

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90001027

Date Listed: 7/12/90

St. Andrews Evangelical German Lutheran Church, McIntosh Co., ND
Property Name County State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Bob Boland
Signature of the Keeper

7/12/90
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Item #3, Classification:

The correct count of resources is: four contributing buildings and one contributing site. The contributing buildings are the 1893 church, the 1906 church, the parsonage, and the garage. The contributing site is the cemetery.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

RECEIVED
JUN 04 1990

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Andrews Evangelical German Lutheran Church
other names/site number St. Andrews Lutheran Parish District

2. Location

street & number NA not for publication
city, town Zeeland vicinity
state North Dakota code ND county McIntosh code 035 zip code

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal
Category of Property: building(s), district, site, structure, object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 5, Noncontributing buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total 5
Name of related multiple property listing: NA
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: NA

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official James E. Sperry, State Historic Preservation Officer Date 5/15/90
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. Beth Boland 7/12/90
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Church

Dwelling

Cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Church

Dwelling

Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE (1893 church, parsonage, garage)

Colonial Revival (1906 church)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation sandstone

walls standstone, clay, cement, wood

roof asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The St. Andrews Lutheran Parish District consists of four significant properties, the original church building constructed in 1893, the church which succeeded the original, built in 1906, a parsonage constructed in 1926, and the St. Andrews Lutheran Church cemetery.

The original church building best exemplifies the ethnic building traditions of the Germans from Russia who settled in this region of North Dakota during the late 1890s. Based on a rural housing type, the single volume structure measures 22 feet by 29 feet and is constructed primarily of native sandstone rubble held together by mortar of clay, straw and water. Walls are 9 feet in height and 24 inches thick, producing inside dimensions 24 feet 10 inches by 18 feet. Interior and exterior walls were originally finished with a render composed of the same mortar mixture used to bond the stone. Years later, when commercial cement became available, the walls were overlain with a cement mixture and whitewashed every Spring. In recent years, the exterior has been painted white.

The walls are set on a sandstone foundation which extends approximately 3 inches outward from the wall and is 8 to 10 inches high around the building. This design provides a drip edge which prevents rain from washing away soils directly beneath the walls. Each side wall contains three 2 over 2 double hung sash, each measuring 36 inches wide and 62 inches high. Windows are framed with wood casings on the exterior. On the interior, window openings measure 43 inches by 58 inches, but taper toward the exterior to meet the 28 by 58 dimensions of the actual window. The interior sill is composed of wood and measures 24 inches deep.

The south entry was originally sheltered by a polygonal projection (vorheusal) 100 inches wide, which featured a door flanked by 2/2 sash. The vestibule, removed in the 1940s is still evident from ghost markings found around the door. The entry treatment was a common feature on German-Russian domestic buildings in the area and may be observed intact on a house located one mile west and two miles north.

The roof is capped by a wood frame gable, peaking 8 feet 8 inches at the ends. Gable ends are clad with narrow wood siding. At the juncture of wood siding and sandstone,

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an 8 inch drip board shields the underlying wall from direct rain wash. The original roof was finished with wood shingles, later replaced with blue asphalt shingles (blue being a much used color by the Germans from Russia). The most recent reroofing, completed in 1983, consists of tan colored asphalt shingles. On the interior, the ceiling is finished with hardwood beadboards, each measuring three and a half inches in width by one half inches in thickness. Walls are painted blue and the ceiling a slightly darker shade of the same blue.

Flooring consists of 6 inch floor boards running the length of the building. Originally painted a bright orange typical of parlor rooms in immigrant homes, the floor was later painted various shades of tan and is presently a subdued shade of gray.

The north end of the room originally accomodated a two tier platform which supported the hand made pulpit still in place today. Other furnishings include a small table for the communion and baptismal ware and two simple hand made benches which served as pews remain. In the early years, plain wooden chairs used in homes were used to supplement the seating. Two of these were placed on either side of the pulpit.

