between Mormons and non-Mormons (Gentiles) was the former's practice of polygamy or plural marriage. This practice had been continued by the Mormons after their arrival in the Great Basin area. So great had become the vituperations of the Gentiles against this practice that by the 1860's it was interfering with the entrance of Utah, as a state, into the Union.

Divergent views and ambitions had divided the population into two irreconcilable factions which before the close of the Sixties were destined to develop into two well defined political parties. The federal officials, the Gentile merchants, the non-Mormons in general comprised the Liberal Party, whereas the members of the dominant church, with the striking exception of the Godbeites, were solidly arrayed under the banner of the People's Party. . . By the close of the Sixties the Liberal, or anti-Mormon Party had evolved from a faction of opposition, insignificant in numbers but potentially and sometimes actually powerful at Washington, to a better organized and more influential group, more aggressive and militant than ever because of the presence of the soldiery. . . However, the incoherent groups of which the Liberal Party was composed, made it especially difficult to weld them into unity,

6Summary of provisions of the City Charter, in possession of the City Recorder, City Hall, Park City, Utah. The full text of the Charter appeared in the March 18, 1882 edition of The Park Mining Record.
and as a result the Liberal Party made little headway in wrestling control from the opposition. As a matter of fact, the People's Party, already effectually united because of common religious interests became, because of the new concerted opposition, even stronger and more influential.7

Through the medium of the People's Party, the Mormons, by far the majority in Utah Territory, had been able to gain and maintain political control over their destiny. Thus, during the 1860's and 1870's it was impossible for outsiders or Gentiles to force their will upon the Mormons. By 1880, it became clear to the Federal Government that in order to break Mormon political control in Utah Territory, control which was perfectly legal under the provisions for majority rule written in the existing Territorial Constitution, a total revision of the territory's political structure would have to be undertaken.

President Rutherford B. Hayes, in a message to Congress in December of 1881, set the tone for the tactics to be used in the final resolution of the "Mormon question:"

Polygamy will not be abolished if the enforcement of the law depends upon those who practice and uphold the crime. It can only be opposed by taking away the political power of the sect which encourages and sustains it. . . . I recommend that Congress provide for the government of Utah a governor and judges or commissioners appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. . . . If, however, it is deemed best to continue the existing form of local government, I recommend that the right to vote, hold office, and sit on juries in the Territory of Utah be confined to those who neither practice or uphold polygamy.8

The President's recommendations found fruition when the Congress adopted the Edmunds Bill named after Senator George F.

7Andrew Love Neff, History of Utah, ed. by Leland Hargrove Creer (Salt Lake City: Deseret News Press, 1940), pp. 714-715.

Edmunds of Vermont. 9 Section Nine of this bill affected Park City directly. It declared that all registration and election offices were now vacant and a board of five men known as the Utah Commission, and appointed by the President were:

First--To appoint officers to perform each and every duty relating to the registration of voters, the conduct of elections, the receiving and rejection of votes, the canvassing and returning of the same and the issuing of certificates or other evidence of election.

Second--To canvass the returns of all the votes cast at elections for members of the Legislature, and issue certificates of elections, to those persons who, being eligible for such election, should appear to have been lawfully elected.

Third--To continue in office until the Legislative Assembly, so elected and qualified, should make provision for filling the offices vacated by the Edmunds Act, as therein authorized. 10

Even though Park City was a gentile community and fully supported the Federal Government's political policy with regard to the Territory of Utah, it was this policy which effectively blocked, until 1884, the fulfillment of Park City's Charter of Incorporation.

At first, Park City promoters thought that it would be able to continue the city's political development in spite of the Edmunds Law and the impending arrival of the Utah Commission. The Park Mining Record of July 22, 1882, had this to say concerning the municipal elections:

Ever since the Utah Legislature was kind enough to grant us a charter there has been considerable anxiety among our citizens to know when an election would be held, and the wheels of the city government set in motion. The provisions of the Edmunds bill combined with the go-as-you-please movements of President Arthur, placed a quietus upon the question. For a time nothing much was said or done, preferring to wait until the arrival of the Commission and trust to luck. But bye and bye a ripple appeared on the surface, and then others followed larger and stronger, until

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10 Ibid., pp. 207-208.
they caused the birth—not premature of a strong, healthy petition, signed by our businessmen, and sent to the County Court, praying that it grant us the privilege of holding a corporation election. Differently from the prayers of hypocrites and blasphemers, ours went straight from the heart to the mark, and our cause was heard and petition granted. Judge Pack knew our defenseless condition, and being possessed of a noble, generous disposition, felt that as long as our request was within the bounds of the law, it ought to and should be granted.

In accordance with the wishes of the people, the Court has set the 5th day of August next, as the day upon which the first election, under the Park City charter, will be held, and the warehouse of the Park City Smelting Co., has been designated as the place of holding the said election. The following officers are to be elected: One Mayor, Four Aldermen, Three Justices of the Peace, Three Constables.

The election will commence one hour after sun rise and continue until sunset. The Senior Justice of the Peace for Park City will hear objections to the right to vote of any person registered until sunset of the fifth day, preceding the day of the election.

The above, in substance, is the order of the Court, and on Monday evening, August 1st, a meeting of the citizens will be held in the school house, for the purpose of nominating the gentlemen to fill the above offices. The Legislature has done its part, the County Court has answered our prayers, and now let the citizens do their part and—wait for the commission.

The first official election in Park City was something less than devoid of suspicion:

Saturday, Park City witnessed an event that no other town of its size ever before had occur. In the morning when the hour arrived for the opening of the polls, a number of citizens assembled at the smelter warehouse, where the County Court had designated the election should be held, elected their judges of election, and proceeded to open the polls, when, it is alleged, they were informed that no election could be held there. An adjournment to Judge Street's office was had, a ballot box procured and the polls opened. After the polls were opened as above, there was another opening of polls at the smelter warehouse. Shortly after this both polls were running at full blast. Teams were carrying voters to the polls all day, and the brass band drummed up the uninspired. Now the question arises, which was the legal polls? The up-town party claims that the judges were qualified and the polls opened according to law, when they were informed that no election could be held at the warehouse. The warehouse party held the election at the place designated by the County Court. Two voting places in one voting precinct, is extremely rare and one of them is illegal. Which one?"1

1The Park Mining Record, August 12, 1882.
The results of the election were announced in the August 12, 1882, edition of The Park Mining Record stating that the newly-elected officials were anxious for their commission so they could start work. In the September 23, 1882, edition it was acknowledged that the ensuing Territorial political developments had voided the municipal election results. For the next nineteen months Park City remained without a city government. Then on March 8, 1884, Park City was officially granted a city charter.\footnote{Minute Book Park City Recorder, May 19, 1884 – August 1, 1888, p. 14. In possession of current City Recorder, City Hall, Park City, Utah.} With the granting of the city charter and the election of the city government, it was at least possible for the people of Park City to bring order to the town's development. The first few months were chiefly concerned with the setting up of the machinery of municipal government. The city fathers met often, sometimes nightly, in a determined effort to achieve this end.

The first meeting of the newly-elected city council was held on May 19, 1884, with Mayor F. W. Hayt presiding. M. S. Aschheim was chosen president of the city council and the following appointments were made:

Brigham A. Bowman, Recorder, Salary: $75.00 per month.
Wilson J. Snyder, Assessor and City Attorney, Salary: $75.00 per month.
James J. Kescel, Marshal and Street Commissioner, Salary: $125.00 per month.

Within the next five days there were two other meetings held, during which it was decided that the stated meetings of the city council were to be held on the first and second Mondays of each month, the city attorney was ordered to prepare the first ordinances for the consideration of the council.
tion of the city council and the first business licenses were drawn up and issued. Soon zoning ordinances were passed which brought order to both the business and residential sections of Park City. With a city government to legislate and a city marshall and constables to enforce that legislation, plus a tax base levied upon the residents and business community to support the municipal activities, the conditions were created whereby municipal utilities and a school system could begin to take over many of the activities that had heretofore been handled by the mining companies. The development of each of these are treated in other chapters.

Up to 1884, the several large mining companies in the Park City District, especially the Ontario Company, had been in a position to dictate policy to their own best interest's without regard to the development of the bustling mining camp. Mining officials had controlled most of the city's development. The Park City Water Company's organization was headed by E. O. Ferry of the Flagstaff Mine. The Ontario Mining Company promoted the narrow-gauge Utah Eastern Railroad into Park City in 1881. The formation of a municipal government gave, for the first time, the average citizens a say in their own government. This is not to say that the mining companies were tyrannical. On the contrary, their concern for the welfare of their employees was manifest in their provision of good working conditions, schools and housing for employees and their families. Still, especially the latter two items were wholly dependent

13Ibid., pp. 14-16.
14The Park Mining Record, November 1, 1882.
15The Park Mining Record, November 11, 1881.
for their survival upon the good will of the mining companies with the school receiving some aid from benefit balls sponsored by school patrons.16

With the establishment of a city government, the citizens of Park City were now given the opportunity and responsibility to think and provide these things for themselves. A bridge from Marsac Avenue to Main Street over Chinatown was built upon authorization of the City Fathers in 1886 and in 1887 it was fenced off to divide foot passengers from teams and wagons.17

The Aldermen started the new year of 1887 by passing an ordinance compelling property owners and residents to clear their sidewalks from snow and ice within twenty-four hours after a storm. No penalty was attached.

A curfew ordinance required boys under sixteen years of age to keep off the streets, alleys, bridges, vacant lots and to not linger in front of public buildings after eight p.m., December 1 to April 1 and nine p.m. the balance of the year. The first offense penalty was five days or five dollars, twenty days or twenty dollars for other offenses.18

In 1888, the Territorial Legislature passed legislation classifying cities and making requirements of the city government. Park City was termed a third-class city because of population. The only effect the contradictory bill had on Park City was to change the office of

16 The Park Mining Record, June 17, 1882.
17 The Park Record, August 21, 1886 and June 18, 1887.
18 The Park Record, January 8, 1887.
Alderman to Councilman and reduce by one the Justices of Peace.\textsuperscript{19}

Moving slowly and very cautiously, Park City municipal government assumed such problems as numbering the houses and lots.\textsuperscript{20} In March, 1884, City Councilmen held a meeting at which:

A discussion of the poll tax question arose, during which it was decided that no capita tax had been collected for the city during the year 1888. What was collected from residents of the city proper went through Road Commissioner Shields into the county treasury. It was resolved that the city should get its quota of poll tax this year, and Marshal Bennett was instructed to get his notices out in ample time this year.\textsuperscript{21}

Despite this misdirection of tax monies, the Council operated the city with such efficiency the year's business concluded with a surplus of $4,000 in City funds.\textsuperscript{22}

In 1892, the policemen received uniforms.

A petition, resulted from the recent agitation on the subject, was filed with the Mayor; the committee on police were seen individually and consented to the innovation and the Mayor issued an order to that effect.\textsuperscript{23}

Political Influence in Summit County and Utah

The effect of Park City becoming a body politic had far deeper and more interesting repercussions than those felt within the local community. Because of the tremendous growth of the mining industry around Park City, it soon became evident that this was the place where the largest concentration of population was to be found in Summit

\textsuperscript{19}The Park Record, April 14, 1888.
\textsuperscript{20}The Park Record, January 5, 1889.
\textsuperscript{21}The Park Record, March 8, 1889.
\textsuperscript{22}The Park Record, June 1, 1889.
\textsuperscript{23}The Park Record, July 16, 1892.
County. This meant that if Park City voted as a body, it had the power to swing any election in Summit County.

Park City, being a Gentile town, supported the Edmunds Law and looked forward with relish to the impending arrival of the Utah Commission. The battle lines were drawn and for the first time it appeared that the Liberals in Park City and the rest of Utah, with the help of the Utah Commission, could sweep the ballot box and take the first step in preparation of Utah for Statehood. According to the editor of The Record, the ensuing battle was not so much between two political parties as much as the Liberals' claim of church interference in politics. The Liberal call to arms was sounded in Park City on June 16, 1883:

The number of registered voters for Park City Precinct is 1034. A large number have moved away and several have died, but these are not included in the above number. Now let every Gentile voter remember the 6th day of August next and the officers of Summit county will be a class of men who will be free from Church dictation and tithing obligations. Let good men be chosen as our standard bearers.

On June 23, 1883, the editor of The Record stated flatly that the Liberal candidates must be elected as all county officers at that time were members of the People's Party and subject to influence from the Mormon Church. It was requested that polls be established at the Cresent and Ontario mines so that the miners in those out-of-the-way places could vote. Finally a redress of past wrongs was requested.

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25Ibid.
For years Parkites have paid taxes to the Mormon treasury to do with as they saw fit--Park City jail being evidence that the Mormons do not listen to the will of the People. The Park City jail wouldn't suffice to keep a herd of pigs in the winter and is about as secure and effective as a few strands of barb wire across an open window as a screen against flys. The Liberals are in a majority in the county so let them turn out en masse.  

The contest was a spirited one with even the color of the ballots having a significance not usually associated with an election. The People's Party had their ballots printed in red, signifying blood and warning church members of the defense they must make of their way of life in the coming election. The Liberal Party's ballots were printed in black, signifying to their adherents that they would give no quarter in their fight. This prompted the editor of The Record to warn:

The election will be a close one and no point in the contest must be overlooked. Summit county will have a set of Liberal officers if the people so will it, if they do not vote to a man, the majority, if any, will be small. We utter these notes of warning in time so the Liberals can wake up and at 'em. The day is ours if we remember that Monday is election day and vote. Do not get the colors of the tickets mixed; be careful and vote the ticket printed black.  

Notwithstanding the constant urgings of The Record, the Liberals demonstrated once again the weakness that was to haunt them in more than one election in the future. While the Mormons stood solidly behind their candidates and the People's Party, the Liberals showed an independence of action which doomed their candidates to defeat. The problem had simply been that the Mormon's established order was being challenged which created within them a militant attitude and gave them a cause to defend. The Liberals, on the other hand, were drawn from the diverse elements of the non-Mormon population and were not facing a basic

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26The Park Mining Record, August 4, 1883.

27The Park Mining Record, August 4, 1883.
challenge to their way of life. In just two years, however, the ever widening publicity concerning polygamy in the national and local press had instilled in the Liberals a new zeal to fight against not only polygamy but the Mormon church domination of the political affairs of the Territory of Utah. 28

By August 1, 1885, the editor of The Record was able to assert, with a certain amount of confidence, that if the Liberals would stand together they had enough votes in Park City Precinct to carry the county election. The Liberal victory on August 8, of that year attested to the hard work of both the Liberal Party machinery and The Park Record. This election concerned mainly the election of representatives to the Territorial Legislature and four county officers. With the election of August 7, 1886, however, The Park Record fumed that the Liberals deserved their defeat because of their over confidence and consequent lack of activity on election day, when only about half of Park City's registered voters exercised their franchise. The Liberals regained power in the 1888 election and retained it in the 1890 and 1891 elections. There is no question that in all of these elections, had not Park City's Liberals voted en masse, the People's Party would have handily carried the day.

The decade of the nineteenth witnessed several changes in the political patterns of both Utah and Summit County. On September 24, 1890, President Wilford Woodroof issued the famous Manifesto declaring

28 Whitney, History of Utah, Vol. III, Chapter i, ii, and iii. Also The Park Mining Record, August 25, 1883 to August 9, 1885. Also Klaus J.-Hansen, Quest For Empire (Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1967), Chapter vii.
the end of the Mormon Church's practice of polygamy. With this statement, the church bowed to four decades of political pressure from local, state and federal governments and physical persecution and thereby eliminated the major cause of conflict between them and the Federal Government of the United States. To further bring the church into line with the wishes of the Federal Government, the People's Party, which had been organized by the church members to politically defend their position, was disbanded. Within two years, the Liberal Party, representing the opposition, found its interests best served by joining with the national Democratic and Republican parties. The collapse of the Liberal Party in Summit County was effectuated by the results of the election of November 12, 1892, when, with but two exceptions, the entire Democratic ticket was elected. The Park Record, however, died hard in its political convictions:

The result in this county is not only a complete surprise but a lasting disgrace, and the men who have caused it should feel their souls grow smaller with each passing day. The Liberal Central Committee undoubtedly placed too much faith in the old time strength of the party, and for that reason failed to make as aggressive a fight as should have been made and the result is that the party is almost completely snowed under, . . .

By 1895, several aspects of the political picture in Utah and Summit County were made manifest.

First, the chasm which had been so wide between Utah and the rest of the nation was narrowing to the point that the prospects for statehood appeared rather bright. Second, The Park Record had gone

30The Park Record, November 12, 1892.
into the Republican column in pursuit of its and Park City's best economic interests.\textsuperscript{32} Third, the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act and the decision by the Federal Government to go on the gold standard and forsake bimetallism, which meant the collapse of the price of silver—and possibly Park City, was at this time having very definite political repercussions in Summit County and Park City.

Commenting on the results of the election of 1895, \textit{The Record} said:

\begin{quote}
\textbf{The election of 1895 is over and Utah will have two Republican Senators and a Republican member of the House, for all of which \textit{The Record} is thankful. At the same time, however, it gives notice now that no matter what may come with Statehood, its mission shall be to work for the restoration of silver, and it will support no presidential candidate in 1896 who is not an out and out silver man. \textit{The Record} loves Republican principles, but not enough to uphold them with that party arrayed against the white metal. There are many papers in the west that have taken the same stand, and it is to be hoped that none will falter when the supreme test comes in 1896, only a few months hence.}\textsuperscript{33}
\end{quote}

Fourth, \textit{The Record} failed once again in its campaign, initiated in 1880, to have the Summit County Seat removed to Park City where the largest concentration of population was centered. Along with the argument, was the fact that Parkites paid most of the county taxes and originated most of the legal functions of the county, because of the mines. It was also an inconvenience and expense for Park City citizens to travel to Coalville for any county business they needed to do. This campaign was joined by the City Fathers and businessmen who raised $10,000 to build a courthouse in Park City in 1895. The failure of this issue sharpened the caustic pen of editor Sam Raddon to its vindictive best.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{32} \textit{The Park Record}, editorials from 1892 through 1895.
\item \textsuperscript{33} \textit{The Park Record}, November 9, 1895.
\end{itemize}
We have often been asked why nothing is done for silver, and reasons have crowded thick and fast in explanation, but since the county seat removal was defeated Tuesday last our vision has been cleared and we can answer it in one sentence—too many mutton-headed fools have the right of franchise. Simple, isn't it? The removal of the county seat to Park City would have had the same effect on this camp and upon the county that the remonetization of silver would have upon the nation, only in a lesser degree. It would have increased property values, lightened the burdens of the people by reducing taxation, given the county a handsome building free of cost, increased the importance of the town, put money in circulation, saved expense to individuals who will have to attend court, proven a convenience to a majority of the people of the county, and lightened rents by stimulating building, and yet there were enough chumps in Park City to defeat the proposition. Every mother's son of them should be ferreted out and hounded from the town—made to go to Coalville or some other place to earn a living—for they are a menace to the camp's prosperity. It is just such fools that stand between silver and its rights; just such pig-headed idiots as are always found fighting progress; just such shallow-brained asses that are a hindrance and a curse to every community. Just think of it! Park City has 120 such moss-backs within her borders.\textsuperscript{34}

With the national election of 1896, the overriding issue for Park City was free silver. \textit{The Park Record} carried out its promise made in 1895 that although believing in Republican ideals as it did, it could not and would not support a presidential candidate who had not alligned himself solidly on the side of free silver. True to their economic interests, Parkites went solidly for Bryan in 1896. When he lost the election, Park City's hopes for a financial recovery from the depressing conditions of the last three years were dashed. On November 14, 1896, \textit{The Park Record} expressed the City's resignation at the defeat of Bryan thusly:

The camp has practically recovered from the disappointment of the defeat of Bryan and silver and our people are beginning to feel that perhaps, after all, it was best that the success of bimetalism be deferred until the people had a chance to realize that something was needed besides confidence in order to restore prosperity. They feel that had the nation declared for silver,\textsuperscript{34}

\textsuperscript{34}The Park Record, November 9, 1895.
the great corporations and trusts, which practically control the money in the country, would have made a desperate endeavor to involve the country in a panic that would have brought ruin to thousands of businessmen and created distrust in the hearts of millions of citizens of the wisdom of attempting bi-metalism without the consent of any nation on earth. The average Parkite feels that the west and south can better afford to wait four years longer and give the gold men a fair opportunity to prove their theory, than to have been successful and encountered such bitter opposition as would have certainly resulted had Mr. Bryan been elected. Reasoning thus they have accepted the situation and evince a disposition to bend every energy to the end that when the supreme test comes, as come it must, they will be far better able to stand the strain than will be the host of men east who voted for sound money.

November 4, 1900, found the people of Park City still arrayed in the Democratic camp, despite the determined efforts of The Park Record on behalf of the Republican party. One year later, the voters of Park City saw the futility of their position and once again returned to the Republican fold as evidenced by the returns from the county election held that year.  

By 1904, Park City had given up hope of ever getting help from the national political leaders in their fight for free silver and other political issues began to occupy their attention. Teddy Roosevelt carried the nation and Park City that year, with the Republicans remaining in power in Park City until 1908, when Park City led Summit County once more into the Democratic camp. The municipal election of 1909 saw a Republican mayor with a full slate of Democratic officers to work with. The Park Record was a good sport about the election:

The recent election, while somewhat disappointing to the Republicans, is not at all unsatisfactory. The officers elected are good, progressive citizens, who will devote their best energies to the upbuilding and advancement of our city. The greater part are property owners, and it is only reasonable to suppose that every measure likely to enhance the value of real estate will be

35The Park Record, November 9, 1901.
advocated and worked for. The revenues of the city can be greatly increased and in all probability will be. The mayor-elect understands conditions of the town and is broad enough to do his part in bringing about better times. In this he will be supported by all loyal citizens. The incoming administration is all right and The Record extends congratulations and pledges its support in all things pertaining to the upbuilding and welfare of our city. 36

Summary

The political activities of Park City, throughout her early history, were not always consistent with her best interests. During this time, the voters of Park City could have tipped the scales in almost any election that was held in the county. The tragedy of her early political life lay in her apparent lack of conviction in sticking together when it counted to achieve results in her best interests. This was lamented time and again in The Park Record, with but moderate, and never lasting success. Had the voters stood their ground on just one issue, the removal of the county seat from Coalville to Park City, the history of this mining camp during the ensuing years would undoubtedly have been different, and economically, much better.

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36 The Park Record, November 6, 1909.
CHAPTER III

PARK CITY UTILITIES

Introduction

The development of Park City's utilities was intimately connected with the development of the mines. For thirty years, in fact, the utilities of Park City were under either the direct or indirect control of the mining companies.

Water

The inhabitants of Park City directed their earliest attention toward water because small Silver Creek, running through the town site, was the only really accessible water at first. The problem was solved in an unusual way. As the mines penetrated deeper into the mountain side, they encountered increasingly heavy water flows which could only be surmounted by pumping the water out at first and later the construction of expensive drain tunnels.¹

By 1881, the Ontario mine had passed the 600 foot level and had encountered such heavy water flows that the pumps then in use could not handle it. It was at this time that the famous Cornish pump was designed, built and installed to drain the mine. The Cornish pump was an engineering marvel of its day, without which, the development of the

rich ore bodies in the Ontario mine could not have proceeded, which would in turn have stifled the growth of Park City. The pump was large:

The flywheel was 30 feet in diameter and weighed 70 tons. The pumps were 20 inches in diameter, had a 10-foot stroke, and were capable of throwing 320 gallons of water at each stroke. The pump rod, of Oregon pine, was 1,060 feet long and 16 inches square, and its several sections were united by iron strapping plates 1 by 10 and 1 by 12 inches 30 feet long. The pump lifted 2,560 gallons a minute, 153,600 gallons an hour, or 3,686,400 gallons a day from the 1,000-foot level to the drain tunnel on the 600-foot level.  

The water from the Ontario mine was carried in a wooden flume to a reservoir in Empire Canyon. From there underground mains distributed it to the residents and business houses of Park City. For the next nine years this was the city's main source of water.

Organization of the Park City Water Company in 1878, was led by E. O. Ferry. It was this company's responsibility by 1882 to maintain control of the water from the flume leading out of the Ontario mine, through the reservoir and into the city, and to assess and collect from subscribers for the service. Thus it was a private enterprise whose main concern was to its stockholders and not necessarily to the welfare of the community.

Through the columns of The Record citizens requested that ice be kept in the city reservoirs to keep the water cool in the summer of 1884. The editor of The Record seems to have been the spokesman for the citizens of Park City against the water company. Constant complaints appeared in The Record's editorial column concerning the dirty, cloudy water coming from the reservoir. Finally, after several months of complaining, in the June 11, 1887 issue,

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2 Ibid., p. 25.

3 The Park Mining Record, November 1, 1882.
Editor Raddon finally acknowledged that the city reservoir had been cleaned and new culverts laid and now the water is purer and will hopefully stay that way.

Eighteen months later, the problems of the water company seem to have reappeared:

The Park City Water Works company is evidently on the high road to prosperity, for on Thursday a dividend of 50 cents per share on 1850 shares of the capital stock, aggregating $925 was declared, payable the 24th inst. This is the first dividend for several years. Now the company ought to make a move to increase and purify the water supply.4

The influential men on the board of directors, R. C. Chambers, Ontario Mine Manager; M. S. Aschheim, merchant; E. Kimball, stage operator; Thomas Cupit, financier; W. M. Ferry, Flagstaff mine developer; undoubtedly helped silence opposition to the company as well as directing it profitably,.

The middle of 1888 saw the city's water supply once more in trouble. By this time, the workings of the Ontario mine had been sunk to depths out of reach of even the powerful Cornish pump. In order to drain the mine, a huge drain tunnel was started in the summer of 1888 and upon completion was designed to drain the Ontario to a depth of 1500 feet. Whereas the water flows on the Ontario's 600 foot level had been 2,560 gallons a minutes, the flows encountered on the 1500 foot level approached 13,000 gallons per minute.5

Early in 1890, the City Fathers, unsatisfied with the service rendered by the old Park City Water Company, decided to establish a municipal water system. This would be controlled by the city who in

4The Park Record, December 17, 1887.
5Boutwell, Park City District, Utah, p. 25.
turn would eliminate the vested interests of stock holders, and could thereby regulate service and set rates that would be consistent with the best public interest. On August 23, 1890 the Alliance tunnel was completed. The city signed a contract to pay the Alliance Tunnel Company $125.00 per month to deliver pure water to the city's three reservoirs.

At last the citizens of Park City had the triple combination they had so long waited for: First, an ample supply of water; second, clean, pure water; and third, rates designed to best serve the public interest.

Fourteen months later, however, the Alliance Company officially notified the City Fathers that the water which flowed from their tunnel into the city reservoirs would be cut off in sixty days. The reason: the $125.00 per month paid by the city for this water was not enough. They wanted $300.00 a month which the City Council refused to pay and made arrangements to get water from the Anchor tunnel if the Alliance cut off the supply. For the next eighteen years the City Fathers and the officials of the Alliance Tunnel Company argued about the problem. In July of 1909, the City Council called a meeting of citizens to discuss the possibility of constructing their own water system. The cost of such a system was broken down as follows:

6. The Park Record, February 22, 1890.
7. The Park Record, May 9, 1891.
8. The Park Record, December 26, 1891.
9. The Park Record, April 23, 1892.
Pipe  $19,000
Reservoir  5,000
Excavating  10,000
Incidentals  5,447

Total  $39,447

By September of that year, more progress had been made in three months than in the previous seventeen years toward solving the city's water problem. After a careful study, the new reservoir site was selected, a right of way obtained over mining ground and a committee of townspeople selected to meet with the Silver King mine directors to review the plans made. On September 24, 1909, by a vote of 4 to 1, the City Council authorized a bonded indebtedness for water main facilities by Park City in the amount of $50,000. However, it was not until August the following year that the City Council opened the sale of the Water Bonds, and the foundation was laid for a completely new water system for Park City.

**Light and Power**

Park City was one of the first cities in Utah Territory to install electric lights. In October, 1885, the Inter-Mountain Electric Power, Light and Heating Company was organized with a capital stock divided into 3,000 shares, at a par value of $10.00 per share. The avowed purpose of this company was to establish and operate an incandescent electric light system in Park City. This company was never able to sell enough stock to actually start operations.

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In January of 1886, another faltering attempt was made to introduce the wonders of modern electric lights into Park City.

The United Electric Company, agents for the Western Electric Company of Chicago, one of the largest houses in that line in the country, tried their electric lights in the Marsac mill last night with success.

The generator is a two light Electro dynamo (arc system) and needs to have a revolution of 1,500 to 1,800 per minute to supply both lights, as it was the mill could only supply 1,200 per minute and consequently they could only have one of the lights burning last night but that one gave an excellent light and was far superior to any other of the arc lights we have ever seen and does not flicker like the Bush light often does.

The dynamo was first started about half past five so that the men were able to finish their work for the first time by electric light.

This one was merely brought here and put up as a sample to see how it works in a mill and Mr. Grant thinks that it is just the thing to have daylight at night.

Arthur A. Moulton, the electrician who set up the apparatus, is certainly an excellent man in his line, and says the company may furnish any electric supplies from a door bell to a forty light power electro dynamo.\(^\text{13}\)

For all its wonders, this was still only an experiment.

On January, 1889, The Park Record reported the incorporation of still another electric power company, the Park City Light, Heat and Power Company. It was this company that would finally "light" Park City. There terms under which the new electric company would operate were set forth as follows:

1. The light company will light the city streets and City Hall with whatever sized lamps the Common Council shall designate of the following sizes: 12-16-24-32, 50, 100 or 250 candle power lamps, all of every night in each month, at the rate of 12½ cents per candle power per month.

2. The Company will do the wiring, furnish a suitable crane for posts, lamp, hood, lamp protector and everything complete ready for lighting, for six dollars per lamp. Or the Company will do the work and furnishings, as above and render an account for the actual cost of the labor and materials. This proposal

\(^{13}\)The Park Record, January 9, 1886.
is conditioned that present lamp posts may be used, and cranes
attached to the Company's main poles.
3. The Company will make all replacements from lamps burning out
at their expense; but breakages, whether from negligence or
accident is the loss of the city.14

There terms were approved by the City Council and the March 2,
1889, issue of The Park Record carried this ad specifying types of
service and their charges.

First Class: halls, society rooms, lodge rooms, etc.
A. dances or after 12 o'clock lighting, 12 cts. per 16 c.p. lamp
per night. B. lodges, shows, theatres, entertainments, etc. 6 cts.
per 16 c.p. lamp per night.
Second Class: saloons, hotel offices, outside lights, restaur-
ants, and all night service, $2.00 per 16 c.p. lamp per month.
Third Class: merchandising establishment, barber shops, meat
markets, offices, shops and drug stores, $1.50 per 16 c.p. lamp per
month.
Fourth Class: residence service, 1 16 c.p. lamp, $1.25 a month
to 10 16 c.p. lamp, $6.25 a month.
The Company replaces all lamps naturally burning out, but all
breakages, whether from negligence or accident is the loss of the
customer. In all cases lamps or stumps must be returned.

On May 17, 1889 the Company was in full operation and the
streets were "birthday lighted."15 This company, temporarily at least,
was the most successful of the stock companies which served as the
first utilities for Park City. The Park Record of August 17, 1895,
gave this report:

Electric light stock is now about the best investment in the
camp as it pays a regular monthly dividend of 10c per share.
Since the first of the year there have been three months in which
double dividends were paid, and the writer is informed that the
double dose will probably be repeated again this month.

The fortunes of the Park City Light, Heat and Power Company,
however, were subject, in the final analysis to the same sharp
fluctuations as were the water company. Just four months after the

14 The Park Record, February 9, 1891.
15 The Park Record, May 17, 1889.
optimistic report above, The Park Record issued this caustic editorial:

The electric light still continues, for most of the time, a mere red streak and people in all parts of the city are kicking like steers and threatening to have their lights taken out. The officials claim that an extra high voltage has been run lately and that dull lights are due to old lamps. The people refuse to believe it, however, and there you are.  

This situation continued in an unsatisfactory manner for the next four and one half years. Then, on July 21, 1900, The Park Record issued this report and prognostication concerning the future of electric service for Park City:

The Ontario company started this morning to wiring Main Street for its electric light system, and it is about time this plant will be supplying the light for the city and citizens. Those who read the report of the Ontario Company, published in The Record some time ago, will remember that among its assets were 1000 shares of stock in the Park City Light, Heat and Power Company, and as these are all the shares there are in the company, it is but reasonable to suppose that this change means the absorbing of the corporation by the Ontario, and that as soon as the necessary changes and wire stretching are made by the Ontario, the Park City Company will go out of business. Whether or not meters are to be put in for the entire system could not be ascertained.

It can be seen from the above statement that the citizens who had held stock in the Park City Light, Heat and Power Company in 1886, had, in the interim, sold their interests to the Ontario Company. During the next ten years, the Ontario Company continued to be the supplier of electric power for Park City under the name of The Park City Light, Heat and Power Company.

On September 10, 1910, The Park Record reported that the old Park City Light, Heat and Power plant had been destroyed by fire. No plans were made to rebuild it as the water from the mouth of the Ontario

16 The Park Record, January 25, 1896.
Drain tunnel had supplied most of the power, with the Park City plant as an auxiliary. For the next two years, when additional power was needed, it was supplied by the Teluride Plant at the mouth of Provo Canyon. On December 1, 1912, The Utah Power and Light Company bought out the Park City Light, Heat and Power Company.17

Telephone

In August 1881, W. B. Dogginton and C. W. Wurtele began operating the Park Exchange providing an initial list of sixty subscribers with local and long distance service to Salt Lake City. This made Park City the third city in Utah Territory to have telephone service.18 These were crude instruments by present standards but, when properly used, they provided a speedy communication which soon was looked upon as essential to the fast moving mine and business transactions of Park City. Proper and careful use, however, was the key to success in the telephone communications of the 1880's. So important was this that, at the request of the telephone company, The Park Mining Record, in its August 20, 1881 issue, printed a list of ten rules for successful telephone use. Briefly, they were as follows:

1. Always listen to be sure the line is not in use, as interrupted conversations are a source of constant complaint.

2. To call the central office, ring once. When answered, articulate carefully in a normal voice and give the number of the subscriber you wish to reach.

3. The operator will report if the subscriber does not answer or his line is in use.

17The Park Record, December 8, 1912.

18The Park Mining Record, October 15, 1881.
4. Do not start speaking until the operator has made connection and you hear the subscribers voice.

5. During your conversation, wait for your correspondent to finish speaking before you begin.

6. Make sure the conversation has ended before you break the connection.

7. Proper maintainence of your instrument requires that you keep all screws tightly secured.

9. All telephones are grounded and you should have no fear of an electrical storm.

10. In order to assure better service, and to encourage people to answer promptly, the operator is under strict order to ring a subscriber only ten times.

Even though telephone service was new to the citizens of Park City, it did not take long for them to appreciate its value. Early in 1882, The Park Mining Record reported.

In looking over the list of telephone subscribers it will be readily seen that most of the business houses and mines, with some of the residences, can communicate with each other at a moment's notice. It is less than six months since the wires were strung and the first instrument put in use in Park City. Evidently our residents are beginning to appreciate the benefits and convenience of the Telephone Exchange. The Central office is open day and night, and in case of sickness, medical aid can be summoned immediately and urgent business may be transacted in a very few moments that would otherwise require considerable time and horse hire. The cost of having an instrument placed is trifling when compared of not having one. For residents the rent is only $3.00 a month, for stores $4.00, and for mines the cost depends upon the distance. A new switch board has been placed in the central office, combining all the newest improvements and patents, and the aggregate of wire already laid is something over twenty-five miles. The manager of the company, Mr. M. L. Hoyt, has a number of instruments on hand, and any applicant can be supplied on short notice.¹⁹

In January of 1882, The Park Mining Record reported that the Telephone Exchange had been moved from the post office to the rear

¹⁹The Park Mining Record, February 11, 1882.
of Liddle & Fraser's store. Operation continued on a twenty-four hour basis.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co. bought the Park Exchange in April, 1883.\textsuperscript{20} It was not long before the costs of operation began to exceed income and in July of 1885, the Telephone company announced that it had found it necessary to raise its rates.\textsuperscript{21} Thus began a series of events that aroused feelings of disgust and resentment on the part of the Park City subscribers against the Telephone Exchange. The demand for service became so great that the Telephone company found it difficult to keep up. The subscribers were partially at fault. Since the phone circuits were on a party line basis, and some subscribers insisted on talking for great lengths of time, it was frustrating and often times impossible for other subscribers to use their phones for hours at a time.\textsuperscript{22} Some of the fault, however, lay with the Telephone Exchange and \textit{The Park Record} of October 25, 1890 did some public complaining of its own:

Numerous complaints are heard of the unsatisfactory condition of the telephone line to Salt Lake. There is in fact but little satisfaction had in trying to talk with Salt Lake or other towns through the telephone, and something should be done to prevent such frequent crossing of the wires and their contact with the more heavily charged electric light and street railway wires.

The winters were especially hard on telephone lines and poles and often service was interrupted to Salt Lake and other points for days at a time during heavy snow periods. This, of course, required

\begin{itemize}
\item\textsuperscript{20} William M. McPhee, "Vignettes of Park City," \textit{Utah Historical Quarterly}, XXVII (April, 1960), p. 144.
\item\textsuperscript{21} \textit{The Park Record}, July 25, 1885.
\item\textsuperscript{22} Fraser Buck, personal interview, Park City, Utah, May 8, 1969.
\end{itemize}
constant and expensive maintenance on the part of the Telephone Exchange. As a result, in June of 1895 the paper recorded:

The Park City Telephone Exchange has recently put in all new poles and restrung the local lines and now has its new and elegant switch board in operation, which fact completes the list of latest improvements put in to give its Park City patrons complete service.\(^{23}\)

The Rocky Mountain-Bell Telephone Company continued as the only company of its kind in Park City until late in 1905. By then a new wave of customer dissatisfaction was mounting and the opportunity for competition was ripe. In June of 1905, the Independent Telephone Company was granted a franchise to operate in Park City. Starting with forty-five subscribers it promised a 15¢ toll rate for five minutes service to Salt Lake City and a 25¢ rate for the same service to Ogden. The charge for business phones was set at $36.00 per year and residence phones at $24.00 per year. Even though the service by the Bell Company was not satisfactory, there were a few objections to the granting of the franchise to the Independent Telephone Company.

Henry Welsh, acting as spokesman for several citizens who objected to two telephones, then expressed himself (at City Council meeting) as being strongly against granting the franchise, from the standpoint of a business man. He stated that if the new company came in it would necessitate the installation of new phones by all business and professional men and probably the wires of the private phones also. It would mean practically an assessment of $3600.00 a month from the business and professional men for another phone service. He could see no more reason for a new telephone company than for a duplicate set of streets throughout the city.

In reply to this, Attorney James M. Lockhart stated that the business and professional men of the city would get more than the $3600.00 monthly dividend from the company to offset any assessment that might be levied upon them.\(^{24}\)

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\(^{23}\) *The Park Record*, June 18, 1895.

\(^{24}\) *The Park Record*, June 10, 1905.
Upon completion of the discussion the Franchise was granted to the Independent Telephone Company. This was not the end of the trouble that would beset the Bell Telephone Company. In 1907 there was a long, protracted strike of workmen against both telephone companies. On October 19, 1907 The Park Record reported that the Bell Company had been unable to settle its strike while the Independent Telephone Company had. Earlier, on May 25, 1907, The Record reported that some seventy-five patrons of the Bell Company had had their phones disconnected in disgust over the lack of service brought on by the telephone strike.

After five more years of operating difficulties, The Park Record stated on March 15, 1913 that the Bell Telephone Company and the Independent Telephone Company had been bought out and now was being run by the newly formed Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company. This marked the close of the first era of telephone service to Park City and marked the beginning of service of the company that is presently serving Park City.
CHAPTER IV

BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Early Firms

It was some thirteen years (1869 - 1882) from the beginning of the mining camp to the granting of a municipal charter to Park City by the Utah Territorial Legislature. This, however, did not stop the growth and development of a lively business community dedicated to serving the needs and wants of the people in Park City. This new mining camp was officially christened Parley's Park City during a Fourth of July celebration in 1872. However, the resemblance between it and a city was, at best, accidental. Many improvements would have to be made before this rough-and-ready mining camp could assume the status of a city. Since the main street was only a rough wagon trail winding around trees and chuck holes, it was decided by some of the miners to chop down the offending trees and grade and straighten out this main street of the town and bring some order to the camp's development. Upon completion of this task, the foundation for the next decade's tremendous growth was laid.\footnote{Fraser Buck, former President and manager of Welsh, Driscoll and Buck, General Merchandise, Personal Interview, Park City, Utah, May 6, 1969.} In 1873, W. J. Montgomery's General Store and Post Office was built where the Pontiac Garage now stands. Charles Streets, from Montana, "opened a butcher shop in a...
log building near the present city's business center. In short order a blacksmith shop and livery stable were started and J. A. Nelson opened a boarding house. 2 The boarding house was significant because for the first time it offered miners a choice of where to live. Heretofore they had lived in tents and small shacks near the mines and thus were scattered throughout the surrounding hills. Now they could live in a central location and provide a market for the business already present and those soon to come.

Transportation, Key to Business Growth

From 1873 to 1881 the development of the business community, as well as the mining interests of Park City, was largely limited to the availability, ease and speed of the transportation facilities. The slow speed and limited load capacity of teams and wagons combined with the impassability of the roads during much of the winter, all served to hold business and mine expansion down.

The year 1881 served as a turning point to this course of events as the narrow gauge Utah Eastern Railroad became the first railroad to reach Park City. 3 The Ontario mining company, the largest one in Park City, had been the chief promoter of this railroad, rescuing it from failure when Salt Lake capital failed to materialize as had been promised. Prior to this time, massive amounts of cordwood had been used as fuel for the Ontario's boilers, resulting in a denuding of surrounding hills of their timber. With the prospect of


3 The Park Mining Record, November 11, 1881.
a dwindling fuel supply, Ontario management built the road bed, stocked the line and operated it from Park City to Coalville to daily provide sixteen car loads of coal for their mine operations. The Utah Eastern lagged in building its narrow gauge line from Salt Lake to Coalville. Meantime, the Union Pacific built their standard gauge line from Echo to Park City bringing their trans-continental trains in from Ogden. When the Union Pacific bought the Ontario's line in 1883, Salt Lake City lost a great deal of trade of this prosperous mining camp. However, the railroad did serve to stimulate the growth of the business community by making Eastern as well as California goods available in the Park City market.  

The story of the race to provide Park City with transportation facilities was not without episodes of chicanery. During the decade of the 1880's there began a race between two companies, the Salt Lake and Eastern against the Salt Lake and Fort Douglas Railroad, to see who could build a railroad up the steep grades of Parley's Canyon. Neither company realized at the start the amount of hard work, heartache and financial loss that would be incurred during the almost ten years that would be required to complete the project. The president of the Salt Lake and Eastern Railroad was John W. Young, a son of Brigham Young, the Mormon Prophet. When, during the late 1880's, Mr. Young realized that the delays and difficulty of construction had brought him to the point of bankruptcy, he went to New York to attempt to gain the needed financing to complete the project. Failing in this and thus being in a desperate condition he was willing to try almost anything.

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4The Park Mining Record, November 24, 1883.
Young heard of a wealthy Spanish nobleman who had made investments in the American west and in hopes of getting the Spaniard to invest in his railroad he boarded a ship to Europe. A meeting was arranged in France where Young met the Spaniard, Rodriguez Velasques de la Gorgozada. However, the wealthy nobleman didn't appear to be impressed with Young's scheme. Another meeting was scheduled and in desperation Young and his associates feverishly plotted a make-believe city on the maps they would present to Senor Gorgozada. Streets were laid out with buildings, parks, and business houses all marked and named.  

As the final point in his arguments in favor of the city, Young had named it in honor of the Spanish Nobleman. This appeal to the vanity of Senor Gorgozada was to cost him $1,000,000. While the money was enough to complete Mr. Young's dream of a railroad from Salt Lake City to Park City in April, 1890, the city called Gorgoza remained on Mr. Young's map and was never built.

The Park Record staff did not advocate this project of connecting Park City and Salt Lake City by direct rail. It was their contention that business would be taken from the Park, people would not live there, thereby the mines would not be encouraged to develop as rapidly. To really promote the Park "it should be 200 miles from another large city so people would live, work and shop there."  

However, The Record changed tunes when announcement was made that the Salt Lake and Eastern Railway would extend three spurs from Park City; one twenty-five miles to the head of Provo River to reach timber tracts, one eight miles to Heber Valley to serve flag stone and marble quarries and one twenty miles up Weber Canyon to serve the coal fields with Park City as the headquarters.

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5 Thompson and Buck, Treasure Mountain Home, p. 43.

6 The Park Record, January 24, 1887.

7 The Park Record, March 15, 1890.
In March of 1890 the Salt Lake and Eastern, Salt Lake and Ft. Douglas and Utah Western Railroads combined to become the Utah Central. They did eventually push on to Heber Valley and down to Provo and sold out to Rio Grande Western in 1897 which later became the Denver and Rio Grande.

Character and Growth of the Business Community

From an insignificant beginning of five businesses in 1873, Park City's business community grew to over thirty members by 1881. An examination of the June 5, 1881 issue of The Park Mining Record serves to illustrate both the condition and clientele of the early business community to Park City. Out of the seventy-seven business advertisements listed, thirty-one were for Park City companies and forty-six were for Salt Lake City firms. The number of Salt Lake City institutions so advertised would indicate that even twelve years after the founding of this mining camp, Park City's entrepreneurs were still unable to provide many of the demands of the local population. The type of advertisements in this issue of the Record, combined with the U. S. Census figures for 1880, give a clue as to the make-up of the town's population during this period. Twenty-two of the total seventy-seven advertisements catered to women and children specifically. These included items such as dry goods stores, books and stationers, dress makers, and stores advertising kitchen utensils.

The census figures for Summit County from 1860 to 1880 show the racial makeup of the population and the division according to sex.
UTAH TERRITORY

Summit County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Colored</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Indians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>2,467</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>4,845</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


UTAH TERRITORY

Summit County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Ages</th>
<th>5-17 Both Inclusive</th>
<th>18-44 Both Inclusive</th>
<th>21 and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,921</td>
<td>2,840</td>
<td>2,081</td>
<td>748</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


These figures reveal a significant pattern which had developed in the population of Summit County and Park City by 1880. First of all, the great surge of population in Summit County between 1860 and 1880 must be directly attributed to no other reason than the rise of the mining industry. Secondly, Park City, unlike most mining camps in the west during the latter half of the nineteenth century, was not
predominately masculine in character. And finally, by the late 1870's, this mining camp had undergone a complete metamorphosis, from a boom town of prospectors to a mining camp composed of miners and their families. It was this type of permanence that made possible the tremendous growth and development of Park City's business community during the 1880's.

While, as has been shown, a substantial number of businesses catered to women and in so doing helped to supply their wants and needs for the home, there were many business houses that catered primarily to men—single or married. In The Park Mining Record during the early 1880's, there were regular advertisements for livery stables, barber shops, restaurants, boarding houses and building contractors. Liquor was in great demand and supply.

Another saloon, the "Occidental," has been opened this week in the building next to Roy's. If a fellow wants to become intoxicated he can start in at one end of the street, take a drink at each saloon and store that handles liquors, and before he is half way up or down, unless he has the capacity of a vinegar barrel; be gloriously intoxicated.

It takes twenty saloons to quench the thirst of our citizens, and they are not very dry either.

In January, 1887 among the other assets of Park City, The Record listed the following businesses:

One hardware store and two merchant tailors, nine general merchandise stores, two hotels, four boarding houses and two restaurants, four drug stores and one undertaker, five livery stables and four shoe makers, thirteen saloons, two millinery establishments and four dress makers, two news stands and two

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9 The Park Mining Record, October 12, 1882.

10 The Park Mining Record, November 24, 1883.
confectionary and fruit stores, one bank, two insurance agencies and six attorneys at law, two blacksmith and wagon shops and one harness maker, three furniture stores and three butcher shops, one bakery, three jewelry stores and a well equipped amusement resort, two planning mills and lumber yards.

The Park Record solicitor travelled less in June, 1900, to obtain advertisements to fill his columns than he had had to in earlier years. Forty-one of his forty-seven ads were from local merchants, five from Salt Lake and one from a lottery in Mexico. The Utah State Gazetteer showed 114 businesses in operation in the Park in 1894. According to the Gazetteers, this increased to 160 firms by 1900, but dropped 43 for a total of 117 operating business establishments in 1919.

Retail firms were not the only business flourishing in Park City. A wagon builder kept busy building heavy wagons specially designed for carrying ore from the mines down the mountain roads in the 1880's. A harness and saddlery was an established enterprise throughout this period. Several candy kitchens were in operation through the years.

Two cigar factories flourished, one produced the Ontario and Old Miner brand cigars. In 1904, the National Cigar makers' Union organizer reported 90 per cent of the cigars smoked in the Park were made there or in Salt Lake City.

In May, 1890, The Record reported:

Golden and Kirby is the name of a new firm which will commence in a few days the manufacture of soda water, gingerale and all kinds of carbonated and mineral waters and beverages, some twenty different kinds... This home enterprise ought to and no doubt

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11 The Park Record, February 22, 1890.

12 The Park Record, April 30, 1904.
will succeed, for there will be no need of sending away for carbonated waters and summer beverages when a better quality at the same price can be obtained right here. The gentlemen are deserving of every encouragement in their undertaking. They will pursue the right policy and keep much more money in circulation in town.

In July, this firm took charge of a warehouse and bottling works for the Anthony Brewing Company of St. Louis, adding beer to their bottled beverages.

Millinery firms numbered as many as four at one time as did dressmakers. Two tailors earned a living as well as three boot and shoemakers and a tinner.

Advertising

The Park Record printed a wide variety of advertising designed to meet the individual needs of the many different types of business houses in Park City. The different forms which the advertising took made it interesting, informative, and often amusing reading.

The large, general merchandise stores such as M. S. Aschhiem, Shields Bros., P. McPherson, The Racket and later Welsh, Driscoll & Buck, specialized in display ads using quarter to two full column sized ads. Wood cuts and tin plates were used regularly by 1887. Ad copy changed only occasionally and when a firm ordered a new advertisement, it received a special notice in the town news column.

On March 19, 1904, Welsh, Driscoll & Buck occupied the full front page with their advertisement. Such catering to the whims of local merchants was typical of The Record.

Smaller firms; barbers, rooming houses, restaurants, saloons; often wrote their ads as editorial matter and so it appeared in the regular news columns with no indication that it was anything but news.
Having opened my new boarding house to the public, I now solicit a share of the public patronage. Everything about the place will be kept in the best shape, and I shall endeavor to set as good a table as any in Park City, making no exceptions whatever. To all friends and the public generally an invitation is extended to give me a visit, and I will show them that I mean what I say. Don't forget the place—at Fischel's old stand. Terms: board and lodging, per week - $7.00.13

From the first issue of The Park Record, the professional card was a regular entry in the advertising columns of the paper. Usually appearing in the left column of the front page, there was a large variety of occupations listed: Doctors, Dentists, Justices of the Peace, Land Agents, Attorneys and Assayers. In the early 1880's the cards were quite simple in form as this one indicates from the September 3, 1881 edition of The Park Record:

David McFalls M.D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office Opposite Post Office, Park City, Utah

However, as the years went by and the wonders of medical science increased, the frankness and self-confidence of the medical advertisements kept pace. This advertisement from a doctor who formed an institution to aid his service to local residents illustrates that doctors were becoming more specialized:

THE ENSOR TREATMENT

A Guaranteed Cure for the Liquor, Morphine, Opium and Tabacco Habits.

The Ensore Institute is now located in the room over the Park City Bank, and the management will be pleased to converse with any in need of this treatment. Dr. LeCompte is medical director of this institute which insures the very best of skill in that respect.

We guarantee a cure in every instance, consequently there can be no possible loss whatever on the part of the patient.

13 The Park Mining Record, February 25, 1882.
Patients can take the treatment and continue right along with their work; in fact, we prefer that they should.
All correspondence and consultations strictly confidential.

J. A. Bennett
Secretary and Manager

The Park Record was an enthusiastic supporter of new business ventures within the community, and very often editorialized to that effect:

Two months ago we advanced the idea through the columns of The Record that a steam laundry would pay here. We are now glad to state that a man with pluck and energy has so far perfected his arrangements that we may reasonably expect to see his delivery wagon running to and fro on our streets in a very few days. The gentleman we have reference to is R. L. Thomas. He expects to open one of the above establishments and conduct it in first class style. He proposes to do much better work and at a great deal lower figure than our citizens can possibly get it done for by Chinamen and will solicit the patronage and ought to get it of every American who hires his washing done in the camp. No Chinamen will be employed in the establishment at all, and if the people support him as they ought to, most of the Chinamen in Park City will have to seek "pastures new" in a very short time. We predict that the steam laundry will do well from the start, for Bob's a rustler from the word "go."15

The firm later failed, mainly because local pledges of stock purchases failed to materialize despite the constant urging of The Record who did not want Park City money sent to China by "Chinese washee house" operators.

If life in this mining camp was strenous and the miners seven-day-a-week job a dull routine, the epicurean delights regularly advertised in the columns of The Park Record made a genuine effort to make this part of the community's life more pleasant. This ad in mid-winter, January 2, 1886, serves to illustrate the point:

14The Park Record, September 24, 1892.
15The Park Record, October 24, 1885.

Merchants had a seven-day week and kept long hours also. The only holidays they closed for were Christmas, and Jewish-operated firms closed on their New Year's Day. *The Record* reported a new policy of the businessmen on June 29, 1895:

We, the undersigned merchants of Park City, Utah, do hereby mutually agree to close our respective stores, commencing on Monday evening, July 8th, 1895, on all days at 8 o'clock p.m. except Saturdays, the evenings next preceding all holidays, the evenings of the week next preceding the Fourth of July, the evenings of the two weeks next preceding Christmas Day, and four evenings in each month limited for the different pay days as follows: For Ontario mine, Ontario mill, Daly mine and Marsac mill, 2 evenings; Silver King mine, 1 evening, Anchor mine, 1 evening and on all other days we promise to close our stores at 8 o'clock p.m.

Even barbers followed suit and also agreed to close their places of business on all legal holidays at 12 o'clock noon beginning July 1st, 1895.

**Problems Faced by Businessmen**

While the 1880's saw an increase in the number of business houses, and their advertisements bespoke a brisk trade, there were problems that continually plagued the business community.

Since the miners were paid once a month, it became a common practice for them to charge merchandise at the local stores. This resulted in a two-fold problem for many of the business houses of Park City.

The first problem was the uncertainty of when the miners would be paid. There was never any question as to whether or not the miners
would be paid, but just when pay-day would come was never definite. Writing in the January 24, 1891 issue of The Park Record, local columnist F. A. Milliar, in a full page column, pointed out the unsettling conditions on the entire community which resulted when Miners could expect their checks anytime between the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month. He urged the community to unite and demand a definite pay-day. The business houses of the community had regular monthly obligations to meet and there were many times they were hard pressed to come up with the needed cash, which they were in turn dependent upon the miners to receive. This was often an indirect, and sometimes a direct cause of business failure in the early days of Park City. Such notices as this were not uncommon in The Park Record during this period: "Those indebted to me and who I have favored, will please help me out by paying their indebtedness forthwith at my place of business. Jass. B. McGrath."\textsuperscript{16}

The second problem, and one which befalls any business dealing in credit even today, concerned those people who would not pay their bills even when they received their wages. The Park Mining Record early took note of this condition and in the April 25, 1882 issue discussed the problems as faced by the firm of Dougherty & Bowman who's liabilities were more than their assets because of many who would not pay their debts. In closing the article, the editor of The Record made a plea for city merchants to do business by cash only and save such troubles.

\textsuperscript{16}The Park Mining Record, July 2, 1881.
About a year later, the problem had become so prevalent that the editor of *The Park Mining Record* started a small campaign, first of all by advising the local merchants on how best to solve the problem:

From the present condition of business matters in town, we think it would be policy for our business men to shut down on the credit mode of doing business with those who fail to pay every thirty days. There are plenty who will not pay a bill for merchandise at any time if they can avoid it. If the merchants would shut down on this credit system, everybody would be better off for it.17

Just six weeks later, *The Park Mining Record* editor expanded his thinking on the subject with the idea of a mutual aid society among the businessmen of several other mining camps.

After they had received their pay a number of fellows left town without paying their board bills and store accounts. It matters not where they go to they will beat other merchants and landlords, and for this reason their creditors ought to join together and have the names of these bilks printed on postal cards or slips of paper, and send them to the business men of other mining camps. Such a movement would do much towards diminishing the number of dead-beats, and through fear of having their record sent before they would settle up their accounts before leaving town. Some stringent measures must be adopted in the mining camps to stop this wholesale practice of swindling, or failures will become so numerous that wholesale men will not sell goods to no one unless they get the cash in hand.18

Finally, in 1892, the business houses became a part of a national organization whose very size gave promise of a successful handling of the matter.

A branch of the Merchants' Retail Commercial Agency was formed by local businessmen. The system this agency uses is that members hand to the agency a list of his insolvent, outlawed and uncollectable accounts which are sent to the Denver office of the agency. The delinquent is then sent four letters, if he does not pay his name is placed on a list as a "poor pay" and he can get credit

17 *The Park Mining Record*, March 17, 1883.

18 *The Park Mining Record*, May 12, 1883.
from none of those in the group which numbers one hundred and sixty thousand throughout the nation.19

During the late 1880's and early 1890's, a few Salt Lake firms continued to advertise in The Park Record. Some of these firms even offered to pay a round trip fare to Salt Lake from Park City with the purchase of $25 worth of goods. This prompted the editor to plead with Parkites to support the local merchants and keep their money at home to help build up and improve the community. Patronize those who support your schools, government, and police protection was a sentiment often expressed in articles in his paper.

The Business Community and the Mines

In the final analysis, the business houses of Park City depended completely on the success of the mines for their survival. The overall fluctuation in the business cycle of Park City was tied directly to the production of the mines which in turn was dependent on the price of silver. Park City was different than many of the western mining camps in the late nineteenth century. Whereas other mining camps such as Austin, Nevada and Leadville, Colorado20 became inactive because their mines played out, Park City, it is estimated now has as much ore left in the district as has been extracted from the mines.21

At the root of Park City's financial problems was not the availability of silver ore, but the price which that ore commanded on the open

19The Park Record, October 29, 1892.


21E. L. Osika, Secretary, United Park City Mines Company, Personal Interview, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 8, 1969.
market. During the middle to late 1880's the price of silver had remained stable, selling between $1.15 and $1.29 per ounce.\textsuperscript{22} In its final issue for 1889, The Park Record assessed the financial condition of the camp as follows:

The number of miners employed is over 800, in the mills 250, and in other ways connected with mining enterprises about 300. The average total of the monthly pay rolls at the various mines and mills is about $60,000. There is no doubt that these figures will be greatly increased during the coming year.

It is estimated by persons who are in a position to judge that the wagon transportation in and out of Park City including the hauling of produce, grain, hay, timber, wood, flour, beer, etc. amounts to 200,000 pounds a month. It is also estimated that the local stage passenger and express business foots up to $250 daily.\textsuperscript{23}

This condition was to be short lived, however, for in 1893, with the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act, the bottom fell out of the silver market, and Park City went into a business decline from which it has never fully recovered. For the next five years, the price of silver continued to drop. In 1897, it had fallen to 52c per ounce.\textsuperscript{24} In 1905, the Ontario mine, having paid out over $14,000,000 in dividends, capitulated to the hard times and a long string of bad luck in its own operations, and assessed its stockholders 25c per share in order to raise a paltry $37,500 to enable it to continue operations.\textsuperscript{25}

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{22}Ibid. See also Director of the Mint, Reports Upon the Production of Precious Metals in the United States, 1880-1903. Contains detailed data on the geology, condition, and production of Park City mines.
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\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{23}The Park Record, December 28, 1889.
\textsuperscript{24}The Park Record, September 4, 1897.
\textsuperscript{25}The Park Record, September 1, 1905.
\end{flushright}
During the 1890's there were many business failures, including that of the Park City Bank. The mines being caught between increasing operating costs and falling silver prices, curtailed production rather than operate at a loss. This depressed financial condition continued with but slight modification until 1907, when the price of silver reached 65.9¢ per ounce. By this time, the United States had returned to a bi-metal monitary system and several mine owners, with more confidence in the future than they had had for over ten years, resumed production on a limited scale. This optimism was abatted in the coming year when the price of silver dropped down 12¢ to 53.4¢ per ounce.

The effect of all this on the business community was nothing short of disastrous. With scores of miners leaving with their families, the business community was in a depression that very few survived. By 1910, many of the merchant princes of the "golden age" of Park City had either died or retired from business. By then, a new, much smaller and more cautious group of business men were entering the business community, making the start of a new era for Park City.

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26 The Park Record, July 29, 1893.
27 The Park Record, December 29, 1908.
28 Fraser Buck, personal interview, May 6, 1969.
CHAPTER V

PARK CITY SCHOOLS

Ontario School

The Ontario School was established by the operators and miners of the Ontario mine who subscribed to it and elected a board of trustees to operate it in 1875. This school operated as the only school in the community for some time. However, by 1882, another school district had been formed in Park City and apparently it was more convenient or deemed a better school by some of the residents of Ontario Canyon because the Park City District No. 12 Board of Trustees issued a proclamation on February 4, 1882:

All those sending children from the Ontario school district to the Park City school will please take notice that after the 15th of February, no children will be admitted to the Park City School without they reside in the district.¹

In the spring of that year, a new teacher, Mr. P. M. Smith, took charge of the school and in June his students gave an impressive public examination and program charging twenty-five cents admission for the evening's four-hour performance. He must have been well liked by the students for in July, attendance was reported as being larger than ever known before.²

¹The Park Mining Record, February 4, 1882.
²The Park Mining Record, June 17 and July 22, 1882.
The school was supported by subscriptions and donations from Ontario mine employees, friends, the company and benefit entertainments and balls. The balls were gala affairs and were held on such occasions as Thanksgiving, New Years and May Day. There were, however, other times when balls were given to raise money for the Ontario School and tickets were usually sold for $2.50 which included transportation. Each event was chronicled as a success.

School attendance varied each year. Sixty students began in fall, 1886, and by that spring, seventy were enrolled. Miss Agnes Gillespe came to the Park upon graduation from the California State Normal School in September, 1877, to take charge of seventy-six pupils. In three months, attendance had jumped to ninety-six which seems a formidable undertaking for a beginning teacher. School census figures the following year, 1888, showed 114 students residing in the district, but opening day found only 65 signing the roll. Perhaps the crowded conditions prompted many to attend the private schools that year.

School District No. 12

The New West Educational Commission, a non-sectarian group headquartered in Chicago, built a school house in Park City in 1879. This commission had as their purpose to arouse interest in schools by beginning them in western towns and then turning them over to the

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3The Park Record, August 25, 1886 and March 19, 1887.
4The Park Record, September 3, 1887.
5The Park Record, December 31, 1887.
6The Park Record, July 30, 1887 and September 29, 1888.
town to operate as soon as feasible. The Park City Free School was operated by the Commission for one year and then the locally-appointed Board of Trustees took over its administration. Their first act was to decline the salary they had been appropriated and to use the money to aid the operations of the school.

Park City residents took great pride in having the only really free school in the territory, but had trouble converting their pride to cash to pay the tax assessment required of property owners to keep the school operating "free."

The Public School District #12 trustees had the school building renovated with new desks put in to arrange to seat 150 scholars for the beginning of the school year 1881. They then directed their attentions toward freeing the school of the debt which was necessitated by the remodeling.  

