United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Nam	ie			
historic Luther	an Indian Mission		,	
and/or common	Immanuel Mohican	Lutheran Church		
2. Loca	ation NE	of Greatam	on WI G	
street & number	County Hwy G	0		not for publication
city, town	Gresham	X vicinity of	congressional district	8th
state	Wisconsin cod	e 55 county	Shawano	code 115
3. Clas	sification	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Category  district _X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public _X_ private both Public Acquisition in process being considered	Status _X_ occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence X religious scientific transportation other:
name Imman	115 North Bartle	n Congregation, Rev	. v. J. Zubebiei, i	astui
city, town	Shawano	vicinity of	state	Wisconsin
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Descripti	on	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	nawano County Courtl	nouse	
street & number				
city, town	Sł	nawano	state	Wisconsin 54166
	resentation	in Existing	Surveys	
	nsin Inventory of ric Places	has this pro	operty been determined e	legible? yes X no
date 1980			federalX_ sta	te county local
depository for su	rvey records State H	listorical Society o	of Wisconsin	
city, town	Madisor		state	Wisconsin 53706

## 7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated _X good ruins fair unexposed	Check one I unaltered _X altered	Check one  X original site moved date	
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### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lutheran Indian Mission was built as a rectangular tan brick structure with a gable roof. At the rear (south) end of the building a small tan brick wing, also with a gable roof, was added as a sacristy. Originally, there was a tan brick entrance tower, topped by a louvered spire. Since its construction, the church has been altered by the removal of the spire and the addition of a very small tan brick entryway adjoined to the tower. A single outside brick chimney runs up the middle of the west side of the sanctuary, and four pointed arch windows are set into each side of the sanctuary. All other windows on the church are round arched, are arranged symmetrically about the tower and sacristy. The three uppermost windows in the tower of the church are louvered windows. Appearance indicates that most of the original leaded glass has been replaced.

Located alongside the church, the old Mission School is likewise constructed of tan brick. It is square in shape, two stories plus an attic in height, and has a stone foundation with a basement. The school is covered by a hip roof with a deck, and a roof dormer is placed on each side of the building. An outside end brick chimney, which protrudes well above the edge of the roof, is at each of the east and west sides of the school. The entrance and all first floor windows are round arched, while on the second floor only the entrance to a balcony that has been removed is round arched. All other second floor windows are rectangular, as are the windows in the dormers. The interior of the building is vacant.

The parsonage is set back about 100 feet from the church, and is similar to the school. It is a two story plus attic square frame building with a hipped roof, an open entrance porch covered by a pent roof with a cornice and supported by four round columns, and a small roof dormer containing two square windows over the entrance. Lke the school, the parsonage has a stone foundation. All windows on both floors are rectangular and symmetrically arranged. As the parsonage is now a private residence, the interior has been remodeled. Neither the parsonage nor a small shed garage about 40 feet behind it are included in the nomination.

## 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 _X 1900-		heck and justify below	landscape architectur law literature military music	re X religion  science  sculpture  social/  humanitarian  theater  tlansportation  other (specify)
Specific dates	1901, 1902, 1908 <sup>1</sup>	Builder/Architect U1	nknown.	

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lutheran Indian Mission operated as the religious and educational center for the Stockbridge tribe of Indians from the time of its construction, during the first years of the twentieth century, to the 1950's. In these capacities the mission served as a link between the Stockbridge community and the larger White society of Wisconsin, and in this way played a major role in assimilating the Stockbridge to their new surroundings.

Religion. Literally some of the first North American Indians to accept the Christian faith, the Stockbridge were not truly a tribe, but an amalgam of various parts of the Mohegan Nation. Nor are the Stockbridge native to Wisconsin. When the group was forced to migrate to this state between 1822 and 1829, it established a settlement on the western shore of Lake Winnebago. Within 30 years, however, pressure by land hungry settlers led the United States government to relocate the Stockbridge to a reservation in northern Shawano County.

After removing to the reservation, the Stockbridge were left in a difficult situation: the land was much poorer than their farms in southern Wisconsin, the growing season much shorter, and the Indians far removed from educational facilities. The government school, in which Stockbridge children could obtain any formal education, was in Keshena, over ten miles from the nearest Stockbridge homes. Although the tribe was served by a Presbyterian pastor who provided some educational as well as religious services, his death in 1884 cut off even this source of improvement. The Presbyterian Church did not replace him, and the Stockbridge went for eight years without a pastor. In 1892, Stockbridge leaders persuaded the Lutheran Reverend Uplegger to extend his circuit to the reservation. Uplegger's subsequent visits and increasing concern for the Stockbridge led him, in turn, to persuade the Lutheran synod to establish a church for the Stockbridge and appoint a resident pastor. The church was built in 1901, two years after the Reverend Theodore Nickel began his duties. One year later, the synod agreed to add a mission school to the reservation.

(continued)

<sup>1</sup> Thelma Putnam, Christian Religion Among the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians, private printing, n.d., p. 12-14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>For accounts of the Stockbridge, see Albert G. Ellis, "Advent of the New York Indians into Wisconsin," <u>Wisconsin Historical Collections</u>, Vol. 2, p. 415-449; Joseph Schafer, <u>The Winnebago-Horicon Basin</u>, (1937), p. 58-76.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Schafer, p. 65, 73-74.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Putnam, p. 6, 13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 6-14. See also, <u>The Stockbridge Indians</u>, <u>Our Indian Mission and an Appeal</u>, reprint of 1918 Lutheran Church pamphlet, n.d.

9. Major	Bibliogra	phical Ref	erences	<b>•</b>
helma Putnam, $n_{\cdot \cdot p}$ , $n_{\cdot \cdot d}$ .	Christian Relig	ion Among the Sto	ockbridge-Mun	see Band of Mohican Indians,
	, The Winnebago-H	Horicon Basin, Ma	adison, 1937.	
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1. Form	n Prepared	Ву		
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ganization State	e Historical Soci	lety of Wisconsin	date Ma	rch 17, 1980
eet & number 816	6 State Street		telephone	(608) 262–3390
or town Mad	dison		state Wi	sconsin 53706
2. State	e Historic	Preservat	ion Offic	cer Certification
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Director,	State Historical	Society of Wisc	onsin	date 4/28/80
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Keeper of the Natio	onal Register		2	7
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Continuation sheet Item number 8



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#### 8. SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

Education. The mission school operated for some fifty years, half of that time as a boarding school. Offering instruction to both Indian and white children, the school boarded up to 120 students a year, gave an elementary education to hundreds of Stockbridge, and, with the church, served as a social center for the tribe. Lack of funds and the Depression forced the synod to close the boarding dormitories in 1933, but the school continued to operate until 1958. At the present time, the church is still being attended by descendants of the first Stockbridge Indians in the state. At the present time, with increasing numbers of the Stockbridge tribe growing farther from their heritage, the Mission remains as an important symbol of their Wisconsin experiences.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Putnam, p. 13-21.

<sup>7</sup>For an account of the current state of the Stockbridge tribe and the reservation, see Marion Johnson Mochon, "Stockbridge-Munsee Cultural Adaptations: 'Assimilated Indians'", American Philosophical Society <u>Proceedings</u>, 112, no. 3, p. 182-219.

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Verbal Boundary Descritpion (revised, 10/2/80)

The nominated parcel is 145 feet by 150 feet with the base along County Highway G and the point of origin beginning 350 feet west of the intersection of County Highway G with County Highway VV. The said property is located along the south side of County Highway G in the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 26, Town 28 North, Range 14 East, in the Town of Red Springs, Shawano County, Wisconsin.

Submitted by Matucheski (10/2/80)