In 1906, a new larger church succeeded the original. The 1906 church measures 26 feet by 60 feet and features a bell tower entry, 10 feet by 10 feet, which rises 60 feet to the steeple and cross. The polygonal apse measures 22 feet in width by 12 feet in depth. Though it exhibits none of the ornamentation of its prototype, the wood frame structure bears the Classical form of Eastern U.S. churches built during the Colonial period. Elements of the Colonial Revival are evidenced in the symmetry of plan, in the arched windows of the nave and apse, in the cornice returns and in the bell tower featuring arched openings below the spire. The polygonal apse provides a vestige of the medieval church tradition and perhaps signifies the European orientation of the church's builders. Apart from this feature, the wood frame design is ubiquitous on the Dakota Prairie, having been widely adopted by most Protestant and Catholic parishes around the turn of the century.

The exterior has received few alterations in recent years, apart from the squaring of the arched entry to accomodate newer double doors. An early change occurred on this facade with the removal of the arched windows which flanked the bell tower. Presumably at this time, two smaller arched windows were installed directly overhead. Although the reason for these modifications are not known, it is suspected that the window openings were raised to permit light into the balcony. It is also presumed that the small arched window located above the tower replaced the original roundel window that appears in early photographs.

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
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The interior combines both classical and Gothic elements rendered in oak. The gabled roof becomes a clipped vault on the interior. The altar is framed by a broad arch, supported by two fluted Ionic columns and dark finished oak trim. Contained within the apse is the original three part altarpiece designed with flamboyant arches and multiple finial projections. Other original oak furnishings include the Gothic lecturn, baptismal font, wooden hymn schedule and fluted Ionic columns that support the balcony. The balcony, accessed from the narthex by a stairway, is framed by a plain turned railing.

The interior is largely intact, although a visually dominant change was made in 1944 when decorative pressed metal walls and vault were covered with square fibrous panels called "Nu-Wood." Some of the original decorative metal is still exposed in the narthex. In spite of re clad surfaces, walls are still painted white and the ceiling and window frames treated sky blue following German-Russian tradition.

The third contributing feature of the District is the parsonage. The two story cross gable form was built in 1926, and though typical of pre-cut catalog housing of the era, is thought to have been locally built and designed. The south main facade features an enclosed porch with three grouped one over one sash flanking the door, and surmounted by an open porch framed by a railing balustrade. The second story porch is accessed from a centrally placed door, flanked by one over one sash. The main floor contains a kitchen, dining room, living room, study and bedroom; the second floor features three bedrooms. Original interior appointments such as flooring, doors, trim, built-in china hutch and open stairway are of oak. A separate garage of similar vintage located adjacent to the house features a gabled roof, lap siding and three small continuous four light-windows in the gabled end. Unoccupied for a number of years, the house and garage have remained relatively unaltered.

Also contributing to this site is the St. Andrews Lutheran Cemetery. Contained with a chain link fence, the cemetery is entered from a decorative wrought iron gateway arch. A marker dating 1894 records the earliest period in the history of the parish. Other burial markers include hand-made, wooden crosses and cement markers.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Exploration/Settlement
Ethnic Heritage European
Architecture

1893-1926

1893, 1906,
1926

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The St. Andrews Parish District is nominated to the National Register under Criteria A for associations with the late nineteenth century immigration of Lutheran Germans from Russia into McIntosh County, North Dakota; the original church is also nominated under Criterion C as a highly intact example of a type of vernacular sandstone and clay wall construction practiced by this ethnic group. All contributing features are essential documents of the historical development and function of the church complex.

The buildings which comprise the District of St. Andrews Lutheran Church represent a continuum of parish-sponsored building projects which date from the original building, to the later and presently used church which replaced it. The original church building and the later church which succeeded it mark the interface between earthen vernacular building practices and contemporary wood frame church architecture which was widely used on the Northern Plains around the turn of the century. The later use of a wood frame design, which carries no local ethnic identity, may represent either a deliberate break from ethnic traditions or simply a practical building response to expanding parish needs. As a whole, the District gains distinction, not only from these church buildings but also from the cemetery and parsonage which are integral to the function and setting of St. Andrews parish.

St. Andrews Lutheran Church was one of the first churches in McIntosh County, and is the only survivor of what was once a five-church parish. The Lutheran church has origins in the 1884 immigration of several families from the German colonies in the Black Sea area of South Russia. This particular immigration is significant in understanding German-Russian settlement patterns in southcentral North Dakota. Because the colony was a relatively isolated Protestant settlement located in a region predominated by Catholic German-Russians, St. Andrews contributes to religious patterns of settlement among ethnic German-Russians in this section of North Dakota. In 1884, the immigrants arrived in New York, where after processing, they traveled by train to South Dakota to meet other relatives who had arrived a few years earlier. In the Spring of 1885 they left the Tripp and Menno areas of South Dakota and headed to

See continuation sheet

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McIntosh County, Dakota Territory. As was the practice in Russia, the immigrants preferred to retain their close ties with others of the same religious faith and consequently filed homestead claims in proximity to other Lutheran settlers.

In the first years of settlement, they held religious services in their homes, using their bibles, hymn books, catechisms and sermon books which they brought from their homes in Russia. The Iowa Synod of the Lutheran Church sent travelling pastors into the new settlements of North Dakota to administer the Sacraments and to perform marriages. Because months often passed between these visits, people continued to hold church services in their homes. In the Fall of 1892, fifteen families decided to build their first church building. Completed and dedicated on March 21, 1893, the newly chartered congregation of St. Andrews began serving the area's Lutheran residents. During this period, additional Germans from Russia poured into the surrounding areas of St. Andrews parish. Because of the great distance to the founding church, four "satellite" churches were built to serve the extended parish of St. Andrews. They were, St. John, St. Paul, Peace and St. James. The pastor assigned to St. Andrews served all five churches, necessitating Sunday afternoon services on a rotating basis. (Today, only the original church of St. Andrew remains.)

Under Criterion C, the original church of St. Andrew is significant as a highly intact example of vernacular building methods practiced by the Germans from Russia on the Dakota prairie. Only two other similar examples of German-Russian ethnic church buildings are known to exist in the state - St. Peter and Paul Catholic Church in Hebron, and an abandoned structure in Elgin. Both of these have less physical integrity than St. Andrews and display considerable deterioration of the clay wall surface.

The ethnicity of St. Andrews is evident, not only in materials and structural system, but in the simplicity of form and design as well. The rectangular design, which borrows from traditional German-Russian single room domestic building types, may be observed to lesser degrees of integrity in the area's collection of immigrant-era houses built by Germans from Russia. Rural houses were often constructed of brick-like components of sod or a clay mixture of mud, straw and water. Pressed into forms and dried in the sun, the bricks were secured with a mortar made of similar materials. The third structural system employed by ethnic German-Russians and used in St. Andrews is that of stone walls overlain with a clay stucco. The walls of the church were laid up with slabs of sandstone hauled by horse and wagon from a huge source twelve miles northwest of the church site. Some of the sandstone could be readily taken from the surface, while additional material was removed below grade. Wood used in the roof, floor and window details, as well as glass for the windows were purchased from the same source

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used to obtain building materials for homes. At a cost of \$385.00., the church was completed with the efforts of parishoners who each donated fifteen days of labor.

In 1906, the original standstone church of St. Andrews was succeeded by a much larger wood frame structure. The Colonial Revival style church, built in 1906, is situated parallel to the original building with the orientation of entry and altar reversed. Typical of rural North Dakota churches built after the initial settlement period, the design is a stripped revival of classically inspired churches built in the Eastern United States during the Colonial period. The church features a single volume with polygonal apse, arched nave windows, and an entry contained within a spire-capped bell tower. Although the 1906 building presents good integrity, the church would not be eligible for nomination on an individual basis because it is a well represented type that frequents the prairie landscape. The wood frame church instead gains significance as a constrasting style and example of construction, and as a benchmark in the expansion of St. Andrews parish. Additionally, the older and later chuches, located along side one another, provide a historical interface between ethnic traditions and contemporary building fashions.

A third contributing feature of the St. Andrews Parish District (Criterion A) is the parsonage. From the beginning, St. Andrews had provided housing for a minister who served a total of five parishes. Eventually, the satellite parishes declined and this complex became the center of worship for those remaining in the greater parish area. As additional funds became available the two and a half story house standing today replaced the small building that first served as the parsonage. The parsonage, like the 1906 church, provides unity to the historical function and visual setting of St. Andrews Parish.

The final contributing feature of the St. Andrews parish (Criterion A) is the cemetery. A wrought iron archway, made by parish member Arthur Ketterling in 1964, marks the entry to the cemetery. Though a contemporary feature, the archway reflects the traditional German-Russian craft medium of wrought iron typically used in early ornamental burial crosses. The letters, "St. Andrews Luthean Cemetery" are contained within a frame trimmed with lacey filigree-like scrolls commonly found on German-Russian grave markers.

Most representative of German-Russian ethnicity is the burial pattern within the cemetery. There are no family plots. Instead, adults and those not confirmed are buried on the south side of the cemetery; infants and children not confirmed were buried to the north side. Both children and adults were buried side by side in the order in which they died. This tradition, carried from Russian, has been changed

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somewhat in recent years. For example, in the event that a spouse wishes to be buried next to the deceased, he or she may request a space be left open for them.

As a district, St. Andrews Parish makes strong visual connections with the German-Russian heritage of the region and with growth-related events inevitable in the life of a parish. Contributing properties are integral documents of parish growth, artistic traditions and of the transition between vernacular building practices and the contemporary architecture of rural North Dakota.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:
St. Andrews Parish Records

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2 acres

UTM References

A

1	4
---	---

4	4	0	2	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

5	1	0	6	8	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	4
---	---

4	4	0	2	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

5	1	0	6	8	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B

1	4
---	---

4	4	0	3	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

5	1	0	6	8	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

D

1	4
---	---

4	4	0	3	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

5	1	0	6	8	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The District is a rectangular tract bound by the following legal description: A parcel lying in McIntosh County - Township 130, Range 73, Section 1; commencing 620 feet east of the northwest corner of Section 1, thence running south 152 feet, thence running east 700 feet, thence running 152 feet north, and thence running west 700 feet to the place of beginning.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Boundaries for the St. Andrews Evangelical German Lutheran Church were defined in the Warranty Deed, dated 1935; boundaries contain all contributing elements of the St. Andrews Lutheran Parish District.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Catherine Meidinger/Lauren McCroskey-Architectural Historian

organization St. Andrews Lutheran Church/State Historical Society of ND date 5/15/90

street & number 612 E. Blvd. Ave. Heritage Center telephone (701)224-2672

city or town Bismarck, state ND zip code 58505

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Rath, George. The Black Sea Germans in the Dakotas. Freeman, South Dakota: Pinehill Press, 1977.

Records of the Church of St. Andrews. Minutes of congregational meetings (translated into English by Katherine Meidinger).

Sallet, Richard. Russian German Settlements in the United States. Fargo, North Dakota: Institute for Regional Studies, North Dakota State University, 1974 (translated from the original 1931 German transcript). pp. 70, 85, 186, 192-194.

Sherman, William C. Prairie Mosaic. Fargo, North Dakota: Institute for Regional Studies, North Dakota State University, 1983. pp. 18, 49-50.

Zeeland, North Dakota. 50th Jubilee Book. 1952. pp. 16

Zeeland, North Dakota. 75th Jubilee Book. 1977. pp. 19



⑦

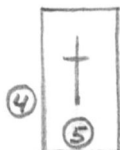
⑥

⑪

⑩



1906

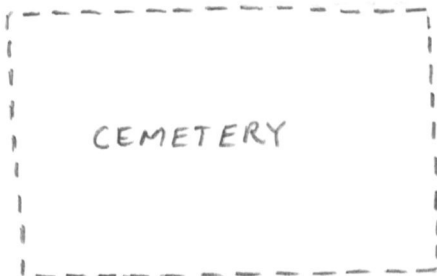


1893

④

②

③



CEMETERY

GARAGE



⑨

PARSONAGE

①

_____ 1" = 100' (APPROX)

ST ANDREWS LUTHERAN PARISH DISTRICT
MCINTOSH CO. NORTH DAKOTA



- 1) ST ANDREWS LUTHERAN PARISH DISTRICT
- 2) Zeeland vicinity, NORTH DAKOTA
- 3) Herman Thurn
- 4) January 1990
- 5) State Historical Society of ND
- 6) From SE: 1906 Church (left), 1893 Church (right)
- 7) #1



- 1) ST ANDREWS LUTHERAN PARISH DISTRICT
- 2) Zeeland vicinity, NORTH DAKOTA
- 3) Herman Thurn
- 4) January 1990
- 5) State Historical Society of ND
- 6) From SW: 1893 Church
- 7) #2



- 1) ST ANDREWS LUTHERAN PARISH DISTRICT
- 2) Zeeland vicinity, NORTH DAKOTA
- 3) Herman Thurn
- 4) January 1990
- 5) State Historical Society of ND
- 6) From SW: Original vorheusal (entry room) attached to south entry of 1893 Church
- 7) #3



- 1) ST ANDREWS LUTHERAN PARISH DISTRICT
- 2) Zeeland vicinity, NORTH DAKOTA
- 3) Herman Thurn
- 4) January 1990
- 5) State Historical Society of ND
- 6) From: SW: Window Detail, 1893 Church
- 7) #4



- 1) ST ANDREWS LUTHERAN PARISH DISTRICT
- 2) Zeeland vicinity, NORTH DAKOTA
- 3) Herman Thurn
- 4) January 1990
- 5) State Historical Society of ND
- 6) From South: Interior of 1893 Church
- 7) #5



- 1) ST ANDREWS LUTHERAN PARISH DISTRICT
- 2) Zeeland vicinity, NORTH DAKOTA
- 3) Herman Thurn
- 4) January 1990
- 5) State Historical Society of ND
- 6) From NE: 1893 Church (left), 1906 Church (right)
- 7) #6



- 1) ST ANDREWS LUTHERAN PARISH DISTRICT
- 2) Zeeland vicinity, NORTH DAKOTA
- 3) Herman Thurn
- 4) January 1990
- 5) State Historical Society of ND
- 6) From NW: Circa 1910 photo - 1906 Church, right
1893 Church, left
- 7) # 7



- 1) ST ANDREWS LUTHERAN PARISH DISTRICT
- 2) Zeeland vicinity, NORTH DAKOTA
- 3) Herman Thurn
- 4) January 1990
- 5) State Historical Society of ND
- 6) From North: Interior of 1906 Church
- 7) #8



