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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

353

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name St. John's Church

other names/site number German Evangelical Lutheran Church; St. John's United Church of Christ

2. Location

street & number 350 N. 4th St | n/a not for publication

city or town Payette | n/a vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Payette code 075 zip code 83661

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide _X_ local

Kenneth C. Reid — Apr 15, 2013

Signature of certifying official/Title Kenneth C. Reid, Ph.D., Deputy SHPO — Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official — Date

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ ___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain) _____

for Carol D. Shull — 6.5.13

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

St. John's Church
Name of Property

Payette County, Idaho
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	**Total**

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
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/Religious Facility
RELIGION/Church-Related Residence
DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/Religious Facility
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Brick
Wood: Siding
roof: Asphalt & Aluminum
other: Wood Shingle

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

St. John's Church is located at 350 North 4th Street (facing south on the southeast corner), of the town of Payette, Payette County, Idaho. It is built on lots 7 and 8, in block 5 of the Platt addition. Built in 1911, the building has been in continuous use by a single congregation. The building is a single-story modest Gothic revival, rectangular in shape, measuring 50 feet by 30 feet. An addition added to the rear of the church in 1966 measures 26 feet by 28 feet. The current measurement of the building is 74 feet by 30 feet. A basement room was excavated in 1965 and it measures 44 feet by 24 feet. The original building sits on a 3 foot rusticated concrete block foundation and its walls are a running bond brick pattern sitting on a header row.

A 1918 Parsonage house sits immediately to the south of the church. The modest bungalow has an associated garage to the west.

Narrative Description

St. John's Church - Contributing

The front façade faces west; it is asymmetrical, containing the steeple/entrance at the north corner. The belfry portion of the steeple is clad in beveled board siding with louvered lancet ventilation windows on the west and north facing sides of the tower. The tower is topped with a pyramidal black metal roof and is completed with a white cross. The main entry door is reached via eight poured-concrete stairs. This staircase and railings replaced the originals in 1954. The church entrance is a single 6 panel door. Above the main door is the first of three stained-glass windows, installed in 1985, which replaced original glass windows. This small window is lancet shaped and contains the words "Let us go into the house of the Lord" as well as a pair of linked hands on a blue background. The window is capped with lancet-arched brick window hood. Another, larger stained-glass window is located in the center of the front elevation. It is also lancet shape and is prominently blue. It contains various religious icons that are meaningful to the church and its German heritage. The closed gable on the front façade contains natural cedar shingles and a small peak head window framed by simple wooden moldings. The soffits are tongue and groove and all remaining moldings are simple and minimal.

The north side of the church is comprised of the second side of the steeple and a third stained glass window. A small rose window contains the words St. John's and the date of the church founding, 1908, as well as a small cross. The elevation contains three sets of evenly spaced, paired, one-over-one windows. This side of the building also contains the rear addition, added in 1966. The windows on the original building sit atop rusticated concrete sills and are topped with a double segmental brick arch and a single header segmental arch. The windows contain pebbled amber glass in white wooden frames. One double sliding window, added in the basement renovation, sits in the 3 foot foundation to allow light into the basement. The addition walls are constructed of gray concrete block and contain a single sliding window on each of its three sides.

The rear elevation is stepped, with the roof of the addition being slightly lower than that of the original building, and at a slightly different angle. The gable ends have natural cedar staggered shingles, like the front gable and contains a small rectangular louvered ventilator. There is a single modern door that leads to the rear of the church and the basement. Simple wooden moldings complete the door frame and the windows are left unframed. Upon entering the addition, the original rear wall to the building is evident, made up in the same style as the remainder of the original structure. As the addition is not as tall as the original structure, one can see a portion of the brick wall, as well as the closed gable, comprised of natural cedar staggered shingles and simple wooden moldings. A chimney is also visible, just off-centered on the gable.

The south elevation was originally the same as the north elevation, but an addition has altered the appearance. A portion of the original structure is present, brick and windows the same as the north facing elevation. A concrete block lean-to addition was completed in 1966 as a second entrance to the basement renovation. This lean-to covers one of the three pairs of windows on the south elevation. The south facing side of the lean-to has one sliding window on a rusticated

concrete sill. The roof is significantly lower than the rest of the building and is steeply pitched. The front of the addition is visible from the front façade, though built approximately six feet back from the main elevation. The front of the lean-to elevation contains the building numbers and the gable is modeled to mimic the front and rear gables, with natural cedar staggered wood shingles, simple wooden moldings. The door to the addition has four horizontal panels under two side by side glass windows.

The roofs of the main building and the rear addition are designed in a simple gable style. The rear addition's roof sits lower than that of the original structure. All roofs contain the same deep brown asphalt shingles. The shingles are laid in a typical staggered overlapping style. The ridge has a simple aluminum ridge cap.

The original building and additions have been painted to create a seamless appearance. All wooden moldings are simple and minimal and are all painted white. The cedar shingles cladding the gables have been stained a deep red. And all the windows have been covered from the outside with a layer of Plexiglas to protect the original glass from vandalism. The congregation is quite small and the funds needed to run the church are extremely limited, rarely is the additional money for major repairs. There are a few small holes present in the front gable, most likely from animals. Most of the wooden materials have peeling paint, including the doors. At the time of research, volunteers were working to scrape the paint from the front door and moldings. This does need to be done with the remainder of the wooden moldings, but remains difficult due to resources. Sidewalks were added in 1912 and 1914.

The interior of the church has been altered throughout the years with the addition of the rear addition and the basement renovation. The entry way and chapel remain essentially untouched. Oak moldings, stained a deep brown, surround the windows and door frames. There is a six panel door that leads from the entry to the chapel, as well as double doors that lead from the narthex. All are stained in the same dark brown. The carpet was replaced in the early 1980's with a commercial grade gray carpet and it runs through the entirety of the church. The pews are original, purchased at the time of construction in 1911, but were recovered in the late 1960's with rust colored crushed velvet. The original altered was replaced in the 1980's and at the same time an organ was donated to the church. The original hymn board donated in 1925 remains in use today. The walls and ceilings are lath and plaster and are painted a soft white.

The basement addition is simple, exposed cinderblock painted a mint green. The original rear exterior of the building is visible inside the addition; it too has been painted the same shade of green. The basement boasts a modest kitchen, used every Sunday for potlucks and quilting bees. Originally used for Sunday school classes, the basement area has also become a crafting location, in which the ladies of the congregation sew quilts to donate to various charities in and around the area.

Parsonage - Contributing

Additional contributing buildings are on the property. A parsonage, built in 1918, was ordered from the Aladdin Company in Michigan, to be used as housing for the pastor and as additional study spaces. The house sits on the south side of the church. It is currently rented out by the church to help cover operational costs. A garage built in 1924 sits on the east corner of the property.

The house adjacent to St. John's Church was originally built in 1918 to serve as a parsonage for the Reverend and his family. The building was ordered from Bay City, Michigan and arrived in a boxcar. Similar styles can be found for purchase through Sears & Roebuck, Lewis Manufacturing, Aladdin and Montgomery Wards.

The house is a single story structure with an excavated basement. It sits facing west, on the south side of the church. A narrow sidewalk separates the two structures. The home sits on a three foot concrete foundation comprised of painted white cinderblock. There are a few windows in the foundation, which solidifies the notion of a basement. The entire home is clad in narrow clapboard painted white with simple wooden moldings, painted green. All windows sit on small wooden sills. The roof of the home is an intersecting gable and hip design. The rear façade has an open gable while the front façade has a hipped roof over the porch and the dormers. The roof is comprised of light gray asphalt shingles.

The west elevation, or front façade, has a nearly-full-length porch supported by square posts. An open baluster with simple square spindles defines the porch. The flooring of the porch is tight boards and the ceiling is bead board. Poured concrete steps lead up to the porch with a simple iron railing. The porch appears to have been screened in at one time but is now open. The front door is off-center and flanked by a single, double-hung sash window to the north and triple double-

hung-sash windows to the south. A hip-roofed dormer containing three fixed windows is centered in the roof plane above the porch.

The north elevation of the house has four, evenly-spaced, one-over-one windows, framed with simple wooden moldings. A fifth window is installed at the rear of the elevation. This window is a large square single sheet glass window.

The rear, or east, elevation an enclosed exterior stairway has been added to access the basement. The rear entry door is off-centered and is reached by a set of poured concrete steps. The enclosure has a steep slope to the ground. As the house appears now, there are two square medium single sheet glass windows on either side of the rear entry door. These are clearly not original to the house, though when exactly they were added in unknown. A simple small four-paned window adds light and ventilation to the attic space and is centered in the gable end.

The south elevation has four windows, varying in size and design. From the front of the home, the first window is a large single one-over-one window. Towards the middle of the home, paired one-over-one windows add light to the center of the home. A small square fixed-glass window is located high on the wall towards the rear and a single, small, square one-over-one window finishes the remainder of windows on the elevation.

Garage – Non-contributing

The garage is located on the far southeast corner of the property, behind the home. It was built in 1924 to add storage to the church and parsonage. Its construction is simple and non-descript. It is built with a plain wooden frame, overlaid with metal siding. The garage has a simple gabled roof clad in metal. The end gables are clad in cedar long board siding. The front elevation faces the east and has a rolling metal garage door. The gable is clad in cedar plank board and houses a large utility light. The north elevation faces the church and has a solid wood entrance door and two small square four-paned windows. The rear of the garage faces west and has one four-paned window and a gable with cedar planks. There appears to be a small opening cut into the cedar, but it not an obvious entrance to the structure. The south elevation of the garage was inaccessible.

The garage is considered non-contributing because of the addition of metal siding and metal roof, essentially enveloping the historic structure in replacement materials.

St. John's Church
Name of Property

Payette County, Idaho
County and State

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.)

- [x] 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE /European

Period of Significance

1911-1958

Significant Dates

1911, 1918, 1924

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance begins with construction of the Church in 1911 and closes in 1958, when it was included in the national merger of four independent denominations, effectively ending the ties it had to its independent Germanic roots.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

St. John's Church in Payette, Idaho meets for Criteria Consideration A because it derives its primary significance for its historic association with the German population of Payette, rather than for religious purposes.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

St. John's Church in Payette Idaho is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, at the local level, for its significance in the area of Ethnic Heritage/European – specifically German heritage in western Idaho. German investors were some of the early settlers of Payette, bring their culture and religion with them. As they settled and shaped their new surroundings, the German population of Payette continued to hold to their roots, founding St. John's Church and conducting religious services there in German for many years. The Church continues into modern times as St. John's United Church of Christ, with many descendents of the original founders remaining as members, and still very much identifying with their German roots.

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

The community if Payette, Idaho is nestled at the confluence of the Snake and Payette Rivers in western Idaho near the Oregon border. The fertile valley has been the home of one of Idaho's most abundant fruit-growing industries for over a century. David Lamme certainly saw the endless possibilities of this new land. Although not the first in the area, Lamme was a young entrepreneur following the railroad when he happened upon the area surrounding Payette in May 1883. He immediately saw his future in the lush grasses alongside the railroad tracks and set out to prove himself. He decided to call his new village Boomerang. Boomerang and Lamme began with a small general store known as Falk's. Falk's was already a mainstay in Boise City, and now it spread its hold to Boomerang. Falk's was responsible for supplying the incoming citizens with all the supplies they would need for their new lives in this foreign environment. Yet David Lamme was not alone for long; he was soon joined by shop owners A.B. and F.C. Moss in 1884. Within the next few years, Boomerang gained more citizens and its name was soon changed to Payette, in honor of Francoise Payette, a Hudson Bay Company employee and early explorer in the area.

In 1890, a German syndicate sent representatives to Payette, as they were interested in real estate in the area. A number of these German immigrants had been in Boise for several years, investing and building, and were eager to explore the surrounding areas to gain more property for agriculture. When they heard of the bountiful valley near the Payette River, they felt that would be the next best move. They were credited with the construction of several brick buildings in downtown Payette and invested more than $200,000 in the area over several years. Many of these buildings still stand, a lasting tribute to the early days of the German interest in Payette. As the population continued to grow, it became clear that Payette could no longer be considered a village, and in 1891 it was incorporated into a town. Given the promising soil and acres of land, many residents began planting fruit trees, alongside their other crops. This allowed for Payette to grow into one of the most prominent locations in Idaho for fruit shipping and sales. Again, German interest showed in this endeavor as well. Many of the German residents invested in more land to increase their plantings of fruit bearing trees. In 1891, after a few short years of growing, Payette shipped out its first train car of fruit, which was soon followed by several more the next year. Payette was soon well known for its fruit production.

Payette was settled by people from a wide variety of European countries, notably England, the Netherlands, Ireland and Italy. The German population was particularly strong however, and continues to be: the current percentage of Payette residents with German ancestry is approximately 18%, far higher than that of other nationalities. While the numbers may have dwindled throughout the years, it is easy to say that Payette had an overwhelming number of German immigrants around its founding. Payette was initially inhabited with the same cast of characters that built up so many small upstart

towns: "First, came the trappers, next precious metal prospectors, then traders with their families accompanied the cattlemen and farmers. After the way was paved, the professionals moved in to tell the people how they should live. These were the ministers, teachers, lawyers and doctors."[i] And, as with any new town, trials and triumphs defined its creation. Those that began their lives in the early days of Payette experienced great hardships. The Payette River flooded most springs and the summer heat withered many crops. Winters were bitterly cold and seemed to last forever. Through it all the residents persevered, fighting for their dreams, bound together by their drive to succeed. Yet life in Payette was not entirely focused on agriculture and financial matters. Religion and faith were also very important to the livelihoods of the citizens.

In the early days of Payette, church services were few and far between. As there were not yet any specific structures built for the purpose of worship, stores and homes were often offered up for services. These services were dependant on the faith of the visiting clergyman. One visiting reverend, Reverend E. Hopkins of the Methodist faith, was visiting and wrote kindly about the people of Payette. "Their faith in Idaho is boundless. Their numbers are few and they are dependent on each other. A bond exists that binds them to each other with bands that are stronger than steel; having themselves gone through the hardships and privations that accompany pioneer life, they know how to sympathize with the newcomer."[ii] Most residents attended these services, whether in their faith or not. Any service was better than none, in their opinion. These roaming services continued until more settlers arrived in Payette. Sharing a common faith and heritage, the growing German population formed their own house of worship, near the center of town.

They wanted to create an organization in which they could convene and celebrate their heritage and faith. David Lamme's hall made the ideal backdrop for this conversation, and such progress was made that the group was able to organize and create "a society for mutual aid, to be called 'the German Society of Payette Valley.'"[iii] Within this society, the German population was able to embrace their heritage in a foreign land with meetings and religious services in their native tongue. The group eventually set their sights on acquiring a permanent location for their meetings and services. Reverend Knappe, who had been in Payette for several years, led the push for the new church building. Land was found and purchased in June 1901. The building of the church was swift and the parishioners found themselves in their new house of worship in 1902. Their new church was incorporated in January 1902 as the *German Lutheran St. John's Church of Payette, Idaho* and they appointed Frederich Hansen as their clergyman. At this point, the church was valued at $700.00. The church continued to celebrate their heritage with large picnics and functions, all which brought in money to help pay for the church and its upkeep.

The early days of the church saw rapid changes in its congregation. New ministers were brought in and found that their opposing theologies began to cause significant rifts in the congregation. Adding to that tention were economic issues. As Payette grew, more of the German population became involved in its economy. Many of the original church members saw their wealth increase significantly as they invested in banks, small businesses, social and agricultural societies. Some of the Payette Germans felt it was un-Christian and immoral to hold stock in banks, be involved in politics, or invest in businesses outside of the church and private needs. A separation was in the wind. Those members, who had been shunned for their beliefs in unions, stocks and the economy, sought a new branch of their faith.

The autumn of 1908 saw the creation of a new church and re-organized congregation. With the help of Reverend F.H.Freund, the new church was named, The Lutherische St. Johannis Gemeinde zu Payette, Idaho. The Evangelical Synod of North America welcomed this new party with open arms. Following this, the newly-founded church set out to create a permanent building in which they could worship in comfort. Two lots were found, 7 and 8, in block 5 of the Platt addition in Payette, and were then purchased for $700.00. Through committee gathering and donations of the congregation, a fund of $1400.00 was raised to begin building the new church. The church building was to be 30 feet by 50 feet, with 12 foot ceilings and 3 foot foundation. The plan was submitted on August 7, 1910 and approved shortly thereafter. The congregation continued to raise funds through the winter and by April 1911, the building committee was given the nod of approval to build the new church, with funds of $1500.00 for the building itself and an extra $500.00 for incidentals. In total, the committee borrowed $1000.00 from the Extension Fund Board of the German Evangelical Synod of North America and raised the additional funds themselves. The loan was fully repaid within 7 years.

[i] Dee Klenck, *The Gems of Payette County* (Payette, Idaho: Gem Publishing Company, 1989), 1.
[ii] Klenck, 10-11.
[iii] Idaho Statesman, June 15, 1895.

The cornerstone of the church, which still remains a central focus, was laid on July 9, 1911. The building swiftly took form after that. In August, the church was officially registered as the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Limited, of Payette, Idaho. Although the group had voted to remove St. Johannes from the official title, it would return in 1923, as St. John's. The new building was dedicated on November 26, 1911 by Reverend Freund, president of the Pacific Northwestern Mission District of the Evangelical Synod and the church's new pastor Reverend Heggemeier. The event was detailed in the Payette Enterprise on November 23, 1911. Much ado was made about the total cost of the building - $4000.00 - and the new pastor. In 1918, the church committee felt it necessary to build a parsonage next to the church. They acquired a "redi-cut" house from Michigan and constructed it for the Reverend and his family. A garage was also added to the property in 1924.

Maintaining their German heritage was important to the congregation, and services continued in German for several years, with two services in English every month. Church records show that the German language continued to be used through World War I, despite unkindness and prejudices displayed towards those of German heritage. In 1924, a new secretary was appointed to the church upon which records were kept in English from this point out. Records also indicate the Americanization of some traditional German names, indicating a desire to conform to American ideals and standards. Around this same time, 1937, records show that it was determined that German services were to be terminated, unless by special request.

The church continued to go through growing pains, altering the name of the church, moving from German Lutheran to Evangelical Lutheran, and then in 1930 it was referred to as Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church. In 1934, as a result of a merger between the Evangelical Synod and the Reformed Church, the church was then named St. John's Evangelical Reformed. But this name would not last for long, already there were rumors of another merger between two denominations. In 1944, the two groups began meeting and holding conferences to see if they could successfully merge their beliefs into one strong unit. In 1958, four church bodies made up of two denominations, all merged to create the United Church of Christ. The United Church of Christ is made up of the General Convention of the Christian Church, the National Council of the Congregational Church, the Evangelical Synod of North America and the Reformed Church of the United States. The congregation of St. John's officially changed the name of their church to St. John's United Church of Christ on September 9, 1958.

Although the church congregation did not experience massive growth, it soon became evident that more room was needed for the congregation to spread out. In the 1950's, it was felt that the congregation would be better served by a new church building. Fund drives began, but after ten years, a lack of funds raised prompted the committee to disregard this plan for a more feasible one. In 1965, excavation began under the church building to create a basement space large enough for the congregation to gather for Sunday school, including a small kitchen and areas for fellowship gatherings. It was also agreed upon to build on to the rear of the original building to add two restrooms and an area for the pastor's study. The basement addition measures 24 feet by 44 feet, and runs the length of the original building. The addition on the rear of the building measures 24 feet by 28 feet. Both additions were completed in 1966. One more addition to the original structure remains. In 1985, the church committee began a fund drive for three stained glass windows designed by a former member of St. John's. Funds were raised and the windows were installed in 1986. The windows depict the historical roots of the church and remain a central focus and wonderful addition to the charms of the church. Located at the front of the church, the largest window bathes the outer hall in a peaceful blue light, while the other two windows overlook the front foyer, one above the main door and the other off to the side.

Within the building itself, the original sixteen pews still line the aisle. Colorful throws drape over the edge, a slight nod to the aging congregation. The interior of the building has experienced few changes, beside the windows in 1986, the pews were re-upholstered in the late 1960's or early 1970's, as was the floor re-carpeted. The interior woodwork is also original, thought the current pulpit was added at some point in the 1980's. Despite these updates, of which there are relatively few, the church retains a quaint and cozy feel, perfect for a small congregation proudly holding to their German roots and heritage. Many of the congregation members are third and fourth generation descendents of the original founding members. As Payette continued to grow, so did the number of churches available in the area. Although many sprang up, St. John's remains one of the few from the earliest days of the town's founding. This stands as a testament to the faith of the congregation in their beliefs and tenacity.

The building stands as a reminder to the town of its German heritage and the debt it owes to the German investors that came through Payette more than 100 years ago. Without the German syndicates investing, Payette may have looked very different. With the German influence, Payette was able to rapidly grow and create a community of agriculture and

business entrepreneurs that served it well. The faith of the German population has remained unaltered as well. Strength in their belief has kept the church building prominent in their hearts. As it celebrated its 100th anniversary, residents of Payette stop to admire one the building that has stood the test of time in their small town. It is a beacon of faith for all, young and old, believers and doubters, curious and knowledgeable; St. John's United Church of Christ opens its doors for all who wish to enter. St. John's United Church of Christ is a simple and modest building. Built out of faith in their beliefs, the congregation has continued to use the building for 100 years. With some minor renovations and additions, the building has served its purpose well. The interior is friendly and comforting as is the congregation. It is a lovely testament to the faith of the Germanic people that helped to populate Payette over 100 years ago, that the house of their beliefs is still standing and active today.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

History of St. John's United Church of Christ: Payette, Idaho, 1898 to 1958. 1950. [Payette, Idaho]: The church.

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Mills, Nellie Ireton, and B. C. Payette. 1963. *All along the river: territorial and pioneer days on the Payette*. Montreal, Canada: B.C. Payette

Stauff, Kay. "St. John's United Church of Christ, 1908-2011; St. John's German Roots" Research collected and completed by Kay Stauf, church historian, using church records and local newspapers

"Payette Idaho; Bridging the Past; Celebrating Payette's Centennial" *Independent-Enterprise* July 3rd, 1991. Sunday Insert.

St. John's United Church of Christ Payette Idaho 1898-1958 (Mini Book)

St. John's United Church of Christ November 13, 2011 Church pamphlet

Internet Sources:

http://www.freewebs.com/stjohnsucc/ourhistory.htm St. John's Website

http://www.payettemuseum.qwestoffice.net/6843.html Payette County Historical Museum

http://payettecounty.info/

http://payettecounty.info/marlow/hankypanky.html

http://payettecounty.info/articles/hawley.html

The Idaho Statesman, June 15, 1895.

St. John's Church
Name of Property

Payette County, Idaho
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
_X_ Other
Name of repository: **St. John's United Church of Christ**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

St. John's Church
Name of Property

Payette County, Idaho
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	11	504735	4880688	3			
2				4			

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

Lots 7 and 8, in block 5 of the Platt addition in Payette, Payette County, Idaho.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Payette, Idaho.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sally Ragsdale / Intern
organization Idaho SHPO date 12-1-2012
street & number 210 Main St telephone 208-334-3861
city or town Boise state ID zip code 83702
e-mail

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:	St. John's Church
City or Vicinity:	Payette
County:	Payette County
State:	Idaho
Photographer:	Tricia Canaday
Date Photographed:	April, 2012
Location of Original Digital Files:	Idaho SHPO/210 Main St. Boise, ID 83702 AND Digital images on file with the National Park Service/National Register of Historic Places

Photos taken with a Nikon Coolpix 8800 8 megapixel digital camera using TIFF setting.
Photos printed on Lexjet E-Satin paper with Canon ImagePrograf inks

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo 1 of 10	ID_PayetteCounty_St Johns Church_0001 Overview - View looking northeast
Photo 2 of 10	ID_PayetteCounty_St Johns Church_0002 Church - View looking north
Photo 3 of 10	ID_PayetteCounty_St Johns Church_0003 Church - View looking north-northwest
Photo 4 of 10	ID_PayetteCounty_St Johns Church_0004 Church - View looking southwest
Photo 5 of 10	ID_PayetteCounty_St Johns Church_0005 Church – View looking southeast
Photo 6 of 10	ID_PayetteCounty_St Johns Church_0006 Church window detail – View looking north
Photo 7 of 10	ID_PayetteCounty_St Johns Church_0007 Parsonage – View looking north
Photo 8 or 10	ID_PayetteCounty_St Johns Church_0008 Parsonage – View looking northeast
Photo 9 of 10	ID_PayetteCounty_St Johns Church_0009 Parsonage - View looking south
Photo 10 of 10	ID_PayetteCounty_St Johns Church_0010 Garage – View looking southeast

St. John's Church
Name of Property

Payette County, Idaho
County and State

Property Owner:

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

name St. John's United Church of Christ

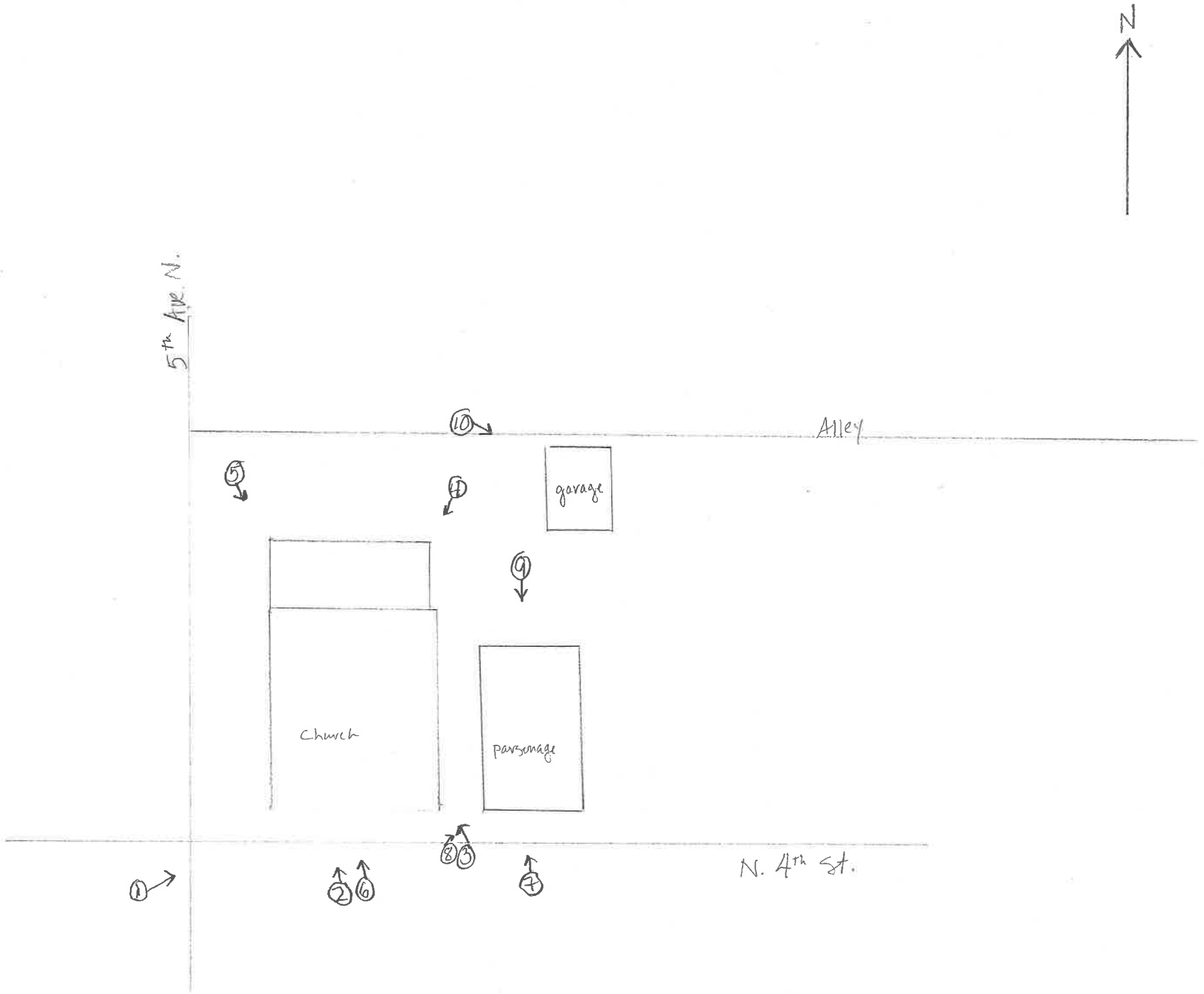
street & number 350 N 4th St. telephone

city or town Payette state ID zip code 83661

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

NOT TO SCALE

St. John's Church
Payette, Payette County, Idaho



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PAYETTE QUADRANGLE
IDAHO-OREGON
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

2672 II NE (MOORES HOLLOW)

2672 III NE (WEISER COVE)

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
PAYETTE, PAYETTE CO., ID
11/504735E
11/4880688N
NAD 83

PAYETTE QUAD

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods and by plane-table surveys 1951. Aerial photographs taken 1946 and 1950

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Idaho coordinate system, west zone, and Oregon coordinate system, south zone

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 11, shown in blue

UTM GRID AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — 4 LANE | 6 LANE — Light-duty
Medium-duty — 4 LANE | 6 LANE — Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route — State Route — Interstate Route

IDAHO
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1974. This information not field checked

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

PAYETTE, IDAHO-OREGON
N4400—W11652.5/7.5

1951
PHOTOREVISED 1974
AMS 2672 III SW—SERIES V893

FOURTH

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

346

346