

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only
received **OCT 28 1980**
date entered **NOV 28 1980**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic St. Saint Luke's Episcopal Church

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 523 Park Avenue not for publication
city, town Park City vicinity of congressional district 01
state Utah code 049 county Summit code 043

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> </u> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture
<u> X </u> building(s)	<u> X </u> private	<u> X </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> museum
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> commercial
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> educational
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> X </u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> entertainment
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> government
		<u> </u> no	<u> </u> industrial
			<u> </u> military
			<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Episcopal Church Croperation of Utah
street & number 231 East 1st South
city, town Salt Lake City vicinity of state Utah

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Summit County Recorder - Summit County Courthouse
street & number
city, town Coalville vicinity of state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Locally designated Historical Resi- dential District has this property been determined eligible? yes X no
date 1976 federal state county X local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society
city, town Salt Lake City vicinity of state Utah

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

St. Luke's Episcopal Church was built in 1901 to replace the original Episcopal Church in Park City which was destroyed by fire in June, 1898. It is a small, one story, frame, rectangular chapel in a simplified Gothic style. The building rests on a coursed stone foundation. The roof is high-pitched and tin-clad, with the gable end facing eastward to the street. Typical of many of the frame structures in Park City, the building is sided in painted horizontal shiplap. Cement stairs lead up from the street to a small porch in front of the vestibule, on the east side.

The front facade of the nave is unornamented. Embellishments to the simple structure are found on the facade of the small vestibule. The entryway consists of a pair of eight-panel wooden doors with plain ceramic knobs. Directly above the doors are two clear-paned pointed-arch windows, which provide a lancet effect in relation to the line of the doors. A pointed arch within the gable encloses these two windows. Two stick work ornamental pointed arches are supported by console brackets on either side of the lintel.

There are three pointed-arch windows on the North and South sides of the building. They are double-hung, wood sash, each containing two large clear panes and 21 stained cathedral glass edge pieces. Presently plastic sheeting covers these side windows and temporary metal grating protects them from snow.

The west facade of the building holds one pointed arch window edged in Cathedral glass, behind the altar area. A small store room projects from the west side; there is physical evidence that this structure may have replaced a larger back room.

The interior of the vestibule is lined in the original pine paneling. Two stained wood doors open into the chapel itself. The interior of the church has been significantly altered. During renovation in May 1979, new structurally supporting cross beams were installed and the ceiling was dropped approximately two feet. The new ceiling covers the point at the top of the window behind the altar. When the original wallpaper was pulled off, it was found to be adhering to cloth, a common feature in Park City buildings of that period. The workmen stripped the walls down to the frame and siding, replacing the original walls with a plastic vapor barrier. This was covered with a skip-trowelled textured wallboard, which was used for the new ceiling as well.

At the time of renovation, the building was settling around a large tree stump under the southwest corner of the building. The workmen leveled the floor, and it is now covered in thick wall-to-wall rust colored carpet.

In 1964, the original coal stoves heating the building were replaced by space heaters. This inadequate and poorly wired system was replaced by a forced air system in the fall of 1979. The large aluminum ducts from this system run along the outside aisles, and a large heating grate is situated to the right of the altar cross.

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The original fixtures, wood moldings and altar area are intact. There are ten pews for the congregation, at angles in the chapel, with an additional pew on either side of the altar for the lay readers. The altar area is set off on a platform two steps above the main floor, and marked by a turned-wood altar rail open on the center aisle. The present altar is temporary; the original is in storage at the Episcopal retreat in Brighton, Utah. The brass altar cross, acquired in 1895, came from the original St. Luke's and was salvaged after the fire.

Two hanging light fixtures date to 1916, when they were donated by parishoners. Lighting is augmented by six new flourescent lamps flush with the ceiling.

To the right of the altar is a molded wood door leading into the small storage room, which contains the furnace, as well as functioning as a dressing room for the minister.

No definite plans have been made for further renovation.

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 type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" 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 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 1899-1900 **Builder/Architect** Episcopal Church

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

St. Luke's Episcopal Church rebuilt in the 1899-1900 period, is significant in several aspects. First, it is representative of Episcopal missionary activity in western mining towns. Second, it is significant to state history as a non-Mormon church in a non-Mormon Utah town. Finally, it is most significant to local history as one of the integrating and stabilizing institutions established during Park City's transition from a boom town into a permanent community. The structure's exterior, a frame building in a simplified Gothic style, remains almost intact. St. Luke's Episcopal Church has survived in Park City through the continual efforts of its members, inspite of erratic support from its Diocese. Although the building itself has been blamed for the decline of the congregation, it now serves once again as a symbol of continuity and community in a modern-day boom town.

The coming of the railroad and mineral discoveries in the mountains surrounding the Salt Lake Valley inspired a great influx of gentiles into Mormon Utah in the 1860s. Brigham Young banned mining activity for Mormons as interference with agricultural pursuits, discouraged mining of precious metals, and the boom towns springing up near the miners are predominantly gentile.

Park City in its mine camp days of the 1870s was generally Catholic or Masonic. Episcopalian missionary interests turned to the mining towns during the 1880s. Services were held in Park City's schoolhouse whenever the itinerant Bishop Tuttle or one of his ministers came through town on their missionary circuit. A small but stable congregation emerged by the late 1880s. Tuttle's successor, Bishop Abiel Leonard, recognized great missionary potential in Utah's mining communities, and in September 1889 organized St. Luke's Mission in Park City. The local Missionary Committee consisted of H.C. Bates, J.W. Pearson, and S.L. Raddon. A men's benevolent association, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and a Ladies' Guild engaged in social and humanitarian causes. Through dances, concerts, and other entertainments, the congregation raised most of the funds for a church building over the next year. The Episcopal District helped raise the balance to allow completion of the \$3,000 church in March 1890. The building stood at 310 Park Avenue.

During the next eight years the congregation grew rapidly and participated as an important factor in Park City social, cultural, and humanitarian activities. The Mission boasted a junior guild for young ladies and a surpliced boys choir by 1896. A rectory was built adjacent to the church during this period, to insure a resident minister of housing. The presence of a resident minister allowed regular services and encouraged further development of the lay organizations of St. Luke's.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Madsen, Paula "A History of St. Luke's Church, Park City: 1899-1978." Episcopal/Exalt September 1978 p. C.

McPhee, William M. The Trail of the Leprechaun Exposition Press, Hicksville, N.Y. 1977.

10. Geographical Data

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Acreege of nominated property less than one acre
 Quadrangle name Park City East

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

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4	4	9	9	1	8	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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Verbal boundary description and justification

All of Lot 42 Block 5 Park City Survey

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rosemarie Haberle

organization Utah State Historical Society date March 6, 1980

street & number 307 West 200 South telephone (810) 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City state Utah

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

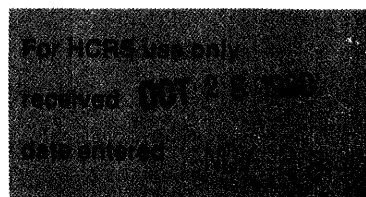
State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer date 15 October 1980

For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.	
Keeper of the National Register <u>Paula Stoner Reed</u>	date <u>11/28/80</u>
Attest: <u>Paula Stoner Reed</u> Chief of Registration	date <u>11/28/80</u>

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On June 18, 1898, over 200 buildings in the center of Park City burned down, including St. Luke's and its rectory. Church organizations of all denominations joined in relief efforts for the fire's victims. All of Park City's Churches were destroyed in the fire except the Catholic Church. The various denominations shared space to conduct services in the school buildings through the summer of 1898. When school reopened in October, the Episcopalians moved their services to City Hall. During the winter months, funds were raised for a new church building, and a building lot acquired on Park Avenue two blocks north of the original church.

Volunteers worked through the summer in their spare time to erect the simple balloon-constructed chapel. On September 23, services were conducted by Bishop Leonard, dedicating the new church at 523 Park Avenue. Work continued through the winter on finishing the interior.

In spite of the congregation's enthusiasm, the missionary success of St. Luke's slakened after the turn of the century. In addition to Park City's many secular distractions, the Episcopalians had to compete with several Protestant sects as well as the increasingly active Mormons in their missionary efforts. Episcopalians of social standing moved away from town as they made their fortunes, depleting the social desirability of membership in St. Luke's once fashionable lay organizations.

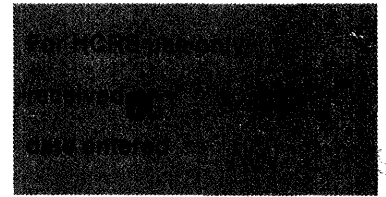
The size of the congregation fluctuated with the fortunes of Park City. Diocese records indicate that in 1907 the number of communicants had dropped from 59 in 1897, to 17 in 1907. Park City was even then an expensive place to live, and the Bishops of Utah found it difficult to keep the living at Park City filled. Those clergy assigned the post worked energetically to keep the mission viable, but there were intrinsic problems. Reverend Clark noted in 1917 that, "We need some sort of building or room in which a social work could be carried on among the young people." A Church official visiting the Mission in 1929 defined the problem as centering on St. Luke's "dirty little church building."

The problem in Park City is distinctly social. The wretched Church on the hill is never going to make an impression on that Godless town. Services can be carried on for the faithful. But the Church should have an attractive hall, accessible to the boys and girls of the city, where decent substitutes can be provided for the immoralities that are flaunted in the faces of every one.

The limited finances of the Mission barely covered the clergymen's salary, and precluded any improvements in the physical plans of the church building.

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The Episcopal Diocese cut back on clergy in the mining town missions by the late 1920s. At St. Luke's, services were limited to alternate Sundays, although Sunday school was held regularly in homes of church members. During the Depression, parishioners conducted lay services in their homes and rarely encountered an Episcopal clergyman. In 1947, the Mission was abandoned; the care of the building was entrusted in the hands of the remainder of the local congregation. Bishop Watson reactivated the mission in 1960, although regular services were not resumed until 1964 when parishioners cleaned up the interior and painted the exterior of the building.

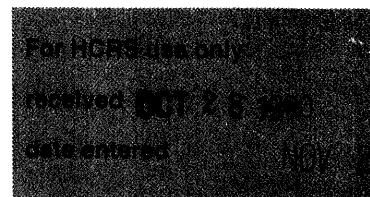
Over the years the church had fallen into serious disrepair, and with the intention of using the proceeds from the sale of the building towards a new chapel, the Episcopal authorities chose to deconsecrate the building. On June 15, 1978, Bishop Otis Charles conducted the deconsecration.

In December 1978, several church members organized a Christmas service to be held in the deconsecrated chapel. The turnout was tremendous, and church members reconsidered the decision to abandon the dilapidated building. Permission was granted for a wedding to be held in the chapel in May. The spring cleaning started a week before the wedding turned into a full-scale renovation. The interior renovation treatment of the walls and ceiling can be attributed to the workmen's deadline.

Since last summer the chapel has been in active use by five local families and visitors to Park City, with regular services conducted by a minister. Although the church has yet to be reconsecrated, the Diocese has encouraged the reactivation. The active vestry is very interested in maintaining the building.

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Napper, Sara "The History of the Episcopal Church in Utah" (typed). In the Bishop's safe of the Episcopal Diocese of Utah, Salt Lake City.

Park Record. Microfilm. In University Archives, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

Tuttle, Danial S. "The Episcopal Register." In the Bishop's safe of the Episcopal Diocese of Utah, Salt Lake City.

"Visitor's Summary of Parish Surveys." 1929 Report of the Bishops and Council, District of Utah. In the Bishop's safe of the Episcopal Diocese of Utah, Salt Lake City.