NRHP Listed Date: 11/27/2023

OMB Control No. 1024-0018
expiration date 03/31/2022

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Little Bell Mine Site

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing**:** Historic Mining Resources of Park City, Utah

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 1 mi. w. of jct. SR-224 and Twisted Branch Rd

City or town: Park City State: Utah County: Summit

Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [X]

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide ___X___local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

__X__A ____B __X__C ___X__D

/SHPO 10/4/2023

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

_____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	
District	
Site	X
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1		sites
1		structures
		objects
2		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: industrial storage, extractive facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
OTHER/ sloped-floor ore bin

Materials:
(enter categories from instructions.)
Foundation: CONCRETE
Walls: WOOD
Roof: N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Little Bell Mine Site constitutes a historic mine site located in the high alpine Empire Canyon in the Wasatch Mountains surrounding the town of Park City, Summit County in northern Utah. The remote location, at an elevation of 8,580 feet, is approximately five miles from Park City. The site consists of an ore bin (structure) and waste rock dump and mine shaft. The shaft collar has been covered with waste rock for safety reasons, but the opening remains visible as a sizeable depression. The site area is near Twisted Branch Road that turns off Marsac Avenue/UT-224 and is an open grassy area surrounded by alpine coniferous and deciduous trees. Extensive underground development was facilitated with the sinking of the Little Bell shaft in 1901 and huge quantities of waste rock began amassing immediately on the site. The ore bin was constructed in 1905 and by 1907 the busy surface plant consisted of numerous wooden structures (see figure 4, 1907 Sanborn map). Waste rock continued to accumulate on the sites through the late 1920s.

The majority of the Little Bell surface plant was destroyed by fire in August 1950, except for the large ore bin which still stands today—a rare illustration of Park City's hard-rock mining. Archeological work holds the potential to reveal surface plant foundations and equipment. Behind the ore bin, the large waste rock dump and shaft collar indicate the extent and duration of mining at the Little Bell site.

Narrative Description

Historically, small mine companies operating in the Park City Mining District would install portable equipment until significant ore had been discovered to minimize their capital outlay. The Little Bell was no different, expanding the surface plant as needed. The sinking of the shaft began in 1901 and by 1907 the surface plant comprised six wood buildings and structures. The large building that housed the headframe and hoisting works to access the shaft included a boiler room to power the equipment, change room for the miners and an air compressor room to power the underground drills. The surface plant also contained a boarding house, a storage shed, a small blacksmith shop and an ore bin.

With the completion of an underground cross-cut tunnel from the Little Bell to the nearby Daly West Mine in 1909, ore was more easily and efficiently transported to the surface via the underground Judge Tunnel and development of the Little Bell surface plant ended.

This site contains a Property Type described in the *Historic Mining Resources of Park City, Utah* Multiple Property Documentation Form: Mine Development Site. The two key features for the Property Type are:

Feature 1) Little Bell Mine ore bin

The following description of the Little Bell Mine ore bin (Photo No. 2) is extracted from the "2000 Flagstaff Historic Preservation Plan":[1]

> The Little Bell ore bin or "bunker" is a historic structure [constructed in 1905] in the middle of Empire Canyon located on the east-facing slope of the Little Bell Mine waste dump and approximately 175 feet east of the Little Bell Mine shaft.
>
> The ore bin is constructed of wood, excepting the steel-and-iron loading gate doors, nails, steel bracing rods, and other fasteners. The wood is probably a fir species that was imported from the Pacific Northwest. It was quite common at that time to import wood from out of state, since the area's mining operations had used up most of the mature trees in the area for mine timbers and building surface works.
>
> The footprint of the structure measures 12' x 24'. For descriptive purposes, the structure can be divided into two basic components: the ore bin itself and the support structure. The ore bin itself is approximately 24 feet high from the top of the front footing. The back wall of the ore bin is approximately 17'4" high from the top of the rear footing.
>
> The support structure consists of a framework of rough-sawn timbers. The front portion of the support structure consists of seven vertical posts, six cross braces, and a beam across the top, which is in two pieces, joined by a ship lap joint at the center. The timbers at the front portion of the support structure consist of 8" x 8" posts, beams and cross braces, with slight dimensional variations in their cross sections. The cross braces lean toward the center of the front of the structure (i.e., the three cross braces on the left side lean to the right and vice-versa).
>
> The front and rear sections of the support structure are joined by seven 8" x 8" beams laid front-to-rear, which rest on top of the beam of the front support assembly and on the rear footing. Each of these seven beams are supported by a 6" x 8" cross brace between the midpoint of the beam and the intersection of the corresponding front vertical support post and the front footing.
>
> The ore bin itself is a single-cell structure that has a steeply slanted floor (approximately 45 degrees) that allows the ore to slide down toward the two loading gates that are located at the bottom of the front wall. Its basic construction consists of a timber framework that is lined with wooden planks to form the ore storage cavity. The ore bin uses a greater variety of rough-sawn dimensional lumber than the support structure. Its construction is relatively simple, and all elements are visible, with the exception of certain internal joint structures, such as mortise-and-tenon joints. The preliminary inspection revealed no evidence of paint, varnish, shellac or other finish coating on the structure.
>
> The ore bin's front wall framework incorporates seven 8" x 8" posts that rest upon front-to-rear 8" x 8" beams, which in turn rest atop the top beam of the support structure. The posts are joined to the front-to-rear beam with mortise-and-tenon joints. The rear wall framework also incorporates seven 8" x 8" posts which also use mortise-and-tenon joints to join them to the corresponding front-to-rear beams, which in turn rest on the rear footing. The bottoms of the front and rear wall posts are fitted into shallow notches in the front-to-rear beams. Seven 8" x 8"

[1] Dr. Alan R. Bowes, *Historic Preservation Plan for Flagstaff Mountain* Resort, Summit County, prepared for UPK/DMB Associates, LLC by SWCA, Inc Environmental Consultants, August 2000. SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 00-28

timbers are used atop the bin to connect the top of each front wall post to the top of each rear wall post, probably with mortise-and-tenon joints.

The floor is supported by seven 8" x 8" joists placed between the approximate midpoint of the rear wall posts and intersection of the front wall posts and the corresponding front-to-rear beams. The joists fit into notches cut into the rear wall posts. These joists are cross braced with 6" x 8" timbers, which are in turn cross braced by 3.25" x 5.25" timbers. The framework of each side wall incorporates four 8" x 8" posts, including the corner posts (the end posts of the front and rear walls). The bottom end of the two central posts in the side walls are joined to the end floor joists. There is also a 1.5" x 11" board nailed across the top of the front wall and rear wall framework, plus another that runs horizontally across the backs of the rear posts, just below the top of the ore bin.

The 1.5" x 11" floor planks run lengthwise atop their supporting joists and are nailed into the joists. The wall planks are placed horizontally inside the framework. Every other wall plank extends past the interior of the bin to the outer edge of a corner post. This is handled in such a manner that every other plank on every wall contributes to the tensional strength of the periphery of the bin area, helping it contain the forces of the heavy ore that would fill the bin and press outward to try to split the bin apart at the corners. The planks that do not extend to the outer edge of the corner posts are secured by a board nailed into the corner posts to serve as a stop for those planks. There are also boards installed at the bottom of each side wall frame to serve as stops for the lower planks in the side wall. These stop-boards are of several sizes, including 1.5" x 3.5" (standard 2" x 4"), 1.5" x 7", and 1.5" x 5".

Seven steel or iron rods are used to secure the front and rear walls against the outward force of ore in the bin. These rods are located about two-thirds of the way up the front wall of the ore bin and join the front and rear wall posts together. The ends of the rods are threaded and secured with a nut and cast-iron washer.

The two gate doors were operated by a rack-and-pinion mechanism that raised and lowered them inside a cast-iron track mounted inside the jambs. Two cast-iron rack gears are still riveted to each of the steel gate doors, but the pinion assemblies are missing.

The use of mortise-and-tenon joints is appropriate for the ore bin as a means to lock the joints and prevent them from moving under high lateral loads from the ore pressing outward against the sides of the ore bin. The support framework does not experience these lateral loads and would not benefit as much from the use of mortise-and-tenon joints. No treenails (also known as trunnels or wood pegs) were obvious in the inspection. Standard wire nails (spikes) were used to help secure the joints. These would have been in common use at the turn of the [last] century and closely resemble today's nails.

2017 Stabilization Repairs:

The following description was provided by the structural engineer engaged for the project: [2]

[2] Jonathan Richards, Calder Richards Consulting Engineers, *Historic Little Bell Ore Bin Structure: Executive Summary of Stabilization Repairs 2017,* copy in possession of author. 2023.

The Little Belle Ore Bin is an iconic historic structure located in the Deer Valley Mountain Resort. The structural system is comprised of heavy timber framing with 2x [lumber] siding between the vertical timbers. The structure is an open structure with no roof and is elevated above grade with timber posts and diagonal timber bracing. The structure has been exposed to the weather and elements for many years and many of the structural components were observed to be in various stages of deterioration (see figure 3).

It was apparent that action needed to be taken to preserve this significant structure.
The support posts at the base of the structure were bearing on "sleeper" timbers which had deteriorated over the years. No concrete foundations existed. The structure had settled and was leaning into the hillside because of rotten timber runners and subsidence of the grade on the uphill side.

Repairs made in 2017 are as follows:

1. The structure was lifted and leveled as much as possible.
2. The deteriorated and failed main timber supports were removed and replaced with new of comparable sizes. The main support timbers and existing posts were then anchored together using steel side plates and lag screws.
3. A new concrete grade beam was placed at the uphill side, full length of structure to replace the rotten runners and in efforts to plumb the structure.
4. Steel side plates were added at critical connections within the existing timber structure. This was done to help eliminate any future movement within the structure and for enhanced performance in resisting wind and seismic loading.
5. New 2x timber siding was added where areas had shown damage or were missing.
6. Existing tie rods spanning between the walls were then tightened to help keep the structural walls plumb.

The repair and stabilization work was carried out in a manner that used appropriate materials and did not compromise the historic integrity and appearance of the structure.

Design and Workmanship:

Mining companies erected ore bins to store ore while awaiting shipment, especially through Park City's long winters when transportation was impossible. The design of the sloped-floor or inclined-bottom ore bin at the Little Bell reflects features and materials typical of western mining storage bins. On the east elevation at the bottom of the bin are two chute openings with steel retractable gates, through which workers could unload ore into an adjacent wagon or truck. The sloped base of the rectangular wooden frame structure was designed to facilitate emptying ore from the bin through the chutes. "The real value of the inclined-bottom bin lies in its facility of discharge, whether it be empty or full. All the material that is contained or may be dumped, is available for immediate discharge except for negligible remnants in the corners," noted an engineering journal from 1916.[3]

The Little Bell ore bin is a good example of type, method of construction and workmanship for ore bins used in mining process during the early 1900s. The ore bin reflects Park City's "Mature Mining Era 1894-1930" context as described in the MPDF, through the use of materials common at that time, incorporating

[3] *Details of Practical Mining*, Compiled from the Engineering and Mining Journal by the Editorial Staff, 1916. Page 258

dimensional lumber, wire nails and mass-produced steel components. Publications from this mining period show this type of ore bin in common use.

Feature 2) Little Bell Mine waste rock dump and shaft

Waste rock dumps are composed of the overburden of thousands of tons of rock removed for underground development and to access the ore being mined. The Little Bell waste rock dump is approximately 0.8 acres in size and consists of limestone and lime-quartz rock (Photo 13 and 14). The following description of the Little Bell waste rock dump and shaft is taken from the "2000 Flagstaff Historic Preservation Plan":[4]

> This feature represents the extraction process in a mining system. More specifically, it represents the discarded waste rock that was removed from a mine in order to access high-grade ore deposits.
>
> The basic form of the waste dump remains intact. It is a visible and essentially unaltered part of a mining landscape. Vegetation has been growing up on portions of the dump, although there is still a considerable area of bare material exposed to view.

The mine shaft opening is recognized from the large depression in the waste rock dump about 175 feet east of the ore bin. Although now closed in at the surface with earth for safety reasons, the actual shaft descends vertically approximately 750 feet below the surface.

Little Bell Mine Site Setting and Integrity

Although certain aspects of the site are now gone, the extant resources have good integrity of location, setting design, materials, feeling and association and represent the establishment and earliest use of the mine. The setting is remote, located five miles from the town of Park City, in a narrow gully in Empire Canyon at an elevation of 8,580 feet. The site is located off Twisted Branch Road. This connects to Marsac Ave/UT-224, which climbs up over the nearby summit. However, the setting still clearly conveys the remote nature of mining in the rugged landscape of the Park City Mining District during the early 1900s. The impact and disturbances on the surrounding terrain from the Little Bell Consolidated Mining Company's operation are still very evident. The ore bin sits about 175 feet east of the shaft and flanks the waste dump. With its original footprint, profile and surfaces, the waste dump is a bold and distinct element of the Little Bell's historic landscape. Some vegetation is growing, naturally reclaiming this feature, but there is still considerable area of bare material exposed. The size of the dump correlates to the output of the Little Bell mine. These features provide the physical indication that mining activities occurred in the area.

The site is removed from more recent skiing industry development. A modern ski run lies on the original mine access road, just east of the ore bin. This access adds to the public understanding of how the ore was loaded onto horse drawn wagons since skiers can ski close to the metal chutes, located at the bottom of the ore bin, and view the hand-cranked metal doors that allowed ore to tumble out. Behind the Little Bell Mine Site, second-growth pine and spruce dot the surrounding mountains. The setting, feeling and association of the Little Bell Mine Site still convey the remote and rugged mining landscape.

[4] Bowes, *Historic Preservation Plan for Flagstaff Mountain Resort.* SWCA, Inc Environmental Consultants, 2000.

The Registration requirements of the MPDF state, "Maintaining the overall form and massing of the historic resource is the most important factor when evaluating the impact of non-historic intrusions, changes and additions which are acceptable if they do not overwhelm the original resource."[5] The adjacent ski run and other ski operation isolated equipment visible from the site, such as signs and snowmaking guns, are few and minimal in size and do not impact the historic site's historic integrity.

The design of the site and individual features convey the flow of ore and waste rock at the Little Bell. As the registration requirements of the MPDF state: "Not all the components of a typical mine development site need to be extant for the site to be eligible. Deteriorated, collapsed or missing buildings and structures do not diminish the site's integrity and individual resources need not be complete. However, there must be enough features or key components remaining to reveal the overall operation of the surface plant and the collective image of a historic mining operation."[6] The individual features convey the overall design of the surface plant as ore and waste rock flowed from the shaft collar to the waste dump or ore bin.

Materials and workmanship integrity have been retained in the Little Bell Ore Bin since the structure retains much of its original material and evidence of the original workmanship. Sympathetic materials have been minimally used in the recent repair of the Little Bell Ore Bin. The MPFD states "Intact buildings, engineered structures and machinery are rare and important examples of Park City's extensive mining industry. These resources reveal how miners adapted conventional mining architecture or engineering to local conditions and provide integrity of workmanship."[7]

The integrity of association and design of the site has been diminished by the removal of other historical buildings, as the majority of the wood surface plant structures were destroyed by a fire in 1950. The MPDF states "Much of Park City's mine surface plant structures were built of wood so decay and fire played an important role during Park City's Mining Decline era 1931-1982. Mine Development sites are still acceptable with missing buildings and structures."[8] The individual features – shaft, ore bin and waste rock dump – still mostly convey the use of the surface plant and a snapshot of flow of ore and waste rock during the mine's brief period of ore extraction, 1901 to 1916. With the only other modification being the closing of the shaft for safety concerns, the Little Bell site retains its historic integrity. These individual components combine to convey the image of a historically significant Park City mining operation.

[5] Sandra Morrison, *Historic Mining Resources of Park City, Utah* NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form. Document on file at the Utah State Preservation Office, Salt Lake City, Utah. 2023
[6] Morrison, *Historic Mining Resources of Park City, Utah* MPDF
[7] Morrison, *Historic Mining Resources of Park City, Utah* MPDF
[8] Morrison, *Historic Mining Resources of Park City, Utah* MPDF

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[X] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[X] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

[ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

[ ] B. Removed from its original location

[ ] C. A birthplace or grave

[ ] D. A cemetery

[ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

[ ] F. A commemorative property

[ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
INDUSTRY
ENGINEERING
ARCHEOLOGY-Historic/Non-aboriginal

Period of Significance
1901-1929

Significant Dates
1901
1905
1929

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation
Euro-American

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Little Bell Mine Site in Park City, Summitt County is significant under Criterion A in the area of Industry for its association with the mining history of Park City. From the discovery of ore in 1880 and resolute exploration starting in 1901, the small mine was profoundly influenced by local and national events and its fortunes swung with the boom-and-bust cycle that is always present in industrial mining. Rich strikes of high-grade ore buoyed Little Bell owners, miners and shareholders but ultimately huge profits were illusive, and the company was too small to survive the vagaries of the mining economy. The company's relatively short life span indicates the economic complexity in the profitability of extracting Park City's ore. But development at the Little Bell in the early 1900s proved that, unlike many mining districts across the west, Park City's underground wealth was barely tapped, and Park City's mining economy could support the region for decades to come.

The Little Bell Mine Site is also significant under Criterion C under the area of Engineering as it possesses the distinctive characteristics of a small Park City shaft mining operation, and the site reveals the innovative development of industrialized infrastructure needed to make mining profitable in the remote and rugged mountains of Park City. The surface plant ore bin and waste rock dump are distinct and interrelated mining features, typical of this type of operation. The Little Bell's ore bin possesses the distinctive characteristics of type and method of construction of this type of structure. Park City's mines had their own regional architecture that was influenced by construction practices elsewhere across the West. The extant ore bin, that adapted a universal sloped-floor ore bin design, demonstrates local ability to meet the mine company's need while addressing complications of remoteness, expediency, available capital and the profitability of the mine.

The Little Bell Mine Site is also significant under Criterion D under the area of Archeology as the site has potential to reveal additional information regarding the historical use and function of Little Bell Mine as well as the mining history of Park City in general. Archeological excavation of the site, which historically included a shaft house, blacksmith shop and boarding house within the boundary, can contribute to understanding of important research questions regarding the daily lives of miners, use and application of technology at the time, organization of workspace and perhaps the identity and agency of the miners concerning labor and socioeconomics.

