

4276

Wisconsin Word Processing Format (Approved 1/92)



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 St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church and Cemetery
other names/site number St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery

2. Location

street & number 30013 Oxford Road N/A not for publication
city or town Town of Glendale N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Monroe code 081 zip code 53929

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

7/2/2019
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

St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church and Cemetery | Monroe County | Wisconsin
 Name of Property | County and State

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:)

Barbara Wojcik
 Signature of the Keeper

8-14-19
 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
public-local	district	1	1 buildings
public-State	structure	1	0 sites
public-Federal	site	0	0 structures
	object	0	0 objects
		2	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)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
RELIGION / Religious facility	RELIGION / Religious facility
Funerary/ Cemetery	Funerary/ Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic	Foundation: Stone
	Walls: Wood
	Roof: Asphalt
	Other: N/A

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

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

1899

Significant Dates

1899

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.)

St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church and Cemetery
Name of Property

Monroe County
County and State

Wisconsin

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: one acre

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

1 15T 713163.10 4846897.09
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	August 11, 2018
organization		telephone	541-285-0352
street & number	937 Brookside Cir	zip code	53589
city or town	Stoughton	state	WI

St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church and Cemetery
Name of Property

Monroe County
County and State

Wisconsin

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	Frieda Jacobson, President	date	August 11, 2018
organization	St. Luke's Auxiliary and Preservation Committee	telephone	608-462-8382
street & number	30080 Oxford Road	zip code	53929
city or town	Elroy	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 Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church and Cemetery
Town of Glendale, Monroe County, WI

Section 7 Page 1

Introduction

The St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church was constructed in 1899 in rural Glendale Township, Monroe County, Wisconsin. The building is an excellent representative of rural ecclesiastical architecture with modest Gothic Revival styling that includes a steeply-pitched roof and rows of triangular arched windows with angular lancet designs in the upper sashes. The nominated property consists of one contributing building (the church), one contributing site (cemetery) and one noncontributing building (a reconstructed privy).

The church property is located in a rural setting at the southwestern corner of the intersection of Owl Avenue and Oxford Road. The property is bounded by two-lane paved roads to the north and east (Owl Avenue and Oxford Road, respectively) and by a tree line along an adjacent agricultural field to the west. The historically associated cemetery is located immediately south of the church and is marked by a modern, polygonal granite sign that reads "St. Luke's Cemetery" and features a small etching of the church building; because the sign is a relatively recent installation, it does not contribute to the historic setting of the church, and because of its small size, it is not counted as a separate resource. South of the cemetery is another cultivated agricultural field that is separated from the cemetery site by a row of trees. The majority of the land around the church consists of mown grass with decorative plantings at the northeast corner of the property where a modern sign reads "St. Luke's Ev. Lutheran Church / 'The little church on the hill'." Due to its relatively recent installation, the sign does not contribute to the property's historic setting, and because of its small size, it is not counted as a separate resource. A metal tube and wire fence runs along the property's eastern edge. The fence contributes to the property's setting as it has been in place for more than 60 years, but is not of sufficient size to be counted as a separate resource. Parallel to the fence, a gravel strip provides parking space along the west side of Oxford Road. A pair of hinged gates are located in the fence opposite the front doors of the church with a concrete sidewalk spanning the short distance between the gates and the church doors. A wider pair of gates is located in the fence immediately south of this to provide vehicular access to the cemetery.

Church Building

Measuring 20 feet by 36 feet, the St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church is rectangular in plan with a fieldstone foundation, clapboard walls, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves and simple, narrow cornice boards. The building is built into a natural rise so that the base of the main level is at grade across the front elevation while a sizable expanse of the stone foundation is exposed in the rear elevation, giving the building a one-story appearance in front and a two-story appearance in the rear. Primary character defining features include the building's modest size and plan; large expanses of uninterrupted clapboard siding; simple, narrow cornerboards; an uncoursed fieldstone foundation; and triangular arched windows with simple wood framing and upper sashes displaying an angular lancet pattern. The building is also defined by its overall lack of overt ornamentation.

The front façade of the building faces east and is symmetrical in plan. The most distinguishing characteristic of the church façade is the plainness of its clapboard siding that is unornamented and

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uninterrupted, with the exception of a pair of paneled front doors centered in the elevation. Each door contains a small, single-pane window at its upper quarter. A modest, rectangular bell tower projects from the roof peak at the east (front) end of the building. The bell tower contains pairs of louvered panels in each side and is capped by an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof with sloping eaves. A small wooden cross tops the bell tower roof.

The south (side) facade contains a row of four regularly-spaced, 3-over-1 windows with triangular arched upper sashes that display an angular lancet design. The stone foundation is visible. There are no other openings or ornament except the modest detailing of the wood cornice, cornerboards, and window surrounds as described earlier. The rear (west) facade contains a centered, hinged door of vertical board construction in the raised foundation wall; above this, the main level of the rear wall contains no windows and consists of an uninterrupted expanse of clapboard siding. A small, brick chimney projects from the roof peak near the west end of the building. The north side facade contains a row of four regularly-spaced 3-over-1 wood windows with triangular arched upper sashes that display an angular lancet design, and mirrors the south side exactly.

The interior of the church consists of three individual spaces: a small entry vestibule, the sanctuary space, and a small balcony. The primary character-defining features of the building's interior include painted wood board flooring, unornamented plaster walls, and a cove ceiling clad in pressed metal panels. The front doors open into a narrow vestibule that features painted board floors with wide, painted wood baseboards; painted plaster walls; and a painted plaster ceiling. The southern end of the vestibule contains a row of metal coat hooks on each wall while the eastern end contains the base of a winding wood staircase that leads to the balcony. A pair of paneled wood doors in the vestibule's western wall opens into the rear of the sanctuary.

The sanctuary contains painted wood floors with wide, painted wood baseboards; painted plastered walls; and a cove ceiling clad in original pressed metal panels. The sanctuary encompasses a center aisle plan with one row of unpainted wooden pews on each side of the aisle. A white painted wood altar is located at the center of the sanctuary's front (west) wall; the altar features a tryptic of wood panels with steeply-pitched triangular crowns, each of which is capped by a wooden cross. The middle panel contains a central recess that originally held an altar statue. The base of the altar table contains three recessed panels. A five-sided, raised pulpit of wood construction is located on the right side of the altar; adjacent to this, in the northwest corner of the sanctuary, a fixed partition of vertical board construction creates a very modest sacristy space (known in church records as the pastor's "stall"). Left of the altar are a simple lectern and a small baptismal font in the form of a six-sided pedestal; both are painted white to match the altar and, though original church furnishings, are not permanent fixtures. Two decorative pendant lights with porcelain globes hang from the sanctuary ceiling with a modern ceiling fan in between. The rear (east) wall of the sanctuary contains a pair of doors leading to the vestibule, immediately above which is located a balcony that spans the full width of the sanctuary. The balcony rail is of vertical board construction and encloses a single multi-use space that historically functioned as a choir loft and Sunday School space. A

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smaller, shorter pendant light hangs from the ceiling within the balcony. The northern end of the balcony contains an opening protected by a simple board railing through which the stairway from the vestibule is accessed.

The cellar below the church is accessed only through the exterior door in the foundation wall of the rear (west) elevation. The cellar is an unfinished space with a dirt floor and stone walls (the inside of the stone foundation walls). Above this, the church's original hand-hewn floor joists are visible, as well as the underside of the boards that comprise the flooring in the vestibule and sanctuary.

Cemetery (contributing; 1899)

The St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Cemetery is located just south of the associated church building and was established at the time of the building's construction. The cemetery covers approximately 0.67 acre and is located on relatively level ground. The site's approximately 160 occupied burial plots are arranged in regular rows and are marked by a variety of relatively modest stone grave markers dating from about 1900 to the present. The site is covered by mown grass with a small number of flowering plants located at irregular intervals.

Privy (noncontributing; 2008)

A small privy is located approximately 66 feet west of the church building near the property's tree line. This building was constructed in 2008 as a replacement for the original privy located in the same location. It features wood clapboard siding and a side-gabled, asphalt-shingled roof. A single door is located in the center of the east elevation. Crescent cut-outs are located below the gables in the north and south (side) elevations.

Integrity

The St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church retains six of the seven recognized aspects of integrity including location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although the original clapboard siding has been replaced so that integrity of materials is somewhat diminished, the replacement siding matches the original in material, profile, and dimension with the result that the historic appearance of the building has been preserved. The property's integrity is further enhanced due to its highly intact interior that retains its original spatial organization, wood flooring, pressed metal ceiling, altar furniture, and full-width balcony. Because the St. Lucas Evangelical German 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 very good degree of overall integrity.

Summary

The St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church is in very good condition and retains a very good degree of both interior and exterior integrity. Rural ecclesiastical architecture is typically simple in construction and ornament; the application of simple wood trim and the lack of ornament become the design elements that define this type of rural church. The building very clearly and strongly epitomizes an

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archetypal example of rural church architecture. The building retains all of its original character-defining features including large expanses of uninterrupted clapboard siding; simple, narrow cornerboards; an uncoursed fieldstone foundation; peaked windows with simple wood framing and upper sashes displaying an angular lancet pattern; and a modest size and plan with a clear lack of overt ornamentation. The highly intact historic interior further strengthens the overall integrity of the building. St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church meets the National Register criteria in the area of Architecture as a fine representative of the type of rural ecclesiastical architecture (with modest Gothic Revival styling) once common in Wisconsin's rural communities throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

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St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church and Cemetery
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Introduction

The St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church was constructed in 1899 utilizing a gable-end vernacular design with simplified references to the Gothic Revival style including a steeply-pitched roof and rows of peaked windows that feature angular lancet designs in the upper sashes. The building is in excellent condition and retains very good overall integrity. The property's period of significance is 1899, the year of construction. The church's high degree of integrity and its simple vernacular form with modest Gothic Revival detailing renders it the best late nineteenth-century representative of rural ecclesiastical architecture in the Town of Glendale and one of the finest in Monroe County. Because of its local significance in the area of *Architecture*, the St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church is considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion C*.

German Settlement in Wisconsin

During the nineteenth century, no European nation sent more immigrants to the United States than Germany with more than five and a half million Germans arriving in the U.S. between 1820 and 1910.¹ Although a small minority of this number came to the United States for religious and political reasons prior to 1850, the vast majority who entered during the boom period of German immigration – about 1845 through 1900 – were farmers, laborers, and artisans who came seeking economic betterment.²

Wisconsin's highest period of German immigration occurred between 1880 and 1893, so that by the end of this period, fully one in three Wisconsin residents were German born.³ Many of the Germans who arrived in Wisconsin during this period were from northeastern Germany, including the states of Pomerania, Upper Silesia, and Mecklenburg (prior to its unification in 1871, what we now call Germany was comprised of a number of independent German-speaking states, each with its own German language dialect, cultural traditions, religion, and agricultural practices). Immigration from these regions was largely spurred by political unifications and regional industrialization that effectively eliminated or consolidated thousands of small farms, leading to a dispossessed agricultural population.⁴

By this time, Wisconsin had become well established as a leading destination for German immigrants in search of land ownership or employment opportunities in the United States. This was due to a combination of factors including the state's generous land policies and relatively inexpensive farmland as well as a number of promotional programs aimed specifically at prospective German immigrants. In 1852, Wisconsin established a Commission of Immigration to promote immigration to the state, with a primary focus on those emigrating from Germany. With a resident agent in New York City, the Commission distributed German-language leaflets that offered to facilitate the journey to Wisconsin and assist in the

¹ Richard H. Zeitlin, *Germans in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 2000), 5.

² "Germans in Wisconsin," Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS2041> (accessed August 20, 2018).

³ Zeitlin, *Germans in Wisconsin*, 7.

⁴ Zeitlin, *Germans in Wisconsin*, 7.

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procurement of inexpensive farmland. The virtues of the state were also described in German-language newspapers, books, and immigration guides that were widely circulated in Germany.⁵ As railroads opened up logging in northern parts of the state, German immigrants were drawn to the employment opportunities there, while railroad companies (including the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the Wisconsin Valley Railway) actively promoted German immigration and land sales through agents hired for the purpose.⁶ It is doubtful, however, that these varied promotional efforts would alone have led to Wisconsin's flood of German immigration without the countless positive accounts (made possible by improved postal services) that early German settlers had sent home.

Upon their arrival in Wisconsin, Germans seeking land typically acquired smaller farms – between 40 and 80 acres – where their “rational farming” methods, especially in relation to caring for livestock, allowed them to lead in Wisconsin's transition from a grain based economy (based largely on wheat cultivation) to a dairy based economy in the latter half of the nineteenth century.⁷ Most Germans tended to settle in clusters based on their place of origin and, to a lesser extent, their religious preferences. Such German enclaves occurred throughout the state with Germans comprising the largest group of foreign-born residents in 41 of Wisconsin's 72 counties. Although Monroe County was not an especially dense region of German settlement, along with La Crosse and Buffalo counties, it constituted the greatest concentration of German settlement in the west-central part of the state.⁸

By the turn of the century, about ten percent of Wisconsin's total population was German born, accounting for nearly 47 percent of the state's foreign-born population.⁹ German farmers had become a large proportion of the state's rural population, German cultural societies flourished in cities across the state, and German Catholic and Lutheran churches became Wisconsin's most numerous.¹⁰

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

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

⁶ Wyatt, Barbara, ed., “German Settlement,” *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).

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

Zeitlin, *Germans in Wisconsin*, 27.

⁸ *Badger History: Germans in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1974), 9.

⁹ “Germans in Wisconsin,” Wisconsin Historical Society, <https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS2041> (accessed August 20, 2018).

¹⁰ Zeitlin, *Germans in Wisconsin*, 5.

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assemblies, that were generally organized by language, nationality, and belief.¹¹ Wisconsin's first Lutheran church was established in 1840 by a group of German immigrants at the Freistadt colony in present-day Ozaukee County.¹² Although the religion encompassed a range of nationalities in addition to German (most notably, Norwegian), Lutheranism in Wisconsin was largely based on German Lutheranism. The number of Lutheran congregations established in Wisconsin increased heavily between 1870 and 1890, corresponding with increased immigration from Germany and, to a lesser extent, Scandinavian countries. By 1900, with hundreds of Lutheran churches established across the state, Wisconsin's Lutherans comprised the second-largest religious denomination in the state (second only to Catholics).¹³

Wisconsin's German Lutheran congregations were generally affiliated with five individual German-led synods. These included the New York, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Ohio Synods with the Wisconsin and Missouri groups achieving early preeminence. Despite the organization of these individual synods in the nineteenth century, it may not have been especially unusual for rural churches to adhere to Lutheran doctrine while remaining independent from any individual synod (making it easier for such groups to attract a pastor holding any synodical allegiance). A degree of unity among Lutheran synods was brought in 1918 when 45 independent synods were merged to form the United Lutheran Church in America with further union in the 1960s.

Glendale Township

The Town of Glendale was organized in November of 1855 following a railroad survey of the region. The promised coming of the railway attracted early land speculators who purchased available government land and sold tracts to prospective settlers. With the completion of the Chicago & NorthWestern Railroad through the township between 1870 and 1872, two small villages formed along the rail line and quickly became established as the township's main population and commercial centers. These were the villages of Kendall and Glendale (the latter of which took its name from the surrounding township). By 1872, the village of Glendale contained its own store and post office and, by the turn of the century, also boasted a warehouse, cheese factory, Odd Fellows hall, school, and church.¹⁴ Despite these establishments, however, Glendale, had been eclipsed in size and commercial prosperity by the neighboring village of Kendall which had greatly benefited from its association with the Chicago & NorthWestern Railroad (in the 1870s, the railroad company had set up a division office there, as well as a roundhouse and fabrication and repair shops).¹⁵ Outside of the villages of Kendall and Glendale, however, settlement in the remainder of the township remained entirely rural with agriculture serving as the area's primary industry. Early agricultural pursuits in Glendale consisted largely of the raising of beef cattle – a practice that had been replaced with dairying by the end of the nineteenth century.

¹¹ Wyatt, Barbara, ed., "Lutheranism," *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986).

¹² Zeitlin, *Germans in Wisconsin*, 11.

¹³ Zeitlin, *Germans in Wisconsin*, 11.

¹⁴ *Standard Atlas of Monroe County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: George A. Ogle & Co., 1897).

¹⁵ Randolph A. Richards, *History of Monroe County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: C.F. Cooper & Co., 1912), 507-508.

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Although Glendale's rural residents were not homogenous in terms of nationality or ethnic background, by 1910, the majority of its residents had been born in either Wisconsin or Germany with a far lesser number hailing from eastern states and other European countries.¹⁶ A number of the Germans who settled in Glendale had relocated from the Milwaukee area and had purchased land among others who came from the same region in northern Germany. Perhaps most notable among these were the six Schauer families who had settled in the rolling south-central portion of the township in 1893, leading this area to become known locally as "Schauer Valley." Between 1881 and 1884, Gustav Schauer – along with his mother, three brothers, and two half-sisters and their husbands – emigrated from the Pomeranian region of Germany to Bay View, Wisconsin (now part of the city of Milwaukee) where all of the men worked in the Milwaukee Rolling Mills with the exception of one Schauer brother who settled directly in Elroy, Wisconsin. During the economic depression of 1893, the Schauer families left the poor working conditions and low wages of Bay View behind to take advantage of the reduced farm prices in Monroe County.¹⁷

The Schauers, like other German Lutheran families in Glendale, initially attended church services in the city of Elroy (about 4 miles east of Glendale in neighboring Juneau County) where a German Lutheran congregation had been established in 1885. However, when German circuit pastor, Reverend William Parisius, arrived in Elroy in 1893 and began teaching school children in Glendale's Schauer Valley the following year, the German Lutherans in the valley saw the opportunity to form their own congregation.¹⁸ By the winter of 1896, Reverend Parisius had begun conducting bi-monthly worship services in the home of Gustav and Anna Schauer. For nearly three years, worship services continued to be held in the Schauer home. In January of 1898, the German Lutheran families who had been worshipping at Parisius's services again gathered at the Schauer home to formally establish a congregation and to discuss the construction of a church building.

Property History

In September of 1898, Gustave and Anna Schauer deeded an acre of land for the construction of a German Lutheran church and cemetery.¹⁹ Located at a local crossroads and at the top of a hill, the picturesque site was an ideal location for the new building. Members decided to name their congregation St. Lucas, presumably after the St. Lucas Evangelical Lutheran Church in Bay View where the Schauer families had attended services during their time there. St. Lucas congregants formed a three-member building committee to outline specifications for the new church building. The initial specifications called for a

¹⁶ 1910 United States Federal Census, Monroe County, Wisconsin, Town of Glendale population schedule, Ancestry.com (accessed August 23, 2018).

¹⁷ 1900 United States Federal Census, Monroe County, Wisconsin, Town of Glendale population schedule, Ancestry.com (accessed August 23, 2018).

¹⁸ Randolph A. Richards, *History of Monroe County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: C.F. Cooper & Co., 1912), 577-578.

¹⁹ "St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church 80th Anniversary Celebration: 1899-1979." Unpublished pamphlet. St. Luke's Auxiliary collection, <https://www.forever.com/app/users/st-luke-s-auxiliary-and-preservation-committee>. Accessed July 30, 2018.

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St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church and Cemetery
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modest structure measuring 20 feet by 36 feet with the inclusion of a 4 foot wide vestibule and the construction of a balcony under the steeple end of the sanctuary.²⁰ Construction of the church was largely an effort undertaken by members of the congregation over a period of months between September of 1898 and September of 1899 when Reverend Parisius held a dedicatory service in the new building. Upon its completion, the church was regarded as small, but “neat and churchly in appearance.”²¹

Within a year, Reverend Parisius, who had been instrumental in the establishment of the St. Lucas congregation, assumed a pastorate in La Crosse County, ending his brief, but important, association with the St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church. Since that time, a number of pastors were called to serve the small congregation, all of whom divided their services between St. Lucas and other regional Lutheran congregations. Because of the transience of its pastors, the St. Lucas church supported the synod of its serving pastor, but remained an independent Lutheran church.²²

The St. Lucas congregation began holding services in its new church building immediately upon its completion, although certain finish work had yet to be done. The building’s interior walls were plastered in the spring of 1902 while the fieldstone foundation was not mortared until the fall of the same year. The first English services in the church were held in the summer of 1912 on the condition that the German language not be “pushed away,” and by 1921, English songbooks had been purchased as well.²³ Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, building maintenance continued as church funds allowed; work included the construction of a privy in 1923 (presumably replacing an earlier one), additional excavation work in the cellar in 1925, a series of repairs to the church tower and roof following a lightning strike in 1927 (at which time the small cross was added to the top of the tower), and the demolition of an old horse barn on the property in 1935 (located southwest of the existing privy).²⁴

The full transition to the English language was brought closer in the 1930s when the congregation decided to hold more English services than German (two English services for every German one), and the official church meeting minutes began to be recorded in English.²⁵ Throughout its history, the St. Lucas church functioned as the centerpiece of a close knit rural community with frequent social events and potlucks in addition to regular worship services, holiday gatherings, weddings, and funerals. This sense of community was perhaps most clearly illustrated during the years of the Great Depression when the congregation

²⁰ *Journal 1898-1987: Bylaws and Recorded Notes of St. Luke’s German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Glendale Township, Wisconsin*, transcribed by Sigrid Erickson Knuti, St. Luke’s Auxiliary collection, <https://www.forever.com/app/users/st-luke-s-auxiliary-and-preservation-committee> (accessed July 30, 2018), 5-6.

²¹ Randolph A. Richards, *History of Monroe County, Wisconsin* (Chicago: C.F. Cooper & Co., 1912), 577.

²² “St. Luke’s Evangelical Lutheran Church 80th Anniversary Celebration: 1899-1979.” Unpublished pamphlet. St. Luke’s Auxiliary collection, <https://www.forever.com/app/users/st-luke-s-auxiliary-and-preservation-committee>. Accessed July 30, 2018.

²³ *Journal 1898-1987*, 15-20.

²⁴ *Journal 1898-1987*, 21-33.

²⁵ *Journal 1898-1987*, 31-32.

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struggled to collect sufficient money to pay its pastor's salary. In an effort to take the burden off of his congregants, St. Lucas's longest serving pastor, Pastor Paul Lutzke, canceled what was owed in exchange for whatever commodities members could provide.²⁶

Despite a lack of funds, the church survived the Depression years and when rural electrification came to rural Monroe County in 1946, the building was wired for electricity. Throughout the remaining life of the congregation, church records note regular building maintenance whenever funds allowed, including interior and exterior painting, wallpapering in the sanctuary, the reshingling of the roof, and general landscaping work around the church yard and cemetery. In 1965, the building's original cast iron wood stove was replaced with an oil stove (both of which were located within the sanctuary space).²⁷ By the early 1970s, as farms became larger and fewer, membership and attendance declined and the church board struggled to meet basic expenses. Although the board circulated a letter among members to consider closing the church in 1971, the small congregation chose to carry on as best it could.²⁸

However, by the 1980s, St. Lucas was unable to attract or afford a pastor and, in May of 1987, religious services at the church were ceased. The remaining congregation conveyed the cemetery and its remaining funds – just under \$8,000 – to Glendale Township. The group formed a small committee to maintain the church building.²⁹ In 1997, a group of German Baptists – one of Wisconsin's Plain communities (those who demonstrate simple living and plain dressing on traditional religious grounds) – was allowed to hold religious services in the building in exchange for their repairs to the church floor and roof; the group continued its use of the space for about a year. By the turn of the twenty-first century, it became clear that the building was in need of significant repairs that would require considerable cost and labor. Consequently, in 2006, a group of descendants of the church's original founders organized a non-profit entity, St. Luke's Auxiliary and Preservation Committee, to document the history of the church and to raise money for its restoration.

Since then, St. Luke's Auxiliary has raised over \$100,000 and mobilized thousands of hours of volunteer participation to restore the church to its original state. Much of the skilled labor was provided by families descended from original St. Lucas members as well as by members of the region's German Baptist community who had briefly held services in the building following the dissolution of the St. Lucas congregation. Restoration work during this period included repairs to the northern side of the stone foundation, tuck-pointing of the brick chimney, the replacement of the original clapboard siding with new cedar clapboards, and the reconstruction of the louvered panels in the belfry. In addition, three layers of wallpaper, four layers of floor coverings, and the mid-century oil heater and ductwork were removed from the sanctuary. Composition wood paneling that had been applied to the wall behind the altar was removed and the damaged plaster beneath was replaced with drywall; at the same time, a section of the north wall

²⁶ *Journal 1898-1987*, 32.

²⁷ *Journal 1898-1987*, 41 and 49-50.

²⁸ *Journal 1898-1987*, 52.

²⁹ *Journal 1898-1987*, 77-82.

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where the original plaster had cracked and bulged was re-plastered. The pressed metal ceiling was scraped and repainted and both interior and exterior walls were painted according to colors noted in the congregational records. For security purposes, the front doors and the rear basement door were replaced with new doors matching the originals as closely as possible. Finally, the privy was reconstructed in its original location in order to restore its functionality.

The St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church currently houses two events each year: a fall hymn sing and a Memorial Day service and potluck. The church is also available for private rental.

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.³⁰ 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.³¹ 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.³² 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.³³ Unlike their Gothic Revival predecessors, Neo-Gothic buildings were almost always built of stone and employed “quieter and smoother” designs.³⁴

³⁰ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 267-270.

³¹ Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), 2-5.

³² McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 270-280.

³³ Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin* (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), 2-30.

³⁴ Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (Cambridge, MA, MIT Press, 1996), 173.

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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.³⁵ 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.³⁶

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.³⁷ Among these forms, the gable-end plan, as represented by the St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church, was especially common. Unlike the center-steeple plan where the bell tower pierced the gable end and projected outward from the center of the façade, gable-end churches often lacked towers and steeples altogether, but when these features were present, the lantern and spire were diminutively set behind the gable end.³⁸ Churches built in the gable-end plan were typically clad in clapboards, shingles, or board-and-batten with primary façades that were symmetrically organized, often into three bays with a central door and windows on each side. Finally, gable-end churches were often “sited in an open area where the understated, straightforward quality of the form created a strong profile – a sensible relief against a natural background.”³⁹ This is certainly true of the St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church with its prominent sitting atop a hill where its stark white clapboards stand out against the rolling agricultural fields that surround it.

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 which 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 aisles between segmented rows of seating and instructional rooms adjacent to the sanctuary. The most

³⁵ Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors: 1870-1960* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 2000), 267.

³⁶ Gottfried and Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings*, 267-276.

³⁷ Gottfried and Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings*, 268-269.

³⁸ Gottfried and Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings*, 268-269.

³⁹ Gottfried and Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings*, 270.

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St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church and Cemetery
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commonly used interior plans were the center and side aisle plans as these tended to fit the simple rectangular footprint and modest scale that so many rural church buildings employed.⁴⁰

The St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church employs a gable-end 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.⁴¹

Comparative Analysis

No other rural church buildings (outside of the villages of Kendall and Glendale) had been constructed in Glendale Township by 1915, making St. Lucas unique within the surrounding countryside. Only one other church in Monroe County is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places: St. John's Episcopal Church at 322 North Water Street in the city of Sparta (NRIS # 83003406). Built in the Gothic Revival style in 1862, St. John's Episcopal Church was listed in the National Register as a fine example of early Gothic Revival architecture, "lacking the mannerisms and pretensions of later Victorian types."⁴² Listed in 1983, the church underwent a partial demolition in 1995 and has since suffered a loss of integrity due to alterations to the historic massing and roofline as well as the addition of artificial siding in place of the original board and batten. In addition, the building is not representative of rural ecclesiastical design during this period as its location within the city of Sparta does not constitute a rural setting; with a post office established in 1852, Sparta had become a village of over 1,200 residents by the time St. John's Episcopal Church was built in 1862.⁴³ In comparison with the St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church, St. John's retains a lesser degree of integrity and, due to recent alterations, is no longer representative of the historic period in which it was constructed.

Criteria Considerations

The property meets *Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties* as it derives its primary significance from its architectural distinction rather than any specific religious associations. The property is not required to meet *Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries* as the St. Lucas cemetery is being nominated as a contributing resource to the St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church which is the main nominated building.

⁴⁰ Gottfried and Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings*, 267-276.

⁴¹ Gottfried and Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings*, 268.

⁴² National Register of Historic Places, St. John's Episcopal Church, Sparta, Monroe County, Wisconsin, National Register # 83003406.

⁴³ "Pioneer Anglo Community: 1851-1859," City of Sparta, <https://www.spartawisconsin.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/history-pioneeranglo.pdf> (accessed August 20, 2018).

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Conclusion

Built in 1899, the St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church and Cemetery is an excellent example of rural ecclesiastical design. Rural ecclesiastical architecture is typically simple in construction and ornament; the application of simple wood trim and the lack of ornament become the design elements that define this type of rural church. The building very clearly and strongly epitomizes an archetypal example of rural church architecture. These characteristics are represented by its modest, vernacular form; its simple plan focusing on the general form of the building and the organization of its interior spaces; and its very modest references to the Gothic Revival style traditionally associated with church design. This Gothic Revival detailing includes the building's steeply-pitched roof and rows of triangular-arched windows with angular lancet designs in the upper sashes. The building is in excellent condition with a very good degree of exterior integrity. The highly intact historic interior further strengthens the overall integrity of the building. St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church and Cemetery meets the National Register criterion C in the area of Architecture and is one of the finest representatives of late nineteenth century rural church design in Monroe County. The church also retains its historic rural setting including a simple wire fence, a small church yard, and its adjacent cemetery. For these reasons, the St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church is considered eligible for National Register listing under *Criterion C*.

Acknowledgements

The Fuldner Heritage Fund paid for the preparation of this nomination. This endowed fund, created through a generous donation by the Jeffris Family Foundation and administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society, supports the nomination of historically and architecturally significant rural and small town properties.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The historic boundary of St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church consists of a four-sided polygon that encompasses the property's two contributing resources (the church and cemetery) as well as a noncontributing privy. Beginning at the northwest corner of the property (coinciding with the northwest corner of the tax parcel), the historic boundary runs east for approximately 135 feet along the tree line at the northern edge of the property. From there, the boundary turns south to run for approximately 320 feet along the fence line in front (east) of the church building. At that point, the boundary runs westward for approximately 110 feet to the tree line at the western edge of the property. From there, the boundary runs northward for approximately 330 feet along the property's western tree line to the point of beginning. The historic boundary coincides with the two current legal parcels on which the church and cemetery are located.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of the nominated area coincides with existing legal tax parcels and is visually defined on the north and west by an existing tree line, by the fence line on the east, and by the edge of the adjacent agricultural field to the south. The historic boundary encompasses the property's two contributing resources as well as the historic church yard that serves to provide the property with an appropriate setting.

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St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church and Cemetery
Town of Glendale, Monroe County, WI

Name of Property:	St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church and Cemetery
City or Vicinity:	Town of Glendale
County:	Monroe County
State:	WI
Name of Photographer:	Gail R. Klein
Date of Photographs:	July 12, 2018
Location of Original Digital Files:	Wisconsin Historical Society

Photo 1 of 10
East elevation, camera facing northwest

Photo 2 of 10
South and west elevations, camera facing northeast

Photo 3 of 10
West elevation, camera facing east

Photo 4 of 10
North elevation, camera facing south

Photo 5 of 10
Interior, vestibule, camera facing south

Photo 6 of 10
Interior, sanctuary, camera facing east (view from balcony)

Photo 7 of 10
Interior, sanctuary, camera facing east

Photo 8 of 10
Interior, sanctuary, detail of altar

Photo 9 of 10
Noncontributing privy, camera facing southwest

Photo 10 of 10
Cemetery (contributing), camera facing southeast

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Figure 2: St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church with unidentified members, c.1910.

Figure 3: Sketch map of St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church nominated area, August 2018.

Figure 4: St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church floor plan, August 2018.

Figure 5: USGS map with UTM coordinates showing location of nominated property.

Figure 1: St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church, 1956.



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Figure 2: St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church with unidentified members, c.1910.



