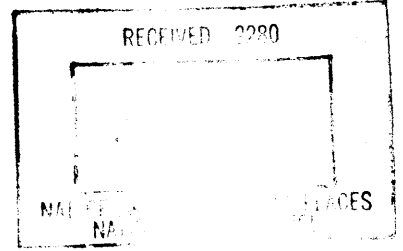


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

120



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 East Highland Lutheran Church
other names/site number DE-RU-29

2. Location

street & number Rural Route 1, Box 175 not for publication N/A
city or town Brandt Vicinity X
state South Dakota Code SD county Deuel code 039 zip code 57218

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jay D. Vogt
Signature of certifying official

01-11-2000
Date

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

East Highland Lutheran Church
Name of Property

Deuel County, South Dakota
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Signature of the Keeper: Edson H. Beall
Date of Action: 2/18/00

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing		Noncontributing		
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Religion Sub: Religious Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Religion Sub: Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Late Gothic
Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete
Roof Wood
Walls Wood
Other _____

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

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant Contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, Period, or method of construction or represents the work of a Master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a Significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack Individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1915

East Highland Lutheran Church
Name of Property

Deuel County, South Dakota
County and State

Significant Dates 1915

Significant Person N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

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

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- Designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: South Dakota State Historical Society, Pierre, SD

East Highland Lutheran Church
Name of Property

Deuel County, South Dakota
County and State

Property Owner

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

name East Highland Cemetery Association (David Rice)
street & number RR Box 151 telephone _____
city or town Gary state SD zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page # 1

East Highland Lutheran Church is typical of the churches that were built on the prairies of South Dakota in early 1900. It is located approximately 6 miles northeast of Brandt, South Dakota on a plot of 2.2 acres of land including the cemetery. The church was built in 1915. It is a wood frame building with a tall bell tower and steeple, centered on top of the front of the church on a raised, poured concrete foundation with stucco skim coat. Sanctuary and apse roofs are gabled and covered with composition shingles. The building has closed soffits and eave returns at gable ends. The walls feature broad trim boards at top and base of wall.

Exterior

The south (facade) elevation features a tall centered bell tower with a steeple and a front-gable. The main entrance is centered on the bell tower. The bell tower projects slightly from the primary (south) façade of the building. Paneled and capped corner pilasters are located on the bell tower's outer corners. The tower is square in section with concave wood shingles walls. The belfry also features paneled and capped corner pilasters with a single, round arch opening on each face. The spire is octagonal with concave roof slopes. A new sliding glass window is above the doors. Located to the right and left of the bell tower are circular windows with circular tracery and clear glass lights.

The east elevation contains three one-over-one double hung windows of clear glass and each has a transom window with simple tracery and clear lights. The transoms are pointed and give the appearance of Gothic arch windows evenly distributed along each wall. The east elevation also features a small addition to access the basement on the southeast corner.

The west elevation features two one-over-one windows near the corners of the main part of the building. Three one-over-one double hung windows of clear glass are also on this elevation. Each has a Gothic arch transom window with a simple tracery and clear lights. Below the fourth window is a small addition, which features a door facing south and one one-over-one double hung window on the west elevation.

The apse features two one-over-one windows with a tracery transom window. One is located on the west elevation and the other on the east elevation. The rear elevation of the sanctuary section features a small entrance with small wood deck and stairs.

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Interior

Inside the front doors is a narthex leading into the sanctuary, also a stairway to the basement and one to the balcony. The balcony is very unique and all original. All of the interior woodwork in the entire building is original.

There is a full basement under the main church. The ceiling is a sculptured design pressed metal tin. The basement can be accessed from the outside by the addition on the northwest corner of the building. An entrance was needed to provide compliance with fire safety codes. Rural water became available in 1978, and a bathroom was installed in the basement along with a modernized kitchen.

The building remains in good condition and is presently being used by the members of East Highland Lutheran congregation. It is located in a rural setting on upland, and is visible for miles in any direction.

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Section number 8 Page # 3

Statement of Significance

The East Highland Lutheran Church is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C as embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. More specifically, the East Highland Church typifies early 1900s church construction in eastern South Dakota and has local architectural significance. It typifies the religious buildings common to most permanent rural settlements in South Dakota.

The East Highland Lutheran Church is a center-steeple church, one of the most common types built. The facade of this type of church relies on several center-oriented devices: the steps and porch, entry doors, window in the tower, belfry, and spire are all visually layered over each other.¹ The placements of the openings are symmetrical, and the rest of the building is modestly ornamented. Like other churches of this type, the East Highland Lutheran Church has the center-aisle plan with rows of pews flush against the walls.

Historical background

East Highland Lutheran Church organized on April 3, 1879 in the house of Johannes Larson. Reverend J. C. Jacobson accepted the pastor position for a fixed salary of \$50.00 a year; he served ten other congregations besides East Highland Church. In 1881, Reverend Soren E. Sorenson was called as pastor of the church. For many years, the congregation shared a parish with Bethany and Bethlehem Churches of Astoria. This cooperation ended in the 1950s when the congregation joined with Highland of Brandt to make a two point parish. This organization is still in place today.

During the summer of 1887, the congregation determined that a building should be built as soon as possible. The construction of the building was started in 1891, however it was not completed until 1905. Unfortunately, it was hit by lightning and burned to the ground in 1914. The pastor and the congregation felt the need for a new building. The members constructed a new building in 1915. They made great personal sacrifices in getting the new building built. Most of the members of the church are of Norwegian decent.

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

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Section number 8 Page # 4

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

The East Highland building fits into the timeframe of second generation church, however it reflects more aspects of a first generation church. First generation churches were simple frame buildings constructed by local carpenters or builders. In eastern South Dakota, first generation churches date from the late 19th century.

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

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Section number 9,10 Page # 5

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

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

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

Cochrane. Eleanor, ed, Historical collections of Deuel County, Deuel County History Book Committee, 1977.

Verbal boundary Description

The church building is located in a tract commencing sixty-four rods west of the southeast corner of section thirteen, township 114N, Range 48, and then north Twenty-two rods, and then west sixteen rods, and then south twenty-two rods, and then east for a distance of sixteen rods to point of beginning, and containing approximately 2.2 acres.

Verbal boundary Justification

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