The Period of Significance is 1901 to 1929. It is defined from the date of the sinking of the Little Bell shaft and extensive underground exploration which resulted in the necessary storage of waste rock and construction of the supporting surface plant. Production of ore required expansion of the surface plant and building the ore bin in 1905. With profitability sustained, the mine's production continued through the 1910s. However, dwindling resources and depressed silver prices lead to the closure of the surface plant and ultimately the sale of the mine in 1929.

The Little Bell Mine site is nominated under the "Mature Mining Era 1894-1930" context as described in the *Historic Mining Resources of Park City, Utah* Multiple Property Submission. It meets the registration requirements for the "Mine Development Sites" property type. Although impacted by neglect, fire and long-term abandonment, the Little Bell Mine Site is evocative of small-scale mining in Park City and retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association to its period of significance 1901-1929.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A Significance

Industry

The Little Bell Mine is significant under Criterion A in the Area of Industry because it represents the fluctuating fortunes of the mining industry, especially for small mining companies in the Park City Mining District in the early 1900s. The surface plant dates between 1901 and 1905 during the "Mature Mining Era 1894-1930" context of the *Historic Mining Resources of Park City, Utah* Multiple Property Submission. As the mining industry developed and matured in Park City, experienced mining operators and wealthy investors expanded their holdings, especially acquiring mine claims nearby or adjacent to known and profitable ore bodies. During its lifetime, the Little Bell contributed to the local economy by investing in the development of the mine, paying dividends and employing up to 60 local men.

Park City's largest mines endured the boom-and-bust cycles typical of the hard rock mining industry for more than a century since their magnitude, huge financial reserves and constant adaptation of new technology ensured profitability. These large mines provided the basis of the town and region's economy for more than a century, providing jobs, stimulating business and generating wealth from the earth.

The Little Bell amply reflects these boom-and-bust cycles and the ever-optimistic expectation that the mine would become the next big producer, providing more stability for Park City's economy. Instead, the company's ever fluctuating success demonstrates the mine's lack of economy-of-scale, the continued outlay of capital or other resources needed to keep the company successful and the elusive dream that the mine would prove to be a long-term profitable producer.

With the discovery of ore, the Little Bell Mining Company was formed in 1893 and shares were sold to raise the capital necessary for development. The timing, however, was lousy. With the financial Panic of 1893, the price of silver plummeted and silver mines across the west closed, never to reopen. The impact on Park City mining was less disastrous. During the 1880s new ore discoveries were made and local mining operations continued to grow, expanding Park City's economy. By 1893, the district was ranked high among Utah's mining camps in ore production. By slowing their production, almost in half, the large mine companies survived the crisis and the local economy recovered. But with no capital reserves or income, the Little Bell Mining Company's efforts came to a standstill.

Wealthy local mining entrepreneurs stepped in with capital and expertise in 1901, purchasing the mine and incorporating the Little Bell Consolidated Mining Company. Control of the underground wealth was soon in dispute with the neighboring Daly West and Quincy mines. To settle the lawsuit, the massive Daly West purchased one-fifth interest in the Little Bell. The deal provided new capital to continue exploring and developing the Little Bell, but future profits were still tenuous.

In 1905, another unusual deal was struck. Plagued by water in the depth of their nearby shaft, the West Quincy Mining Company approached the Little Bell to use their underground workings and drive a long cross-tunnel to drain the West Quincy shaft. While driving the tunnel, the West Quincy miners struck a large ore body located on the Little Bell property. Miners resumed work immediately at the Little Bell and by December, so much ore had been extracted that construction began on the large ore bin for winter

storage. By mid-1906, the Little Bell was profitable, shipping enough ore to earn fourth place for ore production in Park City Mining District.

The Panic of 1907 crushed Park City's mining companies and even the largest mines, Silver King Coalition, Daly West and Daly-Judge, announced temporary closures. The Little Bell closed too. Two years later, the Daly West Mine, the part-owner that bordered the Little Bell Mine, provided the means to make operations more efficient. Linking the two mines underground relieved some of the operation complications, water problems and transportation bottlenecks. Production soared, ore shipments were briskly sent to market and suddenly the company was not only meeting expenses but accumulating a surplus. The newly instituted quarterly dividends paid during 1910 seemed to guarantee a lucrative future. Ultimately the increasing cost of supplies and labor, limited returns, escalating debts and the difficulty of supporting mining operations in the harsh environment of Park City's mountains slowly overwhelmed the enterprise. All of this led to the closure of the surface plant and ultimately the sale of the mine in 1929.

Additional Historical Information

Hugh Kilkenny, an Irish immigrant and early prospector, discovered the Little Bell claims in 1880,[9] but lacked funds to develop the property. "It is the opinion of many who have examined the Little Bell that it will be equal in value and extent to the Glenco," reported a Salt Lake newspaper.[10] Kilkenny incorporated the Little Bell Mining Company in 1893, offering 150,000 shares at $25, apparently in the hopes of raising $3.75 million to develop the mine. Despite Kilkenny's efforts to bring success to the new company, operating through Utah's long winters at an elevation of 8,580 feet was difficult. Investment interest evaporated with the recession following the Panic of 1893 and within six years, the share price had plummeted to a meager 35 cents.[11]

The nearby giant Daly West Mining Company was keeping close watch. "Outside capitalists are also said to be paying attention to the proposition [of acquisition], and if the deed to the valuable group [Little Bell] don't soon group into the inside pockets of the Daly-West management, another big combination will very likely step in and swing the proposition independently."[12]

The success of the nearby Daly West and rich strike at the adjacent Quincy mine, had caught local entrepreneur Solon Spiro's interest. With Utah entrepreneur Simon Bamberger and other investors, Spiro bought the Little Bell Mining Company including 25 claims in 1901 for approximately $100,000, incorporating as the Little Bell Consolidated Mine Company.[13] He hired as mine superintendent experienced mine engineer John H. Keetley who quickly began developing the mine and ordering machinery for the proposed double-compartment shaft. "Mr. [Simon] Bamberger is quoted as saying he had made a careful study of the ground and was convinced that with work upon the property another shipper will soon be added to the camp's already big list."[14] Optimism by the investors was contagious. By September 1901, forty-five men were on the payroll.[15]. The company invested capital in sinking a

