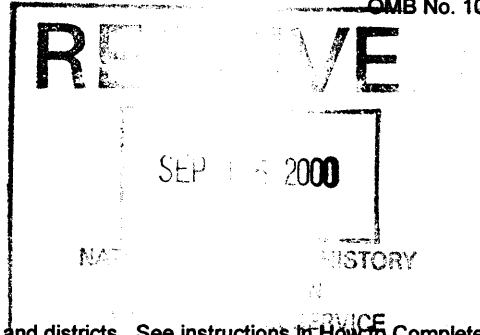


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1213

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 Bradley First Lutheran Church
other names/site number Calvary Lutheran Church

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication N/A
city or town Bradley Vicinity X
state South Dakota Code SD county Clark code 025 zip code 57217

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. Voigt
Signature of certifying official

09-12-2000
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 _____

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

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Cat: Religion | Sub: Religious Facility |
| Funerary | Cemetery |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| Cat: Religion | Sub: Religious Facility |
| Funerary | Cemetery |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revival: Gothic
Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|------------|--------------------|
| Foundation | Stone |
| Roof | Wood |
| Walls | Wood -Weatherboard |
| 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

1914

Bradley 1st Lutheran Church
Name of Property

Clark County, South Dakota
County and State

Significant Dates 1914

Significant Person N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Hans Olson – Bradley, SD

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
- 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

Bradley 1st Lutheran Church

Name of Property

Clark County, South Dakota

County and State

Property Owner

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

name Calvary Restoration Group

street & number _____ telephone 605-784-3206

city or town Bradley state SD zip code 57217

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

Bradley First Lutheran Church is typical of the churches that were built on the prairies of South Dakota in early 1880-1920s. It is located in Lily, South Dakota on a plot of 2 acres of land including the cemetery. The church was built in 1914. It is a wood frame building with a tall bell tower and steeple, centered on 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 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 approximately five feet from the primary façade of the building, which is square and in three sections. The spire has a concave roof slopes. The belfry section features paneled and capped corner pilasters with a single, round arch opening on each face. Below the belfry is an enclosed oval window directly above a pair of pointed arch gothic stained glass windows. The main entrance is slightly raised from the ground, the entrance features a five panel double doors with a large tracery transom window.

The east and west elevations has four equal sizes pointed arch gothic style stained glass windows. The elevations also feature a smaller pointed arch gothic window, which is located in the one story hip roof area. This hip roof area also includes an entrance. Four steps provide access to the building.

The rear elevation of the sanctuary features a gable roof with section that has gable returns and a small chimney. A pointed arch gothic window is located on the west elevation and the east elevation.

Interior:

The building has a simple rectangular floor plan; it is organized with a north-facing main entrance leading to the sanctuary. The apse at the south end still features the original baptismal font and altar. All of the interior woodwork remains, as well as a balcony at the back of the worship area. The ceiling and walls are covered with tongue and groove wainscoting. The first feet of the wainscoting is vertical, the remaining wood is horizontal.

Bradley 1st Lutheran Church
Name of Property

Clark County, South Dakota
County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A
(6-86)

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page # 2

The altar is centered on the south wall and has a raised stage area with a one step rise. The pulpit is covered with dark stained wainscoting. The pulpit is accessed from a staircase on the left side of the pulpit. Pews are located with a center-aisle with rows flush against the walls.

A cemetery is located on the property with the oldest plot dating to 1911. The latest interment dates from 2000.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page # 3

Statement of Significance

The Bradley 1st 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 Bradley Church typifies the "first generation" of 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 Bradley 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.

Historic background

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. Consequently, 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. The exterior covering was often masonry 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 Bradley 1st Lutheran Church 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.

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

The first recorded service for the Bradley Church was on January 23, 1901 at the Karlson School House. Adoption of the church constitution took place on February 25, 1901. Fund raising began almost immediately for a church building. Construction began on the structure in 1911 by Hans Olson. In June 1912, a storm destroyed the building. Hans Olson began again on the church and completed the building in 1914. Although a bell tower exists on the building, no bell was ever installed. A cemetery is located on the ground of the church. It is located on the rear of the property and is still used today.

The building has suffered little in the way of alterations. The original stove is located in the basement. On December 5, 1945, the congregation changed its name to Calvary Lutheran, but did not actively use the name until 1947. Services continued in the building until September 1960, when it closed due to lack of membership. The building fell into disrepair until a group of interested people banded together to save the building. The Calvary Restoration Group repaired the building. Annual services began on July 2, 1978, and since have continued every year.

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 church building 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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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9,10 Page # 5

Bibliography

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

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

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

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point 14 rods due east of the NW corner of the northwest quarter of section 5, township 118, range 57, running due east two rods then due south 18 rods then due east 14 rods, then due south 18 rods then due west 16 rods, then due north 36 rods and then to the being point. The property contains two acres and two rods.

Boundary Justification

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