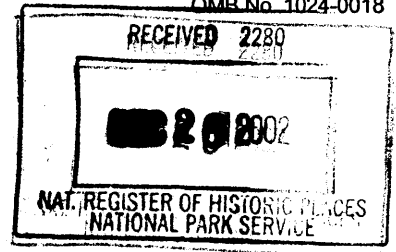


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 St. Lawrence O'Toole Catholic Church
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 618 Main not for publication N/A
city or town Central City Vicinity N/A
state South Dakota Code SD county Lawrence code 081 zip code 57732

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 12-17-2002
Signature of certifying official 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: Edson H. Beal Date of Action: 2/5/03

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>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</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: Vacant Sub: _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation _____
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

1879

St. Lawrence O'Toole Catholic Church
Name of Property

Lawrence County, South Dakota
County and State

Significant Dates 1879

Significant Person N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

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: N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>13</u>	<u>598317</u>	<u>4913422</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Map: Lead

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Joy McCracken

Organization Neighborhood Housing Services of the Black Hills Date November 2002

Street & number 817 1/2 Main Street Telephone (605) 578-1401

City or town Deadwood state SD zip code 57732

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

St. Lawrence O'Toole Catholic Church
Name of Property

Lawrence County, South Dakota
County and State

Property Owner

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

name Neighborhood Housing of the Black Hills
street & number 817 1/2 Main Street Telephone (605)578-1401
city or town Deadwood state SD zip code 57732

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

Narrative Description:

The St. Lawrence O'Toole Catholic Church is a one-story frame, vernacular style building with a gable roof. The walls are clad with wood siding, the roof is finished with wood shingles, and the building rests on six-inch wood piers. The steeple remains at the peak of the wood shingled roof. The original bell was removed from the steeple. The church is nestled against a steep hillside on Main Street in Central City. Constructed in 1879, the church was originally surrounded by businesses of Central City, but today is surrounded by a residential neighborhood.

The one-story church is built on a series of 4 to 5 feet tall 6 by 6-inch wood piers. The building is slightly raised to create a crawl space to prevent the vandalism and the acculation of trash the congregation covered the opening with pressed metal. The front façade is covered in lap siding. A set of wooden steps ascends to a set of five panel, wooden double doors with transom and triangle pediment. The original wood porch ran the length of the building, the wood stairs and railing were removed probably during the 1930s repairs to the building. Historic photos do not reveal a porch roof. The current entrance porch is very simple and does not detract for the integrity of the building. An oval window is located above the entryway. The window and transom exist under plywood.

Both the east and west elevations are covered in lap siding with similar window fenestration. The windows are two-over-two double hung with triangle head casing. Three of the four windows on the east elevation are covered with plywood, but the windows still exist under the wood. Two of the five windows on the west elevation are covered with plywood. The south elevation is covered with board and batten siding. A five panel door is located on this elevation.

The interior of the building has tongue and groove oak floors. The walls are lath and plaster and the ceilings are 14 feet high. The pulpit area is located at the rear of the building and is the focal point from the front doors. To each side of the pulpit is a small alcove accessible through arches constructed to duplicate the shape of the arch above the pulpit. The alcove on the right side provides access to the rear door.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page # 2

Statement of Significance

The St. Lawrence O'Toole Catholic Church is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C as embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. More specifically, the St. Lawrence O'Toole Catholic Church typifies the "first generation" of church construction in South Dakota and has local architectural significance. It typifies the religious buildings common to most permanent rural settlements in South Dakota. The building is also one of the few buildings in Central City that still possess architectural integrity.

The St. Lawrence O'Toole Catholic 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.¹ The placements of the openings are symmetrical, and the rest of the building is modestly ornamented.

Historical Information

The St. Lawrence O'Toole Catholic Church building fits into the timeframe of first generation churches. First generation churches were simple frame buildings constructed by local carpenters or builders. In western South Dakota, first generation churches date from the late 19th century.

The word of gold discovery in 1876 rang throughout the land and overnight towns like Deadwood, Lead and Central City sprung up and filled with fortune seekers. The towns became a rendezvous for gamblers and were characterized by lawlessness and bloodshed. There were many Catholics among the miners. The Catholic population of Deadwood, Custer City, Crook City, and Hill City were sufficient enough to demand parish priests. The first priest into the Black Hill was the reverend John Lonegran. He immediately established a center of Catholic worship and concerns at Deadwood. A few years later, Father B. Makin arrived in 1878 to the cities of Lead and Central City to establish churches in Lead and Central City. Father Makin oversaw the construction of St. Lawrence O'Toole Church was built in Central City in 1879. He also helped in the construction of a church building in Lead, but it was demolished before 1900.

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

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By 1881, Father Makin had departed Central City and Reverend P.J. Colovin came to Central City, however within a short time he returned to Notre Dame. Other priests were assigned to the church until 1900; the continuing shortage of priests made it necessary for the priest from Deadwood to periodically visit the church.

Starting in 1915, the chaplains of St. Joseph's Hospital in Deadwood supplied Central City with a priest. However, in 1916, the new bishop of Lead, John J. Lawler assigned Rev. John Novak as resident priest at Central City and thus gaining full independent parochial status for the first time in its history. Rev JJ O'Reilly severed the parish from 1919 to 1921. Reverend PJ Kelly succeeded O'Reilly from 1922-24. Reverend JJ Lynch arrived after the departure of Kelly, he served until his death from smoke inhalation from a fire in the rectory on February 27, 1929.

Chaplains from St. Joseph's Hospital continued to serve the parish, and it was during those nine years that Reverend Will J. Boat served as its pastor. He oversaw extensive repairs on the church. The Reverend Boat is credited with salvaging the historic bell at Galena with its silver composition and installing it in the steeple of St. Lawrence O'Toole's church in Central City with the help of some of the congregation.

By 1953, the catholic directory showed no listing of the church. The glory days of Central City were past. The few remaining residents could easily reach Lead or Deadwood for church services. The Knights of Columbus purchased the building and later sold it for possible restoration as part of the Deadwood and Lead Centennial observance, as a landmark of faith and the early, intrepid pioneer spirit. Due to the lack of funding, the restoration was not completed.

The church has remained in the same condition since the repairs accomplished in the late 1930's while under the direction of Reverend Boat, with the exception of the bell, which is no longer on site. The church is significant as one of the last remaining wood frame Catholic churches in the Northern Black Hills. Father Bernard Makin established St. Lawrence O'Toole Catholic Church in Central City along with a church in Lead. The church established in Lead was demolished before 1900. The church in Central City is the original church established by Father Makin, it has survived fire, weathered the heavy snowfalls that occur in the Black Hills of South Dakota as well as human destruction.

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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. St. Lawrence O'Toole Catholic Church remains an excellent example of a vernacular center-steeple church building and is therefore eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C. The church is also one of the few remaining building in Central City that retains integrity.

Bibliography

Erpestad, David and David Wood. Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945, South Dakota State Historical Society: Pierre, SD, 1997.

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

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide To American Houses, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1992.

Verbal Boundary Description

Town lots main street west 5' lot 7 and all of lot 8 original town site of Central City, South Dakota.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the church and the property surrounding the building that have historically been associated with the property.