[9] *Park Record* | 1930-08-08| page 5 | Obituary
[10] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* newspaper | 1880-09-11 | Page 3 | Mining Matters
[11] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1899-05-20 | Page 6 | Little Belle Wanted
[12] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1899-07-15 | Page 6 | Daly-West Possessions
[13] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1901-05-01 | Page 6 | Final Payments on Little Bell
[14] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1901-07-01 | Page 6 | The Week at Park City
[15] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1901-09-16 | Page 7 | Operations at Little Bell

shaft more than 300 ft. deep and building needed above ground support structures such as a boarding house, reported to sleep 60 men.[16]

However, in 1902 the Little Bell Consolidated Mining Company became caught up in the Daly West / Quincy lawsuit.[17] In March, the lawsuit added the Little Bell, alleging "trespass" and demanding $1,000 in damages. The restraining order prevented the Little Bell from any further mining in the Quincy territory.[18] Looking for a swift settlement, Spiro sold one-fifth interest in the Little Bell Consolidated Mine Company to the Daly West for $100,000.

Spiro invested the new capital in the further development of his mine, including extending the shaft down to 700 feet. Reports of a rich silver-lead-copper ore strike sent shares of the company soaring to $8 per share.[19] Rapid development of the mine and surface plant continued for the next few years, but delivery of supplies and equipment to the remote mountainous site remained difficult. In March 1904, a new eleven-ton boiler was purchased but transportation proved problematic.

> That the company was anxious to get the boiler on the ground and set in place is evidenced that it offered $200 for transportation yesterday. Accordingly, the boiler was loaded onto a sleigh to which were hitched sixteen heavy horses and the trip of less than three miles began. Fairly good headway was made until a place near the Quincy was reached, when the plan of getting it to the Little Bell had to be abandoned.[20]

Presumably, the sleigh became bogged down in the deep, heavy snow. Other complications hampered work at the mine. "The Little Bell mine closed down today [May 18, 1904] …The reason given out today for the closing of the mine was that the miners were hampered by water. The management denied the rumor that a strike was on the place. From thirty-five to fifty men have been employed at the mine."[21] No matter the cause for the closure, the Little Bell Mining Company's share price had fallen to $1.50.

South of the Little Bell in Bonanza Flat, the West Quincy Mining Company was struggling to contend with flooding and the large quantity of water in their shaft. Through an agreement with the Little Bell, the West Quincy began driving a long drift to reach their shaft from the 600-foot level of the Little Bell.[22] With few men working at the Little Bell, the agreement met the economic interests of both companies. The West Quincy installed a compressor moved from the Wolverine mine to the Little Bell to power the drills and other machinery in the new drift, so much of the Little Bell's equipment must have been removed during the closure.

While driving the tunnel, the West Quincy stuck ore on the Little Bell property.

> The ore body now being ripped open in the Little Bell at Park City is giving evidence of developing into the biggest and richest deposit of minerals the camp ever saw," praised a Salt Lake newspaper in an article titled "Little Bell is a Bonanza Mine".[23] Manager Spiro announced in August 1905 that work would resume at the Little Bell. "Our surveyors

[16] *Salt Lake Tribune newspaper* | 1902-01-01 | page 50
[17] *Salt Lake Telegram* | 1902-03-13 | page 6
[18] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1902-03-14 | Page 6 | Little Bell Restrained
[19] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1902-10-21 | Page **6** | Little Bell Hits it Big
[20] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1904-03-25 | Page 6 | Mines of the Park
[21] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1904-05-18 | Page 6 | Little Bell Closes
[22] *Salt Lake Mining Review* | 1905-07-30 | Page 5 | Park City Mining District, Utah
[23] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1905-11-28 | Page 6 | Little Bell is a Bonanza Mine

> have found that the main strike is in the Little Bell and we shall go to work to open up the ore body.[24]

By December so much ore had been extracted that the Salt Lake newspaper reported construction of storage bins, one of which remains on site today.

> Material is now being ordered and construction of ore bins with a capacity for holding 500 tons will be underway at the Little Bell company's property at Park City just as soon as deliveries are made. This is the best kind of evidence of what developments in the mine are amounting to… raising of ore will soon begin...Until such time as the ore bins can be constructed, it will be necessary to load the wagons or sleds from the floor of the hoisting works, but if no delays occur in getting the material on the ground the building of the bins will not require long.[25]

> While no attempt is being made to take out ore other than that which comes in the regular course of development," said Mr. Spiro. "I can say that more than a carload a day is now being broken. Until the ore bins are finished, we are compelled to store much of this ore in the drifts underground, as the only available room above ground is now filled up…From numerous samples that have been taken of the ore…the management is certain that the mass will average better than $100 per ton in value. The gold and copper contents of the ore…are phenomenal from the standpoint of the Park City miner.[26]

The first consignment of ore from the Little Bell consisted of nearly 193 tons of ore, valued at $60 per ton.[27] Share prices jumped to $7.80. By June 1906, the Little Bell was shipping about $2,000 in ore per day and a Salt Lake newspaper reported:

> The Little Bell Consolidated company yesterday released a statement covering the company's operations for the month of June . . .After smelting and all other charges were deducted this amount of ore netted the company $54.50 a ton, bringing into the treasury the sum of $47,827.19. . . At present the company is employing about sixty men and the most of these are kept on straight prospecting and development work. It is easy to figure that with this number of men on the payrolls, the company's entire operating expense must be a modest one, not exceeding, certainly, $10,000 a month. Under such conditions, it is plain, also, that the company is earning, net, considerably more than $1,000 a day.[28]

By mid-1906, the Little Bell had become the fourth largest shipper of ore in the Park City Mining District and its share price leveled off in the $7 range. But the Panic of 1907, caused by a nationwide attempt to corner the copper market, hit Park City's mining companies hard. Silver prices eroded to less than 70 cents per ounce during the ensuing worldwide recession. The managers of Park City's largest mine companies, Silver King, Daly West, Ontario and Daly-Judge, all announced a temporary closure beginning the first of the year (1908), with resumption promised upon metal prices advancing. Soon over 1,000 miners were out of work.[29] With production at the Little Bell mine no longer profitable, it closed too, and its share prices fell to $1.

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[24] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1905-08-20 | Page 17 | Ore Extends into Two Mines
[25] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1905-12-16 | Page 10 | Ore Bins for Little Bell. Although the article reports ore bins plural, the 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows only one ore bin on the site.
[26] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1906-01-06 | Page 6 | Little Bell A Bonanza
[27] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1906-04-11 | Page 6 | Little Bell Shipment
[28] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1906-07-05 | Page 6 | Little Bell's June Output
[29] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1907-12-28 | Page 6 | Mines to Close at Park City

The high-water mark for the Little Bell came a year later. The company arranged to drive a long, crosscut drainage drift and connect underground to the Daly West and the Ontario drain tunnels. Water flowed by gravity from the Little Bell, saving the company from high pumping costs. The new crosscut also exposed a body of ore "of exceptional value".[30] Underground extraction could resume via the Little Bell shaft but also through the connected underground Daly West workings. This agreement allowed increased production by removing transportation obstacles that had plagued the Little Bell and in September 1909, the mine company began shipping again. Income now easily covered expenses and a substantial surplus began accumulating. On December 22, the Little Bell Consolidated Mine Company paid their first ever dividend to shareholders, amounting to $15,000. "…ore shipments would have warranted a much larger dividend, but the management is working to the end of developing a great mine rather than to make a spectacular dividend record." [31] By March 1910, the Little Bell had paid a second dividend and showed cash on hand after all accounts were paid of $56,166. General Manager Solon Spiro hyped the situation to the shareholders, "Conditions at your property are very encouraging, and developments continue to meet our most sanguine expectations. I look forward to a long and uninterrupted period of prosperity…the mining costs have been materially reduced, owing to more systematic methods."[32]

Optimism remained high through the end of 1910 buoyed by the report of more than $16,000 in cash reserves. Four quarterly dividends had been paid throughout the year which investors anticipated continuing and dreamed would bring the mine in league with Park City's greatest producer, the Silver King Coalition.[33] However, in early 1911, the company announced changing focus to the development of new ore bodies. With roads closed to hauling, only three miners remained extracting ore during March, removing only enough ore to pay expenses. Expectations remained high with the anticipation of regular shipments and "a very promising future".[34] For the next two years, however, the local newspaper reported a yo-yo of workers, anywhere from 3 to 30 and only sporadic ore shipments. Snow impeded winter access, spring run-off water impacted the underground workings and mud closed the roads. During 1912, a meager 400 tons of ore was shipped. [35] Payments of quarterly dividends were suspended.

With metal prices again on the decline, times were tough for Utah's mining industry. By 1914 Little Bell Consolidated Mine Company shares were valued less than 50 cents on the Salt Lake Exchange. The mine was leased to former Superintendent Joe Kemp to bring some income,[36] but even his efforts ceased entirely in early 1916. Two years later, Utah Governor Simon Bamberger, a heavy investor in the Little Bell, filed a lawsuit to recover the almost $16,000 due on a loan from 1914.[37] The Ontario Silver Mining Company also filed to recover payment for machinery they had sold the Little Bell.[38]

The company was broke and the mine closed, but 1920 brought a last gasp of news. The nearby New Quincy Mining Company negotiated a 5-year lease of the Little Bell; not to continue extracting ore from the mine but to use their shaft and remaining surface equipment including the hoisting machinery. The Little Bell shaft would provide a second entrance to the New Quincy's underground workings, primarily to provide efficient removal of the waste rock, while the ore would be taken out through the connection

[30] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1908-12-17 | Page 8 | Water Drains from Little Bell Levels
[31] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1910-01-09 | Page 73 | Little Bell Mine Now Big Producer
[32] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1910-03-23 | Page 8 | Little Bell Has Larger Surplus
[33] *Salt Lake Herald-Republican* | 1910-11-08 | Page 12
[34] *Salt Lake Mining Review* | 1911-03-30 | page 24
[35] *Park Record* | 1913-01-11 | Page 1 | Mines and Mining
[36] *Park Record* | 1914-08-08 | Page 1 | Mining and Milling
[37] *Salt Lake Tribune* | 1918-02-06 | Page 16 | Would Collect Note of Mining Company
[38] *Salt Lake Tribune* | 1918-04-06 | Page 11 | New Suits Filed

with the Daly West mine and Ontario drain tunnel.[39] The Little Bell never produced ore again. In 1929 the New Quincy Mining Company purchased the Little Bell property for $250,000.[40] Presumably the sales price was enough to cover the debts and lawsuits. While the New Quincy remained in operation until 1960, they discontinued access and abandoned the Little Bell. A fire destroyed many of the remaining surface plant buildings in August 1950.[41]

Criterion C Significance

Engineering

The Little Bell Mine Site is significant under Criterion C in the Area of Engineering as it possesses the distinctive characteristics of a small-scale early 1900s silver mine. The Little Bell ore bin and waste rock dump clearly convey the aspect of ore extraction at the turn of the twentieth century. Since the Little Bell surface plant was used to extract ore for only a brief period, 1901 to 1916, it provides a clear snapshot. The Little Bell site has good historical integrity in the ore bin and waste features. The landscape has changed little since then so the disturbances and impact on the terrain associated with the mine's operation are still very evident. The setting, feeling and association of the Little Bell Mine site still convey the remote and rugged mining landscape.

The ore bin located at the Little Bell Mine Site is important under Criterion C for Engineering significance as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and method of construction for a sloped-floor ore bin. The sloped-floor design allowed miners to erect a large ore storage structure from milled lumber that would later provide efficient unloading through gravity. Mining industry engineers and craftsmen typically employed construction principles learned elsewhere and completed functional buildings to meet the specific conditions of the mine site, available building materials and equipment, the immediate environment and the mine company's financial constraints. Local craftsmanship is visible through the differing features and characteristics. Each design was custom, and each demonstrates an industrial version of vernacular engineering.

Repairs performed in 2017 focused purely on the long-term stabilization of the ore bin. The work included installing new concrete foundation piers to support the 8" x 8" vertical posts. Waste rock that had accumulated around the ore bin's lower support structure was hand dug and removed. Appropriate rough sawn timber was used to replace a few missing or deteriorated portions of the timber framework and wooden planks. No modifications were made to the structure at this time, ensuring that it retained its historic integrity.

Criterion D Significance

Archeology

Archaeological deposits within the site boundary can be expected to reveal historic material that reflects workplace behaviors, materials-use patterns, and other aspects of the Little Bell mining operations. Buried deposits may have accumulated in crooks in waste rock dumps, in thick boiler clinker dumps and refuse

[39] *Park Record* | 1920-09-03 | Page 1 | New Quincy News
[40] *Engineering & Mining Journa*l| 1929-11-09 | Volume 128 Issue 19
[41] *Park Record* | 1950-08-31 | Page 8 | Park Float

layers in waste rock dumps, where workers threw industrial refuse. Although most of the original buildings and structures disappeared from the following a devastating fire in 1950, there is potential for discovery of subsurface information that could reveal more about the site. Workplace areas, particularly privy pits, would be especially valuable because they can possess personal items representing workers in their environment. As with domestic privy pits, laborers may have disposed of articles under secrecy or accidentally dropped items of value.

Archaeological finds may reveal information regarding miners' lifestyles, health, diet, economic status and workplace social structure. Deposits could also yield information on the origins of the commercial sources of consumer supplies. The information revealed is important because these topics were not heavily documented in the past so would enhance our understanding of the Little Bell Mine Site and contribute to a broader understanding of Park City's mining history during the period of significance 1901 to 1929.

Research questions that the site has potential to answer or confirm include the following:

1. Little Bell miners had to be mobile and resourceful. Is there potential evidence regarding how they coped with the mining industry's cyclical closures?
2. Does the historical and archaeological record provide evidence for the ethnicity, religion, or socioeconomic class of workers and management at this location?
3. Did families and/or women ever reside, participate in activities or even visit at the Little Bell? Is there evidence of family life, and how does this compare to those deposits that might represent single male miners?
4. What were the diet, health and recreational pursuits of the miners working at the Little Bell?
5. What technologies did the small mine use in their operations? Was only coal used to power the boilers? Is there evidence of electricity being used, similarly to nearby mines?
6. What was the capacity and what activities were typical at this small remote mine? For example: what equipment could the blacksmith shop repair or was the company office located on site?
7. Is there evidence for the change of miner lives over time, and in response to changing economic and sociopolitical lenses such as organized labor?

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
_X__ Local government
_X__ University
_X__ Other
Name of repository: __Park City Historical Society_____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __less than one acre_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 40.610833 Longitude: -111.508611

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

Little Bell Mine Site — Name of Property
Summit County, UT — County and State

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary of the Little Bell Mine Site is an ellipses that encircles the extant remains of the historical mining site. The boundary contains physical remnants of the mine site—the ore bin, mine shaft and waste dump. Archaeological remains from other processing buildings, which were destroyed by fire in the 1950s, may possibly be found within the boundary area as well. See map #2 for detailed boundary.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary is a smaller segment of the larger 530.46 acre tax parcel PCA-S-98-C owned by Deer Valley Resort and includes the ore bin, shaft and waste rock dump that have historically been part of Little Bell Mine Site along with the immediate surrounding area sufficient to convey the historical setting of the site.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Sandra Morrison
organization: prepared for the Park City Chamber / Visitor Bureau
street & number: 7621 Vista Circle
city or town: Park City state: Utah zip code: 84098
e-mail: randsmor@xmission.com date: September 21, 2023

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12. Owner

name: Hannah Tyler, Vice President Resort Planning, Deer Valley Resort
street & number: P.O. Box 1525
city or town: Park City state: Utah zip code: 84060
e-mail: htyler@deervalley.com telephone: (949) 241-6703

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Little Bell Mine Site
Name of Property

Summit County, UT
County and State

Map #1

Little Bell Mine Site
Name of Property

Summit County, UT
County and State

Map #2

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Little Bell Mine Site

City or Vicinity: Park City County: Summit State: Utah

Photographer: Cory Jensen

Date Photographed: July 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo No. 1 Overview and physical environment of the site. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 2 East (primary) elevation of the Little Bell ore bin. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 3 Waste rock dump south of ore bin. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 4 Detail of cast-iron chute (gate) doors. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 5 Detail of support posts and concrete piers. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 6 South elevation of ore bin. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 7 South elevation detail showing cross brace timbers. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 8 Overview of ore bin and waste rock dump. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 9 Detail of cross-brace timbers, sloped floor and mortise-and-tenon joins. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 10 West (rear) elevation. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 11 North elevation of ore bin and waste rock dump. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 12 Detail of wire rope (cable) at the Little Bell Mine Site. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 13 Overview of Little Bell Mine Site filled-in shaft opening. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 14 Filled-in shaft opening at Little Bell Mine Site. Camera facing north.

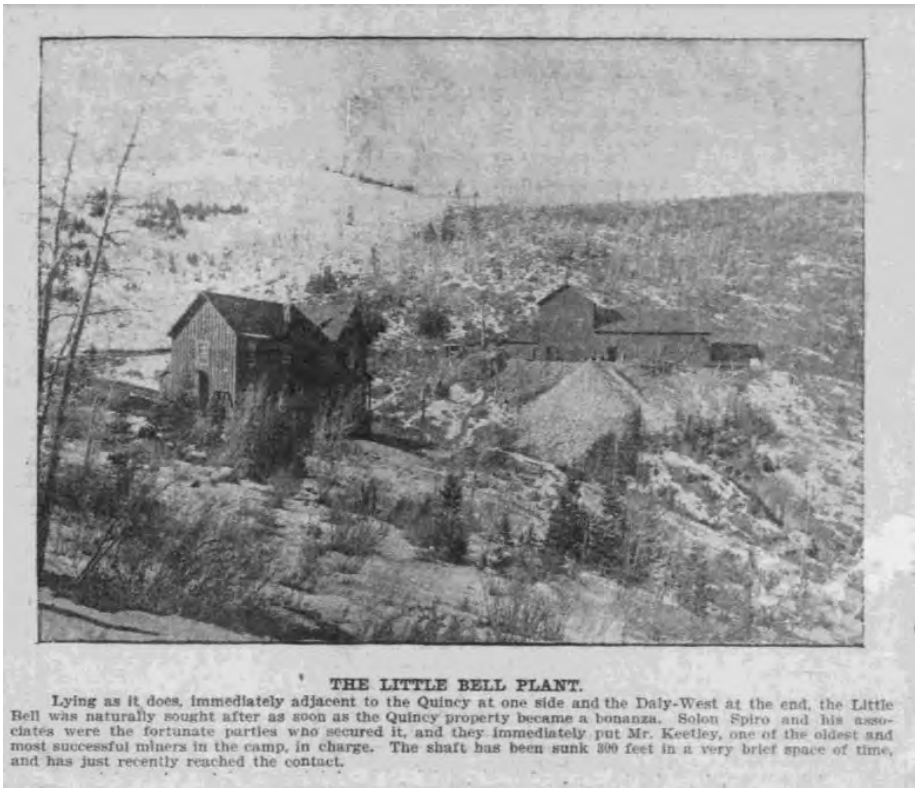
Photo No. 15 Waste dump and ore bin east of shaft. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 16 Clinker dump northeast of shaft. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 17 Historic brick on waste rock dump.

Photo No. 18 Boiler part located on waste rock dump. Camera facing west.

Figures



THE LITTLE BELL PLANT.

Lying as it does, immediately adjacent to the Quincy at one side and the Daly-West at the end, the Little Bell was naturally sought after as soon as the Quincy property became a bonanza. Solon Spiro and his associates were the fortunate parties who secured it, and they immediately put Mr. Keetley, one of the oldest and most successful miners in the camp, in charge. The shaft has been sunk 300 feet in a very brief space of time, and has just recently reached the contact.

Figure 1. Little Bell plant 1901. Article from *Salt Lake Herald-Republican*, 12-29-1901.

Figure 2. Little Bell surface plant c.1907. (Top of ore bin circled.) Image courtesy Park City Historical Society.

Figure 3. Little Bell ore bin just prior to 2017 preservation work. Image courtesy Sandra Morrison.

Little Bell Mine Site | Summit County, UT
Name of Property | County and State

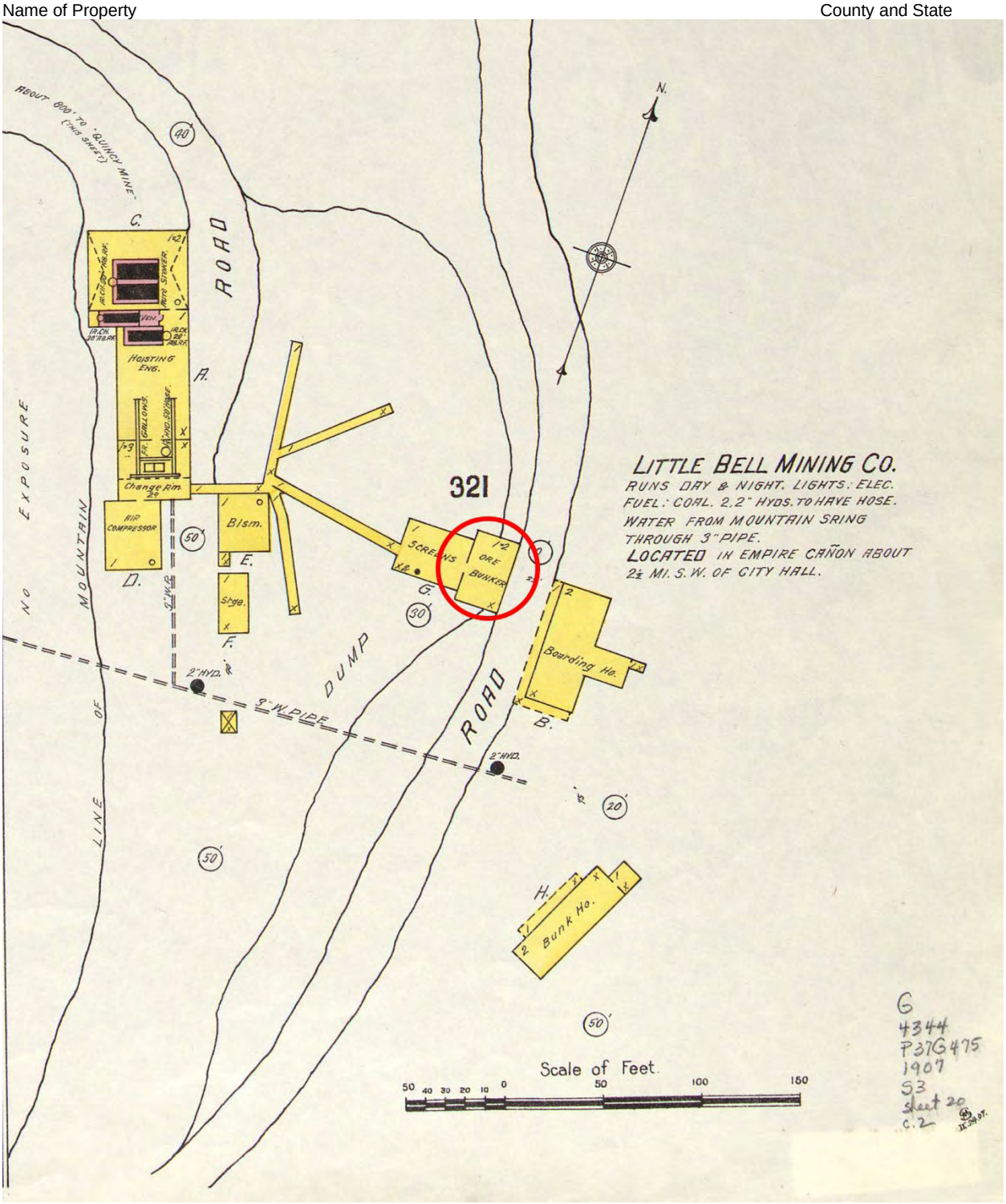


Figure 4. Sanborn Fire Insurance map 1907. Ore bin circled. Courtesy University of Utah Special Collections

Little Bell Mine Site | Summit County, UT
Name of Property | County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.