

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

56-2103



# 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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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, only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: St. Paul Lutheran Church and Cemetery

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 31903 475th Avenue

City or town: Richland State: SD County: Union

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_A \_\_\_B XC \_\_\_D

<u>Jay D. Voigt</u>	<u>02-26-2018</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>SD SHPO</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

  
Signature of the Keeper

2/20/18  
Date of Action

**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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b>Total</b>

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  
FUNERARY/cemetery  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/religious facility  
FUNERARY/cemetery  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: CONCRETE

Walls: BRICK, STONE/Limestone

Roof: METAL

Other: STONE/Slate

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

St. Paul Lutheran Church is located at 31903 475<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Brule Township, Union County, South Dakota approximately three miles west of the small town of Richland and five miles northwest of Elk Point, the county seat. The church was constructed between 1920 and 1922, and is situated on a corner lot, located at the southwest corner of 475<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 319<sup>th</sup> Street. The church is set in a rural landscape surrounded by agricultural fields. The lots of the church and cemetery are lined by deciduous trees. The north and south sides of the church are also lined with deciduous trees. There is one conifer tree planted in the cemetery and three conifers and an apple tree planted on the northeast corner of the church. Unpaved gravel driveways lead from the streets to the west and south of the church and there is an unpaved parking area to the south of the church. Concrete sidewalks lead from 475<sup>th</sup> Avenue and splits, curving up to the two church entrance steps, where one branch extends out to 319<sup>th</sup> Street to the north, while another

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curves around to the wheelchair-accessible entrance on the south elevation and out to the parking area. A narrow concrete walk extends around the church as well.

The church's façade is east facing, fronting on 475<sup>th</sup> Avenue. St. Paul Lutheran is a two-story brick church constructed in the Gothic Revival style, with a concrete foundation, a front-gable roof, and two asymmetrical brick bell towers. The front-gable roof is clad in sheet metal roofing, and the foundation is constructed of brick. Brick towers with spires are located at the north and south corners of the façade. The towers feature gable louvered vents, metal trim, slate shingles, and copper finials. Stained glass windows with pointed arches and curvilinear Gothic tracery are located on the façade and side elevations (north and south). A small one-story gable brick addition (c. 2004-2007) is located off the south side of the south tower to accommodate an elevator. The interior of the church contains original wood detailing including pews, the altar, and the balcony. Original plaster details and moldings also remain intact.

The cemetery is located to the east of the church, directly across 475<sup>th</sup> Avenue. The cemetery is bounded by 475<sup>th</sup> Avenue on the west, 319<sup>th</sup> Street to the north, and agricultural fields to the south and east. It is surrounded by mature deciduous trees on all sides, except for a section on the east border. The cemetery is laid out with graves in rows aligned north to south, with a concrete sidewalk running across the cemetery lot east from the entrance gate on the west end.

St. Paul Lutheran Church and Cemetery are in excellent condition and retain a high level of integrity for location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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### **Narrative Description**

St. Paul Lutheran Church is a two-story, brick, Gothic Revival church building constructed from 1920 to 1922. The building is two stories tall, three bays wide, and five bays deep. The structure has a raised basement with a concrete foundation and the exterior brick walls in common bond feature limestone details. The majority of windows are fixed pointed arch stained glass windows with reticulated wood tracery. All window and door fenestration share similar surrounds, with a course of stack bond bricks running along the sides of each opening and a single course of soldier bricks across the pointed arch lintel. Bordering the surround is a single course of bricks which further emphasize the pointed arch openings. All windows are covered by aluminum storm windows, which are multi-light over the larger stained glass windows. Around the base of the walls, the brick runs in a pair of rowlock bands. A projecting band that runs on the north, east, and south elevations at the level of the window sills is wrapped in metal of an unknown date; on the west (rear) elevation, the band at that height is created by a run of rowlock brick. The façade features two asymmetrical brick towers with spires that provide entrance to the church. A one-story gabled addition, constructed between 2004 and 2007 according to church records, is located on the south elevation of the south tower. The church is capped by a steeply pitched front-gable roof clad in sheet metal roofing and features a crenellated parapet with metal capping. The side elevations feature a wood frieze cornice.

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The east façade of the church faces 475<sup>th</sup> Avenue. The gable roof features a stepped parapet with metal coping. A large pointed arch, fixed wood stained glass window is centered on the façade and a large blind ocular window is located directly above that in the gable peak. The three-panel stained glass window features reticulated wood tracery with decorative brick pointed arch surrounds. Two, rectangular six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with decorative brick surrounds are located on the raised basement level.

A pair of two-story brick towers flank the center bay of the façade. The north tower is taller and slightly wider than the south tower. The corners of each tower feature decorative brick buttresses with flared limestone accents at the steps. At the base of each tower is a set of stairs that lead to the church entrances. The concrete steps sit on brick walls and have simple square metal railings. Each entrance contains a pair of modern metal and glass doors set into a pointed arch opening. On the doors, the brick surrounds have darker brick framed by a course of redder brick. At the top corners of the doorways, there are small limestone blocks that project to resemble spouts—if once operational as spouts, the gap at the wall surface has been filled with concrete. There are lantern light sconces above each doorway. Above each entrance is a stylized crenellated pediment finished with a limestone cornice. Above that, the south tower features a centered four-panel window with wood tracery, similar in style to the window centered on the main gable, and solid panes of multi-colored stained glass. The north bell tower features a taller four-panel window with similar tracery and stained glass. A single louvered pointed arch vent is located directly above the stained glass window on the south tower. Two louvered pointed arch vents are located directly above the north tower window. The towers also feature a limestone band below crenellated parapets with metal coping and large spires covered in slate shingles and topped with copper finials. The south hexagonal spire features a simple pommel finial, while the north octagonal spire features a larger, cross-shaped finial. The north tower spire also features four shallow gable dormers housing louvered vents which are now wrapped in aluminum. At the northeast corner of the north tower, a small, rectangular polished granite plaque reads: “ST. PAUL LUTHERAN CHURCH 1863-1920.”

The south elevation is five bays deep (including the tower) and features three evenly-spaced tall wood stained glass windows with tracery. The fourth and westernmost bay is blind, filling with solid common-bond brick. Each bay is separated by a decorative brick and limestone buttress. On the raised basement level, each of the bays contains a set of three grouped six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. The south elevation of the south tower features a louvered pointed arch vent below the spire and a small stained glass window at mid-height. A one-story addition was constructed off the south tower between 2004 and 2007. The addition serves as a handicapped accessible entrance and provides access to an elevator from the ground floor to the sanctuary. It has a gable roof with boxed eaves. The addition’s south elevation features a set of centered metal double doors flanked on either side by large rectangular single-pane fixed aluminum windows. The addition’s east and west elevations each feature an additional window identical to those on the south elevation. A rectangular concrete sill is located beneath each window on the addition.

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The rear (west) elevation features a centered, exterior end chimney with limestone detail similar to that seen on the buttresses. The chimney is flanked by louvered pointed arch vents located near the stepped parapet with metal coping. The rear elevation also contains a one-story, seven-sided projecting bay. The bay has a metal cornice and a wide molded metal band running below it. A pair of one-over-one double-hung aluminum replacement windows are centered on the first-story of the projecting bay. This centered pair is flanked by an additional one-over-one metal replacement window on the angled sides of the bay. Directly beneath the centered pair of windows is a pair of six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. An additional basement window of the same type is located on the elevation at each side of the projecting bay. Two metal replacement doors are located evenly spaced on the projecting bay north and south of center. The doors were installed in about 1990.

The north elevation of the church, located along 319<sup>th</sup> Street, is five bays deep and features three evenly-spaced fixed wood stained glass windows on the first story. The fourth and westernmost bay features a set of three smaller stained glass windows. Each bay is separated by a decorative brick and limestone buttress. The basement level contains three sets of three paired six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. The westernmost bay only features one six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. The west side of the north tower contains a solid metal replacement door with rectangular soldier course brick surround on the first-story that provides interior access. The north elevation of the north tower features a pair of square windows at the basement level. One has been filled in with glass blocks and the other contains a single light fixed window, now closed off. At the first story, there is a pair of small pointed arch fixed wood stained glass windows with tracery. At the top of the tower there are two louvered vents in a pointed arch surround.

The first-floor interior can generally be divided into four rooms: the sanctuary, the north tower, the south tower, and the office on the west end of the church. The main entrance is contained in the north tower, which also serves as a small narthex and provides access to the sanctuary. The north tower contains stairs that lead up to the second floor balcony as well as down to the basement. The north tower has laminate flooring and, at the second level, a vaulted ceiling with rosettes in the corners. The south tower used to feature the same layout as the north tower; however, it is now occupied by an elevator shaft which provides handicapped access to the sanctuary and basement.

The sanctuary encompasses the majority of the first-floor. Original stained wooden pews are arranged in three groupings symmetrically aligned along the center axis of the sanctuary. Pews have a dark stain and the ends are carved with tracery. The floor under both aisles is carpeted while the rest is hardwood. Original in-floor wood vents are also extant. Three large pointed arch openings supported by tapered polygonal columns (pilasters at the wall) with acanthus leaf capitals divide the chancel from the nave of the sanctuary. Moldings outline the arches and single-bulb light sconces are mounted under the arches. Curved altar railings lead from the two columns to the side walls and a set of three arched steps in the center leads up to the chancel. The altar is set on an elevated platform centered along the west wall and a pipe organ is located in the southwest corner. The altar features a carved wooden railing, which is original to the

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church. Directly behind the railing is the original Gothic Revival style carved wooden altarpiece painted white and gold, with multiple elaborately carved gables, columns, quatrefoils, tracery, and spires. The altar features a mural of Jesus appearing to two women after his resurrection. The historic pipe organ features a single rank of façade pipes on a wooden casing with a base of Gothic carved panels and an integrated console. Seating for a small choir used to be located in the chancel, in front of the organ. There are also a wooden pulpit carved with Gothic tracery and a more simply carved lectern, both painted white and gold, as well as a Gothic style hymn board with spires mounted on the back wall of the altar, and a pastor's chair with Gothic carving. The sanctuary has plastered walls and a vaulted rib ceiling with three historic metal chandeliers hanging from the ceiling peak and pilasters with acanthus leaf caps along the sanctuary walls. There are two-light sconces, resembling candles, on each pilaster. At the rear of the sanctuary, there is a free-standing baptismal font of carved and painted wood, in keeping with the altar and pulpit.

The north and south walls are each lined with three large three-panel stained glass windows. On the interior, the window frames and tracery are stained, not painted. Lower panes of the side panels of the windows are mounted to open into the church from a hinge along the bottom of their aluminum frames. The center panes of each feature vignettes of biblical figures and events from the life of Christ done with realistic shading, unpatterned clothing, and finely-painted faces and backgrounds. The side panels feature panes of uniform stained glass with geometric borders of different colored glass and centered medallions depicting symbols of Christian faith. An additional, larger stained glass window is located at the rear (east end) of the sanctuary, and features scenes of Christ's life in each of its three panels: the Nativity, the Garden of Gethsemane, and Jesus coming down from the Mount, each above glass designed like a colonnade of lancet arch windows.<sup>1</sup>

A door in the northwest corner of the sanctuary provides access to a small sacristy. A door located on the west wall and hidden by the altar provides access to the office. The southwest corner of the office also contains stairs that lead to the rear entrance as well as down to the basement level.

The balcony at the rear of the sanctuary is accessed by a set of wooden stairs with a simple wood railing and balusters located in north tower. Double doors of single-panel stained wood on swinging hinges lead onto the balcony from both towers, though only those on the north are still in use. The carpeted floor of the balcony is angled over the rear of the sanctuary and original wooden pews are arranged in three groupings aligned with the pews in the sanctuary below. The original carved wood railing at the front (west end) of the balcony is visible from the sanctuary and matches the design present on the altar railing, except with fabric mounted behind to cover the gaps in the railing. On the east wall, the balcony is set away from the wall to accommodate the full-height of the largest stained glass window. On either corner wall, there are two-panel pointed arch stained glass windows.

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<sup>1</sup> St. Paul Lutheran Church, *The One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary: First Lutheran Congregation Dakota Territory* (Elk Point, SD: 2013), 14.



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A large, two-room basement occupies roughly the footprint of the church below grade. The basement features drop ceilings and round metal support posts. It is accessed by a set of stairs in the north tower or by a set of stairs in the southwest corner of the building, as well as by the elevator in the south tower. The stairs in the north tower provide access to the main basement room, which serves as a fellowship hall and has retractable dividers to break up the space for classroom use. Restrooms are located in the northeast and southeast corners of this room. The stairs in the southwest corner of the church provide direct access into the church kitchen located in the west portion that retains historic wood cabinets and pass-through counter.

### ***Cemetery (Contributing site)***

The St. Paul Lutheran Church Cemetery is accessed by a wrought iron gate attached to brick pillars with pyramidal limestone caps, which were built with an ornamental steel fence in 1930.<sup>2</sup> The cemetery is bounded by a combination of modern chain link fencing and post and wire fencing dating approximately to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. A single concrete walkway extends east from 475<sup>th</sup> Avenue and bisects the cemetery into northern and southern halves. About twenty-five rows of graves are aligned north-to-south. An aluminum flagpole and First Site monument (described next) are located on the south side of the walk near the front gate.

Near the front gate of the cemetery, on the south side of the walk, is a large stone boulder set into a concrete base, which was erected by the cemetery association in 1938.<sup>3</sup> On it is mounted a marble plaque reading "Site of / first Norwegian / Lutheran church / in / Dakota Territory / 1868-1938" above a 1988 metal plaque listing the names of the 1863 charter members of St. Paul Lutheran Church.

### ***Brick Grill, 1953 (Non-Contributing object)***

At the southwest corner of the churchyard, there is a small brick grill, built in 1953 by members of the Luther League youth organization for outdoor gatherings. The grill is set on a small concrete pad. It has a rectangular base with an inset metal fire box and a short chimney with a clay flue leading up from the rear of the box. The grill is currently unused and has significantly deteriorated.

### ***Statement of Integrity***

St. Paul Lutheran Church retains integrity in setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. The building has not been moved and remains on the corner lot just outside of Elk Point. The church has not sustained any major alterations or additions. However, some minor material alterations have been made. A small one-story addition, constructed in the

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<sup>2</sup> St. Paul Lutheran Church, *The One Hundredth Anniversary: First Lutheran Congregation Dakota Territory* (Elk Point, SD: 1963), 37.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 23.

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early 21<sup>st</sup> century, is located off of the south tower and serves as a handicapped accessible entrance to the church. Original stained glass windows remain intact. Some have undergone restoration using proper methods of conservation. While the majority of original wood windows remain intact on the basement level, most have metal storm windows. Two basement windows located in the north tower have been replaced with glass blocks and a modern single-pane fixed window. Doors on the façade and rear elevations were replaced in the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Only minor alterations have been made to the interior of the church, mostly to secondary or tertiary spaces. Original wood flooring remains in the sanctuary. However, carpet and linoleum tile has been installed on floors throughout the rest of the building. The original wood pews, pipe organ, and original wood and plaster details remain intact and in good condition. Despite these minor material alterations and the one small addition, the St. Paul Lutheran Church retains essential design, workmanship, and materials to represent Gothic Revival architectural for ecclesiastical buildings.

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## 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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1920-1922

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1922

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Moe, Peter Oliver (architect)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

St. Paul Lutheran Church and Cemetery in Brule Township, Union County outside of Elk Point is significant locally under Criterion C for Architecture as an excellent example of a Gothic Revival Style church building and landscape in South Dakota. The church, designed by architect Peter Oliver Moe, meets Criterion Consideration A for Religious Properties because of its architectural significance. St. Paul Lutheran Church possesses many elements characteristic of the Gothic Revival style of architecture including the church's emphasis on the vertical and elements like the tiered buttresses, pointed arches, window tracery, and asymmetrical steeple towers. On the interior, there have been alterations to the layout of the church's basement level and south tower, but the historic layout of the sanctuary and details that include the stained glass windows, floors, altar, pews, and in-floor vents remain. The church also retains key associated properties including a tree-lined cemetery and churchyard that was historically used for social fellowship activities.

Located approximately five miles northwest of Elk Point in Brule Township, St. Paul Lutheran Church was designed by architect Peter Oliver Moe and built from 1920 to 1922. The church is the third iteration in a series of generational churches constructed by the congregation since its establishment in 1863. The first-generation church, built in 1867-1868, stood directly across 475<sup>th</sup> Avenue from the current church to the east. In 1869, the church established its cemetery, which has continued in use through to the present. In 1881, a new second-generation wood frame church was dedicated on the west side of the street. The present St. Paul Lutheran Church sits on the same lot as the second-generation church, which was removed after the completion of the 1922 building.

St. Paul Lutheran Church and Cemetery's period of significance correlates to the construction of the church. The church and cemetery retain excellent integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. Alterations to the church's south tower and basement, and the small elevator entrance addition have been completed in a compatible way that does not distract from the architectural significance of the church.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

***The Lutheran Church in South Dakota***

Lutheranism came to South Dakota in 1861, when the first Lutheran minister, Abraham Jacobson moved from Iowa to what is now southeast South Dakota. No physical church buildings existed

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in the first few years and services were held in the homes of parishioners.<sup>4</sup> In 1863, Reverend J. Krohn arrived in Vermillion and helped to organize the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of Dakota Territory, a district that “included all of the territory from Brule Creek to Dakota River.”<sup>5</sup> In 1866, the district was divided into three parishes: Vangen, Bergen and Brule Creek (which became St. Paul Lutheran). In 1869, Vangen district constructed a church building in the vicinity of Mission Hill, and, in 1870, the Bergen church building was constructed near Meckling.<sup>6</sup>

The rapid rise of Lutheranism in South Dakota was owed in part to the arrival of German and Scandinavian immigrants who began settling in South Dakota in the 1850s. By 1915, 130,514 people or 22.5% of the population of South Dakota were of German ancestry, second only to those with Yankee/New England backgrounds at 23.3%. Those of Norwegian ancestry followed third, comprising 9.55% of the population, totaling 56,731 people.<sup>7</sup> In 1915, there were 120,949 Lutherans in South Dakota. Most Lutherans in the state were of Germanic, Norwegian, Finish, Swedish, and Danish descent.<sup>8</sup>

### ***History of St. Paul Lutheran Church***

On August 12, 1863, fifteen settlers formed the “Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church by Brule Creek.”<sup>9</sup> In 1866, as the two new congregations of Vangen and Bergen split off, the congregation changed their name twice, first to the “Evangelical Lutheran Church by Brule Creek,” and second to “St. Paul Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Dakota.” This is the name that the congregation retains today. In 1867, work began on their first church that they built with log construction. A decade later, in 1877, the congregation constructed a second wood frame church with a central steeple. This second church was completed and dedicated in 1881 and used until 1922.<sup>10</sup>

St. Paul’s second building was similar to many other rural churches in South Dakota. It was constructed in what was often referred to as the “Prairie Gothic” style, a simple, wood frame building with gabled roof clapboard cladding, lancet arch windows, and a bell tower with a small steeple. The congregation at St. Paul Lutheran officially incorporated in 1878 and continued to grow throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.<sup>11</sup> At one point the St. Paul congregation was so large that a second church referred to as “the North St. Paul Church” was

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<sup>4</sup> Megan Eades, *Churches in South Dakota* (Pierre, SD: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2002), 10.

<sup>5</sup> The Dakota River is now called the James River. George Washington Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 3 (Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1915), 962-963.

<sup>6</sup> Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, 963.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 973.

<sup>8</sup> Eades, *Churches in South Dakota*, 10.

<sup>9</sup> St. Paul Lutheran Church, *The One Hundredth Anniversary*, 10.

<sup>10</sup> St. Paul Lutheran Church, *The One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary*, 2-3.

<sup>11</sup> St. Paul Lutheran Church, *The One Hundredth Anniversary*, 15.

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constructed to the northwest. Services were held at both locations from 1893 to 1932.<sup>12</sup> By 1919, the St. Paul Congregation numbered 450 members and despite the two church locations, the congregation needed more space. Minneapolis-based architect Peter Oliver Moe was selected to design a new building.<sup>13</sup> The general contractor for the project was R. S. Billingsley, also of Minneapolis.<sup>14</sup>

The cornerstone for a new and larger church building was laid on September 26, 1920, just north of the 1881 church. The brick, Gothic Revival building was completed and dedicated in July 1922. The reverend at the time of the construction of the new church was A. J. Bergsaker. The structure cost \$85,000 to construct, including \$5,000 for its pipe organ.<sup>15</sup> In addition to the general building fund, money was raised between December 1920 and June 1922 for the commission and installation of “Art Glass Windows.” The congregation hired the Ford McNutt Glass Company of Minneapolis to supply the windows. Eight families from the church and one church group paid between \$335 and \$360 for the purchase of memorial stained glass windows “portraying the life of Christ and biblical personages”; the nine windows were ordered in January 1921 and sent to Elk Point via rail in November 1921.<sup>16</sup> The church also commissioned Norwegian-born artist August Klagstad to create an altar painting for the new church. The piece is titled *Resurrection* and St. Paul Church purchased it for \$30 in 1922.



**Image 1:** Historic photograph of St. Paul Lutheran Church, c. 1922. The second-generation church, constructed in 1881, can be seen immediately behind the current church. From the collection of St. Paul Lutheran Church.

<sup>12</sup> St. Paul Lutheran Church, *The One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary*, 2-3.

<sup>13</sup> *The American Contractor* 41 (May 15, 1920), 71.

<sup>14</sup> *The American Contractor* 41 (June 12, 1920), 64.

<sup>15</sup> Kelly Kruthoff, “‘Cathedral on the Prairie’ turns 85,” *Elk Point Leader-Courier* (SD), June 28, 2007.

<sup>16</sup> St. Paul Lutheran Church, *The One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary*, 14.

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St. Paul Lutheran Church originally held services in Norwegian, and after English-language services were introduced, regular Norwegian services were still held until 1923.<sup>17</sup> The church had a Ladies' Aid organization, formed in 1872, that arranged for fundraising and hostessing events at the church, holding bible studies, visiting congregation members unable to attend services, and supporting charitable mission efforts.<sup>18</sup> In 1897, the congregation formed its first Luther League youth organization, although it was active more regularly after 1910.<sup>19</sup> As with many churches, social events were often held on the grounds near the church, and in 1953, the Luther League with Edwin Johnson built a brick grill at the southwest corner of the churchyard, which is still standing, though deteriorated. The churchyard once also hosted a baseball backstop along the west fence line and a set of horseshoe pits with its own backstop and lighting along the north edge of yard, neither of which are extant.

In 1891, the first church-owned parsonage was completed on ten acres of land. It was used until a new parsonage was purchased in the town of Elk Point in 1947.<sup>20</sup> In 1960, the congregation purchased 158 acres of land just south of the church from Hannah, Grace, and Cora Gunderson. Members volunteered equipment and time to farm those acres to raise income for the church. In 2008, the congregation began hiring a local farmer to work the acreage for them.<sup>21</sup>

The earliest recorded burials in St. Paul Cemetery occurred in 1869. Notable burials include: Reverend John Nesse, the church's first resident pastor who served from 1868 through 1881, Reverend P.J. Reinertsen, who served from 1896 through 1918 and was the congregation's longest serving pastor, Reverend Thomas A. Knudson, who served as interim pastor from 1958 through 1959, and Reverend Arthur Erickson, who served from 1973 through 1986 and had previously served as a U.S. Air Force military chaplain. In 1933, the congregation formed a Cemetery Association to oversee the funding, care, and upkeep of the cemetery.<sup>22</sup> In 1938, the association installed a monument to the first site of a Norwegian Lutheran church in Dakota Territory.<sup>23</sup> The cemetery was vandalized in 1990, resulting in damage to eighty-six monuments. The monuments were repaired by Ray Hoof Monument Sales of Meckling, South Dakota, shortly thereafter.<sup>24</sup> The cemetery remains in use today.

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<sup>17</sup> St. Paul Lutheran Church, *The One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary*, unpaginated "The Last 25 Years 1966-1985."

<sup>18</sup> St. Paul Lutheran Church, *The One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary*, 12; St. Paul Lutheran Church, *The One Hundredth Anniversary*, 35.

<sup>19</sup> St. Paul Lutheran Church, *The One Hundredth Anniversary*, 33.

<sup>20</sup> St. Paul Lutheran Church, *The One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary*, 2-3.

<sup>21</sup> St. Paul Lutheran Church, *The One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary*, 18

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, 13.

<sup>23</sup> St. Paul Lutheran Church, *The One Hundredth Anniversary*, 23.

<sup>24</sup> St. Paul Lutheran Church, *The One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary*, 14.



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### *Artists and Architect*

**August Klagstad** (1866-1949) immigrated to the United States from Norway with his parents in 1872 at the age of five. Klagstad grew up in a lumber industry community in northern Michigan but was able to attend Northern Indiana Normal School (Valparaiso University) and both the Art Institute of Chicago and the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts.<sup>25</sup> He worked from 1895 to 1915 in Marinette, Wisconsin, then moved to Minneapolis.<sup>26</sup> Many of his compositions were derived from earlier masterworks.<sup>27</sup> He also painted several portraits including those of historical figure Martin Luther and the railroad magnate James J. Hill.<sup>28</sup> During his lifetime, Klagstad painted approximately 1,000 altar pieces for Norwegian-American churches, with several in South Dakota, including Garfield Lutheran Church near Bryant (Hamlin County).<sup>29</sup> In Minneapolis, Klagstad expanded his offerings to church furniture in addition to painting and decoration.<sup>30</sup>

The **Ford McNutt Glass Company** started with brothers William E. and Roger G. Ford in the early 1890s in Minneapolis. By 1915-1918, they advertised having windows in more than 1,500 churches in twenty-six states, with offices in Chicago and Kansas City to accompany their studio and offices in Minneapolis.<sup>31</sup> By 1920, they were joined by J.G. McNutt, but after a major fire in 1924, the Ford-McNutt Co. decided to specialize in plate glass manufacture while an employee, Thomas J. Gaytee, bought out their stained glass business.<sup>32</sup>

Architect **Peter Oliver Moe** was born in Nordfjordeid, Norway on September 20, 1879. He attended Trondheim Technical College, graduating in 1900 before immigrating to the United States. Moe first worked as a draftsman for Lowell A. Lamoreaux, a Minnesota-based architect in private practice from 1905 to 1910. He continued on working as a draftsman for the firm of Long, Lamoreaux & Long, of Minneapolis, from 1910 through 1911. He also worked as a draftsman for D. H. Burnham & Co., from 1911 through 1912. Moe graduated from Chicago Technical College in 1911, and completed a University of Minnesota Extension Course in 1912.<sup>33</sup> Moe was in private practice from 1914 to 1925.

<sup>25</sup> "August Klagstad – Altar Artist," Schoolcraft County Historical Society, Manistique MI (July 26, 2016), <https://schs.cityofmanistique.org/august-klagstad-altar-artist/>.

<sup>26</sup> *Willmar Tribune* (MN), June 14, 1911 and December 25, 1912.

<sup>27</sup> "August Klagstad – Altar Artist," Schoolcraft County Historical Society.

<sup>28</sup> O.M. Norlie, *History of the Norwegian People in America* (Minneapolis MN: Augsburg Publishing House, 1925), 463.

<sup>29</sup> St. Paul Lutheran Church, *The One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary*, 17.

<sup>30</sup> "August Klagstad – Altar Artist," Schoolcraft County Historical Society; *The Irish Standard* (Minneapolis MN), May 24, 1919.

<sup>31</sup> "Lake Harriet Methodist Episcopal Church," Hennepin County, Minnesota, National Register of Historic Places nomination, #14000217 (2014), 8-26.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>33</sup> George S. Koyl, ed., *American Architects Directory* (New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1955), 385. Web, accessed 3/1/2017:

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A very similar design to the one that St. Paul Lutheran Church selected from Moe was also used by Trinity Lutheran Church in Madison, South Dakota, constructed in 1919, and the Scandinavian Lutheran Church (now Grace Lutheran) in Watertown, South Dakota, constructed in 1920.<sup>34</sup> Moe also designed residential, commercial, and medical facilities.<sup>35</sup> He designed a two-story brick residence for Bert Katcham in Madison, South Dakota in 1920.<sup>36</sup>

From 1925 through 1928, Moe was a principal of the Florida architectural firm Kinports & Moe, Architects.<sup>37</sup> Later in the 1920s, Moe relocated to the Washington D.C. area. He worked as a supervising architect for the federal government from 1928 to 1942 and from 1945 to 1949. From 1942 to 1945, Moe served as an Associate Naval Architect for the United States Maritime Commission. He resumed his private practice in 1949. In 1952, Moe was registered to work in Washington DC, Florida, Minnesota, and Virginia and was a member of the American Institute of Architects' Washington Metro Chapter. Moe received the Olav Medal from the King of Norway in 1938 and the Medal of Liberty for service to Norway in World War II from the King of Norway in 1947.<sup>38</sup>

An article published in the 1960 *Report of the Chronicler* reports that Moe died on March 20, 1960, at the age of 80 and credits him with designing the Almas Temple (a Masonic Shrine temple) at 1315 K Street, N.W. in Washington D.C. The entry also states that he received an award from the Washington Board of Trade for his work in renovating five houses on 21<sup>st</sup> Street in Foggy Bottom, Washington D.C.<sup>39</sup>

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<http://public.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/1956%20American%20Architects%20Directory.aspx>.

<sup>34</sup> *The American Contractor* 40 (July 12, 1919), 68; *Engineering News-Record* 84 (February 12, 1920), 115.

<sup>35</sup> Koyl, *American Architects Directory*, 385.

<sup>36</sup> *The American Contractor* 41 (May 15, 1920), 71.

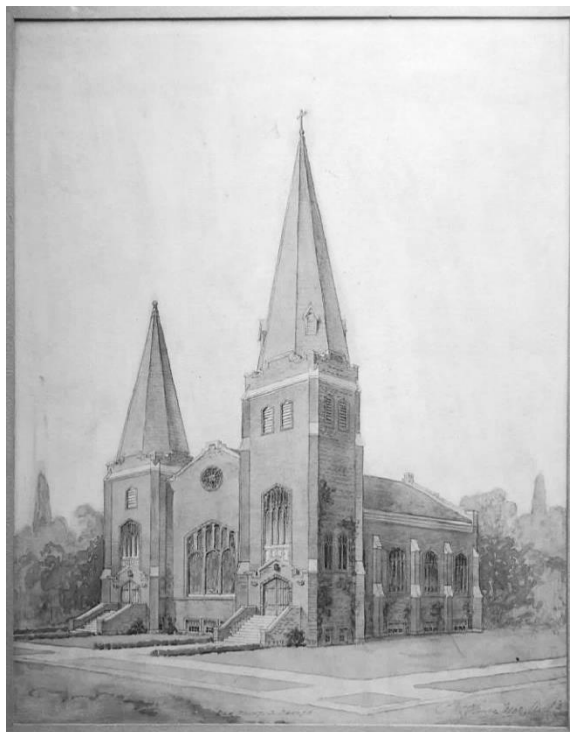
<sup>37</sup> Koyl, *American Architects Directory*, 385.

<sup>38</sup> Koyl, *American Architects Directory*, 385.

<sup>39</sup> Elizabeth G. Clark, "Report of the Chronicler, 1960," *Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, D.C.* vol. 60/62 (Historical Society of Washington D.C., 1960/1962), 345.

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**Image 2:** Rendering of St. Paul Lutheran Church by Architect Peter Oliver Moe, c. 1922. From collection of St. Paul Lutheran Church.

### *Gothic Revival Style*

Gothic Revival architecture is associated with European ecclesiastical designs and rose in popularity in the United States in the mid-1800s as many immigrants sought to bring something comfortable and familiar to their new, foreign home. The romantic nature of Gothic Revival style churches created a stark contrast to the Classical Revival style popular in public and government buildings at the time. Gothic Revival architecture emphasized the vertical through use of characteristic features including steeply-pitched gable roofs, towers, spires, lancet windows, and decorative buttresses. Rooflines often had parapets and towers were commonly located on the façade in flanking pairs or as a single central tower. Vertically-oriented Gothic gables, towers, pointed arches, and vaulted ceilings drew the eye of a visitor heavenward, considered valuable for ecclesiastical architecture. High Victorian Gothic Revival was used in religious or public buildings principally between 1840 and 1870, however in South Dakota interpretations of this style were used into the first half of the twentieth century, particularly for churches were traditional styles lingered in evolving interpretations, such as Late Gothic Revival and Collegiate Gothic subtypes.<sup>40</sup>

St. Paul Lutheran features many of the elements characteristic of the Gothic Revival style, as impacted by American ecclesiastical traditions. St. Paul is also an ornate example for a rural

<sup>40</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, 2013), 268; Eades, *Churches in South Dakota*, 23.

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church in South Dakota. The emphasis on the vertical is seen around the building in the pointed arch windows and vents and decorative buttresses located on the north and south elevations. Elements located on the façade including the steeply-pitched gable roof with shaped parapet and flanking pair of towers with spires projecting from the top are also characteristic of Gothic Revival architecture and further emphasize the vertical. Gothic Revival aesthetics are also seen in the elaborate tracery of the stained glass windows and the carving of the church railings and other furnishings.

### ***Ecclesiastical Architecture in South Dakota***

When a new town or settlement began in South Dakota, churches were frequently the first and most prominent buildings constructed. In small towns and rural areas, the church became the focus of the settlement. Churches were distinctive in form and held up as “symbolic centers of religious, social, and ethnic identification”.<sup>41</sup> Religious buildings are vital to understanding the people who constructed them as well as the era in which they were built.

The evolution of ecclesiastical architecture in South Dakota is typically divided into three distinct phases referred to as “generations.” Most congregations/parishes would meet in the homes of parishioners until they could raise enough money to construct a dedicated church building. “First generation” churches tended to be simple, utilitarian buildings utilizing locally-available construction materials and featuring little exterior or interior ornamentation.<sup>42</sup> These expedient churches were often replaced within a few years by slightly more elaborate structures.<sup>43</sup> These transitional designs were often referred to as “Prairie Gothic,” these buildings were small, frame buildings with gabled roofs typically featuring clapboard cladding, and a steeple or bell tower. They were inexpensive to construct and utilized increasingly standardized and common materials. The use of true Gothic Revival style elements in these churches was limited, but often included lancet arch windows and transept arches in the interior plan.<sup>44</sup>

Second and third generation churches, largely constructed after 1915, were often designed by architects and constructed by trained builders. These professionals utilized more substantial and quality materials and applied greater ornamentation to the interior and exterior of the buildings. Stained glass was frequently installed in elaborate designs and configurations, and the interiors tended to express the identity of individual denominations. Second or third generation churches often expressed specific architectural styles common in ecclesiastical design.<sup>45</sup> According to architectural historian Megan Eades,

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<sup>41</sup> David Erpestad and David Wood, *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945* (Pierre, SD: South Dakota Historical Society Press, 1997), 59.

<sup>42</sup> Eades, *Churches in South Dakota*, 17.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid., 18.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid., 19.

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[second and third generation churches] typically exhibit an increased focus on stylistic interpretation of religion and a commitment to creating an impressive house of worship. These buildings are often larger in size, scale, and massing than their earlier counterparts and more identifiable as being influenced by Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, or Classical Revival styles of ecclesiastical architecture.<sup>46</sup>

In the late 1920s until the late 1940s, church construction in South Dakota slowed, commensurate with most other types of construction, while the state endured an agricultural recession, the Great Depression, and wartime shortages of material and labor.

Drawings of St. Paul Lutheran's first and second buildings closely follow state trends for first and second generation church architecture—the 1867 structure being a small log building and the 1877-1881 structure being a wood frame Prairie Gothic church with a central steeple. The present St. Paul Lutheran is an excellent example of a “third generation” church constructed in the Gothic Revival style, designed by an architect, and built out of more substantial masonry construction.

### ***History of Elk Point and Union County, South Dakota***

Union County, South Dakota is located in the extreme southeastern corner of the state near the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers. The county consists of fertile lands that are equal parts prairie and river bottoms. Early settlement was concentrated around the towns of Elk Point and Sioux Point.<sup>47</sup> Originally called Cole County after Austin Cole, a member of the first Territorial legislature, the county was formed on April 10, 1862. In 1864, the boundaries of the county were shifted and the name was changed to Union County. The county seat was moved to Elk Point in 1865, where it remains today.<sup>48</sup>

Elk Point was first settled in July 1859 by Eli B. Wixon who located a claim and erected a log cabin. He soon opened a public house and grocery. Wixon also served as first postmaster when the post office was established in 1860. Others followed his example and began to settle in the area. Elk Point was surveyed and incorporated as a village in April 1862.<sup>49</sup> By 1884, two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad passed through the county and built a station in Elk Point.<sup>50</sup>

By the twentieth century, Union County was increasingly developed for diversified agricultural use. Substantial public buildings, farm buildings, roads, and bridges had been constructed and rural mail delivery and telephone lines reached the majority of the county. At this time a large

<sup>46</sup> Eades, *Churches in South Dakota*, 19.

<sup>47</sup> *Historical Atlas of South Dakota* (Vermillion, SD: E. Frank Peterson, 1904), 204.

<sup>48</sup> A.T. Andreas, *Historical Atlas of Dakota* (1884), 134-136.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>50</sup> Donald Dean Parker, ed., *History of Our County and Station: Union* (Brookings, SD: South Dakota State College, 1960), 10-U.

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percentage of the population in Union County was made up of Swedes and Norwegians, who also tended to be of the Lutheran faith. This was especially the case in the area just north of Elk Point where St. Paul Lutheran Church is located.<sup>51</sup>

***Conclusion***

St. Paul Lutheran Church and Cemetery is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for the property's architectural significance. The church is an exceptional rural example of the Gothic Revival style of architecture in South Dakota churches. Featuring pointed arch windows, decorative buttresses, towers, spires, and a steeply pitched gable roof, St. Paul Lutheran Church emphasizes the vertical and possesses many of the details characteristic of the Gothic Revival style of architecture with few material alterations that detract from its historic integrity.

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<sup>51</sup> Parker, *History of Our County*, 148.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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*Willmar Tribune* (MN), June 14, 1911 and December 25, 1912.

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### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): UN00000402



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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 6.35 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

**Or**

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                    |                      |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Zone: 14 | Easting: 687419.95 | Northing: 4737139.35 |
| 2. Zone: 14 | Easting: 687415.35 | Northing: 4737225.38 |
| 3. Zone: 14 | Easting: 687708.28 | Northing: 4737231.50 |
| 4. Zone: 14 | Easting: 687709.25 | Northing: 4737143.29 |

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**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Starting at the northeast corner of the intersection of 475<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 319<sup>th</sup> Street, the National Register boundary for St. Paul Lutheran Church follows the parcel boundary approximately 425 feet east along 319<sup>th</sup> Street to the edge of the adjacent cemetery. The boundary then turns south and runs south along the eastern boundary of the cemetery for approximately 285 feet to the southern boundary of the cemetery before turning west and traveling approximately 935 feet to the edge of the rear yard of the church. The boundary then turns north and travels approximately 285 feet to 319<sup>th</sup> Street before turning east and traveling approximately 535 feet to meet with the beginning point. The boundary encompasses approximately 6.35 acres.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The National Register boundary for the St. Paul Lutheran Church includes the church and churchyard as well as the adjacent cemetery.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Caitlin Herrnstadt and Christine Leggio  
organization: Johnson, Mirmiran, and Thompson  
street & number: 1600 Market St. Ste. 520  
city or town: Philadelphia state: PA zip code: 19103  
e-mail: cherrnstadt@jmt.com or cleggio@jmt.com  
telephone: 984-269-4917 or 984-269-4737  
date: March 31, 2017

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: St. Paul Lutheran Church

City or Vicinity: Brule Township

County: Union State: SD

Photographer: Christine Leggio, Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson

Date Photographed: September 13, 2016

[Unless otherwise stated]

Location of Original Digital Files:

1600 Market St. Ste. 520, Philadelphia, PA 19103 or South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Pierre SD

Photo #1 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0001)

View of east façade, camera facing west.

Photo #2 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0002)

View of south elevation, camera facing north.

Photograph by Liz Almlie, SD SHPO, October 14, 2017

Photo #3 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0003)

View of southwest corner (3/4 view), camera facing northeast.

Photo #4 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0004)

View of west elevation, camera facing east.

Photograph by Liz Almlie, SD SHPO, October 14, 2017

Photo #5 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0005)

Detail view of windows on north elevation, camera facing southeast.

Photo #6 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0006)

View of north elevation, camera facing south.

Photograph by Liz Almlie, SD SHPO, October 14, 2017

Photo #7 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0007)

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View of northeast elevation, camera facing southwest.

Photo #8 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0008)

Detail view of entrances, camera facing northwest.

Photo #9 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0009)

Detail view of bell towers, camera facing northwest.

Photo #10 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0010)

View of sanctuary, camera facing west.

Photo #11 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0011)

View of altar, camera facing west.

Photo #12 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0012)

View of sanctuary, camera facing east.

Photo #13 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0013)

View of rear sanctuary and elevator entrance, camera facing south.

Photo #14 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0014)

View of first floor entrance and stair in the north tower, camera facing north.

Photo #15 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0015)

View of rear balcony, camera facing north.

Photo #16 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0016)

View of balcony, camera facing south.

Photo #17 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0017)

View of sanctuary ceiling from balcony, camera facing southwest.

Photo #18 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0018)

Detail view of side elevation stained glass window, camera facing north.

Photo #19 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0019)

Detail view of east stained glass window, camera facing east.

Photo #20 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0020)

View of basement, camera facing west.

Photo #21 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0021)

View of basement, camera facing east.

Photo #22 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0022)

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View of cemetery exterior, camera facing southeast.  
Photograph by Liz Almlie, SD SHPO, October 14, 2017

Photo #23 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0023)  
View of cemetery gate, camera facing southeast.  
Photograph by Liz Almlie, SD SHPO, October 14, 2017

Photo #24 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0023)  
View of cemetery interior, camera facing southeast.  
Photograph by Liz Almlie, SD SHPO, October 14, 2017

Photo #25 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0025)  
Detail view of First Site monument, camera facing south.

Photo #26 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0026)  
View of brick grill, camera facing southwest.  
Photograph by Liz Almlie, SD SHPO, October 14, 2017

Photo #27 (SD\_UnionCounty\_StPaulLutheranChurch\_0027)  
View of brick grill and churchyard, camera facing northeast.  
Photograph by Liz Almlie, SD SHPO, October 14, 2017

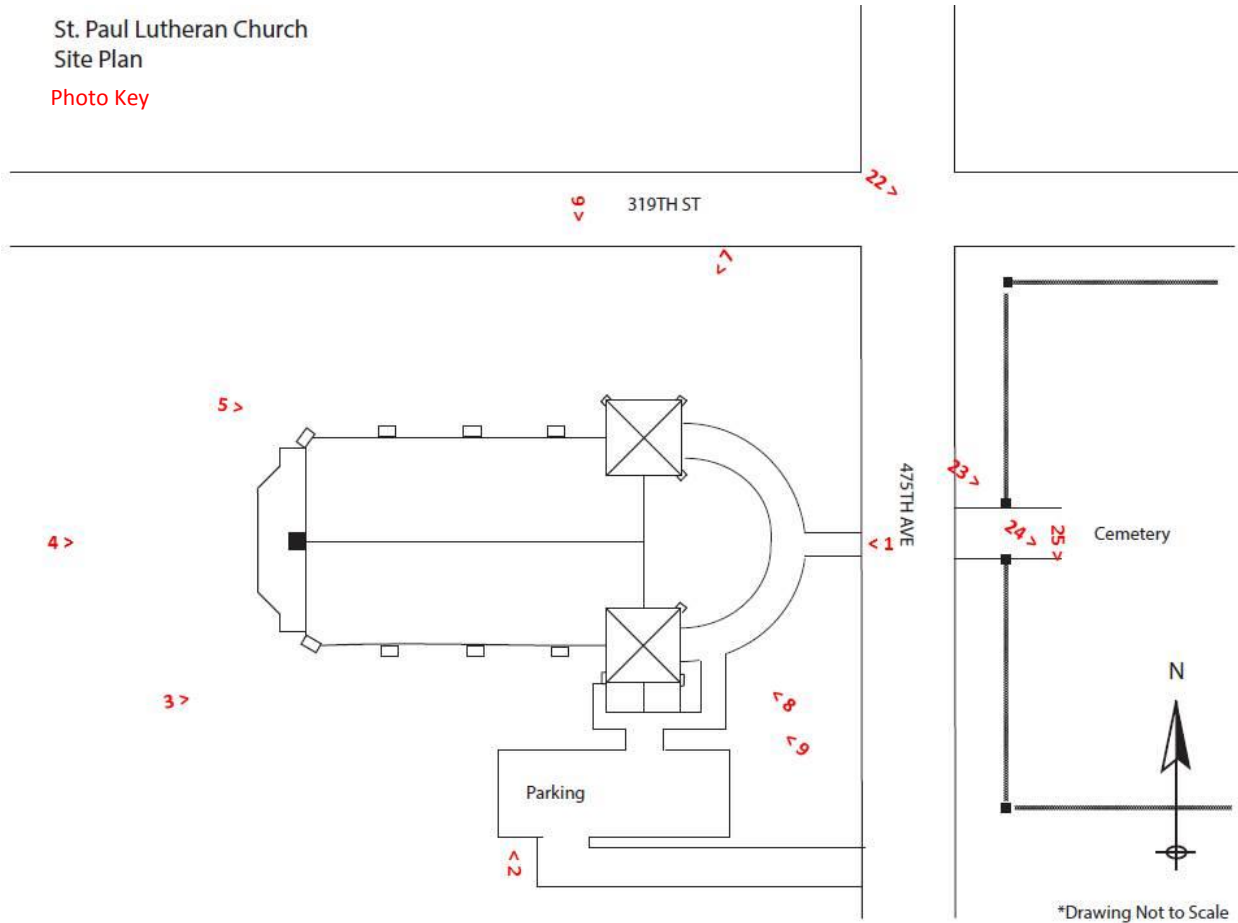
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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St. Paul Lutheran Church  
Site Plan  
Photo Key

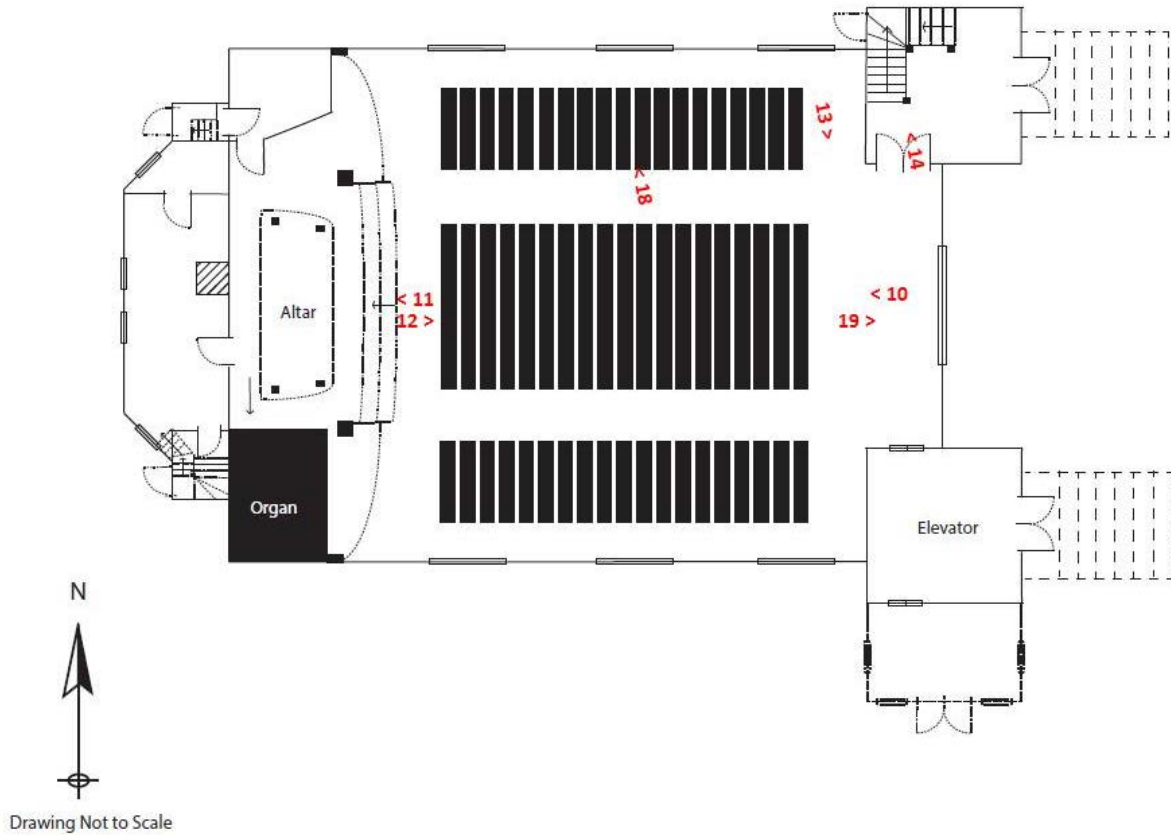


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St. Paul Lutheran Church  
Interior, First Floor

Photo Key

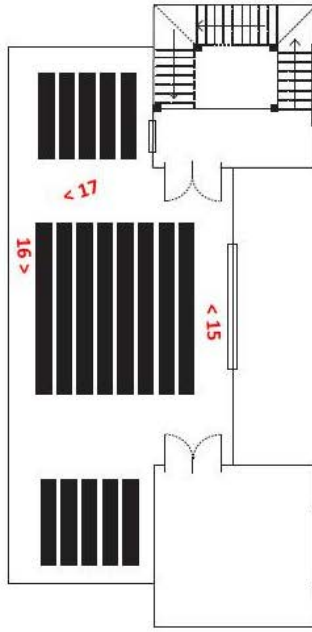


St. Paul Lutheran Church and Cemetery  
Name of Property

Union County, SD  
County and State

St. Paul Lutheran Church  
Interior, Balcony

Photo Key



\*Drawing Not to Scale

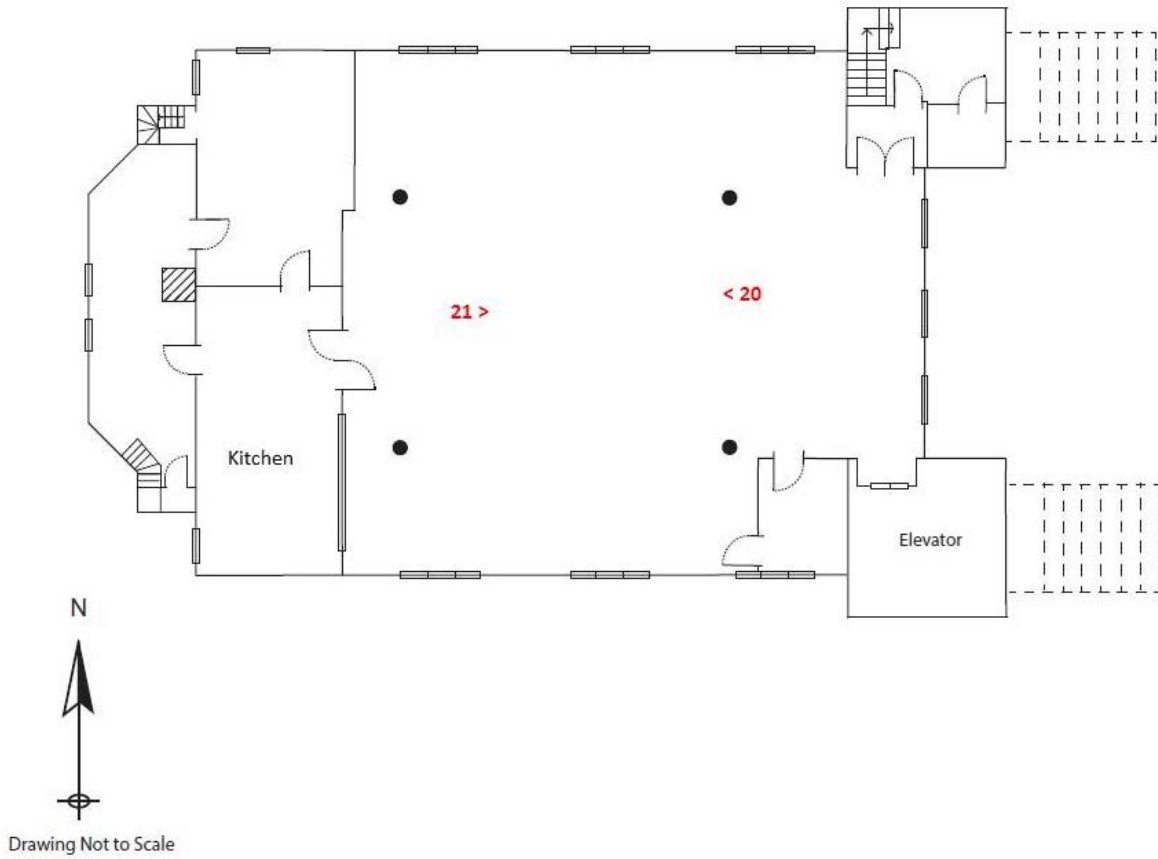


St. Paul Lutheran Church and Cemetery  
Name of Property

Union County, SD  
County and State

St. Paul Lutheran Church  
Interior, Basement

Photo Key



St. Paul Lutheran Church and Cemetery

Union County, SD

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION REVIEW MAP



**Legend**  
 National Register Boundary



NOMINATION FOR:

St. Paul Lutheran Church  
31903 475th Avenue  
Elk Point, Richland Township,  
Union County, South Dakota

UTM Zone 14  
NAD1983

Easting: 687521.03  
Northing: 4737191.54

Scale: 1:25,000



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, GEBCO, and the GIS User Community, Copyright © 2010 National Geographic Society, Inc.

0 0.4 0.8 1.6 Miles

St. Paul Lutheran Church and Cemetery  
 Name of Property \_\_\_\_\_

Union County, SD  
 County and State \_\_\_\_\_

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION REVIEW MAP



**Legend**  
 National Register Boundary



**NOMINATION FOR:**  
 St. Paul Lutheran Church  
 31903 475th Avenue  
 Elk Point, Richland Township,  
 Union County, South Dakota

UTM Zone 14  
 NAD1983  
 #1  
 Easting: 687419.95  
 Northing: 4737139.35  
 #2  
 Easting: 687415.35  
 Northing: 4737225.38  
 #3  
 Easting: 687708.28  
 Northing: 4737231.50  
 #4  
 Easting: 687709.25  
 Northing: 4737143.29

Scale: 1:2,000



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Geomatics, Aerogrid, IGN, IGF, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community, Copyright© 2013 National Geographic Society, ietbed

0 0.025 0.05 0.1 Miles





♿  
HANDICAPPED  
PARKING  
ONLY

♿  
HANDICAPPED  
PARKING  
ONLY





















· HOLY · HOLY · HOLY ·

















RANUM



JOHAN ARNT OLSON



IN MEMORY OF D. LYSNES  
BY THE LUTHER LEAGUE



CHRISTENSON













SITE OF  
FIRST NORWEGIAN  
LUTHERAN CHURCH  
IN  
DAKOTA TERRITORY  
1868 - 1938

CHARTER MEMBERS OF  
ST. PAUL LUTHERAN CHURCH

OF AUG. 12, 1863

K. P. Ronne  
Thomas Olesen Aune  
Helge Mathiasen  
Ole Oleson  
Anders Anderson  
Melhjør Monsen  
Mathias Holgersen  
Erik Christensen  
Torger Mikkelsen  
Lars Johnson Ruud  
Christofer Lassessen  
Christian Tomsen  
John Tomsen  
Petter Nilsen  
Arne Olsen

Dedicated Aug. 13, 1988





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 1/5/2018      Date of Pending List: 1/29/2018      Date of 16th Day: 2/13/2018      Date of 45th Day: 2/20/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      2/20/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



south dakota  
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



29 December 2017

Keeper of National Register  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington DC 20240



Dear Keeper:

Please find enclosed five National Register nominations including the *Maggie J. Wood House*, *Celina and Albert Goddard House*, *St. Paul Lutheran Church and Cemetery*, *Louis N. and Helen Seaman House*, and *Gottlieb and Friederike Scheurenbrand House*.

Please contact [chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us](mailto:chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us) with any questions.

Sincerely,

Chris B. Nelson  
Historic Preservation Specialist





Reed, Roger &lt;roger\_reed@nps.gov&gt;

---

**St. Paul Lutheran Church**

6 messages

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**Reed, Roger** <roger\_reed@nps.gov>  
To: Liz Almlie <liz.almlie@state.sd.us>

Tue, Feb 20, 2018 at 9:43 AM

Liz,

The nomination does not demonstrate that the cemetery, or the objects, are important under Criterion C, which is the only criterion cited in the nomination. Also, the period of significance cited is 1869-1958 which pre-dates the narrow construction period of the church itself. A period of significance (and significant dates) should reflect the criterion cited in the nomination, not the broad history of the property and its use.

According to "Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places", the following applies to Criterion C:

*A cemetery that does not contain "high style" master works of funerary art nonetheless may be eligible under Criterion C as a distinguishable entity made up of a significant array of gravemarkers and monuments representing the common artistic values of a historic period. Victorian grave markers and fencing, for example. Less commonplace, but highly distinctive, examples of funerary art or craftsmanship also may qualify for National Register listing.*

I would include the cemetery as contributing to the design and placement of the church, but not to two objects.

This can be addressed in an supplementary listing record if you are amenable.

Roger

Roger G. Reed, Historian  
National Register and National Historic Landmarks Programs  
1849 C St. NW  
Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, D.C. 20240  
202-354-2278

---

**Almlie, Liz** <Liz.Almlie@state.sd.us>  
To: "Reed, Roger" <roger\_reed@nps.gov>

Tue, Feb 20, 2018 at 1:42 PM

Roger,

With a supplemental listing record, does the main nomination document then have corrections noted on it? ...so that people in the future will see those corrections? Otherwise we can submit a corrected draft so that both we and you have a self-contained copy.

- Liz

Liz Almlie, Historic Preservation Specialist

South Dakota State Historical Society

State Historic Preservation Office

900 Governors Drive

Pierre SD 57501-2217

(605) 773-6056

(605) 773-6041 (fax)

[liz.almlie@state.sd.us](mailto:liz.almlie@state.sd.us)

visit our website



**From:** Reed, Roger [[mailto:roger\\_reed@nps.gov](mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov)]

**Sent:** Tuesday, February 20, 2018 8:44 AM

**To:** Almlie, Liz

**Subject:** [EXT] St. Paul Lutheran Church

[Quoted text hidden]

---

**Reed, Roger** <[roger\\_reed@nps.gov](mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov)>  
To: "Almlie, Liz" <[Liz.Almlie@state.sd.us](mailto:Liz.Almlie@state.sd.us)>

Tue, Feb 20, 2018 at 2:43 PM

Yes, a corrected draft would be preferable. The SLR would be scanned and part of the public record, however.

Roger G. Reed, Historian  
National Register and National Historic Landmarks Programs  
1849 C St. NW  
Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, D.C. 20240  
202-354-2278

[Quoted text hidden]

---

**Almlie, Liz** <[Liz.Almlie@state.sd.us](mailto:Liz.Almlie@state.sd.us)>  
To: "Reed, Roger" <[roger\\_reed@nps.gov](mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov)>

Tue, Feb 20, 2018 at 2:58 PM

We're comfortable doing a corrected draft. Can we do that immediately, or is there an additional communication from you that we should wait for? Will I just need to resend the CD with the documents (and signed hard-copy for

those 1-2 pages), or a new photos-CD too?

*Liz Almlie*, Historic Preservation Specialist

South Dakota State Historical Society

State Historic Preservation Office

900 Governors Drive

Pierre SD 57501-2217

(605) 773-6056

(605) 773-6041 (fax)

[liz.almalie@state.sd.us](mailto:liz.almalie@state.sd.us)

visit our website



**From:** Reed, Roger [[mailto:roger\\_reed@nps.gov](mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov)]

**Sent:** Tuesday, February 20, 2018 1:43 PM

**To:** Almlie, Liz

**Subject:** Re: [EXT] St. Paul Lutheran Church

[Quoted text hidden]

---

**Almlie, Liz** <[Liz.Almlie@state.sd.us](mailto:Liz.Almlie@state.sd.us)>  
To: "Reed, Roger" <[roger\\_reed@nps.gov](mailto:roger_reed@nps.gov)>

Tue, Feb 20, 2018 at 3:05 PM

For the period of significance, should it then include the church construction starting in 1920 through the main historical improvements to the cemetery in 1930?

*Liz Almlie*, Historic Preservation Specialist

South Dakota State Historical Society

State Historic Preservation Office

900 Governors Drive

Pierre SD 57501-2217

(605) 773-6056

(605) 773-6041 (fax)

[liz.almalie@state.sd.us](mailto:liz.almalie@state.sd.us)

visit our website



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**From:** Almlie, Liz  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 20, 2018 1:59 PM  
**To:** 'Reed, Roger'  
**Subject:** RE: [EXT] St. Paul Lutheran Church

[Quoted text hidden]

---

**Reed, Roger** <roger\_reed@nps.gov>  
To: "Almlie, Liz" <Liz.Almlie@state.sd.us>

Tue, Feb 20, 2018 at 3:40 PM

I think just the church construction period as the design of the fence does not relate to the church.

In answer to your other question, go ahead and send the revision as I will include this email chain in the file.

Roger G. Reed, Historian  
National Register and National Historic Landmarks Programs  
1849 C St. NW  
Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, D.C. 20240  
202-354-2278

[Quoted text hidden]



  
**south dakota**  
**STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



February 26, 2018

Keeper of the National Register  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1849 C St NW, MS 7228  
Washington DC 20240

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed disk contains contain the true and correct copy of the adjusted nomination for the St. Paul Lutheran Church & Cemetery, Richland vicinity, Union County, South Dakota (SG100002103) to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please feel free to contact me at 605-773-6056 or [liz.almie@state.sd.us](mailto:liz.almie@state.sd.us) with any questions.

Sincerely,

Liz Almie  
Historic Preservation Specialist