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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

by SHPO Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Nomination 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 Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District

other names/site number Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery

2. Location

street & number 169 Dorchester Drive not for publication N/A

city or town Dorchester vicinity X

state Iowa code IA county Allamakee code 005 zip code 52140

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Steve King

27 MAY 2015

Signature of certifying official

Date

State Historical Society of Iowa

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Edson H. Beall

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

7-21-15

Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District
Name of Property

Allamakee County, IA
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 count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u> </u>	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

-0-

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility
FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th-20th CENTURY REVIVAL/LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls VINYL
roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description

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

Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State

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 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/EUROPEAN

Period of Significance

1873-1965

Significant Dates

1873

1912

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Melby, Gustav

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:

Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District
Name of Property

Allamakee County, IA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	<u>613188</u>	<u>4815667</u>	3	15	_____	_____
2	15	_____	_____	4	15	_____	_____

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 Carolyn J. Storlie, CRM, Sesquicentennial Historian e-mail gilsdtr@earthlink.net
organization [Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church] date May 6, 2015
street & number 222 1st AVE SW telephone 507-498-5020
city or town Spring Grove state MN zip code 55974

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps: A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church of Allamakee County, Iowa, Inc.
street & number 169 Dorchester Drive telephone 507-492-3806
city or town Dorchester state IA zip code 52140

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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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County and State Allamakee County, IA

7. Narrative Description

On a ridge between two narrow valleys lies the plateau where Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemeteries are located. The commanding site overlooks the valleys of Bear Creek on the south, Waterloo Creek on the east and Winnebago Creek to the north. Geographically, Waterloo Ridge ("*Vaterloo Ryggen*") has the highest point in Allamakee County and is the perfect rural setting for this wonderfully preserved rural gothic structure built by house-carpenters. Waterloo Ridge Church is an example of adapting gothic elements such as pointed arches, steep gables, and towers to traditional American light-frame construction. Undoubtedly, the name was given because of its location. However, it must also have been patterned after the Norwegian Ridge Lutheran Church from which came much of its membership.

Orientation of the present church, the only building on the site, is the same as that of the first Stone Church with the front entrance facing north. This results in the Altar being at the south end of the building, rather than on the ecclesiastically traditional east end. The tradition is that the people face east, the direction of sunrise/first light, as a symbol of resurrection. In this case, however, the siting more probably relates to the position of the east-west road which passes in front of the church in order that the front elevation of the Church would face the road. The adjacent cemetery was laid out on the east side of the Church in 1871, with interments beginning in 1873. The first cemetery to be associated with this congregation is known as the West Waterloo Ridge Cemetery or Miner Farm Cemetery. It is owned by the Church and located on the farm of its caretakers. The West Waterloo Ridge Cemetery never had a church building associated with it, nor have there ever been any structures on that lot. Waterloo Ridge cemeteries adjacent to the Church are shown on the USGS Quadrangle locational map on page 34.

The first church buildings of the congregations at Waterloo Ridge (1867) [See Figures 1 and 3], Big Canoe (1867) [See Figure 2], and Norwegian Ridge (1868) were of locally quarried stone whose structures resembled each other. The Waterloo Ridge Congregation modelled its 1912 frame church building [See Figures 4, 5, and 6] after the rural gothic style of the brick structures of the Norwegian Ridge Congregation – its first of 1877 destroyed by fire and replaced by its second in 1893 [See Figure 7]; and that of the Big Canoe Congregation built in 1902 [See Figure 8]. Each of these were cruciform (cross-shaped) churches, typical ecclesiastical architecture in Romanesque and Gothic styles. Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District includes (1) the 1912 church building; (2) the adjacent cemeteries; together with (3) the woven wire fence surrounding the contiguous church lot, and the ornamental gate associated with the fence – all of which are in Lot 2 of Section 18.

Shortly following completion, the appearance of the new Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church was further enhanced by the installation of a grey steel woven wire fence. "*KOM TIL GUDS HUS*" is the welcoming phrase in Norwegian wrought in the arch above the double-drive (entrance) gates in that fence on its northern side which extends from the east side of the parking area entry to the east boundary of the cemetery. It means "Come to God's House." There is gated access at the northeast corner of the cemetery, with a welded wire fence extending the length of the eastern boundary; thence, a woven wire fence, occasionally topped with barbed wire, extending from that point along the southern, western, and northern boundaries of the church and cemetery lot ending at

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the west side of the parking area entry. The entrance to the principal parking area west of the church building is not gated and includes handicapped parking spaces with sidewalk access to the church's elevator entrance.

There is a smaller area for parking north of the woven wire fence, bounded by posts on the road side, which includes designated parking for the Pastor and for handicapped. There are two points of entry from the road to the church and cemetery lot [See Figure 9]. On the west elevation of the church building, viewed from the principal parking area, one can see the bell tower with its cross-gabled spire; lancet windows in tower, main and transept portions of the church building; the altered entrances to the west transept which include the elevator entrance on its north end, the secured entry [to the Vestry] on its south end, and a single door entry to the basement [kitchen area] on the west. On the south elevation, the steep pitch of the main roof is evident, together with that of the transept. The single door entry on the southwest, leading to the Vestry noted previously, is the alteration of the former south entry to the west transept. Double lancet windows on this elevation are in the Vestry [west wide] and Sacristy [east side] with the single center windows of the Sanctuary. The extension built out from the south elevation is for storage. The extension evident on the east side is a second entry to the basement. On the east elevation, the original north entry to the east transept remains, but that of the south is absent. Lancet windows in tower, main and transept portions of the church building mirror those on the opposite side. The covered double door extension is the primary entrance to the basement [fellowship area], which roof pitch matches that of the transept. On the north elevation of the church building, viewed from the smaller parking area, are seen the woven wire fence and ornamental gated arch. The cruciform design of the church building is evident, together with rural gothic elements in lancet windows and the steep bell tower.

Seven steps lead up to the double-door front entrance, above which is a lancet window (double arch) of stained glass showing "Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke 1912." [See Figure 10] In the square tower above the entry is a rectangular panel of three windows at a level half-way to the balcony and a lancet "window" (intersecting arches) at the level of the bell tower, with lancet "windows" above single one-over-one windows on each side of the tower. In the 1970's new double steel doors replaced the original front entrance. In 2007, the front entry was enhanced by a Memorial gift of double exterior steel doors with beautiful leaded (safety) glass window panels complementary to the architectural style.

Lancet windows appear on all elevations of the structure, with intersecting arches (Gothic tracery) in stained glass at each end of the transept, double arches in stained glass on three sides of the nave and single arches in stained glass on the south elevation (flanking the Altar). Two lancet windows (double arch) on the south elevation give light to the Vestry and the Sacristy. In addition to the "front" door, there were four other doors in the original structure, one each on the north and south sides of both transepts, an ecclesiological pattern signifying the five wounds of Christ (although here, the doors were painted white not red). Above each of these was a lancet window (double arch).

The main roof is a 12/12 pitch gable with asphalt shingles. The tower roof (covered with what appears to be pressed tin in an inverted shield/lancet pattern) is a 9/12 pitch gable above which extends an hexagonal steeple topped with a Celtic cross and a weather-vane. The church bell, donated to the 1867 Stone Church congregation by the Waterloo Ridge Ladies Aid in 1882 (at a cost of \$130) is still in use. The steeply pitched [16'], cross-

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gabled roof allows an elaborately patterned ceiling of thin rolled tin-plate [12" x 12" squares] in the Nave, Chancel, Sanctuary, and Balcony with equally ornamental cornices and cove/crown moldings. [See Figure 11] This entire ceiling is painted white and embellished with gold. The lovely antique chandelier [from 1877] with its 8 lamps was transferred from the original church in 1912. [See Figure 12] The chandelier is suspended on a chain from the ceiling in the center of the Nave. Its glass globes [scalloped top edges; decorative etching] are more than a century old. This has since been electrified, and is complemented by six hanging chain lights, four in the Nave and two in the Balcony.

More light streams through the beautiful stained glass windows from all elevations: north-south-east-west. Repair was needed following a severe wind storm on April 13, 1964. A reinforcing steel bar was set across the Transept window on the west. More than fifty years after they were installed, the rectangular panes needed to replace those damaged by the storm did/could not match the originals in color. Providentially, none of the stained glass images in these beautiful windows was damaged: "I am the Bread of Life/seven stalks of wheat" in the 'west' window of the south wall of the Sanctuary to the right of the Altar; "The Lord is My Light"/left hand holding a flaming torch, in the 'east' window of the south wall of the Sanctuary to the left of the Altar; "Cross and Crown" in the west Transept window; and "Chalice" flanked with a cluster of grapes and a spray of wheat in the east Transept window.

The church has a main floor with a balcony that covers nearly 25% of the Nave at its north end. The front entry leads into the Narthex with a central stairway leading up to the Nave and stairs on either side of that for access to the basement. Above each of these side stairs are stairs leading up to a "mezzanine," with a central stairway above that in the Narthex which leads to the Balcony level. The central tower is 'divided' into thirds: with a "mezzanine" on the north; the corresponding stairs in the middle; and an ante-space at the balcony level on the south. There are doors to the Balcony on both east and west sides of the central tower, with a wall between that is the width of all three stairwells. Centered on this 'balcony' wall is an arched window [fenestration] with double-sided stained glass – Memorial to a WWI veteran killed November 10, 1918. On the main level, double swinging doors in the south end of the 'tower' portion lead into the Nave. Bars with shelves above [for coats and hats] placed on each side of these swinging doors extend the width of the alcoves and are positioned in front of the stained glass windows.

The Transept extends over 55% of the Nave at its south end. The Chancel, beginning about 2/3 into the transept, is a small semi-circular raised area within which a lectern has been placed on the east side (to the left of the Altar). The Sanctuary is delineated by a semi-circular wood railing in a Gothic pattern, with a cushioned kneeler surrounding. The Vestry and Sacristy are positioned to the right and left, respectively, facing the Altar and extend beyond the south elevation of the transept. The Nave has a wide center aisle, narrower side aisles, and a narrow 'walkway' extending the width of the structure between the north transept doors, separating the rows of semi-circular and straight-backed pews. There are wood floors throughout the main level and balcony; wood treads and risers in all stairs, with straight colonial handrails, traditional wood balusters, and standard box newel posts on the main level and balcony. According to a 1967 Treasurer's Report, "A carpet fund was begun by several individuals and confirmation class of 1925." The center aisle, Chancel, and Sanctuary are carpeted in a color complementary to that of the cushioned kneeler. There is carpet in the Narthex, Vestry and Sacristy, and on the

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stairs leading to the Basement. Newer carpeting covers the central stairway leading to the Nave and all stairways leading to the Balcony.

The Altar is of wood, ornately carved, having a large central opening (pointed arch) with lesser arched openings on each side and spires flanking the side arches. Each spire is topped with a carved Gothic style finial. The center arch is topped with a carved Budded Cross, also known as the Apostles' Cross, where the three discs at the ends of each arm represent the Trinity. The Altar is painted white and richly adorned with gold leaf. In 1897, a reproduction of an altar painting done by Andreas Pederson [1867-1930], who had come to Minneapolis from Norway, was installed in the Altar of the 1867 Stone Church. [See Figure 13] This "Ascension" painting, a gift from the Young Women's Society [Waterloo Ridge *Pikeforening*], was transferred to the Altar of the present Church in 1912. The octagonal-shaped 'wine-glass' Pulpit is set into the Vestry wall to the right of the Altar. Intricately carved into its five visible planes are " 'A' – Chalice image – Celtic Cross image – Bible image – 'Ω'," [A signifying Alpha; Ω signifying Omega] each framed in a lancet shaped opening. The free-standing octagonal-shaped Baptismal Font is positioned to the left of the Altar.

There are five rows of semi-circular pew bodies in the east and west Transept aisles of the Nave and seven rows of straight pew bodies on either side of the Nave's center aisle from the Transept to the Narthex. The straight backs and curved seats of the pew bodies are made of the best grade of lumber, air-seasoned and kiln-dried. The Double Gothic Pew Ends and backs are of oak; the seats of elm. Selection of the unique curved pews was made by Rev. O.M. Wangensteen, first Pastor of the 1912 edifice, who served until 1924. It was he who also suggested the Chancel inscription "Her er Guds Hus; Her er Himmelens Port," (Here is God's House; Here is Heaven's Gate) which is the first line of Hymn No. 6 in *Landstad's Salmebog*, the revered hymnal used in the former Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

Access to the basement on the west is through a single door entry, with stairs set into the foundation which stones from the original church building are still visible. Originally, there were two exterior entrances to the basement on the east side of the church. The extension on the south elevation is currently used for storage of old tables and chairs and lawn mowing equipment. The south-east entry to the basement was removed when the men's bathroom was put in. The north-west transept door entry to the Nave was altered when an elevator was installed in 1984. At this time some remodeling was also done in the kitchen. Access to the basement on the east is through a covered double-door entry with a single rectangular window (vertical orientation) in its north wall. The south-west transept door entry to the Vestry was altered with the addition of a closed single-door entry on the south elevation. Subsequently, entrance to the Vestry was barricaded on the inside to forestall vandalism.

The 1942 Anniversary Booklet states "Some of the most important improvements made during the last years are: Installation of an electric light system, and remodeling of the basement." During the 1970's church improvements included adding combination screen and storm windows for the stained glass windows, two oil furnaces, vinyl covering in the sanctuary, interior and exterior painting, some basement remodeling, installation of a public address system, and new double steel doors at the church entrance. Vinyl siding with maximum insulation, of the same width and orientation as the original wood ½ X 4" lap siding, was installed in 1986. Other alterations which have been added since include installation of ceiling fans in the Nave and Balcony,

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acoustical tile in the basement, a new gas furnace, appliances in the modernized kitchen, and bathroom fixtures.

Waterloo Ridge had a Church in 1867. From 1867-1873 Waterloo Ridge ministerial records were listed in Big Canoe Menigheds Ministerialbog. Waterloo Ridge Church records were established in 1873. The Waterloo Ridge Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church planned to build a parsonage in the spring of 1876 as recorded in the minutes of December 20, 1875. About one acre of land from the Daniel C. Miner farm was purchased as recorded in the abstract dated December 6, 1877. The parsonage was never realized, but a cemetery plot still exists at that location - a short distance west of the Waterloo Ridge Church [See Figure 16]. West Waterloo Ridge Cemetery located in Lot 1 in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 7, Twp. 100, Range 6 West of the 5th P.M., in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, platted in Book "D" Allamakee County at page 581 was the first cemetery of the congregation. Only three slab markers and one upright marker remain in this cemetery, aka the Miner Farm Cemetery. However, the twenty-two souls said to have been buried here have been identified. When Peter K. Swenson, a member of the congregation, acquired the Miner Farm, he researched the burials, marked the boundaries of the cemetery and began the caretaking. The West Waterloo Ridge Cemetery, continues to be maintained by Swenson's daughter, Lois Tollefsrud [James], current resident on the farm.

When the Waterloo Ridge Cemetery Association of Allamakee County, Iowa was incorporated March 31, 1970, the premises [i.e., those adjacent to the church] were designated as: "(a) The old cemetery located in Lot 2 N.W. NE. Section 18, Twp. 100, Range 6 West of the P.M. 5 in Allamakee Co., Iowa, and belonging to the Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and recorded in Book C, page 198. [and] (b) The new cemetery located in Lot 1 in E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ (E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$) Section 18, twp. 100, Range 6, West of the 5th P.M., in Allamakee Co., Iowa. Platted in Book G at page 185 and belonging to the Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church." [See Figure 17] According to the Office of the State Archaeologist, ancient burials, i.e., more than 150 years old, are protected by Iowa Law. Although there are unmarked burials at least 140 years old in the Miner Farm Cemetery, as well as in the "old" cemetery lot adjacent to Waterloo Ridge Church on the west, they are known to the Waterloo Ridge Cemetery Association and are unlikely to be disturbed by any future developments.

Individuals and families of seventeen of the 47 Charter Members of this congregation are identified as buried in the "new" cemetery lot adjacent to the Church. These include "the mortal remains of Esten and Johanna Lasseson Family" and Elias Hansen [Narjord] from whom this historic property was purchased. John Lasseson, son of Esten and Johanna, plotted the present cemetery and was a member of the Building Committee for the 1912 church. Three of the nineteen Pastors who have shepherded this congregation also Rest In Peace here; viz., Rev. Ole K. Weium [1893-1894], Rev. Christen Heltne [1925-1948], and Rev. Eldred Nessel [1969-1984].

Oldest markers are of marble and granite, many of whose inscriptions, after more than a century of weathering, are nearly indecipherable. Primary inscriptions on these gravestones face west; occasionally, as on a granite spire, burials are engraved on more than one side. Blocks numbered from 1 through 10 are oriented north to south, each with Lots 1 through 8 running west to east and Lots 9 through 16 east to west. Within each Lot, eight gravesites are delineated. As this is a relatively large cemetery for the size of its rural congregation, many of the lots are yet vacant. The cemetery is still used for burials today, overseen by the Sexton and the Cemetery Board. A contractor is hired annually to maintain the grounds.

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Rev. Beaver, during his tenure [1953-1964], encouraged the planting of lilacs with the intent of holding a bi-annual festival called "Lilac Time." Olga C. Eggen, grand-daughter of Elias and Ane Hansen, was instrumental in accomplishing this task. In 1955, she also composed the music and penned the lyrics to a piece entitled "When the Lilacs Bloom" to be used on these occasions. There is today a profusion of variegated lilac bushes along the east boundary of the cemetery which, when in bloom, provide lovely arrangements for the flower stands which flank the Altar during worship services. The cemetery is considered a contributing site to this historic property, with the Church the contributing building. The grey steel woven wire fence [welded wire on the eastern boundary], which surrounds the church and adjacent cemetery lot along its boundaries, extends from the east edge of the primary parking area and ending at its west edge, together with its "Kom Til Guds Hus" entrance gate described earlier [Sec. 7, p. 1] is considered the contributing structure in this nomination.

The seven aspects of integrity applied to the nominated property are as follows:

- Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church retains its integrity of location; it is situated on the site of the original church, stones of which are in its foundation; and in exactly the same orientation as the original church.
- The small wood church, built with a cruciform layout, retains design integrity as shown in its lancet windows, intersecting arches in those of stained glass, the central square entrance and bell tower with an hexagonal spire, each a distinctive influence of gothic revival style. The Altar, as well, exhibits many elements of the style, together with the furnishings of the Nave, especially the Pulpit and pews. Current use of the interior spaces is analogous to that for which they were originally purposed. Modifications to three of the four transept entrances affected the design integrity.
- Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery retains good integrity of setting. Changes of note are installation of guard posts along the roadside by the parking area north of the front entrance, the Memorial stone structure that displays the names of the Church and its Pastor, together with worship and meeting schedules, and a Memorial flag pole. The lilacs are fuller; the deciduous and evergreen trees are well grown; but, the panoramic rural scenes viewed from this plateau are surely equal to any seen at the time the church was first built. The winds have not diminished in this century!
- The historic materials of the church and cemetery are still present. In 1912, wood lapboard siding covered the timber frame form of the Church. In 1986, vinyl siding was installed over the original siding, but the latter was not removed. The church retains most of its original cruciform structure, its original stained glass windows, the original foundation and inscribed cornerstone, and the bell tower with the original bell from 1882. The cemetery still retains many of the historic 19th century grave markers and the more than half-century old lilac bushes.
- The original workmanship of the 1912 church retains good integrity as seen in the original woodwork of the interior and the intricately carved wood furnishings: pulpit, font, and pews. Of particular note is the ornately carved Altar, painted white and enhanced with gold leaf, the delicate painting of the inscription in the arch above the Sanctuary, and the exquisite gold leaf decoration of the white painted pressed tin ceiling.

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- Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery retains a very strong historic feeling associated with its Norwegian immigrant heritage, with the building and grounds in a setting reminiscent of their roots.
- Finally, the property retains good integrity of association because its current use is the same as its original function. Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery continues to be the space where members five generations descended from the founders of the congregation worship together and where they are laid to rest when that time comes.

Alterations

- 1912 The original chandelier from 1877 was moved to the 1912 church and, subsequently, electrified. The original 1882 bell from the 1867 Stone Church was moved to the bell tower of the 1912 building. The original 1897 Ascension Altar Painting was re-placed in the Altar of the 1912 structure, which opening was marginally less than that of the Altar in the 1867 Stone Church; without, however, losing any of the painting's image.
- 1950s The west single door entry to the basement [kitchen area] affected the original south [Vestry] entrance in the west transept. Two storm cellar entrances on the east elevation of the 1912 structure were once the only access to the building's basement. It is not known exactly when these were removed; but, the east double door entry to the basement [fellowship hall] was placed approximately mid-way between their former locations. Installation of the men's bathroom removed the original south [Sacristy] entrance in the east transept. In 1955, a central sink and water softener were installed in the basement [kitchen area].
- 1964 Following a severe wind storm on April 13th, a reinforcing steel bar was set across the central stained glass window in the west transept to strengthen it; and rectangular panes replaced those damaged by the storm – but not matching the originals in color due to the lapse of more than a half century since the original windows were installed.
- 1970s Subsequent to forced entry and vandalism in the Vestry and Sanctuary, an addition was built over the south entrance to the west transept and the west transept entrance to the Vestry was blocked [barricaded on the inside].
- 1980s The north entrance to the west transept was altered with the installation of an elevator in 1984, which also changed the access to the Nave at this point. The original lap wood siding of this timber frame church was covered by vinyl in 1986.
- 2007 Although the original wood doors of the front entry had been replaced by double steel doors in the 1970s, the double exterior steel doors which replaced the latter in 2007 greatly enhanced the entry with beautiful leaded (safety) glass window panels complementary to the architectural style.

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Future Plans – Contributing Resources

- Building – No alterations to the Church Building are planned. The Congregation will continue to gather in those spaces of this historic building designated for over a century for worship and socialization.
- Site – Future changes in the adjacent cemetery would be limited to placement of gravestones for those whose interments occur in the interim.
- Structure – In preparing the Church grounds for the Sesquicentennial Celebration, the growth of vegetation along the fence-line surrounding the Church and adjacent Cemetery lot would be cleared.

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8. Narrative Statement of Significance

Significance Statement

The Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery is locally significant under Criterion A for the historical significance of this rural church in the religious life of the Norwegian immigrant population in the vicinity of the town of Dorchester in Allamakee County. The property was named Waterloo Ridge Norsk Evangelisk Lutherske Menighet (Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Waterloo Ridge), when it was organized in 1867 within the Norske synode (Norwegian Synod). In 1873, when a division caused by differences in theological feelings (*kirke stridden*) occurred and this name designated the minority congregation, the property was named Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke (Waterloo Ridge Congregation's Church). Therefore, it is also considered historically significant in that this church represents an example of a founding congregation's majority retaining the historic church building and so identifying itself in its name subsequent to the schism. In 1917, the Norwegian Synod was part of a merger that established the Evangelical Lutheran Church. It is likely that the nominated property became known thereafter as Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church. Its historical significance to future generations of these immigrant ancestors is shown in its representation of the response to the dissatisfaction of theological conservatives in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America when it became one of the founding congregations in the North American Lutheran Church in 2010. The Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church remained a viable part of the Norwegian immigrant population well into the mid twentieth century and continues to remain so to its Norwegian immigrant descendants in the twenty-first. Structurally, the church exemplifies that of a cruciform church (*korskirke*), a prototypical design seen in 30% of Norway's existing churches at the time of the emigration of the congregation's founders. Master architects, members of a Norwegian government advisory, the Church Department (*kirke departementet*), assembled plans for building churches, including one of this type that resulted in a published collection which local builders could use or adjust as required. Significant physical features of this style are the steeply pitched cross-gabled roof and central square bell tower topped by a tall hexagonal spire. The church meets Criterion Consideration A as a property used for religious purposes that derives its primary significance from its historical associations with the Norwegian immigrant population of Allamakee and counties adjacent thereto in southeastern Minnesota and northeastern Iowa, an association thus spanning three centuries. As well, the church is sited on the exact location of the original church, both properties being used for religious purposes continually since the founding of the Congregation in 1867. The adjacent cemeteries meet Criterion Consideration D because they contain the graves of the immigrants associated with the founding of the Congregation, the construction of the current building, and the plotting of the cemetery. The period of significance 1873-1965 includes the span of time associated with these Burial Services [*Jordferder*] conducted from the original church. Significant years include: 1873, when the first interments in the cemetery adjacent to the church were made; and 1913, the year of dedication for the second Church of the Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Congregation.

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***Norwegian Immigrant Population in Northeastern Iowa and Southeastern Minnesota
[Allamakee and Winneshiek Counties in Iowa; Houston County in Minnesota]***

"There are no reliable statistics on the number that emigrated from Norway in the decades following 1836. Norwegian authorities did begin quite early to gather information that would give them a perspective on the extent of the new movement. The government ordered district governors to include the number of emigrants in the quinquennial reports they were to prepare on the economic situation. **The governors passed the order down through the bureaucracy to the pastors, who had to issue attestations to all who moved out of their parishes, and to the sheriffs and police chiefs who issued passports to all who left the country.** A little later they also tried to get annual statements from the port authorities in the emigration cities and from the consulates in the more important immigration ports. **But there is no exact registration of all emigrants before the end of the 1860s.**" [Semmingsen, 1980, p. 32; *emphasis added*]

Attester were certificates from the Norwegian parish, to be recorded in the parish record in America [essentially, Letters of Transfer]. These dated documents listed family groups, showing names, including dates of birth and baptism, confirmation, marriage and, sometimes, other of Pastor's notes relative to the relationships of persons on a given certificate. The *Utflyttede* ['emigration'] section of a Norwegian parish record is a summary of these "attestations." In the mid-nineteenth century the parish records of Norwegian Lutheran congregations in the Midwest were kept in the Norwegian language.

"The principal source of Norwegian emigrants [to Iowa] was the peasant class in Norway." [Gronlid, 1928, p. 9] According to Blegen, "The impulse for the founding and development of the Norwegian colonies in Iowa came from the older Norwegian-American communities. [1940, p. 489] In 2001, Geving states that "Most settlers in Spring Grove in the early 1850s had emigrated from farming districts and gone directly to America, where they first settled in Norwegian settlements in Wisconsin and Iowa." [p. 15]

From *Winona Daily News* – Mrs. Robert Askelson – March 10, 1867: "Two Norwegian families were the first pioneer settlers of the Waterloo Ridge community. They were Elias Hanson [Narjord] and his wife Ane Kjerstine, Torresdahl, Norway, and Hansen's cousin, Esten Lasseson and his wife Johanna from Elgaaen, Norway, where he had been trained as a veterinary and Johanna was a trained midwife. To own a farm was the dream of every young man in Norway. A farm furnished a family a home, income and independence. In their native country the eldest son inherited the farm. There was no land for younger sons. America offered land at low prices and later offered free homesteads." [in Droivold, 2001, p. 33]

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Mid-Nineteenth Century Emigration to Northeast Iowa

"The main stream of Norwegian settlement entered northeastern Iowa in 1846, when Ole Valle took land in Read Township, Clayton County." [Qualey, 1938, p. 83] "[Allamakee] county was opened to settlement in 1848, but land was not put upon the market before 1850." [Flom, 1909, p. 366] "All the southeastern [Minnesota] settlements were begun in the fifties. This area appealed to the Norwegians in much the same way as did southern Wisconsin and northeastern Iowa. The rolling meadowland and woodland reminded them of certain parts of Norway, and the climate was similar. The resemblance was mentioned in the propaganda that appeared in Norwegian-American newspapers and it was often noted in the America letters." [Qualey, 1938, p. 114]

"The county of northeastern Iowa that was destined to contain the largest number of Norwegian settlers was Winneshiek, next westward from Allamakee. ...direct immigration to Iowa from Norway began at an early date, and the completion of the railroad later in the fifties influenced its continuation." [Qualey, 1938, p. 85] "No railroad was operated within Minnesota's borders until 1862, and for the first three or four years after that date expansion was slow. ...Norwegian settlement in southeastern Minnesota had reached a high point by the time railroads were constructed there." [*ibid*, pp. 99, 100] "With the coming of the seventies, economic and social conditions in the first settlements had changed greatly. The nation's industrial expansion of the post-Civil War period reached deeply into the life of the pioneer communities of the West. Labor-saving devices and modern machinery were enthusiastically accepted by the immigrants. The extension of credit contributed to the widespread distribution of these contrivance. Railroad construction brought Iowa into direct communication with the eastern seaboard in 1855." [Swansen, 1937, p. 85]

Seeking land first – then establishing a Church

The states of the Middle West were interested in attracting immigrants and had established immigration offices. According to Blegen [1940, p. 385] The efforts of immigration officers in New York "...of the commonwealths of the Northwest...served as a public declaration by Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa that these commonwealths were looking for immigrants to settle upon their lands, and the immigrants swarmed to the Northwest." "The choice of land was of first importance." [1940, p. 491] Emigrants learned about the opportunities from articles in Norwegian language newspapers [e.g., *Emigranten*, *Decorah-Posten*] and also from relative's letters [so-called, *Amerika Brev*].

Norwegian emigrants came from a land with a state church. According to Semmingsen, "For the emigrants the formation of congregations, which occurred rapidly from the middle of the 1840s, meant that they united, each group in its own locality, around larger enterprises to bring their church life into order." They founded congregations. They gathered money to build churches. They issued a call to a pastor. "Thus a church organization was established on the religious heritage from Norway, whether low church and stemming from Haugeanism or high church and originating in the state church. But the organization was adapted to conditions in America and was based on the active participation of its members." [*ibid*, pp. 82-83]

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Migration of Norwegian Settlers

As in northern Illinois and Wisconsin, older settlements served as the points of departure to Iowa, and the process of migration in general repeated itself. Coming from Norway by way of the older settlements, carried along by the waves of domestic migration in the Middle West, the Norwegian pioneers soon became a dominant stock in northern Iowa. ...As elsewhere in the upper Mississippi Valley, the lure of fertile, cheap land was the primary factor in Iowa settlement. ...The northern counties of Iowa were generally known to possess fertile soil and adequate supplies of wood and water. The latter considerations remained the determining factors in Norwegian settlement as long as well-wooded and well-watered land was to be had. Not until these lands were exhausted did the Norwegians venture out upon the prairie. [Qualey, 1938, p. 80] Even though Iowa was bounded by two navigable rivers – the Mississippi and the Missouri, “[m]ost of the early pioneers came overland from Wisconsin and Illinois...until the railhead reached the Mississippi River. ...It is interesting to note, however, that most of the Norwegian pioneer settlements were established far in advance of the arrival of rail service, although the hope of the coming of the railroad undoubtedly influenced the selection of most sites.” [ibid, p. 81]

“As the Norwegian settlements expanded, there were inevitable thrusts northward into Minnesota and westward toward the Dakota country, but the main Iowa Norwegian areas remained those of the 1850’s and 1860’s. And it was in the heart of the northeastern corner of the state – the region of most intensive settlement – that the urban-church-cultural center of Decorah grew up.” [Blegen, 1940, p. 492] “Inasmuch as Minnesota became the destination of so many thousands of immigrants, this state naturally came to be mentioned with increasing frequency in the letters. Many are full of praise for the new-found land; others are filled with disillusionment. Elias Hansen Narjord [one of the founders of the Waterloo Ridge Congregation], writing to relatives in Norway on March 30, 1855, stated that he had been in northern Iowa but had not yet found land. He continues: ‘But in Minnesota there is land in plenty, and one can live there two or three years without buying, as the land has not yet been put on sale.’” [footnote] “This letter was one of about a thousand gathered by Dr. Theodor C. Blegen in Norway in 1928-29.” [Qualey, 1938, p. 104]

Foremost Factors effecting Norwegian Emigration

From the days of the Puritans, America had been a refuge for **religious dissidents** from Europe. Quakers, Huguenots, Moravians, and many others followed in their wake, well into the first half of the nineteenth century. ...The Norwegian Quakers and Haugeans were a part of this movement. ...In the early part of the nineteenth century there were also many **social reformers** among the emigrants who wished to establish a better secular society than the ones they observed in Europe during the rise of industrialism. They spun theories of how society might be organized to achieve a greater degree of equality and thereby greater solidarity and harmoniousness. ...A third factor in the early emigration was **nationalism**. Societies and individuals were eager to organize emigration so that countrymen could be gathered into colonies large enough to preserve their national identity and to maintain contacts with the homeland for the benefit of the emigrants as well as the people back home. [Semmingen, 1980, pp. 41, 42; *emphasis added*]

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"Dean Hauge, a pastor in Sogn, commented in his reports of 1855 and 1860 on the emigration from his pastoral district. He contended that the reasons for increasing emigration were **economic** and **psychological**. He mentioned the hopes of the emigrants for 'better circumstances,' their wish to join kinsmen who had preceded them, but above all 'the noble thought' of securing a happier future for their children. He did not believe the motivations were political. His parishioners were 'politically quite innocent' and were not interested even in immediate local affairs." [Semmingen, 1980, p. 51] According to Gronlid, "It becomes apparent that the principal cause of the emigration was **economic**. To appreciate this fully we must consider the actual conditions in which the people lived in Norway. Since the industries were little developed, the chief pursuits were lumbering, fishing, farming, and dairying. But the tillable area is also limited . . . labor even in these pursuits yielded small returns. The problem of finding profitable employment, of securing a degree of economic independence and well being was for many attended with serious difficulty, and the population usually kept in advance of economic progress." [Gronlid, 1928, pp. 8-9] *Emphases added.*

The prospect of becoming a landowner on what in Norway was an immense farm exerted enormous influence, as can be seen from the direction Norwegian settlement took after the Midwest opened. The Norwegians followed the northern flank of the frontier, taking land from Wisconsin to Minnesota and on into the Dakotas and Montana. . . . At the turn of the century, 80 percent of the Norwegians in America were concentrated in the six Midwest states of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South and North Dakota. . . . more Norwegians farmed than did members of any other ethnic group (with the possible exception of the Icelanders). This pattern was set by small freeholders of the 1840s, and for a long time it was dominant. [Semmingen, 1980, p. 122]

The Lutheran Church among Norwegian-Americans in North America

The earliest Norwegian synod was that led by Elling Eielsen, an extremist follower of Hans Nielsen Hauge, who arrived in America in 1837 and began his itinerant ministry as a lay preacher. [Belgum, 1957, p. 8] The birthday of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in America dates from the September 13, 1843 Letter of Call from the Muskego congregation to C.L. Clausen, ordained on October 18 of the same year. [Chronologies listed in Nelson-Fevold, 1960, Vol. I xi-xv; Vol. II xi-xv] The Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America [*Synoden for den norsk evangelisk Lutherske kirke i Amerika*], founded on February 5, 1853, was commonly known as The Norwegian Synod [*Den norske synode*]. "In devising a polity for their synod, the founders of the Norwegian Synod place both authority and power to determine their membership in the hands of the congregations." [Nichol, 2003, p. 15]

The Norwegian-Danish Conference [*Den norsk-danske konferentse*] was the name of the eighteenth synod controversy among the immigrants. In 1870 the *samfund*, comprised of the withdrawn Augustana pastors and Clausen, became known as The Conference [*Konferentsen*]. As with all its predecessors, this association was divided at one time. It assumed the name *Norsk-dansk konferentse*, the word "dansk" since the Danish pastor Clausen attracted several Danes to its seminary, and inevitably these pastors stayed in the Conference; but, the Norwegians were always in the majority. [Norlie, 1914, p. 16] As Norlie noted in 1914, the second division of the Norwegian Synod was in 1887. These were the dissenting "Anti-Missourian Brotherhood (not organized as a synod)" congregations who joined in 1890 with the Norwegian Augustana Synod and the Norwegian-Danish Conference to form the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America (*Den Forenede Kirke*). The history of the

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period from 1890 to 1917 is, according to Belgum, primarily the story of moving inexorably toward union with other Lutherans of Norwegian descent in the Middle West.

"The formation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America in 1917 was unique in at least one particular. For the first time in American church history three European religious emphases were blended in one American denomination. The first was pietism. But it was a pietism with a distinctive Norwegian feature in that it was not sectarian or schismatic; it stressed the traditional pietistic characteristics along with doctrinal rectitude and ecclesiastical loyalty within the framework or organized Lutheranism. The second was centuries-old traditions associated with the European Lutheran state church system, which were now transplanted to, and modified by, the American frontier. The third was seventeenth century Lutheran Orthodoxy, reasserted with unyielding rigidity in the face of pressures which seemed to demand surrender to the American socio-ecclesiastical cultural pattern, and coupled with fears which arose from theological insecurity vis-à-vis nineteenth century historical criticism of the Bible. All of this, found in the merger of 1917, was rare, if not unprecedented, in American history." [Nelson-Fevold; 1960, II:230] In 1946 it changed its name to the Evangelical Lutheran Church [ELC], whose "theological basis is the Holy Scripture, the three universal creeds and the Lutheran confessional writings (especially the Augsburg Confession and Luther's Small Catechism)." [Nelson, 1958, pp. 21-23]

In 1956 the Evangelical Lutheran Church approved union documents for The American Lutheran Church. Finally, in 1960, the repristination confessionalism solidified into a merger of the American Lutheran Church, The Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, known as The American Lutheran Church [TALC]. "The concern of the advocates of 'Repristination Theology' was to restore the treasures of Lutheran theology (cast aside by rationalism) by concentrating on the seventeenth century orthodox interpretation of the Reformation." [Nelson-Fevold; 1960, II:283, footnote] Theologically, the church was influenced by pietism. The conjoining of Lutheran churches continued until January 1, 1988 when the ALC aligned with others to form the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America [ELCA].

Among statements in the 100th Anniversary Booklet [1967] of Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church are these: "Early Lutheran church leaders from the aristocratic state church of Norway coming to the United States in the early 1840's felt a democratic freedom in theological feelings which had been denied them in the old state church of Norway." "Norwegian Lutheran History in the United States affected the division of the Waterloo Ridge Lutheran members into two congregations." "The early Norwegian Synod ('*Synoden*') differed with the United Lutheran Conference of "*Forenede*" (United)." "The early pastors and laymen often became aligned with one or the other." "The various divisions of the pioneer Lutherans in this country, however, contrary to belief, actually strengthened the Lutheran Church in America." "[I]n spite of two Waterloo Ridge congregations, the laymen were sincere in their differences. In 1917, the Norwegian Synod, the United or Conference Church and Hauge's Synod merged into one great body, the Norwegian Lutheran Church in America."

When founded in 1867, the congregation of Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church was part of the Synod of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America [The Norwegian Synod], name of the latter changed to the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America in 1868. Following a synodical merger half a century later, in 1917 the congregation became part of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America [NLCA].

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Name of the latter changed to the Evangelical Lutheran Church [ELC] in 1946. In 1960, the Waterloo Ridge congregation was part of The American Lutheran Church [ALC, or sometimes TALC] following the ELC's merger with other Lutheran bodies. On January 1, 1988, the American Lutheran Church ceased to exist when yet another merger formed the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America [ELCA]. Wishing to adhere to the tenets of their founders relative to the authority of the Bible and the Lutheran Confessions, the congregation of Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church became a Charter Member of the North American Lutheran Church [NALC] in 2010. Thus, across three centuries, the Waterloo Ridge Lutheran congregation has carried and continues to carry the religious purposes function for which it was founded.

History of the Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church

The Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church was founded in 1867 by Norwegian immigrants. As a spiritual and social gathering place, it became "the Heart of the Ridge Community" to the immigrant settlers who populated the ridges and valleys of Waterloo Township, Allamakee County and the Eastern half of Highland Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa – encompassing "Waterloo Ridge." Among the first two pioneer families who migrated to the area were those of Elias Hanson [Narjord] and Esten Lassesen, who purchased land together at Waterloo Ridge in the spring of 1855. On November 28, 1855 Hilda Hanson, daughter of Elias, was the first child of Norwegian parentage born at Waterloo Ridge. On October 27, 1861, John Lasseson, son of Esten, was the second child born at Waterloo Ridge. It was he who plotted the cemetery adjacent to the church. It was Hilda's daughter, Olga Eggen, who was a contributory to the congregation's Lilac Festival in 1956, a century after her mother's birth.

The spiritual needs of the Lutheran pioneer community centered at Waterloo Ridge were served by the occasional visits of Iowa missionary pastors Revs. Nils O. Brandt, U.V. Koren and, later, F.C. Clausen who became resident pastor of the Lutheran Congregation at Spring Grove in 1859. At that time the Spring Grove settlement was called "Norwegian Ridge." Rev. Brandt was the first Lutheran clergyman in Iowa, whose mission field encompassed a large portion of Iowa and included the southern tier of Minnesota counties. He was the first clergyman to preach a sermon at Waterloo Ridge. The first church meetings began in 1860, but the first Congregation was not organized until March 11, 1867 when the southern part of the Norwegian Ridge Congregation and the northern section of the Big Canoe Congregation seceded and formed a new Congregation known as Waterloo Ridge. The first church, of locally quarried stone, was built in 1867 on a lot bought from Elias Hanson for \$20.00 per acre.

A letter of call was sent to Rev Hans Andreas Stub, pastor of Big Canoe, who accepted and served the Waterloo Ridge Congregation from 1868 to 1873. The Constitution of the Congregation was adopted and recorded on January 25, 1869. From 1873-1892 two separate organized congregations existed at Waterloo Ridge. The minority congregation retained Pastor H.A. Stub as pastor. The majority congregation was served temporarily for a year and a half by Rev. Nils E. Jensen of Houston, Minnesota. In the meantime Waterloo Ridge and Iowa River sent a letter of call to Pastor Ole H. Bostad of the Conference Church who served the charge until 1876 when he returned to Norway. In 1877 about one acre of land from the Daniel C. Miner farm was purchased by the minority congregation, evidently intended for both the parsonage and a cemetery. The parsonage was never

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realized but nearly half of those interred in the West Waterloo Ridge Cemetery [aka Miner Farm Cemetery] are children or parents of the Charter Members of the majority Congregation.

Rev. Johan Arndt Bergh, from 1877 to 1883, served seven congregations, including Waterloo Ridge. He was instrumental in designing and implementing the Oak "parkway" to beautify the church grounds, which extended from the "Miner Corner" to the "Lasseson" (driveway) gate. The woodland south and east of the church formed a lovely verdant setting. Thereafter, Rev. Lars Olai Pedersen served several area congregations, including Waterloo Ridge, until 1892. Subsequently, the Waterloo Ridge Congregation *et al* were served by Rev. Ole Knudsen Weium from 1893 until his early death the following year. Waterloo Ridge and Iowa River then called Rev. Martin Fritjov Lunde, who served these congregations briefly until his resignation from the Ministry in 1895. A definite vacancy existed for two years until Rev. Nils Johannes Vikingstad, who was taking a forced vacation due to illness, was asked to serve the Waterloo Ridge Congregation *temporarily*. He accepted the call and served for thirteen years until 1910. Rev. William Otis Wilhelmsen, who succeeded Pastor Vikingstad, served for two years and four months.

At a special meeting of the Congregation on November 22, 1910, a committee was chosen to secure plans and possible costs of building a new church. The lack of a basement or kitchen in which to accommodate large social gatherings probably contributed to the congregation's determination to build a new church. The contract for the new church was let to Gustav Melby from Mabel, Minnesota, at a cost of \$9,275. The contractors are to furnish everything except the windows and inside furnishings. The glass windows will cost \$270. *Med at rive ned den gamle Kirke og gjøre færdig til Grundmuren for den ny Kirke, hvilket Arbejde udførtes gratis, samt af Kjøring af materialerne til Kirken, some blev bygget af Gustav Melby fra Mabel og kostede fuldt færdig \$9,275.00.* This 1926 statement tells, in part, that the work of tearing down of the old Church [to use in] the foundation of the new Church will be performed free of charge. In the spring of 1912 razing the old church and excavation for the basement were completed. The present 36 by 50 foot frame church, built with a cruciform layout, is situated on the site of the original Stone Church. Ten pastors were present at the cornerstone laying (*Grundstenslagning*) and church dedication (*Kirkeindvielsen*) on June 1, 1913. In August 1913, Rev. Olaf Mosen Wangensteen came to Waterloo Ridge and served at Waterloo Ridge until 1924. Pastor Wangensteen was instrumental in choosing the design and purchasing of the church pews. Rev. Christen Heltne, served the Congregation temporarily from 1925 to July 18, 1926 when he was installed as the resident pastor. Pastor Heltne has the distinction of serving as pastor at Waterloo Ridge the longest of any in the congregation's 148 year existence, twenty-three years from 1925-1948. Rev. Ludvig A. Staveness served the parish faithfully from 1948 until 1953.

During the year that Waterloo Ridge was without a minister, the congregation was served by area clergy and parish deacons. Following the Pastorate of Rev. Edmund Beaver, who served for more than a decade until 1964, was that of Rev. S.O. Sorlien, Resident Pastor at Waterloo Ridge until 1969. The centennial of the Waterloo Ridge Congregation was observed September 2-3, 1967. The Sunday Worship Service was in the Norwegian language, with liturgy by Pastor S.O. Sorlien and sermon by Pastor L.A. Staveness. In 1969 the cemetery system was incorporated and funded as a perpetual care entity. Pastor Sorlien died of an apparent heart attack in May 1969. In June 1969 Rev. Eldred J. Nesset accepted a call as Pastor *on a part-time basis*. The Congregation was incorporated in 1973: Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church of Allamakee County, Iowa, Inc. according to 504A 1973 Code of Iowa; Office of the Secretary of State recorded in Book 6-1 page 14 May 7, 1973 Des Moines, Iowa

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Perpetual Cert. No. 63624. On Sunday, October 5, 1975, Waterloo Ridge Lutheran hosted a Sesquicentennial celebration commemorating the first Norwegian settlers to land in America. Pastor Nessel preached the sermon in Norwegian. Skilled as a carpenter and always a handyman, Pastor Nessel was also a gifted artist who produced many sketches and paintings in both water-color and oil. He continued as Resident Pastor of Waterloo Ridge until his retirement from the parish ministry in 1983. Pastors Weium, Heltne, and Nessel are buried in Block 1, Lot 1 of the Waterloo Ridge Cemetery.

Ethnic Heritage Significance of the Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery

Emigration Records from the State Church in Norway

Data on the emigration of several of Waterloo Ridge Congregation's Founding members and their families was gleaned from the scanned Church records of the National Archives of Norway's internet site [*Digitalarkivet; Skannede Kirkebøker*]. It was the Udflyttede section of the Church Records from which the following were obtained. Where this information could be proven, the plots of those pioneers laid to rest in the Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Cemetery are so noted. An example of this documentation follows.

From Hedmark fylke [county], Tolga Ministerialbok nr. 6 reference *Attester* [Certificates] dated:

08-Feb-1853: Johanne Johnsdtr. f. 23-Sep-1825 *giftmed* [married with] **Esten Lassesen Elgaaen**; and *Barnet* [the child] **Dordi Estensdtr.** f. 30-Mai-1845. Pastor's note states that the couple were married at Røraas Parish; and that they *Reise over til Nordamerika* [travel over to North America]. The Lassesen Family Plot is Block 2, Lot 3. These are the only persons listed for this date from this parish. **27-Mar-1854:** No. 4 **Elias Hansen Narjord** f. 29-Feb-1829 and *Hustru* [wife] **Anne Kristine Thorsdatter** f. 24-Mar-1831 Pastor notes that they plan to travel to America in April of the same year. "The second congregational meeting was held Nov. 2, 1867. At this meeting they decided to build a stone church instead of a frame church, the quarrying of the rock should begin the same fall. ...The general committee for the building of the church was **C. Evenmoe, P. Martinson, and Esten Lassesen. Elias Hanson** was in charge of the rock quarrying. [Centennial Anniversary Booklet, 1967, p. 8] Elias and Anne are buried in Block 1, Lot 3.

Immigration Records from the Local Church in America

"The list of those contained in this book of baptized, confirmed, married persons are in accurate agreement with what are found of these noted in the pastoral certificates or transcripts presented to me from the state church's (the Norwegian State Churches) ministerial books witnessed here by. F. Chr. Claussen, Parish Pastor to the Norwegian Lutheran Congregations in Norwegian Ridge, Minnesota, and Big Canoe, Iowa." Note on page 3 (translated by Pastor Donald L. Berg November 1, 1993; who also photocopied said record at Luther College Archives, Decorah, Iowa) of *Fortegnelse over Menighedslemmer...* volume referenced in Bibliography, Church Books list. An example of this documentation, corresponding to the foregoing Emigration Record from the State Church in Norway, follows.

Attester recorded on page 51: **Elias Hansen Narjord** and wife **Anne Kirstine Thørresdatt[er]** of which the first named is born the 29th of October 1829 of the parents **Hans Pedersen Narjord** and wife: **Marit Ingulfsdatt[er]**,

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and baptized the 22nd of November the same year, the same confirmed in the year 1846 and married the 26th of March 1854 with ...**Anne Kirstine Thørresdatt[er]** Dalen of Røras Parish. ...Certificate from Sognepresten at Tolgen. NB: The Tolga Parish Record 1815-1836 confirms the date of birth for Elias Hansen Narjord as 29-Oct-1829 and not 29-Feb as noted in the Udflyttede section. Attester recorded on pages 51-52: **Esten Lassesen Elgaaen** and following from Sognepresten to Tolgen was married the 18th of April 1852 with the young girl **Johanne Johnsdatt[er]**, who is born the 23rd of September 1825 of the parents John Ingulfsen Midtdalen and wife Berit Johnsdatter and baptized the 5th of February 1826, the same confirmed in the year 1842. Their child is called **Dordi**, born the 30th of May 1845 and baptized the 13th of July 1845.

In 1877, the year that the interior of the Old Stone Church of the Waterloo Ridge congregation was finally finished, the new church of the Norwegian Ridge congregation was dedicated, a brick building of Gothic design in the conventional "Cross Church" style. This was destroyed by fire in 1893 and replaced by a second brick church in a pattern similar to the first. The Big Canoe congregation had grown in size since its founding in 1853 and, in 1902, built a larger brick church directly across the road, using the stone from the old church as the foundation for the new church. Similarly, when the Waterloo Ridge congregation became larger, its new church was built directly on the site of the old one in 1912 using stone from the first in its foundation. The architecture of all existing church buildings associated with the Waterloo Ridge Congregation are of Gothic design in the cruciform style – those of Big Canoe and Norwegian Ridge being built of brick; that of Waterloo Ridge being of frame construction.

Annual events of the Waterloo Ridge Congregation are the first Sunday in May – when people of the community are invited to join its members in celebrating Rogate (the festival of seeds and soils), sometimes with an outdoor worship, special speakers, and a dinner following the Service. Members and visitors arrive on tractors, with horse-drawn wagons, and in cars. On the second Sunday in July, the congregation invites the public to attend its annual ice cream social fund-raiser. On the first weekend in August, the community is invited to attend the Annual Harvest Festival, with old-time threshing on Saturday and an outdoor Worship Service in the fields on Sunday, with potluck lunch following. On the third Sunday in October is held the annual ham and meatball supper, a fundraiser well attended.

Waterloo Ridge Ladies' Aid participates in delivering Meals on Wheels about once a quarter; serving lunch to the volunteers at the local American Red Cross Blood Drive about once annually; and alternates with local Lutheran congregations as Host of the Annual World Day of Prayer.

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Section 9 Page 19 Property name Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District
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Big Canoe Menigheds Ministerialbog fra 1857-1893 Vol I pp. 325-341 Record Series Number: LCA/RG13/Series 2 – Sub-Series 1 [Big Canoe Lutheran 1857-1989]; Box 2 [Ministerial Records 1857-1930]; Item 2 [Ministerial Records 1857-1893].

Waterloo Ridge Cemetery [Notebook, un-dated]; 10-pages covering Blocks 1 through 10 of the cemetery surrounding the Church, showing Lots 1 through 16 in each Block, delineating eight gravesites in each Lot, with dated entries for each interred and/or each marker on site. Provided by Darryl Rud, Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church Sexton.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and adjacent Cemetery, i.e., Lot 1 in E ½ of the NW ¼ (E ½ NE ¼) of Section 18, Township 100 North, Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian in Allamakee County, Iowa is shown on the accompanying Allamakee County Plat [Fig. 18] and on the 2009 Google Earth Satellite image [Fig. 20].

Boundary Justification

The boundary platted includes the 2.3 acre portion of the original church property that contains the historic church building, cemetery, fence and gate.

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IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: Unknown

Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church & Cemetery – East Elevation of original Stone Church built 1868; cemetery established 1871; church finished 1877; Stone Church razed 1912.

Note: glass negative placed on light tray was photographed .jpg format which image was imported to Paint and produced by inverting color – June 3, 2014.

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Figure 2



IA_makakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: 1861?

Big Canoe Lutheran Church – South
Elevation of original Stone Church

Source: Vesterheim Norwegian-American
Museum Archives, Decorah, Iowa.

Tag: BigCanoeOldChurch1861008

Item type: JPG File

Rating: Unrated.

Dimensions: 5798X4614

Size: 7.27MB

Photographer: Carolyn J. Storlie,
CRM

Date Photographed: June 25,
2014

Photographed an original oil painting of the Stone Church, painted in 1980 by Rev. Eldred Nasset, Pastor of Waterloo Ridge 1969-1984 and donated to the Ladies' Aid Bazaar. Agnes Swenson [Peter], Church Organist for 50 years and 99 years young in 2014, was the successful bidder. Her daughter, Lois Tollefsrud [James], gave the photographer access to this noteworthy likeness of the original edifice.

Figure 3



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

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Figure 4



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: 1912

East Elevation of Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church showing framing method and construction crew.

This is a copy of a 1912 postcard.

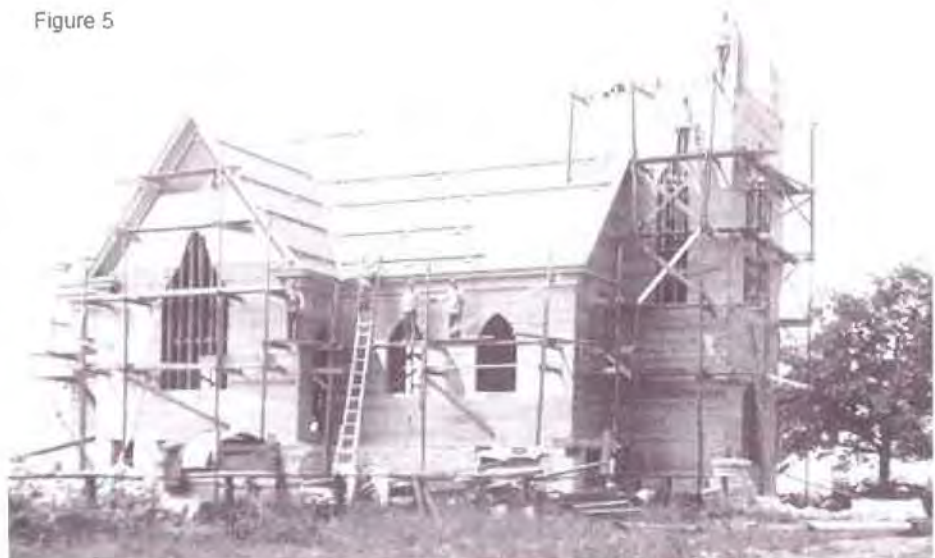
Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: 1912

East Elevation of Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church construction progress, with evidence of cruciform layout and Gothic influences in lancet windows and square central tower.

This is a copy of a 1912 postcard.

Figure 5



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

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Additional Documentation

Figure 6



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: 1912

East elevation of Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church showing the completed structure. This is a copy of a 1912 postcard.

Figure 7



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Figure 8



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Details for Figure 7 [Norwegian Ridge] and Figure 8 [Big Canoe] follow.

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Additional Documentation

Figure 7



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: 1937

North Elevation of Norwegian Ridge Lutheran Church showing cruciform layout and Gothic influences in lancet windows and square central tower. Built in 1893, this was the 2nd brick structure of this Congregation [subsequently known as Trinity Lutheran].

Source: Trinity Lutheran Church [Spring Grove] Directory printed Chattanooga, TN: olan mills, 1988. Scan of photo which appeared on p. 8.

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: 1903?

Big Canoe Lutheran Church – North Elevation of Brick Church showing cruciform layout and Gothic influences in arched windows with tracery and square central tower. Built in 1902 across the road from that shown in Figure 2 herein, this was the second Church of this Congregation.

Source: Vesterheim Norwegian-American Museum Archives, Decorah, Iowa.

Tag: BigCanoeChurchExterior006
Item type: JPG File
Rating: Unrated.
Dimensions: 1937X2690
Size: 1.44 MB

Figure 8



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

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Figure 9



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Photographer:
Dale Alton Droivold [1928-2011]

Date Photographed: 1967 – H&S Aerial
Photo W8071 CTH ZB, Onalaska, WI

Aerial photo of Waterloo Ridge Lutheran
Church and Cemetery on the occasion of
its Centennial Anniversary.

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: 1912

North Elevation of Waterloo Ridge Lutheran
Church showing the beautiful front entrance
of the completed structure. This is a copy of
a 1912 postcard.

Figure 10



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

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Figure 12

IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Photographer: Auenson Photography, La Crosse, WI

Date Photographed: 1967

Interior photo of Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church on the occasion of its Centennial Anniversary. This shows the antique chandelier from the Stone Church with 1912 globes; the 1897 Ascension Altar Painting which was also transferred from the Stone Church, the Norwegian inscription above the Chancel; the semi-circular pews in the Transept and part of the ornate double-arched rolled tin plate ceiling.



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Photographer: Carolyn J. Storlie, CRM

Date Photographed: July 13, 2014

Ceiling detail.

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A_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Photographer: Unknown

Date Photographed: Unknown

Copy of an original photo of the interior of the Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church [Stone Church 1867-1912] which was finished in 1877. John Lassesen, whose signature appears on the back of the photo, was the son of Esten Lassesen, one of the first pioneers in 1855. John Lassesen plotted the present cemetery and was a member of the Building Committee for the 1912 church building. The picture was given to the congregation by Norman & Julia Vongroven on May 24, 1983.

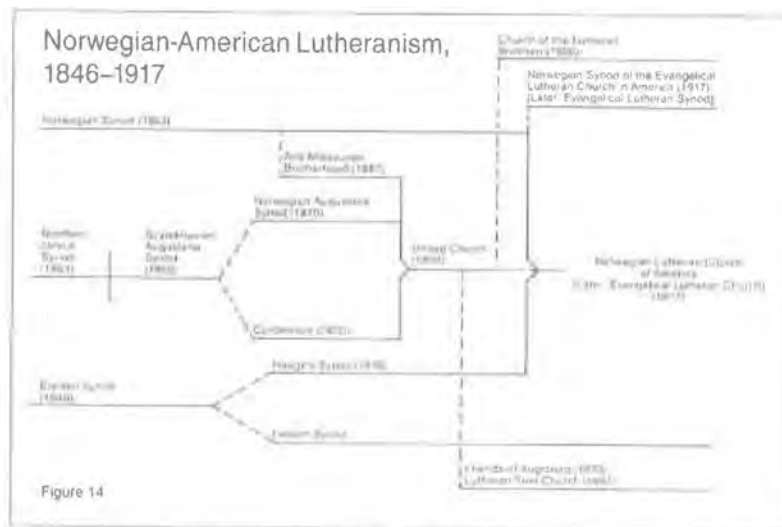
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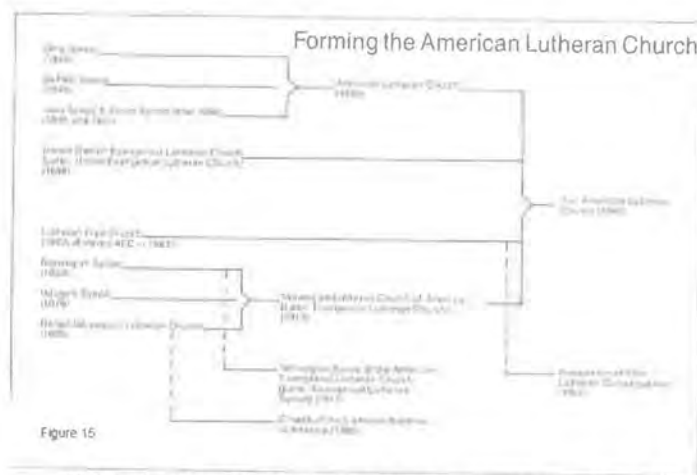
Section Documentation Page 31 Property name Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District
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IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

SOURCE: Preus, Herman Amberg; Nichol, Todd W. *Vivacious daughter: seven lectures on the religious situation among Norwegians in America*. Northfield, MN: Norwegian-American Historical Assoc. 1990. P. 21.



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

SOURCE: Preus, Herman Amberg; Nichol, Todd W. *Vivacious daughter: seven lectures on the religious situation among Norwegians in America*. Northfield, MN: Norwegian-American Historical Assoc. 1990. P. 26.

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Plat Book, "D," Allamakee County.

Figure 16



IA_AllamakeeCounty_Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District

Book 1000 p. 581

Handwritten survey notes and signatures. The text includes names like 'Henry B. ...' and 'J. P. Thompson'. There are also some illegible handwritten notes and signatures.

IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Figure 16 Source: Allamakee County Plat Book "D," page 581 dated December 4, 1931. Copy obtained from Lois and James Tollefsrud, on whose farm the lot is located. [This is the **first** cemetery associated with the Waterloo Ridge Congregation - the Miner Farm Cemetery, aka West Waterloo Ridge Cemetery.]

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IA, Allamakee County Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Figure 17 Source: Allamakee County Plat Book "G," page 185, dated August 8, 1967. Copy obtained from Allamakee County Recorder. [This is the cemetery associated with the Waterloo Ridge Congregation and is the one adjacent to the Church building – areas delineated are the 'old' cemetery and the 'new' cemetery.]

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Additional Documentation

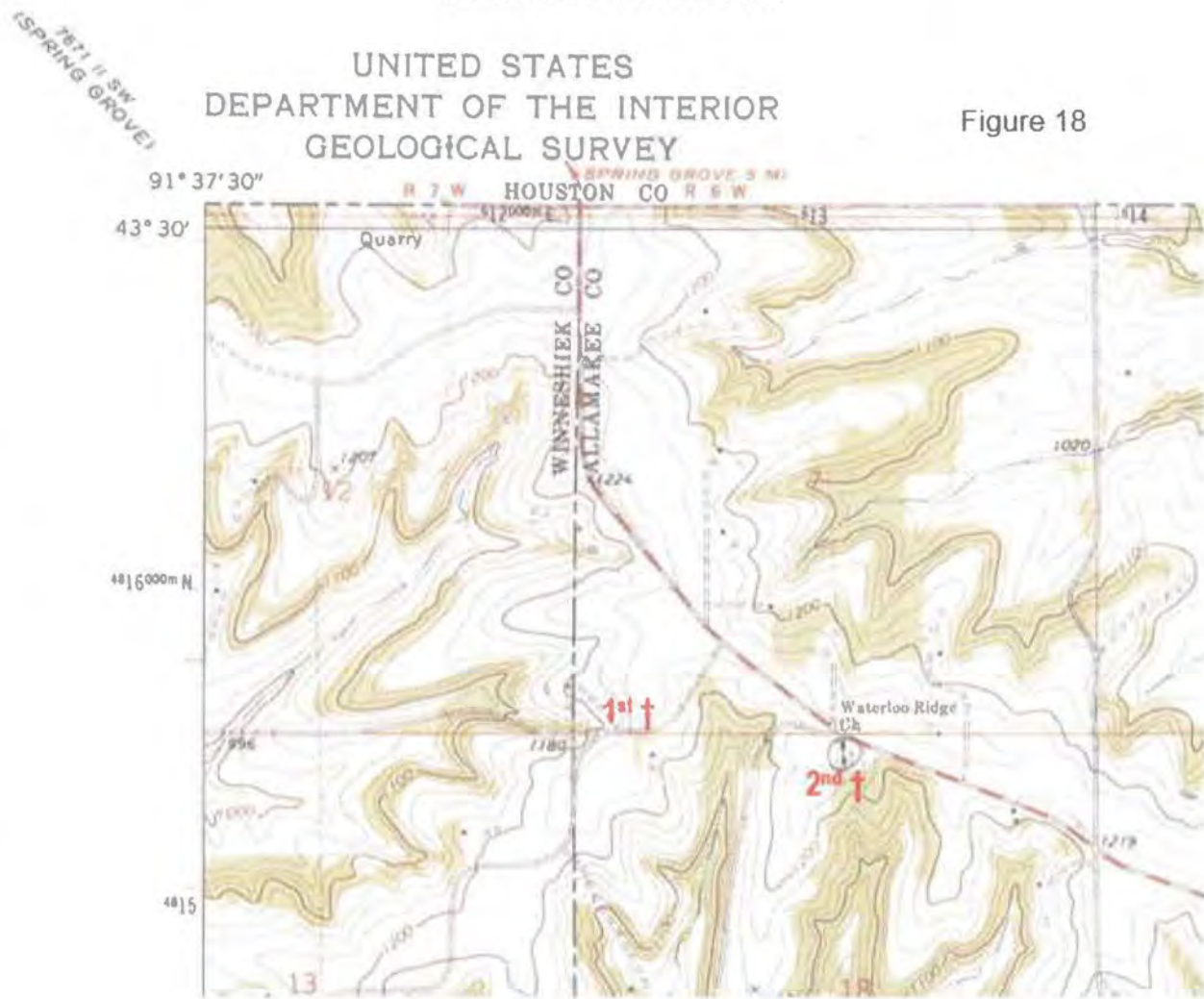


Figure 18

IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

1st ↑ Cemetery Lot 1 SW SW Sec. 7-100-6 – This is the Miner Farm Cemetery aka West Waterloo Ridge Cemetery as noted above in Figure 16.

2nd ↑ Church [and Cemetery] Lot 2 NW NE Sec. 18-100-6 – This is the Waterloo Ridge Cemetery adjacent to the Church as noted above in Figure 17.

Source: Excerpt from Dorchester, IA Historical Map GEOPDF 7.5x7.5 GRID 24000-SCALE 1971.

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Site Plan Showing Views of Accompanying Photographs #1-21
Exterior of Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church Building and adjacent Cemetery



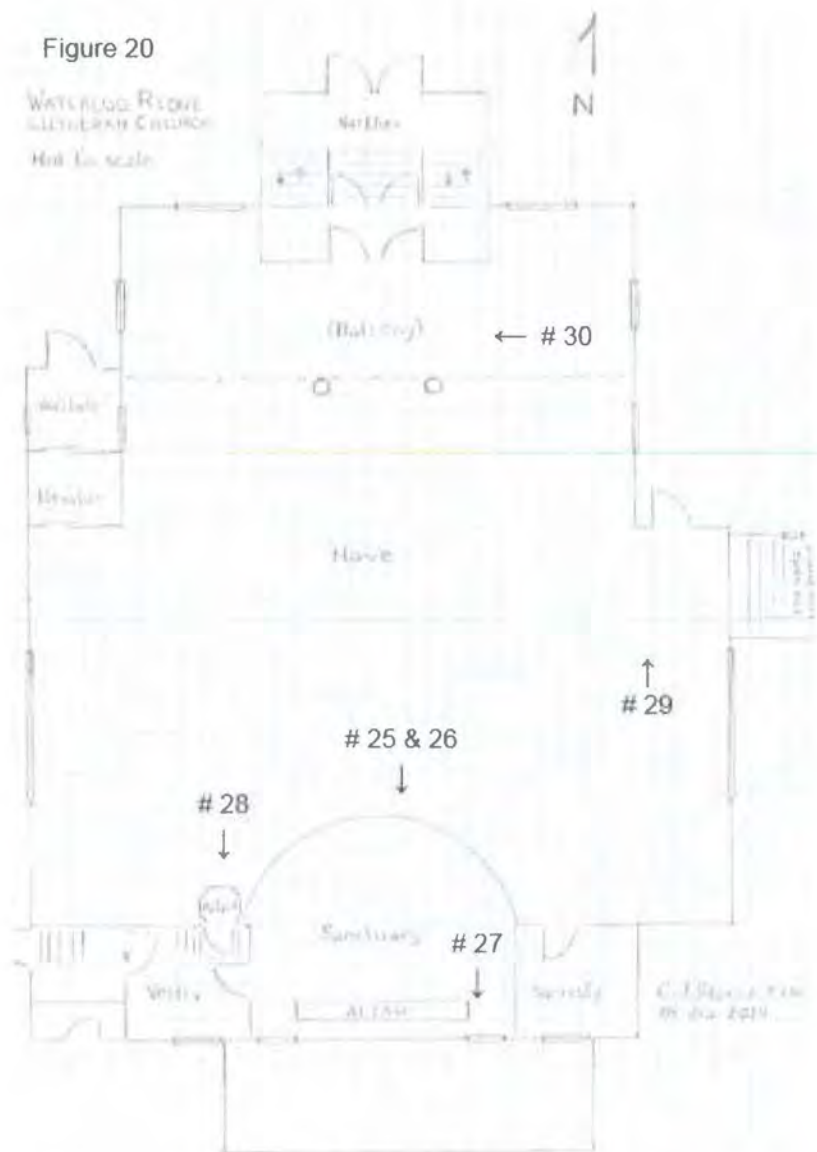
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Floor Plan Showing Views of Accompanying Photographs #25-30
Interior of Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church – Main Floor



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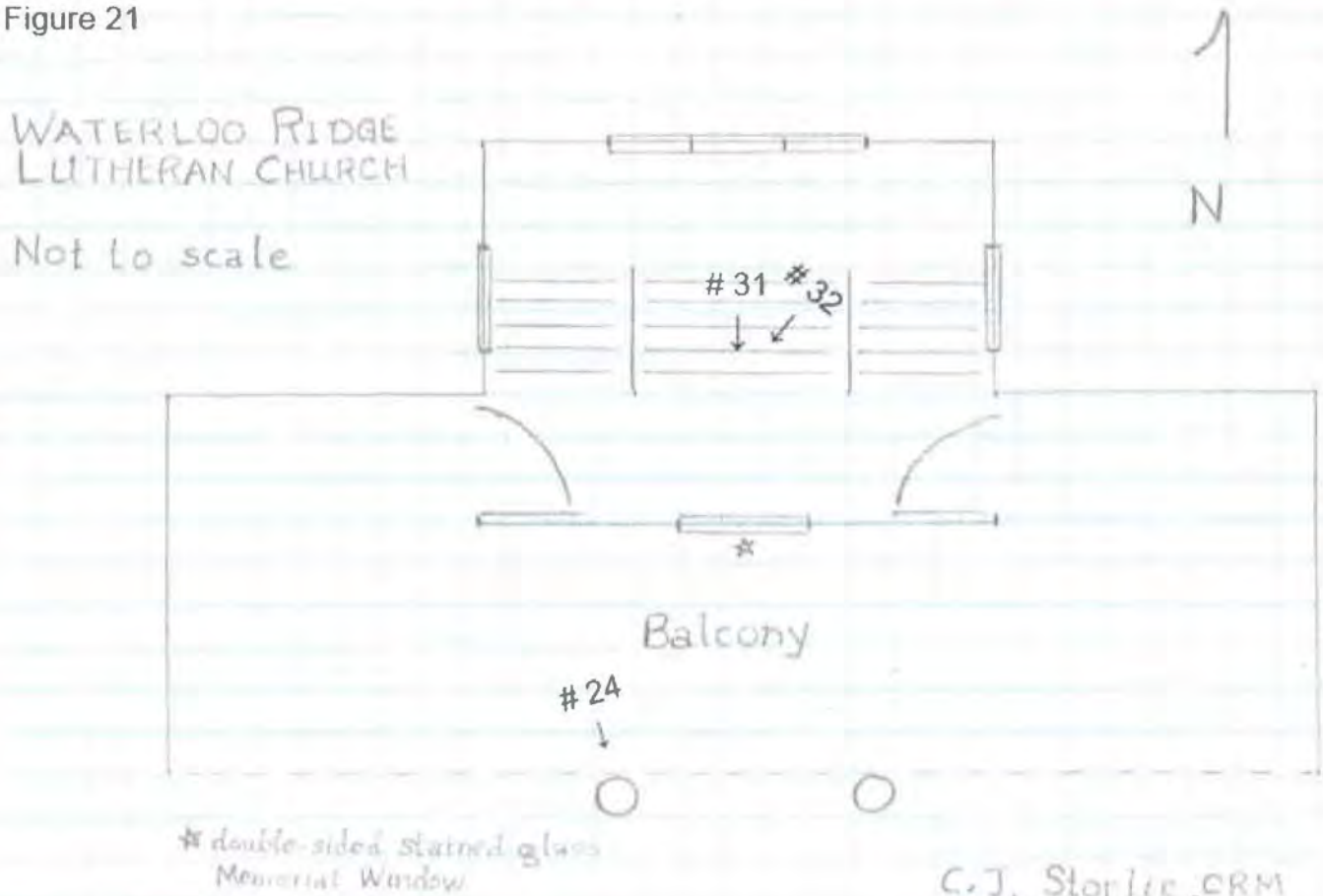
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Floor Plan Showing Views of Accompanying Photographs #24, 31 and 32
Interior of Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church – Balcony Level

Figure 21



C. J. Storlie, CRM
07-Jul-2014

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Floor Plan Showing Views of Accompanying Photographs #33-36
Interior of Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church – Basement Level



Figure 22

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Google Map Image of Waterloo Ridge Church and Cemeteries, including non-contiguous cemetery



IA Allamakee County Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

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Section Photos Page 40 Property name Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District
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Photograph log

The following information is common to all the photographs:

Property name: Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District
County and State: Allamakee County, Iowa
Name of the photographer: Carolyn J. Storlie, CRM
Location of original digital files: CD-R #
Type of HP ink and paper used: Officejet 950XL and 951XL; Everyday Photo Paper Glossy

Photo #1 – North elevation of Church building, View to S from County Road A16

Photo #2 – East elevation of Church building, View to W from Cemetery at Blocks 2 and 3

Photo #3 – South elevation of Church building, View to N from Cemetery at Blocks 8 and 9

Photo #4 – West elevation of Church building, View to E from primary parking area W of Church building

Photo #5 – Beginning of woven wire fence at E side of entry to parking area W of Church building, View to S

Photo #6 – Double-drive entrance gates, View to SSE from parking area N of Church building

Photo #7 – Entrance gates and double-arch lancet window above building's main entrance, View to S from parking area N of Church building

Photo #8 – Woven wire fence on north boundary of adjacent Cemetery, also showing monuments in earliest blocks of this Cemetery; View to SSW from parking area N of Church building

Photo #9 – Gated access at NE corner of adjacent Cemetery, View to S from County Road A16

Photo #10 – Welded wire and woven wire fence at SE corner boundary of adjacent Cemetery, View to SE

Photo #11 – Woven wire fence along south boundary of adjacent Cemetery, View to S

Photo #12 – Woven wire fence at SW corner boundary of adjacent Cemetery, also showing rural landscape, View to SW

Photo #13 – Woven wire fence along west boundary of adjacent Cemetery, also showing rural landscape, View to W

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Section Photos Page 41 Property name Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District
County and State Allamakee County, IA

Photo #14 – Woven wire fence along north boundary of adjacent Cemetery on W side of primary parking area, also showing posts along County Road A16 and one of two entries to parking areas, View to NE

Photo #15 – Ending of woven wire fence at W side of entry to parking area W of Church building, View to SW

Photo #16 – General view of adjacent Cemetery – The earliest burials are in this area – Blocks 1 and 2; the woven wire fence on the north boundary of the cemetery is visible, View to NE

Photo #17 – General view of adjacent Cemetery, small white marker in foreground [left center] is tomb of Gorro Gorset [see Photo # 21], View to E

Photo #18 – Historic monument in Block 1 Lot 10 of adjacent Cemetery. Engraved on Marker: "Her hviler I Fred Olia Hustru til Hendrik Pederson født 12 Mar 1826 død 23 Nov 1900." Here rests in Peace Olia [Olea], Wife to Hendrik Pederson, born 12-Mar-1826, died 23-Nov-1900. East elevation of Church building and double-drive entrance gates are visible in the background. View to W.

Photo #19 – Historic monument in Block 2 Lot 3 of adjacent Cemetery. Engraved on Marker: "Herunder Inter Støvet af Esten og Johanna Lasseson Familie. Utvandret fra Gaarden Elgaaen I Røraas Præstegjeld – Norge den 27 Mar 1854." Hereunder lie the mortal remains of Esten and Johanna Lasseson Family. Emigrated from the Elyaaen Farm in Røraas Parish – Norway the 27th of March 1854." View to E.

Photo #20 – Historic monument in Block 2 Lot 5 of adjacent Cemetery. Engraved on Marker: "Her Hviler I Fred, Clara Josephine Datter af J.O. og M. Kroshus født 12 Feb 1888 død 6 Juli 1893." Here Rests in Peace, Clara [Klara] Josephine, daughter of .O. and M. Kroshus, born 12 Feb 1888, died 6 July 1893. View to E.

Photo #21 – Historic monument currently located in West of Block 7, Lot 10 in adjacent Cemetery. Considering the date of interment, it is likely that the original location of this marker was nearer to those in Blocks 1 and 2. Engraved on Marker: "Gorro Datter of Hans og Karie Gorset født 21 Jan 1868 død 12 Okt 1872." Gorro, daughter of Hans and Karie Gorset, born 21-Jan-1868, died 12-Oct-1872. View to E.

Photo #22 – West Waterloo Ridge Cemetery [Lot 1 in Section 7]: View towards West showing west boundary of the first cemetery for Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church, with twenty-two interments until 1873 when the cemetery adjacent to the Church was laid out. The NE and SW corners of this small cemetery are visible in this photograph. Beyond the cemetery boundary in the background [right center of photo] farm buildings of the caretakers are visible – these are located in Winneshiek County.

Photo #23 – West Waterloo Ridge Cemetery [Lot 1 in Section 7]: View towards South showing south boundary of the first cemetery for Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church, with twenty-two interments until 1873 when the cemetery adjacent to the Church was laid out. Only three slab markers [embedded, foreground center] and one upright marker [next to bush in left center] remain. However, the twenty-two souls said to have been buried here have been identified.

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Photo #24 – Interior view of Chancel and Sanctuary showing antique chandelier and semi-circular pew bodies in east and west transept aisles of the Nave. View from Balcony toward SSE.

Photo #25 – Interior view of Chancel and Sanctuary, the latter delineated by a semi-circular wood railing in a Gothic pattern, with a cushioned kneeler surrounding. Also showing Chancel inscription “Her er Guds Hus; Her er Himmelens Port,” [Here is God’s House; Here is Heaven’s Gate] suggested by Rev. Wangenstein, first Resident Pastor of the 1912 Congregation who served until 1924. View to S from center aisle of Nave.

Photo #26 – Interior – Detail of Altar and Altar Painting – showing ornate wood carving in arched openings, spires and finials. The center arch is topped with a carved Budded Cross, also known as the Apostles’ Cross, where the three discs at the ends of each arm represent the Trinity. The “Ascension” Altar Painting was transferred from the 1867 Church to the present Church in 1912. View to S from center aisle of Nave.

Photo #27 – Interior – Free-standing octagonal-shaped Baptismal Font is positioned to the left of the Altar within the Chancel, but is repositioned beneath the wall-mounted Baptismal Candelabra when the Sacrament is administered. View to S from east transept.

Photo #28 – Interior – Octagonal-shaped ‘wine-glass’ Pulpit with intricately carved images in five planes, each framed in a lancet shaped opening. Only the middle three planes are visible in this photograph. View to S from west transept.

Photo #29 – Interior – Only unaltered entrance of original four transept entries, showing lancet arch in window above. Also visible are semi-circular pew bodies, double-lancet window at back of Nave, double-door entry between Narthex and Nave, carved balusters of railing at Balcony level and Memorial Window in Balcony [see Photo 31]. View to N from east transept.

Photo #30 – Interior – showing straight-backed pew bodies, stained glass double-arch lancet windows, rolled tin ceiling, and pillars supporting balcony level. View toward W from E side aisle of Nave.

Photo #31 – Interior Balcony – Arched window [fenestration] with double-sided stained glass – Memorial to a WWI veteran killed November 10, 1918 who was a former choir director of the Congregation. Also showing the pull rope for the antique bell, donated to the 1867 Church in 1882 and transferred to the present Church in 1912. View to S from mezzanine level of Balcony.

Photo #32 – Interior Balcony – historic railing in central tower stairs leading to Balcony with straight colonial handrails, traditional wood balusters and standard box newel posts; also visible central tower window and part of rolled tin-plate ceiling. View to SW from mezzanine level of Balcony.

Photo #33 – Interior Basement – west single door entry to the kitchen area showing wall to the left of the stairs in this photo which is said to be the only place in the foundation of the present building where the stones used from the original Church building are visible. View to W.

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

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Continuation Sheet**

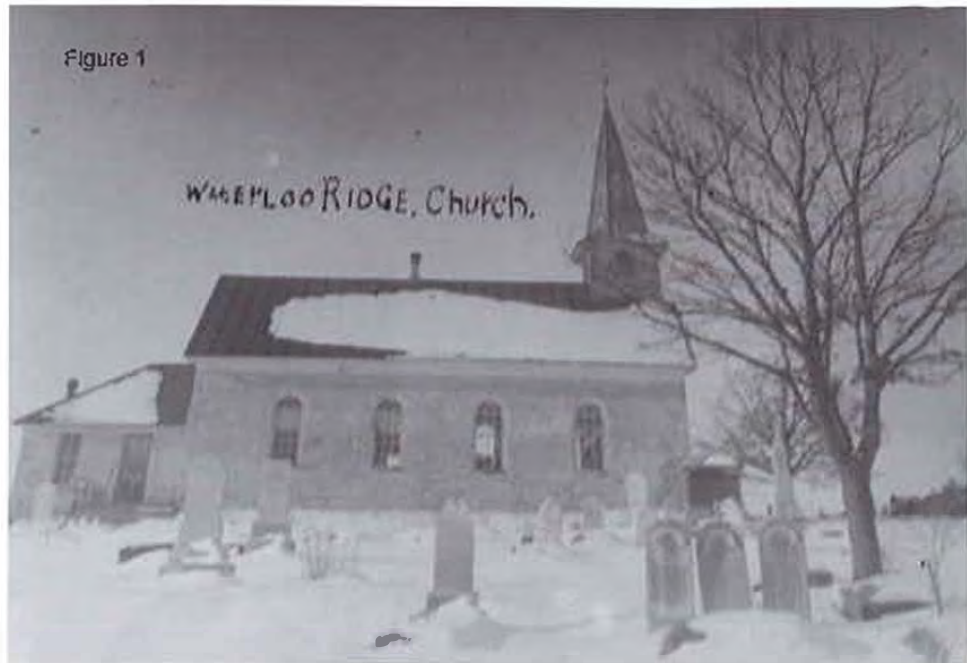
Section Photos **Page** 43 **Property name** Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District
County and State Allamakee County, IA

Photo #34 – Interior Basement – showing central sink of the kitchen area and ‘counter’ wall dividing the kitchen from the fellowship hall. View to W.

Photo #35 – Interior Basement – Kitchen, door at upper left leads to furnace room. View to S.

Photo #36 – Interior Basement – Fellowship Hall, area at upper left [by coat racks] is elevator entrance at this level. View to W.

Figure 1



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Figure 2



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Figure 3



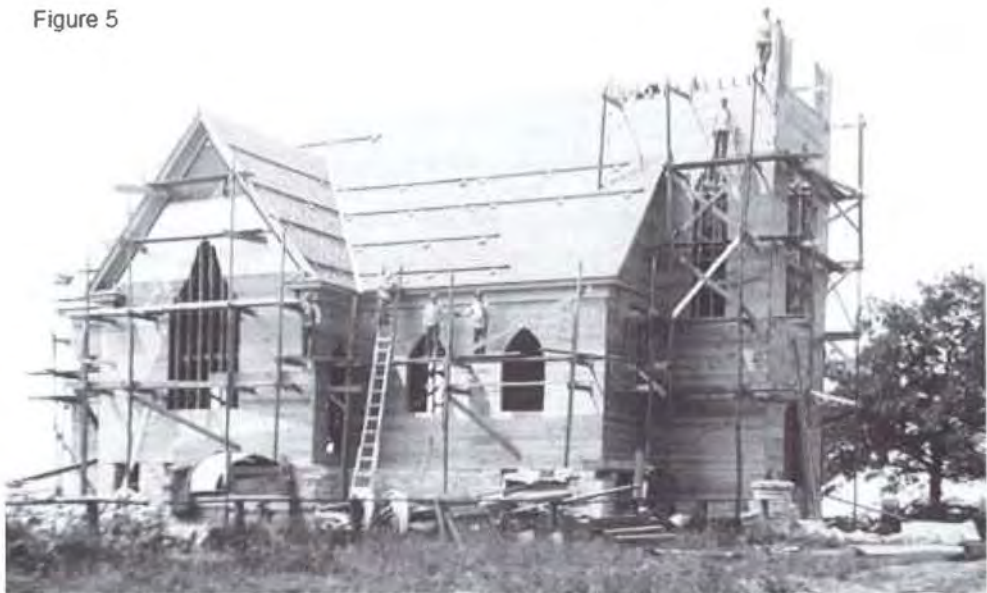
IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Figure 4



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Figure 5



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Figure 6



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Figure 7



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Figure 9



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Figure 11



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Figure 12



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Figure 13



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Norwegian-American Lutheranism, 1846-1917

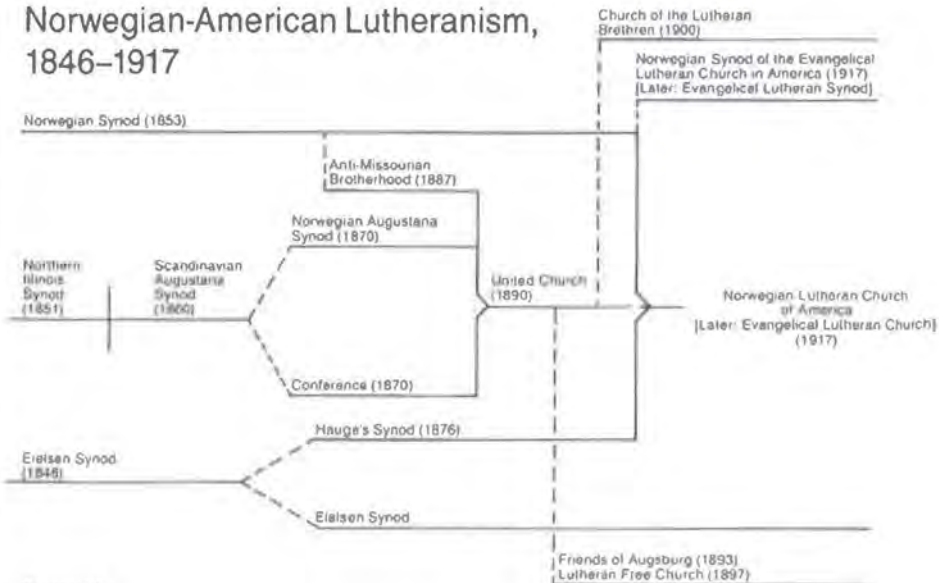


Figure 14

Forming the American Lutheran Church

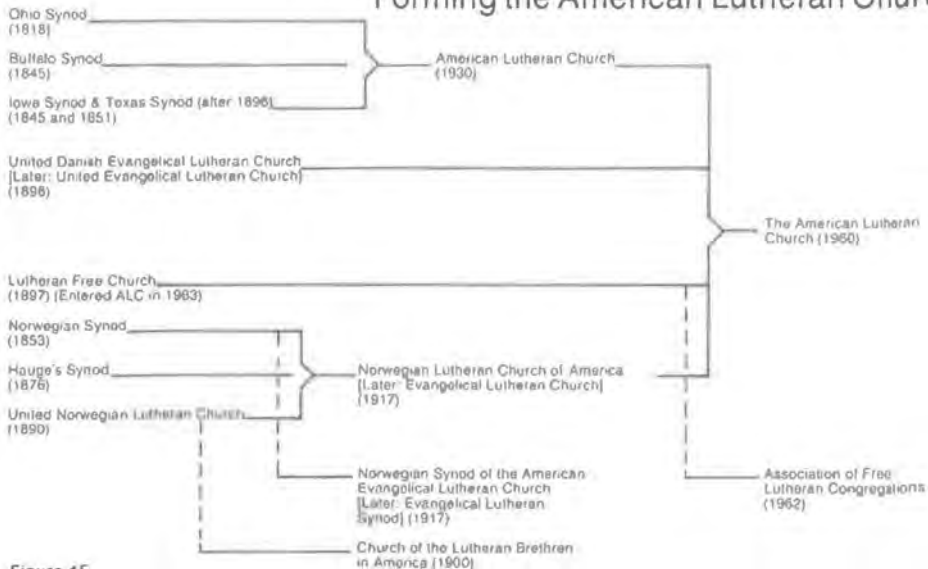
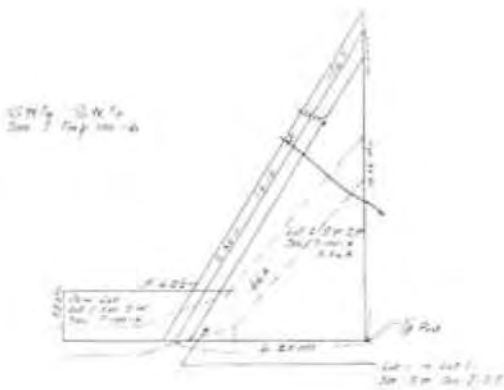


Figure 15



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

Figure 17



Scale 1 inch = 200 ft

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original survey as shown to me by the parties thereto, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original survey as shown to me by the parties thereto, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original survey as shown to me by the parties thereto.

State of Iowa, Allamakee County, ss.
 I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original survey as shown to me by the parties thereto, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original survey as shown to me by the parties thereto, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original survey as shown to me by the parties thereto.

J. H. Thompson
 Notary Public
 My Commission expires February 1, 1900

J. H. Thompson
 Notary Public
 My Commission expires February 1, 1900

J. H. Thompson
 Notary Public
 My Commission expires February 1, 1900

Waterloo

2000

AM 18
18-102-6

21

STATE OF IOWA
County of Waterloo
I do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Waterloo, Iowa, this 21st day of September 1900.

21 1900 September 21 1900

Edias Harrison
Notary Public for Iowa

STATE OF IOWA
County of Waterloo

I do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Waterloo, Iowa, this 21st day of September 1900.

21 1900

Edias Harrison
Notary Public for Iowa

Waterloo

IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Figure 19



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District



IA_Allamakee County_Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District



IA, Allamakee County, Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church, and Cemetery, Historic District

Figure 22

WATERLOO RIDGE
LUTHERAN CHURCH

Not to scale

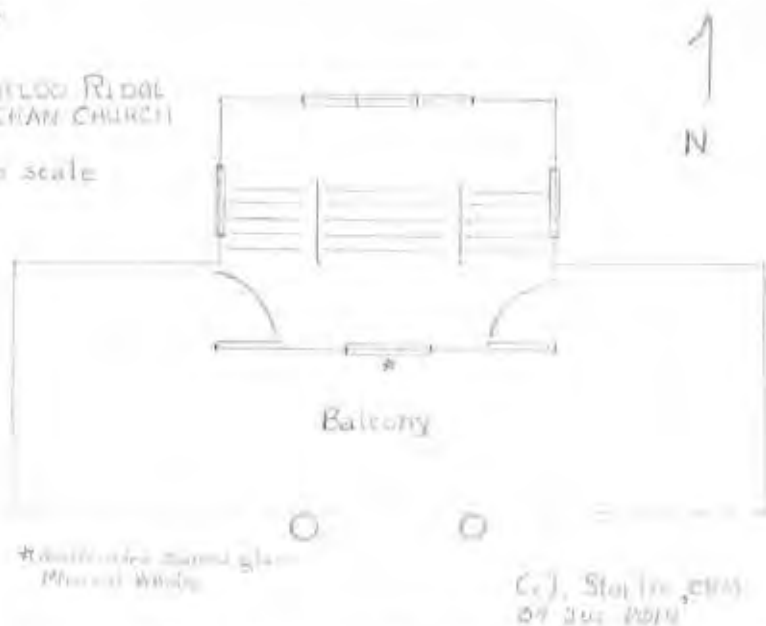




Figure 23

1A Allamakee County Waterloo Ridge Lutheran Church and Cemetery Historic District



Photo #1

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0001



Photo #2

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0002



Photo #3

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0003



Photo #4

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0004



Photo #5

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0005



Photo #6

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0006



Photo #7

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0007



Photo #8

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0008



Photo #9

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0009



Photo #10

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0010



Photo #11

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0011



Photo #12

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0012



Photo #13

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0013



Photo #14

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0014



Photo #15

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0015



Photo #16

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0016



Photo #17

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0017



Photo #18

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0018



Photo #19

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0019



Photo #20

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0020



Photo #21

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0021



Photo #22

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0022



Photo #23

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0023



Photo #24

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0024



Photo #25

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0025



Photo #26

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0026



Photo #27

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0027



Photo #28

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0028



Photo #29

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0029



Photo #30

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0030



Photo #31

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0031



Photo #32

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0032



Photo #33

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0033



Photo #34

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0034



Photo #35

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0035



Photo #36

IA_AllamakeeCounty_ Waterloo Ridge Menigheds Kirke og Kirkegård Historic District_0036