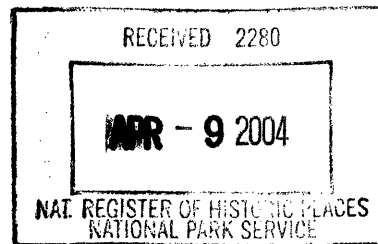


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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**



**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 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. 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 First Presbyterian Church of Steele  
other names/site number 32KD100

**2. Location**

street & number Mitchell Avenue North and First Street (PO Box 173) N/A  not for publication  
city or town Steele  vicinity  
state North Dakota code ND county Kidder code 043 zip code 58482

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 *Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr.* 4-7-04  
Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr. Date  
State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota)

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 or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

- 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 *Edson H. Ball* Date of Action 5/19/04

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
(Check as many boxes as apply)	(Check only one box)	(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	0	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is 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	Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)	(Enter categories from instructions)
<u>Religion/Religious Facility</u>	<u>Religion/Religious Facility</u>

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
Late Victorian/ Richardsonian Romanesque

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
foundation Concrete  
walls Concrete  
Stucco  
roof Asphalt  
other \_\_\_\_\_

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

See continuation sheet

**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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a 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.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**  
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:  
Red River Presbytery

**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Social History

**Period of Significance**

1922-1954

**Significant Dates**

1922

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Jones, Harry Wild

First Presbyterian Church of Steele  
Name of Property

Kidder, North Dakota  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than one

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	14	430200	5189205	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		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 Vernice M. Johnson

organization N/a date January 2004

street & number 97 - 26<sup>th</sup> Avenue North telephone 701-293-6374

city or town Fargo state ND zip code 58102

## 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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Presbytery of the Northern Plains

street & number 1335 North, Second Avenue, Suite J telephone 701-476-1690

city or town Fargo state ND zip code 58102-4215

**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 the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

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## First Presbyterian Church Kidder County, ND

### Description

#### Church Exterior

The First Presbyterian Church of Steele is a one-story stucco building built in 1922 that sits on a well-groomed city lot on North Mitchell Avenue. The church building was built in the Richardsonian Romanesque tradition incorporating characteristics of both Gothic and Craftsman styles. The architect, Harry Wild Jones of Minneapolis, was a student of noted architect H. H. Richardson.

The building faces east on Mitchell Avenue North. There was a large hotel to the north of the church, a small home to the west, and railroad tracks and depot to the south. The railroad tracks are in continual use. The depot has been sold and moved; the property is vacant. The east boundary of the property has a concrete sidewalk. Lawn and trees circle the other three sides of the building, and no fences or barriers separate this lot from the others on the block. The lot is planted with box elder and ash trees, as well as shrubs and a lawn. The original approach to the front entry of the church was a flight of five wide concrete steps facing east without a railing. In 1981, the original steps were replaced with the existing five concrete steps facing south with metal hand railings for safety.

The church is a rectangular building with a stucco exterior. A bell tower is attached to the east wall of the building, just behind the vestibule. The foundation of the building is concrete, which supports a poured concrete wall system. The main block of the building is covered with a steeply-pitched side gable of asphalt shingles. The wide eave overhang with exposed rafters is a Craftsman style feature. Three identical triangular shaped gable dormers adorn the east slope of the roof, to the north of the bell tower, with matching dormers on the west slope. These provide light into the sanctuary. One enters the building through a vestibule located in front of the bell tower on the east side. A gabled entry projects out, perpendicular from the main block of the church. Its detailing matches that of the main building.

The outer stucco walls have a rough texture and are painted light tan. The church features a square bell tower with a parapet. The tower, originally wood-sided, was covered with dark brown asphalt shingles, the same as those used on the roof, in 1977. Each side of the tower has a wide, gothic-arched louver with horizontal slats. A white wooden cross is located just above the large louvered openings on each of the four sides of the tower. The original bell is still present, and is still used to call the faithful to worship. The red brick chimney protrudes through the roof on the northwest corner of the church.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

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## First Presbyterian Church Kidder County, ND

### Description (continued)

Windows of the main body of the church vary in size, but are all of leaded stained glass. The main windows are composed of a center of diamond-shaped panes of frosted glass surrounded by a double "frame" composed of a one-inch inner border of gold stained glass and a three-inch outer border of blue and green variegated glass. On the east and west walls of the sanctuary, windows measure 63" by 76". Each wall contains three sets of two and two single windows. Each window is a single-hung hopper sash with locks at the meeting rail and the hinge attached to the sash. One window each on the north end of the east and west walls, and two windows on the north wall (four total), all opening into the vestry behind the altar, are all eight-pane clear glass windows. Basement windows are paired single-pane sash. There are two on the north side, two on the west wall (with 5 additional boarded-up openings), seven on the east wall, and four on the south side.

Large featured windows in both the north and south walls are character-defining features of this building. Above the altar, in the north wall of the church is a rose window 74" in diameter with wood tracery defining eight petals and a center. The petals have a diamond pattern of variegated glass in shades of green, blue, orange and gold. The round center piece is variegated red and orange glass. The south wall is an inset series of Gothic arches, one large arch housing within it two medium and three small arches. These windows have the same pattern as the rest of the sanctuary windows, with a double frame surrounding the diamond-patterned center. Like the rose window, the tracery here is also wood.

### Church Interior

One enters the church through double, wood doors surmounted by a leaded, stained glass transom set into a small, gable roofed vestibule that projects from the bell tower. Concrete stairs to the side of the door climb to the landing in front of it. The small vestibule has seven stairs that lead to the sanctuary and eleven stairs that lead to the basement. It is a small plaster-walled room, with a double row of coat hooks, a wood baseboard, and 2 leaded, stained glass hopper windows surrounded by wood molding.

The longitudinal sanctuary, set perpendicular to the entrance, has a vaulted ceiling supported by steel-braced wooden trusses in an overlapping "s" formation. The ceiling of the sanctuary is finished with insulated beadboard and the cornice has dressed 3" by 6" crown molding with

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

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**First Presbyterian Church  
Kidder County, ND**

**Description (continued)**

brackets supporting the arches. The hardwood floors are oak. A center aisle separates two rows of pews, and is currently covered by a carpet runner.

A smooth plaster vault and two raised platforms (one atop the other, set back) separate the altar area from the nave of the church. Above the altar is the rose window. The choir loft is located on the north end, behind the altar. There are two offices, one in the northwest corner and one in the northeast corner, off of the altar. The original altar, lectern and pulpit, along with two chairs for seating at the altar, are hand-carved and were given as memorials. The craftspeople are unknown.

Windows along the east and west walls are memorials to early founders, with only two of the windows being identified with a marker. White pine and Washington fir are used throughout the church sanctuary for all the window frames. Wooden accordion doors are used to separate the sanctuary and Sunday school room in the back (west). A storage room is located off the Sunday school room.

The church basement includes a dining/activity room. A kitchen and bathroom were added later from standard building material. Records are not available as to when these changes were made.

The interior has been well maintained as the church continues to be used for Sunday worship and other religious and community events.

Integrity

The church is in sound condition with the majority of both the interior and exterior materials dating to the original construction. In 1981, the original concrete steps were judged to be dangerous and were replaced by concrete steps facing south, rather than east, as the originals did. The doors, originally paneled wood doors, were replaced in the 1970s with solid, unarticulated wood doors. In the 1980s, the chimney was truncated below the original corbels, and a chimney cap installed. The steps leading up to the sanctuary and down to the basement are covered with carpeting, but the original steps are intact.

The exterior stucco, the interior finishes and furnishings, and the many priceless stained glass windows have been carefully maintained over the years. The small congregation has allowed neither their numbers nor their finances to compromise their loving care of and pride in this building.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

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**First Presbyterian Church  
Kidder County, ND**

**Statement of Significance**

The First Presbyterian Church of Steele is significant for its high architectural style in this rural community in Kidder County and for its contributions to the community of Steele. The First Presbyterian congregation of Steele erected the first Protestant church in Steele in 1884. When their second building burned in 1921, they hired prominent Minneapolis architect Harry Wild Jones to design a new building. The stucco-clad Richardsonian Romanesque building with stained glass windows is one of the more architecturally-significant properties in Steele. The First Presbyterian Church has served many members and non-members with spiritual and educational outreach including worship, weddings, bridal showers, baptisms, community dinners, funerals, and quilting sessions, during the period of 1922 to 1954. The congregation owning this property is still active, and the church building still serves community functions.

Steele History

By an 1864 Act of Congress, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was given a land grant to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines. The site of Steele was in the land given by the United States to the Northern Pacific Railroad during Grover Cleveland's administration. The Northern Pacific Railroad reached the area which was to become Steele in 1872 and by 1884 had become an important railway station, one of the largest livestock shipping points in the "northwest."

Wilbur F. Steele, a man of great vision and with capital to invest, came to this area as a young man of thirty-four. That year, 1878, the Northern Pacific Railroad sold Section 17, Township 139, Range 73 of said land, subject to railroad right of way, to Mr. Steele as a townsite.

Mr. Steele established and built a fine farm on the southwest quarter of Section 16 adjacent to the present city limits on the east, and also the area later platted as the City of Steele. Within the next year or two Mr. Steele invested in more real estate and farmed extensively. He also worked at inducing eastern people with capital to locate in Kidder County. In 1881, convinced of the future prosperity of the area, he platted the City of Steele on the southeast quarter of Section 17, across the section line from his farm.

The first building erected on the town site was a small frame building for a courthouse (located on Block 24). This was soon followed by the Park Hotel, which was built by Mrs. E. McGowan of Washington, D. C. The hotel was on the lot that is presently the First Presbyterian Church, in Jewell Park.



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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

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**First Presbyterian Church  
Kidder County, ND**

**Statement of significance (continued)**

Kidder County was organized in 1881. Governor Ordway appointed Wilbur F. Steele, John W. Van Deusen, and Frank Whipple as county commissioners. They met at the city of Steele to organize and, by popular vote of the county citizens, made Steele the county seat in 1882.

The first mercantile store was built in 1882 by Mr. Whitney and Mr. Clock. A lumberyard was built in the spring of 1882 by Mr. William Price, which did much for the improvement and building stock of Steele that year. Mr. Price was one of the first trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Steele.

Town lots sold like gold bricks during the fall of 1881 and 1882. The original plat was nearly sold out, so Steele's Addition was platted in 1882. Building started actively in the spring of 1882 with the first house erected on the townsite. The owner was Mrs. Elizabeth Allhouse, to whom a stained glass window on the east wall of the sanctuary in the present First Presbyterian Church is dedicated.

The capitol of the Dakota Territory was in Yankton, South Dakota, but the question of moving it arose in 1883. Steele was offered as a contender for this honor, its bid accompanied by a \$100,000 check. Mr. Steele erected a three story brick hotel building to house the legislators. He also established water mains and two brick water towers for water works. When Bismarck was chosen, Mr. Steele sold the brick hotel building to Kidder County on April 21, 1885 to become a courthouse.

The Northern Pacific Railroad built a frame depot and placed an agent and telegraph operator in Steele. During 1882 and 1883 the county was rapidly settled by homesteaders. Steele became a boomtown. The population is not known as records could not be found. Businesses of all kinds were established, providing all the services required of a new western town.

The First Presbyterian Church of Steele

The church is historically significant as it has always represented a component of the social and religious development of the town. It is a congregation of loyal and devoted believers as evidenced by the few people who are left and who are determined to continue as long as possible.

The congregation was formed in 1883. On July 28, 1883, they voted to build a church, the cost of which was not to exceed \$2500. The congregation was incorporated on October 6, 1883. The First Presbyterian Church was the first protestant congregation to build a church in Steele in 1884. It offered many newcomers to the area, Steele particularly, a place to worship. Surrounded by miles

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

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**First Presbyterian Church  
Kidder County, ND**

**Statement of significance (continued)**

of rolling hills, the First Presbyterian Church, Steele, Dakota Territory, a wooden structure, was built on Lot 13, Block 10, about 2 blocks northwest of the present church. It is unknown if the land was donated or purchased.

The first trustees were E. N. Parker, William Price, and W. A. Fridley. The church was in the Presbytery of the Red River first, later in the Presbytery of Northern Pacific, and finally in the Presbytery of Bismarck of which it is still part. The first pastor was Rev. R. H. Wallace and the first elders were D. D. McLennan and John Bancroft.

Just before dedication and occupancy, the church was destroyed by a tornado. Later that same year, a brick church was erected on North Mitchell Avenue and 1st Street, the current site. On June 30, 1887, it was dedicated and was used continuously until it was destroyed by fire on April 1, 1921.

In spite of the loss of two previous church buildings, the congregation continued to be strong and persistent. They built the existing church in 1922. The cornerstone was laid in April 1922, and the church was dedicated on November 26, 1922. The church, rebuilt three times, represents a strong commitment by this congregation to the City of Steele in offering a place for both worship and community events.

The church provided a place for the United Presbyterian Women's Association to meet regularly, student education such as Sunday school, confirmation and choirs. The church was open to the community for weddings, bridal showers and social dinners. It also provided a place for many students known as temporary supplies (pastors in training) of the Presbyterian Church.

The pulpit has been supplied over the years by Rev. R. H. Wallace, Rev. L. E. Hanna, Rev. I. G. Smith, Rev. John Wray, Rev. William Graham, Rev. H. T. J. Stirling, Rev. S. L. Hammond, Rev. Sidney Walker, Rev. Daniel Ford, Rev. Charles S. Williams, Rev. Harper Burns, Rev. Frank Derry, Rev. Fred W. Christ, Rev. Ralph Shirley, Rev. J. A. Witmer, Rev. Meyer, Rev. Atkinson, Rev. Dave McGinnis, Rev. Jake Robinson, Rev. Rosewell Kamrath, Rev. Arvin Roos, and Rev. Herbert Flitton. Temporary supplies who have served several congregations have been Roger Gilbert, Rev. McNaughton, Larry Lofflemacher, Augusta Roos, Gail Rian, and from Jamestown College, Dr. McComb, Dr. A. J. Saathoof, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Schmidt, Dr. Rian, Dr. C. W. Heueneenman, Dr. George, Rev. Strandness, and various lay speakers from the Bismarck Presbyterian Church.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

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### First Presbyterian Church Kidder County, ND

#### Statement of significance (continued)

Over the years, the membership has declined, as has the population of Steele. The largest number of members occurred between the 1920s and 1940s, with a membership of around 60. The membership is currently at its lowest, numbering around 20.

#### The Architecture

The First Presbyterian Church was designed by Harry Wild Jones in the Gothic and Romanesque Revival styles, with Craftsman details. The stucco exterior bracketed eaves, parapeted square bell tower, and rose window, all distinguish it from the other, more typical wood prairie churches in Steele.

Harry Wild Jones was born near Kalamazoo, Michigan, on June 9, 1859 to Reverend Howard M. and Mary White (Smith) Jones. He was educated at University Grammar School in Providence Rhode Island. He received professional training at Brown University (graduated 1880) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1880-1882, B.S.). He worked in the office of Henry Hobson Richardson in Boston for a year. Jones accepted employment for a year in the firm of Plant and Whitney, whose founders had a flourishing practice mainly designing large, prestigious homes. Jones went to Europe to study and travel in 1884. In 1885, he moved to Minneapolis. He remained active as an architect until his retirement in 1918, and died on September 25, 1935.

Jones maintained an office for many years in the Lumber Exchange building in downtown Minneapolis. It was a training ground for a number of men who became successful architects of the next generation. Jones served for six years on the Minneapolis Park Board and was president of the Minneapolis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) from 1898-1899. The AIA was founded in 1857 by 14 New York architects to promote standards and training in the field of architecture which would elevate the status of the profession. The Minneapolis Chapter was founded in 1892, likely with Jones' involvement. He also organized the Department of Architecture at the University of Minnesota in the 1890s. He made a world tour with President William Howard Taft that resulted in designs for churches in China, India, and Burma.

Jones designed numerous notable buildings in Minneapolis during his long career, including his own house at 5101 Nicollet Avenue (1887; listed in the National Register in 1976). His ecclesiastical designs included Calvary Baptist Church, Minneapolis (1888, with Warren H. Hayes), First Church of Christ Scientist, Fairmont (1898; listed in 1988), the Scottish Rite Temple, Minneapolis (1904), and Knox Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis (c.1920). These vary in style, but

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

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### First Presbyterian Church Kidder County, ND

#### Statement of Significance (continued)

most show the influence of H.H. Richardson's Romanesque designs.

The original church built by the congregation in 1884 was a frame wood structure with no records to indicate the size or orientation. It was destroyed by a tornado just before it was to be dedicated. The second church structure built by the congregation in 1884 was a brick building located on the site of the current church being nominated. This brick structure was smaller in size, and oriented east-west. This building was destroyed by fire in 1921. The current church is located on the same site as the burned church. The First Presbyterian Church congregation survived two great losses, but each time the congregation quickly decided to rebuild, for their own sake, and for the community's.

We can assumed that the congregation was strong in faith and in charity. Besides rebuilding their community gathering place three times, the church furnishings donated in the names of members and friends testify to the caring of the community. The furnishings have not been replaced by more modern things, honoring the past. One example is Lydia Hinman, a schoolteacher who came to Steele. She was a strong believer in education and devoted her time and energy to furthering education, both within the church and the school. There is a stained glass window also on the east wall of the sanctuary with a marker bearing her name.

The richness, both architecturally and in interior furnishings, is extravagant in relation to the size of the community and congregation. This may relate to the association of the church with prominent community leaders from the time of its founding. It is unfortunate that the disasters that befell the buildings have reduced the records available for research. While it is unknown how the congregation decided to hire Jones to design their church, the result is an outstanding and unusual (for North Dakota) example of eclectic church design in the 1920s. The congregation's decision to hire Jones demonstrates that the members sought the highest possible architectural expression of their devotion. Over the years, the care and respect of the congregation members have enabled us to see a structurally-sound, historically intact, well-maintained church today. The current members of the congregation plan to honor this tradition of maintenance and respect of their ancestors. They recognize what the builders of this church (and its predecessors) knew: sometimes faith was what the pioneer men and women needed to sustain them through difficult times on the prairie.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 9

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**First Presbyterian Church  
Kidder County, ND**

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 10

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## First Presbyterian Church Kidder County, ND

### Verbal boundary description

The nominated property includes the church and land it occupies. One hundred and thirty (130) feet of the east end of Jewell Park in the said town of Steele, Kidder County, North Dakota, according to the recorded plat, the same being one hundred ten (110) feet wide.

The east side of the property is adjacent to Mitchell Avenue. The north side boundary of the property is adjacent to 1<sup>st</sup> Street. The southern boundary is adjacent to railroad property belonging to Northern Pacific (Burlington Northern). The west boundary of the church property is adjacent to private property. Section 17, T139, R73.

### Verbal boundary justification

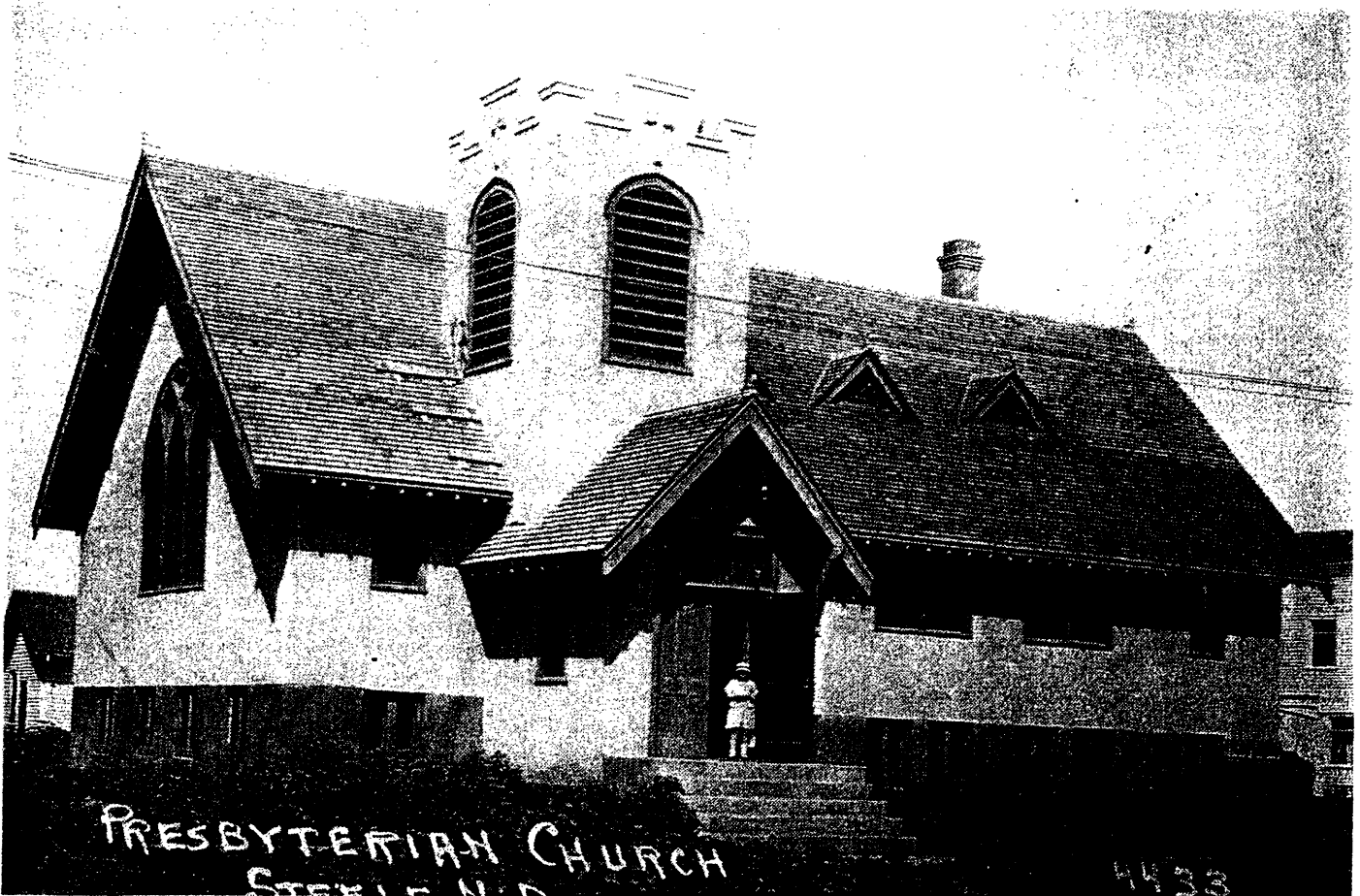
The boundary of the nominated property coincides with the legal description boundaries historically and currently associated with the property.

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 11

First Presbyterian Church  
Kidder County, ND



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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation Page 12

**First Presbyterian Church  
Kidder County, ND**

7-26-01

Dear Mary Alice,

The session of the Steel Presbyterian Church recommended to the congregation of that church to approve entering the name of it on the National Historical Registry of buildings.

The congregation then voted unanimously to approve that action. You and Vernice have the green light to go ahead with that project.

We do appreciate your interest in our church.

Sincerely,  
Rob Fallgatter  
Clerk of Session