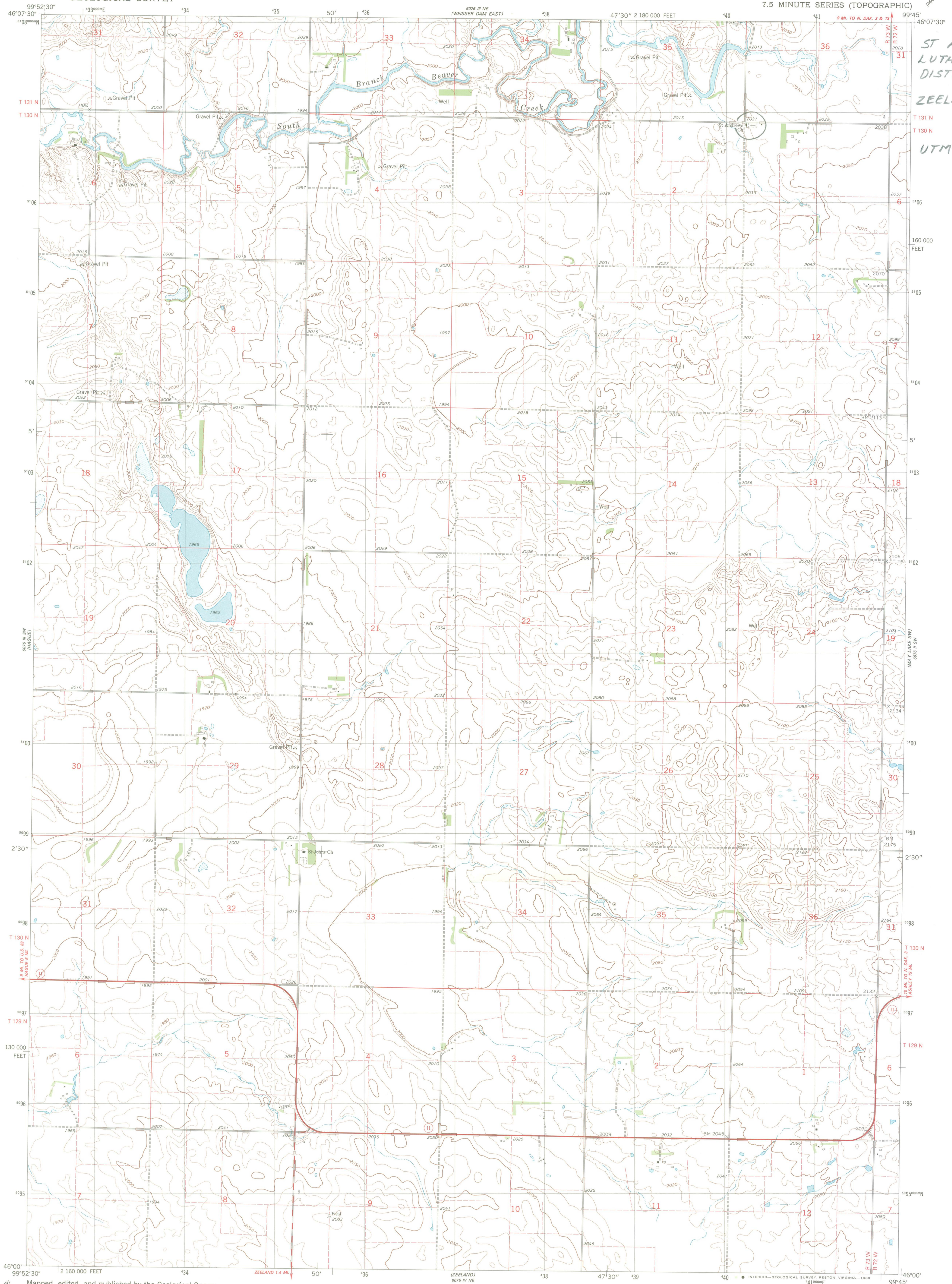
- 1) ST ANDREWS LUTHERAN CHURCH DISTRICT
- 2) Zeeland vicinity, NORTH DAKOTA
- 3) Herman Thurn
- 4) January 1990
- 5) State Historical Society of ND
- 6) From: South - parsonage and garage
- 7) #9



- 1) ST ANDREWS LUTHERAN PARISH DISTRICT
- 2) Zeeland, vicinity, NORTH DAKOTA
- 3) Herman Thurn
- 4) January 1990
- 5) State Historical Society of ND
- 6) From NE: from left - parsonage
cemetery
Church, 1893
Church, 1906
- 7) #10



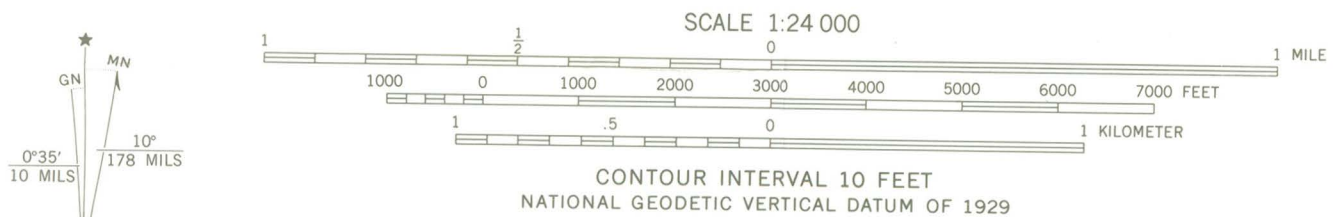
- 1) ST ANDREWS LUTHERAN PARISH DISTRICT
- 2) Zeeland vicinity, NORTH DAKOTA
- 3) Herman Thurn
- 4) January 1990
- 5) State Historical Society of ND
- 6) From North: Cemetery
- 7) #11



ST ANDREWS
LUTHERAN PARISH
DISTRICT
ZEELAND, NORTH DAKOTA

UTM: 440210
5106880
440390
5106880
440210
5106830
440390
5106830

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1974-75. Field checked 1976. Map edited 1980
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: North Dakota coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 14 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters north and 33 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs
This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface ————
Secondary highway, hard surface ————
Unimproved road ————
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface ————
Unimproved road ————
Interstate Route ————
U. S. Route ————
State Route ————

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND STATE WATER COMMISSION, BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58501
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

HAGUE SE, N. DAK.
N4600-W9945/7.5

1980
DMA 6076 III SE—SERIES V871

National Register of Historic Places

Archivist note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2013

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: St. Andrews Evangelical German Lutheran Church

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH DAKOTA, McIntosh

DATE RECEIVED: 9/21/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/07/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 90001027

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11.2.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept
REVIEWER Ethan Beall DISCIPLINE History
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 11.07.13

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

9000 1027

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: St. Andrews Evangelical German Lutheran Church Annandale

Other names/site number: 32MT6

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: _____

City or town: _____ State: _____ County: _____

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

	<u>9-16-13</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>NDSHPO</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

St. Andrews Evangelical German Lutheran
Church Amendment

Name of Property

McIntosh County, ND

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Church Amendment
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County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 5

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The parsonage was moved off the church grounds in 2013 to an unknown location. The garage has also been removed in recent years. The first indication of a possible move came in 1993 but the congregation did not act until recently. A new shed-roofed outhouse is now on the grounds and is completely covered with sheet metal.

Narrative Description

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McIntosh County, ND
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

As the parsonage and garage have been removed from the property, they are no longer significant to the St. Andrews Evangelical German Lutheran Church. The remaining two churches and the cemetery appear to be virtually unchanged since being listed in 1990. The new outhouse is modern and does not contribute to the historic property. Although altered as a whole, the contributing resources still tell the German Lutherans' story and remain significant.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lorna Meidinger, Architectural Historian
organization: State Historical Society of ND
street & number: 612 E Boulevard Ave
city or town: Bismarck state: ND zip code: 58505
e-mail lbmeidinger@nd.gov
telephone: 701-328-2089
date: 13 August 2013

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name/title: _____
organization: _____
street & number: _____
city or town: _____ state: _____ zip code: _____
e-mail _____
telephone: _____

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:
City or Vicinity:
County: State:
Photographer:
Date Photographed:
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
1 of ____.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

National Register of Historic Places

Archivist note to the record

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: St. Andrews Evangelical German Lutheran Church

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH DAKOTA, McIntosh

DATE RECEIVED: 6/04/90 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/19/90
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/05/90 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/19/90
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 90001027

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/12/90 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept - A.C
REVIEWER Beland
DISCIPLINE Historian
DATE 7/12/90

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

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



State Historical Society

of north dakota (STATE HISTORICAL BOARD)

NORTH DAKOTA HERITAGE CENTER, BISMARCK, N.D. 58505
TELEPHONE 701-224-2666

May 29, 1990

RECEIVED
JUN 04 1990

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
United States Department of the Interior
P O Box 37127
W434
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find one completed and documented nomination form for St. Andrews Lutheran Parish District, rural Zeeland, North Dakota.

The property has been reviewed by the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Review Board, who after reviewing the historical, architectural, and archeological facts pertaining to the property and after apply the criteria for eligibility to it agreed that the criteria were met and recommended that the property be nominated.

The property owners have been notified by letter of the proposed nomination action and invited to comment.

If you have any questions about the nomination please feel free to contact Lauren McCroskey of our staff at (701)224-2672.

Sincerely,

James E. Sperry
State Historic Preservation Officer
(North Dakota)

LM/je
Enclosures

To: Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
From: Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr./ Lorna Meidinger
Date: 16 September 2013
Subject: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 16th day of September 2013, for the nomination of the White Stone Hill to the National Register of Historic Places.

1 National Register of Historic Places nomination form on archival paper
 Multiple Property Nomination form on archival paper
16 Photographs
1 USGS map(s)/Location map
 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
 Pieces of correspondence
1 Other: Photo cd

COMMENTS:

 Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
 This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
 The enclosed owner objections ____ do ____ do not constitute a majority of
 property owners.
 Other: