NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 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 English Lutheran Church

other names/site number 045-3010-0401

2. Location

street & number 1040 New Hampshire Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Lawrence ☐ vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Douglas code 045 zip code 66044

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.)

Ramon Powers SHPO May 24, 1995
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

- ☐ 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:)

English Lutheran Church
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
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	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
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

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade; business; office building

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
Late Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone; limestone
walls Stone; limestone
roof Asphalt shingles; metal shingles
other

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

English Lutheran Church
Name of Property

Doug County, Kansas
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.
- [x] **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
Social History

Period of Significance
c. 1870-1929

Significant Dates
c. 1870-1929

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Haskell, John G.; Architect
Lescher, William; Builder

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography
(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:

- [x] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:
Kansas State Historical Society

English Lutheran Church
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	306945	4314439
2			
3			
4			

☐ 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 Michele Risdal; National Register Program Assistant

organization Kansas State Historical Society date May 24, 1995

street & number 120 West Tenth telephone 913-296-5264

city or town Topeka state Kansas zip code 66612

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 Olive H. Stanford

street & number 819 Avalon Road telephone

city or town Lawrence state KS zip code 66044

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.

The English Lutheran Church (c. 1870, 1900, 1936, 1941, 1992-1993) is located at 1040 New Hampshire in Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas (pop. 52,738). The two-story, rusticated limestone, Gothic Revival church sits on a limestone block foundation and is surmounted by an asphalt shingled, cross-gable roof. A bell tower rises from the southwest corner. The spire surmounting the bell tower is covered with metal shingles. The building has an eastern facade orientation with overall measurements of approximately forty-six feet east to west and seventy-eight feet north to south. In 1905 a parsonage was built south of the church and in 1917 a garage was built.

The English Lutheran church is an example of the picturesque Gothic Revival church. The shift toward Gothic in church design "was in large measure the result of the revival in interest in liturgy promulgated by the Cambridge Society in England, and The Ecclesiologist which it published, as well as by branch societies in the United States." (Roth, p.110-111) The Gothic Revival style is characterized by a steeply pitched roof, wall surface extending into gable without break and windows that extend into the gables.

"The Gothic Revival church, echoing its medieval inspiration, creates a picturesque effect by variety, irregularity, and contrasts. The tower with a belfry is important as a symbol and as a design element. It may be flat, topped by a spire, or rise from the roof ridge as a bell cote. Omnipresent pointed-arch window openings may be single or grouped and of various shapes." (Rifkind, p.138)

The church was constructed in two phases, 1870 and 1900. The 1870 building had an overall rectangular form and was surmounted by a gable roof. In 1900 the church enlarged to the east with a north/south gable expansion to incorporate a Sunday school. During this time one of the four windows on the north elevation was filled in. The west facade has better construction than either the north or south elevations. Overall, though, the second phase of stone masonry is better constructed than the first. The church is surmounted by an asphalt shingled, cross-gable roof.

The exterior of the church is constructed of rusticated limestone quarried locally at Mount Oread. The corners are defined with large rusticated quoins. The quoins are more pronounced on the 1900 building expansion. The lintels and lancet arches on the 1870 building phase have tooled edges and a pointed face. The 1900 expansion lintels and lancet arches, though, are roughly finished. The rusticated limestone surface of the walls contrasts with the cut stone trim around the doors and windows.

The west facade constructed in 1870 is composed of three lancet windows and the bell tower. A limestone water table located approximately a foot from the ground is finished with the same trim as the limestone surmounting the lancet windows. Entry into the church occurs through the bell tower located on the southwest corner. The bell tower entry has a

contemporary door but it is speculated that the jamb is from the second building phase. Two lancet vents pierce the second story of the tower. Both the door and double grouping of lancet windows are surmounted with limestone lancet arches that are finished with a pointed surface and tooled edge. The bell tower is surmounted with a metal shingled spire. On top of the spire is a cross painted with a neon border.

The north elevation is composed of rusticated limestone constructed in two phases, 1870 and 1900. The 1870 north elevation was comprised of four lancet windows with lancet arches finished with a pointed surface and tooled edge. When the building was expanded in 1900, the fourth window was filled in. Two lancet windows fenestrate the north/south facing expansion. Three basement windows are located under these lancet windows. A heavy limestone lintel surmounts each basement windows. The lintels and lancet arches on the 1900 expansion do not have the tooled edges or pointed face that define the lintels or lancet windows on the 1870 building phase. An angled wall connects the 1870 and 1900 building phases. The angled wall is pierced by a lancet window.

The bell tower and both building phases are represented on the south elevation. A lancet window pierces the first story of the bell tower. The upper half of the lancet window is composed of a stained glass window. Above the lancet window is a small three part window with limestone finished trim. Located above the small three part window are two lancet vents. The east elevation of the bell tower also has a double grouping of lancet vents.

Three lancet windows fenestrate the south elevation of the 1870 building phase of the building. Heavy limestone lancet arches surmount the windows. Two concrete buttresses added c. 1940 are located between the three windows. Though relatively ineffective because they have pulled away from the wall, they were used to stop the movement of the south wall. Two lancet windows fenestrate the north/south facing expansion. The lancet arches do not have the tooled edges or pointed face that define the lancet arches on the first building phase. Two basement windows are located directly under these lancet windows. Another entrance into the church is located on the west elevation of the north/south facing addition.

The east elevation constructed in 1900 is composed of three gable dormers and three lancet windows. Limestone lancet arches surmount the lancet windows. The three dormers were added c. 1940 when the new roof was added. Four double-hung sash windows and a door pierce the basement elevation. Heavy limestone lintels surmount the basement windows and doors. Nine dressed limestone steps lead to the basement door.

Fenestration is comprised primarily of 2/2 double hung sash windows in singular, double and triple groupings. A stained glass window is located on southern elevation of the bell tower.

In 1992-1993 the English Lutheran Church was rehabilitated. The exterior walls and foundation were repointed, the existing stone was repaired and poured concrete footings were added to reinforce the masonry foundation. The woodwork on the windows and doors was either repaired or replaced.

The interior of the church was also rehabilitated at this time. The change in function of the church to an office building is reflected in the configuration of interior space. The openness of the building as a church, though, was not compromised when it became an office building.

The internal openness of space is achieved by the use of materials. The first and second floor offices are placed four feet in from the church wall creating a corridor on each side of the mezzanine unit. The second floor is upheld by steel columns and steel and laminated beams. Internal divisions are created with glass panels, steel columns and limited use of plaster walls. A dog-legged staircase accesses either the second floor or the basement.

The building is entered from the west through the square bell tower. A pointed arch opening on the north wall leads into the reception area. The reception area is open to the ceiling revealing the roof. Next to the reception area space is a dog-legged staircase that leads either to the basement or second floor. The wooden staircase is defined with a steel and glass panel railing. Behind the staircase is office space. A four foot corridor is left between the north and south walls of the church and the offices on the first and second floor. This corridor is open to the ceiling. The corridor ends at the beginning of the 1900 expansion. Office space is located in the expansion. Two restrooms are located on the north wall and another dog-legged staircase leading to either the basement or second floor is located on the south wall.

A dog-legged staircase rises to the second floor. The staircase empties onto a mezzanine that overlooks the reception area. The second floor reveals the same configuration as the office space below it. The east wall reveals two existing dormers. In the 1900 expansion, two restrooms are located on the north wall and the staircase is on the south wall.

The basement is either accessed by the dog-legged staircase on the west wall or the straight staircase on the south wall. Offices define the basement space. A door located on the southern bay of the east wall leads to the alley.

The repairs to the church can be documented through bills that passed though the church council. The March 3, 1889 through November 1, 1909 minutes indicate that gas lightening was installed on the hitching posts so members could see at night. The coal bin was repaired, screens for the windows purchased, the seat repaired, the church cleaned, walks fixed and repairs were made to the new roof.

In August of 1893, the council decided to have a stove hole dug under the church. They excavated a hole and lined it with bricks. Previously the church was heated by a stove set up every fall and taken down when it got warmer. The council moved on April 30, 1893 to have Brother Lyter (a carpenter) "see that the eave troubles next to the church tower be fixed so the water from rains will not damage the wall."

The council decided in April of 1895 to extend the main audience room south ten feet and move the tower to the front, adding a Sunday school room in the rear. The finances were not available to make these changes, so the necessary repairs were done. In 1900, the finances came through and the church advertized for bidding and the changes were completed.

The building fund for the 1900 expansion had monies left over, so in 1901 the lot south of the church was purchased. The council in 1902 authorized a parsonage and barn to be built on the land. During 1903 and 1904, the council had the church repaired, cleaned, carpeted, and they even asked the city to match the sidewalk to their new brick front door. In 1905, the parsonage was built and the furnaces replaced. The cupola received a new cross and ornament in 1906 and the roof was replaced in 1908.

A garage was built on the property in 1917 and in 1918 three new art glass windows were purchased from Kansas Stained Glass Works for installation in the audience room or auditorium.

The congregation grew and in 1929 the church moved into their new church across from South Park. In 1933, the Church of God rented the property and purchased it in 1936. The Church of God occupied the church for forty years. In 1937, the church caught fire. The fire started in the pulpit and spread to the rest of the building. The only thing unscathed by fire was the twenty-two inch thick stone walls. The roof was a complete loss, but the floor of the audience room remained intact. A decision was made to clear away all of the structure with the exception of the stone walls and rebuilt the roof and repair the floor.

The English Lutheran Church stood vacant from 1974-1979. In 1991 Ashlar L. C. purchased the site and building. Rehabilitation of the structure began May 26, 1992. The basement was excavated, the interior was replaced, the second floor was extended into the nave, new roofing was laid, exterior molding was recreated, and new mechanical systems were installed.

The English Lutheran Church reflects all the exterior design characteristics that are commonly found in the ecclesiastical example of the Gothic Revival. The church maintains a high degree of exterior architectural integrity.

The English Lutheran Church (c. 1870, 1900, 1936, 1941, 1992-1993) is being nominated to the National Register under criterion A for its historical association with the growth and development of Lawrence, Kansas, and under criterion C for its architectural significance as an ecclesiastical example of the Gothic Revival. The development of the church nearly parallels the evolution of immigrant families as they adjusted, acculturated and assimilated into the Lawrence community. Pioneer architect John G. Haskell drew the plans and specifications for the church and donated them to the congregation. The property maintains a high degree of exterior architectural integrity.

The English Lutheran church is an example of the picturesque Gothic Revival church. The shift toward Gothic in church design "was in large measure the result of the revival in interest in liturgy promulgated by the Cambridge Society in England, and The Ecclesiologist which it published, as well as by branch societies in the United States." (Roth, p.110-111) The Gothic Revival style is characterized by a steeply pitched roof, wall surface extending into gable without break and windows that extend into the gables.

"The Gothic Revival church, echoing its medieval inspiration, creates a picturesque effect by variety, irregularity, and contrasts. The tower with belfry is important as a symbol and as a design element. It may be flat, topped by a spire, or rise from the roof ridge as a bell cote. Omnipresent pointed-arch window openings may be single or grouped and of various shapes." (Rifkind, p.138)

John G. Haskell (1832-1907) "first opened an architect's office in Kansas in 1857 and he was actively engaged in a building project at the time of his death in 1907. Although he was not an architect of national stature, it should be kept in mind that during his most productive period, roughly 1865 to 1885, there were few if any, architects in the Midwest, other than those in Chicago and St. Louis, who were accorded such recognition. He was, without question, the leading architect in Kansas during that era and was known beyond its borders. He became a fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1889 and is the only 19th century Kansas architect to be listed in Withey's Biographical Dictionary of American Architects. (Peterson, p.X)

During the early 1870s, Haskell built many structures for the growing colleges and cities of Kansas. Wolfe Hall at Bethany College, Topeka; Costa Opera House in Topeka; Rice Hall at Washburn University, Topeka; Union Pacific Station in Topeka; Fraser Hall at the University of Kansas, Lawrence; and Greenwood County Courthouse in Eureka were all constructed between 1870-1873. They are all non-extant.

"Church architecture also occupied some of John G. Haskell's time in 1870 as he designed two small churches in a rather restrained Gothic style for congregations in Lawrence. The first of these was built for the English Lutherans on the northeast corner of New Hampshire

and 11th Streets." (Peterson, p.59) Not long after Haskell provided plans to the English Lutherans he was approach by the United Presbyterian congregation to design the church they proposed to build on the southwest corner of Kentucky and 10th Streets. These two churches are the only extant Haskell buildings from the early 1870s.

The church was constructed in two phases, 1870 and 1900. The 1870 building had an overall rectangular form and was surmounted by a gable roof. In 1900 the church enlarged to the east with a north/south gable expansion to incorporate a Sunday school. During this time one of the four windows on the north elevation was filled in. The west facade has better construction than either the north or south elevations. Overall, though, the second phase of stone masonry is better constructed than the first. The church is surmounted by an asphalt shingled, cross-gable roof.

The exterior of the church is constructed of rusticated limestone quarried locally at Mount Oread. The corners are defined with large rusticated quoins. The quoins are more pronounced on the 1900 building expansion. The lintels and lancet arches on the 1870 building phase have tooled edges and a pointed face. The 1900 expansion lintels and lancet arches, though, are roughly finished.

The first wave of settlement and population in Lawrence occurred in 1854 when members of the pro-abolitionist New England Emigrant Aid Company first settled in Lawrence. After the Civil War, prosperity was largely due to the 1864 arrival of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division. From 1862 through 1874, Lawrence served as a regional railroad center. This facilitated local business and population growth. Many of these people relocating westward stopped in Lawrence because of its importance as a railway center. A number of people stayed and acculturated into the Lawrence community. The 1860 Eighth U.S. Census shows only 1,645 residents in Lawrence. By the time of the Ninth Census in 1870, Lawrence's population grew to 8,320.

Rev. Morris Officer, secretary for the Home Mission Society of the General Synod for the Evangelical Lutheran Church chartered the new Lutheran church in Lawrence on March 16, 1867. At this time, the congregation held services in the First Presbyterian Church. Before Officer's organization, the Lutheran families were guided by Rev. David Earhart, Amelia Earhart's father, who had been in the area since 1860. He frequently held services in Lawrence for the Lutheran families.

"Officer's agreement with the charter group was that if they could pay $200 a year for a minister, Topeka and the Home Missionary society would help them with the rest of the arrangements." (Ambler, p.7) Before leaving Lawrence, Officer bought land for building a church.

After the church organized, the April 2, 1867 Daily Tribune noted "the organization embraces between twenty-five and thirty members, and has fair prospects of other accessions in a short time....A majority of the members of this mission church are Scandinavians, many of whom have not been long in this country, but who, notwithstanding their present limited knowledge of the English language prefer, in view of the ultimate advantage to themselves and their children to unite with an English church."

"Besides Swedes, German immigrants joined the Lutheran group. The desire to speak English coupled with the loosely worded constitution enabled immigrants from a diversity and intensity of religious backgrounds to associate themselves with the church; they could join by a letter of introduction or by a simple profession of faith. These types of membership facilitated ease in joining the church. But the combination of different ethnic ties, languages, and religions was not necessarily a natural Lutheran constituency." (Ambler, p.10)

"The missing ethnic bond in the history of the church is intriguing. The church's immigrant members chose from the beginning to integrate into the community by their choice of English. Language is one of the strongest elements of a cultural identity, therefore, this church began with a decision that added to community order and continuity. Even without a strong bond of a shared heritage or ethnic language, this church came of age as a community church, outgrowing its mission status for poor immigrants. The church forged a new identity through painful decisions and strong disagreements, and in many ways, the church parallels the problems and decisions that individual immigrants faced as they compromised their ethnic ties for life in Lawrence." (Ambler, p.2)

"As a group, Swedes acculturated quickly as they came with a positive attitude about the United States. Most were literate in their language and therefore, learned English rather quickly. Lawrence Swedes displayed an interest in their heritage though, as they formed a Scandinavian society and participated in social activities such as picnics and celebrations. The Germans did the same through the Turnverein and the paper publicized these social events. These societies provided European immigrants with security of their ethnic heritage and values while defining their place in a new culture." (Ambler, p.12)

Rev. H. B. Belmer took charge of the Lawrence Lutheran Mission in March of 1869. "In the first two years, Rev. Belmer wrote that many faithful Swedes came to services, supported the church financially, but did not enroll as members. He noted that in 1869, they formed a congregation of their own, the Swedish Lutheran Church." (Ambler, p.10) On March 26, 1969, Rev. H. B. Belmer became the first full-time pastor. Services were held in Miller's Hall.

In 1870, the congregation decided to build a stone church on the lot purchased by Officer near the corner of New Hampshire and 11th Streets. The choice of lot location though, was ideal to serve the neighborhood of members. Most members resided east of Massachusetts,

frequently just blocks from where they worked.

Architect John G. Haskell donated the plans to the church. On May 28, 1870 the church ran the following notice in the Republican Journal, "proposals will be received for building on the English Lutheran Church, of stone, according to plans and specifications on view at Pacific Mills. The mason work and plastering will be let in one contract and the painting and woodwork in another." The church borrowed $1500 from the Board of Church Extension of the General Synod and raised money through community fund raisers.

"The contract for masonry and plastering went to William Lescher, one of a two-brother contracting firm in Lawrence and a member of the church. The building, approximately 30 feet wide by 50 feet long, had lancet windows with diamond panes to admit the light to the interior which had exposed roof trusses. The building was completed in December 18, 1870." (Ambler, p.15)

In 1872, the English Lutheran and six other Lawrence churches sponsored The Great Revival. Rev. E. P. Hammond, a well known revivalist of the time, worked in Lawrence for a month. People from all over the community came and the fervor was so great that local pastors continued revival meetings for another month. Belmer estimated that nearly 1500 people were converted, many of whom did not live in Lawrence. Belmer credited the revival to adding twenty-five members to the English Lutheran Church.

The financial condition of the community is reflected in the church. A nation wide recession hit Lawrence in 1873 and was followed by the drought and grasshopper plague of 1874. In previous years, the church had financial help from the Home Missions Office. But the recession gave the church no chance to enhance its financial position. The church had developed the means of paying their pastors by raising subscriptions. Even with steady help from the Home Mission Office, the need for raising subscriptions for the pastor's salary was constantly an order of business. So, the church rehired their minister each year at an annual election. He would resign and they would rehire him. This worked during the early 1880s, but it lay a shaky foundation that caused great problems later.

Members threatened to resign their membership as a way of wielding power. Sometimes they did and left, other times they were talked into staying. In 1887, the Homes Mission finally commented that the practice of electing the minister for only one year was un-Lutheran, unjust and injurious to the church. They also said that if a pastor accepted a call to the church, it should be assumed that he is there to stay unless for some good reason. If the church continued voting, the Home Mission would recommend that no further aid be given. Along with this message they recommended Rev. S. B. Hyman to replace Rev. Delo.

"Rev. Hymn resigned at the end of the year with disagreements still plaguing the church and several families left. In January of 1889, two members of the Kansas Synod came to Lawrence to help mediate some of the disagreements. They also recommended the name of a possible new pastor but the congregation voted against the recommendation, much to the consternation of the Synod representatives. The congregation spent five months without any pastor." (Ambler, p.19) In June of 1889, Rev. H. L. Yarger became the pastor.

"The feisty nature of the congregation's relationship to their pastor is linked to differences of opinion on what kind of religion and minister they should have. The congregation came from varied backgrounds, with different types of Lutheranism, and other religions. The differences in Lutheranism that were reflected in the nation as a whole, and in most immigrants were found in this small church." (Ambler, p.20)

"In March of 1892, marking the 25th anniversary of the church's founding, the church council wrote the Home Mission board in a show of independence, to the effect that they intended to be self-supporting with regard to the pastor's salary. This step toward independence was important. The ties and support from the Home Office were not needed quite as much as before, but it had taken twenty-five years to achieve any financial independence." (Ambler, p.20)

The council decided in April of 1895 to extend the main audience room south ten feet and move the tower to the front, adding a Sunday school in the rear but the finances were not available. In 1900, the Sunday school was built. The Sunday school addition represents the financial and population growth of the church since its beginning in 1870.

In 1909, the constitution was amended and the name was changed to the First Evangelical Lutheran Church. The changed, though, was never noted on the Sunday church schedule or announced in the papers. The name was changed again in November of 1910 to the Trinity Lutheran Church and was announced in the Lawrence Daily Journal.

"This was a highly significant gesture by the church. The name change declared that this was a proud church with a new identity. Two and three generations of families were now members. The Selig family is an example; A. J. Selig was active in the early church, his son, and now his grandson, John Selig was old enough to attend church. The development of the church nearly parallels the evolution of immigrant families as they adjusted, acculturated, and their families grew. They assimilated into their community. The strongest ties to cultural identity were, naturally, still with the oldest generation. The church's early identity was molded through the difficult times of the earlier days, deciding and evolving their degrees of Lutheraness and the kind of interaction they wanted among themselves and their pastors." (Ambler, p. 28)

A "significant event occurred in the church in 1920; Adolph C. Reuter, A. G. Sabol, and H. T. Jost and families joined the church. The Reuter Organ Pipe Organ factory had moved to Lawrence which pleased everyone. John Selig noted that the families' arrival crowded the small church. A significant industry had moved to Lawrence, much needed, and the church welcomed its esteemed founders to their congregation. The presence of these families gave status to their church." (Ambler, p. 29)

The congregation grew and in 1929 the church moved into their new church across from South Park. As soon as 1927, the English Lutheran Church was up for sale. Due to the depression, the church was still owned and listed among the assets of the church in 1933. Around this time, the Church of God started to rent the property for ten dollars a month. They purchased the building in 1936 for $3125. The Church of God, established in July of 1931, occupied the church for forty years. In 1937, the church caught fire damaging the roof and most of the interior. The church was repaired and rebuilt.

The English Lutheran Church stood vacant from 1974-1979, even though Allen Press, Inc. purchased the property in 1976. The Lawrence Baptist Temple rented the space from 1979-1987. In 1987, they asked for necessary roof and heating repairs. The roof repairs were estimated at $6800 and the congregation was asked to find new quarters.

Allen Press, Inc. in 1988 requested a demolition request from the City of Lawrence that was denied. A series of legal battles resulted and June 12, 1990 the permit was granted. On June 6, 1990 the Lawrence Preservation Office (LPA) asked for additional time to inspect the building and determine feasibility of its rehabilitation. They specifically asked for access to the building. The city did not reschedule the hearing or make arrangements for access.

The LPA and the Kansas State Historical Society appealed the permit to the District Court and on June 19, 1990 a temporary restraining order was granted by the District Court. The District Court found the city had not followed its statutory obligation and that granting of the demolition permit was arbitrary and capricious. Legal battles continued but on December 2, 1991 Ashlar L.C. purchased the site and building.

Rehabilitation of the structure began May 26, 1992. The basement was excavated, the interior was replaced, the second floor was extended into the nave, new roofing was laid, exterior molding was recreated, and new mechanical systems were installed. On November 6, 1993 Kansas Governor Joan Finney and others attended the grand opening of the rehabilitated building, now called the "1040 Professional Office Building."

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ambler, Cathy. "An Early Stone Church: The English Lutheran Church of Lawrence Kansas." October 1990.

Lawrence Preservation Alliance. Historic Preservation Brief: English Lutheran Church, October 8, 1990.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Patterson, Craig & Associates. "Historic Timeline." December 23, 1991.

Peterson, John M. John G. Haskell: Pioneer Kansas Architect. Lawrence: Douglas County Historical Society, 1984.

Pierson, William H. American Buildings and Their Architects Volume 2: Technology and the Picturesque. New York: Oxford University Press, 1978.

Rifkind, Carole. A Field Guide to American Architecture. New York: New American Library, 1980.

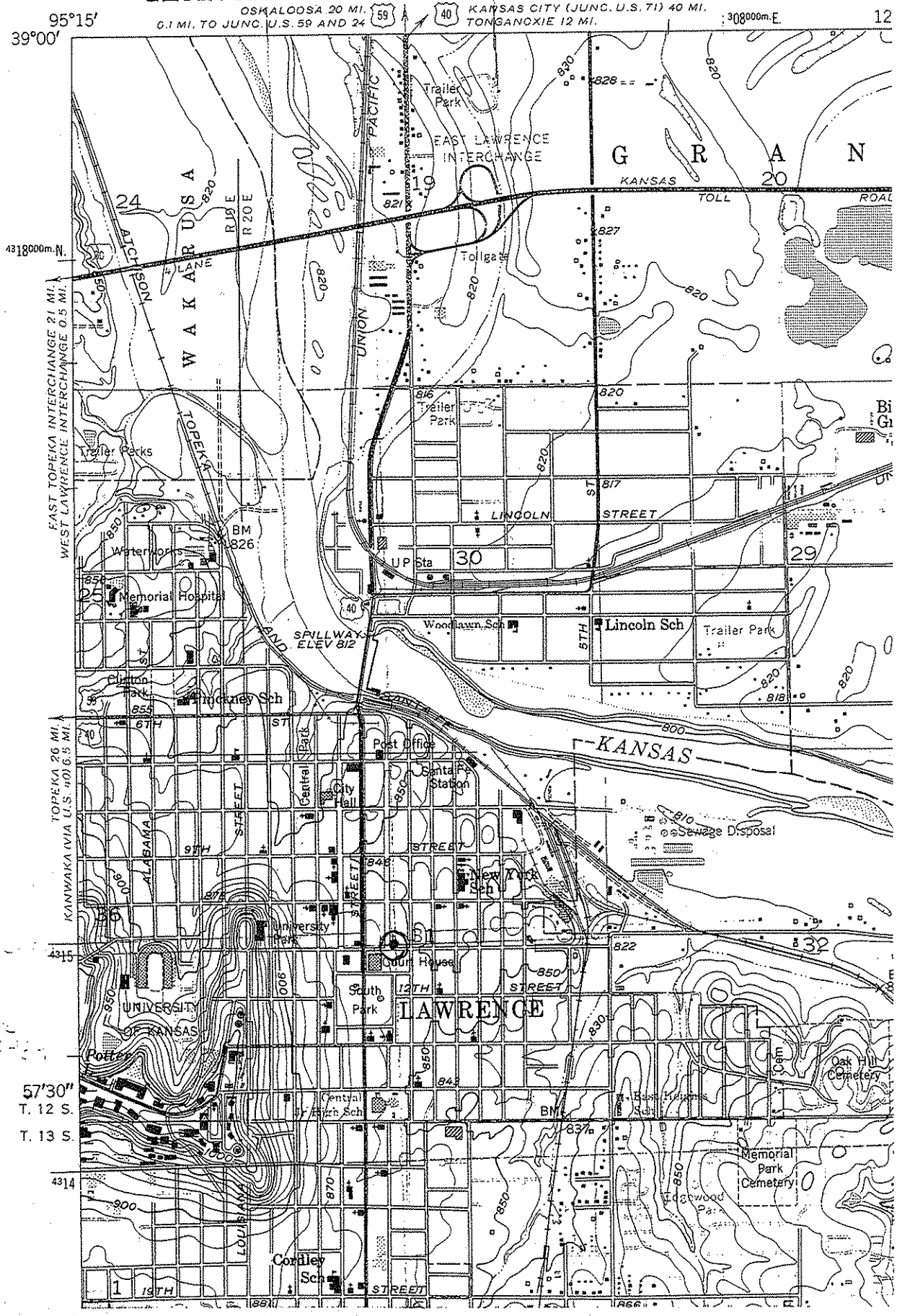
Roth, Leland M. A Concise History of American Architecture. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1979.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominate property is located on Lot 114 on New Hampshire Street. The property is bounded to the west by New Hampshire Street, to the south by 11th Street, to the east by an alley and to the north by adjacent property lines.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the property historically associated with the church . A 1905 parsonage to the south is not included in the nomination.

5962 III SE
(WILLIAMSTOWN)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY