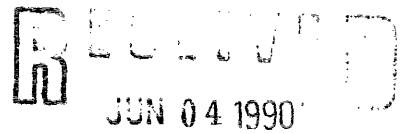


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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street & number NA not for publication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

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

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. 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: Beth Boland Date of Action: 7/12/90

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,

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

1893-1926

1893, 1906,

1926

Exploration/Settlement

Ethnic Heritage European

Architecture

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

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

Acreeage of property 2 acres

UTM References

A

14	440210	5106880
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

14	440210	5106830
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

14	440390	5106880
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

14	440390	5106830
Zone	Easting	Northing

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 5/15/90

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

city or town Bismarck, state ND zip code 58505

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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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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.

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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 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.

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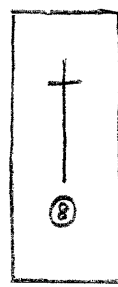


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⑪

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1906

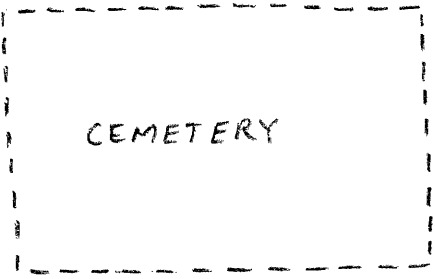


1893

④

②

③



CEMETERY

GARAGE



⑨

PARSONAGE

①

_____ 1" = 100' (APPROX)

ST ANDREWS LUTHERAN PARISH DISTRICT
MCINTOSH CO. NORTH DAKOTA

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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)