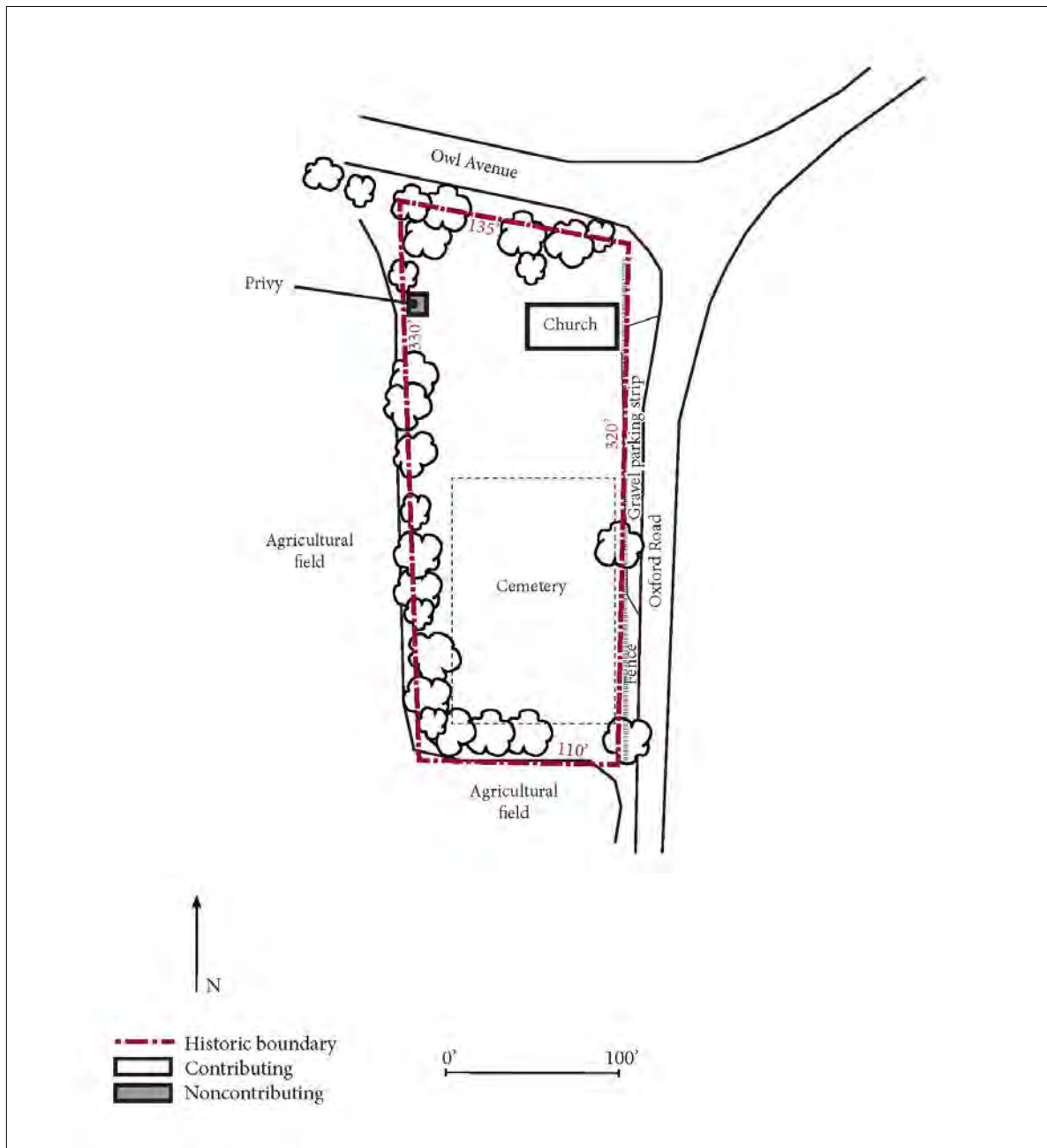
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Figure 3: Sketch map of St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church and Cemetery nominated area, August 2018.



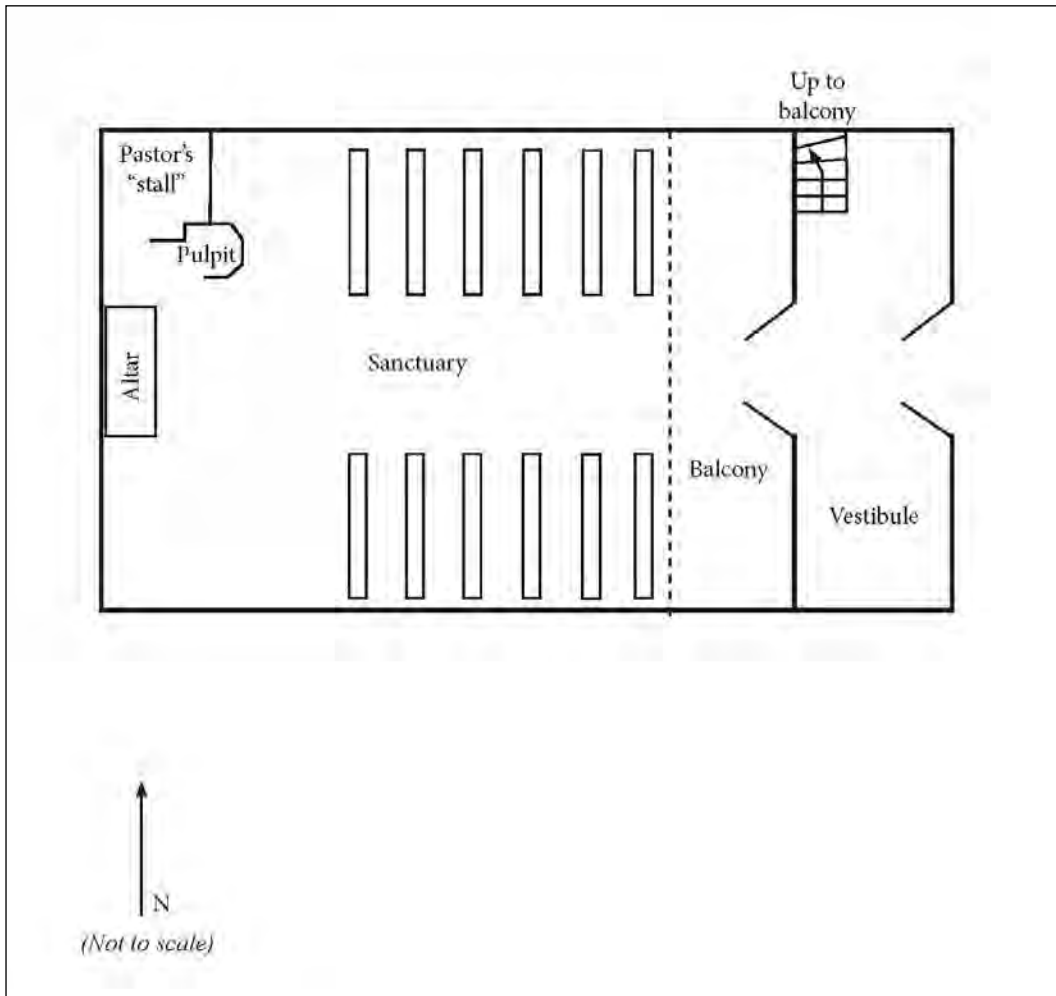
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Figure 4: St. Lucas Evangelical German Lutheran Church floor plan, August 2018.



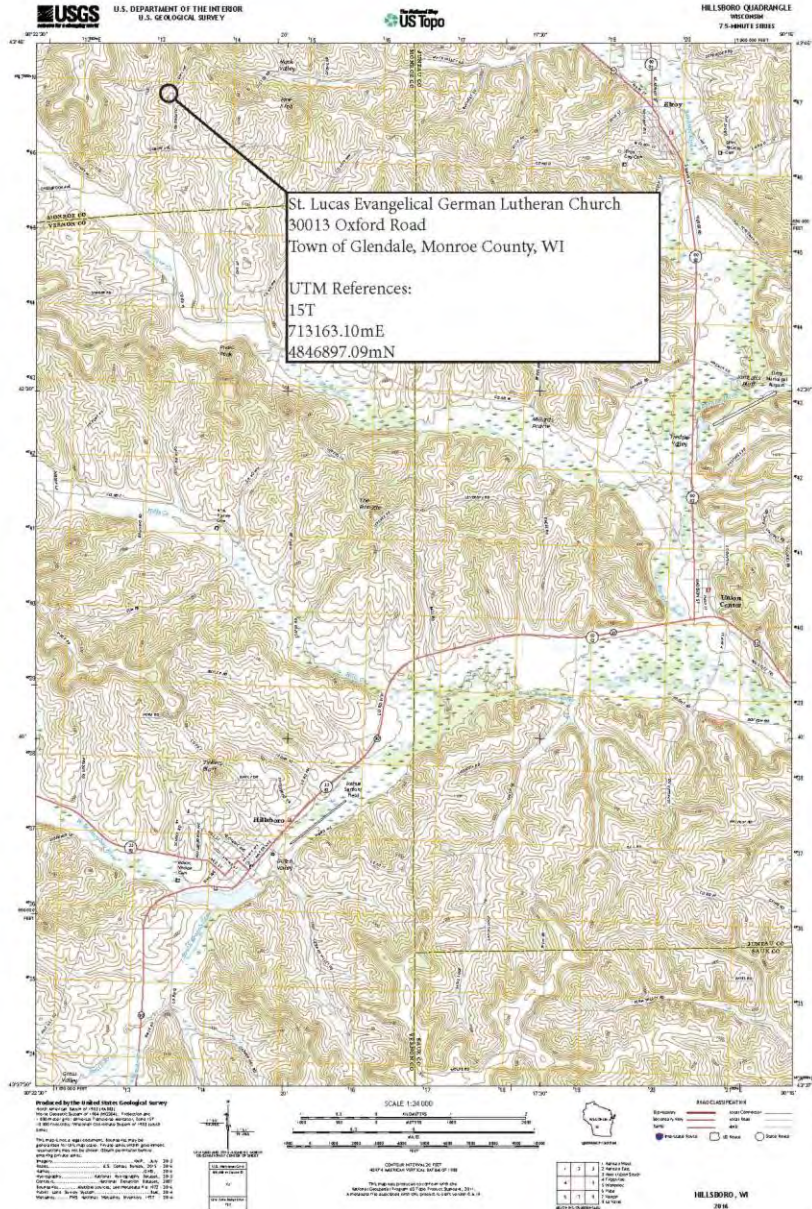
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Figure 5: USGS map with UTM coordinates showing location of nominated property.

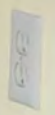






















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/3/2019 Date of Pending List: 7/19/2019 Date of 16th Day: 8/5/2019 Date of 45th Day: 8/19/2019 Date of Weekly List: 8/16/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 8/14/2019 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.



W I S C O N S I N
H I S T O R I C A L
S O C I E T Y



TO: Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Peggy Veregin
National Register Coordinator

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination


The following materials are submitted on this Second day of July 2019, for the nomination of the St. Lucas Evangelical German 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
_____ 10 Photograph(s)
_____ 1 CD with image files
_____ 1 Map(s)
_____ 4 Sketch map(s)/figures(s)/exhibit(s)
_____ 1 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:

RON KIND
THIRD DISTRICT, WISCONSIN
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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

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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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