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United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery
other names/site number South New Hope Church

2. Location

street & number	1410 County Road T	N/A	not for publication
city or town	Town of New Hope	N/A	vicinity
state Wisconsin	code WI	county Portage	code 097
			zip code 54407

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)


Signature of certifying official/Title

7/17/2019
Date

State Historic Preservation Office - Wisconsin
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 official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery
Name of Property

Portage County
County and State

Wisconsin

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the

National Register.

See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the

National Register.

See continuation sheet.

☐ removed from the National

Register.

☐ other, (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

9-3-19
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as
as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

contributing	noncontributing
2	1 buildings
2	0 sites
0	0 structures
0	0 objects
4	1 total

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

N/A

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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION / Religious facility

FUNERARY / Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL / Civic

FUNERARY / Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Gothic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Wood

Roof: Metal

Other: N/A

Narrative Description

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

New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery
Name of Property

Portage County
County and State

Wisconsin

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1889-1890

Significant Dates

1889

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Portage County	Wisconsin
Name of Property	County and State	

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- 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:

X State Historic Preservation Office

- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 4.40 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16T 320022.99 4931467.33
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

2
Zone Easting Northing

4
Zone Easting Northing

☐ 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	Gail Klein	date	June 14, 2018
organization		telephone	541-285-0352
street & number	937 Brookside Cir	zip code	53589
city or town	Stoughton	state	WI

New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery	Portage County	Wisconsin
Name of Property	County and State	

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name/title	Marc Wolding		date	July 30, 2018
organization	South New Hope Cemetery Association		telephone	N/A
street & number	PO Box 62		zip code	54458
city or town	Nelsonville	state	WI	

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

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

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New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church
and Cemetery
Town of New Hope, Portage County, WI

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Introduction

The New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery was constructed in 1889 in the rural township of New Hope in Portage County, Wisconsin. The building is an excellent representative of rural ecclesiastical architecture with modest Gothic Revival styling. The nominated property consists of four contributing resources – including the church building, two adjacent cemeteries, and a privy – and one noncontributing utility shed.

The church property is located in a rural setting at the southwestern corner of the intersection of County Road T and Trout Creek Road, within the township of New Hope. The property is bordered by paved 2-lane roads to the north and east (Trout Creek Road and County Road T, respectively) and by dense woodland to the south and west. A wrought iron fence runs along the majority of the property's eastern edge (with a newer decorative aluminum fence at the southern end of the eastern fence line) and along a portion of the northern edge; although the wrought iron portion of the fence contributes to the property's historic setting as it has been in place since at least 1910, it is not of sufficient size to be included in the count. A modern chain-link fence runs along the remainder of the property's perimeter; this fence does not contribute to the property's historic setting and is not of sufficient size to be included in the count. A gate consisting of a pair of hinged wrought iron fence sections is located along the wrought iron fence opposite the church's front entrance. Tall metal posts on each side of the gate support a rectangular, wire mesh panel that originally held lettering bearing the church's name; like the wrought iron fencing, this panel contributes to the property's historic setting, but is not of sufficient size to be included in the count. A concrete sidewalk runs between the gate and the church's front steps. The church building is located at the property's northern edge with the larger of the two cemeteries just south of the building and covering the majority of the property's cleared land. This cemetery was established in 1890, shortly following construction of the church building, and contains 207 grave markers of various sizes and styles. Two mown paths – one through the woods at the southwestern edge of the larger cemetery and one along the property's southern edge – converge near the center of the property's southern edge and lead to the southwestern corner of the property where a clearing contains a small cemetery that was established here in 1858. Known as the "back cemetery," this small area contains seven remaining grave markers.

Church Building (1889)

Exterior

The New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church is rectangular in plan with a raised concrete foundation (incised to mimic concrete block), clapboard walls, and a metal-clad gable roof. The building consists of the main building mass and a shorter, narrower rear wing. Primary character-defining features include tall, narrow windows with stained-glass, pointed-arched transoms and drip moldings; wide, overhanging eaves with wide cornice boards; narrow, wooden pilasters at the corners; and a squared bell tower featuring single round-arched openings in each side, through which the church bell can be seen.

The front façade of the church faces east and is symmetrical. The façade is dominated by a centrally located,

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projecting entry bay that rises above the roofline to form a square bell tower. A paneled door with a glazed upper half is located in the east wall of the building, near the southeast corner; added in 1927 when the church basement was fully excavated, this door is currently covered by a wood-framed screen door. At the primary entrance bay, a pair of paneled front doors is accessed via a set of concrete steps with cast concrete walls along each side; this concrete stoop was constructed in 1927 at the time of the basement excavation during which the original cellar was fully excavated, allowing for a finished basement space. The concrete half-wall stoop railings terminate in squared concrete newel posts. The enclosed area beneath the front steps contains a small hinged door on the south side. The building's front doors are sheltered by a metal-clad hipped roof that projects from the façade of the building and is supported by triangular brackets. Above this is a single, 4-over-1 window that is capped by a stained glass pointed-arch transom. The east side of the bell tower contains a round-arched opening through which the church bell can be seen (the round-arched openings were added to the bell tower in 1899 as a replacement for the earlier rectangular openings). The tower is capped by a metal-clad cross-gable roof with sloping eaves; a metal-clad steeple projects from its center (the metal roofing was added in 1914). The wall inside each of the bell tower's gables is clad in patterned wood shingles. A small stone panel engraved with the dates "1889 / 1927" is located in the foundation wall at the northern end of the east elevation; the years 1889 and 1927 indicate the years when the church was built and the basement excavated.

The north (side) façade of the church consists of the northern walls of the main building mass and the rear wing. The main building mass contains a single 1-over-1 window in the northern wall of the projecting entry bay (the base of the bell tower); five 2-over-2 windows in the concrete foundation wall (the westernmost of which contains a boarded-over lower sash); and three 2-over-4 windows with stained-glass, pointed-arched transoms and drip moldings at the main level. The rear wing contains a single 2-over-4 window with a stained-glass, pointed-arched transom and drip molding and a small, single-pane, fixed-sash window in the raised foundation. A red brick chimney runs the height of the building and projects from the roofline at the corner created by the main building mass and the rear bay.

The west (rear) façade consists of the west wall of the rear wing and contains a newer set of wooden steps (built in 2014) that provide access to a paneled door that leads to the sacristy at the rear of the building. This exterior door is original to the building, but was relocated in 2013 slightly south of its original location. South of the door are two small 2-over-2 windows that were installed in 2013 in place of the original doorway and an original window to allow for the rebuilt stairwell enclosure below. The rear doorway and both windows are capped with modest wood crown molding. The stairwell enclosure below the windows is rectangular in plan with a metal-clad shed roof, clapboard walls, and simple corner pilasters with squared Tuscan capitals at both outside corners. The stairwell enclosure contains a set of concrete steps that lead to the basement and is accessed via a paneled door in its south wall.

The building's south elevation consists of the south walls of the main building mass and rear wing. Five 2-over-2 windows are located in the foundation wall of the main building mass with another in the foundation

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wall of the rear wing. At the main level, the main building mass contains a single 1-over-1 window in the south wall of the projecting entry bay (the base of the bell tower); three 2-over-4 windows with stained-glass, pointed-arch transoms in the main building mass; and a single 2-over-4 window with stained-glass, pointed-arch transom in the south wall of the rear wing.

Interior

The interior of the church consists of two floors including the main level and a finished basement. The main level contains a vestibule, sanctuary space (which encompasses the majority of the main building mass) and chancel, and a small sacristy and rear entry hall. The basement contains a fellowship hall, kitchen, and small furnace room. Interior character-defining features include spindlework detailing along the arch separating the chancel from the sanctuary; pointed arch door transoms featuring hand-painted Norwegian Bible verses; a beadboard, barrel-vaulted ceiling; a full-width balcony with a spindlework railing and projecting center bow; and original, unpainted wood flooring. Also visible from the church's interior is the glazing in the upper and lower window sashes within the sanctuary space; these glass panels feature a simple etched pattern that creates a semi-translucence. Analysis performed by an art glass appraiser in July 2018 determined that the window glass is a type of enameled window glazing most likely manufactured by the Chicago firm of Rawson & Evans, in whose 1880s catalog the product is featured.

The church's front doors open into a small entry vestibule that contains recessed coat rack alcoves on each side as well as a winding wooden staircase up to the balcony on the north side and a quarter-turn wooden staircase down to the basement on the south side. The basement staircase is enclosed with a paneled door separating it from the vestibule; the balcony staircase is not closed off by a door, but lands within the open vestibule space. The vestibule features original, unpainted wood flooring; wide, painted baseboards; beadboard walls (with alcove walls clad in plaster); and a beadboard ceiling.

A pair of double doors in the vestibule opens into the rear (east) wall of the sanctuary. The sanctuary features original, unpainted wood floors, wallpaper over plaster walls, and a wood-paneled, barrel-vaulted ceiling from which hang gas light fixtures that have been converted to electric service. Two metal tie rods span the width of the building near the roof-wall junction to add support to the vaulted ceiling. The rear (east) wall of the sanctuary contains a full-width balcony just above the vestibule doors. The balcony's outer edge features a projecting bow at the center and is enclosed by a painted, spindle-work railing. The winding wood staircase from the vestibule lands within the northern end of the balcony. A wood-paneled, sliding overhead door at the rear of the balcony provides access to a small enclosure containing a set of steep, wooden steps that lead to the belfry at the top of the bell tower. The belfry contains the church's original 1,200 pound cast iron bell mounted in a metal frame with a wooden wheel.

Beyond the balcony, the remainder of the sanctuary space contains two rows of unpainted wood pews with a central aisle that is currently protected by a carpet runner. A round-arch at the west end of the sanctuary features spindlework detailing with a central pendant and separates the main sanctuary space from a recessed

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chancel. The chancel is located where the rear wing meets the main block and contains a central altar flanked by painted wood panel doors leading to the sacristy and rear entry hall. The altar consists of a rounded platform that is surrounded by an unpainted spindlework railing with a padded kneeler around the base. An opening and step in the railing's north side provide access to an unpainted, carved wood pulpit featuring a pointed-arch-and-column motif along its base and lectern. Behind and above the pulpit is a large altar painting executed on a pointed-arched panel and mounted on a wood surround that features ornate carving along each side as well as along its peaked top.

Painted panel doors on each side of the altar provide access to the sacristy and rear entry hall. Pointed-arch transoms are located above each door and feature hand-painted bible verses in Norwegian: "Let the little children come to me; do not hinder them, for to such belongs the kingdom of God – Mark 10:14," above the northern door and "But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup – 1 Corinthians 11:28," above the southern door. The southern (left) door leads to a small one-room sacristy; a paneled door in the sacristy's northern wall leads to a similarly-sized entry hall that contains an exterior door in its western wall. Both the sacristy and rear entry hall contain unpainted wood flooring; wide, painted baseboards, wallpapered walls, and plastered ceilings.

Access to the basement is provided by an enclosed staircase in the south side of the entry vestibule as well as via an exterior door at the rear of the building that opens into a concrete stairwell. In addition, an at-grade exterior door near the southeast corner of the front façade provides access to the between-floor landing of the main staircase that leads from the entry vestibule to the basement. The basement was excavated to its current size in 1927 and contains an open fellowship hall throughout much of the space with a small kitchen at the rear. The basement features concrete floors and plastered walls with narrow, metal support columns located at regular intervals along steel I-beams that run the length of the ceiling. A single doorway and a pass-through counter window lead to the kitchen space at the rear of the hall. The kitchen contains built-in unpainted wood counters with unpainted lower cabinetry and painted upper cabinets and drawers. Cabinets feature beadboard doors and are original to the 1927 excavation and finishing of the basement space. A modern refrigerator and range are located along the kitchen's northern wall. East of these, a doorway in the northern wall of the kitchen leads to a small furnace room. A door in the kitchen's rear (west) wall opens into an enclosed concrete stairwell that rises to an at-grade door at the rear of the building.

New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery (established 1890) - Contributing

Established in 1890, this cemetery is the larger of two cemeteries on the New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church property and is located immediately south of the church building. The cemetery contains 207 grave markers of various sizes and styles and covers approximately one quarter acre. The grave markers in this cemetery date from 1891 through the present day and are arranged in rows parallel to the east fence line and roadway.

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“Back” Cemetery (established 1858) - Contributing

The smaller cemetery on the property was established in 1858, predating the construction of the adjacent church by more than 30 years. The cemetery was created shortly after the founding of the New Hope Norwegian Lutheran congregation in the fall of 1857 (prior to the split between North New Hope and South New Hope) and before the congregation had built its first church. This cemetery currently contains seven remaining grave markers dating between 1858 and 1912; however, due to the loss of a number of original grave markers, the true number of burials at this site is unknown. The burials in this small cemetery are representative of some of the earliest Norwegian settlement in the New Hope area.

Privy (c.1890) - Contributing

A two-seat privy is located at the rear (west) of the church building near the tree line. Constructed c.1890, the privy is rectangular in plan with clapboard siding and an asphalt-shingled side-gabled roof. Two hinged doors of board construction are located at the center of the east elevation; a concrete slab serves as a shallow step in front of the doors. Both doors are secured with hook-and-eye fasteners. The doors and roof were replaced c.1970 and are in keeping with the privy's historic appearance.

Utility Shed (c.1970) - Noncontributing

A noncontributing utility shed, constructed c.1970, is located southwest of the church building, just south of the privy. The shed has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingled side-gabled roof. A pair of off-center metal doors is located in the east elevation.

Alterations

The building's most visible alterations can be divided between those carried out by the South New Hope congregation within the first 40 years of its organization and those done more recently as a means of maintaining and preserving the historic building. Remodeling included the reshaping of the openings in each side of the belfry (from narrow, rectangular openings with semicircular panels above to the wider, round-arched openings that exist today) and the recladding of the steeple in a monotone shingle rather than the two-tone, alternating pattern visible in early photographs. The alterations made when the building was in use as a church include the 1899 alterations to the belfry and steeple, the 1914 addition of a metal roof in place of the earlier wood shingle roof, and the 1927 excavation of the basement with the addition of a concrete foundation, concrete front stoop, and cantilevered roof over the front doors (in place of an earlier semi-circular transom). Each of these alterations was carried out by the South New Hope congregation, which was also responsible for the original design and construction of the building. For this reason, and because all of the alterations were completed in keeping with the building's original rural ecclesiastical aesthetic, they do not significantly detract from the property's overall integrity. The more recent alterations occurred in 2013 and 2014 and are confined to the rear façade; these include the reconstruction of the enclosed basement stairwell and porch, the relocation of the exterior sacristy door, and the replacement and relocation of the two rear windows. The alterations to the rear of the building are largely in keeping with the building's historic character and do not impact the building's primary façade; furthermore, these alterations do not detract from

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the overall rural church aesthetic of the building. Because the New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church retains all of its original character defining features, which are highly representative of rural ecclesiastical design in the late nineteenth century, the property is considered to possess a high degree of integrity.

Integrity

The New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (although the church no longer holds regular worship services, it remains available for community events and rentals and is owned and maintained by the South New Hope Cemetery Association, an organization formed by the South New Hope congregation prior to its dissolution in 1967). All of the building's original character defining features remain, including tall, narrow windows with stained-glass, pointed-arch transoms and drip moldings; wide eaves with plain cornice boards; original clapboard siding and narrow corner boards with squared capitals; squared bell tower containing the original cast iron church bell; interior spindlework detailing along the balcony and the arch separating the chancel from the main sanctuary area; pointed arch interior transoms featuring hand-painted Norwegian Bible verses; a wood paneled, barrel-vaulted sanctuary ceiling; and hand-carved altar and pulpit with the original altar painting.

Summary

The New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery is in very good condition and retains a high degree of both interior and exterior integrity. Aside from the reconstruction of the rear entrance and stairwell enclosure in 2013 and 2014, the church has undergone no substantial alterations outside of the historic period. The building retains all of its original character-defining features including tall, narrow windows with stained-glass, pointed-arched transoms and drip moldings; wide, overhanging eaves with wide cornice boards; narrow, wooden pilasters at the corners; a squared bell tower featuring single round-arched openings in each side; interior spindlework detailing; pointed arch transoms featuring hand-painted Norwegian Bible verses above interior doorways; a beadboard, barrel-vaulted ceiling and full-width balcony with projecting center bow in the sanctuary; and original, unpainted wood flooring. The church retains its historic rural setting including its church yard as well as its adjacent cemetery further strengthening its integrity. The New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery is eligible for the National Register and is locally significant under criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine representative of the type of rural ecclesiastical architecture common in Wisconsin's rural communities throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

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New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church
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Town of New Hope, Portage County, WI

Introduction

The New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church was constructed in 1889 utilizing a center-steeple vernacular design with distinct references to the Gothic Revival style including rows of pointed arch windows with stained glass transoms; pointed-arch drip moldings; and a steeply-pitched roof. The building is in excellent condition and retains a high degree of overall integrity. The property's period of significance is 1889 to 1890, the years in which the building was constructed and the adjacent cemetery was established. The church's high degree of integrity and its simple vernacular form with Gothic Revival detailing renders it the best nineteenth-century representative of rural ecclesiastical architecture in the Town of New Hope and one of the finest in Portage County. Because of its local significance in the area of *Architecture*, the New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery is considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion C*.

Norwegian Settlement in Wisconsin

Norwegian immigration to the United States began in the mid-1820s, driven by a population increase in Europe that led to strained resources and rising unemployment. This tension was especially acute in countries like Norway where industrialization hadn't yet developed at a rate to match the increasing population and where traditional property inheritance practices meant that younger sons had no hope of acquiring any of their family's property.¹ In addition, Norway's lack of new farm land constituted a major problem in a country where over three-fourths of the ever increasing population was engaged in farming. Scarce jobs and limited land ownership opportunities meant that much of Norway's rural population began to seek futures beyond their homeland. By the mid-1830s, reports from some of the earliest Norwegian immigrants to America had reached many rural communities throughout Norway. These "American letters" spread word of the seemingly endless opportunities to be found in the United States.² Beginning in 1836, Norwegians began to immigrate to America in large numbers.

Norwegian settlement in the United States was primarily concentrated in the Midwest, with the largest and earliest population located in Illinois' Fox River valley. By the late 1830s, high numbers of Norwegian immigrants began moving northward into Wisconsin with others arriving in Wisconsin settlements directly from Norway. The state's first Norwegian settlements were located in an area known as Rock Prairie in Rock County, the Muskego Lake area in Waukesha County, and Koshkonong in southeastern Dane County, with the latter of these being the most successful in terms of population and longevity. In the 1840s, many of Wisconsin's Norwegian settlers moved north and west where land was cheaper and more abundant; these new settlements were most densely concentrated in Vernon, La Crosse, Trempealeau, Eau Claire, and Dunn counties.³ With slightly lower numbers than its western counterparts, the largest area of

¹ Barbara Wyatt, ed., "Norwegian Settlement," *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).

² Richard J. Fapso, *Norwegians in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2001), 4-8.

³ Fapso, *Norwegians in Wisconsin*, 4.

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Town of New Hope, Portage County, WI

Norwegian settlement in northcentral Wisconsin occurred in Waupaca and Portage counties beginning in 1850.⁴ The settlers named this region “Indilandet” or “Indianland.” By this time, Wisconsin had become a leading destination for Norwegian immigrants to the United States so that during the peak of Norwegian immigration, more than half of all Norwegians in America were living in Wisconsin.⁵ By the late 1860s, with land still available at the low government price of \$1.25 an acre, nearly six townships in Portage and Waupaca counties – including New Hope Township – were entirely Norwegian in composition.⁶ Although Norwegian immigration had decreased by the turn of the century, Norwegians still comprised Wisconsin’s second largest foreign-born population, second only to Germans.⁷

Lutheranism in Wisconsin

Lutheranism, the oldest and largest branch of Protestant Christianity and the largest Protestant group in Wisconsin, arrived in the United States as early as 1623 with the Dutch settlement of Manhattan Island. As the country expanded westward, European immigrants – primarily Germans and Scandinavians – brought Lutheranism to new settlements and formed a wide range of individual synods, or church assemblies, that were generally organized by language, nationality, and belief.⁸ In 1880, the three dominant Norwegian Lutheran synods in the United States were the Norwegian Synod (representing the “high” church view), the Conference (representing the “broad” church view), and the Haugean Synod (representing revivalist views and alternately known as the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America). Of these three, the Norwegian Synod was the preeminent organization until the late 1880s when internal dissension over the doctrine of predestination (the idea that some are divinely chosen for salvation while others are not), divided its members. This division resulted in the formation of additional synodical groups within the Norwegian Lutheran population and created sharp divides within a number of individual Lutheran congregations.⁹ Ultimately, union within Norwegian-American Lutheranism was achieved in 1917 with the formation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.¹⁰

Lutheran congregations increased rapidly in Wisconsin during periods of heavy Scandinavian and German immigration. The establishment of Lutheran congregations in many of the state’s rural immigrant

⁴ Fapso, *Norwegians in Wisconsin*, 13.

⁵ Barbara Wyatt, ed., “Norwegian Settlement,” *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).

⁶ Fapso, *Norwegians in Wisconsin*, 13.

⁷ Barbara Wyatt, ed., “Norwegian Settlement,” *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).

⁸ Barbara Wyatt, ed., “Lutheranism,” *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).

⁹ Malcolm Rosholt, *From the Indian Land* (Iola, WI: Krause Publications, Inc., 1985), 193-206.

¹⁰ Barbara Wyatt, ed., “Norwegian Settlement,” *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).

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communities was seen as especially important as the churches also served as social and educational centers.¹¹

New Hope Township

The rural township of New Hope was formally established in 1856, making it one of the oldest towns in Portage County. The initial township included the present-day Town of Alban which was detached in 1878. Throughout the town's early years, its few settlers consisted almost entirely of Norwegian immigrants and their children, many of whom had relocated from neighboring Waupaca County. By 1860, New Hope contained 105 households, all but 6 of which were farmsteads and 83 of which were Norwegian. By 1895, the town contained a post office and a blacksmith shop.¹² Although a few small business – a creamery and a scattering of stores – were established at crossroads locations, none of these fledgling commercial sites led to the development of a village and New Hope's population remained entirely rural.¹³

As nearly all of the early settlers in New Hope were Norwegian, it was natural that the first religious congregation organized in the township was Lutheran, as Lutheranism had long been the state religion of Norway. The New Hope Norwegian Lutheran congregation, or "New Hope Norsk Evangelisk Lutherske Menighed," was organized on October 15, 1857.¹⁴ Services were initially held in members' homes until 1864 when the first church building was constructed at the intersection of present-day County Road MM and County Road T (a building that would later become known as North New Hope Lutheran Church). By 1880, the New Hope congregation had grown to become one of the largest in the Norwegian Synod with a membership of 1,200, drawn from New Hope as well as surrounding areas.¹⁵ However, in 1887, the issue of predestination that had split the Lutheran church at an administrative level began to reverberate throughout the New Hope community, resulting in a divided congregation and a bitterness and animosity "which many went to their graves with."¹⁶ On December 7, 1887, a vote was taken among New Hope's congregants with the result of 60 votes in favor of a break from the Synod, 7 votes against, and 14 abstaining.¹⁷ And so, the majority of New Hope's families chose to follow their pastor, Rev. K.O. Eidahl, in a break away from the Norwegian Lutheran Synod to join the newly organized United Lutheran Church of America.

¹¹ Rosholt, *From the Indian Land*, 206.

¹² Plat Book of Portage County, Wisconsin (Minneapolis, MN: Northwest Publishing Company, 1895).

¹³ "Town of New Hope," Portage County Historical Society, www.pchswi.org/archives/townships/newhope.html (accessed July 15, 2018).

¹⁴ Rosholt, *From the Indian Land*, 193.

¹⁵ Rosholt, *From the Indian Land*, 194.

¹⁶ Rosholt, *From the Indian Land*, 204.

¹⁷ *Congregational Records for South New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Portage County, Wisconsin: 1888-1967 and South New Hope Cemetery Association Records: 1967-2007*. Records located at Wisconsin Historical Society Library (accessed July 19, 2018), 11.

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The smaller group of families who were not in favor of the split remained with the Norwegian Lutheran Synod. As this group was smaller, it left the original church building (which would then become known as the North New Hope Lutheran Church) to Rev. Eidahl's congregation and began holding regular home meetings. Shortly after the split, the loyalist group requested use of the original church building on Sunday afternoons, but Eidahl's congregation refused.¹⁸ As a result, the congregation was left with no choice but to begin planning for a church of its own.

Property History

In 1889, Even P. Kalstad, a member of the group loyal to the Norwegian Lutheran Synod, sold a one and one-half acre site at the northeastern corner of his property to the congregation for one dollar. Located at a local crossroads near the top of a hill, the land contained a small cemetery plot that had been established by New Hope's Norwegian settlers in the late 1850s, prior to the construction of the town's first church building in 1864. The location of the new building – approximately 2.5 miles south of the original New Hope Church – led the two churches to be ever after referred to as North New Hope and South New Hope.

Planning for the New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church (South New Hope) building began in the spring of 1889 when three members were elected to serve on a building committee and subscriptions to fund the project were taken among the congregants. It was decided that the new church building would measure approximately 50 feet in length, 32 feet in width, and 22 feet in height.¹⁹ The building's design and construction were executed primarily by members of the congregation. By December of 1889, the building had been sufficiently completed – at a cost of \$1,375 – to begin holding meetings and services, and church members began planning for a cemetery on the south side of the lot with the first burial occurring in 1891.²⁰ Interior finishes were completed in the spring of 1890 when the walls were plastered and a chimney was installed in the sacristy. Two years later, an interior door was installed in the balcony to allow access to the steeple.²¹ In 1898, the altar painting, executed and gifted to the church by member Ingeborg Boe (1858-1905), was hung in the altar ring above the pulpit. The following year, a church bell was purchased from the E.W. Vanduzen Company in Cincinnati, Ohio and the belfry and steeple were remodeled to accommodate it.²² Remodeling included the reshaping of the openings in each side of the belfry (from narrow, rectangular openings with semicircular panels above to the wider, round-arched openings that exist today) and the recladding of the steeple in a monotone shingle rather than the two-tone, alternating pattern visible in early photographs.

¹⁸ *Congregational Records*, 15.

¹⁹ *Congregational Records*, 17.

²⁰ *Congregational Records*, 19.

²¹ *Congregational Records*, 21-26.

²² *Congregational Records*, 42.

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In October of 1903, a furnace was installed in the church cellar to provide central heat throughout the building, replacing, or at least supplementing, the original wood stoves. At about the same time, the existing wrought iron fence along the east and north sides of the property was installed. By the turn of the century, the South New Hope congregation had grown to include 40 families and it had become clear that the small cemetery that had been established ten years earlier would need to be expanded. To this end, the congregation purchased an additional 2 acres of land on the south side of its property in 1911.²³ The next alteration of the property occurred in 1914 when the church's shingled roof was replaced with the existing metal roof.²⁴ Beginning in 1923, English services were added as an increasing number of congregants spoke English as a first language.

The largest improvement to the building occurred in July of 1927 when the basement was excavated to allow space for a fellowship hall with a full kitchen and separate furnace room; at the same time, the existing front stoop was added to the façade of the building to accommodate the raised height of the front doors and another doorway was added near the southern edge of the façade to provide direct access to the basement stairs. As part of this work, an original semi-circular transom that was located above the front doors was removed and the existing cantilevered roof was added. The last major update to the church building occurred in 1946 when the old gas light fixtures in the sanctuary were wired for electricity and electric lights were added to the basement.²⁵

Worship services were held in the church until 1967 when, due to decreasing numbers of congregants, it withdrew from the American Lutheran Church and ceased to hold regular services. At that time, the South New Hope Cemetery Association was formed to maintain the church building and cemetery and the church organ was sold (the existing organ is not original to the church). No significant alterations were made to the church over the next forty-plus years. Finally, in 2011, when it became clear that repairs would be needed to prevent increased deterioration of the building, the cemetery board held a vote to determine the fate of the church. In the end, the board voted to repair the church rather than demolish it; consequently, the following years saw a number of interior and exterior repairs to the building including the replacement of the basement's original wood floor with concrete, updates to the electrical system, and the reconstruction of the rear stairwell and porch to alleviate water damage caused by leakage along the stairwell roof.²⁶ This reconstruction occurred between 2013 and 2014 and included the replacement of the recessed concrete steps, the rebuilding of the enclosure over the steps to accommodate a shed roof rather

²³ *Congregational Records*, 68.

Plat Book of Portage County, Wisconsin (Chicago: George A. Ogle & Co., 1915).

²⁴ *Congregational Records*, 72.

²⁵ *Congregational Records for South New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Portage County, Wisconsin: 1888-1967 and South New Hope Cemetery Association Records: 1967-2007*. Records located at Wisconsin Historical Society Library (accessed July 19, 2018), 93-126.

²⁶ New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, property site file, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI (accessed July 19, 2018).

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than a flat roof, the relocation of the exterior door leading to the sacristy, the rebuilding and reorientation of the wooden porch and steps leading to the sacristy door, and the replacement and relocation of two rear windows to accommodate the reconstructed porch and stairwell enclosure. During this reconstruction work, the original wood siding was reused whenever possible, as were the original doorframe and paneled wood door leading to the sacristy.

Today, the New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church holds a few secular community events each year and is available for private rentals.

Gothic Revival Architecture

The Gothic Revival style first took shape in eighteenth century England where picturesque country houses featuring medieval embellishments became popular among the landed gentry. By the 1830s, the style had been imported to the United States where fashionable architects promoted the style throughout New England. The Gothic Revival style moved west as the country expanded and was popular in Wisconsin between about 1850 and 1880, although characteristics of the style were featured in rural ecclesiastical designs through the turn of the twentieth century. Hallmarks of the style, particularly as applied to church buildings, include a steeply pitched roof, pointed-arch doorways and windows (windows often featuring tracery with lancet designs among the most common), and drip molds above windows.²⁷ In addition to these features, stone churches in the Gothic Revival style also commonly featured pinnacles and battlements. Gothic Revival churches were typically built along a basilica plan (a rectangular plan with an entrance at one end and an apse or altar at the other), with a steeple at the front façade, although center-steeple cruciform examples were not uncommon. Higher style Gothic Revival churches in Wisconsin were often constructed from stone with simpler versions, often referred to as “Carpenter’s Gothic,” built of wood. Many of Wisconsin’s urban communities contain one or more Gothic Revival churches of stone construction while modest wood frame and clapboard churches are not uncommon in the state’s rural areas and smaller cross-roads communities.²⁸ When applied to residential properties, the style was largely known for its suitability as a rural style due to the limitations of narrow urban lots as well as the writings and pattern books of American architects Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing who stressed the style’s compatibility with the natural landscape.²⁹ During the early twentieth century (roughly 1900 to 1940), the style received renewed interest as Neo-Gothic Revival (also known as Late Gothic Revival) buildings revived the steeply pitched roofs and pointed arches of their namesake style.³⁰ Unlike

²⁷ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 267-270.

²⁸ Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), 2-5.

²⁹ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 270-280.

³⁰ Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), 2-30.

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their Gothic Revival predecessors, Neo-Gothic buildings were almost always built of stone and employed “quieter and smoother” designs.³¹

Rural Ecclesiastical Architecture

Throughout Wisconsin, as elsewhere in the country, church buildings constructed in rural communities generally embodied modest, vernacular designs that focused on the general form of the building and the organization of its interior spaces.³² Stylistic elements were typically simplified references to the architectural styles that were traditionally associated with church design – most commonly the Gothic Revival or Neoclassical style. In terms of materials, most rural churches constructed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were of wood-frame construction with clapboard siding, although masonry examples are not especially uncommon. Wood was also the primary building material for interior finishes, including floors, furniture, and millwork.³³

Rural church plans took a variety of forms including center-steeple, gable-end, gable and ell, side-steeple, twin-tower, and temple-fronted, all of which typically featured a simple gable roof despite variations in steeple and tower location. The center-steeple plan, as represented by the New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, was one of the most commonly utilized designs. It featured a gable roof with a dominating steeple atop a central tower. The overall design of the center-steeple plan relied on a number of center-oriented devices – including steps and porch, entry doors, tower window(s), belfry, and spire – that were visually aligned along the center of the façade as a means of bringing about an overall appearance of symmetry and order. Other features of the center-steeple church plan include symmetrical fenestration along front and side elevations, modest ornamentation, clapboard siding, and round- or pointed-arched windows. The tower in such churches was either built into the front wall of the building or projected outward from the façade. In such plans where it projected outward, as at South New Hope, the projecting portion typically served as an entry vestibule.³⁴

Just as rural churches tended to utilize one of a relatively small number of exterior plans, so too did their interiors fall into one of four basic arrangements that could be adapted for use in almost any kind of church. These included the center plan which utilized a center entry and single center aisle; the cross plan which featured three larger blocks of seating in the main body of the sanctuary and smaller blocks of seating in projecting transepts, the whole of which were accessed via four aisles with entrances opposite the two center aisles; the side aisle plan which featured a center entrance and three rectangular blocks of seating with aisles along the sides of the larger center block; and the Akron plan which called for four

³¹ Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (Cambridge, MA, MIT Press, 1996), 173.

³² Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors: 1870-1960* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 2000), 267.

³³ Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors: 1870-1960* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 2000), 267-276.

³⁴ Gottfried and Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors*, 268-269.

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aisles between segmented rows of seating and instructional rooms adjacent to the sanctuary. The most commonly used interior plans were the center and side aisle plans as these tended to fit the simple rectangular footprint and modest scale that many rural church buildings employed.³⁵

The New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church employs a center-steeple design with an interior arrangement following the center-aisle plan. In both its exterior and interior plans, the building embodies two of the most common church designs employed in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century rural church buildings.³⁶

Comparative Analysis

Although no thematic inventory of rural church buildings throughout Portage County has been conducted to date, a number of the county's historic churches (a total of 28 resources) are represented in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database. Of the 28 church buildings recorded in the database, five are of comparable frame construction and are located in largely rural settings (both historically and currently).³⁷

Name	Location	Construction date	Style	Condition/Integrity
Moravian Church	NE Corner County Road FF and County Road U, Town of Grant	1909	Gothic Revival	Good/Moderate (newer buildings encroaching on all sides)
Meehan Community Church	Meehan Drive, Town of Plover	Unknown	Vernacular	Good/Moderate (vinyl siding)
Unknown	6799 State Highway 54, Town of Buena Vista	c.1880	Gothic Revival	Poor/Moderate (missing all window glazing)
First Presbyterian Church	Whipple Rd. and State Highway 54, Town of Lanark	1898	Gothic Revival	Good/Moderate (vinyl siding)
St. Martin's	6692 State Highway 66,	1866	Colonial Revival	Good/Moderate

³⁵ Gottfried and Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors*, 267-276.

³⁶ Gottfried and Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors*, 268.

³⁷ Excluded from this number are those church buildings that were originally built in isolated rural areas, but where the surrounding land has since been built up to an extent that the setting no longer retains its rural association. This includes the construction of newer buildings on all sides of the historic structures, as well as the installation of concrete curbing along adjacent roadways.

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Church	Town of Sharon			(vinyl siding)
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Of these five rural church buildings, none retain as high a degree of integrity as the New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church due to alterations including the application of vinyl siding, the loss of original windows, and newer building construction encroaching on the rural setting. As such, the New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery is almost certainly one of, if not the best, representative of rural nineteenth and early twentieth century ecclesiastical architecture in Portage County. Excluded from the above comparison is the North New Hope Lutheran Church, located approximately 2.5 miles north of the subject property. The North New Hope Church was constructed of red brick in 1924 after a fire destroyed the original frame building. In comparison, the North New Hope Lutheran Church is of brick construction and is more representative of the Neogothic Revival style common in ecclesiastical design between about 1900 and 1940. Other than the North and South New Hope churches, the only other church building constructed in the Town of New Hope is Our Savior's Lutheran Church near the intersection of State Highway 161 and County Road T; constructed in 1917, Our Savior's Lutheran Church is of frame construction with clapboard siding, but exhibits stylistic features more typical of Neogothic Revival architecture and has recently received an unsympathetic metal roof.³⁸

One church in Portage County is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places: Old Plover Methodist Church at 2700 Madison Avenue in the Village of Plover (NRHP # 80000393). Built in the Greek Revival style c.1862, the Old Plover Methodist Church is a good example of the Greek Revival style as applied to a relatively modest mid-nineteenth-century church building. However, it is not representative of rural ecclesiastical design during this period as its location within the Village of Plover does not constitute a rural setting; as the original county seat of Portage County, Plover had become a well populated village by the time the Old Plover Methodist Church was built in the early 1860s. For this reason, the building is not an apt comparison with the New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Criteria Considerations

Although it is no longer owned by a religious institution (the South New Hope Cemetery Association is a secular organization), the property does meet *Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties* as it derives its primary significance from its architectural distinction rather than any specific religious associations. The property does not need to meet *Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries* as the church building is the primary nominated resource with the two adjacent cemeteries included in the nomination as secondary/supporting resources only.

Conclusion

Built in 1889, the New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery is an excellent representative of late nineteenth and early twentieth century rural ecclesiastical design as represented by its

³⁸ *Plat Book of Portage County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: George A. Ogle & Co., 1915).

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modest, vernacular form; its relatively simple plan focusing on the general form of the building and the organization of its interior spaces; and its modest Gothic Revival detailing, referencing an architectural style traditionally associated with church design. The building retains an exceptionally high degree of both interior and exterior integrity and is a fine example of the type of rural church building commonly constructed throughout rural Wisconsin communities in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. For these reasons, the New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery is eligible for National Register listing under *Criterion C*.

Acknowledgements

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The historic boundary of the New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church consists of an irregular polygon that encompasses the property's four contributing resources (the church building, two cemeteries, and a privy) as well as a noncontributing utility shed. Beginning at the northwest corner of the property (coinciding with the northwest corner of the fencing that encompasses the property), the historic boundary runs east for approximately 238 feet along the fence line. From there, the boundary turns to run south for approximately 466 feet along the fence line in front of the church. At that point, the boundary runs southwest for approximately 424 feet along the property's southern fence line. From there, the boundary turns to run north for approximately 130 feet along the westernmost fence line and follows the fence line as it turns to run eastward for another 199 feet. At that point, the boundary runs north along the chain link fence behind the church for approximately 422 feet to the point of beginning. The historic boundary coincides with the property's current legal parcel and coincides with the original parcel from the year the church was constructed.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of the nominated area coincides with the existing legal tax parcel and is visually defined on all sides by the existing fence line (comprised of sections of wrought iron, aluminum, and chain link fencing). The historic boundary encompasses all of the property's contributing resources as well as the historic church yard that serves to provide the property with an appropriate setting and is unchanged since the construction of the church in 1889.

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Name of Property:	New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church
City or Vicinity:	Town of New Hope
County:	Portage County
State:	WI
Name of Photographer:	Gail R. Klein
Date of Photographs:	July 6, 2018
Location of Original Digital Files:	Wisconsin Historical Society

Photo 1 of 13
East elevation, camera facing west

Photo 2 of 13
South elevation and New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery, camera facing north

Photo 3 of 13
South and west elevations, camera facing northeast

Photo 4 of 13
West elevation, camera facing east

Photo 5 of 13
North and west elevations, camera facing southeast

Photo 6 of 13
Interior, sanctuary, camera facing west

Photo 7 of 13
Interior, sanctuary, detail of altar ring at west end of sanctuary

Photo 8 of 13
Interior, sanctuary, camera facing east

Photo 9 of 13
Interior, basement, camera facing west

Photo 10 of 13
Church bell detail

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Photo 11 of 13

Privy, east and north elevations, camera facing southwest

Photo 12 of 13

Back cemetery, camera facing southwest

Photo 13 of 13

Utility shed (noncontributing), east and south elevations, camera facing northwest

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Figure 2: New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church. c.1910.

Figure 3: Sketch map of New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church nominated area, July 2018.

Figure 4: New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, main level floor plan, July 2018.

Figure 5: New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, basement floor plan, July 2018.

Figure 6: Photo of original rear entrance and stairwell enclosure prior to reconstruction, c.2012.

Figure 7: Photo key (exterior), July 2018.

Figure 8: Photo key (interior), July 2018.

Figure 9: USGS map showing UTM coordinates of nominated property, August 2018.

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Figure 1: New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church showing original belfry and steeple, c.1890.



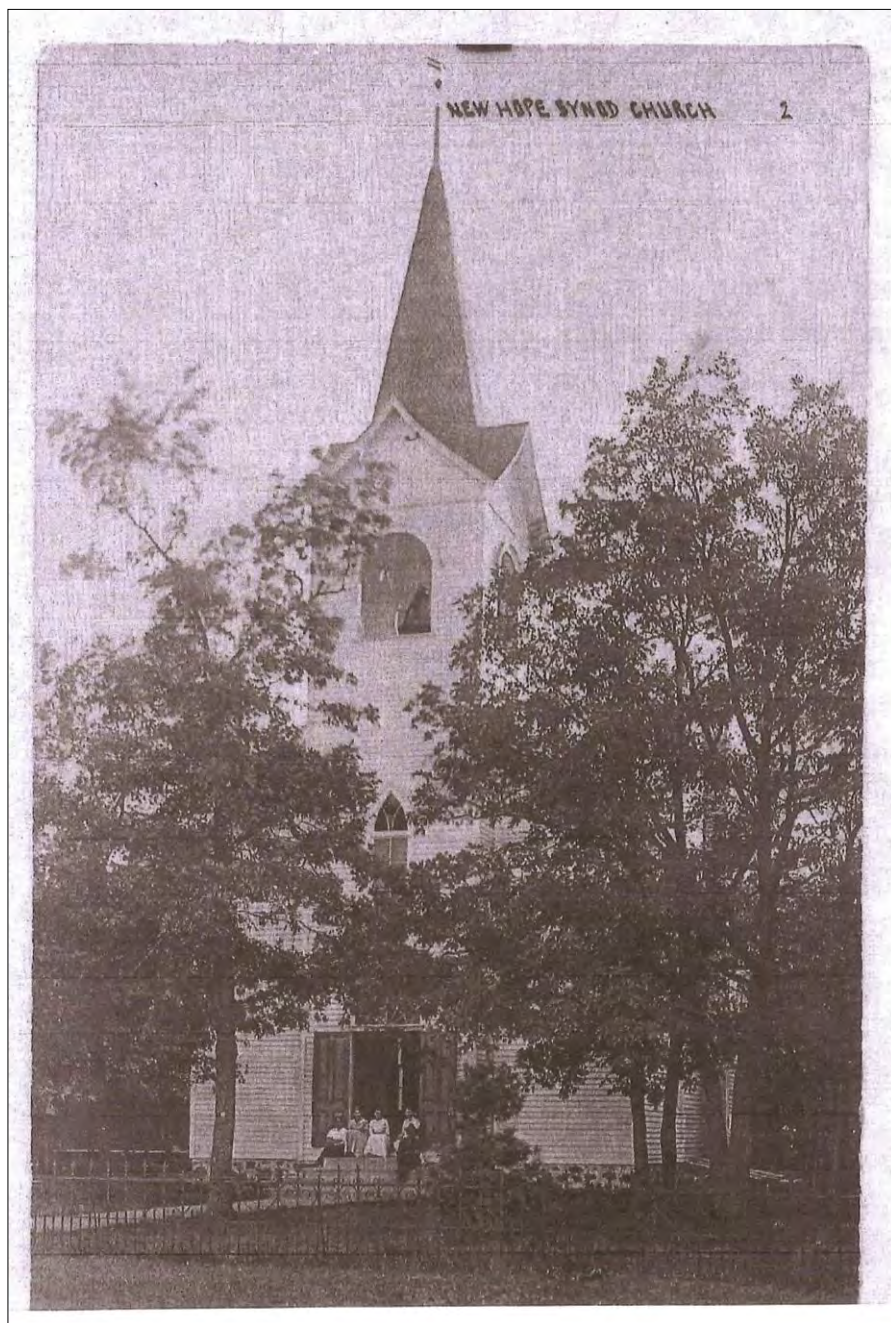
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Figure 2: New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, c.1910.



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Figure 3: Sketch map of New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church nominated area, July 2018.



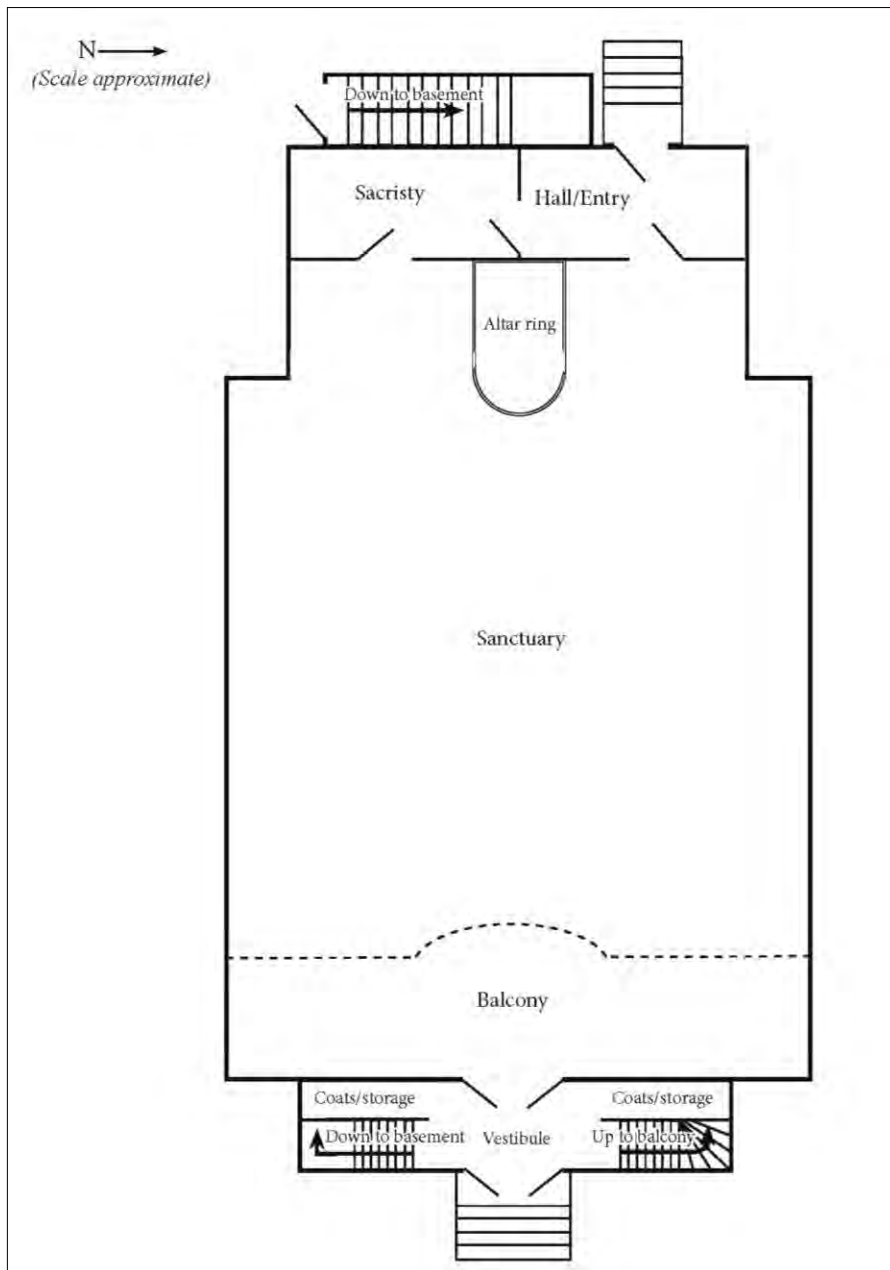
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Figure 4: New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, main level floor plan, July 2018.



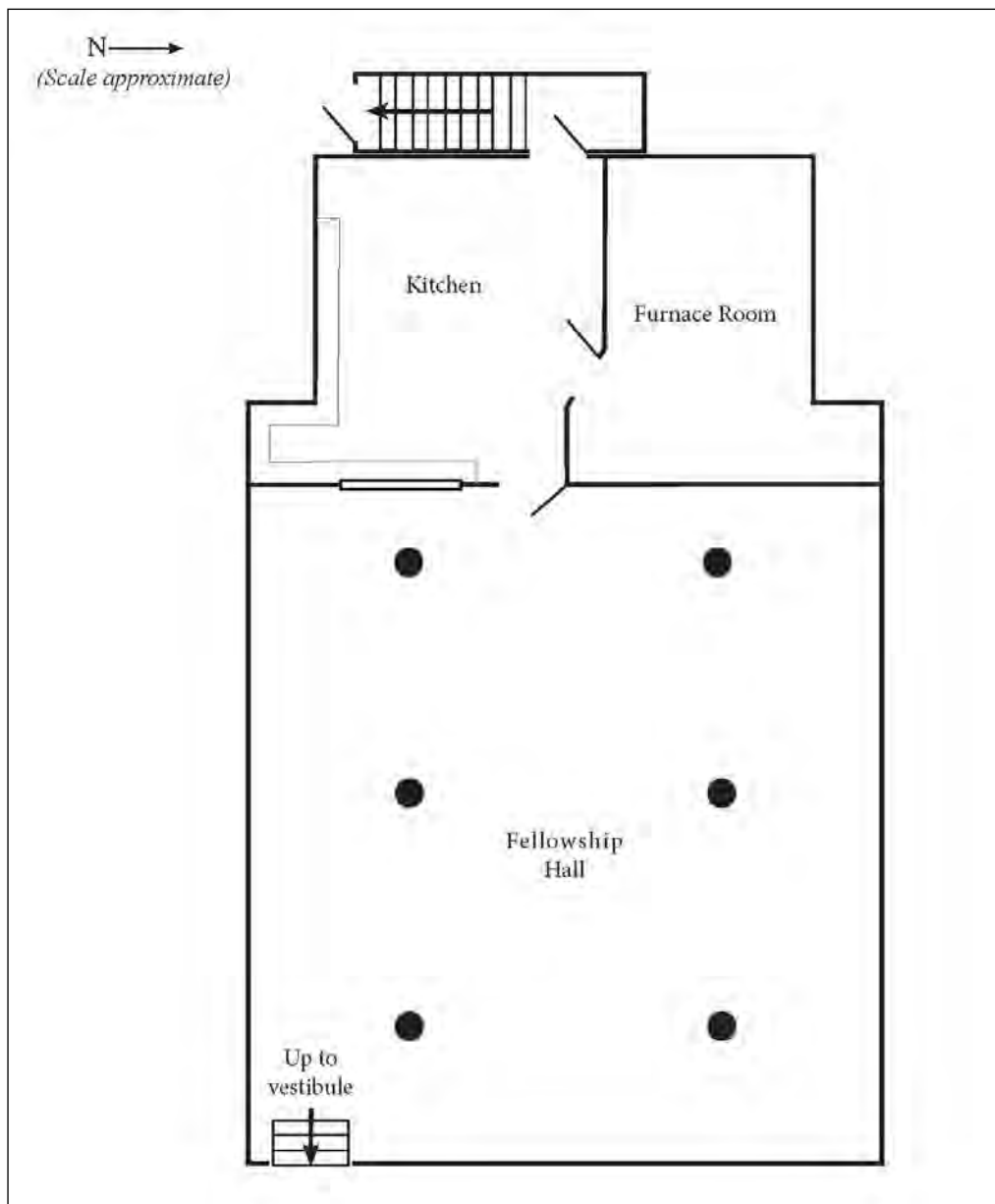
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Figure 5: New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, basement floor plant, July 2018.



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Figure 6: Photo of original rear entrance and stairwell enclosure prior to reconstruction, c.2012.



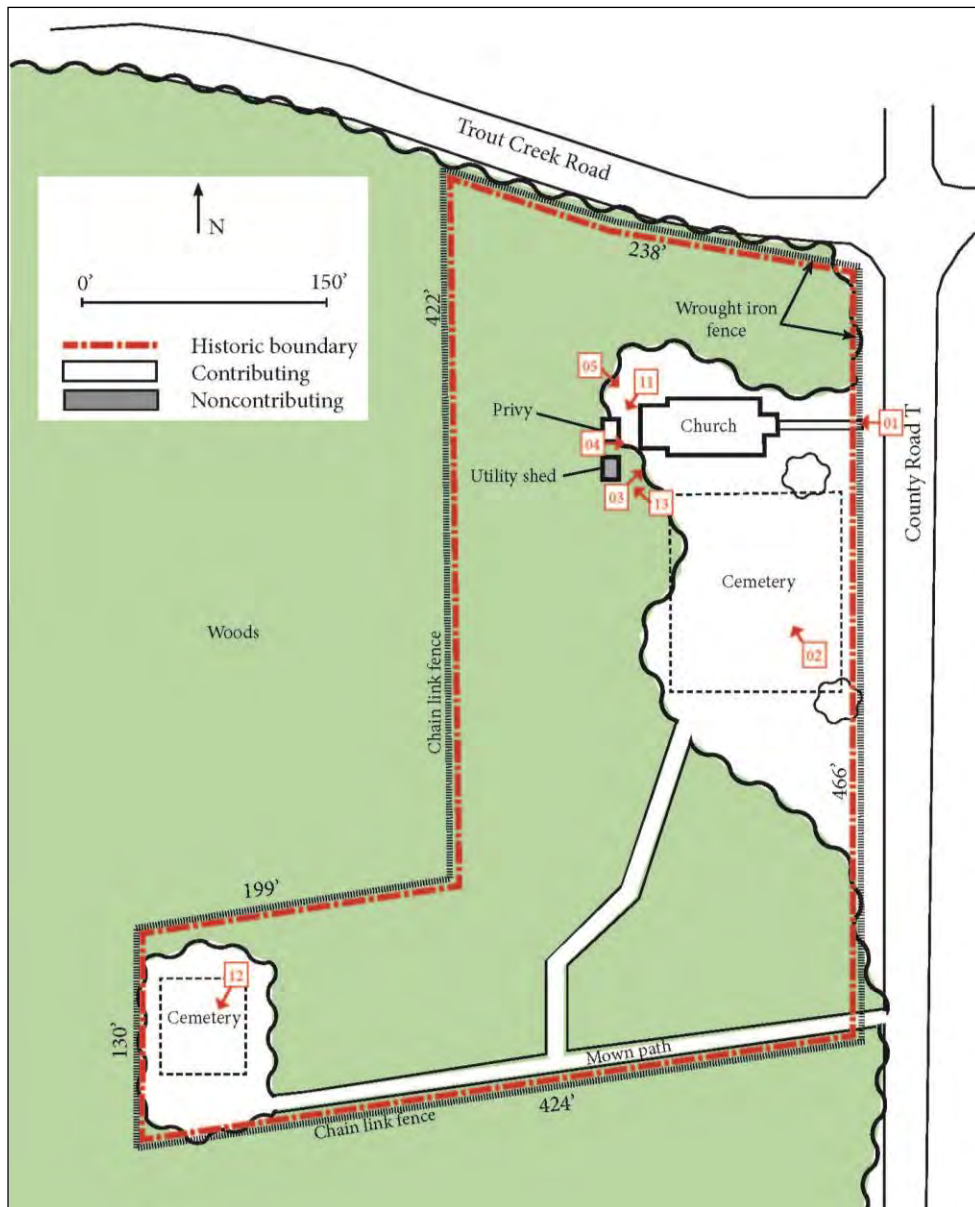
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Figure 7: Photo key (exterior), July 2018.



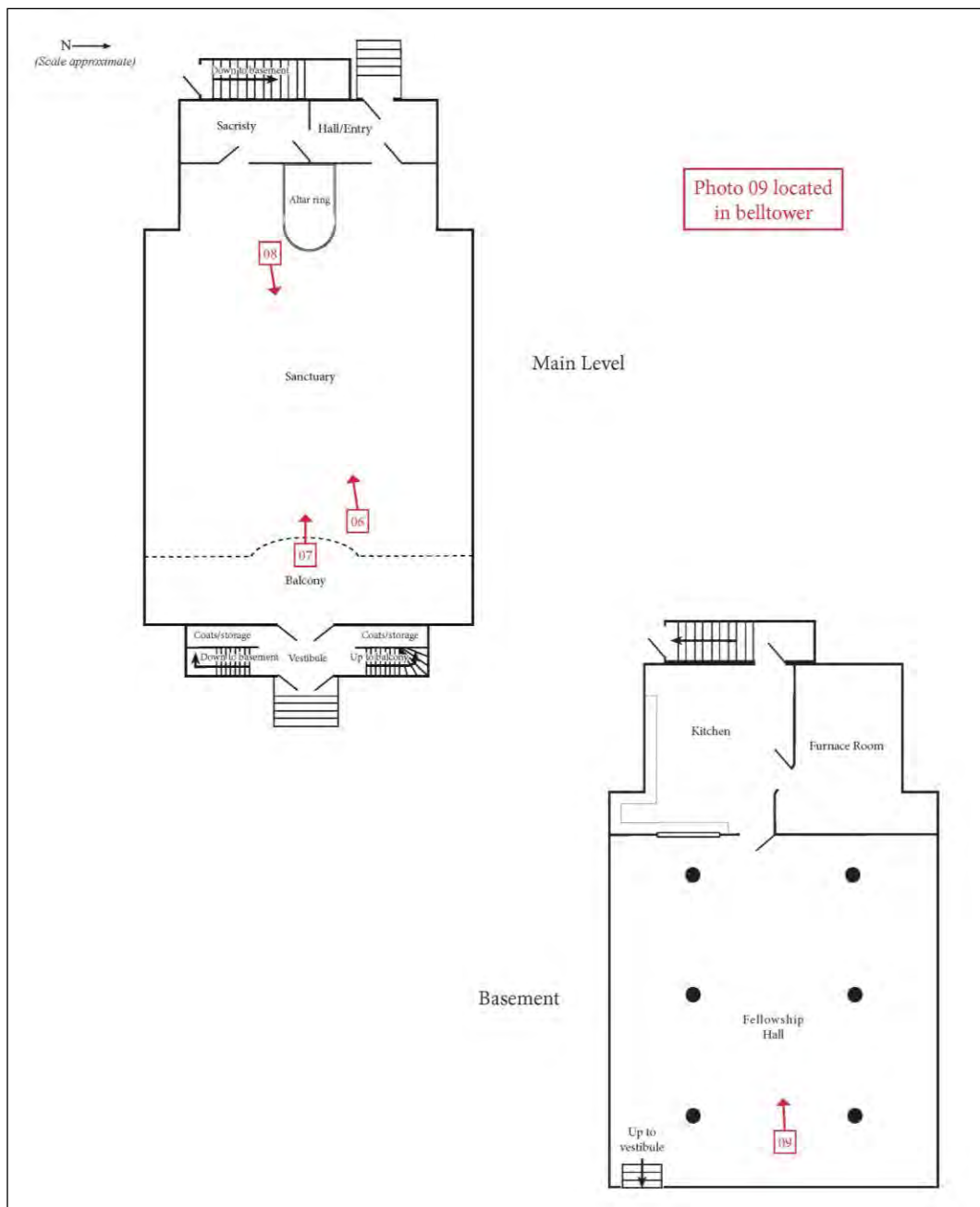
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Figure 8: Photo key (interior), July 2018.



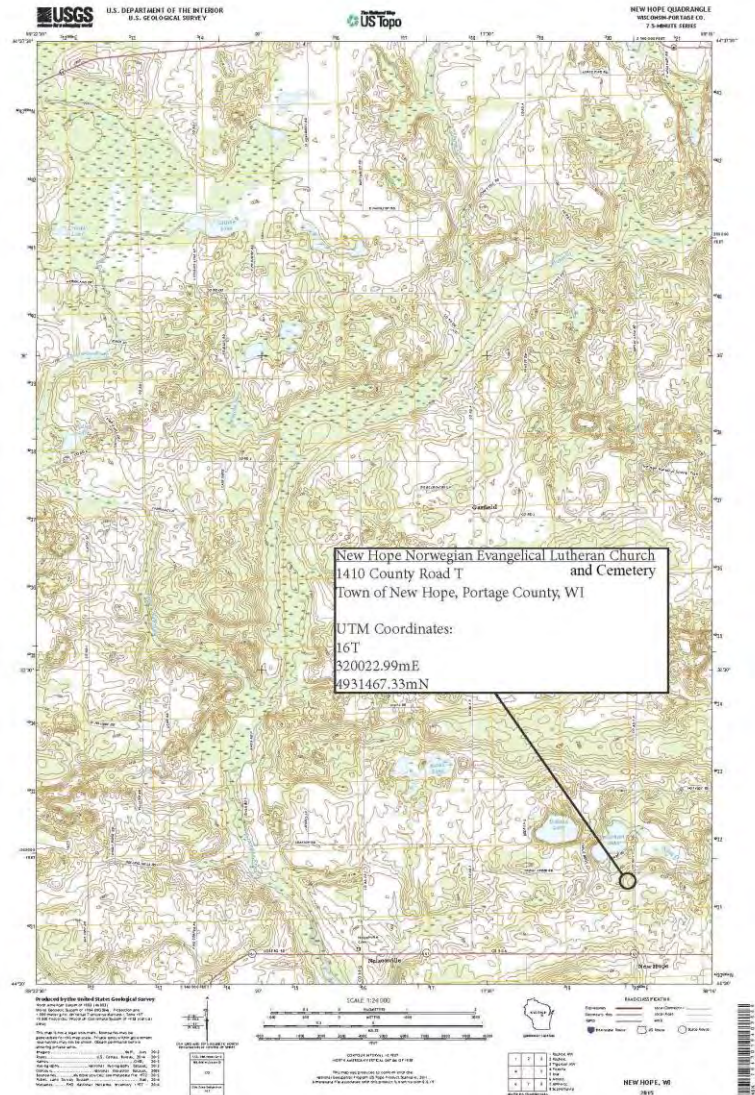
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Figure 9: USGS map showing UTM coordinates for nominated property, August 2018.





SOUTH NEW HOPE
LUTHERAN CHURCH
The church was built in 1852 by the
Rev. J. H. Smith, D.D., and was
dedicated to the memory of
the Rev. J. H. Smith, D.D., who
was the first pastor of the church.
The church was built on the site
of the old church, which was
burned down in 1850.













Hvert Menneske
prøver sig selv, og
saaledes æde han af Brødet
og drikke af Kalken!
1 Kor. 11. 28.

Fader de smaa
Børn komme til mig
og forhinder dem ikke!
Thi Guds Rige hører saadanne til!
Mark 10. 14.

EXIT











OLE
ANDERSON
GROTHE
DIED
JAN 18 1890
DOB
MAY 18 1814



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/22/2019 Date of Pending List: 8/9/2019 Date of 16th Day: 8/26/2019 Date of 45th Day: 9/5/2019 Date of Weekly List: 9/6/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

☒ Accept ☐ Return ☐ Reject 9/3/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Barbara Wyatt Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2252 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

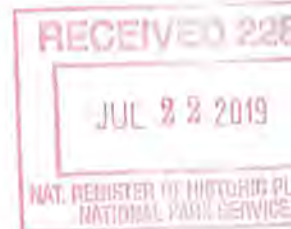
RON KIND
THIRD DISTRICT, WISCONSIN
SENIOR WHIP
WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

COPY
LA CROSSE OFFICE
205 5TH AVENUE SOUTH, SUITE 400
LA CROSSE, WI 54601
(608) 782-2558 FAX: (608) 782-4588
TTY: (608) 782-1173
WEBSITE: kind.house.gov

April 22nd, 2019

Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board
c/o Peggy Veregin
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706



Dear Ms. Veregin:

I am writing in support of several nominations before the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board: New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Town of New Hope (Portage County); St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church in the Town of Glendale (Monroe County); Benjamin and Wilhelmina Fay House in Prairie du Chien (Crawford County); the Otto and Ida Loeffler House in La Crosse (La Crosse County) and the Nels and Nellie Johnson House in Wisconsin Rapids (Wood County). These five nominations reflect the rich heritage of their area and with this designation can be accessible for future generations.

As the U.S. Representative for Wisconsin's 3rd Congressional District, I have an interest in supporting projects that preserve the architectural as well as cultural history of the area. Given its merit and potential benefits, I encourage the Review Board to give full consideration to these nominations. Please don't hesitate to contact my office if I can provide further assistance with this request.

Sincerely,

Ron Kind
Member of Congress

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131 SOUTH BARSTOW STREET, SUITE 305
EAU CLAIRE, WI 54701
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WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

P. O. Box 7882 Madison, WI 53707-7882

April 30th, 2019

Wisconsin Historic Preservation Review Board
c/o Ms. Peggy Veregin
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State St.
Madison, WI 53706



Dear Ms. Veregin and members of the Historic Preservation Review Board,

I write to encourage you to approve the nomination of the New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church – also known as the South New Hope Church – to the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places.

The church began operations in the late 1880s following a split (later rectified) with church that became known as the North New Hope Church. Though the church ceased to host an active congregation in 1967, its cemetery board has remained active, and the building continues to host events.

The church is a monument to the region's 19th century Norwegian heritage, and receive further recognition.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Patrick Testin
State Senator
24th Senate District



WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin
National Register Coordinator

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this Eighteenth day of July 2019, for the nomination of the New Hope Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery to the National Register of Historic Places:

1	Original National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
1	CD with NRHP Nomination form PDF
	Multiple Property Nomination form
13	Photograph(s)
1	CD with image files
	Map(s)
9	Sketch map(s)/figures(s)/exhibit(s)
2	Piece(s) of correspondence
	Other:

COMMENTS:

	Please ensure that this nomination is reviewed
	This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
	The enclosed owner objection(s) do or do not constitute a majority of property
	owners
	Other: