

PH0660167

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 10 1978

DATE ENTERED MAY 22 1978

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

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC LDS Park City Meeting House

AND/OR COMMON Blue Church Lodge

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 424 Park Avenue

CITY, TOWN Park City VICINITY OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 01

STATE Utah CODE 049 COUNTY Summit CODE 043

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Robert J. Lewis

STREET & NUMBER 9289 Ivy Tree Lane

CITY, TOWN Great Falls VICINITY OF STATE Virginia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Summit County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER Main

CITY, TOWN Coalville STATE Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Local Park City Historic District

DATE October 5, 1977 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Utah State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN Salt Lake City STATE Utah

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT

GOOD

FAIR

DETERIORATED

RUINS

UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED

ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE

MOVED

DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The structural style of the church is considered utilitarian wood Gothic. It measures 74 feet long by 42 feet wide containing four levels; and has a stone foundation, wood lapsiding, large arched windows, and a large steeple topped with a weather vane. The roof treatment is mansard, with a dormer facing west and a metal roof covering. Interior space is now luxury apartments with a large semi-public lounge.

At the time of reconstruction, in 1900, the large assembly room, measured 40 ft. by 40 ft. and 18 ft. high with two vestry rooms. It contained six large chip glass windows with decorated gothic art glass ransoms. The walls and ceiling were papered with pole terra cotta paper and the woodwork was finished in cherry.

In the conversion of the structure from a church to apartments, the exterior was carefully reconstructed to conform as closely as possible to the original design. Window and door openings are exactly in the same location but insulated glass windows (to be substituted with stained glass) have been substituted for energy conservation. The interior has been significantly altered; but some of the original pews and other artifacts remain of the early church. Also, an addition, was added to the church between 1926-1930, a thirty foot addition to the rear.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1897; Rebuilt 1900

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Park City Mining District dates to a beginning in 1868, with the discovery and location of various claims, among the more important were those by Rufus Walker and Ephraim Hanks. The discovery of ores and organized mining efforts in Utah is credited to the efforts of Col. Patrick E. Connor and his men, a group of California and Nevada volunteers, sent to Utah by the Secretary of War in 1862 to "watch" the Mormons and protect the Overland Mail. Connor's men included many who were veterans of the California and Nevada mining fields. As such, the men, in passing their time, prospected the mountains in search of precious metals. When the first discoveries were made in the Park City area, Connor's men were among those active in the vicinity.

In 1872, the discovery of the Ontario mine started Park City's establishment as one of the West's richest silver camps. Other operations such as the Daly Mining Company, also contributed to the district's reputation. Mining in Utah for precious metals was promoted and advanced primarily by "Gentiles"; that is, non-Mormons. Irish influence was very pronounced and from the outset, Park City was a "Gentile Camp".

Opposition to Mormons in Park City appeared very intense. In 1886 an organization known as the "Loyalty Legion" allegedly wrecked the home of an individual named (Gad) Davis, leader of the city's Mormons. Additionally, the group encouraged mining companies not to hire Mormon miners. A "ban" existed for approximately seven years, when in 1894, church leaders prevailed upon the mining companies to employ Mormon miners. This coincided with the movement of Mormon entrepreneurs into mining ventures all over the state.

Church membership grew and meetings were held at Roy's grocery store on Main Street. In 1894 Margaret D. Mason deeded lots 26 and 27, block 10 to the Trustees of the Park City branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, reserving for herself the rear fifteen feet of property for a consideration of \$600.00. At a business meeting held at Park City on March 3, 1895 and attended by President William W. Cluff, a committee of three consisting of Frederick Rasband, Orvis J. Call, and George W. Curtis, was appointed to select a building site on which to erect a meeting house. In August, 1895, a building committee comprised of Thomas L. Allen, John Adamson, Frederick Rasband, Hugh Reid, and Fred Thompson, was selected for the erection of the church.

Sources indicate that in 1896, \$1,136.19 was raised for the new meeting house. Work continued on the building in 1897 with nearly \$1,200 having been raised. On March 1, 1897, the basement was completed to the extent that it was used for a priesthood meeting. A second meeting was held there in April, with Charles Rasband replacing George W. Curtis as branch clerk. The meeting house was destroyed by fire June 19, 1898 -- the "Great Fire" destroyed many of Park City's structure on the upper main street area.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JAN 10 1978
DATE ENTERED	MAY 22 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Action to remedy the problem was quickly taken. In July, Willard Sorensen and William E. Potts were elected trustees to hold the deeds to the Church property. By September, 1898, the building committee previously chosen was reorganized with Thomas L. Allen, Chairman, William E. Potts, secretary and James R. Glade, treasurer. This committee took the necessary steps for the erection of a new structure.

Construction commenced approximately in 1899 and the finished portion of the two-story structure was formally opened for use on Sunday, March 18, 1900 and consisted of the assembly area. The main room was 40 ft. by 40 ft. and 18 ft. high with two vestry rooms, 11 ft. by 16 ft. and 11 ft. by 14 ft. respectively. At the March meeting a silver sacrament service was presented to the branch by the Relief Society with numerous visitors attending and a formal address presented by Apostle George Teasdale.

In 1925 Margaret D. Mason deeded the rear 15 feet of lots 26 and 27, block 10 to the Park City Church. During the following year, steps were taken to construct a 30 foot addition to the rear of the building which was completed between 1926 - 1930. By 1938, work commenced on the Ward Amusement Hall in the lower level of the structure.

The church remained as the meeting house until 1957 when church members voted to build a new chapel at a cost of \$114,000. In December, 1962, the new church was dedicated. The old structure was in private hands until 1976 when it was purchased by its present owner.

Thus, the church was the first chapel of the LDS Church in Park City, rebuilt after the 1898 fire. Its wood Gothic style renders the structure as a rare "existing" example of this style utilized by the LDS Church. In fact, the use of the frame Gothic style for a meeting house dates to the turn of the century and the Park City and Eureka chapels remain the only significant examples of the frame type. In addition, the Park City meeting house is the largest frame structure existing in the town that dates back to the conflagration of 1898.

This structure represented the culmination of years of struggle by the Mormon community in a "Gentile" camp and has served a basic function in tending to the religious needs of the Park City Mormon population. In 1976, the Park City Council designated the structure as a historic building.