The problems created by the federal government, voiding all Utah Territory elections until they could be held under the auspices of a Commission, presidially appointed, added to the school's financial difficulties. No public meeting could be held to levy a special property tax for school funds. Apparently school was held all year, which was difficult to do for want of funds. In July, 1882, The Park Mining Record began noting that it appeared that school would not continue to be operated as a free school for the funds on hand did not warrant it and there appeared to be no way to replenish it as delinquent school tax payers had not been forthcoming. Furthermore,

7 The Park Mining Record, June 17, 1880.
8 The Park Mining Record, September 3, 1881.
without permission from the Utah Commission, prosecution could not be undertaken. A meeting was called to resolve the problem, but there was no attendance. Therefore, a tuition of twenty-five cents per week per pupil, payable in advance was levied on July 17, 1882. By August, attendance had dropped off so sharply that it was determined to discontinue school for awhile.

After the Utah Commission permitted a meeting and election for the school district, a tax of one per cent was levied on taxable property to help pay the school's indebtedness on October 21, 1882. However, this was very difficult to collect and Mr. J. G. Watson, school trustee, seemed to publish regular pleas with those in arrears to pay their school taxes at his office or he would have to add costs of collection to their bill.

An interesting expense incurred by the school district was that of large advertisements in The Park Record. Students could not be forced to come to school, the school census records of July, 1887, show 500 eligible students in school district No. 12, yet September school records indicate only 182 enrolled. Attendance was always varied and enrollment changed monthly throughout the year, being highest in mid-winter and dropping sharply in the spring.

The school building, remodeled to accommodate 150 pupils in 1881, had served its purpose by 1887, according to The Record, which began subjecting the old building to vicious attacks of editorialism. It began promoting the idea of a bond issue to build a new school. 10

9 The Park Mining Record, July 15, 1882.
10 The Park Record, December 24, 1887.
The School Board had determined, as of 1889, to abandon the original dream of building a large central building with additional smaller schools for the primary grades on each end of town, because the town did not have enough property valuation to warrant it. Then, too, the board felt the town was not well enough settled to determine where the central location would be. Financing proved to be a difficult problem and eventually the plan to build a three or four room school on each side of town had to be abandoned, for awhile at least. Instead, the old school was torn down and the fine rock, three-room Washington School was erected during the summer of 1889.\(^{11}\)

Summit County ranked sixth in the Territory in school population and at the Territorial determination of $2.35 per capita, when the Territorial school fund was distributed, Park City received $1,666.15 for 1890.\(^{12}\)

Ten students more than available seats were regularly attending the District School at Christmas time, 1890, when a school tax of one per cent was levied.\(^{13}\) Invitations for proposals for building sites for new schools, one in the first ward and one in the third ward were issued in February, 1891.\(^{14}\) When school began in September, 1891, 240 pupils reported and the basement was fitted with desks and seats and all other available space was utilized, as well as an additional

\(^{11}\) *The Park Record*, January 12, 1888 and November 16, 1889.

\(^{12}\) *The Park Record*, January 11, 1890.

\(^{13}\) *The Park Record*, December 20, 1890.

\(^{14}\) *The Park Record*, February 21, 1901.
teacher hired to accommodate them all.\footnote{15}{The Park Record, September 12 and 19, 1891.} The new second ward, later the Jefferson, school was completed in November of that year which helped relieve the situation.

Miss Covert, one of the teachers, was given special consideration in 1892. School opening was postponed one week to allow her time to recover her health.\footnote{16}{The Park Record, September 2, 1892.} Seating of the pupils was a grave problem again that year because the Park Academy had closed making the public school enrollment much higher. In December, another school tax was levied to provide funds to build another school in the first ward, later called the Lincoln, and to operate the other two schools on a first class basis.\footnote{17}{The Park Record, December 24, 1892.}

Finances became critical again in 1895 as Territorial apportionment was dropped from $4.25 to $3.75 per capita and also county and district receipts were reduced. The school operated at a deficit all year and finally concluded to close the schools in April to avoid further debt. The teachers had some fund raising activities which were not very successful, but school did stay open until May, leaving the trustees the problem of how to pay the expenses.\footnote{18}{The Park Record, April 12 and 27, 1895.}

The total number of children of school age had decreased by sixty-six that year, but enrollment remained the same and attendance increased considerably. Grading had been attempted, but due to lack of room, was not carried out perfectly. The first grade had such a
high enrollment and space was at such a premium that half-day sessions were used. The ninth grade was not held at the beginning of the 1895 school year and the other grades were scattered about four different buildings, including a church, two schools and one of the downtown business buildings. Nine teachers taught 611 pupils with seating capacity over-taxed in every room. The public demanded the ninth grade by the end of September and it was held in the basement of the central building, until the new school building, the Lincoln, was completed in February. In June, 1896, ten ninth graders graduated under banners bearing their motto, "Toil Not; Triumph Not." 

Park City High School

The upper floor of the Lincoln School, completed in 1896 was devoted to the High School and the first classes were held September 18, 1897. By 1900, twenty students were in attendance at the high school, and in 1901, the eighth grade graduating class of twenty, doubled enrollment. Four students were the first graduates receiving their diplomas in 1902. The High School became more popular each year and seventy-four enrolled for classes in 1905. 

Governor John C. Cutler, with an entourage of twenty-one state officials, friends and Army officers, arrived on a special train on

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19 The Park Record, July 6, 1895.
20 The Park Record, September 7, 14 and 28, 1895.
21 The Park Record, June 6, 1896.
May 22, 1907, to speak at the high school commencement. 23 Graduations were a big event in the Park that year, Summit County Eighth Grade Graduation was held in the Dewey Theatre. Seventy-two students graduated, with forty-four from Park City. 24 The school library had acquired a total of 1130 volumes and Parkites were so proud of their high school that they advertised to Coalville citizens that if they desired a good education after leaving the eighth grade, they could get as good a one as anywhere in Park City. 25

The high school debaters gained the admiration of the town, winning the greatest majority of their meets with Salt Lake High School, Weber Academy, Ogden High School and others throughout 1909 and 1910. A gymnasium and assembly room were added to the Lincoln School for High School use in 1914. 26 The support of the townspeople for their High School never wavered.

Consolidation of the Summit County school districts was proposed in 1908 and Parkites bitterly opposed it. They had worked to establish and maintain the finest schools in the state and were not anxious to turn over control of them to "outsiders," nor to let their money be siphoned off to help build schools for other communities. They soundly defeated the proposal in an election. 27

23 The Park Record, May 25, 1907.
24 The Park Record, June 1, 1907.
25 The Park Record, October 19, 1907 and May 9, 1908.
26 The Park Record, August 15, 1914.
27 The Park Record, April 11 and 18, 1908.
St. Mary's of the Assumption

St. Mary's of the Assumption school began in the fall of 1882. The Sisters met with fine support for the school and it was always well attended. Catholic parents were very pleased with the additional skills and subjects taught at the school that were not available in public school. In addition to the Catholic religious training, the school maintained the best discipline of any local school and was noted for the fine musical training given all pupils.

Father Blake was principal of the school and told Record reporters he had enrolled 160 students for the 1894-95 year and had to turn away a large number for lack of room. He increased his faculty and facilities and opened school in August, 1895 with 200 on the rolls. As in other schools, attendance varied greatly and was down to 145 in December, 1887, which was blamed on the "open weather." Five teachers were on the faculty at that time.

A Record advertisement for the school on September 29, 1888, stated that drawing and sewing were taught the girls and declamation and composition were also offered. Music was the highlight of the Sisters' school, they offered both vocal and instrumental training at all levels. In 1891, instrumental classes covered the piano, guitar and mandolin. Shorthand and typing were also part of the curriculum.

Beginning its twenty-seventh year of service in Park City,

28 The Park Record, July 4, 1885 and August 29, 1885.
29 The Park Record, December 31, 1887.
30 The Park Record, September 12, 1891.
St. Mary's opened school on September 1, 1908, for primary, intermediate and grammar grades. Palmer penmanship, drawing and note singing was taught in all classes. The table system of bookkeeping, typewriting, virgil method of pianoforte technic, organ, violin, guitar and mandolin lessons were also offered.\(^{31}\)

Due to the financial pressures of the depression and the decline in enrollment, the Sisters' school was closed in 1935.\(^{32}\)

**Park Academy**

A boom in educational matters was enjoyed by Park City in 1882. Two public schools, one Catholic school, two night schools, a singing and dancing school as well as several private music instructors were established in the camp when the New West Educational Commission opened a school in Dignan's Hall in February that year.\(^{33}\)

In addition to the funds provided for the school from the commission, money was solicited locally and was administered by a local board of five men. Mr. Dana W. Bartlett began the school which was so popular that, in addition to teaching the higher grades as was initially the plan, instruction was offered in all grades and an assistant teacher arrived to work with the younger students.\(^{34}\)

Upon completion of the Congregational Church in December, 1883, the Academy met in the basement which was especially furnished for the

\(^{31}\) The Park Record, August 8, 1905.

\(^{32}\) Jack Green, former pupil, Park City Postmaster, personal interview, May 6, 1969.

\(^{33}\) The Park Record, February 3, 1883.

\(^{34}\) The Park Record, March 10, 1883.
purpose. The aim of the academy was to present a curriculum of study that would enable those who wanted to go beyond the primary and gramer grade level and were unable to leave the camp for further schooling. Algebra and Latin were two classes that were given to reach this goal. By September, 1885, geometry, trigonometry, surveying, natural philosophy, astronomy, physiology, geography, botany, political economy, French and Greek were among the offerings.

In the beginning, tuition of one dollar a month was charged the pupils but by 1891, it was necessary to raise the fee to ten dollars a quarter because operating expenses the year before had been $1,700 more than was raised by local subscriptions and tuition. This more than tripled the expense of attending the Academy and attendance dropped sharply. The primary and intermediate grades were then dropped and the gramer school tuition reduced to $7.50 a quarter. Latin, German, civil government, bookkeeping, music and common branches down to the fourth reader and arithmetic division were offered.

The New West Commission closed the school at the close of the year, June, 1892, in favor of the public school system.

Night and Summer Schools

Mr. G. G. Candon, the public school principal, began a night school for all who could not attend school during the day in January,

35 The Park Record, December 16, 1883.
36 The Park Record, August 25, 1885.
37 The Park Record, September 12 and 19, 1891.
38 The Park Record, July 9, 1892.
1883. He offered any branches that students wanted to study.\textsuperscript{39} The term of this school is not recorded.

Also that year, in February, the Park Academy teacher, Prof. Bartlett and Congregational minister, C. W. Hill began a night school three evenings a week at a cost of fifty cents per week.\textsuperscript{40} Prof. Merrill became principal of the Park Academy in 1885 and continued this night school. However, he was elected superintendent of the county schools on the Liberal ticket in 1887 and apparently his night school ceased at that time.\textsuperscript{41}

A Prof. Ryan opened a school at the Ontario Mine in June, 1896, teaching from 3 to 5 p.m. daily for the boys who found it inconvenient to come into town every day.\textsuperscript{42} The success of this endeavor is not recorded.

A summer school was taught by Miss E. H. Dutton in 1889 in the basement of the Congregational church.\textsuperscript{43} She did not report the attendance or anything else about her school to the county, newspaper or New West Commission.

Miss Jennie Covert spent the summers of 1891 and 1892 in Park City vacationing from her regular position as a teacher in Falls City, Nebraska. However, she was not looking for a vacation from work and

\textsuperscript{39}The Park Record, December 30, 1882.

\textsuperscript{40}The Park Record, February 24, 1883.

\textsuperscript{41}The Park Record, October 31, 1885 and September 17, 1887.

\textsuperscript{42}The Park Record, June 20, 1896.

\textsuperscript{43}The Park Record, June 1, 1889.
operated a primary and kindergarten school both years in the public school building.\textsuperscript{44}

\textbf{Business College}

Father Blake of St. Mary's School opened The New Business College in 1885. His opening advertisement appeared in \textit{The Park Record} on August 20, 1885, but no further mention is ever recorded of this endeavor.

Bryant S. Young, graduate of Heald's Business College of San Francisco, was an entrepreneur. He apparently set up several business colleges in Utah. The one in Park City, Summit Business College, was conducted by Prof. J. T. Struble who was highly recommended as a teacher of penmanship and bookkeeping. English, shorthand and typewriting were also taught.\textsuperscript{45} This educational venture appears to have ceased after one year.

\textbf{Conclusion}

Education seems to have been a very important matter to Park City residents, some school was in operation from the earliest days of the camp. All children did not avail themselves of the privileges afforded, however. In 1882, \textit{The Record} admonished:

There are too many children running around the streets that are old enough to attend school. Parents ought to see that their children attend school and not devote their time exclusively to the street. A street education is much more easily acquired than a school education. A good school here supplies the

\textsuperscript{44}\textit{The Park Record}, June 13, 1891 and June 18, 1892.

\textsuperscript{45}\textit{The Park Record}, October 22 and 29, 1892.
necessary channel to a good education; the children ought to be encouraged to attend school.\textsuperscript{46}

Superintendent D. S. L. McCorkle announced a program to break up habits of truancy and to secure the prompt and regular attendance of pupils in 1895.\textsuperscript{47}

Still, school flourished in the camp, under many different designs and administrators; always receiving enough support to continue when the going was difficult and to maintain the necessary buildings, constructing new ones and adding to the old ones through the years.

\textsuperscript{46}The Park Record, April 5, 1882.

\textsuperscript{47}The Park Record, July 6, 1895.
CHAPTER VI

ETHNIC GROUPS

Introduction
During its first forty years of existence, Park City numbered among its citizens representatives of several national and at least four racial groups. The social, linguistic and cultural attributes of these people combined, and sometimes clashed, in their interaction within the community.

The Chinese
With the completion of the trans-continental railroad, thousands of Chinese laborers, who had been brought from China specifically to provide cheap labor for the Central Pacific Railroad were turned loose from Utah to California. Many of these Chinese laborers drifted into the mining camps in search of employment. This was not always easy. Because of their physical, cultural and linguistic differences from whites, these "celestials," as they were called, encountered more problems and endured greater discrimination than any other ethnic group in Park City.
By 1870, there were 39 Chinese in the Park.¹ Because of the suspicion or lack of understanding expressed against them by the white citizens of Park City, the Chinese kept to themselves. They were segregated, partly by choice, but mostly at the insistence of the white population, in their own section of town. The location of this "Chinatown," was in a little gully lying between Main Street and Rossie Hill.² That the Chinese were socially unacceptable to the white populations was an obvious fact of life; but, at least in 1881, their physical torment was frowned upon by the editor of The Park Mining Record:

If some of the young kids in Park City don't be careful, the Chinese on the other side of the creek will turn out in a body and make it hot for them. Throwing stones at Chinamen houses is a disgraceful business. We had a better opinion of the boys of this town than to even accuse them of engaging in such disgraceful amusements until one of them admitted of his being one of the participants in that kind of sport Thursday night.³

The Chinese continued to be a source of scorn and sometimes amusement to the whites. That the Chinese were human, with tempers that could be pushed to the breaking point was tacitly admitted by the town's chronicler:

Thursday afternoon shrieks and angry words rent the air in Chinatown, and a row was in progress. To ascertain the cause of the rumpus would require the presence of a mountain howitzer loaded to the muzzle with grape and canister brought to bear on them. It was a row, that fact could not be concealed, and the

¹Census Office, Department of the Interior, Compendium of the Tenth Census (June 1, 1880) Part I (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1883), p. 375. The accuracy of this number can only be guessed at. The early census figures did not specify if these included all in the Chinese population or just the males.

²Fraser Buck, Longtime resident of Park City, businessman and former director of several mining companies, personal interview, Park City, Utah, May 10, 1969.

³The Park Mining Record, November 26, 1881.
wonderful gyrations of their pig tails demonstrated this fact as they darted from house to house.\(^4\)

The tactless, and no doubt heartfelt hope of The Record's editor that the Chinese might be the source of their own destruction was expressed one week later:

Our Celestial neighbors had another row this week which wound up by one practicing the carving art on another pigtail. If those fellows are left alone for a little while they will have occasion to employ an undertaker who could be constantly engaged in making coffins.\(^5\)

In March, 1882, The Record then lauded a bill before Congress, that, if passed, would deport all Chinese in the United States back to their homeland. After discussing the economic problems which the Chinese caused Americans by constantly underselling their labor, the editor capped his argument in these words:

Furthermore, their presence tends to increase vice and immortality. They leave behind their families and bring prostitutes to this country, as well as their opium habits and other vices. Their customs after years of residence here are as heathenish and revolting, and approach no nearer refinement than the day they embarked from the Celestial Empire. If they would become naturalized, invest their money here, and work for the same wages and do as other foreigners do, there would be less complaint. But there is nothing elevating, nothing pure, nor nothing about their whole make-up that makes a constant association with them desireable. If our country cannot be benefitted by their presence, then we don't want them. Let Congress for the next two weeks be flooded with petition, praying for the passage of the bill, from all quarters of the Continent, and give them to understand that the Chinese must go.\(^6\)

The Chinese did not work inside the mines, rather they confined their labor to that for which they are famous, laudrymen, cooks, and household help. The depths to which The Record would go in its effort

\(^4\) The Park Mining Record, November 19, 1881.

\(^5\) The Park Mining Record, November 26; 1881.

\(^6\) The Park Mining Record, March 11, 1882.
The force the Chinese out of Park City was recorded in the June 6, 1882 edition:

A prominent physician— we don't know who it is— says that the habit of Chinese squirting water on clothes in ironing is very dangerous. He claims that ulcerated tonsils are common among Chinese laundrymen, and the water squirted is often impregnated with germs of diseases, which are ironed into the clothes and then scattered into all classes of society. Let this important item once become thoroughly established as fact, and the Celestial laundrymen will be compelled to seek other employment.

As the years went by, the odors and noises emitting from Chinatown did nothing to increase the oriental's popularity with the white citizens living just above them on Rossie Hill. In addition, the fact that the whites had to pass through Chinatown on their way to Main Street and the business section of Park City made such excursions unpopular. Accordingly, in August of 1886, the residents of Marsac Avenue petitioned the City Council to build an elevated bridge over Chinatown, thus providing quicker and more pleasant access to Main Street. The bridge lasted for twelve years when it and most of the town was destroyed in the great fire of June 19, 1898.

While the census records do not specifically state, the Chinese population in Park City must have been predominately male. On August 15, 1885, The Park Record reported the birth of the first Chinese baby in Park City. Mrs. Sam Sing was listed as the mother— and attending physician.

The only other reference to the number of Chinese women and children in the camp came in 1888:

Last Sunday evening a China woman came to town with two almond-eyed infants. This makes three or four heathen "kids"

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7The Park Record, August 21, 1886.
in the Park, and there are about as many more of the women folks here also. 8

Religion played an important part in the lives of the Chinese in Park City. While there was no organized church in the manner of the Christian sects in Park City, whenever an Oriental died, he was buried with all the trappings of his religion. Decoration day held a high place on the Chinese socio-religious calendar.

Friday of last week was Decoration day among the Chinese, and their dead was provided with the annual feast of roast pig, chicken, duck and other delicacies, and provided with the usual lighted joss sticks by which to enjoy the repast. It is one of the most faithfully observed duties that attaches to the Mongolian religion. 9

The largest of the Chinese religious celebrations was held in Evanston, Wyoming annually. This attracted Chinese from all over the Rocky Mountain area, with Park City always well represented. 10 Whether because of religious reasons, or the fact that they did not feel they were wanted is not certain. In any case, most of the Chinese who died in Park City and were buried in the cemetery did not stay there. "The remains of six Chinese are being packed in Zinc-lined boxes to be shipped to China for final burial." 11

That the Chinese were good businessmen was attested to by their success in the laundry business. On July 18, 1885, the editor of The Park Record suggested that it would be profitable for a white man to open a steam laundry in Park City. A good side effect to this

8 The Park Record, August 30, 1888.
9 The Park Record, April 11, 1896.
10 The Park Record, February 28, 1891.
11 The Park Record, July 12, 1913.
business, he maintained, would be the disemployment and subsequent departure from town of the Chinese population. As an added inducement for the venture, The Record offered free advertisement to the business. About one year later the editor of The Park Record ruefully reported:

Two Chinese laundries have been established on Main Street in addition to the number already in existence on our principal thoroughfare. The City Council should pass an ordinance to compel the heathens to keep their dens of filth in China town. At best a Chinese wash house on Main street is an eye sore to the public. The white man's steam laundry the editor had propted and supported with free ads in his editorial column was a financial disaster to all concerned.12

As the years went by, the Chinese businessmen branched out into other areas. One such Chinese enterprise prompted this advertisement in the August 15, 1908 Park Record:

At the shop of Tue-shing is very good ink, find, fine! Ancient shop, great grandfather, grandfather, father and self make this ink. Find and hard, Very hard, Picked with care, selected with attention. I sell very good ink. Prime cost is heavy. This ink is heavy, so is gold. The eye of the dragon glitters and dazzles; so does the ink. No one make ink like it. Other who make ink make it for the sake of accumulating base coin, and cheat, while I make it only for a name, good name. I make ink for the "sou of heaven" and call madarines in the empire. As the roar of the tiger extends to every place, so does the fame of the "dragon's jewel," the ink of Tue shing.

By the 1930's only a few Chinese were left in Park City. By 1953, the son of one of the original Chinese residents passed away, and with his passing went the last Chinese resident.13

Negros

If the Chinese were on the bottom of the social ladder in Park City, the Negros were only one step higher. In 1880 there were

12The Park Record, October 11, 1886.

13Jack Green, longtime resident and current Postmaster of Park City, Utah, personal interview, Park City, Utah, May 6, 1969.
seven Negros in Summit County.\textsuperscript{14} How many of these resided in Park City is not certain. The problem experienced by the black residents of the Park of the 1880's were not unlike those experienced by Negros in some areas of the United States even today. The first reference to Negros made by \textit{The Record} came in the form of an open letter to the public from an offended Negro mother.

\textbf{Editor, The Record:} Sir, it is not often that I come before the public with a grievance but the one I am about to relate will, I think justify its publication. Our schools in this place, I understand, are free to all whether white or black, rich or poor, the expenses are paid by the property holders of the district and thus availing myself of the privileges. I have sent my two little girls to school, and because of this a white brother has taken his children out of school. My children's skin may be a shade darker than his, but in all other respects are equal to his. I have seen this same disposition more strongly expressed in other portions of our country, many years ago, but I had supposed the terrible lesson this class had been taught during the war would enable them to recognize the equality before the law, of the colored people, and not object to my two little girls occupying seats in the same room with them. These objections however, I am satisfied are more apparent than real, and that the cause of his taking all his children out of school is of a more serious nature than the presence at school of my little daughters and so, on the whole, this "white brudder" is not really so bad at heart as he would have us believe.

Mrs. Amanda McKee Park City, March 17th.\textsuperscript{15}

The cruelty of children to one another was sometimes worthy of publication to warn other children and their parents. "Tuesday evening some hoodlums painted the face of a negro "kid" with white paint and started him up Main street with a cigar in his mouth. Policeman Clark scattered the mischievous boys and took the little darkie to his home."\textsuperscript{16}

\textsuperscript{14}Census Office, \textit{Compendium of the Tenth Census}, p. 375.

\textsuperscript{15}\textit{The Park Min\textsuperscript{i}ng Record}, October 20, 1881.

\textsuperscript{16}\textit{The Park Record}, July 24, 1886.
It seems reasonable to assume from the evidence available that the Negro population in Park City was never greater than ten.\textsuperscript{17} The October 5, 1907 edition of The Park Record carried the obituary of Gobe Campbell, a Negro who had worked as a porter and boot black at the Center Saloon. It appears that he was the last Negro resident of Park City.

\textbf{British}

Among the white population, several nationalities were represented. Owing to their long experience in the mining industry, the British Isles, especially Wales, and known in camp as the Cornish, were in the majority. Next came the Irish, Scotch, Scandinavians, Germans, French and Swiss,\textsuperscript{18} While all the above united in the persecution of the Chinese and Negros, they also had national causes of their own which often found them arrayed against one another.

When Park City was at its height in the 1880's and 1890's, there were over twenty saloons in the town, many catering specially to individual ethnic groups. If an Englishman would get a few drinks under his belt and decide to pay a friendly visit to a saloon catering to the Irish, above the ensuing downeybrook could he heard the vindictive shouts of their ancient national rivalry, "Ye damn cousin Jack;" or "ye bloody Mick ye."\textsuperscript{19}

\textsuperscript{17} The Compendium of the Eleventh Census: 1890, p. 511 lists the number of colored people in Summit County for that year as 4. The Census Report of the Twelfth Census, Population, Part 1, p. 644, lists 6 Negros in Summit County for that year.

\textsuperscript{18} Census Office, Compendium of the Tenth Census, p. 531.

\textsuperscript{19} William M. McPhee, Professor of Social Work and Sociology, University of Utah, personal interview, December 14, 1968. Also Fraser Buck, personal interview, May 6, 1969.
The Park Record sided with the Irish in their feud with the English. On March 6, 1886, it urged the citizens of Park City to attend the St. Patrick's Day Ball given by the Irish National League, proceeds from which went to Ireland to finance her fight for independence. This ball was held annually through the 80's and 90's to raise funds for Ireland's independence.

The Scottish people held an annual celebration in honor of their hero, Robert Burns. On January 28, 1882, the editor of The Park Record congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Jemison on the interesting and literary evening which was spent by the Scottish people in honor of their national hero.

Like the Chinese, the Scotch lived in a small community by themselves above the Ontario mine called Lake Flat. However, their segregation was self-imposed and began as the first Scots settled there to be near their mining claims. But even among themselves, the Scotchmen were not always peaceful. An article in the September 7, 1889 Park Record told of a family feud involving three families in Lake Flat, and intimated that such goings on were not at all unusual in that little community. By 1910, the little Scottish settlement at Lake Flat was no more; the people having moved into Park City or Heber City. 20

Germans and Scandivanians

In 1880, there were 29 Germans and 137 Scandivanians in Park City. 21 From the accounts available, it appears that the Germans were

20 Kendal Webb, owner Valley Photo Studio, Park City, Utah personal interview.

a quiet bunch, strongly attached to their homeland. On June 6, 1882, F. A. Klausch, the proprietor of the Uintah Drug Store advertised in The Park Mining Record as a "Deutsche Apotheke." Among other items in this ad, the proprietor proudly announced that he carried a "full line of Imported German medicines and drugs." The only other evidence of the influence of the German population in Park City came with an ad announcing the opening of a new saloon and German lunch counter opposite the Opera House operated by Mr. H. Krause.22

The Scandivanains, known as hard working, industrious people,23 evidently applied themselves equally well to their drinking. The July 1, 1882, Park Mining Record carried this editorial comment: "A Scandinavian saloon has been opened at the old Red Light stand. We presume the drinks are purely American."

American drinks or not, they must have been popular with the Scandinavians, for The Record periodically carried articles about the brawls indulged in by inebriated Scandinavians.

This, of course, was not the only contribution of the Scandinavians to Park City. On June 28, 1890, The Park Record carried this ad: "John Nyberg & Co. wish to inform the people that they have just opened a Scandinavian Grocery Store on Main Street. . . . Choice fresh and imported Fish, Bologna, butter and eggs at wholesale and retail. A full line of choice goods for family trade."

Soon after the turn of the century, many of the Scandinavians left Park City, settling in other areas and pursuing other occupations

22 The Park Record, January 31, 1891.

than mining. At the present time there are only four of the original Scandinavian families, all retired, living in Park City.\textsuperscript{24}

\textbf{Italians}

There is very little information available on the Italians in Park City. It is not known when they arrived or how many there were. The \textit{Park Record} gives the only clue as to their activity in Park City: "The Dagoes running the Chicago Dye Works engaged in a knock-down-and-drag-out yesterday afternoon and two of them were run in. His honor taxed them the usual amount this morning for indulging in such sport."\textsuperscript{25}

\textbf{Greeks and Austrians}

The persecution which some European emigrants received was both inhuman and unchristian. Many times, as in the case of the English and Irish, the trouble was a carryover of the national feuds of their homelands. Sometimes, as in the case of the Scandinavians and Irish, religious differences lay at the root of the problem. In the case of the Greeks and Austrians, the persecution stemmed not only from their national origin, but from economic competition as well.

In 1907, several mining companies in Park City resumed production on a limited basis after several months of idleness. When the call went out from the mines for men, the most despicable type of economic persecution began. The \textit{Park Record} not only chronicled

\textsuperscript{24}Mrs. Alfred Lund, personal interview, May 8, 1969.

\textsuperscript{25}\textit{The Park Record}, July 30, 1892.
'the events of that period, but engaged itself in the lowest form of journalism:

The first of the week notices signed by the superintendent, to the effect that work would be resumed at the [Daly-West] mine on Friday and advising men desiring employment to apply before that date. Needless to say the applicants were numerous and among them were a large number of Greeks and Austrians who were turned down as fast as they appeared, and this course will be followed as long as the supply of white men keeps up.\textsuperscript{26}

At the Daly-West mine and mill everything is running along smoothly, "as of yore," though there is something missing—the Greeks and Austrians. Only a few, six or eight, of this class of laboring element, are now employed at the mine, and they are working for one Tony Elitch, who has a contract with the company to do a certain amount of (underground work.) The European settlement which grew up on the side hills adjacent to the West, is rapidly depopulating, scores of the dark skinned laborers having left camp in the past two weeks, many of them bound for the sunny climes of their nativity, to again become loyal subjects of Haakon and Franz Joseph. There in peace and comfort may they enjoy their macaroni and garlic.\textsuperscript{27}

The expressions of The Record must have not been out of line with those of the majority of Park City's population, for the largest share of the people now living in Park City are descendents of the emigrants from Northern Europe.

\textsuperscript{26}The Park Record, November 16, 1907.

\textsuperscript{27}The Park Record, November 30, 1907.
CHAPTER VII

FRATERNAL, BENEVOLENT, PROVIDENT AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES

Park City Social Conditions

Life in Park City in its early days seemed to arouse a need in its citizens to belong to a group, the more organized the group was, the more popular it became. Being a new city, in a different environment than that in which they had been raised, most Parkites were far from their relatives and former friends and the customs, comforts and traditions that made life seem stable. Vast investments of capital were required to mine the precious silver and lead from the underground storehouse, which created the impression that this was not a boom town, but was rather one that would survive, if for no other reason than mine operators would make it pay. Then, too, it was evident to every miner, that the treasure was vast and not likely to expire in their lifetime. This encouraged some miners to bring their families and others to establish a family in this mountain-enclosed city.

With children and women around, the responsibilities of the men were so pronounced that it was impossible for most of them to ignore it in a drinking spree, card game, wild party or just immersion in work as men often did in other mining camps. The precarious mining occupation and the numerous unexplainable and incurable ailments that seemed to abound and baffle medical science racked a heavy death toll
in Park City. These conditions all combined to generate an enthusiasm for belonging to a group which could help care for one's family in times of sickness or death, that provided one with a feeling of security and importance within the group, and that afforded social entertainment, association and personal development.

The Honorable Judge Noonan of St. Louis, described the value of fraternal organizations:

The have a tendency to make their members forbearing and charitable, and if their principles are carried out they will do much to solve in a peaceful and prudent manner, all labor and other social troubles. They have organized men into large families where they cultivate and exercise the principles of brotherly love and charity; they bring men together socially and enlarge their means of happiness; they improve men intellectually and morally; they give strength and joy to those who bear heavy burdens; they put into practice the precepts of love and their works may be seen in the charity which consoles sorrow and pain.\footnote{1}

Because those intrigued with mining and skilled or experienced in its pursuit, tended to stay in mining circles, there grew up a number of groups which appear to have been popular only in mining camps. The instability of the occupation and the towns formed around mining ventures often made it difficult for the established fraternal orders to feel justified in granting a charter in such a city.\footnote{2}

However, Park City was successful in convincing all of the major orders of the day, as well as many others, that their's was a permanent community and beginning with the Masons in 1878, secret societies began a flourishing existence in the camp.

Many of these lodges only existed for a short time and records

\footnote{1The Park Record, October 1, 1892.}

of them are unavailable, some destroyed in the 1898 fire and others simply disappearing as the city population moved away and with the passage of those who were members. The Park Record dutifully reported notices of all meetings, elections, balls and outings that were brought to the attention of the staff, but many of the lodge reporters were not faithful in their assignment and many groups received only occasional mention in the newspaper.

All but a few of the early fraternal orders which gained popularity in Park City were the beginnings of group insurance plans and it was probably that aspect which attracted the men whose employment was hazardous and insecure.

**Ancient Order of United Workmen**

One of the most efficient was the Ancient Order of United Workmen, instituted in Park City, October 1, 1881, as Ontario Lodge, No. 1 with thirteen charter members. They had grown to almost 170 strong by 1887 and in May, 1892, petitioned for a new lodge. Charter membership cost ten dollars which included a medical examination and 112 names were secured for the second lodge which became known as Enterprise Lodge, No. 27.\(^3\) Officers were elected semi-annually, and as was typical with orders providing insurance, an examining surgeon was one of the elected officers.

At the eleventh anniversary of the Ontario Lodge of A.O.U.W., Thomas Cupit reported on the financial affairs of the lodge. He indicated that many men in the Park said they could not now afford to

\(^3\)The Park Record, October 1 and 31, 1887; May 21 and 28, June 11, 1892.
join the fraternity, but would like to at some future date. Pointing out the fallacy of this reasoning, he indicated that in eleven years, one of the charter members had averaged yearly payments of $34.25 for an insurance of $2,000, payable at death, $100 funeral benefits, sick benefits and such other assistance as the occasion may require. This, Mr. Cupit felt, was not expensive and many of the members had suffered death before paying much at all. The lodge had paid out a total of $61,726 in benefits in just eleven years of existence.  

A Resolution of Condolence was drafted, passed and then given to the family of a deceased member and also published in The Park Record.

After twenty-five years of existence, the Ontario lodge was dissolved on November 2, 1906. Whether the two lodges had combined prior to this time is not known. The Record acclaimed the lodge as having benefitted more widows and been a source of more real comfort to the afflicted than any other fraternal organization in the Park.

The "Degree of Honor," characterized by social and literary meetings, was the auxiliary group of the Workmen. Organized June 2, 1882, as the Silver Spray Lodge No. 2, this group served both Workmen, their wives and other family members. Another group, the Mistletoe Lodge, was also organized sometime later. They apparently ceased to exist when the Workmen disbanded in 1906.

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4. *The Park Record*, October 1, 1892.
Knights of Pythias

Organized as the Park Lodge, No. 4, the Knights of Pythias, held their first meeting as a public installation of officers on October 14, 1882, followed by a Grand Ball. This group, in which the flag of the country and the Bible play an important part in their rituals, finds practical expression of friendship, charity and benevolence.

On February 19, 1883, fifty K. of P. members of the newly-formed Crescent Lodge, No. 3 reported to Ogden, Utah in uniform to be instituted. During this gala celebration of the Pythian Period, the Parkites were acknowledged by one and all as having the finest uniforms in the United States.

The Park Mining Record reported that in the first three months of its existence, they had accepted fifty-five new members, with more applications coming in all the time. "Our best citizens are joining them as fast as possible."

This group provided for hospitalization and sick benefits for members and burial of their deceased members. They had paid out a large sum for benefits in 1887 reported S. A. Raddon, Keeper of the Records and Seal. The Park City Lodge No. 4 had seventy-five members in good standing and was prospering while the Crescent Division, No.3, Uniform Rank had thirty members attending to efforts to do good

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6 The Park Mining Record, October 1, 1882.
7 The Park Mining Record, January 6, 1883.
8 The Park Mining Record, January 20, 1883.
among the knighthood.  

Advertised weekly in the professional card column of The Park Record, this group was still active in 1910 as was their auxiliary group, The Pythian Sisters. They combined into one lodge during the depression period of the 1930's and still hold meetings.  

Woodmen  

Modern Woodmen.--Organized in the early 1900's, the Modern Woodmen of America, Park City Camp No. 10637, were a hustling group. At a meeting in July of 1904, thirty-eight petitions for membership were read and a contest begun between members to see who could get the most applicants. The results of this contest were not published, but it must have been fairly great if the enthusiasm of the reporter was indicative of other members. Fraternal benefits and life insurance was provided for members. Park Record mention of this organization begins wanning in 1910 and when they disbanded is unchronicled.  

Woodmen of the World.--Woodmen of the World were functioning in 1904 in Park City. This group, now the oldest and largest legal reserve fraternal life insurance society domiciled in the western United States, is noted as having a large group in attendance at meetings. This can be accounted for as men, women and children were all eligible to belong. Little else is said of it and it appears to have faded out of existence in Park City during the depression years of the 1930's.  

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9 The Park Record, December 21, 1887. (Dollar amount of benefits faded so as to be unreadable.)  

10 The Park Record, July 30, 1904.  

11 The Park Record, September 24, 1904.
Mysterious Groups

Knights of Honor.--Salt Lake City's Deputy Supreme Dictator, J. J. Phare of the Knights of Honor, was featured in a Park Mining Record article, November 5, 1881. The objects of his fraternity were to unite all acceptable white men of every business and profession and give all possible moral and material aid to its members by encouraging them to assist each other in business and in obtaining employment. It provided a widow and orphans' fund from which $2,000 was paid beneficiaries on a member's death and also had a fund for the relief of the sick and distressed members. It attempted to lay the foundation for intellectual improvement by providing moral and scientific lectures at lodge meetings. Actual organization of this group seems doubtful as no further mention is made of it.

K.O.T.M.--Another secret society, K.O.T.M., with a ladies' auxiliary, L.O.T.M., which assisted the Sir Knights, kept their real name a secret from Park Record readers as well as their organizational date. It enjoyed a remarkable era of prosperity in 1904, initiating twenty members in March for a total membership at that time of nearly 300. On March 16, 1904, Sam Walker received a gold watch for having secured the most applications within the previous few months and the State Commander congratulated Captain Andy Martin and the degree team saying it was a foregone conclusion that the group would carry off the state class initiation at the Salt Lake meeting in April. Secrecy prevailed over other activities and in 1906, notices of meetings failed to appear in The Park Record.

12The Park Record, March 22, 1904.
The Fraternal Brotherhood.--The Fraternal Brotherhood, Park City Lodge, No. 315, began between 1902 and 1903. This was apparently an insurance group as an examining physician was one of their officers. Men and women were members and both held officer rank. They had a float in the 1912 Park City Fourth of July Parade, but sought little publicity and notices of them in The Park Record were so infrequent it is impossible to ascertain when they disappeared from Park City society.13

The Macabees.--The Macabees also had a society in Park City. This fraternal insurance order provided health and life insurance for its white, male members. February, 1900, the club initiated two members and had almost twenty more awaiting initiation announced The Park Record in the only mention it ever gave the club.14

Irish Fraternities

Ancient Order of Hibernians.--The Ancient Order of Hibernians, dedicated to promoting the interests and welfare of Americans of Irish decent and aiding people of Ireland to achieve complete independence, was an active group in Park City. They also aided the Catholic Sisters school, St. Mary's of the Assumption, and met in the Catholic Church. In an 1887 year-end review of Park City life, The Park Record says they numbered several hundred strong and were fulfilling their mission of good will among their kindred.

In 1901, The Park Record credits them with giving an annual St. Patrick's Day Ball, the proceeds of which were sent to further the

13 The Park Record, February 20, 1904, December 22, 1906, and July 6, 1912.

14 The Park Record, February 23, 1900.
noble cause of freedom for those in the Green Isle. In 1883, Ontario School claims to have sponsored the St. Patrick's Day dance to raise funds for their operation. The Irish Land League advertised themselves in 1886, 1887 and 1888 as being the sponsor of this popular dance. However, they sent the fund to Ireland to aid the cause of freedom. Perhaps this Land League was an auxiliary to the Hibernians.

In 1904, a Park Record write up tells of this order's celebration of the birthday anniversary of Robert Emmet, which poses the question, did they absorb the Knights of Robert Emmet, or did both groups honor this Irish Patriot? The answer is one of Park City history's secrets.

Knights of Robert Emmet.--The first mention The Park Record gives of the Knights of Robert Emmet is to tell of a Grand Benefit Ball scheduled by the group to raise funds for Mrs. Pat Murphy whose husband was killed in an Anaconda (Montana) mine; they had formerly resided in Park City. Later that same year, 1890, a mention is made of them which says they "are well organized here with a large membership and they are continually enlarging their scope of good works." One of their good works was apparently to not solicit free advertising nor to use member's money to pay for it, because no further mention is ever found of them.

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15 The Park Record, January 21, 1910.
16 The Park Record, March 8, 1890.
17 The Park Record, April 19, 1890.
Religious Groups

The Knights of Columbus.--The Knights of Columbus came into existence in the mid-1900's. The Park City group was known as Council No. 1129, and apparently served the members of the Catholic Church well by offering pecuniary aid to the beneficiaries of its members, promoting educational and religious development and love of country within the church community. As the mines closed down, miners moved away and this group ceased to exist. It apparently competed somewhat with the Ancient Order of Hibernians for members, and was not as strong in membership as were the Hibernians.18

L.O.G.T.--Reverend C. W. Hill of the Congregational Church organized the Sincerity Lodge No. 2, L.O.G.T., in November, 1882.19 During the scandalous term of Reverend Dudley, (August, 1884-February, 1885) who left the Congregational Church deeply in debt, this lodge apparently ceased to exist.

Patriotic Organizations

Grand Army of the Republic.--In April, 1886, W.H. Hannock, Post No. 22, Grand Army of the Republic was established in Park City. In 1887, they reported a membership of about thirty. They were an active group, joining with other posts in promoting the establishment of May 30th as a national Memorial Day. However, in February, 1890, this post disbanded and surrendered its charter due to decreased membership. The Park Record noted at the time, "It is quite probable,

18Jack Green, Park City postmaster and lifelong resident, Personal Interview, Park City, Utah, May 6, 1969.

19The Park Record, November 4, 1882.
though, that a new post will be instituted as soon as there are more veterans in Park City.20 This is apparently what happened, for Memorial Day, 1904, found G.A.R. members holding Memorial services at both Park City cemeteries. The reorganization date can only be speculated on, perhaps it was in 1898. In that year, B. M. Sperry received a communication from a government official inquiring as to the number of Grand Army men buried in Park City cemeteries whose graves were not properly marked. The official indicated that he would have marble headstones delivered to Park City free of charge upon receipt of the records of the deceased. There were four such veteran's graves in Park City.21

Tuesday, June 2, 1904, was a gala day in Park City as the Grand Army of the Republic veterans and their families visited the camp for their Utah convention and enjoyed the hospitality of the red, white and blue bedecked town. A banquet served to 230 and a tour of the mines were part of the day's activities.

Patriotic Sons of America.--The Patriotic Sons of America petitioned for a charter for a Park City camp in April, 1888, and enjoyed listening to debates throughout the winter of 1888-89. Bad weather often caused postponement and a number of times the debaters enlisted for the meeting were unable to attend and meetings were late or cancelled. This apparently caused the death of the group on an organized basis.22

20The Park Record, April, 1886, December 21, 1887 and February 15, 1890.

21The Park Record, June, 1898.

22The Park Record, April 19, 1888, November - February, 1889.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows

This international order, whose name origin is unknown, developed from England's Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, becoming independent from them in Baltimore, Maryland in 1819.

Just when Park Lodge No. 7 was formed is unrecorded but The Park Record in 1887 credits it with being the oldest organization of its kind in the city. This indicates it was organized prior to 1878, for that is the year of the Masons' beginning. In 1883, the Olive Branch Lodge No. 8 was begun and apparently grew to be the larger of the two lodges. Combined they had a membership of 135 in 1887.\(^{23}\)

Park City Odd Fellows formed a military branch in April, 1892. The members of this Canton resolved to make it the best-drilled Canton in the Territory. They paraded at every opportunity they could afford themselves and their uniforms were hailed as the finest available.\(^{24}\)

Ogden was the Territorial headquarters for this organization, and all the lodges made trips there for special occasions by chartered train. They also sponsored train excursions to other outings they organized at popular resorts throughout the northern part of the Territory.

July 1, 1904, both I.O.O.F. Lodges merged into the Park City Lodge No. 7; the Olive Branch henceforth was known only in memory. They purchased the Cupit building where many of the other lodges also held their meetings. The actual dates of this acquisition are unknown, but in March, 1908, The Record makes reports of them remodeling the

\(^{23}\) The Park Record, December 31, 1887.

\(^{24}\) The Park Record, February - May, 1892.
building to provide themselves with the most roomy, comfortable and convenient halls in the city. The downstairs of the building was converted to a kitchen and banquet room with lockers and anty rooms added upstairs to make it inticing for all orders to meet there.

The Rebekah Degree, the women's auxiliary, also functioned in Park City.

**Masonic Orders**

**Masons.**--Park City was the first mining camp in Utah to receive a dispensation authorizing the formation of a Masonic Lodge. Though not the first to apply, it was the first request granted, largely because Park City, surveyed and plotted into lots with a firm title on the property, with business houses and residence built as substantial, permanent structures, a great mine, the Ontario, a twenty-stamp mill and numerous other claims, mines and mills in the offering tended to render inapplicable the usual objections (not permanent enough to secure existence for always) to granting a mining camp a Masonic charter. 25

On June 26, 1878, a Masonic association of Park City was formed by the goodly number of Masonic men in the community. A number of these men occupied positions of responsibility and influence such as engineers, superintendents and managers. Being from the older communities in the East and accustomed to the social intercourse prevalent there, they sought contacts through the Masonic association. This early association appears to have been organized as a lodge with

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25 S. H. Goodwin, Freemasonry in Utah, Unitah Lodge No. 7, F. and A.M. (Committee on Masonic Education and Instruction, Grand Lodge of Utah, 1930), pp. 3-5.
a charter of unknown authority. R. C. Chambers, a Mason and manager of the Ontario for W. R. Hearst, provided the meeting place in the Ontario School which he had heated and lighted without expense to the brethren. August 30, 1880, the dispensation from the Grand Master in Salt Lake City was issued for formation of the Unitah Lodge of Masonery in Park City.

Meetings were held in Lawrence's Hall after the charter was issued and all the furniture, "altar, pedestals, rods, gavels, even the jewels were home-made, being the hand work of brethren employed in the Ontario Mill and were turned out in the carpenter and machine shops of that company." 26

Mason M. S. Aschheim built a new store in 1883 and the upper story was finished by the Masons. The furniture for this meeting place cost nearly $1,400. This included:

- Three splendid chandeliers to give light from the center of the room. Office chairs, upholstered in blue velvet, with altar columns, etc. to match an elegant and durable Brussel's carpet, with subdued colors, covers the floor, with a covering of canvas and fastenings to make it lie down without a wrinkle, to be applied on those festive occasions when their lady friends are invited to pass social evenings and trip the light fantastic. 27

Numerous Grand Balls were held here which were all elegant social events for the city.

For fourteen years the lodge met here, then unable to raise the funds to meet the expenses incurred there, they received permission to sub-let the hall to other fraternal orders. In 1897, the Ancient Order of United Workmen built the Grand Opera house, and the Masons,

26 Ibid., pp. 6-7.
27 Ibid., p. 8.
28 The Park Mining Record, January 13, 1883.
in poorer financial condition than earlier, became the renter instead of the landlord in this new lodge hall. Fifteen months later, the great fire destroyed all. The next recorded event of the Masons took place, with a special dispensation, atop Mount Baldy, due North of Park City, on an 8,000 foot level, flat plateau. This event pleased the Masons and they almost entirely dismantled the stone altar in an effort to obtain a memento of the meeting, which was attended by Grand Lodge members from Salt Lake City.29

In August of 1898, arrangements were made to rent a room atop Brother Sutton's store, then under construction, for $40 a month. After furnishing the room, the lodge was $400 in debt at year's end, 1898, despite the fact that they had received help from the Grand Lodge and other Masonic orders to recoup their losses from the fire. This they soon reduced, due in large measure to the rental of the meeting rooms to five other fraternal organizations, netting $75 to $100 a month.

This meeting place was used until they built a hall of their own, moving into it in July, 1908. Dedication of this hall took place December 3, 1909. It still stands and is used today by the Park City Masons. This fine hall is probably the outstanding achievement of this Lodge.

Royal Arch Masons.—A Royal Arch Mason's Lodge, Ontario Chapter No. 3, is noted in The Park Record, December 31, 1887, listing thirty members who had heavy expenses and consequently had little money in their treasury. No further enlightenment on this order appears available.

29The Park Record, July 16, 1898. Also Goodwin, Unitah Lodge, No. 7, pp. 19-21.
Eastern Star.--The Order of the Eastern Star, women relatives of Masons, had a thriving group. They rented and furnished a room for a meeting place and also furnished a patient room in the Miners Hospital in 1908.

Knights Templer.--Christmas, 1907, the Knights Templer, Malta Commandery, No. 3, held a Christmas observance which was noted in The Park Record. This is their only newspaper-recorded event.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

This group began to function sometime in 1902 as Lodge No. 734. At the State Convention held in Provo, June, 1904, they made a commendable showing, winning several athletic contests and arranged for the next convention to be held in Park City. Also, one of their members, Reverend G. F. Cook, was appointed State Chaplin.30

By March 12, 1904, they had subscribed $5,000 toward building their hall which was finally completed in 1923.

Miscellaneous Lodges

Temple of Honor and Temperance.--Dedicated to helping men to lead better lives and rendering assistance, Silver Temple No. 7, Temple of Honor and Temperance was organized in Park City in March of 1887. The first mention made of it is on January 15, 1887, when the Utah-Wyoming representatives of the order were in the Park assessing the possibilities of organizing a group there. They reported favorably and announced that a Temple would be established soon.31

It was twelve months before this occurred; this delay was

30The Park Record, June 22, 1904.

31The Park Record, January 1, 1887 - December 31, 1888.
indicative of the type of success the order apparently had as no further mention is made of their efforts in the newspaper columns or city records.

Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order.--A senate of the Knights of Ancient Essenic Order was instituted at the Mason Hall on June 16, 1892, with fifty members on the charter list. Success must have been short-lived. The Salt Lake Tribune reported July 26, 1892:

There has been considerable talk for the past five or six weeks about the K.A.E.O. (Essenic Order) of this city. It is said to be created by a man who has a very unsavory reputation. It is claimed its incorporation is illegal, and a well-known attorney is now preparing the papers to petition the Third District Court for its dissolution.

After August, 1892, its card disappeared from the professional list in The Park Record.

Sons of St. George.--The Sons of St. George organized Tea Beaconsfield Lodge No. 333 in October, 1890. Meetings were held at the Methodist Episcopal Church. It continued to function as an order into 1898. Just what accomplishments it achieved have gone unheard of.

Knights of Labor.--In September, 1885, The Record acknowledged attempts to organize a lodge of The Knights of Labor. On December 31, 1887, The Record reported that "An assembly of Knights of Labor exists in Park City. Meetings are held every Friday night in Lawrence's Hall. The membership is small." This group nationally claim their peak in membership rolls was reached in 1886 and went rapidly down hill after that, probably due to the ill-advised and poorly directed strike.

32 The Park Record, June 18, 1892.
against the Missouri Pacific Railroad in 1886. However, it was one of the beginnings of the Labor organization which was invading Park City about that time.

**Lodge Contributions to Park City**

All the men in Park City must have belonged to some Lodge or another and many men joined three or four groups. Editor S. A. Raddon, of *The Record*, for instance, was a Mason, an Odd Fellow, belonged to the Knights of Pythias, The Temple of Temperance and Honor and later the Elks.

Listed here are just those groups who claimed to be a fraternal or secret order. Athletic organizations, church groups, and social clubs also abounded in early Park City.

Society Hall was built with subscriptions from the Odd Fellows, United Workmen and Knights of Pythias and served as the social gathering place in Park City in the 1880's. In 1885, a cemetary was established for the burial of lodge members and their families. The Ancient Order of United Workmen built the Grand Opera House which was destroyed by fire in 1898, fifteen months after its completion, but it was the pride of Park City to that time.

Lodges often provided for the burial of someone who died in the Park with no means or family. They had numerous fund raising benefits to aid orphans, widows, sick and wounded members of the community, often those who did not belong to their respective group, but were deemed worthy of the aid.

Grand Balls were the order of the day and each lodge gave one or more each year. These social events were greatly heralded and highly relished by the populace.
Lodges thus provided socially and economically for members as well as the commradery and brotherhood they afforded. The greater number of these orders stipulated a belief in a Supreme Being, and their ritualistic ceremonies helped fill some of the spiritual needs of the members.

A necessity to the social functioning of the camp, is the way many of the old-timers remember the lodges.  

---

33 Alfred Lund, Park City miner and resident, Personal Interview, Park City, Utah, May 6, 1969.
CHAPTER VIII

PARK CITY RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Introduction

From the time of the entrance of the Mormon pioneers into Salt Lake Valley in 1847 through the early 1870's, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints remained almost completely unchallenged as the single religious body within the area. However, with the coming of the Civil War, the discovery of deposits of precious metals in the Oquirrh and Wasatch Mountain Ranges and the uniting of east and west by rails at Promontory, just north of Salt Lake City in 1869, the influx of Gentiles began to challenge the Mormons in almost every aspect of life.

President Brigham Young proclaimed a policy of mining only that which was useful to develop a self-sustaining economy. He would not give his Church members support, morally or financially, for the pursuit of precious metals. Consequently, Park City, among other mining towns engaged in exploiting the earth's metal wealth, assumed an almost totally Gentile character. The tracing of the religious development of this community provides an interesting contrast with


the ninety-six per cent Mormon community of Heber City, eighteen miles south of Park City.\(^3\)

**The Catholic Church**

The Catholic Church was the first religious group to hold regular services in Park City. Soon after his arrival in Utah in 1873, Father, and later Bishop, Lawrence Scanlon visited the new mining camp of Park City and celebrated Mass.\(^4\) Services were held at regular intervals in Simon's Hall, the present site of the New Park Hotel, until 1881. When, under the direction of Father Kiely, a church and school building were built.

These buildings soon fell victim to the nemesis of many early mining camps of that day when, on July 4, 1883, they were destroyed by fire.\(^5\) Within a few months, the congregation rebuilt their church and school, this time of stone. The beautiful statues within the church were brought from Paris, France.\(^6\) Because of its construction, and location high on the side of Empire Canyon, St. Mary's Church was the only church not destroyed in the great fire of 1898, which almost leveled the major portion of the city. However, in 1950, a fire


\(^6\)*The Intermountain Catholic Register*, January 14, 1966.
severely damaged the rear of the church, but repairs were made by Father Kennedy. The church, still being used, is now the oldest Catholic building in Utah.

The growth of the congregation can be traced by an examination of the few records that are available. By 1877, seventy-two children were ready for confirmation. In 1880, Father Scanlon, in a report to his Archbishop, pointed out that while there were 400 Catholics in Salt Lake City, there were double that figure in St. Mary's parish in Park City. The relative stability of the congregation can be attested to by the fact that one pastor, Father John Galligan, served the people of his parish from 1886 to 1920. During this period of time, St. Mary's of the Assumption parish withstood good times, calamities and the gradual decline of Park City as a major mining camp.

The Marriage License Record Book of Summit County gives an indication of at least that part of the parish's activity from 1888 to 1910.

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7Fries, Catholicity in Utah, p. 94.


9The Intermountain Catholic Register, January 14, 1966.
Over the years, numerous priests have served the congregation of St. Mary's of the Assumption in Park City. While those of other religious convictions often were without a leader, St. Mary's parishioners have always had a Catholic Father to minister to them.

During the early days of the parish, the Sisters of the Holy Cross conducted a school at the parish which remained open until the 1930's when the great depression forced it to close.  

While the mining activity in Park City has declined, St. Mary's Church has won its struggle for survival and still functions as one of the two fully active churches that were founded during the boom days of Park City, Utah.

The Episcopal Church

In January of 1888, Bishop Abiel Leonard became the second Episcopal Bishop of Utah.  

Upon his arrival in Salt Lake City, he determined to serve the needs of his communicants in the booming mining communities. And so it was that in September of 1888, St. Luke's Episcopal Church was organized in Park City, Utah, including a ladies' guild and a chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, a lay missionary organization for men. In order to encourage the

10 Patrick Curran, personal interview at St. Mary's of the Assumption, Park City, Utah, May 6, 1969. Also Jack Green, personal interview, Park City, Utah, May 6, 1969.

11 "History of the Episcopal Church," unpublished manuscript history in possession of J. Dickson Stewart, Episcopal Church Historian, Salt Lake City, p. 5.

small congregation of twelve communicants in the construction of their church building, Bishop Leonard promised $200 to that end. The church, located at 310 Park Avenue, was completed in 1889 with the Reverend F. W. Crook as the Missionary minister in charge of the congregation.

From this point on, the story of St. Luke's Church in Park City is one of a brave struggle against the apathy of men employed in a seven-day a week job in the mines, natural calamities and competition with not only other Gentile religious organizations within Park City, but also with an orthodox Mormon theocracy, itself locked in a struggle for its own survival with the federal government. After the decline in silver prices caused by the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1893, the deterioration of several mining camps in Utah, including Park City, caused, among other things, a re-evaluation of the goals of the Episcopal Missionary District of Utah. Thus, in 1908, Bishop F. S. Spalding, in his annual report to the Board of Missions, said this:

The religious problem in Utah, which outweighs all other problems, is Mormonism. Work among the Indians and the non-Mormon people in mining camps and farming settlements must not, of course, be neglected, but the special Utah missionary duty is to the members of the Church of Latter Day Saints, who number 260,000 out of the State population of 340,000. . . . We must not underestimate the difficulty of converting the Mormon to what we must feel is fuller truth than he possesses.  

While the Episcopal Church building which was destroyed by fire in 1898 was rebuilt, the small size of the congregation and the poor financial conditions thereof made it increasingly difficult to

\[13\] "History of the Episcopal Church," pp. 4-5.

\[14\] Beless, "The Episcopal Church in Utah," p. 87.
retain a minister for any length of time. By 1913, the situation was almost intolerable. Bishop Spaulding lamented that in the past year he had only been able to retain one priest for five months, and the other for but one month.  

This has been the pattern of Episcopal Church development to the present time. The administrative and ecclesiastical activities of St. Luke's Church have been handled by the lay organization, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, with an ordained minister occasionally stopping by to conduct services. In 1947, St. Luke's Church in Park City was abandoned, only to be re-activated in 1960 by Bishop R. W. Watson on the same status as previously mentioned.  

The Methodist Church  

The first Methodist missionaries arrived in Utah in 1879. Their major objective, as later stated in an article in the Methodist Review, was the converting of the mis-guided Mormons to an acceptance of the true Gospel of Christ. However, it soon became evident that in this endeavor, the time and money expended by the Methodist mission in Utah was to bear little fruit. After some twenty-five years of activity the actual conversion of Mormons to the "truth" was less than  

15 "History of the Episcopal Church," p. 17.  


200.\textsuperscript{18} However, by 1884, the influx of Gentiles to, among other places, the mining camps of Utah, offered hope for a more rewarding future for the Methodist Mission in Utah.

Accordingly, in August of 1884 it could be reported that the Methodist Church, with twelve members, had secured property and $750 with which to start construction of a church at Park City. In 1891 the church was self-supporting, the first Methodist church in the state to achieve this status.\textsuperscript{19}

From its inception in Park City, the story of the Methodist Church is one of a struggle against over-whelming odds to implant and maintain the ensign of its faith in competition with other Gentile religious groups in a mining town surrounded by an almost impenetrable Mormon theocracy. While it was toward the latter that the missionary activity was directed, it cannot be said that much support came from the former. Reverend William Frary, after serving eighteen years as the Methodist pastor of Eureka, Utah, summed up the feelings of the majority of the Methodist ministers when, in referring to their work in the mining camps he said:

Only when the miner's health is broken by miner's consumption is he to be found at home and sensitive to the religious approach. In consequence the mining industry gets the life energy, in years of health, and strength and the church the remnant, while the unhappy subject is awaiting death.\textsuperscript{20}

G. M. Jeffrey was pastor from 1885 to 1888 and yearly increased the church membership. He also directed extensive improvements to the

\textsuperscript{19}ibid., p. 177.
\textsuperscript{20}ibid., p. 180.
chapel inside and out and had purchased and installed an Estey organ, increased the seating capacity and had matting laid in the aisles, all paid for as completed.\textsuperscript{21}

The Methodist Church was destroyed by the fire of 1898. Reverend G. C. Waynick directed the rebuilding of this church which was dedicated January 8, 1899.\textsuperscript{22} The Congregational and Methodist congregations consolidated and purchased the Congregational church building in 1919. Remodeling and repairs were completed in 1921.\textsuperscript{23}

The marriage activity from 1888 to 1910 in the Methodist Church shows 84 marriages solemnized as opposed to 139 Catholic unions and 28 Episcopal ceremonies, according to the Summit County Marriage License Record.

Park City did not prove enticing enough to hold pastors for very long; only seven out of thirty-two stayed over two years and none over three during the organization of the congregation from 1883-1937. Perhaps the first parsonage built in 1902 and lauded in the Missionary Reports as having six rooms, water and electricity, helped discourage pastors. The home was on a back hillside lot and had forty-one steep steps protecting its entrance, making it almost inaccessible in winter. In 1920, another home was purchased, furnished for $2,500 and a pastor, L. G. Dawson, was secured and served for almost three years.\textsuperscript{24}

\textsuperscript{21}The Park Record, December 31, 1887.

\textsuperscript{22}Merkel, History of Methodism in Utah, p. 179.

\textsuperscript{23}The Methodist Episcopal Church, Official Minutes of the 41st Session of the Utah Missionary Conference, August 28-29, 1920, p. 11.

\textsuperscript{24}Ibid. Also, Merkel, Methodism in Utah, appendix.
The Lutheran Church

It is known that the first Lutheran Church in Utah was organized in Salt Lake City on July 18, 1882, with five members in attendance.25 This particular denominational branch was the Swedish Lutheran Church, associated with the Augustana Synod. By 1888, the mission headquarters of the Augustana Synod in Utah was located in Ogden. It was from there that St. John's Swedish-Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church in Park City had its inception in 1902.26

By 1907, the Lutheran Congregation had raised $1,581 towards the construction of a new building which was subsequently built and dedicated on October 20, 1907. Most of the labor was contributed and the completed church was valued at $2,197.54 at dedication. The contribution lists showed 146 individuals and businesses contributed to the fund permitting it to be the first church built, furnished and dedicated in ninety days without a dollars debt.27

Dedication marked the beginning of a difficult problem, as the Reverend O. A. Elmquist announced at the dedicatory services he was leaving to serve an Iowa parish.28 The congregation seemed to be without a minister more often than they had one. Often a Salt Lake City or Ogden minister agreed to minister services on a Sunday and


26Letter from Joel W. Lundeen, Associate Archivist, Lutheran Church in America, Chicago, June 17, 1969. Also Lyal Paulsen, personal interview, Elim Lutheran Church, Ogden, Utah, April 29, 1969.

27The Park Record, October 19, 1907.

28The Park Record, October 26, 1907.
then failed to do so. Despite the fact the congregation built their church debt free, they never attained a self-supporting status and always remained a mission church.

The Church ministered to the needs of primarily the Swedish and Swedish-Finnish ethnic groups in Park City. Since the comprised a very small percentage of the total population in Park City, the impact of the Lutheran Church on the city can only be judged to be minimal. The Home Mission reports of 1929 indicate the mission was very active, but by 1933 this report states: "The people of Bingham Canyon and Park City show a marked indifference to our work and it may only be a matter of time until the work there will cease." The membership never exceeded twenty-five or thirty members. The first wedding recorded to have taken place at St. John's Church occurred on June 15, 1893; thereafter to 1910 there is record of only eight other marriages.

On Sunday, June 27, 1965, at 4:30 p.m. a meeting was held at the home of Eric Joffs in Park City. Reverend Neale E. Nelson of Zion Lutheran Church in Salt Lake City conducted the meeting at which seven members of St. John's were present. After a review of the condition of the Church building, the small size of the lot (25 foot frontage), the expense of remodeling or rebuilding the Church building and the small size of the congregation, it was proposed and

29 Mrs. Alfred Lund, personal interview, Park City, Utah, May 6, 1969.

30 Letter from Joel W. Lundeen.

agreed that the property be sold and the congregation be disbanded.\textsuperscript{32}
Since that time no Lutheran activity has taken place in Park City.

\textbf{Congregational Church}

In 1865, the Congregational Church became the first non-Mormon religious organization to set up missionary activities in Utah.\textsuperscript{33} By 1879, the Congregational Church was sponsoring a Sunday School in Park City which was the vanguard of a more permanent and complete church organization.

This occurred when, on March 21, 1881, "the first Congregational Society of Park City was organized and . . . articles of association" were "signed by: W. M. Ferry, John L. Street, James R. Schupback, James T. Kescel, Edward P. Ferry, C. M. White, A. E. Street, M. A. Waddell, E. P. Hiscock, all of Park City."\textsuperscript{34}

The Congregational Church became the only protestant denomination to establish a school in Park City. This was part of a much broader educational movement conceived and undertaken by the Congregational Ministers Union to not only provide elementary education but promote "Christian civilization in Utah."\textsuperscript{35}

The first minister, C. W. Hill, built a chapel and had firmly established the church as a leader in the community serving a

\textsuperscript{32}St. John’s Congregation, "Minutes of special meeting held in Park City, Utah." Mimeographed copy in possession of writer.

\textsuperscript{33}Inventory of Church Archives of Utah, Vol. III, p. 8.

\textsuperscript{34}The Church Review, IV (No. 1, 1895), p. 36.

\textsuperscript{35}Inventory of Church Archives of Utah, Vol. III, p. 14.
congregation including numerous town leaders during his three year service. 36

Reverend C. E. Dudley undertook to serve the congregation in August 1884 and when he left six months later he had succeeded in involving the church in so much debt that the Third Judicial Court ordered the church and lots sold at a Sheriff's sale to pay the creditors. 37

Reverend Issac R. Pyror came from Kansas to rescue the church from the shame and debt of his predecessor and succeeded in so doing with the imaginative and able help of the women of his congregation. The church debts were paid and the church was again on an even keel. 38

By 1895 the total adult membership was eight-four with 150 children enrolled in the Sunday School. A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized in 1889. 39

During the first fifteen years of activity in Park City, from 1879-1894, the ministers that served the congregation did not often spend more than two years at their posts. While specific reasons for this are not given, it may be assumed that even with its preponderance of Gentile population, Park City was not the most rewarding field of endeavor.

There was usually difficulty in obtaining an immediate replacement for the departing minister, often the congregation was without a minister for three to six months. While there is no record

36 The Park Record, December 31, 1887.
37 The Park Record, July 11, 1885.
38 The Park Record, August, 1885 through July, 1886.
39 The Church Review, IV, (No. 1, 1895), p. 36.
stating such, it may be assumed that this indicated a shortage of Missionary Ministers in the Congregational Church in Utah. The Park Record's year-end report in 1887 reported the church's area superintendent was negotiating with a number of men in the East to come and serve the Park City congregation. It also must be born in mind that after 1893, the decline in the mining activities resulted in a decline in population which was most acutely felt in the churches.

There are no records for the period between 1895 and 1915. In 1915, the total membership in the Park City Congregational Church had dropped to eighty-two people. Between 1915 and 1919 there was no minister for the Church, and somewhere between 1918 and 1919 the church went out of existence.  

The Mormon Church

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was the last major religious organization to come to Park City. The reasons for this are two fold. First, the disapproval expressed by Brigham Young for precious metals mining meant that such mining camps would draw the major portion of their population from Gentile sources. Secondly, the economic relationship which the surrounding farming communities built up with Park City as its food, fuel and timber suppliers was enough to occupy the energies of most of the Mormon men in that area for the first fifteen to twenty years of the development of Park City.  


41 Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom, p. 247. Also Fraser Buck, personal interview, Park City, Utah, May 15, 1969.
The attitude of the community toward the Mormons is illustrated in the local newspaper's report of the L.D.S. branch organization.

For a long time past it has been generally known that several score of adherents to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints resided in the Park but many of them took good care to conceal the fact. Recently the Saints, who were evidently ashamed of their faith, have been properly "sized up" by the community in general, and since the Lord has given them more strength, an open declaration has been made by the servants of God. The Saints say that God, through his mouthpieces, is declaring Himself; he must be heard; his enemies put to flight, and His kingdom built up in Park City, the only Gentile town in Utah, as elsewhere.

A membership of over two hundred is counted on in the Park, and an elder said the prospects of an increase were encouraging. There are but few sisters in this branch church, but eventually the female roosters will have an organization. Our Mormon neighbors are rustling and contemplate to erect in the near future, a meeting house which will cost about $2,500. Missionary work, in the way of plying into other peoples business and spotting the Saints who vote the Liberal ticket will at once be inaugurated with a vim.

Knowing that the endowment-robed Saints will have a hard row of stumps to get over in their up-hill work, we wish that they be preserved from harm and keep their heads above the incoming tidal wave.42

Elder John Holmberg, presiding Elder in 1886, moved away in July and the Mormons held no public meetings until the fall of 1894 when Elder Thomas Allen was set apart as President of the Park City Branch with John Adamson and Frederick Rasband as his first and second counselors respectively. By 1896 the organization of the branch was nearing completion. The women's Relief Society with Mrs. Abigail L. Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth Prudence and Mrs. Sarah J. Rasband as the presidency was organized June 11, 1895. Miss Eliza Hale and Mrs. Mary M. Lowe were sustained as secretary and treasurer, respectively.

On March 22, 1896, George N. Curtis, Lennox Adamson and Olof Hansen

42 The Park Record, July 31, 1886.
were sustained by the congregation as the deacon quorum presidency and served for one year.43

During this period the Mormons arranged to hold their meetings in Roy's Store. Baptisms were preformed in a pond at Kelfoyle's Farm, south of Park City.44

A building of their own was the ambitious desire of the group. They engaged in numerous fund-raising activities; sponsoring a number of Grand Balls in the Park Opera House, several children's dances in the Opera House and two children's picnic outings. "The Racket," an old-time discount house, sponsored a contest entitling one vote for every twenty-five cents worth of goods purchased at their store over a two month period. The Latter-Day Saints won the first prize of $100 with a total of 12,430 votes. The far-behind second-place winners were the Episcopals with 6,982 votes.45

"On August 25, 1895, a committee of five, Thomas L. Allen, John Adamson, Frederick Rasband, Hugh Reid and Fred Thompson, was appointed as a building committee for the erection of a new Latter-Day Saint meeting house in Park City."46 In September of 1895, two lots were purchased from Mrs. Jerry Mason, next to John Shields' residence on Park Avenue.47

By September 19, 1896, The Park Record reported:

43"History of Old Park City Branch, "manuscript history in L.D.S. Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah
44The Park Record, July 14, 1894.
45The Park Record, October 3, 1896.
46"History of Old Park City Branch."
47The Park Record, September 28, 1895.
The Latter Day Saints began Wednesday morning to excavate for the foundation of their new church edifice, which will be located on the vacant lot south of the M. S. Aschheim Mercantile company's building and fronting on Park Avenue. The contract for doing the work was awarded to a Coalville man, which fact seems to have incensed several Park City members of the flock, who have complained at this office, say no Park City man need apply. We understand it is the intention of the church society to only complete the basement this fall and erect the building next summer. ⁴⁸

The work on the new meeting house continued through 1897, with $1,200.00 being raised in that year for construction costs. The great fire of June 19, 1898 destroyed this building along with most of the detailed records of the branch.

At a meeting held July 17, 1898, Willard Sorensen and William E. Potts were elected trustees to hold the deed to the church property in Park City. At an important business meeting held September 18, 1898, the building committee (previously chosen) for the erection of a Latter Day Saint meeting house at Park City was reorganized: Thomas L. Allen was appointed chairman, William E. Potts, secretary, and James R. Glade, treasurer. Soon afterwards this committee took the necessary steps toward the raising of means for the erection of a new meeting house at Park City.

Bids were solicited for this purpose and when a low bid of $2450.00 was received, it was deemed necessary that the construction of the new meeting house be by means of the donated labor of the members. The Park Record of March 7, 1900, reported that the construction of the L. D. S. meeting house was so far along that the opening service could be held therein the next day. It its March 20, 1900 issue, the Deseret News reported that the new branch building in Park City was completed and fully ready for use as of Sunday, March 18, 1900.

⁴⁸The Park Record, September 9, 1896.
⁴⁹"History of Old Park City Branch."
While still organized as a branch in 1900, Park City made its first contribution to the Mormon missionary program when two were called to serve on missions. Henry Morgan was called to the British mission, being set apart September 4, 1900 and returning November 6, 1902. Miss Emily Isabel Penford was set apart September 5, 1900 and returned October 27, 1902. She also went to England.

In the year end report of December 31, 1900, the "numerical strength of Park City Branch. . .was 247 souls (27 families), including 5 High Priests, 5 Seventies, 11 Elders, 10 Deacons, 94 lay members and 122 children under eight years of age." Thomas Lonsdale Allen was President of the Branch, with Willard Sorensen, first counselor and James R. Glade, second counselor. On August 18, 1901, Park City Branch became a Ward. The first Bishopric included Frederick Rasband, Bishop; Thomas Allen, first counselor; Marconi Moulton, second counselor. The L.D.S. General Authority present to set apart the bishopric was Apostle Reed Smoot. The ward continued to grow and become an asset to the social calendar of the community. On two occasions in 1909, July 3 and August 7, The Park Record reported musical performances by the Park City Ward Choir and male and ladies' quartets. On October 9, 1909, The Park Record carried this article:

Bishop Rasband is succeeded by W. D. Lewis at the L.D.S. Church. Bishop Rasband served 8 years. His daughter, Ethel, a fine musician has had charge of the choir - gold rings were presented to Bishop and Mrs. Rasband and daughter Ethel. Another daughter, Sadie, is married to Earl J. Glade.

50 Ibid.
51 "History of Old Park City Branch."
The Earl J. Glade referred to in the above article was the son of James R. Glade, second counselor to Branch President Thomas Allen. Earl J. Glade would later be instrumental in the founding and organization of radio station KSL in Salt Lake City, Utah.

By 1930, The Park City Ward had 1,613 members of which there were 11 High Priests, 9 Seventies, 107 Elders, 49 Priests, 63 Teachers, 90 Deacons, 861 lay members and 423 children. This meant that the L.D.S. Church was rapidly becoming the largest religious organization in Park City.

During the intervening years, there have been several changes in the status of the L.D.S. Church in Park City. October 13, 1935, Park City 2nd Ward was organized. This two ward status continued until June 1, 1958, when the Park City First Ward was discontinued because of a drop in population. There is only one ward in Park City today.53

**Christian Scientists**

The history and activity of the Christian Scientists in Park City is shrouded in the past. There simply are no records available.

The first indication of them in the city is on August 14, 1897, when *The Park Record* lists their services as beginning at 11 o'clock in the banquet rooms of the Grand Opera House. Through 1912 they regularly receive notices in the newspaper of their services. When they ceased to serve Park City citizens is unknown.

52 Ibid.

53 "Old Park City Ward History," L.D.S. Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah. Also Fraser Buck, personal interview.
Salvation Army

A well-known general merchandise firm, Driscoll, Welch & Buck have relinquished their lease on the old Lawrence hall as a warehouse, and in the future it will be occupied by the Salvation Army who opened fire on the sinners of Park City Thursday evening from their new barracks under the leadership of Ensign Willis, D. O., assisted by Captain Grenful of Salt Lake, Capt. Neely of St. Louis and Lieut. Logdson of California notes The Park Record on November 30, 1895.

By March 21, 1896, The Park Record acknowledges the group had made several converts. The group's services began to be money-making enterprises. When special officers attended, a ten-cent admission charge was levied. Higher prices prevailed for other events.

Quite a number of people paid 25 cents last Wednesday evening for the double purpose of helping along the cause of the Salvation Army and to witness a marriage ceremony performed under the rites of that religious denomination. Captain Alice Wright and Ensign A Gustafson were the high contracting parties, while Captain George Enger of Salt Lake City performed the ceremony. The affair proved interesting to all who were there.

Regular services were apparently discontinued during 1897 and the Army devoted itself to benevolent activities. Fund raising dinners, ice cream socials, and solicitations for clothes and toys kept Captain and Mrs. Minton busy through 1900 and 1902. They used the money mainly to aid the children of the "Bank of Hope" and needy children at Christmas time.

After 1903, The Park Record makes no mention of any further Army activities.

54 The Park Record, August 22, 1896.
Jewish

There appears to have been several adherents of the Jewish faith in early Park City, though there is no record of any public services ever being held.

The Park Record notes in 1883 and thereafter annually reports Rosh Hashona, the Jewish New Year, being celebrated by members of that faith. It usually mentions the date of the holiday and "it will be observed by the local Hebrews by a suspension of business and labor."55 The leading general merchandise store of the period, Aschheim's and another, Hirschman's are the only businesses ever listed by name as being closed for célébration and rest. It is interesting that Christmas is the only other day businesses are ever listed as closing for any holiday observance.

Conclusions

The story of the religious organization in Park City is in many ways a mirror of the prosperity and activity of this mining town. The statistical information available indicates that the activity of the churches closely paralleled the boom and bust periods of early Park City. The two large disasters that befell the city, the panic of 1893 and the great fire of June 19, 1898, had devastating effects on the churches of Park City. After about 1900, most of the Protestant Churches went into a decline from which they never recovered. This can be accounted for by the fact that most of the mines began a series of large consolidations between 1900 and 1915, which has now resulted in the two large mining companies in the area,

55 The Park Record, September 13, 1890.
The Hecla Mining Company and the United Park City Mining Company.\(^5\)

This, of course, meant fewer jobs and an exodus of the men and their families who had constituted the membership of the Protestant churches.

Most of the workers in the mines were of Cornish, Irish and German ancestry and, religiously speaking, good Catholics. When hard times came, many of these men were laid off, but the remainder constituted a large enough number, with their families, to keep the Catholic Church in operation. The Mormons arrived late in this first period of Park City's history and appear to have been able to withstand the hardships of the great depression. They now constitute about two-thirds of the population of Park City.

It will be noticed that marriage statistics are only available after 1888. In April of that year the Territorial Legislature required Cupid's victims to purchase a license. The Catholic Church, between 1888 and 1910 far outnumbered the Protestant Churches in marriages performed. This can be attributed to the fidelity of the Catholic population to the sacraments of their faith. One of the reasons that the Protestants show so poorly in this regard is that they were, during this period, some 100 marriages performed either by justices of the peace, probate judges, mayors or Protestant ministers in accordance either with the laws of the Territory of Utah or Common Law. This is not unusual when one considers that the Protestant Churches which were the most populous in Park City, the Congregational and Methodist Churches, are on the most liberal wing of the doctrinal spectrum of Protestantism. Of the 76 L.D.S. marriages performed

\(^{5}\)E. L. Osika, Executive Secretary, United Park City Mines, Inc., personal interview, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 5, 1969.
between 1893 and 1910, it is impossible, because of a lack of standardization of reporting procedures, to ascertain how many were actually performed in an L.D.S. Temple or Endowment House.
CHAPTER IX

THE PARK RECORD

Proprietors and Publishers

This chronicler of events is probably the town's leading resident for the influence it has had on the development and nature of Park City. Established by editor J. R. Schupback, the first copy of The Park Mining Record was issued on February 7, 1880. H. L. White purchased the paper in June of 1881 and again on November 2, 1884, it changed hands. J. J. Buser and S. L. Raddon bought the paper, called themselves the proprietors-publishers, and changed the name to The Park Record. In 1885, L. E. Camomile became one of the proprietors and later Sam Raddon's brother, W. A. Raddon joined the editorial clique.¹

Religious Preferences

Despite the numerous changes of editorial staff in the early years of the paper, its tone and writing style change very little. Probably the most noticeable change is in the promotion of religion, even though this was minimal. Mr. Schupback and Mr. White appear to have been Congregational, possibly because this was the only protestant denomination established in the Park at the time. J. J. Buser had leanings toward the Methodist faith which was just being organized in

¹The Park Mining Record, 1880-1885.

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the Park during his editorship. Samuel A. Raddon was wed in St. Mark's Cathedral (Episcopal) in Salt Lake City on June 27, 1888\textsuperscript{2} and the noble attempts of the visiting clergy of this faith to establish a church in Park City are rewarded with regular reports of their intentions. At first services were held monthly and each meeting was reported and weekly notices given of approaching rites, after the church was established it continued to receive complimentary reports.

While the feelings of \textit{The Record} changed as to the favored religion, they never changed, in those early days, in the attitude expressed toward the Mormons. The leaders of the Church from the General Authorities to the Bishops of surrounding communities were regarded as excellent news sources and any political statement or slight error on the part of these individuals was chronicled. The hold and influence the presidency and apostles had over the L.D.S. members was deemed unholy, unnatural and proved to \textit{The Record}'s satisfaction that Mormons were not a thinking people, but rather were merely puppets whose strings were pulled by the un-American, power-hungry, money lovers who called themselves God's chosen leaders.

The semi-annual conferences were covered by \textit{Record} reporters and their columns indicate one of the main themes of the assembly was the encouragement of the Saints to do business only with Mormons, not Gentiles. This, says \textit{The Record} is silly because we buy from them and numerous of their settlements would have a bad time if we did not buy their eggs, butter, green vegetables and truck. The Gentile mines have greatly added to the real estate value of farmers.\textsuperscript{3}

\textsuperscript{2}\textit{The Park Record}, June 30, 1888.

\textsuperscript{3}\textit{The Park Mining Record}, May 6, 1882.
Polygamy proved the Mormons were un-American because it violated United States laws according to The Record and they quoted every article from any paper that crossed their exchange desk that made light of the practice, usually adding a little quip of their own. On November 25, 1882, the Parkites read:

The weather in Salt Lake must be unusually at this season of the year. The Tribune says that the lawns look as green and fresh as in spring time. That must be because the Grand Jury is in session and keeping the polygamists in a sweat. Make 'em boil, g.j.'s and garden "sass" will soon be in bloom.

The Utah Loyal League, formed in Utah to discredit Mormon doctrine and discontinue Mormon influence in politics, was praised and lauded in Record columns. In July of 1887, the Mormons formed a branch and held regular meetings in Park City: this event was derided in the town paper. Pursuing their policy of factual, personally interviewed and researched reporting, one reporter wrote the following on January 29, 1887:

Last fall a branch of the Mormon church was established in Park City with Gad Davis, Ex-spy Carpenter-Coroner Compton and Pious William Timms at the head of the rickety craft. The few members of the branch church found up-hill work in pursuing their nefarious gospel labors in this model and moral Gentile community. Meetings were held in Polyg. Erickson's cellar on Park Avenue and in the rear of Hop Chong's "washee" house, until very recently. Sunday evening a Record man resolved to take in the gospel mill in the hope of hearing an incendiary sermon preached, but he was doomed to disappointment. The news fiend hunted high and low for something that resembled the Mormon God's hiding hole or His servant's ministering place. But, alas! none such were to be found.

It was afterward learned that the gospel mill had ceased grinding, meetings were failures and the tithe-paying racket could no longer be worked on the unsuspecting dupes, since after sending the bulk of the funds, about $10, to Washington to help Caine, Gibson and the rest of the Mormon lobby impede the redemption of Utah, too little was left to pay for coal and coal oil, necessities of heathen gospel work in winter time. Hence it is that the Park City branch of the Mormon church is practically "busted." It has died a premature death and Gabriel will toot his fog horn before
the branch church will likely be resurrected. The Mormon ghost evidently recoiled at the approach of the Utah Loyal League. Let no one distrub the rest of the "busted" church.

Two weeks later, the editor noted in his "Park Float" column that he had been informed that the Mormon Church was still holding meetings Sunday nights in Brother Erickson's home at 7 o'clock and all were invited. However, in July of that year the group did cease to hold formal meetings until 1894, when they received a more favorable press. Their fund-raising balls and other activities were given some publicity and a fine report of the events.4

Appearance and Make-up

The paper began publication as a seven-column paper. The front page carried national and international news, a column of professional notices, merchandise advertisements and legal notices. Oft times the news on the front page was crowded out by the other items. The legal notices, entitled "Application for Patent" and "Notice of Forfeiture" were of vital concern to the miners and prospectors because they were the listing of the claims submitted and relinquished and thus warranted their front page position.

Undoubtedly, the column, "Park Float," enjoyed the highest readership. Here was reported, with undisguised editorial bias, the happenings of the town. Births, deaths, minor accidents, close calls, social gatherings, minister's sermon titles, notes on new or unusual merchandise in local firms, chastisements of "young hoodlums" antics, remodeling and building and moving of individuals and firms were recorded here in print. Humorous quips, tales and puns filled another

4The Park Record, July 27, 1895.
popular column which disappeared as the city and thereby the news increased.

Headlines across the page appeared in 1902 and individual article headlines were used more. Previously just a blank spaced appeared between many items. In 1891-92, F. A. Milliar wrote columns on a fairly regular basis concerning local affairs which promoted common sense themes and logical developments such as the establishment of more businesses than the population could support. "The 49'er" wrote a few columns during this time explaining national financial affairs and illustrating their importance to Park City. Other columns were stories gleaned from numerous newspapers, national and state telegraphic briefs, local and other mining camp affairs.

The first full page ad in the paper appeared on October 13, 1888, and advertised lots in Salt Lake City for $50, payable at $2 a month to Ed. Senior who was staying for a few days at the Palace Hotel.

The newspaper grew an inch in width and one-half inch in length on October 20, 1888, when it became an eight-column page printed on new presses. It remained a four-page sheet with occasional and various sized supplements as advertising warranted.

A firm pay-as-you-go advocate and staunch pay-on-time believer, The Record invented opportunities to promote these practices.

We are about to start, for the benefit of all who wish to know the men who are to be trusted in camp, a book entitled the "Bilks of Park City," which will contain a list of all the men who subscribe to the Record who are willing to take the paper, but don't pay for the same. It will be a good investment for all our business men, as they can tell by it who to trust and who not to trust for goods. The man who will not pay the printer is decidedly the

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5 The Park Record, January 10, 1891.
man not to be trusted, and those of our subscribers who can pay but won't are to be treated to a little free advertising. Copies of the book will be distributed to the business men gratis. If you don't intend to bilk the printer call in and settle your accounts, and thus keep your name off the "black list."  

As a service to other mining camps, they always noted when someone left camp without paying their bills and asked other papers to do the same so merchants could be warned. However, no mention is ever made of others complying with the request or a list being maintained by the Record to help local businessmen though it is entirely possible that such a service was rendered. 

Competitors

The Park City Call made its initial bow to the public on January 12, 1887; E. H. Buchanan as the editor. The Record initially wished him success, "The Call showed up as a bright and newsy sheet and if the proprietor keeps a stiff upper lip and knows what and how to cater to the wants of the public ultimate success will reward our contemporary's effort." In April, they were not so complimentary, "The balk-headed militiaman of the Call missed his vocation when he went to pencil pushing; he should have stayed with the job that his empty head might master, bill-posting."

The few copies of The Call still in existence show it to be an eight-column, eight-page newspaper with a magazine format. That is, it was filled with stories, human interest and humorous tales and other articles of a general appeal. It used a larger type face than The Record and had tin-plate illustrations throughout the text. From the

6 The Park Record, January 10, 1891.

7 The Park Record, May 12, 1883.
Record's implications, their reporting of local events was often inaccurate and in their haste to have some news, printed an article on hearsay without checking it out and were then proven to be in error. It ceased publication with a final issue on August 11, 1888.

The record acknowledged its next competitor on September 27, 1890:

The initial number of the Park City Miner made its appearance last week. Our contemporary, a neat 5 column eight page paper, published by Austin & Hancock, promises to fill its measure of usefulness in local newspaper circles.

Two months later, G. R. Hancock stepped out and C. A. Short replaced him. Mr. Short had been the local and mining reporter on the Miner and was the local public school principal. In their report on August 15, 1891, The Record noted that Mr. Short was reappointed principal of public school and given a raise of $25 (monthly) over last year. It was also stipulated that he devote his time to teaching exclusively. Perhaps that was The Miner's undoing, for it folded up in 1892.

The Utah Patriot appeared in 1896 and tried to make it publishing twice weekly. The Record reported on November 27, 1897:

The Patriot has changed publishers again and starts out on another deal. This time it falls into the hands of Messrs. Hunt and Sarvis, who propose to conduct it as a weekly. What will happen next is hard to conjecture.

It failed during the year of 1898 and The Record was free of competition for awhile.

The Miner was the product of editor Ben A. Brewster in 1903, but it had a short life. Mr. Brewster proved to be better at making sensational news than in finding it. He made the front page of The Record on April 16, 1904 with the headlines reading, "Disgracful Affair," the sub-heads explaining the story, "Ben A Brewster Bound
Over to the District Court for Attempted Intimacy with 13 year Old Girl." The story filled a whole column and the girl did not escape the wrath of The Record reporters.

The girl in question is very forward and brazen, and bears a bad character. While this is no reason why Brewster should have been guilty of such a low crime, the proper place for the girl is the reform school and there she should be sent at once. While this is the first time she has been in court it will not be the last unless she is put in the industrial school or some other like institution.

This was the last of any local competitor for The Record. However, the Salt Lake papers tried to gain a loyal following at various times but failed. This is probably due to the fact that Park City people were Gentiles and more interested in national news and news of other mining camps than they were in local or state events.

Though some of the Salt Lake newspapers were anti-Mormon, the bulk of their news was of local events in Salt Lake Valley and national affairs directly affecting the residents of Zion, notably legislation against the Mormons. Park City residents were more concerned with news of other mining camps, national affairs such as tariffs on metal imports, the price of silver, bi-metalism, the gold standard and such affairs. The Record regularly accused the Salt Lake Tribune of not giving the Park mines enough publicity, credit or space for the importance they had to the state. They quarreled in their columns with the Salt Lake Herald's local correspondent, continually pointing out errors he made in his reports.

**Park City Loyalty**

The loyalty the camp afforded The Record was probably due in part to the editorial staff's careful gleaning of all matters of
interest to the Park City residents. Reports of other mining camps were made weekly. When miners went to another camp, The Record editors solicited letters from them for a factual report of conditions there. Not only were deaths reported of relatives of Parkites, but the circumstances of the death also. Telegrams were dispatched to various communities to learn the particulars of accidents which befell former Parkites.

Studies were also made by the editor to satisfy curiosity of those in the Park about other matters.

People who live remote from the sea shore can make a good artificial clam by rolling a piece of soap in sand and ashes, and eating it when it is about half cool. This is rather better than the real clam, but it will give the inlanders an approximate idea of the original luxury. 8

Reporters meted out their own brand of social justice by putting stories in print and proclaiming horrible fates for the evil doers. Local domestic matters did not escape the inquiring reporter and gossips were kept fully informed by the articles in The Record.

On Thanksgiving afternoon, George Bittinger got on another of his periodic sprees, and as usual, went up home and began raising sheol. He used vile and abusive language to the young lady employed by his wife, and so frightened her that she jumped from an upstairs window, came downtown and swore out a complaint against Bittinger. . . . A coat of tar and feathers would be good medicine for this individual if he does not mend his ways, and the chances are he will find himself riding a rail the next time he fills up with alcohol and his brute nature shows itself by an exhibition of wife beating or using vile and abusive language to ladies. 9

The editorial staff's "Our Ten Commandments," gives a good description of their moral beliefs:

8The Park Mining Record, July 30, 1881.
9The Park Record, November 28, 1891.
1. Stick to the truth and do all the good you can.
2. Avoid rum, tobacco, and everything else that is injurious to health and morality.
3. Educate yourself and love your family.
4. Be regular and temperate in all your habits.
5. Bathe the whole body twice a week and always breathe pure air.
6. Vote for the party that will give you the best government.
7. Equality to all, irrespective of race, color, sex or position.
8. Do your own thinking and honestly and fearlessly express your thoughts in a courteous manner.
9. Hear all sides and then decide without fear or prejudice.
10. Read The Park Record and any other good literature that will benefit you.\textsuperscript{10}

Libel and slander laws did not worry \textit{The Park Record} editors. Their aim was to provide the truth for their readers in all aspects of life in the camp. Retractions were made if they were shown to be wrong, the following week. Letters to the editor were regularly published when someone took offense by an article. The columns often were filled in with incidental material and light-hearted stories. At one time, \textit{The Record} even apologized to an anonymous local woman for a story they had published which made light of a fat woman, for she wrote to them that she believed the story was directed at her.

Occasionally their deeds did not quite hold up to their promises.

The report in last week's \textit{Record} of the approaching marriage of Mr. D. C. McLaughlin turns out to have been a mistake. At last Mac called at the office this week to ask us to contradict it, as he don't want it made public. And as we smacked our lips over a fine bottle of maderia, we swore solemnly to keep mum on the subject until after the wedding next month, and we'll do it too.\textsuperscript{11}

For several years, beginning in 1893, \textit{The Record} listed the

\textsuperscript{10}The Park Record, May 2, 1891.
\textsuperscript{11}The Park Mining Record, February 18, 1882.
wedding gifts received by newly-wedded couples and who gave them. Marriages were all duly noted, congratulations extended and apologies made if one was missed.

Camp Publicizer

An effective self-appointed Chamber of Commerce, The Record constantly applauded the camp, its achievements and future, lauded the businessmen's efforts, begged the citizens to patronize local business which helped wax their schools, streets and protection.

The Record never abandoned the belief that Park City would survive hard times and blossom forth again in greater splendor than ever and encouraged others to develop such faith:

There are too many "jigos" in Park City, and a "jingo" is a person who always sees the gloomy side of things. Nothing looks good to him; he is a first cousin to the "knocker" and he always expects the worst and is a little disappointed if it doesn't come. Don't be a "jingo."12

The entire back page of the August 14, 1892 issue was devoted to the moral boosting of the community.

The Park Record like all other enterprises of the West, feels the brunt of Hard Times, consequent on the dishonest manipulation of SILVER, "The People's Money" BUT, It's not going to suspend. Nor miss an Issue. It will keep right on doing its share to educate the unbelievers in Silver as a Money. Park City will hold A GREAT BIG JUBILEE! one of these days over the last shattered remains of the men and methods that are responsible for the present state of affairs in the Money world. DON'T GET DESPONDENT, for, while it may be tough on us, try to realize how much harder it will be on the gold schemers when the final crash comes.

Park City was not a boom town which fact was the pride of Editor Raddon. Every opportunity he could conceive, he praised the stability of the citizens, the fine workmanship of the craftsmen,

12 The Park Record, February 8, 1908.
the permanent appearance of the buildings, and the accomplishments of the city council. It was the leader in rallying the citizens to have the city incorporated.

One of the campaigns of The Record met with constant defeat. This was their attempt to have the Summit county seat moved from Coalville to Park City. Because Park City had the largest population of any settlement in the community, thereby having more businesses, more of the court cases, more of the jurors and contributing the largest share of the support of the county, The Record and other local businessmen felt they were justified in their desire. However, despite the fact that in 1895 they offered to build a $10,000 court house for the county if the voters would award Park City the county seat, the proposition was again defeated.13

Early in the life of the paper its aim about reporting mining claims was published and religiously followed. "Not one foot of ground in the camp is slighted intentionally. Call at the office with correct reports and an invitation to visit the claim."14

The "Mining Notes" column must have allayed many a fear of a miner and confirmed many of his suspicions concerning affairs at the mine where he was employed. The Record staff made diligent effort to report the conditions, developments, accidents, problems and rumors about every company.

No one can say that The Record yields not its beneficial influences. Our paper is the advocate of all the companies and the champion of the poor miners' and prospector's rights. It is a friend and supporter of the entire mining industry. We

13 The Park Record, October 26, 1895.

14 The Park Mining Record, June 19, 1880.
flatter ourselves that our past record will bear out these assertions. The Record will continue to boost and boom the camp only on its merits. We have every encouragement to keep on heralding the staying qualities of our rich districts and of prosperous Park City.\textsuperscript{15}

This it has done and is still doing as the oldest, continuously published weekly newspaper in Utah.

\textsuperscript{15}The Park Record, October 8, 1897.
EPILOGUE

The scope of this work has been limited to a study of the first forty years of Park City's history. With the end of 1910, the history of Park City reached a definite turning point. The era of the bonanza mining kings was drawing to a close. The independent utilities companies of the city were becoming amalgamated into the large regional corporations such as Mountain States Telephone and Utah Power and Light which control the area today. The many ethnic groups that had at one time so richly contributed to the cultural life of Park City were fast disappearing; the younger ones integrating into the population centers of the Western United States where employment was available and the first generation dying. The city that had so heroically and magnificently rebuilt itself after the great conflagration of 1898 stood at the crossroads of a new era; the future of which was shrouded in the uncertainty of the price of silver, destined never again to know the stability and security that it had enjoyed in the late 1880's.

In the past, Park City had prided itself on having a stability and permanence almost unique in the annals of the mining camps in the Western United States. The story of Park City from 1910-1960 is one of hardship and, over all, continued decline. The numerous small mining claims in the Park City district were already starting consolidation by 1910 and continued in that direction until at present there are three large corporations that control all the mining in this
district. During the 1930's, decline, despair and depression marked the life of the Parkites. The reasons for this decline were not the same as in other mining camps. To the contrary, there is estimated to be as much ore in the mines of Park City as the over $500,000,000 worth that has already been taken out. These mines were caught in a financial vice; ever higher production costs with the price of ore too low for massive full scale production.¹

The effect of all this on Park City has been drastic. Once the largest school district in Summit County, it is now the smallest. Once the population center of Summit County, it is now on almost an even par with the long-embattled county seat of Coalville. For the period between 1910 and 1960, the sociological changes in Park City alone would require a study of sizeable volume. It is hoped that such a study will someday be made which will continue the fascinating and unique story of Park City, Utah, treasure vault of the Wasatch Range.

Currently the Park City financial picture is not bleak. Another treasure has been found in the mountains surrounding the town, that of winter-snow sports. Coupled with a bright future of tourism and year-round recreation being developed in the community has been the gradual rise of metal prices. This has enabled mining operations to be resumed, though not on the massive scale as earlier, it is a steady source of income to many residents of the town. This has helped diversify the economy of Park City and provide a stability that no single industry could give. Now entering her second century

¹E. L. Osika, Secretary, United Park City Mines, Inc., Personal Interview, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 8, 1969.
of existence, her economic outlook is bright and citizens look forward to the century ahead.
### St. Mary's of the Assumption Catholic Church

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priest</th>
<th>Years of Service</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Father Lawrence Scanlon</td>
<td>1873 - 1878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father Kiely )</td>
<td>All served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father Danahoe )</td>
<td>between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father Tierney )</td>
<td>the years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father Blake )</td>
<td>1881 - 1886</td>
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<td>Father John Galligan</td>
<td>1886 - 1920</td>
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<td>Father J. J. McNally</td>
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<td>Father J. Diss</td>
<td>between</td>
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### St. Luke's Episcopal Church

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<td>1906 - 1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reverend Hard</td>
<td>1911 - 1913</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reverend J. L. Hayes</td>
<td>Between the years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reverend Buckley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reverend S. C. Clark</td>
<td>1913 - 1918²</td>
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¹The Intermountain Catholic Register, January 14, 1966.

### St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Park City, Utah

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Adults</th>
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<th>S.S. Pupils</th>
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* Not given in Bishop's annual report.

Compiled from Annual Reports of the Episcopal Missionary Bishop of Montana, Nevada and Utah.
### Marriages Performed in Park City by Episcopal Ministers

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Year</th>
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### The Methodist Church

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#### Name of Pastor | Dates Served
---|-------------------
George E. Jayne   | 1883 - 1885
G. M. Jeffrey     | 1885 - 1888
Edward C. Strout  | 1888 - 1890
John Telfer       | 1890 - 1891
Unknown           | 1891 - 1892
E. H. Snow        | 1892 - 1893
G. M. Jeffery     | 1893 - 1894
G. W. Rich        | 1894 - 1896
E. G. Hunt        | 1896 - 1898
G. C. Waynick     | 1898 - 1899
J. H. Worrall     | 1899 - 1901
G. F. Cook        | 1901 - 1904
John H. Murray    | 1904 - 1905
Martin Thomas     | 1905 - 1906

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3 Marriage License Records, 1888-1910, Summit County Clerk's Office, Coalville, Utah.

4 Ibid.
Methodist Pastor  | Dates Served
---|---
R. J. Clark | 1906 - 1907
R. M. Craven | 1907 - 1908
J. G. Carins | 1908 - 1909
Charles Martin | 1909 - 1911
Latham Ingam | 1911 - 1912
J. P. Cook | 1912 - 1913
T. P. Cook | 1913 - 1916
R. O. Norris | 1916 - 1917
Royden D. Zook | 1917 - 1919
Lewis D. Hopper | 1919 - 1920
L. G. Dawson | 1920 - 1923
Homer E. Root | 1923 - 1925
Fred N. Clark | 1925 - 1926
U. S. Villars | 1926 - 1929
D. E. Shumkae | 1929 - 1930
David A. Gregg | 1930 - 1933
A. R. Dennis | 1933 - 1936
Edward White | 1936 - 1937

The Congregational Church

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<tr>
<th>Minister</th>
<th>Dates of Service</th>
<th>No. of Marriages Performed</th>
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</thead>
</table>
Reverend C. W. Hill | March, 1881 - June, 1884 | no record |
Reverend C. E. Dudley | August, 1884 - February, 1885 | no record |
Reverend Issac Prior | August, 1885 - September, 1887 | no record |
Reverend C. L. Corwin | February, 1888 - November, 1889 | 3 |
Reverend C. H. Cook | January, 1890 - January, 1892 | 0 |
Reverend W. S. Hung | January, 1892 - 1895 | 0 |
Reverend G. C. Waynick | - - left in 1899 | 0 |
Reverend Conrad | left - November, 1903 | 8 |
Reverend D. Q. Grabill | left - March, 1907 | 4 |
Reverend Dawson | | |
Reverend Gregg | | |
Reverend Ed. White | left - 1942 | 5 |

---


6Fraser Buck, former member of Congregational Church, private papers.
SOURCES CONSULTED
SOURCES CONSULTED

Books


Hanson, Klaus J. Quest for Empire. Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1967.


Utah Historical Records Survey, Division of Professional and Service Projects; Work Projects Administration. Inventory of the Church Archives of Utah, Vols. I, II and III. Salt Lake City: The Utah Historical Records Survey, August, 1940.


Articles and Pamphlets

Beless, Jr., James W. "Daniel S. Tuttle, Missionary Bishop of Utah." Utah Historical Quarterly, XXVII, pp. 358-78.


Goodwin, S. H. Freemasonry in Utah, Unitah Lodge No. 7. F. and A.M. Committee on Masonic Education and Instruction, Grand Lodge of Utah, 1930.


The Church Review, IV (No. 1) - December 29, 1895.

Public Documents and Records


Director of the Mint. Reports Upon the Production of Precious Metals in the United States, 1880-1903.


Mining Records, Summit County, Utah. County Clerk's Office, Coalville, Utah, Mrs. Wanda Spriggs, County Recorder.

Minute Book - Park City Recorder, May 19, 1884 - August 1, 1888. In possession of current City Recorder, City Hall, Park City, Utah.

Park City Charter. In possession of the City Recorder, City Hall, Park City, Utah.


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"History of the Episcopal Church." Unpublished manuscript history in possession of J. Dickson Stewart, Episcopal Church Historian, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"History of the Old Park City Branch." Manuscript history in Latter-Day Saint Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"Latter-Day Saint Journal History." Manuscript daily history in Latter-Day Saint Church Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.


St. John's Congregation. "Minutes of Special Meeting Held in Park City, Utah." Mimeographed copy in possession of writer.


**Unpublished Material**


**Newspapers**


The Park Mining Record. June 5, 1880 - December 22, 1883.

The Park Record. July 4, 1885 - December 31, 1892; January 5, 1895 - June 11, 1898; 1900-1901; 1904 - 1910.

The Salt Lake Tribune. July 26, 1892.

**Personal Interviews and Letters**

Beless, Jr., James W. Practicing attorney in Salt Lake City, Chancellor and Chairman of Council of Advice, Episcopal District of Utah and senior warden of All Saints Episcopal Church. Personal Interview. Salt Lake City: April 30, 1969.

Buck, Fraser. Longtime resident of Park City, former director of several mining companies, former President and Manager of Welch, Driscoll and Buck, General Merchandise Store, Park City. Personal Interviews. Park City: January 10, April 19, May 6, May 8, May 10, 1969.

Cart, Dwight L. Executive Secretary, The Congregational Christian Historical Society, Boston Massachusetts. Personal Letter.


Green, Jack. Park City Postmaster, longtime resident of Park City and former pupil, St. Mary's of the Assumption School. Personal Interview. Park City: May 6, 1969.


Lund, Mrs. Alfred. Park City resident and member of Swedish-Finnish Lutheran Church. Personal Interview. Park City: May 6, 1969.


AN EARLY HISTORY OF THE COMMUNITY OF
PARK CITY, UTAH

An Abstract
of a Thesis Submitted to the
Department of History
Brigham Young University
Provo, Utah

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Art

by
Oscar F. Jesperson, Jr.
August, 1969
ABSTRACT

Park City, Utah, has been one of the most permanent mining camps in Utah. While constituting the industrial and population center of Summit County, it has contributed over one half billions dollars to the economies of Utah and the nation. This thesis deals with the early years of Park City, 1869-1910. This period saw an influx and combination of several ethnic groups which served to enrich the cultural history of Park City. Religion and social organizations were a major part of the life of this community. The political effect of this mining camp on Summit County and the Territory of Utah are analyzed. The social organization of Park City is examined as an island of gentiles within a Mormon theocracy. The municipal development is traced with special emphasis on the problems encountered and solutions attempted as the camp's citizens expressed themselves through their representatives on the City Council. The history of the business community is also studied in relation to the total development of the city. Park City's major problem and eventual decline was due solely to the drop in the price of silver.

APPROVED:  
Eugene E. Campbell  
(Chairman, Advisory Committee)  
A. Reed M. Morrill  
(Member, Advisory Committee)  
(Chairman, Major Department)