### **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

Sheldahl First Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church historic

and or common

2. Loca	ation			
street & number	3rd and Willow	w Sts,	-	not for publication
city, town	Sheldahl	vicinity of		
state	Iowa	code 019 county	Story	<b>code</b> 169
3. Clas	sification			<u>, marka a tanan ana ana ana ana ana ana ana an</u>
Category district suilding(s) site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered N/A	Status         occupied         xx unoccupied         work in progress         Accessible         XXX yes: restricted         yes: unrestricted         no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence XXX religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prop	erty		
name	Osmund and Anna	Sheldahl Memorial Soci	ety	n
street & number	c/o Ms. Marion A	A. Curphey		
city, town	Sheldahl	vicinity of	state	Iowa 50243
5. Loca	ation of Le	gal Descriptio	n	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	County Clerk's Office	,	
street & number		Story County Courthou	ISE	
city, town		Nevada	state	Iowa 50201
6. Repi	resentatio	n in Existing S	Surveys	
title N/A		has this prop	erty been determined eli	igible? yes no
date			federal stat	e county local
depository for su	rvey records		<u></u>	
city, town			state	

received MAR 2 0 1984 date entered

For NPS use only

# 7. Description

Condition		Check one
excellent	deteriorated	_xx_ unaltered
_xx_good	ruins	altered
fair	unexposed	

Check one \_\_\_x\_ original site \_\_\_\_ moved date ...

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Sheldahl 1st Norwegian Evan. Luth.Churchwas built by Norwegian immigrant Osmund Sheldahl. This remarkably well preserved vernacular frame building calls attention to the presence of an early Norwegian settlement party in Story County, and represents the unique voluntary ministerial efforts of Sheldahl to that community during the years 1883 through 1896.

The balloon frame building is nearly square on plan (28'5" by 30'8), stands 25' tall and is oriented with its longer side on a north-south line. Based on a raised rubble stone foundation, the mass includes an attic area above the sanctuary which is reached by means of a blue trap door above the pulpit. The exterior covering is 4 1/2" clapboard and the gable roof is of wood shingle. An open hipped roof bellfry surmounts the front of the roofridge, while an interior brick flue (which begins 13' above the floorline and is supported by a wall bracket) exits on the opposite end.

A seven foot pair of paneled doors are centered on the south entrance. Fenestration is otherwise limited to the two sidewalls, and consists of three evenly spaced 2/2 double hung sash windows.

The frame consists of native white pine, side walls of vertical members spaced two feet on center. Interior wall surfaces consist of a 38" wainscoting, painted yellow brown to match interior window frames, and a horizontal planking of uneven widths (ranging from 6 to 18 inches). The ceiling similarly consists of 5" planking running parallel to the longer side of the plan. Corner boards, plain window surrounds, enclosed overhangs are exterior finer elements of detail. The building has no guttering. A carved woooden sign of recent vintage identifies the builder and date of construction and is placed above the entrance.

The interior plan has a central aisle with ranks of pews on either side. Those on the lefthand center are shortened on their aisle ends to accomodate a wood burning pot bellied stove ("Old Hyprion #5", patented in 1868). A long diagonally set stove pipe with five ceiling supports connects to the flue base above the pulpit in front. A raised organ platform is in the northwest corner, and three long pews set perpendicular to the aisle fill the northeast corner. A centered raised pulpit with side steps and a semi-circular front with kneeling rail and turned balusters supports a paneled three-sided raised pulpit.

The interior features are all original and are remarkably well preserved. The furnishings evidence decorative cabinet work details. Scrolled brass lamps and bracket extensions are also preserved (not kept in church).

As a vernacular statement, the church interior features are dominant. These include the use of fairly untreated and whitewashed interior surface materials, the uneven wall planking, the location and treatment of the stove, the blue colored trap door (symbolic perhaps of the vernacular treatment of porch ceilings with bright colors), and the overall interior arrangement, and furnishings themselves, all having been locally produced. The oveall plan and mass of the building presents a symmetrical design. Corner boards,

#### **United States Department of the Interior** National Park Service

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

Continuation sheet Physical Description

Item number

7

Page

2

window surrounds, and the enclosed overhangs are all popular or polite architectural components. Vernacular exterior components would include the broader spacing of the vertical frame elements, the thicker vertical window muntins (as opposed to thinner horizontal muntins), the open bellfry, the flue treatment, and the use of local materials and non-professional builders in the construction.

The building remains unchanged. Some mid-1970 restoration work removed later-date interior wall board coverings and restored the whitewashed surface. The roof was reshingled and the exterior repainted. The carved sign probably dates from this work. The building presently is undergoing repair and restoration. The exterior has been primed to eavesline, the roof replaced with new cedar shingles, and the building leveled. The suspended chimney had bowed the rear wall and was rebuilt, with its base in the attic, three feet below the eavesline, and a drywall casing was used to recreate the original appearance of the bracketted flue below the ceiling. The chimney is still functional with a triple liner inside. Uncompleted work to be done this year includes sash repair, the completion of exterior painting, and the electrification of the interior gas lamps. New photos will be submitted following the completion of all of this work.

# 8. Significance

1600-1699       1700-1799       architecture       education       military       social/         1700-1799       art       engineering       music       humanitarian         1800-1899       commerce       1800-1899       theater         1900-       communications       industry       politics/government       transportation	1700–1799 XX 1800–1899	archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce	<ul> <li>community planning</li> <li>conservation</li> <li>economics</li> <li>education</li> <li>engineering</li> <li>exploration/settlement</li> <li>industry</li> </ul>	music philosophy	science sculpture social/ humanitarian
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#### Specific dates 18883-96

Builder/Architect Osmund Sheldahl

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Sheldahl 1st Norwegian Evang. Luth. Churchwas built by Norwegian immigrant Osmund Sheldahl. This remarkably well preserved vernacular frame building calls attention to the presence of an early Norwegian settlement party in Story County, and represents the unique voluntary ministerial efforts of Sheldahl to that community during the years 1883 through 1896.

Osmund Sheldahl (1824-1900) settled in Illinois in 1845, preached there for ten years as a lay minister to his fellow Norwegian immigrants, and in 1854 came with three neighbors to the Sheldahl-Huxley area in Story County lowa to search for cheap good land. The next year, twenty one families (106 persons) who had previously organized themselves as the "Palestine Congregation" made the trek to that location and settled. Sheldahl and J. S. Polk platted the town of Sheldahl. Sheldahl became a large land owner and in 1860 became a regular minister in the Palestine Lutheran Church. He actually built a house in Sheldahl only in 1877, and thereafter conducted his services in private homes. The 1883 construction date for his church, built by himself and his two sons, appears to be confirmed by at least one historical source. The carved sign on the building, which states "Sheldahl Norwegian Lutheran Church founded in 1883 by Pastor Osmund Sheldahl" is apparently of recent date.

Sheldahl "...invited one and all, who wanted Bible preaching, to come to the services, because he would preach the Bible and nothing but the Bible." He would serve thirteen years as an unpaid minister. His 1898 will specified that the church should be made available to any denomination as long bible teaching was emphasized. Regular church use continued until 1936.

The church is a unusual example of a private church on private land, provided for public use and maintained by the founder's family and heirs.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Refer to Continuation Sheet 9-2

Acreage of nominated property _ Quadrangle namePolk_City UTM References			uadrangle scale <u>1/24,000</u>
A 1,5 4442320 4 Zone Easting No	16 3 4 9 4 0 prthing	B Zone Easting	Northing
C L ] L ] _ L ] L E L ] L ] _ L ] L G L _ ] L ] _ L ]		D L L	
Verbal boundary description beginning at southwest c west 66' to place of beg	corner of same a		original town of Sheldahl , east 66', north 66', and
List all states and counties fo	or properties overl	apping state or county bou county	n <b>daries</b> code
state	code	county	code
11. Form Prep	ared By		
	obsen, National	Register Coordinator	
Drganization Iowa SHPO Historical Bu	0	date	6 March 1984
street & number E. 12th & Gr	and Ave.	telephone	515-281-4137
ity or town Des Moines		state	Iowa 50319
IZ. JUGLE MISU			
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#### **United States Department of the Interior** National Park Service

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Continuation sheet	Bibliography	Item number	9	Page 2

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