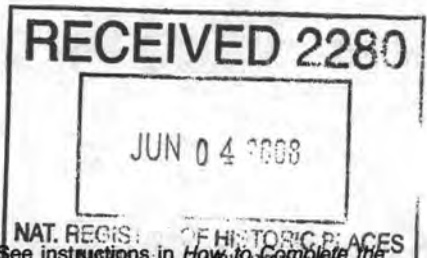


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 Westminster Presbyterian Church

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 501 5th Street NE

N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Devils Lake

☐ vicinity

state ND code ND county Ramsey

code 071 zip code 58301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Merlan E. Paavola

Date 5/29/08

State Historic Preservation Officer (ND)

State of 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 certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Edson H. Beall

7-16-08

Westminster Presbyterian Church  
Name of Property

Ramsey, ND  
County and State

### 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)  
☐ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Facility

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Facility

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt Shingles

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.)

Property is:

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

### Period of Significance

Second Dakota Boom 1898-1915

### Significant Dates

1915

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Shannon, Joseph A., Architect

Halliday, Jacob, Builder

### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

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

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

### Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Lake Region Heritage Center

Westminster Presbyterian Church  
Name of Property

Ramsey, ND  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.32 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

3															
Zone	Easting				Northing										
4															

☐ See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

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

### Boundary Justification

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

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Kinkle and John Dumont, Architect

organization DL Historic Pres. Comm., Dumont & Assoc. date 10/29/07

street & number 1203 4th Ave NE, PO Box 631 telephone 701-662-3334, 701-662-5570

city or town Devils Lake state ND zip code 58301

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

### Maps

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

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

### Photographs

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

### Additional items

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

### Property Owner

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

name Presbytery of the Northern Plains

street & number 5555 S. Washington Suite A telephone 701-772-0783

city or town Grand Forks state ND zip code 58201

**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 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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number   7   Page   1  

---

**Westminster Presbyterian Church**  
**Ramsey, North Dakota**

**Narrative Description**

The Westminster Presbyterian Church Building was built in 1915 in the town of Devils Lake, North Dakota. The church is located at the northeast area of the downtown, at the corner of fifth street northeast and fifth avenue northeast. The streets run east/west and avenues run north/south. The church is located on the northeast corner of the intersecting streets. The church front entry faces to the south. A congregational secondary entrance is located on the west side. A private office entrance is located on the east side.

The 1915 church replaced the prior wood-framed church structure located on this site. The old church was built in 1884 two blocks north of the present site, but relocated to the present site in 1892 and an addition added in 1893. A church manse was built east of the present church in 1909. This house was sold in the mid 1980s and moved to a new location on the west side of Devils Lake.

The present lot size is 100' wide at the front/rear and 140' deep at the sides of the lot. Buildings on the lot include the church building along the west side of the lot and a small tool shed at the rear northeast corner. The church is set back 40 feet from the front lot line and only a couple of feet at the west side.

**Exterior**

The 1915 church is approximately 43 feet wide at the front and 49 feet wide at the rear. The overall length is approximately 86 feet. The building is laid out in three main areas or parts: the main sanctuary or body of the church, the entry tower for stairs and landings, and the north offices/instructional area.

The building is brick with limestone trim. A stone water table separates the lower dark "base" from the upper structure. The top of the stone water table is level with the main floor.

Below the stone water table is charcoal colored, rug-cut brick, which extends down to the ground level. The standard pattern brick also incorporates three, 3/4" recessed horizontal bands. This occurs at each sixth course of the laid brick, forming a rusticated, heavy base for the building. Above the stone water table are lighter, rug-cut brick. The upper brick is laid in Flemish bond with red stretcher bricks and charcoal colored headers.

Stone is also used as windowsills and on the smaller rectangular windows, as headers, too. Stone caps accent the buttresses of the tower.

This 2-1/2-story building is dominated by a three-story bell tower nestled into the southwest corner of the church sanctuary. The tower is 12 feet x 12 feet. The tower houses the main entrance - a cavernous, arched doorway consisting of a pair of doors and a stained glass half-circle window above the doors. This cavernous treatment is achieved by corbelling the brick thus adding depth to the masonry work and thickness of the walls. Three arched-row header brick corbellings and two accent header rows nicely

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

---

**Westminster Presbyterian Church**  
**Ramsey, North Dakota**

**Narrative Description (continued)**

outline the main and west entrance windows.

The sanctuary serves as the main body of the church. The exterior dimensions of this area are approximately 43 feet wide x 54 feet deep. This section of the building is topped with a steep hipped roof. The church sanctuary is highlighted on the east, west, and south elevations with wall projections. The wall projections constitute about 50% of the wall mass and project about one foot. These projecting bays contain arched windows. At the exterior, the projections extend up to the roof in the form of gable ends intersecting well below the peak of the main hipped roof.

The office and instructional area at the north end of the church is only 1-1/2 stories. The area is 49 feet wide on the north elevation and 28 feet deep from the sanctuary to the north end. The hipped roof intersects the main roof. The north elevation has a raised center section to form a gable end. The peak of the gable is intersected by the exterior brick chimney and extends more than five feet out from the building wall.

The building style is *Romanesque Revival*. The characteristic features are the round arches used at the main windows, the congregational entrances, and the bell tower louvers. A dominant feature is the crenellation used at the parapet of the bell tower and at the east and west side entrances. Also common to this style was the use of the cavernous entryways. These are evident in this church at the main front entry and at the front entry window at the west elevation of the bell tower. Other features of this architectural style are the asymmetrical facades, the thick masonry walls, brick, and stone.

**Interior**

As you enter the church, you are at a mid-level landing. The main feature of the entry is a large, stained glass window to the left (west) that provides natural light to the landing. The window is comprised of a rectangular stained glass sash topped by a half circle stained glass sash (matching that over the entry doors). The door stained glass is patterned with vertical rectangular stained glass panels. The colors of the panels are green and rose. They are outlined at the perimeter with darker green and brown panels. This window over the door is an abstract design. The matching west wall upper arch window has a central circular emblem of a torch of fire held in a hand with a banner and the words: "*The Lord Is My Light.*" The lower unit has a picture of a stem of four Lily flowers and a bud at the top. The stained glass pattern and colors are carried consistently throughout the rest of the stained glass windows of the church.

The mid-level landing has stairs going up to the main level (50 inches) and down to the basement (82 inches). The floor baseboards and wood railings are dark, heavy wood. The baseboard leads up the stairs to the main level. It is also used throughout the main level.

On the main level, you can enter the church or turn to the right, climb more steps and reach the balcony

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number   7   Page   3  

---

**Westminster Presbyterian Church**  
**Ramsey, North Dakota**

**Narrative Description (continued)**

level. The sanctuary is entered through a pair of wooden doors. As you enter the main sanctuary, you are faced with a balcony on the west and south sides. The chancel is located in the northeast corner.

The sloping floor and curved pews focus attention on the northeast chancel. The asymmetrical plan is, again, part of the *Romanesque Revival* style. The north end of the sanctuary opens to an all-purpose room, used as an overflow for the congregation and instructional purposes when closed off by the wooden folding doors.

The ceiling of the main sanctuary is accented by a large octagon (8 sides) domed structure. The dome is framed in wood trim with a dental accent in the middle of the trim. The dome has a circular stained glass window that is lighted with a roof sky light. The rest of the dome is plaster. The center portion of the stained glass supports the base of a pendant light. The light is supported by chain links from the base to the lamp structure itself; the light is the main light for the sanctuary. The glass shape is an upside-down bell shape in frosted glass. The rest of the lighting is small fixtures – three or four per side. Each is a chain pendant with an upside-down open bottom flower, clear etched glass.

The ceiling is finished in plaster with beam-like shapes outlining the dome; four main beams that extend to the outer walls and are met with pilaster columns up against the walls. The pilaster columns are located at the transition of the main building walls and the wall projections. This occurs about at quarter points of each wall length.

The sanctuary baseboard is wood. The flooring is carpet over a wood floor and a wood wainscot is located waist high and surrounds the interior of the church. The wainscot also serves as the sill to the windows, which are framed out in dark oak wood.

The main windows to the sanctuary area are in two parts. The top arched stained glass windows and the bottom portion rectangular stain glass windows. The two distinctive glass areas are separated by a 24" horizontal framing member. The top portion of the window serves to light the balcony levels and the upper part of the sanctuary and the lower rectangular windows serve to light below the balconies and the lower portions of the sanctuary.

The sanctuary stained glass windows incorporate pictures. The east window has a picture of Jesus with seven lambs and the west window has an emblem of an anchor with a banner inscribed with the word "Hope". The south stained glass window picture has seven-grain stems with a banner inscribed with the words "I Am the Bread of Life".

The face of the sanctuary balconies is heavily laden with wood trim from the base of framing to the rail height. The trim is accented with wood dental trim matching the dome dental trim.

The north end portion of the building is used for offices, a family lounge/meeting room, and a multi-purpose room.

The basement is very typical of this period and has a large fellowship room for meetings and dinners. A kitchen to prepare large meals is on the south side along with a smaller meeting room. A men's room



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7, 8 Page 4

---

**Westminster Presbyterian Church**  
**Ramsey, North Dakota**

**Narrative Description (continued)**

and a women's room are located near the main stairs. The north area has several rooms – two instructional and one storage room. The side stairs are located immediately between the main building and the north section of the church.

The west side entrance is entered at mid-level and leads up to the main level at the office area and to the lower basement level. In addition, these stairs lead to the west balcony.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

The present Westminster Presbyterian Church was built in 1915. The church is locally significant under Criterion C as an important example of the architectural skill and expertise of one of North Dakota's earliest architects and as an excellent example of the architectural planning principles and construction methods of the "Akron Auditorium" church design concept, reflecting important liturgical and cultural connections between Devils Lake and protestant church designs originating from sources in the established Midwest. The church is a locally prominent landmark that derives its significance from the principal area of architecture. Devils Lake architect Joseph A. Shannon designed the Church. It is architecturally significant in the context of local architecture during the period of 1898-1915, the Second Dakota Boom. Arriving in Devils Lake in 1902, Shannon left an impressive legacy of noteworthy designs in the city. The church is the best example of Romanesque Revival in Devils Lake. While classical motifs were being rejected per se by designers of the Chicago school's persuasion, the strength of that movement lay in its being nearly free of historical derivation, the church was designed with a three-story bell tower, a cavernous, arched doorway and arched windows and thick masonry walls. A resurgence of the Romanesque Revival style occurred in other parts of the country in the 1870's and 1880's mainly brought on by Henry Richardson. To quote William Gray Purcell in the January 1913 issue of *The Western Architect* one gets a sense of the direction architectural design was heading in the early part of the century:

"We cannot claim for our own use the Dynamics of the Architecture of the various nations of the past. The Dynamics of the Greek Architecture was purely personal matter with the Greek—it belongs to him, and he—he is long since dead; so is the Roman dead and so is the medieval romanticist dead. Why should we have the ceremonies of by-gone architectures habiting our new problems, our fresh, vital, instinctive Architectural work? We are not playing fair with our minds and so not playing fair with the helpless Static forms of building."<sup>1</sup>

The Westminster Presbyterian Church is architecturally significant for its innovative design approach to

---

<sup>1</sup> The Work of Joseph A. Shannon, Architect, page 4, 1971.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

---

**Westminster Presbyterian Church**  
**Ramsey, North Dakota**

the church layout in a configuration known as the "Akron Auditorium" church plan.<sup>2</sup> The extent to which Shannon was familiar with this innovative concept of religious architecture and successfully implementing it twice, for two different congregations during the Second Dakota Boom, is a truly remarkable reflection of the architectural competency available so soon after establishment of the field of architecture in North Dakota. Shannon was one of the first registered architects in the state (where licensing began in 1917, notably after completion of the church). Shannon proudly asserted the extent to which he had come by his professional competencies without benefit of formal academic education. Training experiences as a carpenter in Minnesota and South Dakota had clearly prepared him well for innovative design practice that reflects quite favorably on the beginning of his profession in North Dakota. Historical analysis should not discount the possibility, either, that part of the design sophistication in the two Devils Lake churches (Westminster Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal) may have come from (as-yet unidentified) published liturgical sources or from prior familiarity of the congregation's leaders with this church plan elsewhere in the region.

The concept of the Akron Plan for churches is generally attributed to Lewis Miller<sup>2</sup>, the Sunday School superintendent for a Methodist Episcopal congregation in Akron, Ohio, hence the name by which churches of this type have come to be known. Miller coordinated his vision through Akron architect George Kramer in the 1866-1870 design of a Methodist Episcopal Church there. The church-planning concept was based upon a more flexible sacristy (built in a squarish amphitheater, often arranged with the sacristy and pulpit placed toward one corner) and increased emphasis on providing other extended amenities. This was a significant departure from the early, more traditional rectangular-nave basilica church plan of the type the Presbyterians were replacing in Devils Lake. Truly, congregational leaders and church members aspired to a new way of delivering the "social gospel", based on liturgical philosophy extended from the Midwestern culture hearth onto a rapidly-growing and well-established, progressive community on the North Dakota prairie.

North Dakota architectural historian Ronald Ramsay has researched, written, and presented extensively on the Akron Plan churches as a liturgical innovation. Other experts have written that the Akron church plan (which was most commonly associated with progressive Methodist Episcopal or Presbyterian congregations) was "supremely adaptable space for other groups in the church. Weekday prayer meetings for men or women, missionary support group meetings, (secular) plays upholding Christian values staged in the auditorium, temperance meetings, ice cream socials, church fellowship suppers, and ladies circles could all be accommodated in the same flexible structure."<sup>3</sup> The Akron Auditorium Church plan was most popular among evangelical Protestant congregations from 1880 through about 1914, placing the Westminster Presbyterian and the Methodist Episcopal churches near the end of the design's popularity.

---

<sup>2</sup> Martens, Steve C. Associate Professor of Architecture at North Dakota State University, Fargo, North Dakota, private written communication to the nomination author and copied to the State Historic Preservation Office. (26 January 2008).

<sup>3</sup> James, Hudnut-Beumier, [www.materialreligion.org/mansions/mansions.html](http://www.materialreligion.org/mansions/mansions.html), January 26, 2008.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

---

**Westminster Presbyterian Church**  
**Ramsey, North Dakota**

While the "squarish" exterior configuration of the church massing and its Romanesque stylistic details may be clues to the building's connection with the Akron Auditorium plan, interior features and design details are the true measures of the building's architectural integrity and design sophistication. The wraparound balcony and orientation of pews and other religious furniture confirm the auditorium connection. Most significantly, the centralizing domed ceiling feature clearly places this church building within the Akron plan tradition, which was as thoughtful for its approach to religious assembly as it was to architecture and construction. Churches of this type and method of construction featured "an amphitheater style, with curved pews and aisles that radiate from the pulpit...often the floor is ramped slightly, and the model seems to have been the late 19<sup>th</sup> century theater or opera house."<sup>3</sup> Often overflow spaces deploy from one or more sides of the sanctuary, either with broad openings or with the capability of screening. Churches of this type aspired to serve other civic, social and cultural needs of the community, through a doctrine referred to by Ramsay as "the social gospel".

Again, it is tempting to speculate how a self-trained architect like Joseph A. Shannon would have come to be so familiar with this innovation in architectural thinking and stylistic character as to be able to successfully complete two such churches in the same community within a year's time. The churches are a fascinating study in contrasts, with the nearby Methodist Episcopal Church being much more formal and imposing in its scale and details, than the more diminutive, human-scaled architectural expression of the Presbyterian Church, while inwardly, their details and planning share so much in common. The ability to implement such an innovative approach to liturgical planning, while accurately representing the social and liturgical values of two congregations is, indeed, a powerful testimony to Joseph A. Shannon's architectural competencies, an observation further confirmed by his other extensive Devils Lake design work.

Lt. Heber N. Creel established Devils Lake, the county seat of Ramsey County, in 1882 as Creelsburgh. It was renamed Creel City in 1883 and subsequently renamed Devils Lake in 1884. In 1915-1916, Devils Lake was a thriving prosperous city of approximately 6,000 and the business hub of the Lake Region Community, a commercial area of 7,500 square miles. It was situated on the transcontinental line of the Great Northern Railway and on the Soo Line. In addition there were connections to various smaller lines combined with the fact that Devils Lake was home to the main shops of the Great Northern Railway. In 30 years there had developed a city with all modern improvements of 25 miles of paved sidewalks and 70 miles of excellent streets, a five cluster lighting system, fire department, 8 1/2 miles of sewage systems, churches of every denomination, magnificent lodge homes, schools, library, hotels, theater and hospitals.

Among the priorities of early settlers coming to Devils Lake were the building of schools and churches. The first public school opened on November 5, 1883, in a lower level building located at the corner of Farrington Avenue and Fourth Street. Except for a few trees around the shores of Devils Lake, the prairies remained unbroken and treeless for miles. The Manitoba Railroad had progressed as far as Bartlett, 20 miles east. The remainder of the journey to Devils Lake was made by horse, stage or foot.

---

<sup>3</sup> James, Hudnut-Beumier, [www.materialreligion.org/mansions/mansions.html](http://www.materialreligion.org/mansions/mansions.html), January 26, 2008.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 7

---

**Westminster Presbyterian Church**  
**Ramsey, North Dakota**

**Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)**

The Rev. Henry G. Smith, a young Presbyterian seminarian from Union Seminary, New York City, came to preach the gospel on the Dakota Frontier in the spring of 1883. He conducted the first religious service held in Devils Lake on May 29, 1883. He writes in 1933,

"In the early evening of Friday, May 18, 1883, I arrived by train at Bartlett, some 20 miles east of Devils Lake. I drove across the unbroken prairie, with long lines of fire on the horizon and with white skulls and skeletons of scores of slaughtered buffaloes beside the road. I arrived at Benham's Hotel, Devils Lake City, about midnight and met James V. Brooke, Mayor of the city."<sup>4</sup>

He continues,

"I slept in a cot in the large upper room. At daybreak there was commotion. A playful gentleman was pulling every man out of his cot by his boots, though considerably sparing me, a timid young Tenderfoot, an inexperienced New England Provincial. Such was my introduction to the Frontier! On Saturday I met a number of persons interested in the formation of a church (in Creel City), and posted the enclosed Notice of the Service. There were about fifty people at that First Service. "Parson" Requa, of Stuart and Requa's Saloon started the hymns. He looked more like a parson than I did."<sup>5</sup>

With spring's progression, settlers began arriving in droves to claim the 160 acres of land that the government was offering for filing a claim and living on the land for six months. With the farmers also came the land speculators, business and professional men, saloonkeepers and others who were anxious for a new way of life.

A meeting was called on May 29, 1883 to take steps towards organizing a Presbyterian congregation. The Grand Forks Presbytery had approved a petition requesting the organization. "It had thirty-five names, including Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, and perhaps other denominations," session records indicate. At its organizational meeting in September the congregation made plans to build a church. The new congregation held its first services in the Townsite building at the corner of Fourth Street and Kelly Avenue, next in the Ovill building, and later in the Parsons building on Fourth Street. The railroad reached Devils Lake in July 1883, which helped the population grow to nearly 700.

"For the past few days, a subscription paper has been passed among our residents for raising funds for the erection at Devils Lake of a Presbyterian Church on the lots southeast corner of 7<sup>th</sup> and Farrington

---

<sup>4</sup> Ramsey County Centennial Book, Volume 1, page 154.

<sup>5</sup> Ramsey County Centennial Book, Volume 1, page 155.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 8

---

**Westminster Presbyterian Church**  
**Ramsey, North Dakota**

**Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)**

Avenue donated by the Townsite Company. The purpose is to erect a structure to cost \$1,500. \$500 of this amount will be given as a donation by the Presbyterian Board of Education. Of the residue, \$1,000, about \$800 has been subscribed, and the committee in charge has not yet completed their canvas of the town, and feel confident in securing the amount desired. They do not believe in church debts and are not disposed to contract any. They speak in warm commendation of the liberality by our residents, and trust to be able at once to begin the erection of the church, so that it may be ready for use at the earliest day practicable. Although denominational in name, the purpose is to pursue a liberal policy and hold unions' services, as non-sectarian in character as practicable; or when desired for special services of other denominations to grant the use of the building to them. The use of the church building will be granted to the School Trustees, free of charge for public school purposes, if they desire it. The building committee state that a frame church can be built, dimensions 28 x 42, plastered, painted and complete, with the exception of a tower for \$1,500. A Ladies Aid Society has been organized, and they will greatly help toward furnishing the church."<sup>6</sup> Articles of incorporation were issued October 25, 1883.

The first service was held on the first Sunday in February 1884, five months after the church was organized. Growth was slow the first ten years; perhaps because the population of the city fluctuated and churches of other denominations were being built. The church was moved to the present location in 1892 after the site was purchased for \$500. An addition was added in 1893.

The original church was busting at the seams when the decision was made to build a new one in 1915. Membership was at 231 adults and 152 Sunday school children. Joseph A. Shannon was hired as the architect and Jacob Halliday as the contractor. Little is know of Jacob Halliday. Shannon was among membership of Westminster Presbyterian Church and was Devils Lake's first bona fide local architect. He arrived in town in 1902. His period of influence occurred between 1902 and 1920. His designs tended to follow the Classical Revival style, popular in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. As well as the Presbyterian Church, Shannon designed the Bangs Block addition to the Bangs-Wineman Block, the Opera House, General Hospital, the Carnegie Library, the Methodist Church, an addition to the North Dakota School for the Deaf, the Fire Station #1, the Lake Chevrolet dealership garage and St. Olaf Lutheran Church. He also designed many of the Farmers Grain and Shipping Company depots north of Devils Lake. The Opera House and General Hospital are no longer extant. A short biography in "Devils Lake Beautiful" published for the Devils Lake Commercial Club by the North American Publicity Bureau 1915-1916 states that most of Devils Lake's finest up-to-date buildings had been designed by Shannon.

Shannon was born on March 21, 1859 in Edina, Missouri, where he spent his boyhood. He resided in Devils Lake from 1902 until his death on January 25, 1934. His body of work extended from Devils Lake, across North Dakota and into regions of South Dakota and Minnesota. His projects suggest a

---

<sup>6</sup> Devils Lake Inter-Ocean, September 8, 1883, Religious Notes.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 9

---

**Westminster Presbyterian Church**  
**Ramsey, North Dakota**

**Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)**

high degree of architectural literacy and the ability to work in a variety of idioms. The Dickey Library in Jamestown documents the period of Prairie School design in vogue in the upper Midwest and demonstrated Shannon's ability to adapt the principles of his contemporaries. He made application for a license to practice architecture in North Dakota even though he claimed to possess no recognized certificate. Chronologically the first mention we have of Shannon is with the firm of Boyd and Shannon in Devils Lake in early 1906. Shannon attended the first meetings at which the Architectural Licensing Laws for North Dakota were drawn up in 1914-1917.<sup>7</sup>

On April 28, 1915, the Ladies Aid served a supper as the last social event held in the church. The next day the razing started in full force. The cornerstone for the new church was laid on Thursday, July 29, 1915. It was a gift from J.B. Elliot of Sheldon, IA. He represented the Sheldon Marble Company. Devils Lake and most of the smaller towns were undergoing the transition from wood buildings to more substantial materials as late as the 1920's. The Pastor at the time was the Reverend Albert Torbet. Mr. Torbet listed the items placed in the cornerstone as follows: "a copy of the latest minutes of the Synod of North Dakota, a Presbyterian handbook, a photograph of the former church, an amethyst, a Foreword, a copy of each of the city newspapers, five of his printed sermons, a church history and certain other articles."<sup>8</sup> Reverend Stinson of the Methodist Episcopal Church gave a greeting as well as Reverend Graham from the Fargo Presbyterian Church. The Reverend Hanson of the Bethel Free Church pronounced the Benediction. In addition the Ladies Aid served a dinner in which all the food had to be transported from home. The congregation worshipped in the courthouse while the building was constructed.

The new church was dedicated on December 5, 1915 with services both morning and evening. Dr. B.H. Kroeze, president of Jamestown College gave both sermons. An offering was received for the building fund at both services and the Devils Lake Journal reported that \$2,000 or \$3,000 was received. The Methodist Congregation joined in the special service.

For almost three years a fundraiser was held to purchase a two-manual Estey pipe organ. It was purchased and installed in February 1920. Organ recitals were given for two evenings before the Sunday dedication service. Leland McEwen, master organist, played while the choir and various soloists assisted with the programs. After being severely damaged from water leaking in from the roof, the church replaced it with its present Allen electronic organ in 1959.

Westminster church organized the first Sunday school for youth in the city almost immediately after being organized. Children from other churches also attended. 1909 there enrolled 135 children and at the peak in 1927, 340 attended regularly.

---

<sup>7</sup> The Work of Joseph A. Shannon, Architect, page 2, 1971.

<sup>8</sup> One Hundred Years of Worship And Witness 1883-1983, 1983.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8, 9

Page 10

---

**Westminster Presbyterian Church**  
**Ramsey, North Dakota**

**Narrative Statement of Significance (continued)**

Women have been an integral part in the success of the church. The Ladies Aid was organized the first year, and they raised money to purchase stoves, chandeliers and an organ for the first church of 1884. A Woman's Missionary Society was organized the second Tuesday of February 1884. In 1887 a Young Ladies Guild came into being. In 1950, these three groups combined to form what is now called the United Presbyterian Women. This organization embodies the purposes of the other three – Bible studies, mission education and support and support for local congregation needs.

Presbyterianism is of British origin following the doctrines and practice of Calvinist churches. Reformed churches are the Calvinistic churches of continental European origin. More precisely, Presbyterianism is the form of government of these churches. They are distinctive in two major ways: they adhere to a pattern of religious thought known as Reformed theology and a form of government that stresses the active, representational leadership of both ministers and church members. Reformed theology evolved during the 16<sup>th</sup> century religious movement known as Protestant Reformation. The emphasis on God's supremacy over everything and humanity's chief purpose being to glorify and enjoy God forever.<sup>9</sup>

A major contributor to Reformed theology was John Calvin, who converted from Roman Catholicism after training for the priesthood and in the law. In exile in Geneva, Switzerland, Calvin developed the Presbyterian pattern of church government, which vests governing authority primarily in elected laypersons known as elders. The word Presbyterian comes from the Greek for elder. Elders are chosen by the people. Together with ministers of the Word and Sacrament, they exercise leadership, government and discipline and have responsibilities for the life of a particular church as well as the church at large, including ecumenical relationships.

**Bibliography**

Bruggink, Donald J. and Carl H. Droppers. Christ and Architecture: Building Presbyterian/Reformed Churches. Grand Rapids, MI, William B. Eerdmans, 1965.

Carter, Paul A. The Spiritual Crisis of the Gilded Age. DeKalb, IL, Northern Illinois University Press, 1971.

Clifford, N.K. "Religion and Development of Canadian Society: An Historiographical Analysis", in Church History, (v38: n.4); 1969.

Coley, Sandra. "The Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal: An Architectural History, 1805-1932" M.A. Thesis in Art History, Concordia University of Montreal, 1993.

---

<sup>9</sup> Presbyterian 101, [www.pcusa.org/101/101](http://www.pcusa.org/101/101), September 8, 2007.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 11

---

**Westminster Presbyterian Church**  
**Ramsey, North Dakota**

**Bibliography (continued)**

Committee on Church Architecture of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada  
Designs for Village, Town and City Churches. Toronto: Canadian Architect and Builder Press, 1893.

Conover, Elbert M. Building for Church Worship. New York: The Interdenominational Bureau of Church Architecture, 1945.

Conover, Elbert M. The Church Building Guide. New York: The Interdenominational Bureau of Church Architecture, 1945.

Crossman, Kelly. Architecture in Transition: From Art to Practice, 1885-1906. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1987.

Curtis, Susan. A Consuming Faith: The Social Gospel and Modern American Culture. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001.

Devils Lake Commercial Club, "Devils Lake Beautiful", Devils Lake, North Dakota, The North American Publicity Bureau, 1915-16.

Devils Lake Inter-Ocean. Devils Lake, North Dakota, September 8, 1883, Religious Notes.

Devils Lake Inter-Ocean. Devils Lake, North Dakota, November 3, 1883, The New Church.

Devils Lake Seventy-Five Years. Devils Lake Diamond Jubilee Association, Inc., Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1957.

Drummond, Andrew Landale. The Church Architecture of Protestantism: a Historical and Constructive Study. Edinburg: T. & T. Clark, 1934.

Epstein, Clarence. "The American Presbyterian Church in Montreal." Unpublished paper presented at the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada Conference, June 1996.

"Erskine Church, Montreal: History of the Congregation and Description of the New Building - An Edifice of Great Architectural Beauty." excerpt from the Presbyterian Review; Toronto: October 25, 1894, pages 319-321.

Floyd, Margaret Henderson. Architecture after Richardson: Regionalism before Modernism - Longfellow, Alden, and Harlow in Boston and Pittsburgh. University of Chicago Press and the Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation, 1993.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 12

---

**Westminster Presbyterian Church**  
**Ramsey, North Dakota**

**Bibliography (continued)**

Frank, Frederick H., North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey. June 1981.

Fraser, Brian J. The Social Uplifters. Presbyterian Progressives and the Social Gospel in Canada, 1875-1915. Waterloo: Wilfred Laurier University Press, 1988.

Gaustad, Edwin, and Leigh Eric Schmidt. The Religious History of America. New York: Harpers, 2004.

Goss, Jon. "The Built Environment and Social Theory: Towards an Architectural Geography", Professional Geographer, (v40:n4), 1988.

Gowans, Alan. Styles and Types of North American Architecture: Social Function and Cultural Expression. New York: Harper Collins Publishing, 1993.

Greenagel, Frank L. (ed.) "The Many Forms of 'Akron Plan' Churches", in The New Jersey Churchscape (no.12, March 2002).

Greenagel, Frank L. Encountering the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century Churches. Newark and New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2001.

Handy, Robert. The Social Gospel in America: Gladden, Ely, Rauschenbusch. New York: Oxford University Press, 1966.

James, Hudnut-Beumier. [www.materialreligion.org/mansions/mansions.html](http://www.materialreligion.org/mansions/mansions.html).

Kilde, Jeanne Halgren. "Creating Sacred Meaning Within Secular Space: Auditorium Churches in the 1890s." Unpublished paper delivered at Sacred Space Conference, Miami University, Oxford, OH, 1993.

Kilde, Jeanne Halgren. "Sanctuary as Theater: The Late Nineteenth Century Auditorium Sanctuary and Consumer-Oriented Protestantism." Unpublished paper delivered at American Studies Association Conference, Baltimore, MD, 1991.

Kilde, Jeanne Halgren. "Spiritual Armories: A Social and Architectural History of Neo-Medieval Auditorium Churches in the U.S., 1869-1910". PhD Thesis, University of Minnesota, 1991.

Klempa, William (ed.); The Burning Bush and a Few Acres of Snow: The Presbyterian Contribution to Canadian Life and Culture. Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1994.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 13

---

**Westminster Presbyterian Church**  
**Ramsey, North Dakota**

**Bibliography (continued)**

Lawrence, Marion. Housing the Sunday School, or a Practical Study of Sunday School Buildings. Boston and Chicago: The Pilgrim Press, 1911.

Lawson, Paul Clifford, and Susan M. Brown, (eds.). The Spirit of H.H. Richardson on the Midland Prairies: Regional Transformation of an Architectural Style. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1988.

Lears, T. Jackson. No Place of Grace: Antimodernism and the Transformation of American Culture, 1888-1920. New York: Pantheon Press, 1981.

Luker, Ralph. The Social Gospel in Black and White: American Racial Reform, 1885-1912. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998.

MacRae, Marion, with Anthony Adamson. Hallowed Walls: Church Architecture of Upper Canada. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin Publishing, 1975.

Martens, Steve and Ronald L.M. Ramsay, Book chapter "Architecture", in A. Rees (ed.) The Great Plains Region: Encyclopedia of American Regional Cultures. Westwood, CT: Greenwood Press, 2004, pages 1-32.

Martens, Steve C. The Work of Joseph A. Shannon, Architect, unpublished paper, North Dakota State University, Spring 1971.

Martens, Steve C. Associate Professor of Architecture at North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND. Private written communication to the nomination author and copied to the State Historic Preservation Office, (26 January 2008).

McCroskey, Lauren. Devils Lake Commercial District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, July 1989.

McNeil, John Thomas. The Presbyterian Church in Canada, 1875-1925. Toronto, Presbyterian Church in Canada, 1925.

"The New Jersey Churchscape" web site. [www.njchurchscape.com/index-Mar02.html](http://www.njchurchscape.com/index-Mar02.html).

North Dakota Banner. North Dakota School for the Deaf, Devils Lake, North Dakota, March 1937.

One Hundred Years of Worship and Witness 1883 - 1983. Westminster Presbyterian Church, 1983.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9,10

Page 14

---

**Westminster Presbyterian Church**  
**Ramsey, North Dakota**

**Bibliography (continued)**

Parker, Francis J. Church-Building and Things to be Considered, Done, or Avoided in connection Therewith. Boston: Cupples, Upham and Company, 1886.

People of Ramsey County. Ramsey County Centennial Books, Volumes 1 and 3, Devils Lake, North Dakota Centennial Heritage Book Committee, 1983.

Ramsay, Ronald L.M. Unpublished remarks of keynote lecture presentation to Wisconsin American Institute of Architects, "Historical development of the Architectural Profession on the Northern Great Plains." Madison, WI, April 2000.

Ramsay, Ronald. "Building the Social Gospel: American religious architecture, 1865-1920." Unpublished manuscript, North Dakota State University, 1992.

Ramsey (sic), Ronald. Exhibit curator for: "In the Architect's Eye: 100 Years of North Dakota Buildings" ND Centennial Exhibition, exhibited at the Plains Art Gallery/Rourke Art Museum and other locations, (1989-1990). Sponsored and exhibited by Plains Art Museum, North Dakota Heritage Center, North Dakota Museum of Art.

Rémillard, Francois and Brian Merrett. Montreal Architecture: A Guide to Styles and Buildings. Montreal: Méridien Publishing, 1990.

Roberts, Norene. "National Register Reconnaissance & Intensive Survey of Devils Lake, North Dakota", Ms., Bismarck, North Dakota, North Dakota Heritage Center, 1987.

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780, A Guide to Styles. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts and London, England, 1969.

White, James. Protestant Worship and Church Architecture. New York: Oxford University Press, 1964.

Zubalik, Janis R. "Advancing the Material Interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom". The Erskine Presbyterian Church, Montreal, 1894. Master of Arts thesis in Art History at Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; September, 1996. The complete Zubalik thesis paper with accompanying bibliography is available on web site: [www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/obj/s4/f2/dsk3/ftp04/MQ44878.pdf](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/obj/s4/f2/dsk3/ftp04/MQ44878.pdf)

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The property includes the building and land that occupies the Old Town Block 18 Lots 13 - 16 of the City of Devils Lake. The boundaries that are used in this nomination are those legally accepted by the Ramsey County Register of Deeds in Devils Lake, North Dakota.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  
**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

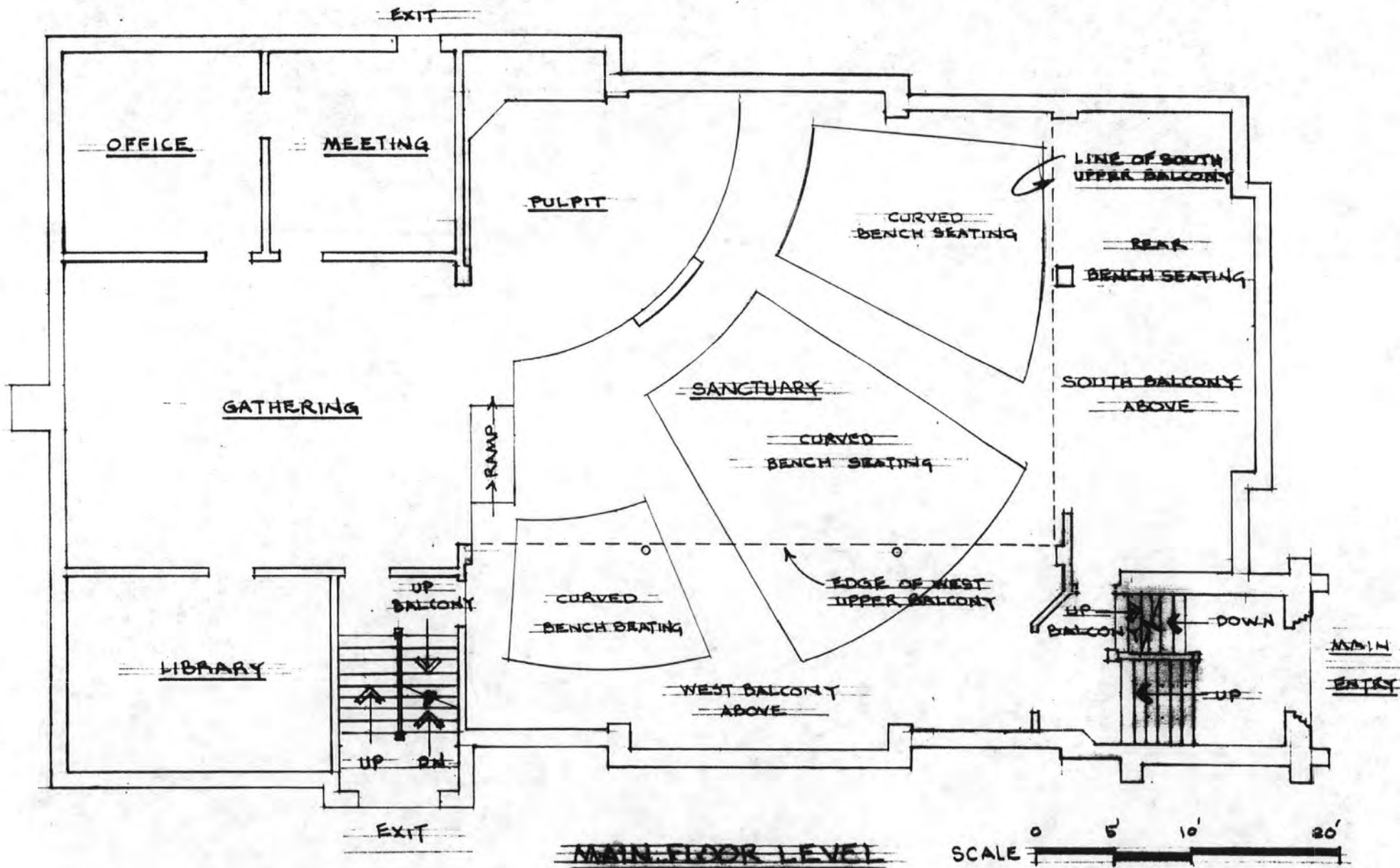
Section number 10 Page 15

---

**Westminster Presbyterian Church**  
**Ramsey, North Dakota**

**Boundary Justification**

The Westminster Presbyterian Church is located on southwest end of the nominated property. It is bordered on the north by an alley, Fifth Avenue northeast on the west, and Fifth Street northeast to the south. The land in these lots is historically associated with the property.



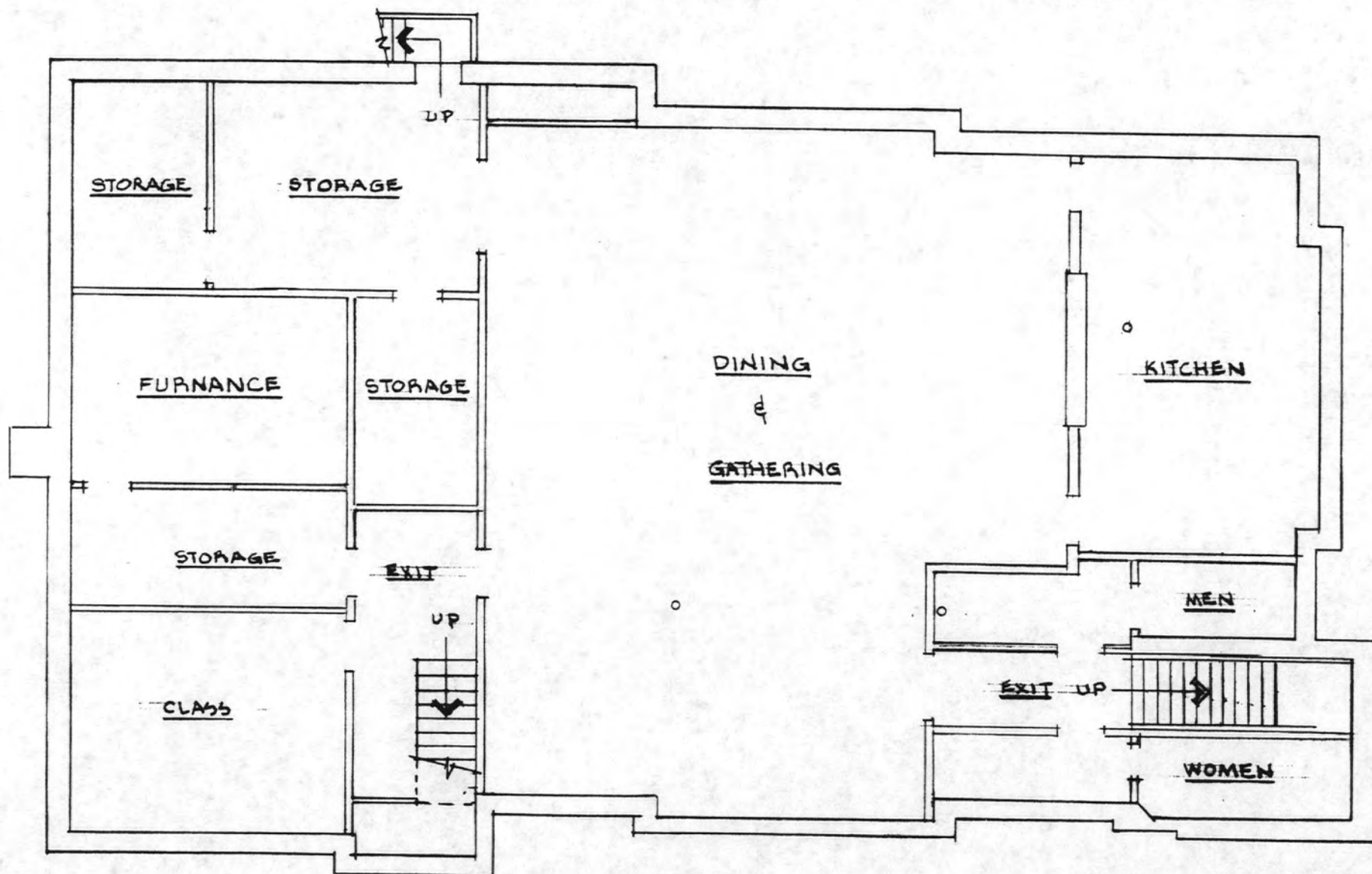
WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA

DRAWN BY JOHN DUMONT, ARCHITECT  
MAY 27, 2008



SHEET 1 OF 2





BASEMENT LEVEL



SHEET 2 OF 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Westminster Presbyterian Church

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH DAKOTA, Ramsey

DATE RECEIVED: 6/04/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/25/08  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/10/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/18/08  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST: 7/10/08

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000679

EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 7.16.08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Westminster  
Presbyterian  
Church

18  
Even Eachweek, Pastor  
Worship With Us  
10:00am  
Sunday School  
9:00am  
402-201-84

Copyright 2007  
Studio A Photography

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
RAMSEY, NORTH DAKOTA  
ARIKA JOHNSON - STUDIO A  
APRIL 28, 2007  
STUDIO A  
SOUTH SIDE CAMERA POINTING NORTH

1 of 7





Copyright 2007  
Studio A Photography

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
RAMSEY, NORTH DAKOTA

ARIKA JOHNSON - STUDIO A

APRIL 28, 2007

STUDIO A

EAST SIDE CAMERA POINTING WEST

2 of 7



Copyright 2007 Studio A Photography

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
RAMSEY, NORTH DAKOTA  
ARIKA JOHNSON - STUDIO A  
APRIL 28, 2007  
STUDIO A  
WEST SIDE CAMERA POINTING EAST

3 of 7





Copyright 2007 Studio A Photography

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
RAMSEY, NORTH DAKOTA  
ARIKA JOHNSON - STUDIO A  
APRIL 28, 2007  
STUDIO A  
NORTH SIDE CAMERA POINTING SOUTH  
4 of 7

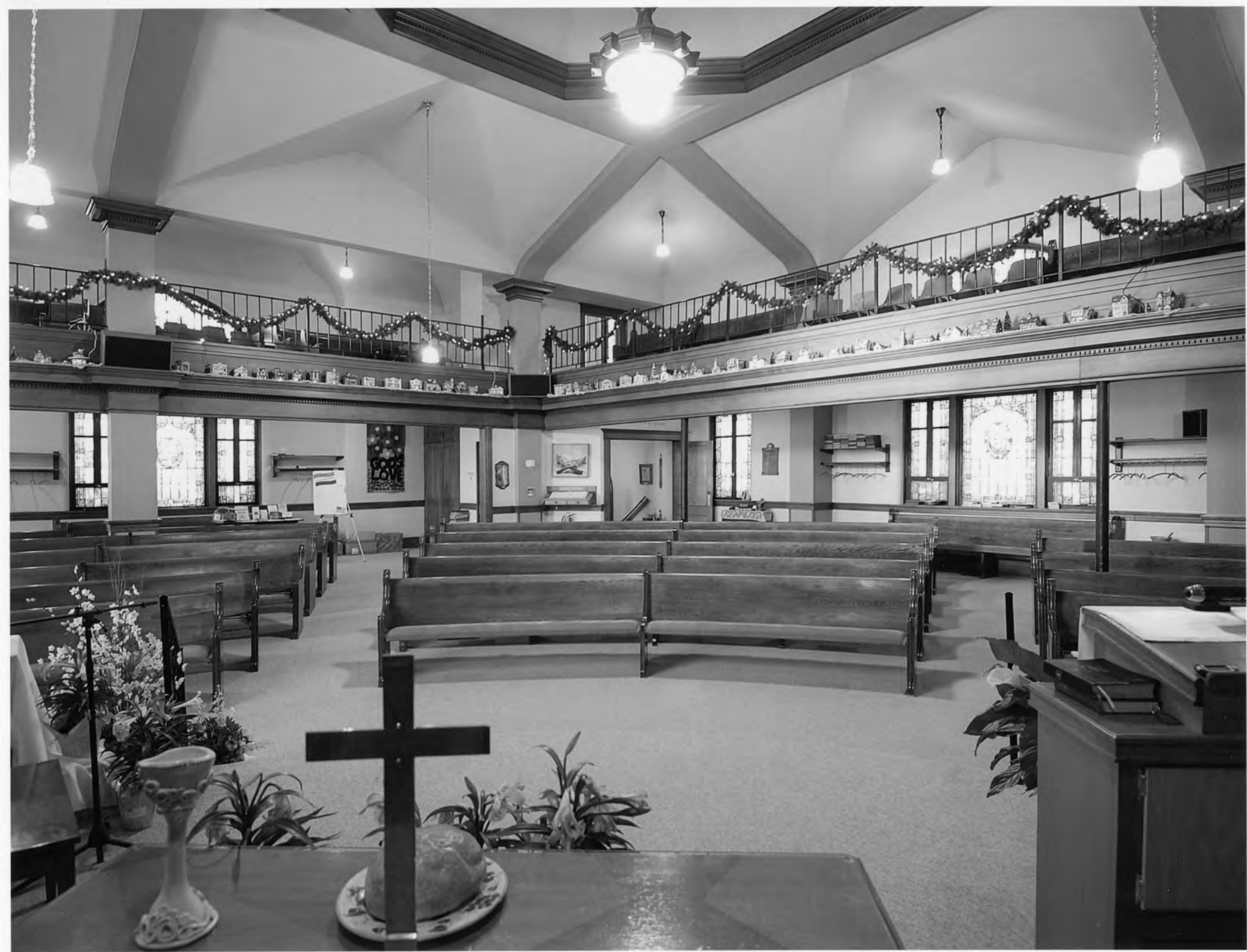


Westminster Presbyterian Church  
Ramsey, North Dakota  
Lonnie Latten

April 1, 2008

Sanctuary, camera pointing west





Westminster Presbyterian Church  
Ramsey, North Dakota

Honnie Latten

April 1, 2008

Sanctuary, camera pointing SW

6 of 7



Westminster Presbyterian Church  
Ramsey, North Dakota  
Lonnie Haffer  
April 1, 2008  
Sanctuary from balcony  
Camera pointing West 7 of 7



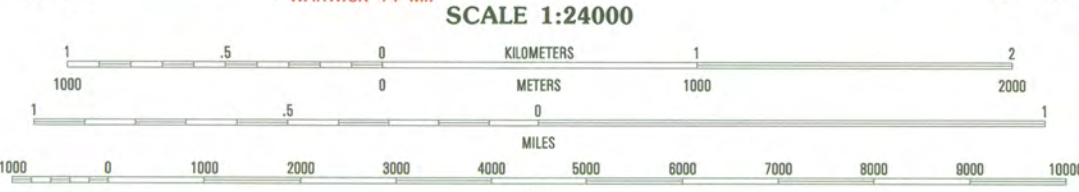
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DEVILS LAKE QUADRANGLE  
NORTH DAKOTA  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



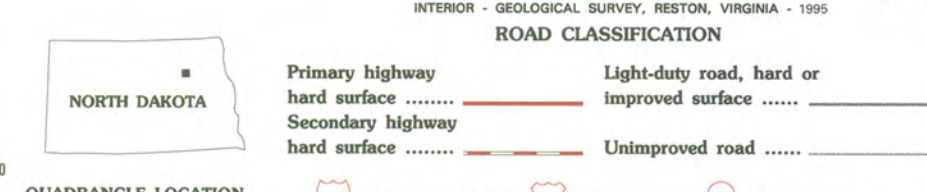
Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1949. Topography by planimetric surveys 1949-50. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1990. Field checked 1993. Map edited 1994  
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and blue 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 14  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software  
Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

UTM GRID AND 1994 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

COMPLIES WITH U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY STANDARDS FOR SPATIAL ACCURACY - CLASS 2  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND NORTH DAKOTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58505  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK.  
48098-A7-TF-024

1994

DMA 6280 III SE-SERIES V871





**STATE  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
OF NORTH DAKOTA**



John Hoeven  
Governor of North Dakota

North Dakota  
State Historical Board

Albert I. Berger  
Grand Forks - President

Chester E. Nelson, Jr.  
Bismarck - Vice President

Gereld Gerntholz  
Valley City - Secretary

A. Ruric Todd III  
Jamestown

Diane K. Larson  
Bismarck

Marvin L. Kaiser  
Williston

Richard Kloubec  
Fargo

Sara Otte Coleman  
Director  
Tourism Division

Kelly Schmidt  
State Treasurer

Alvin A. Jaeger  
Secretary of State

Douglass Prchal  
Director  
Parks and Recreation  
Department

Francis Ziegler  
Director  
Department of Transportation

Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr.  
Director

Accredited by the  
American Association  
of Museums

TO: Keeper, National Register of Historic Places  
FROM: Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr./Amy Munson (AM)  
DATE: June 4, 2008  
SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on June 4, 2008, for the nomination of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Devils Lake, ND to the National Register of Historic Places

1 National Register of Historic Places nomination form on archival paper

       Multiple Property Nomination form on archival paper

7 Photographs, black and white

1 Original USGS map(s)

       Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

       Piece of correspondence

1 Other: Photo CD

**COMMENTS:**

       Please insure that this nomination is reviewed

       This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

       The enclosed owner objections        do        do not constitute a majority of property owners

Other: