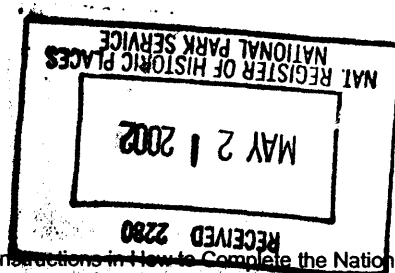


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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**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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Good Hope Lutheran Church
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Route 1 not for publication N/A
city or town Vienna Vicinity X
state South Dakota Code SD county Clark code 025 zip code 57278

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Vogt
Signature of certifying official

05-16-2002
Date

South Dakota SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other,
(explain:)

Signature of the Keeper: *Elsa H. Beall*
Date of Action: *7/11/02*

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- Private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	Buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Objects
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Religion Sub: Religious Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Religion Sub: Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revival: Gothic
Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete
Roof Wood
Walls Wood
Other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

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)

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1894

Good Hope Lutheran Church
Name of Property

Clark County, South Dakota
County and State

Significant Dates 1894

Significant Person N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder John Rose – carpentry; William MacAlpine –
foundation; Jessie Cotton – basement

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 #

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Good Hope Lutheran Church, Willow Lake, SD

Good Hope Lutheran Church
Name of Property

Clark County, South Dakota
County and State

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Good Hope Lutheran Church
street & number P O Box 197 telephone _____
city or town Willow Lake state SD zip code 57278

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page # 1

The Good Hope Lutheran Church is a good example of a first generation church in rural South Dakota, constructed in the vernacular Gothic Revival tradition. Located near the small town of Vienna, South Dakota, the one-story wood frame building was completed in 1894 and retains a high degree of architectural integrity. The church building is rectangular in shape with a center steeple. The building features three gables, one for the vestibule, the second is for the main part of the building, and the third is for a rear entrance. It rests on a concrete block foundation. The alterations are the basement with side entrance to the basement and an addition to the rear of the building. It is still used as a religious institution.

Description

The facade elevation features a tall centered bell tower with a steeple that projects out of the front-gable vestibule. The main entrance is centered on the façade. Double doors provide space for a gothic style fan light. On the either side of the entrance, there is a single one-over-one window. East of the entrance and at ground level is a separate entrance to the basement.

The east elevation features three Gothic head glass windows, a one-over-one window and a side entrance to the church. The west elevation has three evenly spaced Gothic head glass windows and a smaller one-over-one window. The north facade is a blank gable wall.

The building has a simple rectangular floor plan, the building is organized with a south-facing main entrance leading to the sanctuary. The apse at the south end still features the original baptismal font and a U-shaped altar. A balcony is found in the back of the church that is entered through the bottom of the bell tower. All of the interior woodwork remains.

The property features two historic outhouses and a cemetery. The cemetery is located behind the church building. It was started at the same time as the church and is still used today. Also located on the property is a non-contributing shed. The congregation built the shed circa 1980.

Good Hope has had little alteration to the building. A basement was added to the building in 1918, which features a pressed metal ceiling. In 1945, the congregation added a small office space addition to the rear of the building. At this same time, the foundation was replaced with concrete block. A kitchen and basement have been added to the basement with only a minor impact to the building.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page # 2

The Good Hope Lutheran Church is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under architecture as a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction. More specifically, the Hope Good Lutheran typifies the "first generation" of church construction in eastern South Dakota and has local architectural significance. It typifies the religious buildings common to most permanent rural settlements in South Dakota.

The Good Hope Lutheran Church is a center-steeple church, one of the most common types built. The facade of this type of church relies on several center-oriented devices: the steps and porch, entry doors, window in the tower, belfry, and spire are all visually layered over each other. The placement of the openings are symmetrical, and the rest of the building is modestly ornamented. Like other churches of this type, the Good Hope Lutheran Church has the center-aisle plan with rows of pews flush against the walls.

Scholars of church architecture in the Great Plains have divided the evolution of church architecture in the region into several phases. These phases tend to happen in generation cycles and so they have been termed generations. Typically, a parish or congregation would be established in a given area as soon as there was sufficient population. The first order of business for a newly organized church was to construct a building. In most instances, the financial resources of a church dictated the structure cost as little as possible. As a result, most first generation churches were simple frame buildings constructed by local carpenters or builders. In eastern South Dakota, first generation churches date from the late 19th century with most buildings constructed during the First Dakota Boom, 1878-1893.

South Dakota and the northern Great Plains in general, suffered heavily during the 1890s. A multi-year drought beginning in 1886, devastated the rural community. This situation was worsened by the national depression that followed the Silver Panic of 1893. As a result, few church buildings were constructed until the return of relative prosperity at the turn-of-the-century. The period from 1900-1917, known as the Second Dakota Boom, found many eastern South Dakota churches facing an expanding membership and aging, inadequate church buildings. Many congregations decided to construct new church buildings to replace their original first generation structures. These "second generation" structures were usually architect designed masonry buildings rendered in one of the popular ecclesiastic styles of the time. Despite the relative prosperity of the first two decades of this century, few eastern South Dakota churches could afford extravagant buildings. As a result, second

¹ Jennings, Jan & Herbert Gottfried, American Vernacular Interior Architecture 1870-1940, Iowa State University Press, 1993.

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generation churches tended to exhibit less expensive materials and construction techniques than those employed in more prosperous areas of the country.

The congregation built their first building in 1892. However it was destroyed by a cyclone in 1894 and was replaced with the present church in 1894. Local carpenters and builders constructed a simple center-steeple church. John Rose built the building on the foundation constructed by William MacAlpine. The church added a basement to building in 1918; Jessie Cotton dug out the area. In 1945, the congregation added on office space to the rear of the building. At this time, a concrete foundation replaced the previous poured concrete foundation.

The Good Hope Lutheran Church is classified as first generation church because it is a simple frame building constructed by local carpenters. This building has the characteristic of a first generation church. The building possesses a simple plan and design, and pointed Gothic windows like other first generation churches

The church retains a high degree of architectural integrity and has only a few alterations. Few examples of this building type remain in South Dakota with a high degree of architectural integrity. Many churches have suffered alterations such as modern siding, new windows, and removal of the steeple. The major character-defining feature of the building is the bell tower. The Good Hope Lutheran Church remains an excellent example of a vernacular Gothic Revival center-steeple church building and therefore eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9, 10 Page # 4

Bibliography

Southern Clark County History. Clark, S. D.: Clark History Book Committee, 1976.

Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Willow Lake South Dakota Diamond Jubilee June 8 and 9, 1958. Willow Lake, S. D.: Willow History Book Committee, 1958

Jennings, Jan & Herbert Gottfried, American Vernacular Interior Architecture 1870-1940, Iowa State University Press, 1993.

Verbal boundary Description

The church is located on the South side of the SE quarter of the section 23 in Merton Township, Clark County.

Verbal boundary Justification

The nominated property includes church, the two outhouses, the cemetery, and the surrounding property. It coincides with the legal description of the tract of land historically set aside as the grounds.