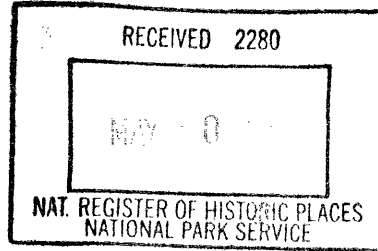


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**



669

**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 Episcopal Church of the Advent/Guild Hall
other names/site number Stone Church, 32RY244

2. Location

street & number 501 6th Street East N/A not for publication
city or town Devils Lake vicinity
state North Dakota code ND county Ramsey code 071 zip code 58301

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr. 5-6-02
Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr. Date
State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota)

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 _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby certify that this 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 Beall Date of Action 6/20/02

Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Ramsey, North Dakota
County and State

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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	0	Total

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

Episcopal Churches of North Dakota

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/religious facility
Two Buildings

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Second Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Stone
roof Asphalt
other

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

See attachment

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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Settlement
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1886

Significant Dates

1886

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hancock, George; Architect

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Lake Region Heritage Center

Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Ramsey, North Dakota
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	14	5 1 0 5 6 0	5 3 2 8 7 7 5	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John C. Dumont and Susan Goulding
organization Dumont Associates, Architects; Devils Lake Historic Preservation Commission date May 6, 2002
street & number P. O. Box 631; 217 15th Avenue South telephone (701)662-5570; (701)662-5999
city or town Devils Lake state North Dakota zip code 58301

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)

Property Owner

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

name Bishop Andrew Fairfield, Episcopal Diocese of North Dakota
street & number P. O. Box 10337 telephone (701)232-3394
city or town Fargo state North Dakota zip code 58106-0337

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Episcopal Church of the Advent and Guild Hall Ramsey County, ND

Description

Location

The Episcopal Church of the Advent is located in Devils Lake, North Dakota. It is located just to the northeast edge of the town's historic downtown district. The church built in 1886 is characterized as the "stone church" located at the northeast corner of 6th Street (east-west) and 5th Avenue North (north-south). The building is on three city lots combined to form a lot size of 75' at the front and 140' deep running north to south. The church building faces south onto 6th Street.

The church is accompanied by another building, the Guild Hall, built in 1912. The hall is located to the north of the church on the same lot. The hall faces to the west onto 5th Avenue North. The name of the hall is derived from the original donors of the rectory that was constructed in 1890. Money was provided by a guild of young ladies in the Missionary Association of the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York City. A rectory was in the same location where the Guild Hall now stands and was moved across the street to the south prior to construction of the new hall.

In plan, the main entrance of the stone church faces to the south. The main church body consisting of the nave and chancel is approximately 24.5' wide and 61' long in a north-south orientation. A bell tower, 10' by 9', is offset to the southwest corner, which serves as the main nave entrance. The altar, in the main chancel, is the original one. Originally it was against the wall but was moved forward a few feet in the 1980s. The pews, which are original, are made of oak. When the church was first built, there were 2 more pews in the back west area of the nave. These were removed in the 1950s. The flooring is walnut. At some point in time, a gray runner was placed up the aisle and in 1980 red carpet was added up the aisle of the nave and on the floor of the chancel. This was a memorial to J. Adin Mann, who was an Episcopal priest.

An existing chapel area 26.5' by 17' is located east of the chancel. The altar in the small chapel was built in the 1940s or 1950s by Reverend Mowen. Presumably, this was the original sacristy. It also serves as a side entrance and walkway to the Guild Hall. The roof structure is gabled. A doorway separates the chancel from the chapel. On the opposite side of the chancel (west side) is an organ alcove. It measures 6' out by 11' wide. The roof structure is gabled. The alcove is completely opened to the chancel.

The church is a one-story structure built onto a fieldstone foundation. There is not a basement only a crawl space. The exterior walls are a continuation of the foundation and form the main exterior walls that rise from the ground up to approximately 8' to meet the steep pitched roof.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Episcopal Church of the Advent and Guild Hall Ramsey County, ND

Description (continued)

The ceiling lights were replaced with the current lights in 1960 in memory of Mary Vandegrift, a congregation member. The original lights were all gas. The current electrical system was added in 1988 in memory of William Haslam, a congregation member.

The exterior walls are 2' thick formed by split field stone fully mortared at the joints. The side wall fenestration is rectangular shaped 48" wide by 46" high and is completely outlined at the sides and sill by fieldstone. The roof eaves form the top framing of the windows. The gable end walls are all fieldstone and consist of a steep pitched roof depicting the Gothic Revival element. The south gable end wall or front wall is fenestrated with two tall narrow Gothic style pointed-arch window openings and one small rose window above in the peaked area. The upper rose window once served as a vent. It was replaced with a new stained glass opening in 1959. The north gable end wall is fenestrated with three tall narrow Gothic style pointed-arch window openings. The center window is taller than the two side windows. In addition, Gothic pointed-arch windows are located at each gable end, building offset and one in the west wall of the bell tower. Except for the rose stained glass window, all fenestration openings are glazed with stained glass installed during the original building construction. The interior doors from the entry into the nave were replaced in 1959 in memory of Beatrice Sihier, a congregation member, as was the circular window in the southern wall of the nave.

The roof with its steep pitch appears to gently cradle the bold and enduring stone walls. The steep roof pitch is a Gothic Revival element. There are 12" overhangs on the side wall and 16" overhangs at the gable ends. The roof originally consisted of wood shingles. It is not known when these were substituted for the first time. The roof has been redone many times. The last time it was redone was 1999, with asphalt shingles.

The bell tower consists of double pitched spire. The steeple has been in the past and continues to be at this time a location that birds enjoy for nesting. Over the years screen has been added behind the wooden blinds to keeps birds out. This is in bad repair. The bottom of the spire nearly matches in height the top of the roof. The bell cote assembly is a wood finned vented section approximately 6' by 6' located on top of a skirted roof section, which flanges to the wider 10' by 10' entrance section of the bell tower. The main entrance door and framing is set into a Gothic stone shaped opening facing the front of the church. The stone, roof and tower blend well together and form a unified, gentle and stately church appearance. Originally, the church doors and steeple were painted a dark forest green.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Episcopal Church of the Advent and Guild Hall Ramsey County, ND

Description (continued)

Church Interior

The interior of the church is simple and honest as a choice of materials as is the exterior. The floor is walnut tongue and groove 2 1/4" by 3/4" planks. The pews are oak. The roof structure is made up of hemlock/fir 2' by 6' framing at 24" on center and 6" hemlock/fir horizontal planks. The wood is stained a dark color. There are two tie rods stemming from the east wall to the west wall located at third points of the nave. It appears this wall was installed later to correct some of the horizontal movement of the stone side walls. The side walls are stone up to 7' high. The wall finish is a wood wainscot 36" high and the remainder of the 4' wall is finished as painted plaster. Another 2' 8" portion of the wall is wood, which extends up and meets the pitch roof. The wood section of the wall is of the same material of the roof structure.

The gable end walls have the same wainscot and is finished up to the roof as painted plaster. The wainscot material appears to be yellow pine, vertical 3 1/2" wide, single bead topped with a horizontal trim. The wood is painted to a brownish finish. The stained glass sections at the side walls rest on the wood shelf at the same height of the wainscot. The approximate 48" wide by 46" high window inserts consist of stained glass set into a wood framing. The stained glass has two window sections formed into a Gothic pointed arch. The remaining frame is wood. The stained glass is of the original church building dating back to 1886. The windows are in excellent condition. The gable end stained glass windows are Gothic in shape and are set into the stone wall system.

The original pipe organ was used until the 1940s. When it was in use, it was necessary for children to go into the dirt crawl space under the chancel and hand pump the organ pumps. The children thought it quite an honor to do this dark, dirty job. When the organ no longer worked properly, it was moved into the small chapel, which at that time was being used as a Sunday school room. When it was determined that it could not be fixed it was given to the Lake Region Heritage Center and is now on display in the Old Sheriff's House Museum. An electric organ replaced the organ in the 1940s. This organ also was used until it was no longer repairable. In 1999, a clavinoia was purchased by the Corry and Kristin Kenner family. The Kenner's are current church members. They represent both a fourth and fifth generation of members. The marble baptismal font was a gift from Christ Church of St. Louis, Missouri, when the Church of the Advent was still a mission. Often large eastern churches gave gifts to the mission churches.

Guild Hall

The construction of the building is dated 1912. It is one of the earliest large halls in town. There is an attic space above the Guild Hall. The original flooring was maple. It now has a tile floor, but the date of installation is unknown. Both the Guild Hall and the basement have been used by the congregation and the general public. The basement has been used for parties, receptions, meetings and dinners. In the 1940s, the High School had many a party in the Guild Hall and the basement. The Guild Hall has been used as a daycare, by the Boy Scouts and for church meetings as well as public meetings.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7, 8 Page 4

Episcopal Church of the Advent and Guild Hall Ramsey County, ND

Description (continued)

The exterior finish nearly matches the original church building. It has the same stone finish and dominant roof lines. The windows have concrete sills as opposed to stone sills on the original church. It is not believed that the Guild Hall outer door is the original one.

The Guild Hall is a one-and-a-half story building atop a raised basement, which extends approximately four feet above grade. The primary entry is via a gable-roofed vestibule centered on the building's west gable end. The main floor consists of a single, large, open, room with a low stage at its east end. Secondary access to the hall and to the basement below is via a gable-roofed vestibule extending from the building's north wall. A shed-roofed extension along the building's south wall, at its east end, contains a toilet room and a small kitchen. These two rooms are divided by a short hallway that leads from the Guild hall to the church through a flat-roofed, concrete block addition, of uncertain construction date. This addition houses an office and sacristy as well as the church-to-Guild Hall hallway.

As Devils Lake's oldest occupied church building, the Episcopal Church of the Advent and Guild Hall possess a high level of integrity, the National Register's measure to evaluate a property's ability to convey its historic appearance and character. It is an excellent example of an Episcopal Church built during the second phase of Episcopal Church building in the Dakota Territories from 1878-1897.

Statement of Significance

The Church of the Advent Episcopal Church was built between May and October of 1886. The church is nominated under Criteria A and C. Nominated under Criterion A as the first church built in Devils Lake, it has made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history in this community. The church and railroad began serving the area at the same time and both continue serving the area today. Many church and public events have taken place in the church and hall over the years. The hall has been a popular location for Boy Scout meetings and activities, community meetings, high school dances, parties, plays and has also served the community as a daycare center.

Built in the Second Gothic Revival style, the church is nominated under Criterion C for its statewide significance in Architecture. A fine example of an "ecclesiologically correct" Gothic Revival Church, the building was designed by prominent Fargo architect George Hancock.¹ Ordinarily National Register

¹ Ecclesiologically correct refers to a religious philosophy adopted by Augustus Pugin and other Ecclesiologists who preferred the Gothic Revival style for churches and furnishings. Liturgical and symbolic functions of the worship service were reflected in the construction of the churches, including an elevated chancel, offset vestry and the "honest use" of materials. The honest use of materials refers to a physically permanent, symbolically enduring and stable material, usually fieldstone or brick. Barbara Beving Long, "Episcopal Churches of North Dakota", 1992, (MPS 13-15, Historic Preservation Division, Bismarck, ND).

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Episcopal Church of the Advent and Guild Hall Ramsey County, ND

Significance (continued)

criteria excludes religious buildings, however the Episcopal Church is eligible under Criteria Consideration A, because it derives its primary significance from its architectural distinction.

The church is identified as a significant church in Episcopal Churches of North Dakota, a multiple property submission in the National Register of Historic Places. The church meets the registration requirements described in the multiple property submission with its Second Gothic Revival Style detailing: Gothic arch fenestration and door openings, tower, steeply pitched roof, side entry and honest use of materials. The periods of significance for the Episcopal Church of the Advent and Guild Hall are 1886 and 1912, the respective construction dates for the church and hall.

Episcopal Church presence in North Dakota dates from at least as early as 1820, when an Anglican chaplain was sent by the Hudson's Bay Company to its fur trading settlement in the Red River region.² It was not, however, until the population explosion occurring during the Dakota Boom of 1878-1886 that Dakota Territory became a fertile ground for Episcopal Church building. Between 1878 and 1890 the population in the northern half of the territory - today's North Dakota - grew from 16,000 to 191,000. Eight percent of the population were Canadians, many of whom were Anglican by religious preference. During the boom the Episcopal Church established a Diocese of North Dakota; its bishop, William D. Walker, established a building committee in 1884 to assist Episcopal parishes and missions in the construction of liturgically correct church buildings.

Bishop Walker was very successful at convincing Easterners to help invest in the Episcopalians in North Dakota. He stressed the importance and distinction of building stone churches, which proved to be good advertising. Not only did he make sure they were architecturally similar to their European models, but they were tied directly with railroad construction and the settlement patterns resulting from that construction. Nineteen Episcopal churches built between 1878-1897 were located in towns with railroads.

The people of the Episcopal Church began holding their first services in Devils Lake in 1883. (This was the year Devils Lake officially became a town in the Dakota Territory). The church had begun just south of the area of Fort Totten in 1871.

² Long, Barbara Beving. Episcopal Churches of North Dakota, National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Properties Submission, 9.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Episcopal Church of the Advent and Guild Hall Ramsey County, ND

Significance (continued)

When the Great Northern Railroad drove westward from Grand Forks, the mission at Creel City on Devils Lake assumed a new importance and moved, as did the rest of the settlement, to the site of the town of Devils Lake. The Reverend Job O. Babin was in charge in 1887 when the 15 communicants undertook construction of the church building.³

Plans for building the present Episcopal Church of the Advent commenced after a committee was appointed to superintend its construction. The work began in May 1886. The cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1886 with appropriate ceremonies by the Right Reverend William D. Walker. Originally from New York City, he was the Missionary Bishop for the Jurisdiction of North Dakota at that time. The building was ready for use in October of the same year. A little over half of the money to construct the building came from the collections of sixty Sunday Schools. These collections were taken on the Sundays during Advent in and around Philadelphia. With the gift came the request that the Church be called the "Church of the Advent." The balance of the building fund came from members of the church in this area and friends elsewhere. The total cost was \$2,700. In 1895, Bishop Walker was able to consecrate the debt-free building. The building had what was termed a "marked beauty."⁴

Whenever possible Bishop Walker encouraged his congregations to build stone churches. He explained his preference in this way:

In this fire-swept, tornado racked climate it has seemed wisest of policies to rear such massive, stable churches as will pass the ordeal of fire and storm... I find that men and women will give more labor and love and money to the abiding sanctuary than to the timber makeshift. And so whenever a stone church is built the enthusiasm among the people is hot and self-sacrificing.⁵

Such churches were built of prairie boulders gathered by the people. The arduous task of hauling these to the building site was undertaken by rural communicants, many almost penniless, "who", as Walker wrote, "when coming to their market-town, carry in a load of stone and lay it on the church lot. It is a rugged type of loyalty...which rarely meets the gaze in the East. It is a beautiful Western devotion."

³ Wilkins, Robert P. and Wynona H., God Giveth the Increase. The History of the Episcopal Church in North Dakota, 43.

⁴ Ibid., 34.

⁵ Ibid.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Episcopal Church of the Advent and Guild Hall Ramsey County, ND

Significance (continued)

The church was designed by architect George Hancock (1849-1924), who with his brothers created the architectural firm of the Hancock Brothers in Fargo. Hancock was born in Uley, Gloucestershire, England, and studied building construction and architecture at the South Kensington Institute in London. Hancock came to North Dakota in 1882. He contacted Bishop Walker and was considered by the Diocese Building Committee. Hancock had the definite advantage having visited and studied Anglican Gothic churches. He was an Episcopalian and developed a social well as business relationship with Bishop Walker. In addition to being the architect in charge, he may also have acted as contractor for the Church of the Advent. However, there is no concrete proof. The Hancocks also designed Ceres Hall at North Dakota State University, Gethsemane Cathedral and the Waldorf Hotel, all in Fargo.

The Church of the Advent was constructed of prairie boulders of a diversity of color. Many were pink, brown and gray stones in uneven shapes. The stones have been expertly placed so that each unusual shape fits properly and well with its neighbors.

The jeweled stained glass windows are more than 100 years old with the exception of the circular window in the rear of the church, which was donated in 1959 in memory of Beatrice Sihier. Restoration and repair of the windows was performed by Hauser Studios of Stained Glass of Winona, Minnesota in 1976 and 1984, with protective Lexan glass substitute being added to the outside of the windows.

In 1912, The Guild Hall was built to accommodate the growing Sunday school. It was built to the north of the church where the rectory had previously stood. The hall was one of the largest in town and was not only used for church activities, but was also open for the public to use. The present day Memorial Day Care Center started in the Guild Hall.

Steam heat was installed in the church and Guild Hall. In 1998, forced air heat was installed in the church and hall to replace the steam heat boiler because of frequent breakdowns. Other changes include an outside basement entrance, a covered passageway between the church and the Guild Hall, an office for the pastor and a sacristy.

Reverend Mowen and his congregation were responsible for the small chapel off the church, which was named the Chapel of the Good Shepherd. This area was the original sacristy. Reverend Mowen did the wood work for the altar. This chapel was consecrated in 1952 by the Right Reverend Richard Emery. The chapel was also used as a Sunday school room off and on for many years.

The Devils Lake Episcopal field stretched 150 miles from Lakota to Minot and 66 miles from Devils Lake to Rolla and was the charge of Reverend Charles Turner. He was referred to as "a heroic,

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8, 9 Page 8

Episcopal Church of the Advent and Guild Hall Ramsey County, ND

Significance (continued)

uncomplaining missionary." As a result of the trying days of the early 1890s, the Church of the Advent had only nineteen families, which made a total of 41 communicants.⁶

The Reverend Owen F. Jones came to the Church of the Advent at Devils Lake in July of 1901. Until this point in time, the Church had been a mission. On October 15, 1901, the congregation adopted parish status and in November of the same year, Jones was instituted as its first rector. By 1905 when he left for Bismarck, the number of communicants had risen from 60 to 120. By 1906, the church was able to pay its own expenses and the priest's salary.⁷

In the early 1940s John H. Mowen of Maryland came to Devils Lake to act as lay reader. When he was ordained a priest in 1945, he began to improve the properties of the Church of the Advent. This improvement project was aided by a \$10,000 bequest from Mrs. Sarah C. Kerlin a resident of Devils Lake from 1901-1913.

Thirty rectors in addition to many visiting priests have served the Episcopal Church of the Advent. From the membership, five men have been ordained priests including Chilton Powell, who served as a bishop in Oklahoma. It should be noted that five generations of one family have attended the Church of the Advent. At present, three of those generations continue to attend the church.

The congregation of the Episcopal Church of the Advent has the distinction of still worshipping in the first church it built in 1886. It is the oldest church edifice in the city. This Episcopal Church built in 1886 served many Devils Lake area families as a mission until October 15, 1901 when the congregation adopted parish status. The current number of congregants is 35.

Bibliography

Greenleaf, Willard, "A Brief History of the Episcopal Church of the Advent," Devils Lake, ND.

Long, Barbara Beving. Episcopal Churches of North Dakota, National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Properties Submission, 1992.

Mann, Myrtle, "History of the Church of the Advent," Devils Lake, ND.

⁶ Wilkins, Robert P. and Wynona H., God Giveth the Increase. The History of the Episcopal Church in North Dakota. 63.

⁷ Ibid., 88.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9, 10 Page 9

**Episcopal Church of the Advent and Guild Hall
Ramsey County, ND**

Geological Data

Miscellaneous records, scrapbooks and files on file in the Church of the Advent office.

North Dakota Sheaf, Journal of the Episcopal Churches in North Dakota. April 1902, Volume I, Number 3, State Historical Society of North Dakota Archives.

Ramsey County Centennial Book, 1983, Pioneer Daughters Roberts, Norene A., "Fargo's Heritage."

Robinson, Elwyn B., The History of North Dakota. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.

Scrapbook, general, 1922-1937, Episcopal Diocese of North Dakota Records, State Historical Society of North Dakota Archives.

Wilkins, Robert P. and Wynona H., God Giveth the Increase, The History of the Episcopal Church in North Dakota. Fargo, ND: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies.

Verbal boundary description

The property includes the church and land that occupies lots 13, 14, and 15 of Block 11 of the original town site of Devils Lake, North Dakota. The boundaries used in this nomination are those legally accepted by the Ramsey County Register of Deeds in Devils Lake, North Dakota.

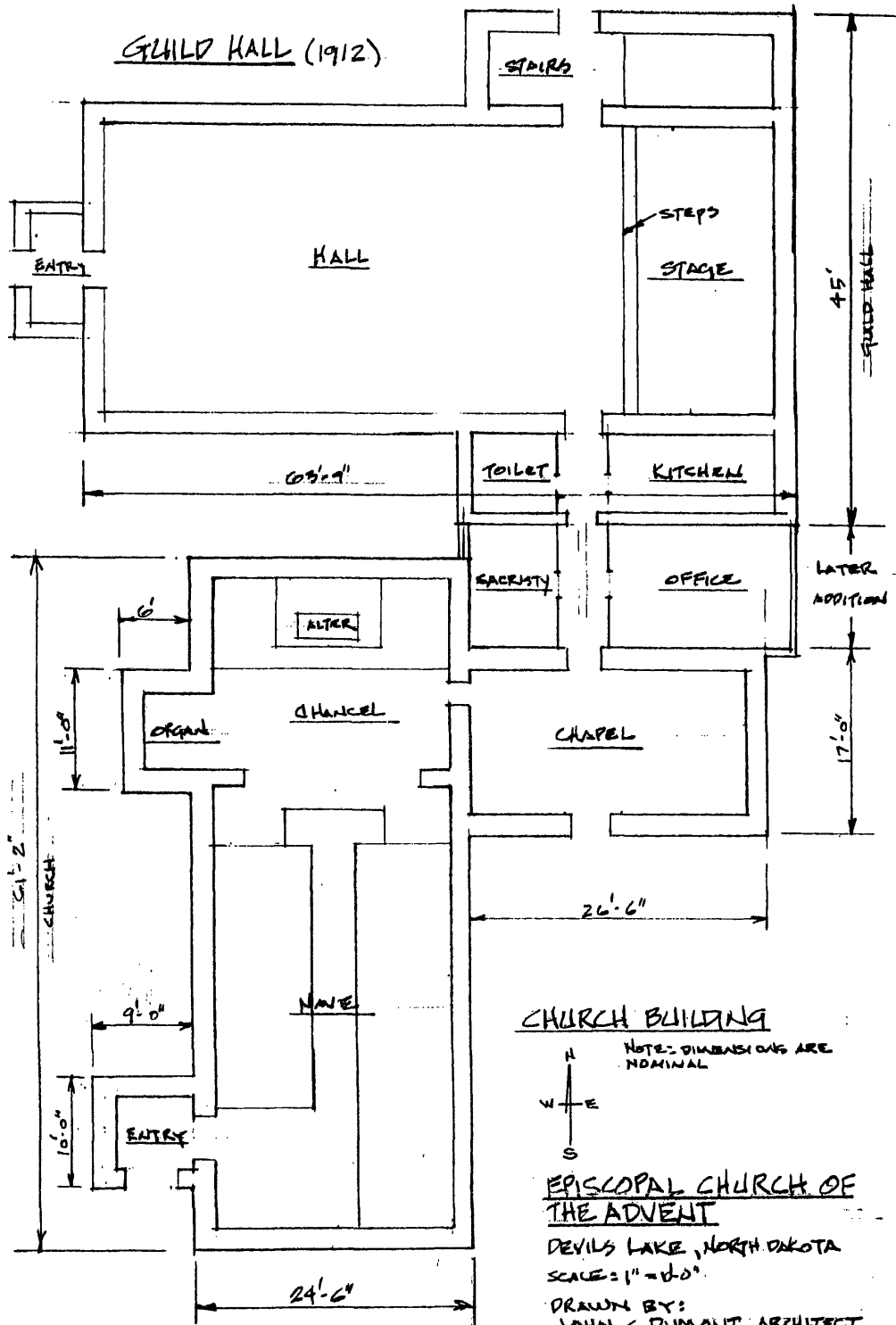
Verbal boundary justification

The Episcopal Church of the Advent is located on the south of the nominated property and the Guild Hall is located to the north. The land in these lots is historically associated with the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

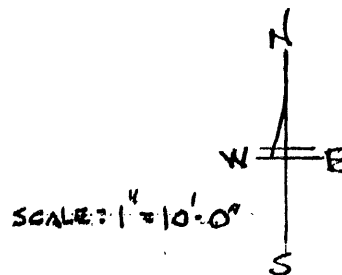
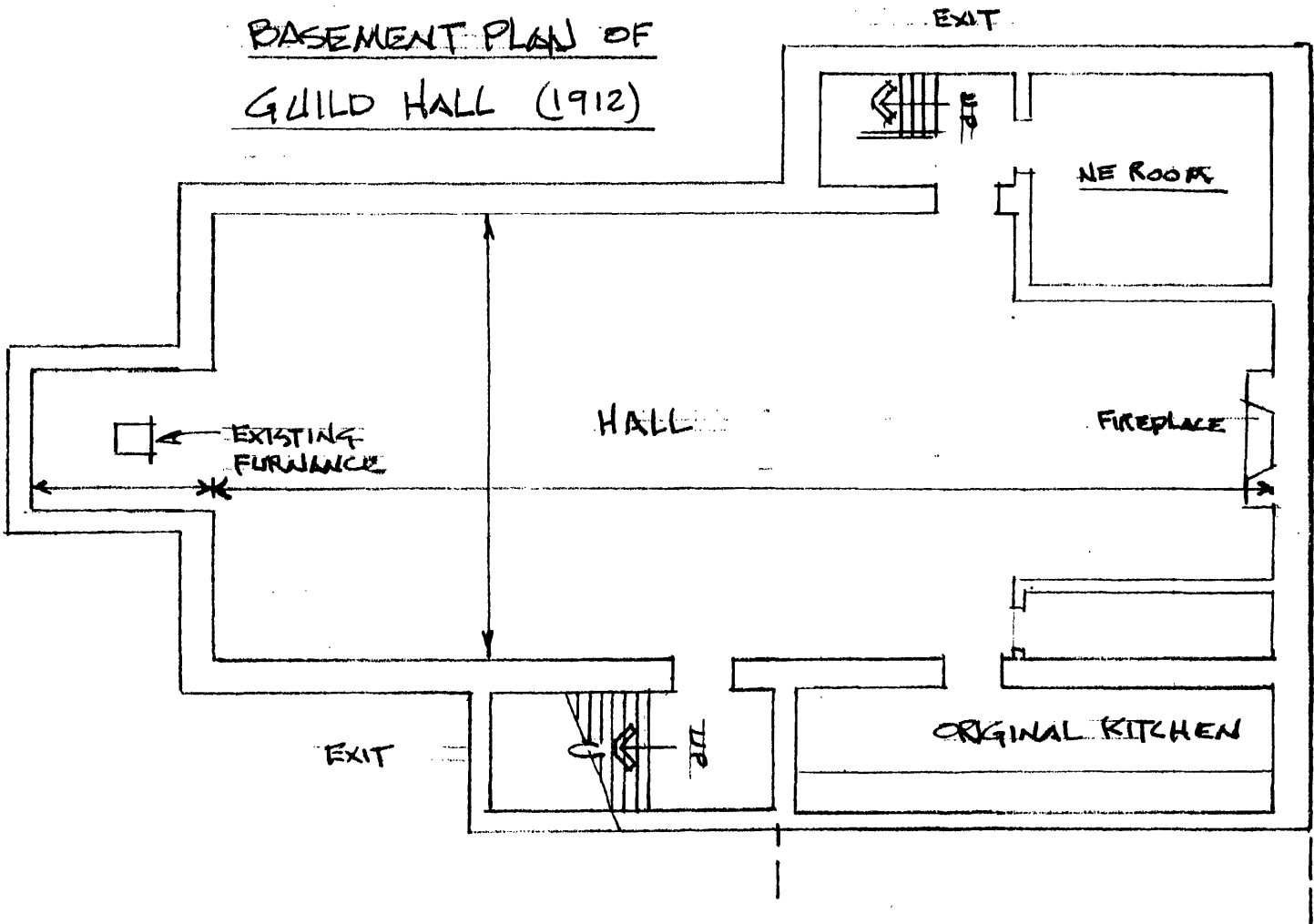
Section number Map Page 10



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Map Page 11



EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF THE ADVENT
DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA