

# HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

## 1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: **St. Luke's Episcopal Church**

Address: 525 Park Ave

AKA: 523 Park Avenue

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Tax Number: PC-72-X

Current Owner Name: EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Parent Parcel(s):

Current Owner Address: 231 E 100 S, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84111-1604

Legal Description (include acreage) SUBD: PARK CITY BLOCK 5 LOT: 6S 16 T 2S R 4E LOT 6 BLK 5 PARK CITY TOWNSITE ALSOTHE N'LY 5.5 FT OF LOT 5 BLK 5 PARK CITY SURVEY BAL 0.05 ACRESEQC-660 461-184-A 668-396; Acres 0.05

## 2 STATUS/USE

### Property Category

- building(s), main  
 building(s), attached  
 building(s), detached  
 building(s), public  
 building(s), accessory  
 structure(s)

### Evaluation\*

- Landmark Site  
 Significant Site  
 Not Historic

### Reconstruction

- Date:  
Permit #:  
 Full  Partial

### Use

- Original Use: Residential  
Current Use: Residential

\*National Register of Historic Places:  ineligible  eligible  
 listed (date: 11/20/1980 - Individually listed.)

## 3 DOCUMENTATION

### Photos: Dates

- tax photo:  
 prints:  
 historic: c.

### Drawings and Plans

- measured floor plans  
 site sketch map  
 Historic American Bldg. Survey  
 original plans:  
 other:

### Research Sources (check all sources consulted, whether useful or not)

- abstract of title  
 tax card  
 original building permit  
 sewer permit  
 Sanborn Maps  
 obituary index  
 city directories/gazetteers  
 census records  
 biographical encyclopedias  
 newspapers  
 city/county histories  
 personal interviews  
 Utah Hist. Research Center  
 USHS Preservation Files  
 USHS Architects File  
 LDS Family History Library  
 Park City Hist. Soc/Museum  
 university library(ies):  
 other:

Bibliographical References (books, articles, interviews, etc.) Attach copies of all research notes and materials.

Blaes, Dina & Beatrice Lufkin. "Final Report." Park City Historic Building Inventory. Salt Lake City: 2007.

Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: a Guide*. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998.

Roberts, Allen. "Final Report." Park City Reconnaissance Level Survey. Salt Lake City: 1995.

Roper, Roger & Deborah Randall. "Residences of Mining Boom Era, Park City - Thematic Nomination." National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form. 1984.

## 4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style:

No. Stories: 1

Additions:  none  minor  major (describe below) Alterations:  none  minor  major (describe below)

Number of associated outbuildings and/or structures:  accessory building(s), # \_\_\_\_\_;  structure(s), # 1.

Researcher/Organization: Preservation Solutions/Park City Municipal Corporation Date: 12-2008

General Condition of Exterior Materials:

- Good (Well maintained with no serious problems apparent.)
- Fair (Some problems are apparent. Describe the problems.):
- Poor (Major problems are apparent and constitute an imminent threat. Describe the problems.):
- Uninhabitable/Ruin

Materials (The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time in a particular pattern or configuration. Describe the materials.):

Site: Stone retaining wall.

Foundation: Stone

Walls: Drop siding

Roof: Gable roof form sheathed in metal material.

Windows/Doors: Pointed (Gothic) arched double-hung sash type.

Essential Historical Form:  Retains  Does Not Retain, due to:

Location:  Original Location  Moved (date \_\_\_\_\_) Original Location:

Design (The combination of physical elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style. Describe additions and/or alterations from the original design, including dates--known or estimated--when alterations were made): The one-story frame church remains as it was described in the National Register nomination (see Nomination Form, National Register of Historic Places Inventory, 1980). A rear addition has been constructed since the NR listing, but the changes are minor and do not affect the site's original design integrity.

Setting (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): The setting has not been significantly altered over time.

Workmanship (The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history. Describe the distinctive elements.): The physical evidence from the period that defines this as an early twentieth century religious building are the methods of construction, the use of non-beveled (drop-novelty) wood siding, the modest scale and size of the structure, the use of Gothic stylistic elements, the restrained ornamentation, and the plain finishes.

Feeling (Describe the property's historic character.): The physical elements of the site, in combination, convey a sense of life in a western mining town of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Association (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): The church was built during the mining era (1862-1930), and represents the Episcopal missionary activities that took place in wsern mining towns in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

This site was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. It was built in 1901, is associated with the mining era, and retains its historic integrity. As a result, it meets the criteria set forth in LMC Chapter 15-11 for designation as a Landmark Site.

**5 SIGNIFICANCE**

Architect:  Not Known  Known: (source: )

Date of Construction: c. 1901<sup>1</sup>

Builder:  Not Known  Known: (source: )

<sup>1</sup> National Register nomination.

The site must represent an important part of the history or architecture of the community. A site need only be significant under one of the three areas listed below:

1. Historic Era:

- Settlement & Mining Boom Era (1868-1893)
- Mature Mining Era (1894-1930)
- Mining Decline & Emergence of Recreation Industry (1931-1962)

Park City was the center of one of the top three metal mining districts in the state during Utah's mining boom period of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and it is one of only two major metal mining communities that have survived to the present. St. Luke's Episcopal Church represents the missionary activity that took place in western mining towns.

2. Persons (Describe how the site is associated with the lives of persons who were of historic importance to the community or those who were significant in the history of the state, region, or nation):

3. Architecture (Describe how the site exemplifies noteworthy methods of construction, materials or craftsmanship used during the historic period or is the work of a master craftsman or notable architect):

## 6 PHOTOS

Digital color photographs are on file with the Planning Department, Park City Municipal Corp.

**Photo No. 1:** East elevation. Camera facing west, 2006.

**Photo No. 2:** Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, 2006.

**Photo No. 3:** Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, 1995.

**Photo No. 4:** Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, 1980.

Researcher: Philip F. Notarianni  
Date: August, 1978

Site No. SU-10-137

Utah State Historical Society  
Historic Preservation Research Office  
**Structure/Site Information Form**

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 523 Park Ave. Plat<sub>PC</sub> Bl.<sub>5</sub> Lot <sub>6</sub>  
Name of Structure: Episcopal Church T. R. S.  
Present Owner: Episcopal Church UTM:  
Owner Address: c/o/ Park City, Utah 84060 Tax #: PC-72

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Episcopal Church Construction Date: 1898 Demolition Date:  
Original Use: religious  
Present Use: Occupants:  
 Single-Family  Park  Vacant  
 Multi-Family  Industrial  Religious  
 Public  Agricultural  Other  
 Commercial  
Building Condition: Integrity:  
 Excellent  Site  Unaltered  
 Good  Ruins  Minor Alterations  
 Deteriorated  Major Alterations

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:  
 Significant  National Landmark  District  
 Contributory  National Register  Multi-Resource  
 Not Contributory  State Register  Thematic  
 Intrusion

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography: 11/77 Date of Slides: Date of Photographs:  
Views: Front  Side  Rear  Other  Views: Front  Side  Rear  Other

Research Sources:  
 Abstract of Title  City Directories  LDS Church Archives  
 Plat Records  Biographical Encyclopedias  LDS Genealogical Society  
 Plat Map  Obituary Index  U of U Library  
 Tax Card & Photo  County & City Histories  BYU Library  
 Building Permit  Personal Interviews  USU Library  
 Sewer Permit  Newspapers  SLC Library  
 Sanborn Maps  Utah State Historical Society Library  Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Summit County Recorder and Assessor Records, Summit County Courthouse, Coalville, Utah.  
Sanborn Maps, Park City, Utah, 1899, 1900, 1907.

Architect/Builder:

Building Materials:

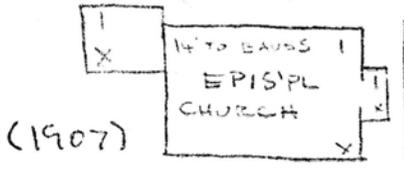
Building Type/Style:

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

An empty lot in 1900.

From Sanborn Maps:



An empty lot in 1900.

Statement of Historical Significance:

- |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication          | <input type="checkbox"/> Military        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture          | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation           | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining          | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture         | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts             | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political       | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce             | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation      |  |

**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
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> 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 \_\_\_\_\_ state Utah

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Locally designated Historical Residential District has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1976 \_\_\_\_\_ federal \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ county  local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City \_\_\_\_\_ state Utah

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<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.

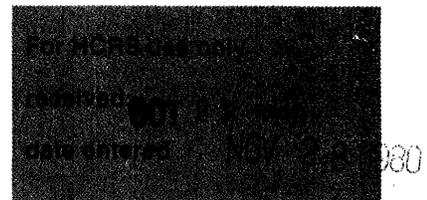
The interior of the vestibule is lined in the original pine paneling. Two stained wood doors open into the chapel itself. The interior of the church has been significantly altered. During renovation in May 1979, new structurally supporting cross beams were installed and the ceiling was dropped approximately 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.

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

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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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**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**

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

**UTM NOT VERIFIED**

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

**UMT References**

A 

1	2	4	5	8	0	2	0	4	4	9	9	1	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

  
 C 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

  
 E 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

  
 G 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing			

  
 D 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

  
 F 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

  
 H 

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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**

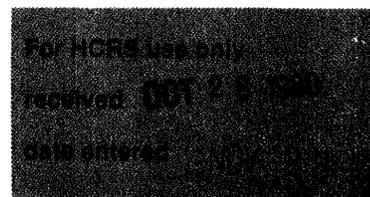
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

*Paula Stoner Reed* date 11/28/80  
 Keeper of the National Register

Attest: *Paula Stoner Reed* date 11/28/80  
 Chief of Registration

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

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



Continuation sheet

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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.

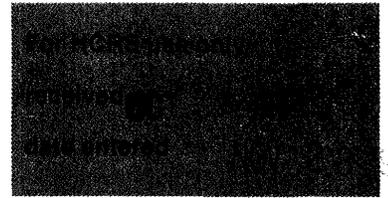
The size of the congregation fluctuated with the fortunes of Park City. Diocese records indicate that in 1907 the number of communicants had dropped from 59 in 1897, to 17 in 1907. Park City was even then an expensive place to live, and the Bishops of Utah found it difficult to keep the living at Park 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.

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

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



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

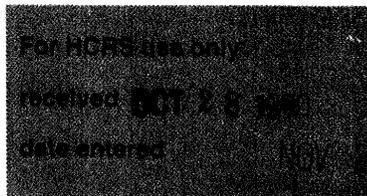
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The Episcopal Diocese cut back on clergy in the mining town missions by the late 1920s. At St. Luke's, services were limited to alternate Sundays, although Sunday school was held regularly in homes of church members. During the Depression, parishioners 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.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places  
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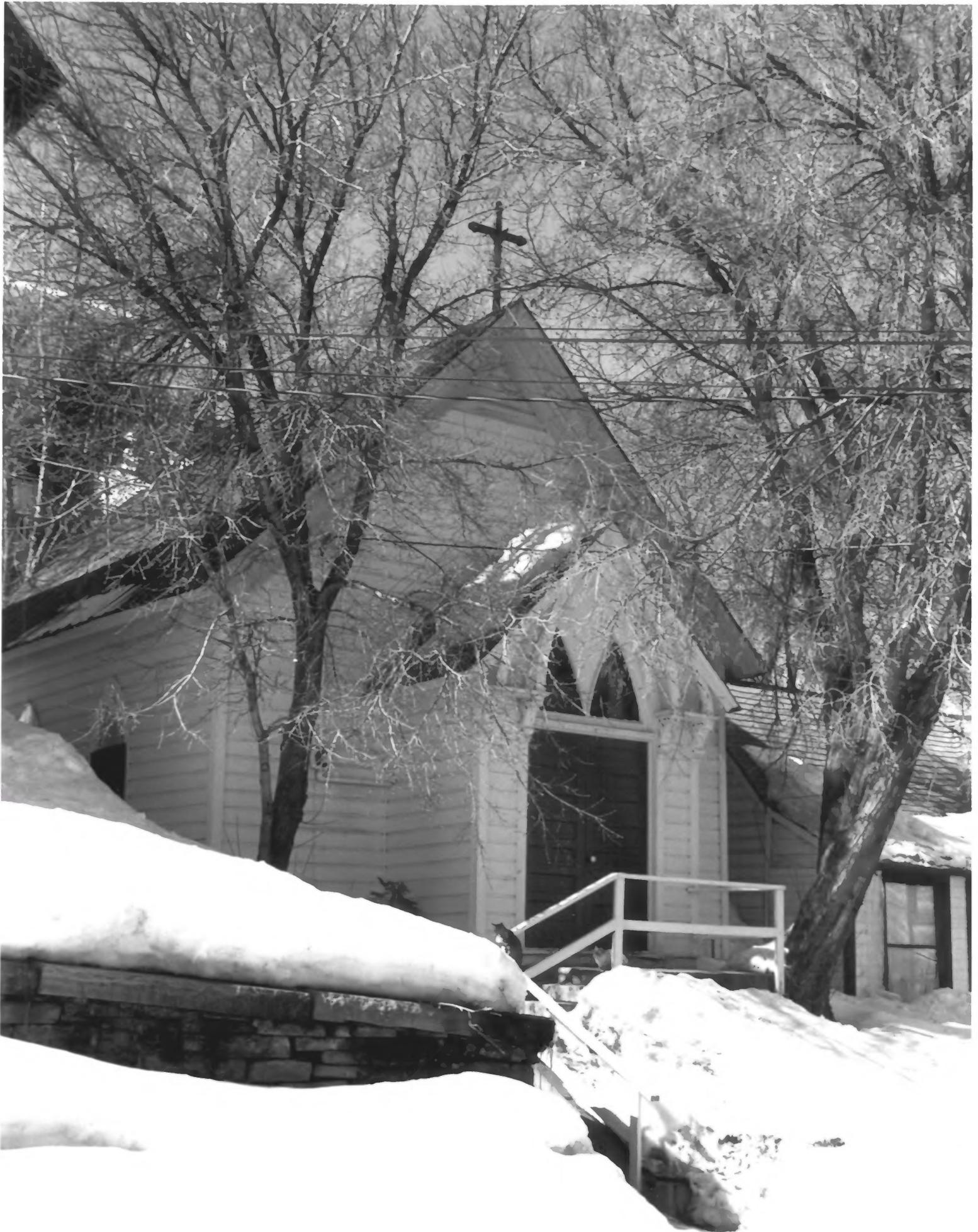
1

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.



NOV 28 1980

St. Luke's Episcopal Church  
Park City, Summit County, Utah

View from southeast

**OCT 28 1981**

Photo: Rosemarie Haberle, March 1980  
Negative in possession of photographer

//







UNITY  
SPIRITUAL  
CENTER

5135

NO  
PARKING  
BETWEEN  
SIGNS

RESERVED  
PARKING  
FOR  
ALL LOWER  
SQUARES

NO  
PARKING  
HERE