

A SURVEY OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS OF THE
J.A. DEMPWOLF ARCHITECTURE FIRM,
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

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ABSTRACT

This thesis examines the ecclesiastical buildings of the J.A. Dempwolf architecture firm of York, Pennsylvania. The prolific firm brought architecture to small cities and rural areas of central Pennsylvania and northern Maryland during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

During their tenure, the firm designed over six hundred buildings which included houses, churches, public buildings, hospitals, schools, and businesses; of these eighty-nine were ecclesiastical buildings. Included within this thesis are the survey of forty-five of the designed churches in chronological order by date of design and a list of the remaining forty-four. Also included are a history of the firm and examples of other buildings designed by the Dempwolfs.

DEDICATION

I would like to express most of my appreciation to my family. They are my rock and my support team. Without their encouragement, graduate school would not have been possible.

Thanks to the York County Heritage Trust staff and volunteers who spent countless hours and energy pulling files and photocopying documents for me in their library and archives. My appreciation is also extended to Lila Fourhman-Shall of the Heritage Trust who allowed me to reproduce a great deal of their Dempwolf collection enclosed in this thesis.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

The most prolific architecture firm in York, Pennsylvania in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries was the J.A. Dempwolf firm that practiced from 1874 until the 1930s. While the firm designed and built over six hundred civic, residential, ecclesiastical, governmental, and institutional buildings, they are hardly known outside of the York region. This thesis provides a history of the firm, and surveys and catalogs their church buildings located in central Pennsylvania and northern Maryland. Analysis of the buildings is completed to better understand the context and cultural influences of the York firm.

I grew up in a small town just outside of the city of York, Pennsylvania which is located to the north of Washington, DC and Baltimore, Maryland and to the west of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Being familiar with York all of my life, I took the city for granted, and never particularly noticed the architecture. After receiving my undergraduate degree in architecture from Penn State University, I returned to York and began working for a contractor in the city and volunteering with the historic preservation non-profit. I immediately became familiar with the history and the architecture that I had previously ignored. Frequently the name of the architect 'Dempwolf' was uncovered when I was researching the histories of buildings and I quickly learned that the Dempwolf architecture firm dominated the market from the 1880s through the 1920s. Many favorite buildings were designed by them, including Central Market, the Bon Ton Department Store building, the Capital Theatre, the old Court House, the Hahn Home, and Martin Memorial Library.

During the summer of 2009, I started research at the York County Heritage Trust Library and Archives located in downtown York. It holds a significant amount of Dempwolf records and drawings.¹ Although there has been a large amount of information collected on the Dempwolf firm, very little has been published. Two unpublished papers were written discussing materials and architectural styles the firm commonly used.² A thesis was written by Mark Shermeyer about the Public School buildings designed by the firm. Besides these resources, nothing else has been written on the firm.³

After visiting the Heritage Trust, I met with Mark Shermeyer, the man who wrote his thesis on the Dempwolfs and who is currently an architect practicing in York, PA. He has become an expert on the firm and a collector of Dempwolf memorabilia. I spent a day sorting through his archives and speaking to him about ideas for appropriate thesis topics. He suggested I look at their church buildings and survey those that still existed.

¹ The York County Heritage Trust Library and Archives holds individual vertical files for John Augustus, Reinhardt, and Frederick Dempwolf, the J.A. Dempwolf architecture firm, and the Dempwolf Architectural Drawings.

² Stitely, Susan. (1977). A Partial Study of the Architectural Styles of the J.A. Dempwolf Firm. Unpublished paper for The Historical Society of York's Internship Program. Accessed at the York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives: JA Dempwolf vertical file 11022, July 2009. This paper discusses the various styles the Dempwolf firm used; examples from Pennsylvania and Maryland are used. Olena, Ben F. (Undated). *John A. Dempwolf, Architect and Hummelstown Brownstone*. Unpublished paper. Accessed at the York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives: JA Dempwolf vertical file 11022, July 2009.

³ Shermeyer, Mark David. *The Dempwolf Public Schools*. Masters Thesis, Pittsburgh, PA: Carnegie-Mellon University, Department of Architecture, 1982. The thesis can be accessed at the York County Heritage Trust Library and Archives. The thesis surveys a group of Dempwolf-designed school buildings. It also includes a history of the firm and an appendix devoted to various other buildings designed by the firm.

I next downloaded a copy of the index of the Dempwolf Architectural Drawings database from the York County Heritage Trust's website.⁴ The index lists all of the Dempwolf drawings that the Heritage Trust has in its digitized collection. The Trust received a grant from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to photograph two thousand drawings of the J.A. Dempwolf firm and another designer, Charles A. Williams. Each drawing was photographed, a negative was created, a positive contact was printed, and the prints were filed in the Trust's archives. These drawings date from 1880s through the 1930s. Using this list, and more specifically the list of the churches, I began looking at the drawings.⁵ I recorded information about each church and included a sketch of the building. Also in the Trust's possession is J.A. Dempwolf's ledger which lists all of the work the firm produced.⁶ This catalog gave additional information and also gave another list of churches whose drawings no longer exist.

Upon returning to Charleston for the fall semester, I continued to search for information on the Dempwolf firm through the Heritage Trust, other area archives, and the internet. After combining the list of Trust's church drawings and the churches listed in J.A. Dempwolf's ledger, a list of eighty-nine churches was formed. Disregarding properties which only had auxiliary buildings and small interior renovations designed for them, I searched the internet for existing congregations that had hired the Dempwolf firm to design a church. If the congregation had dissolved, attempts were made to determine if the

⁴ The Dempwolf Architectural Database index can be accessed on the York County Heritage Trust's website: York County Heritage Trust. *Dempwolf Architectural Drawings*. 2008. http://www.yorkheritage.org/la_ad.asp (accessed July 6, 2009).

⁵ Negatives of the Dempwolf Architectural Drawings can be accessed at the York County Heritage Trust: York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195. "Dempwolf Architectural Drawings."

⁶ J.A. Dempwolf's ledger can be accessed at the York County Heritage Trust's Library and Archives: York County Heritage Trust vertical File 11022. "J.A. Dempwolf."

building still existed. This led me to a list of forty-five churches within a 150-mile radius of York, PA. By the end of the semester, I was scheduling visits to survey the buildings.

Between the end of December 2009 and the beginning of January I surveyed thirty-eight churches. I also spent time at the Maps Library at Penn State University acquiring Sanborn Maps for each of the Pennsylvania sites and I looked up each of the individual church files at the Heritage Trust, which included an additional seven buildings that had been demolished.⁷

The information was organized to create this thesis. The first chapter includes a history of the Dempwolf firm and a brief survey of the types of buildings they designed. The second chapter includes a description of the era in which the Dempwolves were designing. Discussed in this chapter are the changes in architecture as a profession, the economy of northern Maryland and central Pennsylvania at the time, and church architecture evolution in the United States and how a majority of the Dempwolf churches accurately fit into this timeline. Also included is an introduction to the churches designed by the Dempwolves, statistics on who they were designing for, where they were designing, and what style they were designing, a map showing the locations of all forty-five churches that are surveyed within this document, and a list of common themes and elements that can be seen in a majority of the churches. Chapter Three is the survey of forty-five churches designed by the Dempwolves and includes historic and modern pictures, maps, drawings, and written descriptions. The conclusion chapter summarizes the findings from this project. Finally, the appendix lists an additional forty-four ecclesiastical buildings that were not surveyed due to

⁷ The maps can be accessed in the Sanborn Maps Room of the Pattee Maps Library at Penn State University's University Park campus. Individual church files can be accessed at the York County Heritage Trust Library and Archives by church name.

accessibility issues, a lack of information, and the fact that the church may not have been built or could not be found.

Due to the number and quality of the buildings that were designed by the firm, the Dempwolfs deserve the recognition and respect bestowed upon better-known architects of the same time. Appreciated and well-known by the residents of York County, Pennsylvania, it is the goal of this thesis to enlighten others to the brilliance of the Dempwolf firm. They were not stylistically innovative, but due to their remarkable range of styles they were world-class architects. Unfortunately, due to their provinciality, the firm's legacy has been neglected.

CHAPTER TWO

THE HISTORY AND BUILDINGS OF THE DEMPWOLF ARCHITECTURE FIRM

John Augustus (J.A.) and Reinhardt Dempwolf were brothers (figs. 1, 2). Both were born in Brunswick, Germany; J.A. on October 3, 1848 and Reinhardt on December 4, 1861. In 1867, they, along with their parents, Carl, Sr. and Wilhemine, two sisters, and two brothers, emigrated to the United States, settling in York, Pennsylvania.¹

Nineteen at the time of his emigration, J.A., considered an adult, had to find work of his own. After a brief employ at the P.A. and S. Small Milling Company in York, he became interested in building construction. In 1869 he was apprenticed to carpenter William Gotwalt of York. A year later, J.A. was employed in the planing mill of building contractor Nathaniel Weigel of York, who J.A. would later employ as contractor for many of his buildings. While employed in the planing mill he made a majority of



Fig. 1 above. J.A. Dempwolf (Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church. *Christ Lutheran Messenger: In Memoriam, John A. Dempwolf, October 3, 1848 – December 24, 1926*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1927.). Fig. 2, below. Reinhardt Dempwolf. (Mark Shermeyer vertical file).



¹ Dempwolf, Reinhardt. *A Geneology of the Dempwolf Family, from 1640 to 1937*. York, PA: York County Heritage Trust, 1937.

the details for St. Paul's Lutheran Church in York, which was designed by architect Stephen D. Button of Philadelphia.² J.A.'s firm would later design renovations to St. Paul's. In 1871 he moved to New York City where he worked as a foreman during the day and took classes at night. In 1873, J.A. graduated from a two-year night architectural drawing and design course at the Cooper Union Institute.³ "The Union," as it was called, had a goal to give an excellent education to the children of immigrants and the working class. The co-ed night classes were first held in the applied sciences and architectural drawing.⁴ After graduation, J.A. superintended the construction of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Boston, Massachusetts (fig. 3).⁵ The Gothic-Revival church was designed by Brooklyn-based architect Patrick Keely in 1866. Primarily known for designing over six-hundred churches and one-hundred institutional buildings,

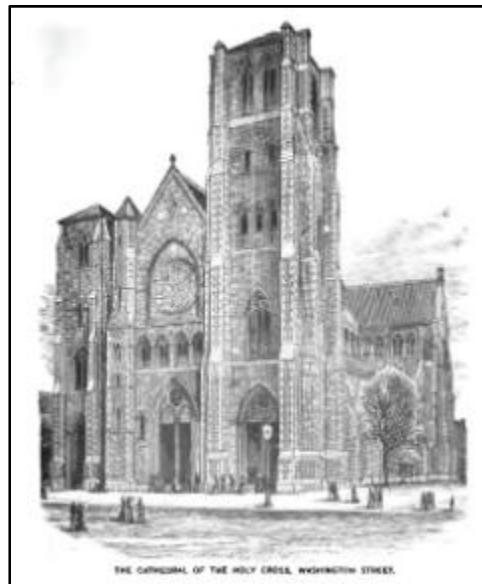


Fig. 3. A drawing of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross from 1881; J.A. was the superintendant of its construction after his graduation (King, Moses. *King's Handbook of Boston*. 1881.).

² Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church. *Christ Lutheran Messenger: In Memoriam, John A. Dempwolf, October 3, 1848 – December 24, 1926*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1927.

³ Shermeyer, Mark David. *The Dempwolf Public Schools*. Masters Thesis, Pittsburgh, PA: Carnegie-Mellon University, Department of Architecture, 1982.

⁴ The Cooper Union. *History*. 2010. <http://www.cooper.edu/administration/about/history.html> (accessed March 17, 2010).

⁵ Shermeyer, 1982.

Keely trained many future architects as prolific church designers as well.⁶ In 1874, he returned to York to design his first church, St. John's German Lutheran Church, at the behest of his father, Carl Dempwolf, Sr.⁷ This was the first building that former employer Nathaniel Weigel would build with J.A. After construction was completed, J.A. moved to Philadelphia to work in the architectural firm of Stephen D. Button. Button had received a commission for buildings for the Centennial Exhibition Philadelphia would host in 1876. J.A. had planned to stay in Philadelphia, but returned to York in 1876 to begin his own firm at the request of York philanthropist Samuel Small, Sr.⁸ He opened an architecture office in Small's Cassat Building in York's Continental Square, which he would occupy for a full fifty years until his death (fig. 4).⁹ A significant amount of work would later come to the firm through the Small family and other elite York county families, including the Pfaltzgraff family, the Appel family, the Schmidt family, and the Glatfelter family.

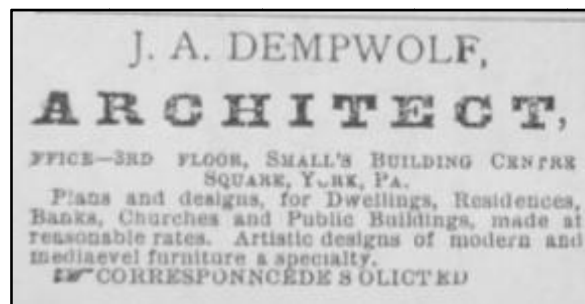


Fig. 4. An October 1877 advertisement offering architectural services for a variety of buildings (*The Farmers' Exchange Bulletin*. "J.A. Dempwolf, Architect." October 16, 1877: Vol. 1, No. 32.).

⁶ Cathedral of the Holy Cross Facts. *Cathedral of the Holy Cross*. June 23, 2009. http://www.holycrosscathedral.com/Cathedral_of_the_Holy_Cross/encyclopedia.htm (accessed March 12, 2010).

⁷ Shermeyer, 1982.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church. *Christ Lutheran Messenger: In Memoriam, John A. Dempwolf, October 3, 1848 – December 24, 1926*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1927.

When J.A. returned to York for the last time, his brother Reinhardt was fifteen. After being educated at the York County Academy and the York Collegiate Institute, Reinhardt went to Philadelphia to study sculpture, his passion, for almost three years. J.A. then funded Reinhardt's studies at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. After two years of study there, J.A. requested that he return to York (fig. 5)¹⁰ Unfortunately, Reinhardt was not entirely happy with this. His friend, Whitney Warren, who later co-designed Grand Central Station among other well-known landmarks, had asked

Reinhardt to join him in New York City to start a firm there. Reinhardt returned to York while Whitney continued on to New York City, though Reinhardt longed to do the same thing.¹¹

Together the brothers designed an assortment of buildings of every purpose and style and soon were sought out by people from all over the country including the American Institute of Architects. In 1901, J.A. was elected as a member of the AIA and was an active member of the Central Pennsylvania Chapter of the AIA after it was formed in 1909; he



Fig. 5. The architectural office; left to right: secretary Edward Gentzler, Reinhardt Dempwolf (on stool), Harry R. Lenker, Guy M. Kain. In arm chair: J.A. Dempwolf. (Mark Shermeyer vertical file).

¹⁰ Shermeyer, 1982.

¹¹ Ibid.

served as its president four years later. In 1915, he was elected a Fellow of the AIA.¹² Reinhardt was elected as a member of the Institute in 1909 and became a Fellow in 1932. He also served as the president of the Central Pennsylvania Chapter in 1919 and 1920.¹³

J.A.'s son, Frederick, was also a big part of the firm (fig. 6). Born June 29, 1885, Frederick was highly educated, studying at the York Collegiate Institute, MIT (graduating in 1907), the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and the American Academy in Rome. In 1911, he entered his father's firm and worked as a draftsman for one year. He then moved to Chicago



Fig. 6. Frederick Dempwolf (Francis, J.M. *Services in Dedication of the Sunday School Chapel, Evangelical Lutheran Church*. Waynesboro, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1930.).

and worked for Marshall and Fox for fifteen months in 1911-13. While there he designed North Shore apartment buildings, hotels, country clubs, and residences. He then moved to New York City and worked for Hewitt and Bottomly designing country houses, schools, and churches. Fred returned to York in 1915, only to enlist in the United States Army. He served as Captain during World War I in France and Germany in 1918. He finally returned to York permanently in 1919 and began work at his father's firm.¹⁴

¹² Whitey, Henry F., and Elsie Rathburn Whitey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970, p. 168

¹³ American Institute of Architects. *American Architects Directory, Second Edition*. New York: R.R. Bowker, Co., 1962.

¹⁴ Shermeyer, 1982.

When J.A. died in 1926, Frederick took over the firm. Reinhardt continued working until the early-1930s, at which point, Fred took over completely. Fred was also elected as a member of the AIA in 1921 and served as president of the Central Pennsylvania Chapter in 1934.¹⁵ The firm saw hard times during the Depression and produced very little during this time.

A majority of York architects got their start in the Dempwolf firm. Names included John B. Hamme, Harry E. Yessler, Harry R. Lenker, Edward Leber, Robert P. Stair, J.B. Rosser, Arthur P. Rosser, Martin Bowers, Edward Thomas Keyworth, Al Aldinger, Milfred Patterson, and C. William Dize. Hamme and Leber eventually started a firm of their own and became rivals of the Dempwolf firm.¹⁶

The legacy of the Dempwolf firm included buildings in ten states, including New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, Indiana, North Carolina, and Colorado. It is conjectured that the firm designed over

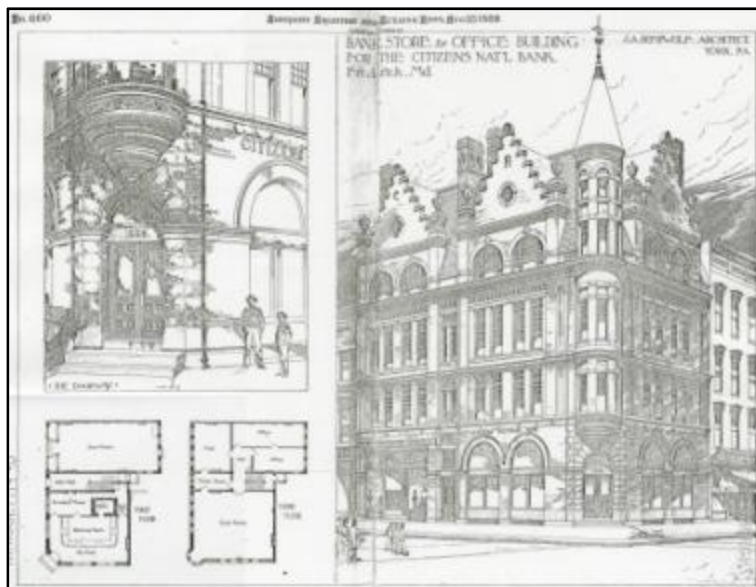


Fig. 7. The first building designed by the Dempwolfs for the Citizens National Bank was four stories tall and composed of brick and brownstone (Houghton, Osgood & Co. "Bank, Store, and Office Building for the Citizen's National Bank, Frederick, MD." *The American Architect and Building News*, August 18, 1888: 660.).

¹⁵ *York Dispatch*. "F.G. Dempwolf Dies." January 5, 1970.

¹⁶ This information was obtained from the personal files of Mark Shermeyer.

six-hundred buildings during its tenure including public, buildings, businesses, factories, schools, churches, residences, hospitals, and outbuildings.¹⁷

An example of a public building the Dempwolves designed is Citizens National Bank located at the southeast corner of Patrick and Market Sts. in Frederick, MD. Founded in 1886, both buildings in the bank's history were

designed by the Dempwolf firm. The first building was composed of brick and brownstone and was four stories tall; only a portion of this building was used for banking purposes (fig. 7). After outgrowing this building, it was razed. Using this lot and a newly-purchased adjacent lot, a larger structure was built. The bank hired J.A. Dempwolf to once again design a building for them. Construction began in the spring

of 1908, and was completed for occupation in July 1909. The building is composed of Concord Granite and is considered fireproof (fig. 8).¹⁸



Fig. 8, above. The second building designed for the Citizens National Bank is composed of Concord Granite and is considered fireproof (Williams, Thomas John Chew, McKinsey, Folger. *History of Frederick County, Maryland*. Reprint. Vol. I. Frederick, MD: L.R. Titsworth & Co., 1910: 528.). Fig 9, below. The Central Market house as it is seen today (Photo by author).



¹⁷ York County Heritage Trust. *Dempwolf Architectural Drawings*. 2008. http://www.yorkheritage.org/la_ad.asp (accessed July 6, 2009).

¹⁸ Williams, Thomas John Chew, McKinsey, Folger. *History of Frederick County, Maryland*. Reprint. Vol. I. Frederick, MD: L.R. Titsworth & Co., 1910: 528.

Another public building is the Central Market House, located at 34 W Philadelphia St., York, PA. Designed in the Romanesque Revival style, the market was constructed in 1888 for \$45,000.¹⁹ Composed of brick and heavy timber it is still used as a market today (fig. 9).

The York Collegiate Institute Building was a school designed by the Dempwolfs. Replacing a building damaged by fire, the Dempwolfs designed the building to utilize the old foundations. Composed of brick and Hummelstown brownstone, and set on a granite base, the building had room for 250 students, a library, and classrooms (fig. 10). The total cost of construction was \$70,000.²⁰ The building was demolished in the 1960s for a gas station.²¹



Fig. 10. The York Collegiate Institute was built utilizing the foundations of the previous building on the site. In the 1960s the building was demolished (Houghton, Osgood & Co. "York Collegiate Institute, York, PA." *The American Architect and Building News*, July 30, 1887: 50. Fig. 11, below. The Hough residence in Frederick, MD was completed in 1893 (Photo by author).



¹⁹ Central Market. *Central Market History*. 2010. <http://www.centralmarketyork.com/> (accessed March 21, 2010).

²⁰ Houghton, Osgood & Co. "York Collegiate Institute, York, PA." *The American Architect and Building News*, July 30, 1887: 50.

²¹ McClure, Jim. "New York College Book Provides Insight into School, Community." *Yorktown Square*, April 29, 2008. <http://www.yorkblog.com/yorktownsquare/2008/04/new-york-college-book-provides.html> (accessed March 21, 2010).

An example of the residential architecture the Dempwolfs designed stands at 228 N Market St, Frederick, MD. It was designed in 1891 and construction was completed in 1893. The house is designed in the Romanesque Revival style and is composed of brick and brownstone.²² The building is used as a restaurant today (fig 11).



Fig. 12. This Dempwolf signature stone can be seen on the Fluhrer Building in downtown York, PA (Photo by author).

Also important to the Dempwolf story is a series of signature stones which can be seen on some of their buildings (fig. 12). The stones are seen in a variety of materials, including terra cotta and brownstone, and are usually placed on a side elevation. It is theorized that the stones were placed on buildings of which the firm was most proud.

²² This information was obtained in the Houck vertical file which can be accessed at the Frederick County archives in Frederick, MD.

CHAPTER THREE

THE ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS OF THE DEMPWOLF ARCHITECTURE FIRM

The J.A. Dempwolf architecture firm was established in York, Pennsylvania in 1876 and continued through the 1940s. Practicing architecture during this period and in this location was ideal for a new firm. Both architecture as a profession and the area of central Pennsylvania and northern Maryland saw expansion during Dempwolf firm's tenure.

Prior to the formation of what would become the American Institute of Architects in 1857, no schools of architecture or professional licensing existed. Essentially anyone could call themselves an architect, and many people associated with the building trades did. In 1857 the New York Society of Architects was formed by thirteen architects who wanted to elevate architecture to a more professional occupation. The idea quickly caught on and by the mid-1860s architects in other cities wanted to join the Society. Under the united American Institute of Architects, it was decided that chapters would be organized in individual cities; by 1887 there were eleven chapters in major cities across the United States. Early AIA membership numbers show the increase in interest by architecture professionals: in 1857, there were twenty-nine members, by 1889, there were 465 members.¹

¹ The history and development of the architecture profession and the American Institute of Architects was gathered from: Saylor, Henry H. "The AIA's First Hundred Years." Washington, DC: The American Institute of Architects, 1957. http://aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/ek_members/documents/pdf/aiap014824.pdf (accessed April 20, 2010).; The American Institute of Architects. "History of the American Institute of Architects." *The American Institute of Architects*. 2010. <http://www.aia.org/about/history/AIAB028819> (accessed April 20, 2010).

The AIA helped push for standardization within the profession. In 1866, a fee schedule was adopted which aided in defining what an architect was and what an architect did. In 1870, a document was passed to ensure architects would be involved in planning and overseeing building design and construction. Similarly, the AIA also helped with architectural education. The Institute dreamt of creating an architecture school in the United States similar to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, France. Because funding fell through, they focused their efforts on developing existing fledgling design schools and developing new architecture schools. The first architecture school was the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which was formed in 1868 with four students. By 1879, the program had thirty students. Cornell University's program, formed in 1870, the University of Illinois' program, formed in 1870, and Syracuse University's program, formed in 1873, were some the schools which followed quickly behind the first. By 1896 there were nine architecture schools located within the United States which educated 273 students altogether. Most importantly, in 1897, the first licensing law was passed in Illinois requiring an architect to be licensed before being allowed to practice architecture.

These developments shaped the architecture profession immediately before and during the time the Dempwolf firm was in practice. Seeing as J.A. was elected as a member of the AIA in 1901 (Reinhardt was elected in 1909), the rise in interest of architecture professionalism had certainly reached small cities and towns of central Pennsylvania and northern Maryland.²

² Additionally, the Pennsylvania Chapter and also the Central Pennsylvania Chapter of the AIA were both formed in 1909. Interestingly, architect licensing was not required in the state until 1919. AIA Pennsylvania. "History of AIA Pennsylvania." 2009. *AIA Pennsylvania*. <http://www.aiapa.org/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=108> (accessed April 20, 2009).

Also changing during the firm's tenure was the economic structure and growth in central Pennsylvania and northern Maryland. Germans settled the area as early as 1728, and the borough of York was formally laid out in October of 1741. Throughout the rest of the eighteenth century and up to the mid-nineteenth century, the city slowly grew from a small agrarian settlement to a larger industrial town. Towards the end of this time period, the region became a stop on the major Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad in 1838, and telegraph lines were placed throughout York in 1847. The Borough escaped the Civil War by surrendering early and supplying the Confederates. Because no destruction occurred within York, development after the War was easily restarted. Large groups of immigrants moved to the area seeking factory employment causing an increase in population and development. For this reason, in 1887 York, with a population of about twenty thousand, officially became a city. By the turn of the twentieth century, York was a large center for commerce and industry, with an influx of new people and facilities. Between the years of 1880 and 1930, the population of York grew fourfold, from 13,940 to 55,254 residents.³ However the areas around the city and a majority of the county remained rural.

Despite this, central Pennsylvania and northern Maryland were prime examples of how prosperous agricultural communities transitioned into healthy industrial communities. Factories, particularly mills, were prevalent at the time.⁴ To support the flourishing growth,

³ The history of the development was obtained from an assortment of sources: Butcher, Scott. "History Channel." *Virtual York: An Architectural Experience*. 2002. <http://www.yorklinks.net/VirtYork/histchnl.htm> (accessed September 14, 2009).; Butcher, Scott. "York County History: Timeline." *Virtual York: An Architectural Experience*. 2002. <http://www.yorklinks.net/VirtYork/hist-4.htm> (accessed September 15, 2009).; McClure, James. "York Daily Record." *Never To Be Forgotten*. 1999. <http://ydr.inyork.com/ydr/ntbf> (accessed September 27, 2009).

⁴ Meyer, David R. Center for American Places. "The Roots of American Industrialization." Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003.

railroads were expanded to serve the agricultural industry as well as the increase of the transport of raw materials – coal, iron ore, stone, and lumber.

In the 1830s York County was connected with Baltimore and areas south by the railroad. Eventually the area would connect east to Philadelphia. Extensions to the north (Harrisburg) and west (Pittsburgh) would not occur until about 1850. The years of the Civil War did not hinder the area and earnings actually increased threefold in the railroad industry (from about one million dollars to about three million dollars). Because of this, little transition was needed after the war to rebuild and the years between 1868 and 1928 saw a period of expansion. The primary sources of revenue at this time came from raw materials like coal and slate, agricultural products, and manufactured goods. By the turn of the twentieth century, there were seven railroad lines which crossed the county to larger urban centers; the City of York was the hub for five of the lines alone.

Rural areas saw increased growth along with the industrial towns along the rail lines. Additionally farmers could now sell their produce to buyers in Philadelphia and Baltimore. The combination of agricultural progress and railroad development created a period of intense expansion within the area. Conversely, the years after this – the Great Depression through World War II – saw a period of decline.⁵

The new laws requiring architects to be licensed in order to design public buildings, and the fact that southern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland were prospering, the Dempwolf firm was wise to establish themselves in this region. The fact that the firm

⁵ Railroad history in York County was pulled from the Multiple Property Nomination Form of the Railroads of York County from the National Register. Sheffer, Thomas N. Historic York, Inc. "Railroad Resources of York County, Pennsylvania." National Register nomination form. Washington, DC: National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, Washington, DC, 1992. http://www.livingplaces.com/PA/York_County_PA_Railroad_Resources.html (accessed April 19, 2009).

produced designs for over six hundred buildings from 1874 through the 1940s illustrates the economic and architectural climate of the area and the nation.

Of these six hundred buildings, eighty-nine were ecclesiastical buildings.⁶ During this period, the forms of American churches were changing to meet the needs of the congregation and to follow the popular architectural styles of the period.

In the nineteenth century, Gothic-Revival architecture was the appropriate form for church architecture and a vast majority of congregations used the style for their buildings.⁷ A majority of the Dempwolf firm's earliest churches were designed in the Gothic-Revival style (fig. 1).

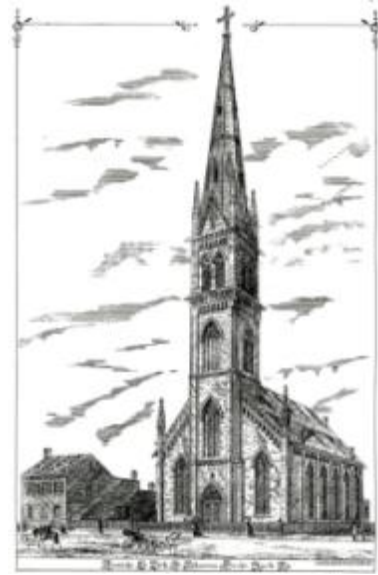


Fig. 1. St. John's German Lutheran Church, located in York, PA was designed in the Gothic-Revival style in 1874 (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "J.A. Dempwolf." Vertical File 11022.).

⁶ York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. *Dempwolf Architectural Drawings*. 2008. http://www.yorkheritage.org/la_ad.asp (accessed July 6, 2009).

⁷ Howe, Jeffery. *Houses of Worship: An Identification Guide to the History and Styles of American Religious Architecture*. San Diego: Thunder Bay Press, 2003, 32.

During this time, a search to find a uni-denominational church type was occurring. Some believed that Gothic-Revival Buildings were the answer; others believed that the new religions of the Second Great Awakening of the 1820s and 1830s warranted a new style of architecture.⁸ At the same time, the Dempwolfs were designing two different styles of ecclesiastical buildings. The first were small, wood-frame buildings in the Stick-, Shingle-, or Queen Anne-style, and were primarily built for small urban and rural congregations. Examples include the Mission Chapel of Calvary Presbyterian Church located in York, PA, designed in 1882, Pine Grove Presbyterian Church



Fig. 2, above. Pine Grove Presbyterian is a rural church designed in the Folk Victorian style in 1885-86 (Pine Grove Presbyterian Church. *130th Anniversary: Pine Grove Presbyterian Church, 1857-1987*. Airville, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1987.). Fig. 3, below. St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran is a small urban church designed in the Shingle style, ca. 1892 (St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church. *1891-1930 - Dedication Services of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1930.).



⁸ Kilde, Jeanne Halgren. *When Church Became Theatre: The Transformation of Evangelical Architecture and Worship in Nineteenth-Century America*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002, 70-72.

located in Airville, PA, designed in 1885-86 (fig. 2), St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church located in York, PA, designed c. 1892 (fig. 3), and St. James Evangelical Lutheran Church located in Hellam, PA, designed in 1894. The second building style being employed by the Dempwolfs was monumental, stone and brick buildings, usually designed in the Romanesque revival and Richardsonian

Romanesque styles. These large buildings were intended for large urban congregations. A variety of Romanesque Revival buildings were designed by the Dempwolf firm including the church building of Calvary Presbyterian Church located in York, PA, designed in 1884, Centre Presbyterian Church located in New Park, PA (fig. 4), designed in 1886, Westminster Presbyterian Church located in York, PA designed in 1887, Brua Memorial Chapel located

in Gettysburg, PA, designed in 1887-88, St. Jacob's Union Church located in Glenville, PA, designed in 1889, the Evangelical Lutheran Church Sunday school building located in Frederick, MD, designed in 1890, Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church located in Chambersburg, PA, designed in 1891, Zion Lutheran Church located in Hummelstown, PA,



Fig. 4, above. Centre Presbyterian is a rural church which was designed in the Romanesque-Revival style in 1886 (Photo by author). Fig. 5, below. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran is an urban church which was designed in the Romanesque-Revival style in 1892 (Photo by author).



designed c. 1891, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church located in Steelton, PA, designed in 1892 (fig. 5), the Evangelical Lutheran Church located in Taneytown, MD, designed c. 1896, and the Evangelical Lutheran Church located in Mifflinburg, PA, designed in 1898.

Rapid population and industrial growth had a large affect on cities and on evangelical religion.⁹ Many churches followed their congregation members as they left the center city for new suburbs. The interest in auditorium-style plans increased at the same time. The idea of performing arts as a media to entice the congregation to participate more became popular. Because of these influences, preaching platforms, with choir lofts and organ spaces behind, replaced pulpits and bench pews sometimes in a semi-circular pattern were added.¹⁰ These changes in spatial layout can be seen in the earlier churches designed by the Dempwolfs. Many included preaching platforms with choir lofts and organs behind and bench pews. The auditorium-plan churches designed by the Dempwolf firm utilized shared features: centrally-located plans; the elimination of visual obstructions, such as large columns; curved pews sloping down to the chancel; a preaching platform at the chancel. Thin or cast iron columns are seen in St. John's German Lutheran Church located in York, PA, designed in 1874, St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church located in York, PA, designed in 1882, Westminster Presbyterian Church located in York, PA, designed in 1887, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church located in Steelton, PA, designed in 1892 (fig. 6), and the Evangelical Lutheran Church located in Mifflinburg, PA, designed in 1898. Curved pews located on inclined floors can be seen in Calvary Presbyterian Church originally located in York, PA, designed in 1884, Centre Presbyterian Church located in New Park, PA, designed

⁹ Howe, 2003, 34.

¹⁰ Kilde 2002, 76-78.

in 1886, Brua Memorial Chapel located in Gettysburg, PA, designed in 1887-88, and St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church located in Steelton, designed in 1892. Nearly all of the churches included a large preaching stage (fig. 7).

In the late-nineteenth century, congregation involvement in church design became popular. Active members of congregations created wish lists, hired architects, and built new churches. The architects, in turn, were increasingly excited to address the practical issues of design especially as work was lucrative after the previous financial panics of the late-1800s.¹¹ The increased study of the architecture profession also harbored excitement in the design field. *American Architect and Building News'* two-part article "Modern Church Building" and E.C. Gardner's 1880 "Common Sense in Church



Fig. 6. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church located in Steelton, PA includes most of the features seen in auditorium-plan buildings: square plan, thin columns, bowled floor sloping to the altar, and a preaching stage (Photo by author). Fig. 7. St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, originally located in Hanover, PA was designed in 1878 and included a preaching platform, choir loft, and organ (St. Matthew Lutheran Church. *Outline of St. Matthew's History*. http://www.stmattlutheran.org/Pages/History/history_main.htm (accessed September 14, 2009).



Building" gave suggestions and examples to architects across the country as to this new demand and examples of newly built churches.¹²

¹¹ Kilde 2002, 114-115.

Also at this time, congregations were expanding their mission to include education and recreation rather than just worship.¹³ It was believed that religious instruction gave the country moral character and to be most successful a church had to cater to every age including children.¹⁴ The Dempwolf-designed Sunday school chapel for Calvary Presbyterian Church in York, PA, is a good example of an early education building which was separate from the church (fig. 8). Churches also incorporated classroom spaces into the church



Fig. 8. The Sunday school chapel for Calvary Presbyterian Church was typical of the first educational buildings of the era – slightly utilitarian with little decoration. It was designed in 1882 (York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195. "Dempwolf Drawings.").

building, rather than having two separate edifices. The Dempwolfs designed churches like these where the classrooms were located on the first floor and the sanctuary was located on the second floor. Examples of these churches include St. Matthew's Lutheran Church originally located in Hanover, PA, Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church located in York, PA,

¹² Faxon, John A. "Modern Church Building I." *American Architect and Building News*, February 15, 1879.; Faxon, John A. "Modern Church Building II." *American Architect and Building News*, March 1, 1879.; Gardner, E.C. *Common Sense in Church Building, Illustrated by Seven Original Plates*. New York: Bricknell & Comstock, 1880.

¹³ Hudnut-Beumler, James. "The Many Mansions of God's House: The Religious Built Environment as Assimilation and Differentiation." *The Material History of American Religion Project*. 1997. www.materialreligion.org/journal/mansions/mansions.html (accessed March 17, 2010).

¹⁴ Jenks, Christopher Stephen. *The Akron Sunday School Plan*. December 1995. http://www.sacredplaces.org/PSP_InfoClearingHouse/articles/American%20Religious%20Buildings.htm (accessed August 26, 2009).

the Evangelical Lutheran Church located in Taneytown, MD, and Union Presbyterian Church located in Kirkwood, PA.

In 1872, at a national Sunday school teacher's conference, attendees agreed that a system of uniform lessons should be adopted.

This meant that all ages of

Sunday school members learned the same things.¹⁵ A building with space that could be subdivided by moveable partitions was developed. The Akron Plan, which was developed in the 1860s by Lewis Miller in Akron, Ohio, used the theatre-like qualities similar to the former auditorium sanctuaries as a precedent for his new Sunday school design. He formulated a building surrounded on three sides by tiers of classrooms which were divided by heavy curtains or moveable partitions.¹⁶

Many Sunday schools were located in separate buildings, but other shared walls with the sanctuary, either the chancel or a side wall. If a side wall was shared then the wall was usually a moveable partition. J.A. Dempwolf's Akron plan design for St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Steelton, PA was depicted in *Architectural Record's* 1916 "Church

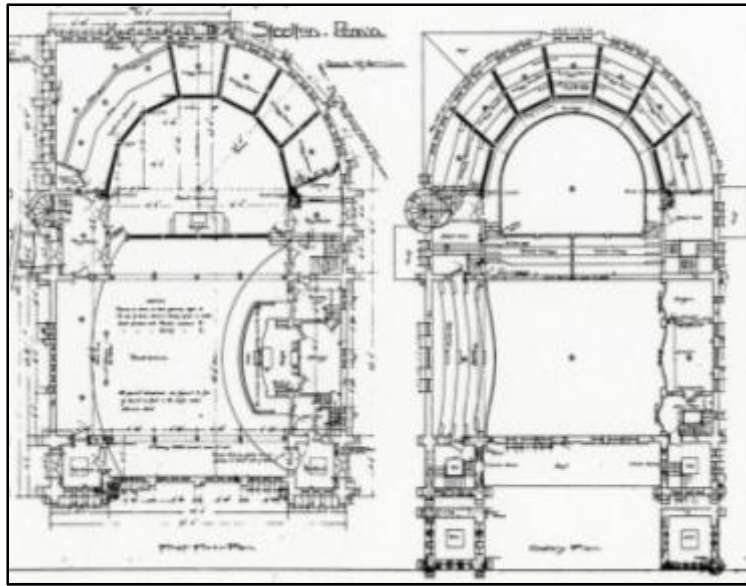


Fig. 9. The original drawings for St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Steelton, PA shows the top portion of the building designed in an Akron Plan with five classrooms surrounding the main room on the first floor and an additional seven classrooms on the second floor (York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195. "Dempwolf Drawings.").

¹⁵ Boylan, Anne M. *Sunday School: The Formation of an American Institution, 1790-1880*. Yale University Press, 1990.

¹⁶ Hudnut-Beumler, 1997.

Planning in the United States” as a prime example of the sanctuary and Sunday school portions sharing a side wall.¹⁷ A select amount of Dempwolf churches included Akron-Plan spaces. As mentioned above St. John’s Church in Steelton, PA was a prime example of this organization (fig. 9). Other buildings include Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church located in Chambersburg, PA,



Fig. 10. St. Paul’s Evangelical Lutheran Church located in Carlisle, PA originally had an Akron-Plan Sunday school with six classrooms surrounding the main room on the first floor and an additional nine classrooms on the second floor (Photo courtesy of Dave Boyles).

designed in 1891, St. Paul’s Evangelical Lutheran Church located in Carlisle, PA (fig. 10), designed in 1898, Emmanuel Reformed Church located in Hanover, PA, designed c. 1899, Zion Reformed Church located in Spring Grove, PA, designed c. 1902, and Trinity First Reformed Church located in York, PA, designed 1926-27.

Even though the Institutional churches reflected the social theology and ideology of the time, it was only popular for a limited amount of time.¹⁸ Peaking in the 1890s, the style slowly diminished in popularity after that due to the disenchantment of the Uniform Lessons System.¹⁹

¹⁷ Bach, Richard Franz. “Church Planning in the United States: Parts I – V.” *The Architectural Record*. July-December 1916: 15-29, 145-162, 223-243, 455-477, 529-540.

¹⁸ Hudnut-Beumler, 1997.

¹⁹ Jenks, 1995.

At this time, architects were returning to Gothic-style architecture. The Dempwolfs incorporated two main styles of Late-Gothic churches into their designs. Churches located less-developed areas tended to be smaller and informal. For churches located on major roads, the buildings were larger and more formal. In most cases the plans of these buildings reverted back to the basilica plans of the former Gothic-Revival style. A few Dempwolf churches were designed in the smaller, informal type including Emmanuel Reformed Church located in York, PA, designed c. 1904 (fig. 11), Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church originally located in York PA, designed c. 1907, and Holy Trinity Mission Church located in Hollidaysburg, PA, designed c. 1909. Other Dempwolf churches took the larger, formal design including Memorial Evangelical Lutheran Church located in Harrisburg, PA, designed in 1925, Union Evangelical Lutheran Church located in York, PA, designed in 1926 (fig. 12) and St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church located in Hagerstown, MD, designed in 1928.



Fig. 11. Emmanuel Reformed Church located in York, PA was designed in a small-scale late-Gothic style (*The York Dispatch*. "New Reformed Church Formally Dedicated." November 28, 1904.). Fig. 12. Union Evangelical Lutheran Church located in York, PA was designed in a large-scale late-Gothic style (Photo by author).



The Dempwolf firm was designing in a time when new styles developed with each new generation. From the original Gothic-Revival style to the neo-medieval auditorium plan to the Akron Plan and finally back to the Late-Gothic style, the Dempwolfs stayed progressive with their designs and the time in which they were designing. Congregations asked for buildings similar to those being designed in larger and more radical cities across the country and the firm brought these designs to small cities and rural areas throughout Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The Dempwolfs were highly-educated men who brought their knowledge of architectural precedents from larger cities to the smaller cities, towns, and rural areas of central Pennsylvania and northern Maryland. Of the eighty-nine ecclesiastical buildings that the Dempwolfs designed between 1874 and 1941 (including those that were not built), forty-one (46%) were located in larger urban centers, twenty-eight (32%) were placed in smaller urban towns, and twenty (22%) were located in rural settings. Of these the twenty rural churches were located in highly agrarian areas whereas the remaining three-quarters were located in the industrial centers and working communities of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Because they designed buildings for a variety of worshippers and locations, the churches varied greatly in size. The smallest church is roughly eleven hundred square feet (United Brethren Church in Hanover, PA) and the largest church is roughly eighteen thousand square feet (St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Carlisle, PA).

The chart plots the number of churches the Dempwolfs designed each year from 1874 through 1941 (fig. 13). Ecclesiastical design work peaked in 1894 with seven churches being designed that year. Unfortunately the Panic of 1893, which caused a recession that lasted until 1896, affected the number of churches designed in the two years following the

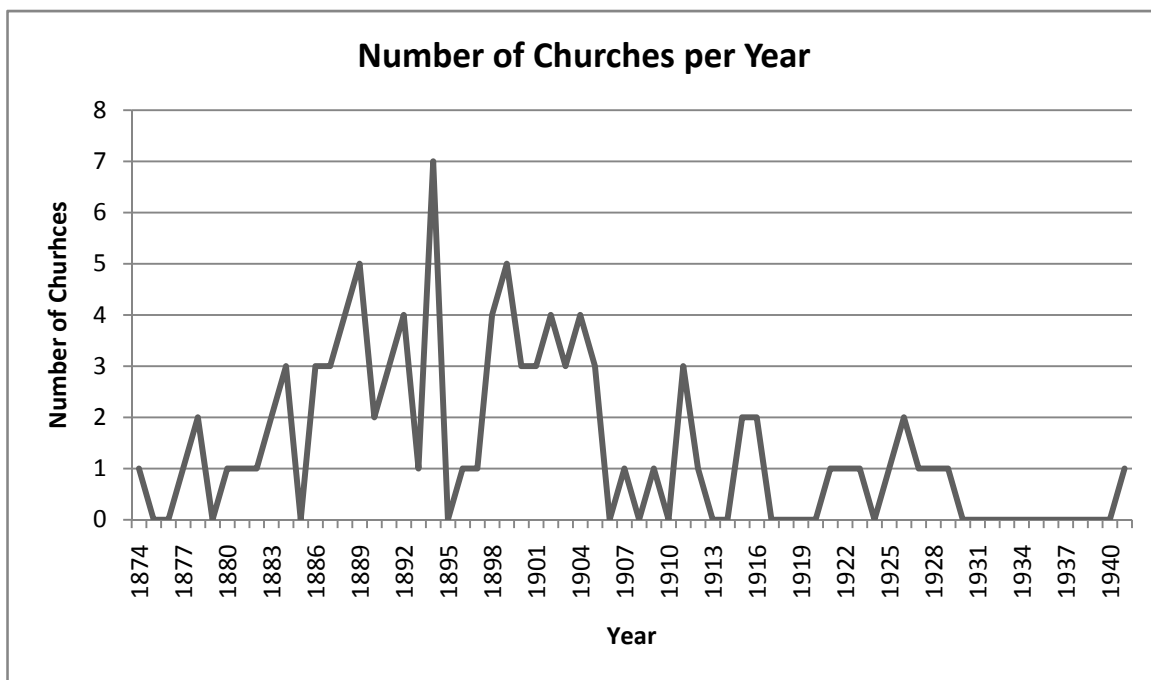


Fig. 13. The chart plots the number of churches designed each year by the Dempwolfs; note the peak year of 1894 when seven buildings were designed (Chart by author).

Dempwolfs biggest year. In fact, a few other recessions affected the amount of work which came to the Dempwolfs: a recession followed the Panic of 1907 and lasted through the next year, the post-World War I recession lasted from 1918 until 1921, the 1926 recession began in October of that year and lasted through November 1927, and the Great Depression occurred from August 1929 until June 1938.²⁰

A majority of the churches surveyed (seventeen of the forty-five, or about 38%) were designed in the Gothic style, including the Gothic Revival of 1860 to 1880 and the late-Gothic of 1895 through 1930. Fifteen of the forty-five churches surveyed, or 33%, were designed in the Romanesque Revival or Richardsonian Romanesque style of 1880-1895. The

²⁰ Recession information can be accessed at Recession.org. "United States Recession History." 2009. <http://recession.org/history> (accessed April 19, 2010).

remaining thirteen buildings, or about 29%, were designed in an assortment of styles including Stick, Shingle, Victorian, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Tudor, and Italianate.

During their tenure the Dempwolfs followed trends seen in churches across the country. By architectural history standards there was a time lag between when specific church architecture elements were developed and most popular and when they were used in churches designed by the Dempwolfs. The point is that despite the time lag the Dempwolfs were using the elements anyway. They were bringing styles from

larger urban centers nearby, i.e. Philadelphia, New York, Boston, etc. to the smaller cities and rural areas of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Although the Dempwolfs designed buildings for a variety of religions a majority of the churches were for people of the Protestant faith. This totaled seventy-eight of the eighty-nine buildings, or about 88%. Seven Catholic churches were designed by the firm, or about 8%. Three buildings were non-denominational, or about 3%. One Jewish synagogue was also designed by the firm, or roughly 1%.

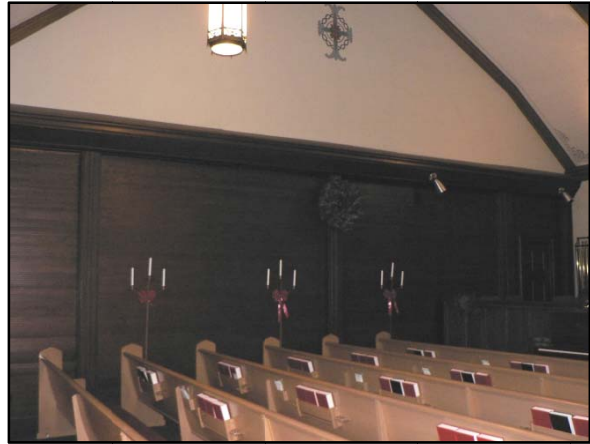


Fig. 14, above. The rolling blinds can still be seen at Zion Reformed Church in Spring Grove, PA (Photo by author). Fig. 15, below. Moveable glass partition walls have been retained in Zion Lutheran Church, York, PA (Photo by author).



Despite the different styles and religious affiliations of the each of the buildings, the Dempwolfs utilized certain design motifs which transcended architectural styles or religious beliefs. These included building elements such as rolling blinds (fig. 14), moveable glass partition walls (fig. 15), wood ceiling vents (fig. 16), and building products like Hummelstown brownstone. They

frequently added a European influence to their designs, especially German styles of their home country (fig. 17). The firm also established good working relationships with many local contractors, and used them frequently.

The Dempwolf firm was fortunate enough to have been practicing during a time of economic prosperity, increased interest in the architecture profession, and stylistic changes in church design. By managing these aspects, the firm prospered and became quite prolific in the area. Through design utilizing new styles the firm remained progressive and brought architectural maturity to small cities and rural areas in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

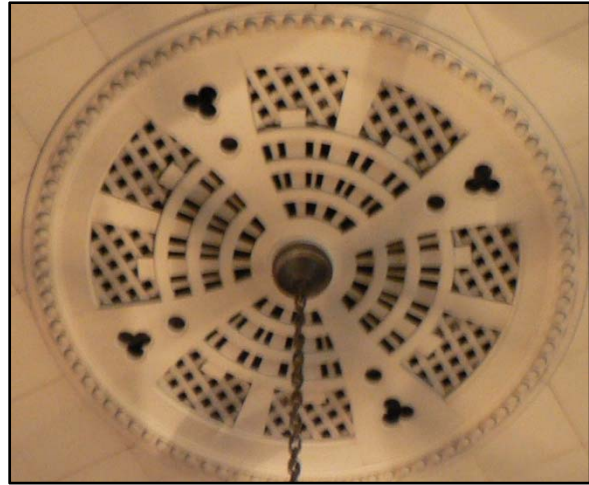


Fig. 16, above. An intricate wood vent graces the ceiling of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Taneytown, MD (Photo by author). Fig. 17, below. St. John's Lutheran Church in York, PA is the first church designed by the firm and also shows the Dempwolf's German roots (Photo by author).



CHAPTER FOUR
A SURVEY OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS OF THE J.A.
DEMPWOLF ARCHITECTURE FIRM, YORK, PA

The map (fig. 1) includes the central portion of Pennsylvania and northern Maryland. The forty-five churches included in the following survey are labeled on the map. The names, dates of design, and architectural styles of each church which correspond to each number are listed below. The churches are ordered by their design dates. Also denoted on the map, by a red star, is the City of York, PA where the Dempwolf architecture office was located and where fourteen of the churches are located.

1. St. John's German Lutheran Church – York, PA
1874 Gothic Revival
2. United Brethren Church – Hanover, PA
1877 Folk Victorian
3. St. Matthew's Lutheran Church – Hanover, PA
(1878) Gothic Revival
4. St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church – Spring Grove, PA
1878 High Victorian Gothic
5. St. John's Lutheran Church – Columbia, PA
Church: 1881 Gothic Revival
Sunday school: 1900 Romanesque Revival
6. St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church – York, PA
1883 Victorian Gothic

7. Calvary Presbyterian Church – York, PA
Chapel: 1882 Folk Victorian
Church: 1884 Romanesque Revival
8. Pine Grove Presbyterian Church – Airville, PA
1885-86 Folk Victorian
9. Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church – York, PA
1886 Romanesque Revival
10. Centre Presbyterian Church – New Park, PA
1886 Romanesque Revival
11. Westminster Presbyterian Church – York, PA
Church: 1887 Romanesque Revival
Sunday school: 1891 Romanesque Revival
12. Prospect Hill Chapel – York, PA
1887 Gothic Revival
13. Brua Memorial Chapel – Gettysburg, PA
1888 Romanesque Revival
14. St. Jacob's Union Church – Glenville, PA
1889 Romanesque Revival
15. Evangelical Lutheran Church Sunday school building – Frederick, MD
1890 Romanesque Revival
16. Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church – Chambersburg, PA
1891 Romanesque Revival
17. St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church – York, PA
1892 Shingle Romanesque

18. St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church – York, PA
1892 Shingle
19. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church – Steelton, PA
1892 Romanesque Revival
20. Evangelical Lutheran Church – Red Lion, PA
1894 Shingle
21. St. Mary's Lutheran Church – Silver Run, MD
1894 Tudor Gothic Romanesque
22. Zion Lutheran Church – Hummelstown, PA
1894 Romanesque Revival
23. Evangelical Lutheran Church – Hellam, PA
1894 Shingle
24. Evangelical Lutheran Church – Taneytown, MD
c. 1896 Romanesque Revival
25. St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church – Carlisle, PA
Sunday school: 1898 Romanesque Revival
Church: 1905 Romanesque Revival
26. Evangelical Lutheran Church – Mifflinburg, PA
1898 Romanesque Revival
27. Union Presbyterian Church – Kirkwood, PA
1898 Vernacular
28. Calvary Lutheran Church – Dover, PA
1899 Vernacular

29. First Evangelical Lutheran Church – Carlisle, PA
1899 Italianate
30. Emmanuel Reformed Church – Hanover, PA
Sunday school: 1899 Vernacular
Church: 1904 Late Gothic
31. First Presbyterian Church – York, PA
1899 Victorian
32. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church – Lewistown, PA
Church: 1900 Romanesque Revival
Sunday school: 1991 Romanesque Revival
33. Immaculate Conception Church – New Oxford, PA
1901 Vernacular
34. Zion Reformed Church – Spring Grove, PA
1902 Late Gothic
35. St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church – New Freedom, PA
1903 Late Gothic
36. Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception – Lock Haven, PA
1904 Late Gothic
37. Emmanuel Reformed Church – York, PA
c. 1904 Late Gothic
38. Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church – York, PA
1907 Late Gothic
39. Holy Trinity Mission Church – Hollidaysburg, PA
1909 Tudor Gothic

40. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church – Mount Wolf, PA
1915 Neo-Classical
41. First Church of the Brethren Sunday school building – York, PA
1922 Late Gothic
42. Union Evangelical Lutheran Church – York, PA
1926 Late Gothic
43. Trinity First Reformed Church Sunday school building – York, PA
1927 Late Gothic
44. St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church – Hagerstown, MD
1928 Late Gothic
45. Evangelical Lutheran Church Sunday school building – Waynesboro, PA
1929 Romanesque Revival

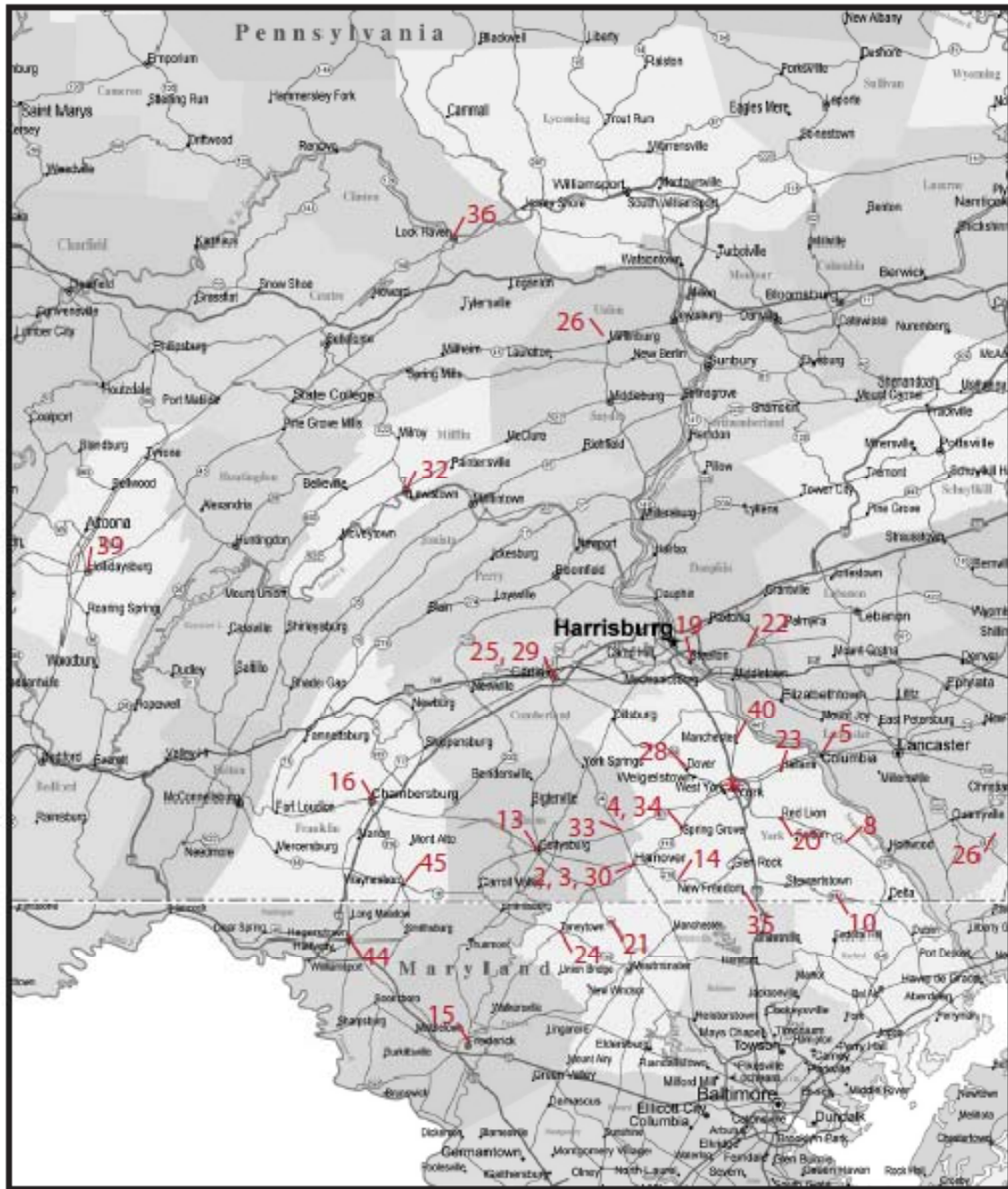


Fig. 5. A map of Pennsylvania and Maryland depicts the locations of the forty-five churches surveyed for this thesis. Note the red star which shows the location of York, PA. Fourteen churches are located here, including numbers 1, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 17, 18, 31, 37, 38, 41, 42, and 43 (Map by author).

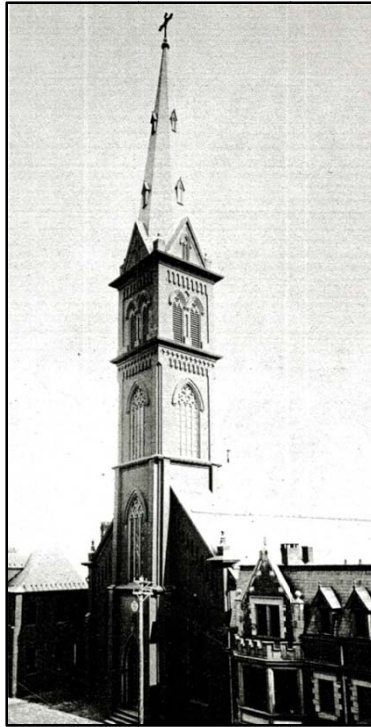


Fig. 1. St. John's with original bell tower prior to 1914 (St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. *From Generation to Generation Proclaim His Glory: A Centennial History of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, York, PA - 1874-1974*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1975.).

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

(First St. John's Lutheran Church)

140 W King St | York PA

Date Designed:	Church: 1874
	Tower rebuild: 1914
	Sunday School additions: 1928
Groundbreaking:	Church: April 6, 1874 ¹
Cornerstone Laid:	Church: July 12, 1874

¹ Moul, Joyce McCaster. *35th Anniversary Celebration - First St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, York, Pennsylvania - 1969-2004*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 2004.

Contractor: Nathaniel Weigle
Date Dedicated: Church: October 17, 1875

A meeting was held on October 27, 1873 by a group of German Lutherans about organizing a church. At that meeting, certain members of the new congregation pledged money to the construction of a church building, including Carl Dempwolf, Sr., the father of J.A. and Reinhardt. A lot was purchased on West King Street (fig. 8) for \$9,000 and after the approval of the design of the J.A. Dempwolf firm, work on the 102' by 57½' building commenced. Nathaniel Weigle was chosen as the master builder and laid the cornerstone on July 12, 1874. By autumn of the next year, the new church

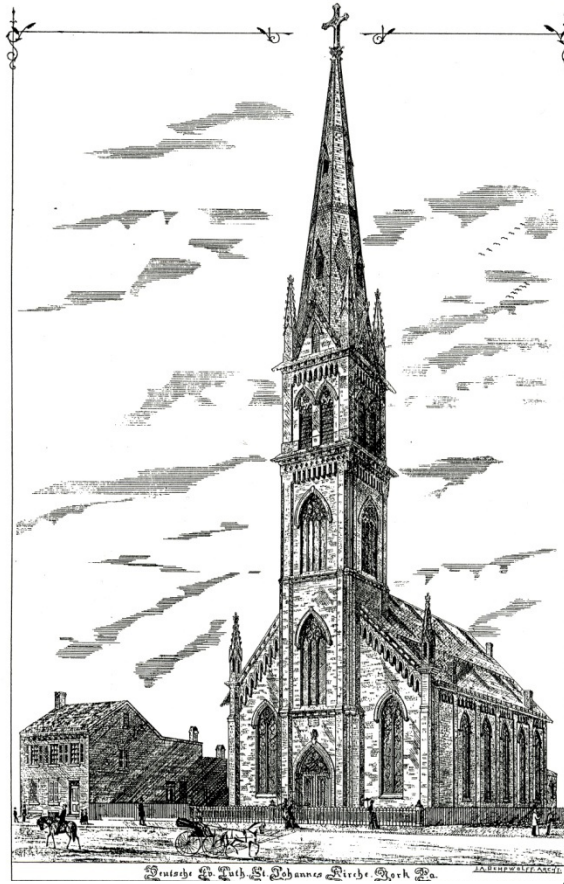


Fig. 2. A drawing of the church building with the original tower design (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "J.A. Dempwolf." Vertical File 11022.).

building was complete and was officially dedicated on October 17, 1875. The cost of the church building was about \$25,000. Adding the land, school, and parsonage, the total jumped to about \$40,000.²

Many alterations have occurred to the property which were designed by the Dempwolves. A new school building was built on the east side of the church in 1888 for

² Gibson, John. *History of York County, Pennsylvania*. Chicago: F.S. Battey Publishing Co., 1886.

\$4,000 (fig. 9). In 1905, the church building underwent renovations which cost about \$1,600.³ In 1914, the church was entirely renovated. Changes included the redesign of the tower.⁴ The steeple had been leaning three feet to the south, thus the Dempwolf firm redesigned and lowered the 200' tower to 120';⁵ construction totals came to \$2,060.⁶ Finally in 1928, additions to the Sunday school were designed by the firm and built.⁷ These additions left only the original east wall of the school standing; the building was expanded in the other three directions. The auditorium, remaining on the second floor, could then become a larger room, and the school rooms, which remained on the first floor, gained an additional classroom.⁸



Fig. 3, above. The church was built in 1874-74, with tower renovations occurring in 1914; additions to the adjacent Sunday School building were also designed by the Dempwolf firm in 1928 (Photo by author). Fig. 4, below. Detail of the stepped brick gothic arches and vergeboard decorating the gable end on the front façade (Photo by author).



³ Prowell, George. *History of York County, Pennsylvania in Three Volumes*. Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1907.

⁴ Moul, 2004.

⁵ St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. *From Generation to Generation Proclaim His Glory: A Centennial History of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, York, PA - 1874-1974*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1975.

⁶ Shermeyer, Mark. "Dempwolf Buildings." *The Architecture of the Dempwolfs class lecture*.

⁷ York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195*.

⁸ St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1975.

The brick church building is designed in the Gothic Revival style (fig. 2). As the church stands today, the front (north) façade is divided into three bays (fig. 4). The left and right bays are symmetrical and include a large pointed-arch, lancet-shaped stained glass window. An arched corbel table steps up the gable roof line. The center bay projects forward of the rest of the façade and includes the tower with front entrance. Originally a five-stage tower, it was later reduced to three stages. Above the entrance is a stone inset panel which states: “Deutsche Ev. Luth. St. Johannis Kirche. U. A. C. 1874.” The side (west and east) elevations



Fig. 5, above. The west side elevation of the church today (Photo by author). Fig. 6, below. The interior of the church retains many of the original elements including the tiered balcony and woodwork (Photo by author).



are identical and are divided into six bays by brick piers (fig. 5). The northernmost bay is blind while the other five bays have lancet-shaped windows. All bays include arched corbel tables similar to that on the front façade. The rear (south) elevation is plain with a central two-story annex and a one-story appendage on either side. The two-story portion is composed of a round stained glass window. The appendages both include a single double hung window within a bricked-in gothic arch. The eastern appendage is more modern than the rest of the building and only has a parapet to hide mechanical equipment.

The interior of the church was originally described as being able to hold eight hundred people. The seats were arranged in six tiers with three aisles leading to the altar on the south wall.⁹ The church still retains ample seating which is divided by three aisles. A tiered balcony surrounds the sanctuary on three sides.



Fig. 7. The interior of the church looking north (Photo by author),

The north portion of the balcony is used to house the organ (fig. 7). The altar is positioned in a gothic-arched apse (fig. 6).



Fig. 8. The 1887 Sanborn map shows the Dempwolf-designed church building (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "140 W King St, York, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1887.).

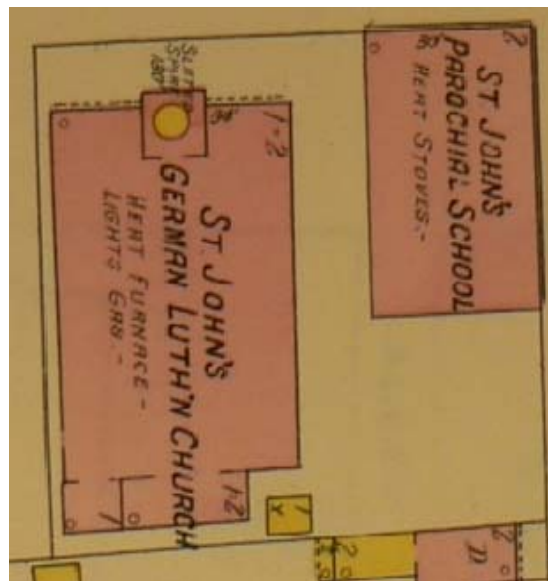


Fig. 9. The 1908 Sanborn map shows small changes to the church building and a new Sunday School building (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "140 W King St, York, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1908.).

⁹ *The York Daily*. "St. John's German Lutheran Church." October 15, 1875.



Fig. 1. An 1879 photo showing the church as originally built. (Lohr's Memorial United Methodist Church. *Lohr's Memorial United Methodist Church - Sixty-fifth Anniversary of Dedication of Sanctuary and Parsonage*. Hanover PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1982).

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

125 Broadway St | Hanover PA

Date Designed: c. 1878
Date Dedicated: July 1879¹

After the first church burned in 1878, the pastors decided that they should rebuild on the same site.² The congregation continued to grow and in 1913, they vacated the

¹ Lohr's Memorial United Methodist Church. *Lohr's Memorial United Methodist Church - Sixty-fifth Anniversary of Dedication of Sanctuary and Parsonage*. Hanover PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1982.

² Hanover Public School District. *Early Churches Hanover, Pennsylvania*. January 31, 2008. <http://www.hpsd.k12.pa.us/archives/index.htm> (accessed November 28, 2009).

building for a larger church.³ This Dempwolf church then became the home to a series of retail stores and continues to operate as a commercial building to this day (fig. 2-3).

The brick church building was designed in the Arts and Crafts style (figs. 1, 5). The street-facing (west) elevation is the principle elevation. Originally, the cross gable featured a large gothic-arched window and exposed trusses. This bay was flanked by pairs of arch-topped windows. A small bell tower also dominated this elevation. Currently, the west elevation is dominated by a large, divided-lite store front. The exposed trusses have been removed and a round

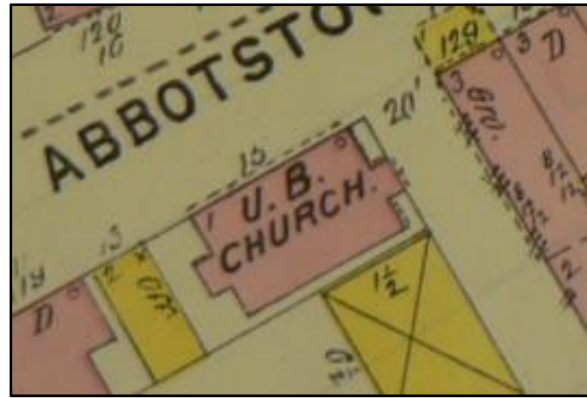
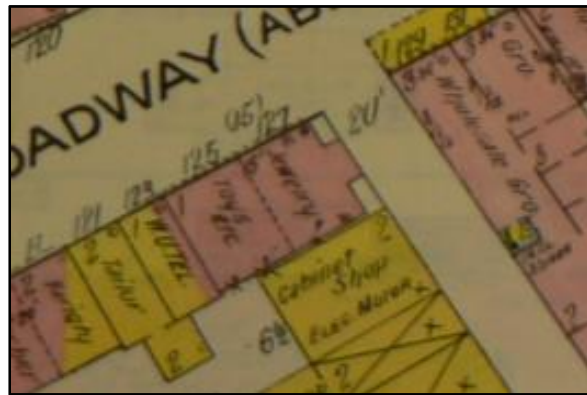


Fig. 2, above. The 1896 Sanborn map depicts the church building; the 1909 Sanborn map is identical (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "125 Broadway St, Hanover, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1896). Fig. 3, below. The 1917 Sanborn map shows the building being used for two purposes; the 1926 Sanborn map also shows the building split in half (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "125 Broadway St, Hanover, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1917).



window replaces the top portion of gothic window. The bell tower has also been removed.

The south elevation was originally the main entrance. A projecting, gabled vestibule housed the front door and was flanked by a pair of arch-topped windows. A Reuleaux triangle window surmounted the vestibule below the exposed trusses along the eaves.

³ Hanover Public School District, 2008.

Currently, very little of the west elevation can be seen as a building now abuts this elevation, however the Reuleaux triangle window and exposed trusses can still be seen.

The north elevation included a projecting addition with shed roof which held the altar. The side walls each included a single arch-topped window and the projection was flanked by a pair arch-topped windows and a pair of brackets supported the shed roof. Today, the projection still exists, but a new window punctures the north elevation. The flanking windows have been bricked in, but the brackets still can be seen supporting the roof.

The interior of the church included one large room in a typical basilica plan with a center aisle and flanking pews on either side. Today the room has been split in half, with a loft above a set of rooms on the east elevation. Original exposed trusses can still be seen supporting the roof (fig. 4).



Fig. 4. The interior of the church today with original exposed trusses (Photo by author).

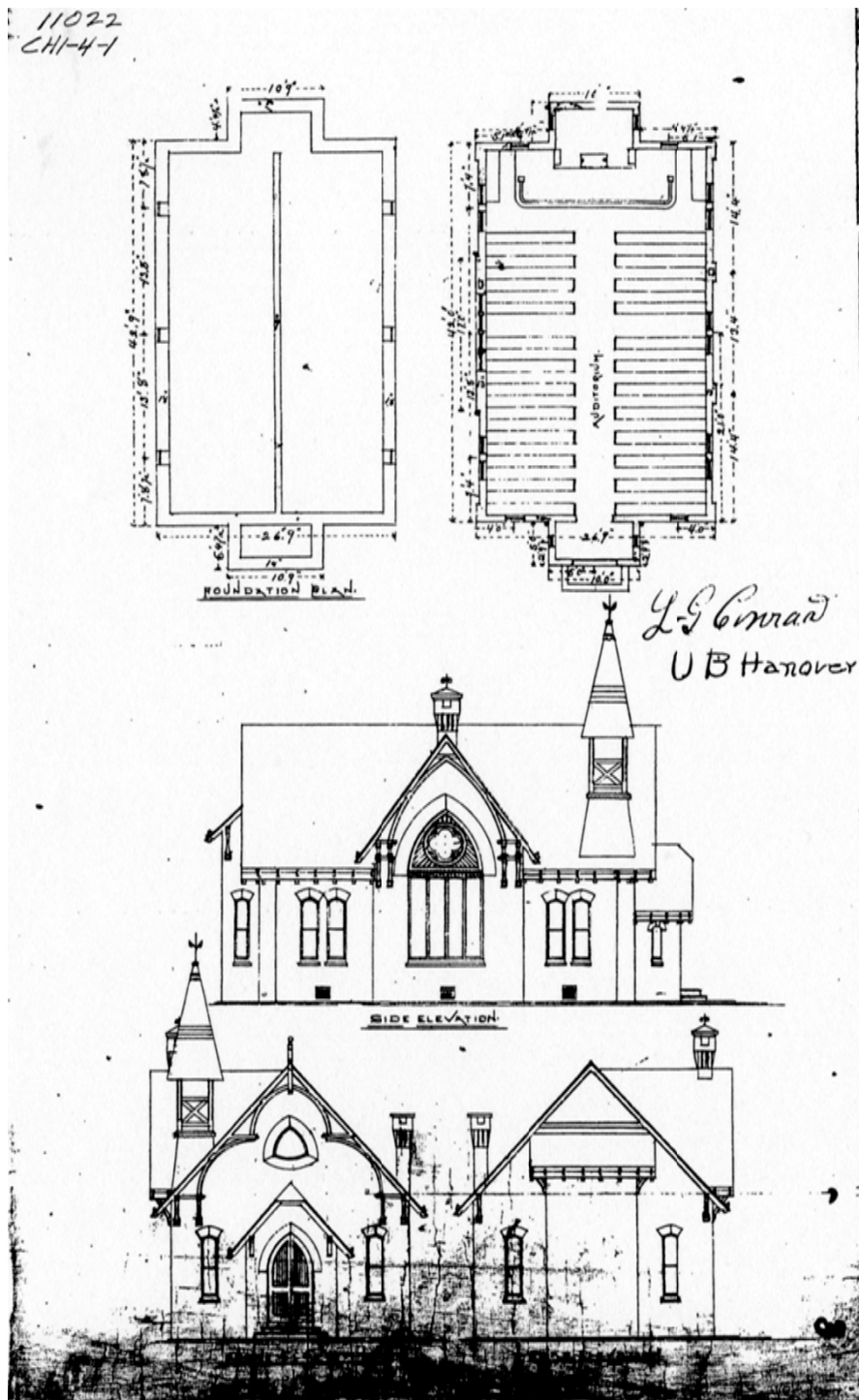


Fig. 5. Original drawings, undated; clockwise from top left: Foundation Plan, First Floor Plan, North Elevation, South Elevation, West Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. A 1915 photograph depicts the fourth church building on the site which incorporated the spire from the third church building (Hanover Public School District. *Early Churches Hanover, Pennsylvania*. January 31, 2008. <http://www.hpsd.k12.pa.us/archives/index.htm> (accessed November 28, 2009).

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

(St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church)

30 W Chestnut Street | Hanover PA

Date Designed:	1878
Cornerstone Laid:	August 3, 1878
Date Dedicated:	lecture room: February 2, 1879 auditorium: November 20, 1879
Date Demolished:	1972

Planning for the new church, which would be the fourth church building on the site, began in the spring of 1878, after a fire partially destroyed the previous building the year before. After several proposals for improvement, enlargement, or remodeling of the harmed structure, a resolution to build a new 115' by 60' building was passed. The building committee appointed J.A. Dempwolf as the architect.¹

After the former building had been sufficiently dismantled, construction began on the new brick church. Although originally designed to include a new tower (fig. 10), the spire of the third church was retained on the east elevation (fig. 1). The cornerstone for the fourth church was laid on August 3, 1878. Seven months later, on February 2, 1879, part of the building was ready for dedication. By November 20 of the same year, the rest of the building was dedicated. The entire cost for the construction of the building and its



Fig. 2, above. A ca. 1893 photograph taken soon after completion shows details on the front (north) and west façade (St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Hanover, PA. *Memorial Volume of the Sesqui-Centennial Services in St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Hanover, PA, November 19-26, 1893*. York, PA: York Daily Print, 1893.). Fig. 3, below. The front façade included many Gothic Revival details (Hanover Public School District. *Early Churches Hanover, Pennsylvania*. January 31, 2008. <http://www.hpsd.k12.pa.us/archives/index.htm> (accessed November 28, 2009).



¹ (St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Hanover, PA. *Memorial Volume of the Sesqui-Centennial Services in St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Hanover, PA, November 19-26, 1893*. York, PA: York Daily Print, 1893.).

furnishings was about \$22,000. In 1892 and 1893, improvements were made to the spire.²

The Dempwolf building was built in the Gothic Revival style. Exemplary elements of this style include the steeply-pitched roof, decorative dormers with stylized vergeboards, the gable end walls extending uninterrupted to the roofline and pointed arches above window and door openings.

The front elevation was symmetric and was divided into three bays by stepped buttresses (fig. 3). The center bay included a recessed entrance porch with three successive gothic-arch surrounds on the first-floor, a series of five tall, thin, and round-arched windows on the second level, and a rose window above those. The two outside bays were mirror images of each other. Three staggered, arched fixed windows flanked either side of the entrance on the first floor, gothic-arched lancet-shaped windows were located on the second level. String courses separated the floor

levels vertically, arched corbel tables were located under the eave, and pinnacles were located at the peak and at each corner of the gable roof.



Fig. 4, above. A 1971 photograph shows the church right before the Dempwolf building was torn down; note the detailing in the dormer windows (Hanover Public School District. *Early Churches Hanover, Pennsylvania*. January 31, 2008. <http://www.hpsd.k12.pa.us/archives/index.htm> (accessed November 28, 2009). Fig. 5, below. The interior of the fourth church building shows gothic arches and decorative painting (St. Matthew Lutheran Church. *Outline of St. Matthew's History*. http://www.stmattlutheran.org/Pages/History/history_main.htm (accessed September 14, 2009).



² St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Hanover, PA, 1893.

The side elevations were divided into six bays by brick piers (fig. 2). The northernmost bay included three low-arched fixed windows, similar to those seen on the front elevation, but follow the stair rise. The following five bays were identical and included a two-over-two low-arched double-hung window on the first floor and a larger round-headed stained glass window on the second floor. Arched corbel tables, similar to those found on the front elevation, were seen under the eaves. Four dormers, decorated with lancet-shaped vergeboards, were placed evenly across the roof (fig. 4).

The interior of the church was also designed in the Gothic Revival style. The first floor included a vestibule with a pair of staircases on either side, two libraries, a bible class room, adult school room, and infant school room. The second floor included the main sanctuary, in an auditorium plan, incorporated four aisles separating three rows of pews. Three gothic arches spanned the altar wall of the sanctuary; the center arch being open to the apse (fig. 5).

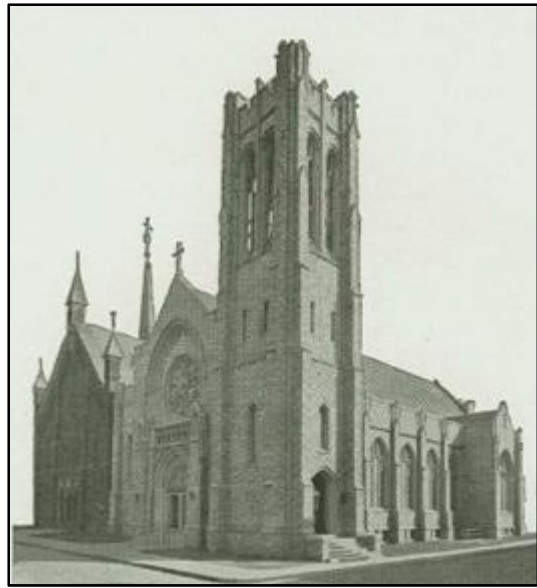


Fig. 6. The fifth church building was built in 1924 adjacent to the Dempwolf building (Hanover Public School District. *Early Churches Hanover, Pennsylvania*. January 31, 2008. <http://www.hpsd.k12.pa.us/archives/index.htm> (accessed November 28, 2009).

A fifth church building was constructed in 1924 (fig. 9) at which time the Dempwolf-designed church became the Sunday school building (fig. 6). It was used for this purpose until the building was torn down in 1972 for a new fellowship hall.³

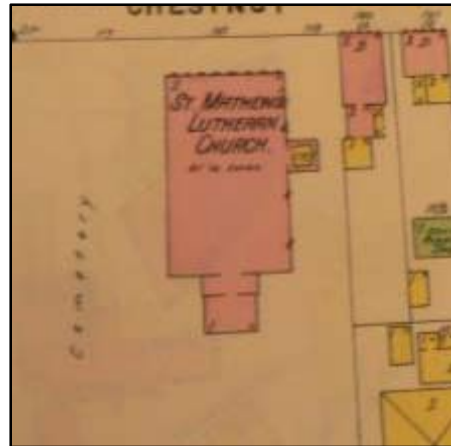


Fig. 7 top. The 1896 Sanborn map shows the church as originally designed (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "30 W Chestnut St., Hanover, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1896.). Fig. 8, middle. The 1909 Sanborn map shows an addition to the east; the 1917 Sanborn map is identical (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "30 W Chestnut St., Hanover, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1909.). Fig. 9, bottom. The 1924 Sanborn map depicts the addition of the fourth church building (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "30 W Chestnut St., Hanover, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1924.).

³ St. Matthew Lutheran Church. *Outline of St. Matthew's History*. http://www.stmattlutheran.org/Pages/History/history_main.htm (accessed September 14, 2009).

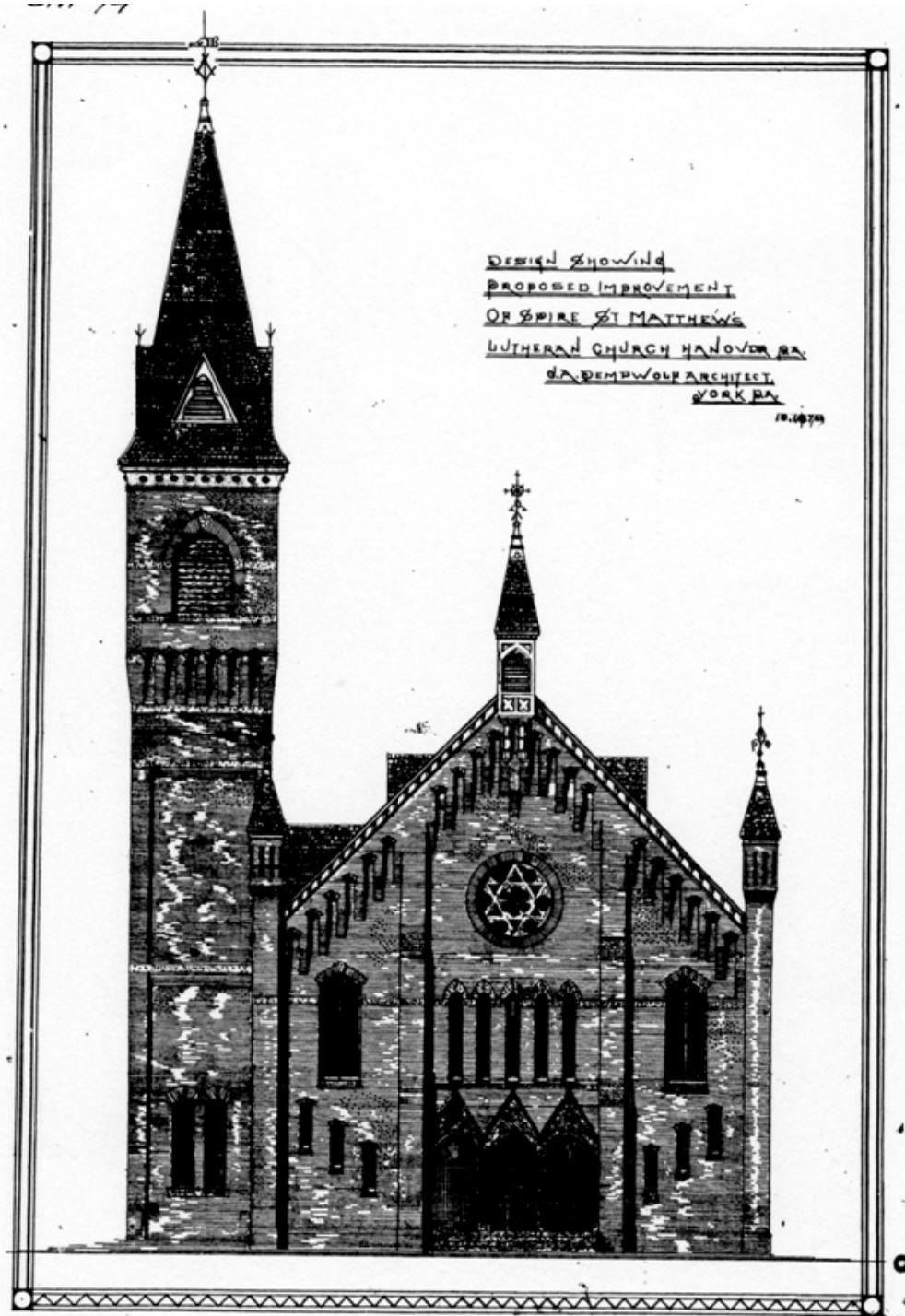
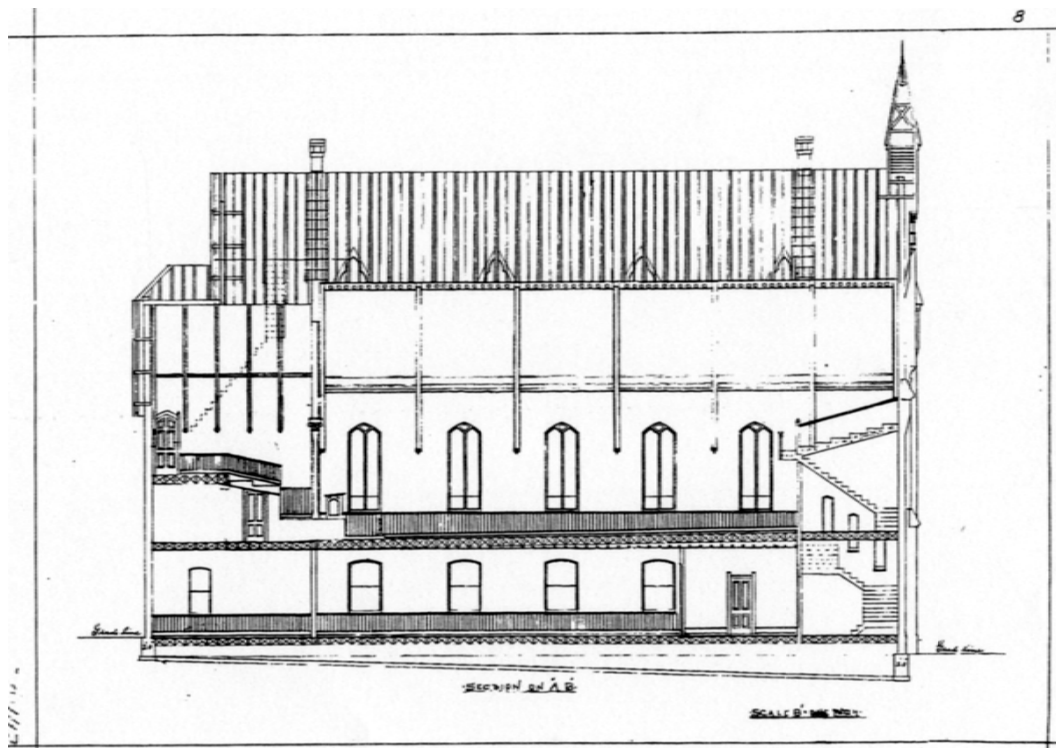
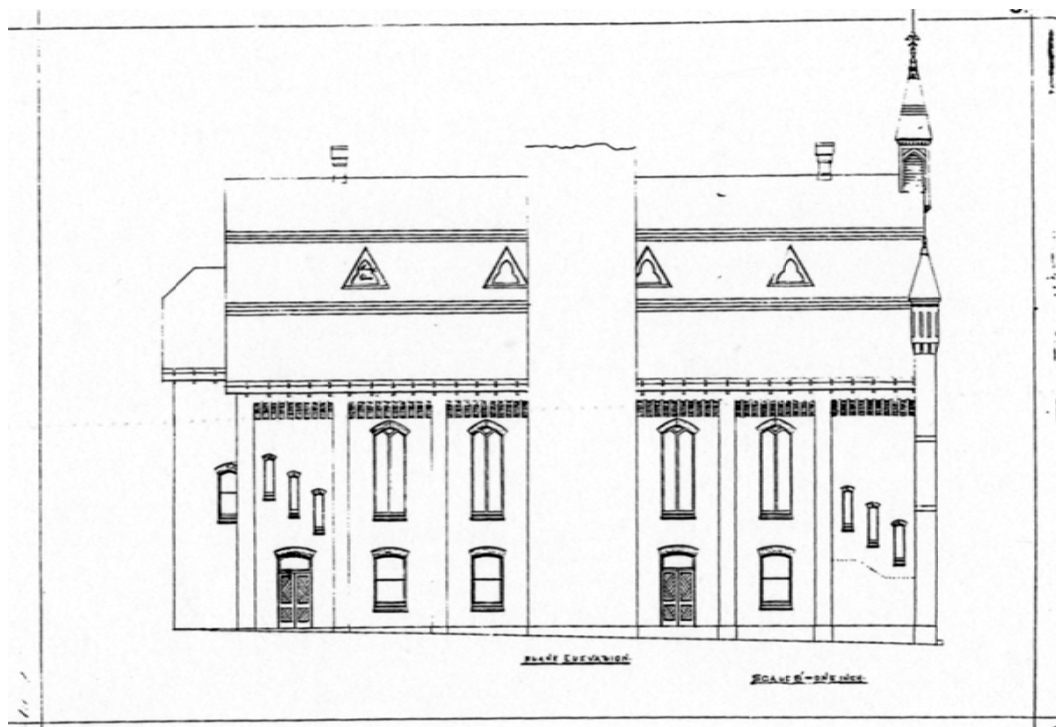
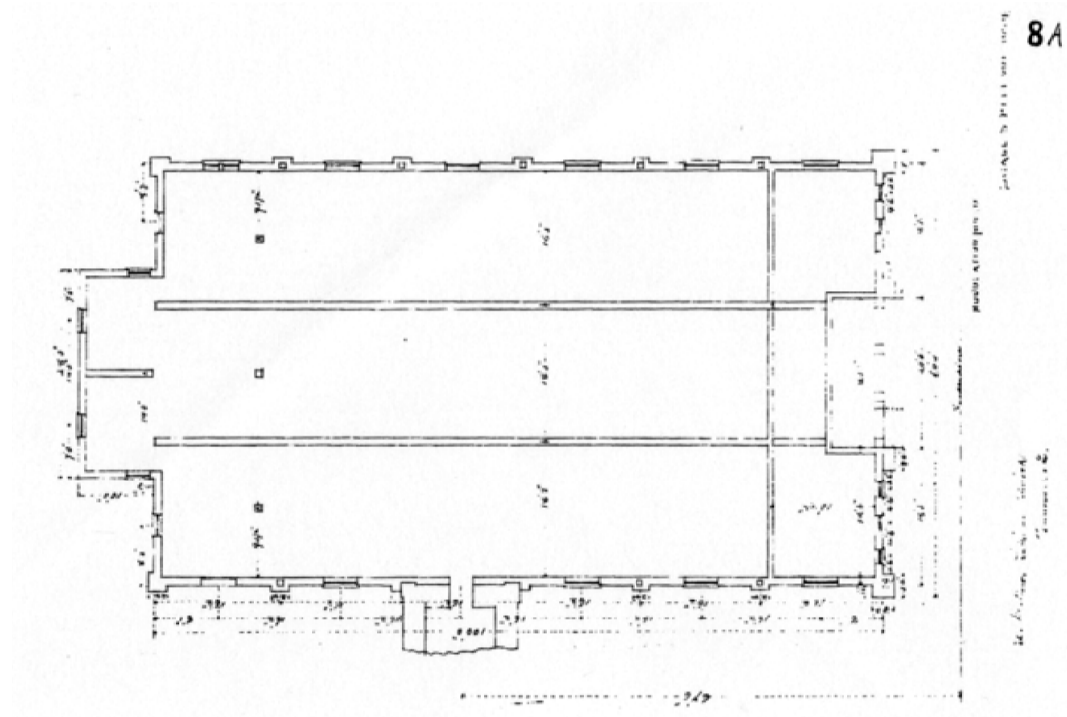


Fig. 10. Original drawings, dated October 1878; north elevation with unbuilt church spire (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

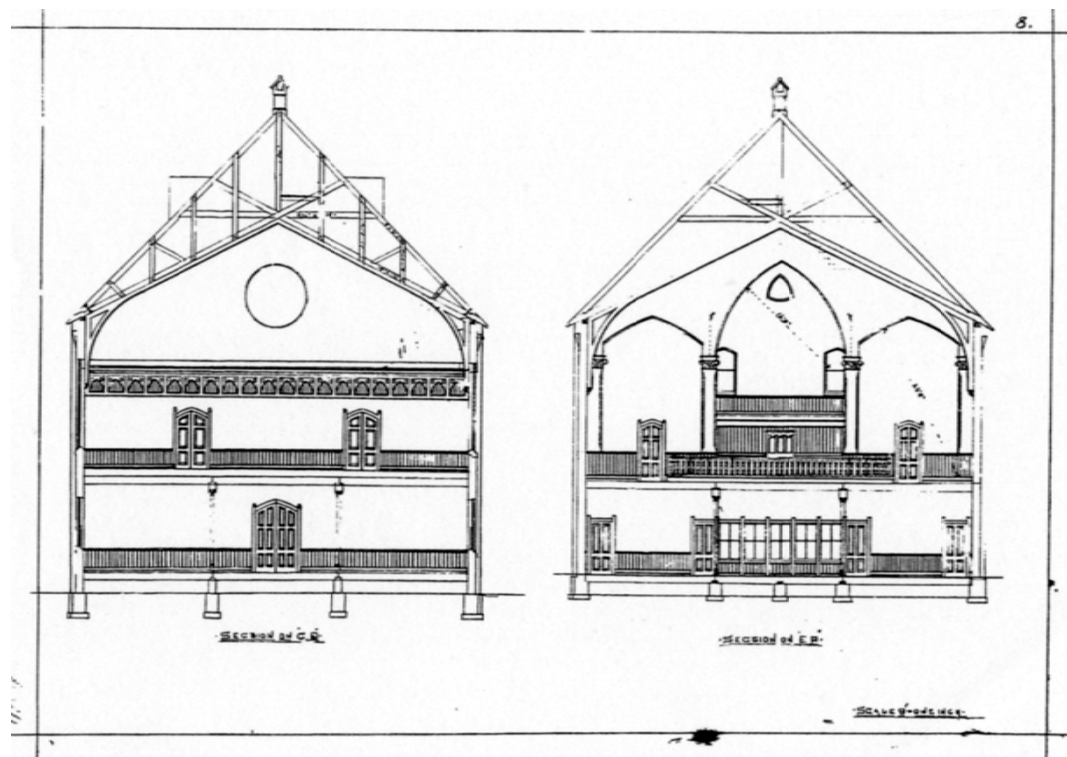


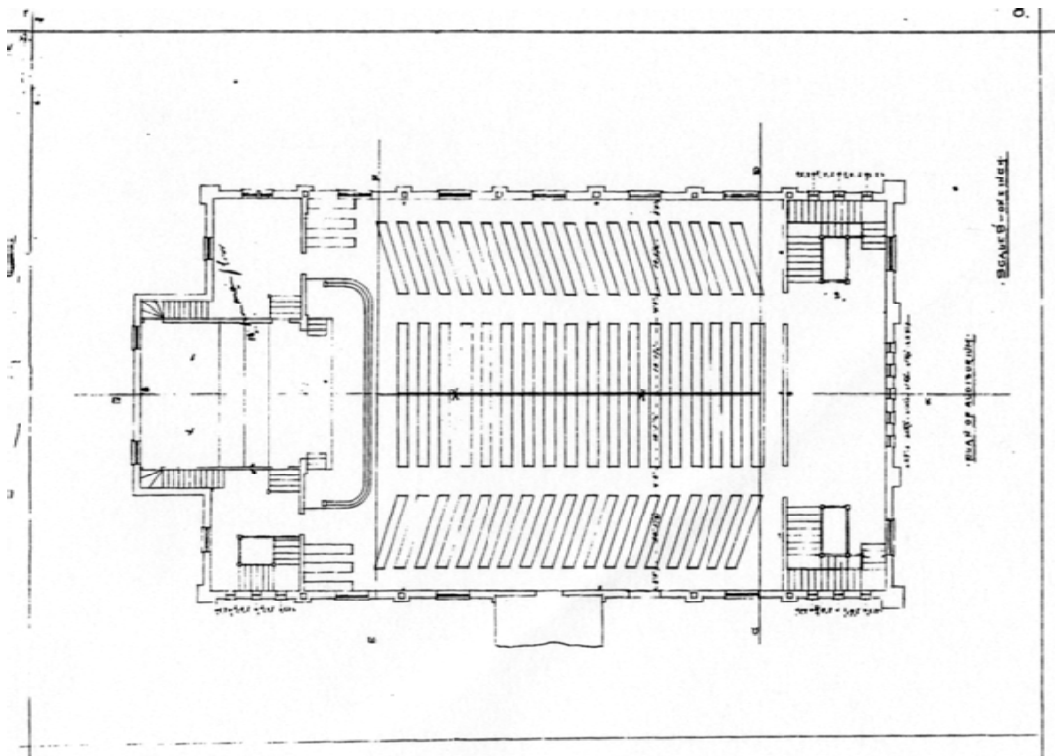
Original drawings, dated October 1878 (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195*). Fig. 11, above. Longitudinal Section. Fig. 12, below. West and East Side Elevations.



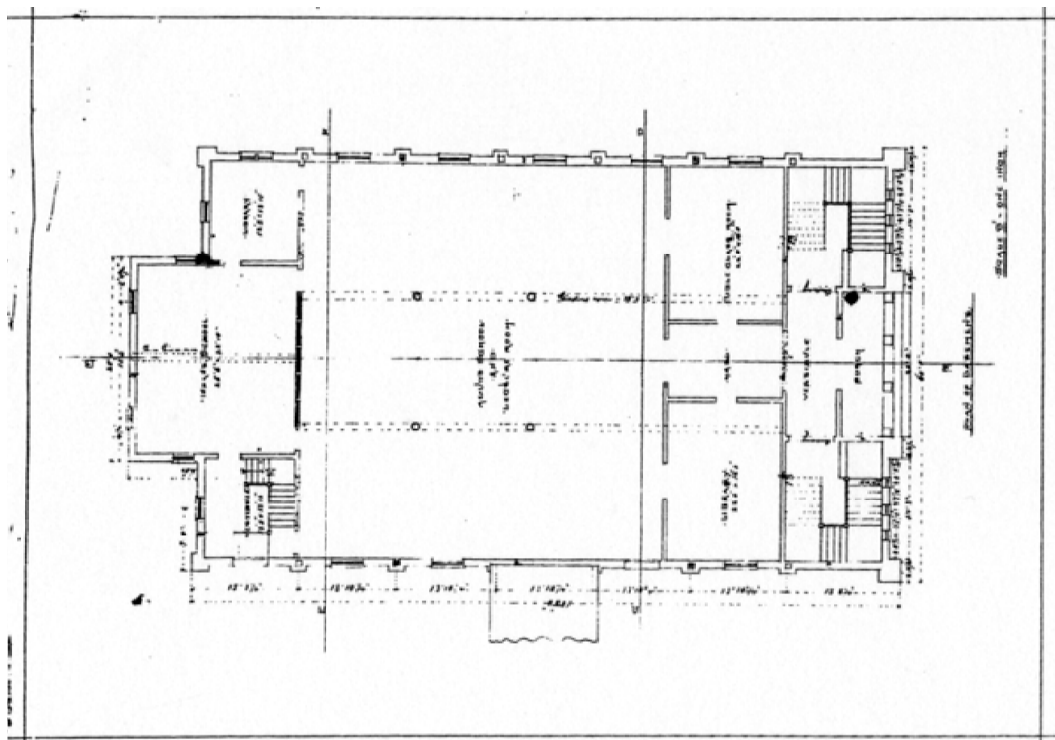


Original drawings, dated October 1878 (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.). Fig. 13, above. Foundation Plan. Fig. 14, below. Transverse Sections.





Original drawings, dated October 1878 (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.). Fig. 15, above. Second Floor Plan. Fig. 16, below. First Floor Plan.



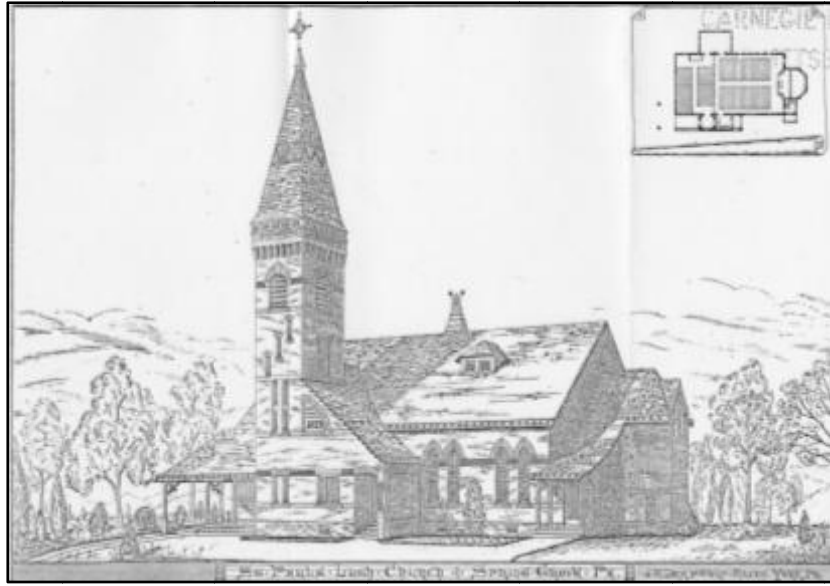


Fig. 1. A drawing that appeared in the August 16, 1879 edition of *American Architect and Buildings News* (Houghton, Osgood & Co. "St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Spring Grove, PA." *The American Architect and Building News*, August 16, 1879: 52.).

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

201 S Main St | Spring Grove PA

Date Designed: 1878-79
 Cornerstone Laid: June 2, 1879
 Date Completed: Spring 1880
 Date Demolished: 1906

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was established in the fall of 1878.¹ The suggestion of a new church building was brought up and supported, especially by Mr. and Mrs. P.H. Glatfelter, friends of the Dempwolf family. A building commission was appointed and two lots were secured at the southeast corner of Main and Church Streets.

¹ St. Paul's Lutheran Church. *Church Information - Our Church History*. 2009. http://www.stpaulchurchsg.org/info_history.html (accessed January 23, 2010).

Construction began in the spring of 1879, with the cornerstone laid on June 2 of that year. The building was completed in the spring of 1880.² The church included a foundation of blue limestone supporting walls of local brick and decorative elements of Ohio-stone. The interior was finished with butternut panels.³ The 450-seat church cost \$13,200 to build.⁴

The church was only used until 1906 when a new church building was designed and completed in 1908 at the same location.⁵ Various redecorating schemes occurred, a couple led by the Dempwolfs in 1927.⁶ These included redecoration of the nave, organ, baptismal front, reredos, and other small additions.⁷

The Dempwolf church building was designed in the High Victorian Gothic style. The exterior of the church included many of the characteristics described above. Included were: sweeping, but steep gabled roofs; asymmetry; multiple entrances, including a porte cochere for carriages; stringcourses of different patterns and materials than the brick walls; gothic-arched window and door openings; and exposed rafter tails (fig. 1). The base of the building was constructed of blue limestone, and the stringcourses of Ohio-stone contrasted with the red brick native to the area.⁸

² Emig, Evelyn, Joseph S. Lewis, Eloise Lovegreen, and Joseph W. Seitz. *A 100th Anniversary History of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Spring Grove, PA*. 1981.

³ Houghton, Osgood & Co. "St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Spring Grove, PA." *The American Architect and Building News*, August 16, 1879: 52.

⁴ Gibson, John. *History of York County, Pennsylvania*. Chicago: F.S. Battey Publishing Co., 1886.

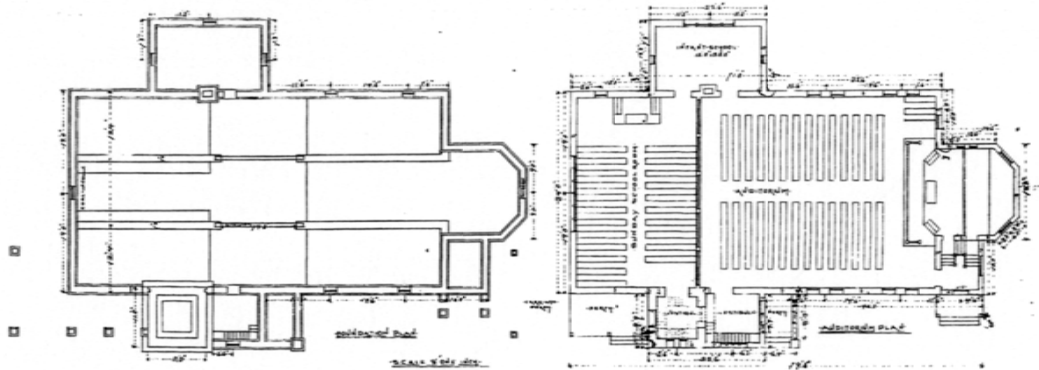
⁵ St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 2009.

⁶ Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

⁷ Emig, et al., 1981.

⁸ Houghton, Osgood & Co., 1879.

The interior of the church (fig. 2) was laid out into three major rooms: a Sunday school room, an infant room, and the auditorium. The wall separating the Sunday school room and the auditorium was constructed of movable glass partitions. In front of the altar in both rooms were pews, split in half by center aisles.



Original drawings, undated (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.). Fig. 2, above. Left to right: Foundation Plan, First Floor Plan. Fig. 3, below. Left to right: Rear (East) Elevation, North Elevation.

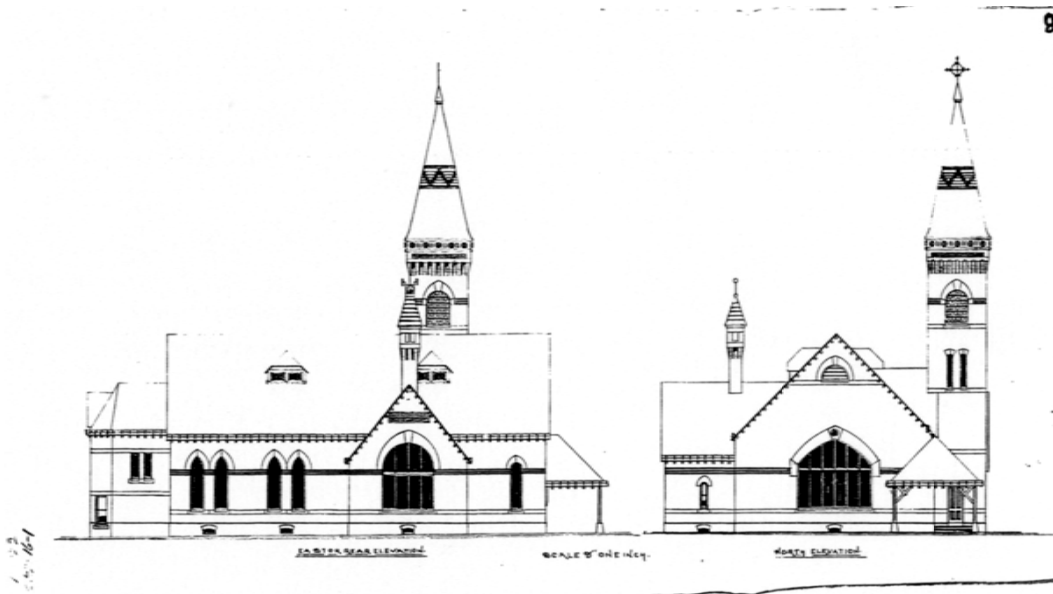




Fig. 1. A photograph of the church and chapel addition from 1906 (St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. *St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Columbia, PA, 1881-1981*. Hackensack, NJ: Custombook, Inc., 1981.)

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

23 S 6th St | Columbia PA

Date Designed:	Church: c. 1881 Chapel addition: 1893
Groundbreaking:	Church: July 11, 1881
Cornerstone Laid:	Church: December 11, 1881
Contractor:	Church: Jacob Sneath
Date Dedicated:	Church: October 1, 1882 Chapel addition: September 23, 1894
Date Demolished:	1927

Founded in 1881, the congregation immediately planned to build a new church. J.A. Dempwolf was hired as architect and Jacob Sneath was named contractor with a bid of \$5,600. The groundbreaking ceremony was held on July 11, 1881, and the congregation

members began the arduous task of hand-digging the foundation. Exactly five months later, on December 11, 1881, the cornerstone was laid. The building of the church then commenced swiftly and was dedicated on October 1, 1882.¹

Designed in the Gothic Revival style, the church was a simple rectangular brick structure measuring 40' by 86' (fig. 4). The symmetric front (north) elevation included the main entrance under a front-facing gable (fig. 8). The center bay included an arched double door with gothic-arched window above. This bay was flanked by pairs of gothic-arched windows. Exposed rafter tails along the roof led to a pinnacle at the apex of the gable. A short steeple could be seen on the western corner of this elevation. The west elevation was composed of five bays, the centermost falling under a projecting cross gable which included a large gothic-arched window with tracery (fig. 8). The northernmost bay included a pair of narrow, round-arched windows and the remaining three bays each included a single round-arched window. Two vents pierced the roof on this elevation as well. The rear (south) elevation was composed of the projecting polygonal apse. Although very plain, brick string courses, arc-topped doors and windows, and a Reulaeux window decorated this elevation.



Fig. 2. A picture of the sanctuary in 1906 after it was renovated (St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. *St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Columbia, PA, 1881-1981*. Hackensack, NJ: Custombook, Inc., 1981.)

The interior of the church was composed of one main level and a balcony

¹ (St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. *St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Columbia, PA, 1881-1981*. Hackensack, NJ: Custombook, Inc., 1981.)

(fig. 7). From the main entrance, one entered into a vestibule. To the right were stairs to the tiered balcony and a coat room. To the left was an infant school room which, along with the vestibule, opened into the auditorium. The altar resided under a round-arched apse, a majority of which was used as the choir gallery. Stairs to the west of the apse led to a basement-level vestry.

After another lot was purchased in 1890 and overcrowding became a problem, particularly at Sunday school services, the church decided to build a Sunday school chapel addition. Once again, the Dempwolf firm was hired to design the new chapel. In the spring of 1893 excavation began. A year and a half later, on September 23, 1894, the chapel was consecrated.² The chapel addition was located at the southwest corner of the church building (figs. 5-6) and was designed in the Romanesque Revival style (fig. 9).

The front (west) façade of the chapel included a new bell tower and a paired gable facade. In the drawings, there were two proposals to the tower height. The first was a tower which incorporated six stages. The second proposal capped the tower after one stage in order to build the remaining five stages at a later time. Unfortunately the tower was never built to its full height. The paired gable façade was symmetric and each gable wall was identical. These walls were a large, round-arched window with pairs of round-arched double-hung windows flanking each side. Between the gables was another double-door entrance. Exposed rafter tails decorated the roof edge and a pinnacle resided on the southernmost peak. A skylight could also be seen from the west elevation which gave light into the larger Sunday school room. The south elevation of the chapel addition was composed of a series of round-arched double-hung windows.

² St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1981.

A new vestibule addition was also proposed for the front (north) elevation of the original building (fig. 9). This was never built.

Upon entering the chapel addition through the main entrance doors, one entered a small vestibule (fig. 9). To the front was the main Sunday school room with a small altar. Along the east wall of this room were two small classrooms divided from each other and the auditorium by moveable glass partition walls. To the left (north) of the entrance vestibule was an infant school room which incorporated shallow tiered seating and was separated from the auditorium by movable glass partitions. A second entrance to this room was through the tower vestibule located at the rear of the room.

By the end of the nineteenth century, the church decided to make further improvements to the building (figs. 1-2). These changes included “additional pews, a new pulpit and altar rail, new windows and chandeliers. A vestibule was constructed at the front door, and frescoing added to the beauty of the interior.”³ This renovation was completed in 1900.



Fig. 3. The Dempwolf church as it was being razed in early 1927 (St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. *St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Columbia, PA, 1881-1981*. Hackensack, NJ: Custombook, Inc., 1981.).

³ St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1981.

The idea of building a new church was proposed in 1924 and approved. The last service held in the Dempwolf church was on February 27, 1927. It only took one month for the old church to be razed (fig. 3) and the groundbreaking ceremonies to occur for the new church (fig. 6).

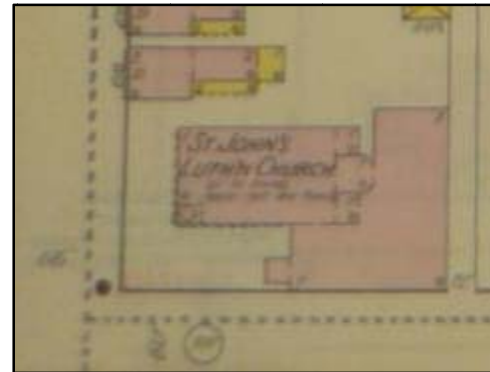
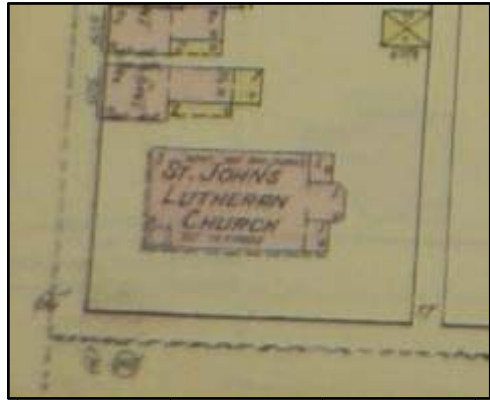


Fig. 4, top. The 1886 Sanborn map shows the church as originally built (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "23 S 6th St, Columbia, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1886.). Fig. 5, middle. The 1894 Sanborn map shows the church just after the Sunday School chapel was added. The 1899, 1904, 1909, and 1920 Sanborn maps are very similar (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "23 S 6th St, Columbia, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1894.). Fig. 6, bottom. The 1928 Sanborn map shows the present church's outline as it was built that same year (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "23 S 6th St, Columbia, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1928.).

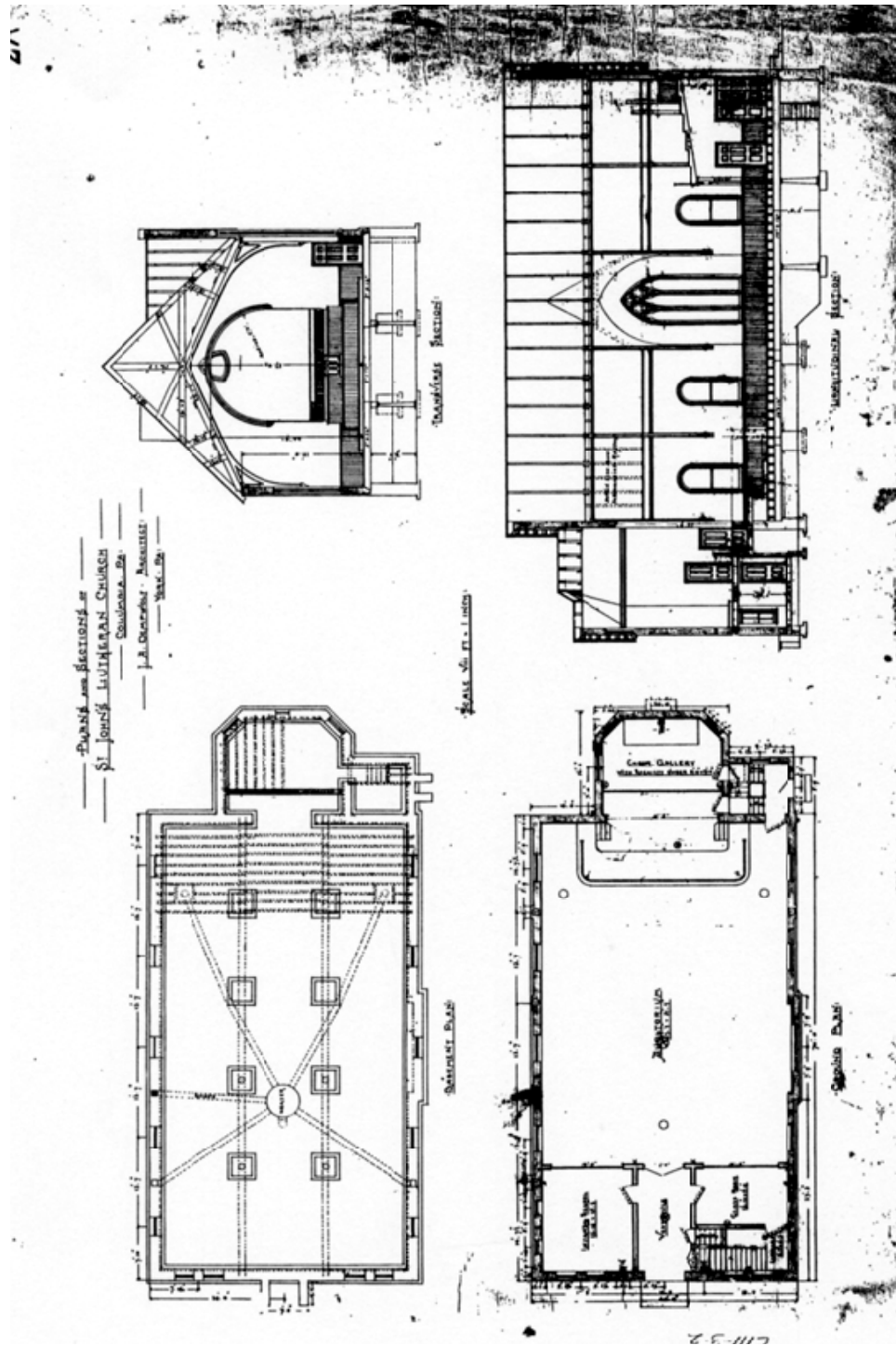


Fig. 7. Original drawings, undated; clockwise from bottom left: foundation plan, transverse section, longitudinal section, ground-floor plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

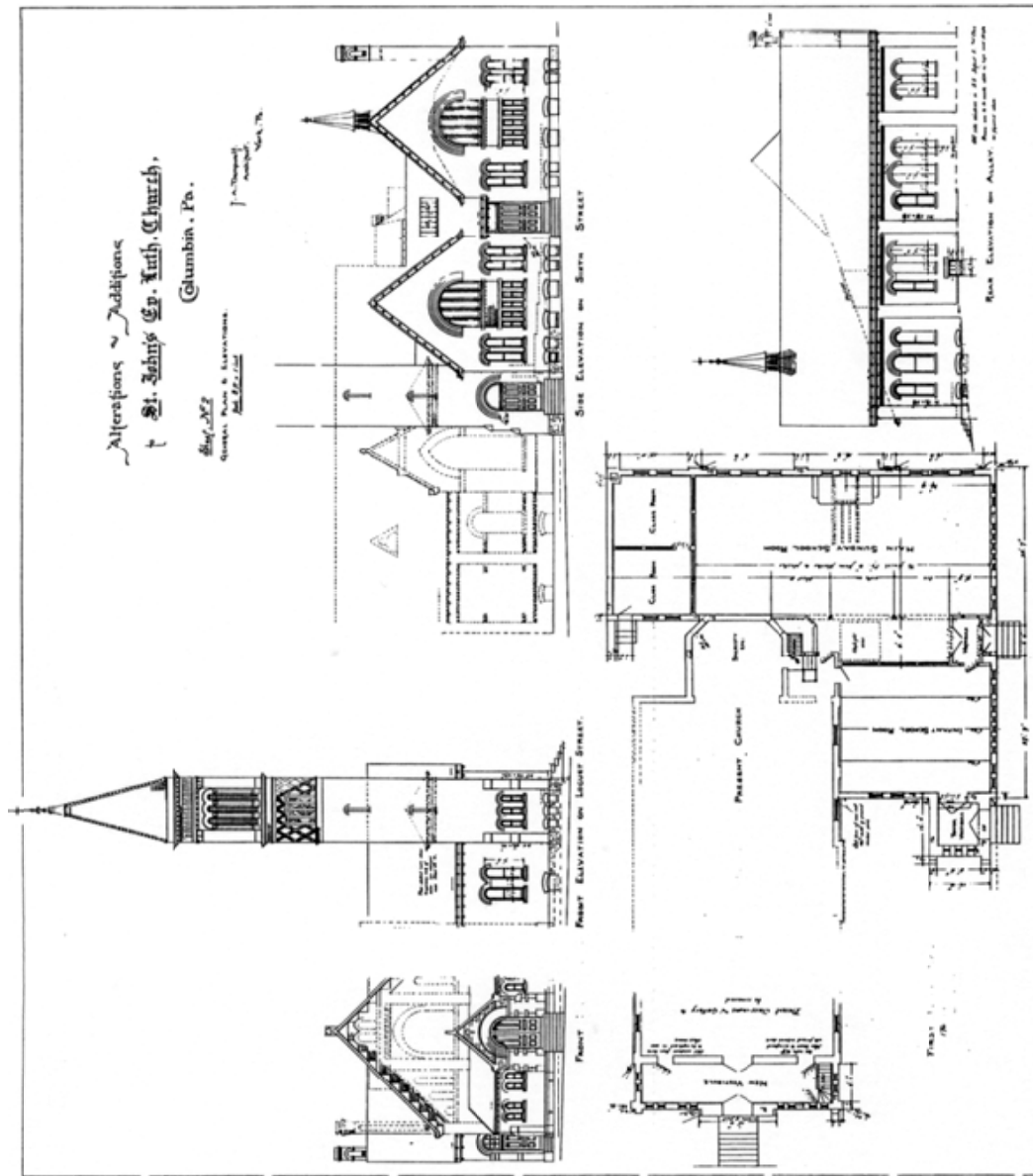


Fig. 9. Original drawings, dated 1893; clockwise from bottom left: front elevation of church building with new vestibule proposal, front elevation on Locust Street, side elevation on Sixth Street, rear elevation on alley, ground-floor plan, new vestibule plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

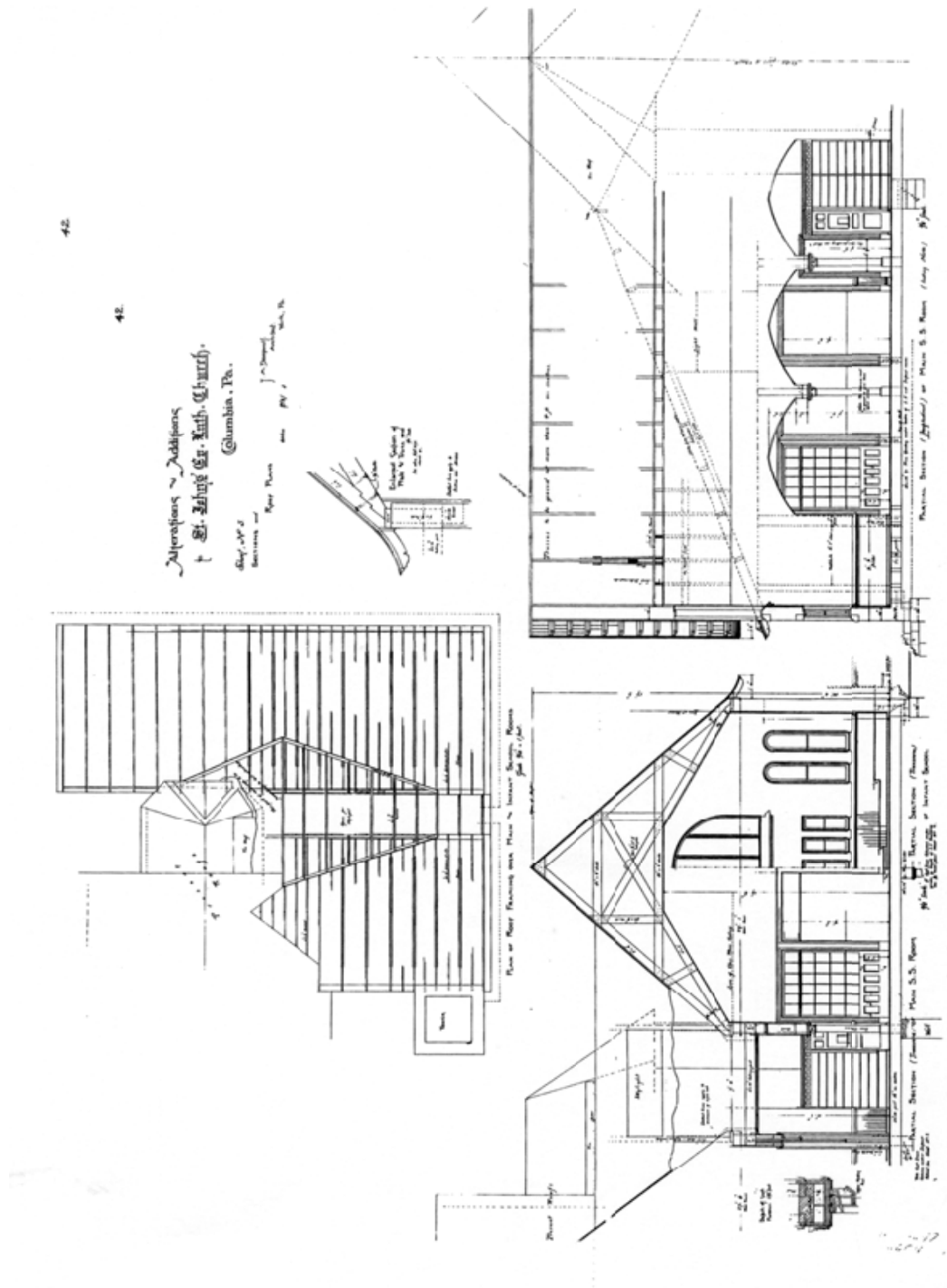


Fig. 10. Original drawings, dated 1893; clockwise from bottom left: roof framing, enlarged section, partial longitudinal section of main Sunday School room, partial transverse section of the infant school room and the main Sunday School room (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. An 1893 photograph of the St. John's (*Artwork of York*. Chicago: The W.H. Parish Publishing Co., 1893.).

ST. JOHN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

(St. John the Baptist Episcopal Church)

140 N Beaver St | York PA

Date Designed: 1882
Date Dedicated: April 16, 1883

The land on which the current building stands was procured in 1769 and the first church was erected the same year. In 1810 (when a gallery was added), 1850, and 1865 the building was renovated, increasing to more than twice the original size.¹ On September 15, 1882 it was decided that a fourth enlargement to the church needed to occur. The expansion plans submitted by the J.A. Dempwolf firm were approved as long as it did not

¹ Gibson, John. *History of York County, Pennsylvania*. Chicago: F.S. Battey Publishing Co., 1886.

cost more than \$5,000. Only remnants of the original colonial church remained once the construction was complete, which was dedicated on April 16, 1883.²

The chapel was redesigned in the Gothic Revival style (fig. 1). The front (east) elevation is symmetric (fig. 2). With the addition of a second transept-like structure at the tower (east) end, “this completely transformed the façade by flanking the original mid-Victorian Gothic tower into two gabled extensions.”³ The tower has four stages. The first stage includes a double door under a Queen Anne-detailed porch. The second stage holds a large gothic-arched window with

tracery. Above this window is a date stone reading “St. John’s, Founded 1769, Rebuilt 1850-62, 1883.” Separated from the lower stage by a string course of sandstone, the fourth stage incorporates paired gothic-arched vents on each side with projecting brick corbels. The top of the tower is finished with stepped parapets. The front-facing gables contained a new



Fig. 2, above. The front façade of the church today (Photo by author). Fig. 3, below. One of the Queen Anne porch entrances on the front façade (Photo by author).



² Gibson, 1886.

³ The Episcopal Church of St. John the Baptist. *1755 - 2005, 250th Anniversary: Highlights of Our History*. York, PA: unpublished book, 2006.

entrance with another Queen Anne-detailed porch to the north-side aisle (fig. 3) and three lancet-shaped windows over the south-side aisle.

The north and south side elevations were identical (fig. 8). These facades were composed of two projecting cross gables (fig. 4). These sections included a set of three gothic-arched windows surmounted by a Reuleaux window. Between the cross gables is a wall including seven successive small, gothic-arched windows. Two small dormers are located at the roof level.

In the interior of the church (figs. 5-6), the Dempwolf expansion included the addition of wider aisles which meant that the original north and south walls had to be removed. These walls were replaced with “load bearing, cast iron columns with striking quasi-Romanesque style capitals.” The nave ceiling was removed and the



Fig. 4, top. The wall between the cross gables on the side elevations (Photo by author). Fig. 5, middle. The interior of the church in an 1893 photograph (*Artwork of York*. Chicago: The W.H. Parish Publishing Co., 1893.). Fig. 6, bottom. The interior of the church today (Photo by author).

rood beams were exposed to give height to the interior. The new side walls included seven lancet-shaped windows each (fig. 7). The sanctuary features four columns of pews separated by three aisles. The transept also houses pews, but these are perpendicular to the altar. The chancel area was altered to include a window at the high altar.⁴ Two rooms are located on either side of the altar.

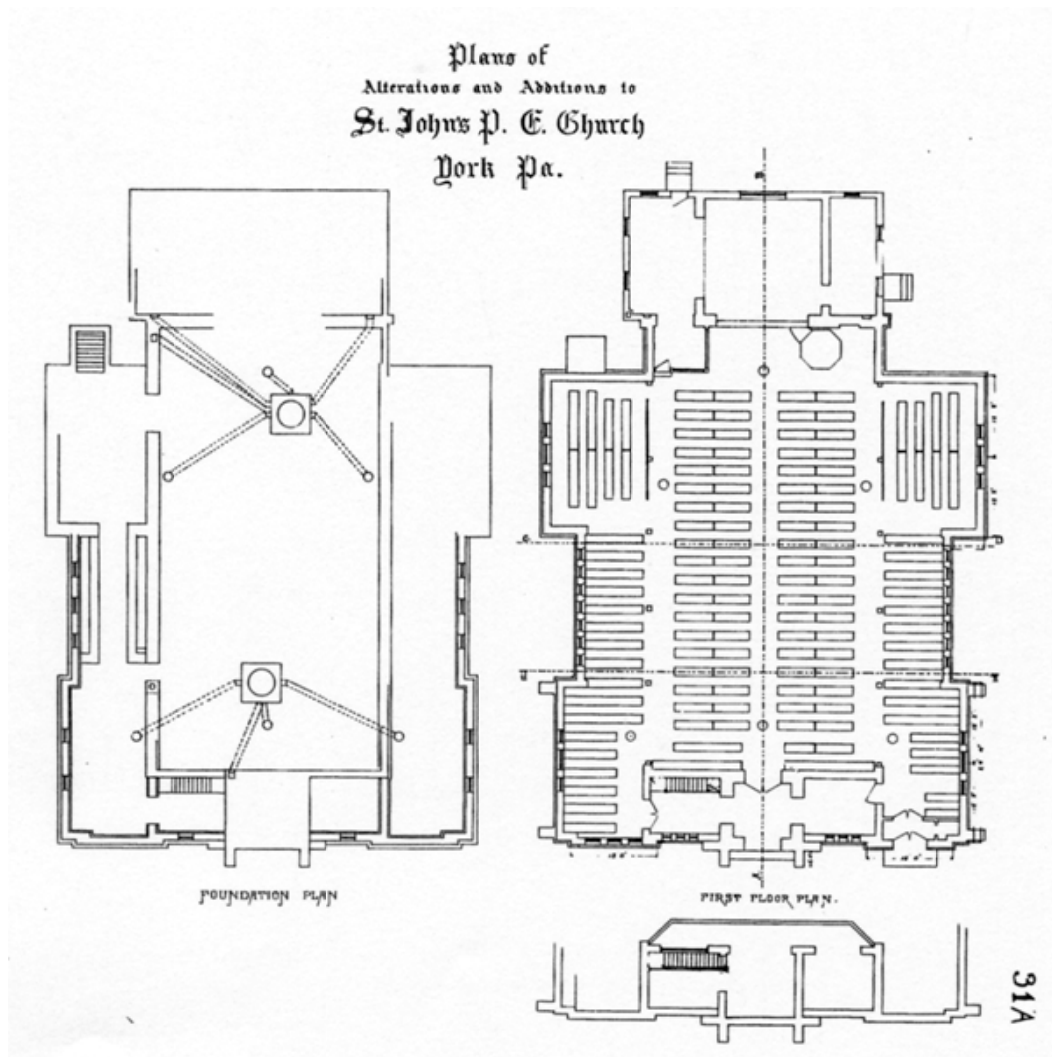


Fig. 7. Original drawings, undated; left to right: Foundation Plan, First Floor Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

⁴ The Episcopal Church of St. John the Baptist, 2006.

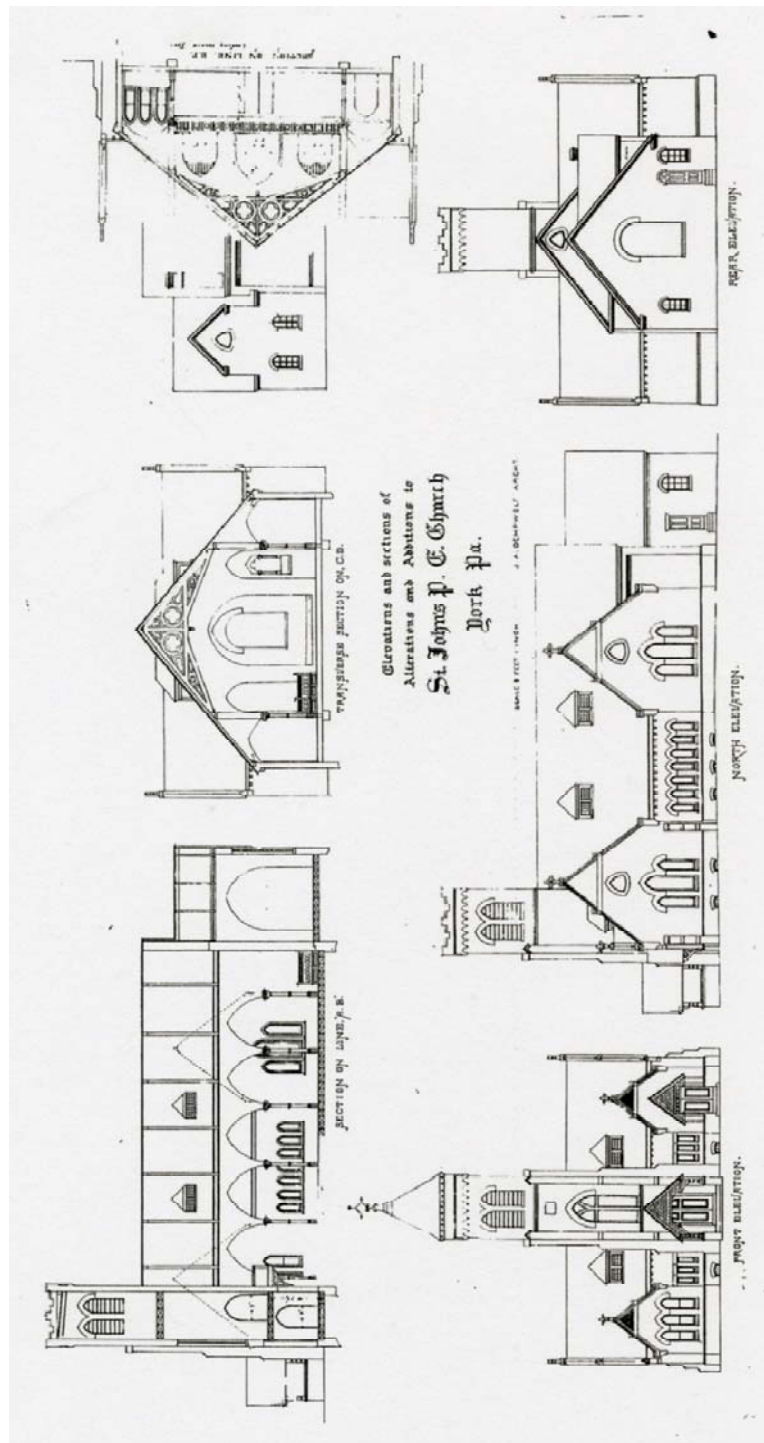


Fig. 8. Original drawings, undated; clockwise from bottom left: Longitudinal Section, Transverse Section looking towards Altar, Transverse Section looking toward Entrance and Balcony, Rear elevation, North Elevation, and Front Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. The church and Mission Chapel in an 1893 photograph (*Artwork of York*. Chicago: The W.H. Parish Publishing Co., 1893.).

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Formerly at: S. Duke St. & E. Boundary St. | York PA

Date Designed:	Mission Chapel: 1882
	Chapel enlargement: January 1884
	Church: December 1884
Groundbreaking:	Church: May 25, 1885
Cornerstone Laid:	Church: July 21, 1885
Date Dedicated:	Mission Chapel: November 19, 1882
	Church: February 16, 1886
Date Demolished:	c. 1971

The formation of Calvary Presbyterian occurred in August of 1882 with the organization of a Sunday school. Samuel Small, Sr., the philanthropist who encouraged the organization of the Dempwolf firm, donated the corner lot on the East side of South Duke Street in order to build a new chapel building. The Mission Chapel was built through the

efforts of Samuel Small, II. The white frame building was dedicated on November 19, 1882, shortly after the congregation was formally inaugurated.¹ The 250-seat chapel cost \$2,500 to build.²

Originally small, the Mission Chapel was designed in the Folk Victorian style (fig. 5). The front (west) façade of the chapel included a front door set to the northern side and three evenly-spaced, double-hung windows. Simple wood siding sheathed the exterior and horizontal wood bands ran under the windows and at the bottom of the front-facing gable roof. The gable portion included three vents and was sheathed in wood shingles. A small wood cupola surmounted the roof at its peak. The side (north and south) elevations were nearly identical and included six evenly spaced windows similar to those on the front elevation. The south side elevation included a door in place of one of the windows. The rear elevation included two windows.

Upon entering the chapel through the main entrance, one entered a vestibule. To the south was a tiered school room. It was separated from the main room by a series of movable glass partitions. East of the vestibule and school room was the main room with an altar. Behind the altar were two more classrooms that were also separated from the main room by moveable glass partitions.

In 1884, the chapel was enlarged with plans supplied again by the Dempwolf firm (fig. 6). Additions were made to the south elevation and the southeast corner and continued in the Folk Victorian style. The plan of the original portion remained mostly the same, although the altar was moved along the northern wall. The addition to the southern side

¹ Calvary United Presbyterian Church. *Calvary United Presbyterian: The 1976 Family and Church History*. York, PA: unpublished directory, 1976.

² Gibson, John. *History of York County, Pennsylvania*. Chicago: F.S. Battey Publishing Co., 1886.

included a tiered classroom separated by moveable doors. The addition to the southeastern corner was another tiered classroom. Further alterations and additions were made to the chapel in 1889 and 1891. After all of these changes occurred the Mission Chapel housed a main room, ten classrooms, and a kitchen.³

Just after the first enlargement to the Mission Chapel occurred the Dempwolf firm was enlisted once more to design a church building for the congregation (fig. 2). The groundbreaking ceremony was held on May 25, 1885 and the cornerstone was laid on July 21, 1885. By February 16, 1886 the church was finished and was dedicated.⁴ The church was “constructed of rough-cut limestone with sandstone trimmings”⁵ and was designed in the Romanesque Revival style (fig. 7).

The front (west) elevation included an 85’ entrance bell tower and a front-facing gable (fig. 3). The tower was three stages. The first was composed of stone and included a projecting Victorian porch, the second was composed of brick, and the third stage was a steeple setting atop wood details. Details on the gable end included a large, round-arch window with heavy brick arches, sandstone stringcourses, and round-arched vents at the peak.



Fig. 2. The 1908 Sanborn map shows the Calvary Presbyterian campus (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "S Duke St & E Boundary St, York, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1908.).

³ Calvary United Presbyterian Church, 1976.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

The north elevation included the tower at the western end, a rear entrance at the eastern end, and two round-arched windows with heavy brick arches in the side wall of the sanctuary. The south elevation included a round-arched window with heavy brick arches at the western and eastern edges and a projecting round appendage which houses the apse. This appendage was complete with a series of five small, round-arched windows and a conical roof line.

The interior of the church was one large room. The sanctuary sat 425 people, had a sloping floor, no center aisle, a round pew plan, no balcony, dark woodwork, six stained glass windows, and a choir loft in the raised niche behind the pulpit. Organ pipes covered the semi-circular niche behind the choir loft (fig. 4).⁶

Major repairs to the building occurred in 1949. In 1968, Calvary Presbyterian united with another congregation in York and moved across town. On July 4, 1971 the former property was sold and subsequently the buildings were demolished.



Fig. 3, above. The church and parsonage in an 1893 photograph (*Artwork of York*. Chicago: The W.H. Parish Publishing Co., 1893.). Fig. 4, below. The interior of the church building, the date is unknown (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Calvary Presbyterian Church." *Vertical File 239*).



⁶ Calvary United Presbyterian Church, 1976.

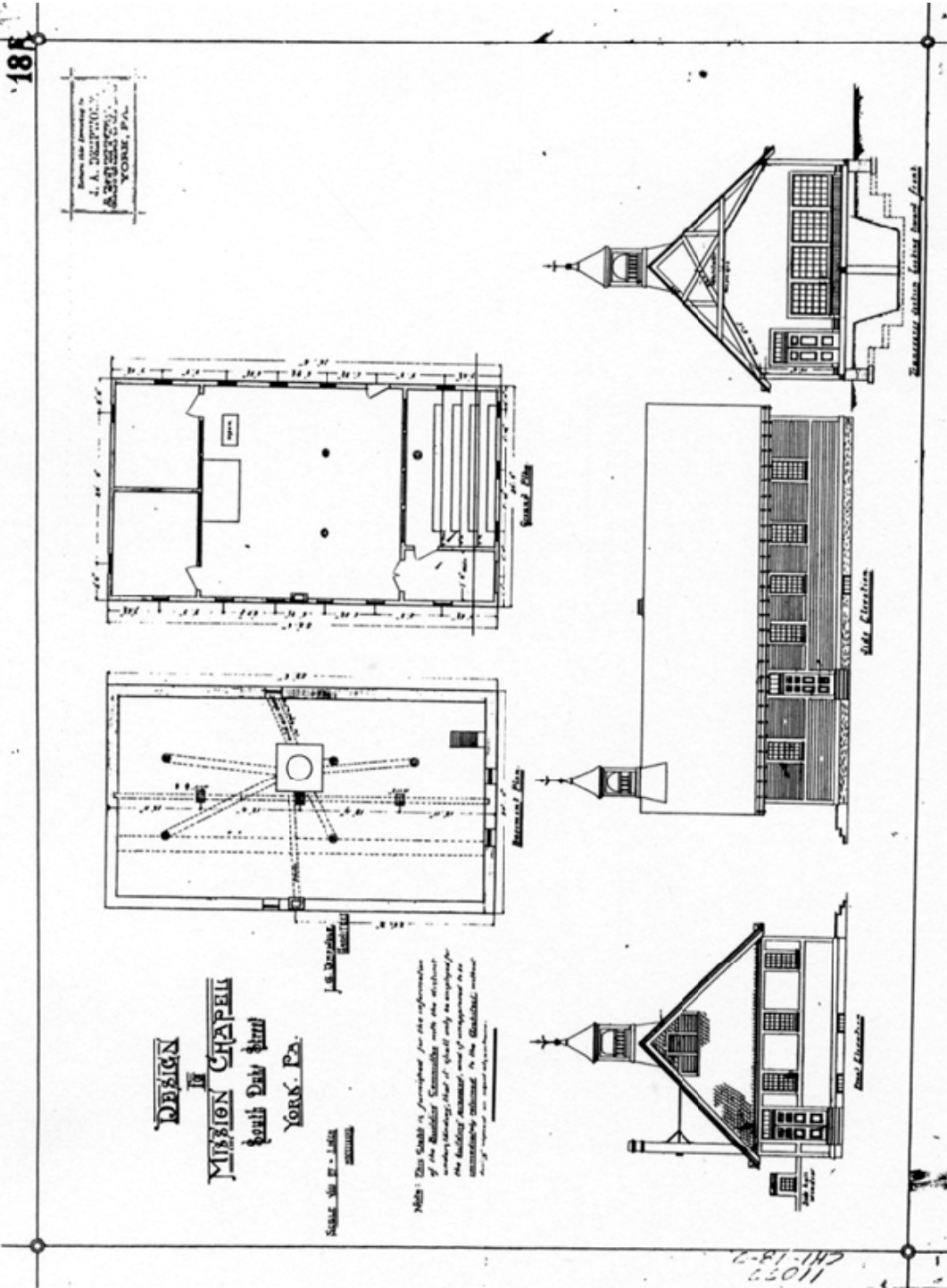


Fig 5. Original drawings for the Mission Chapel, dated 1882; clockwise from bottom left: foundation plan, ground-floor plan, transverse section looking towards the entrance, side elevation, and front elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

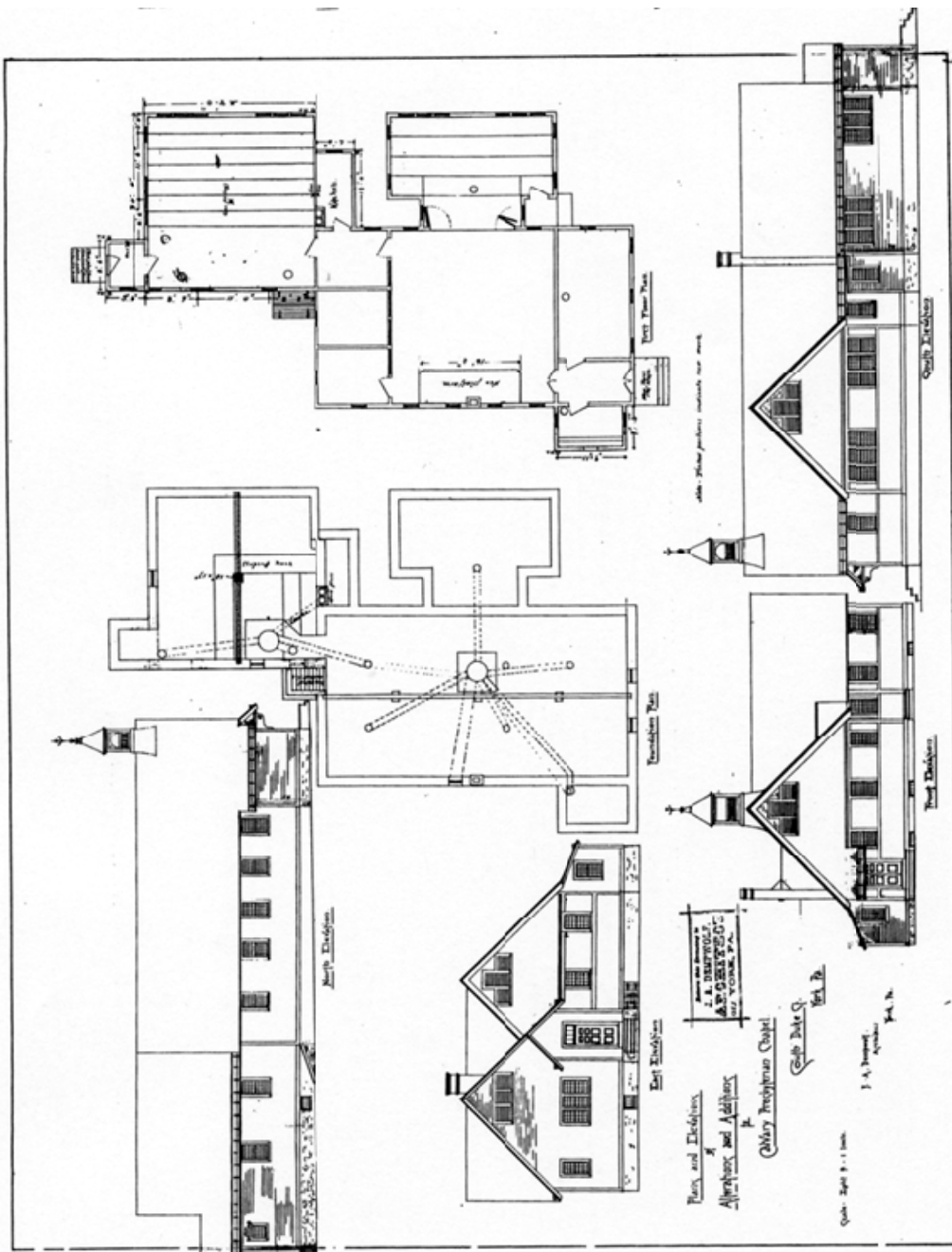


Fig. 6. Original drawings for the Mission Chapel expansion, dated January 1884; clockwise from bottom left: north elevation, foundation plan, ground-floor plan, south elevation, front elevation, and east elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

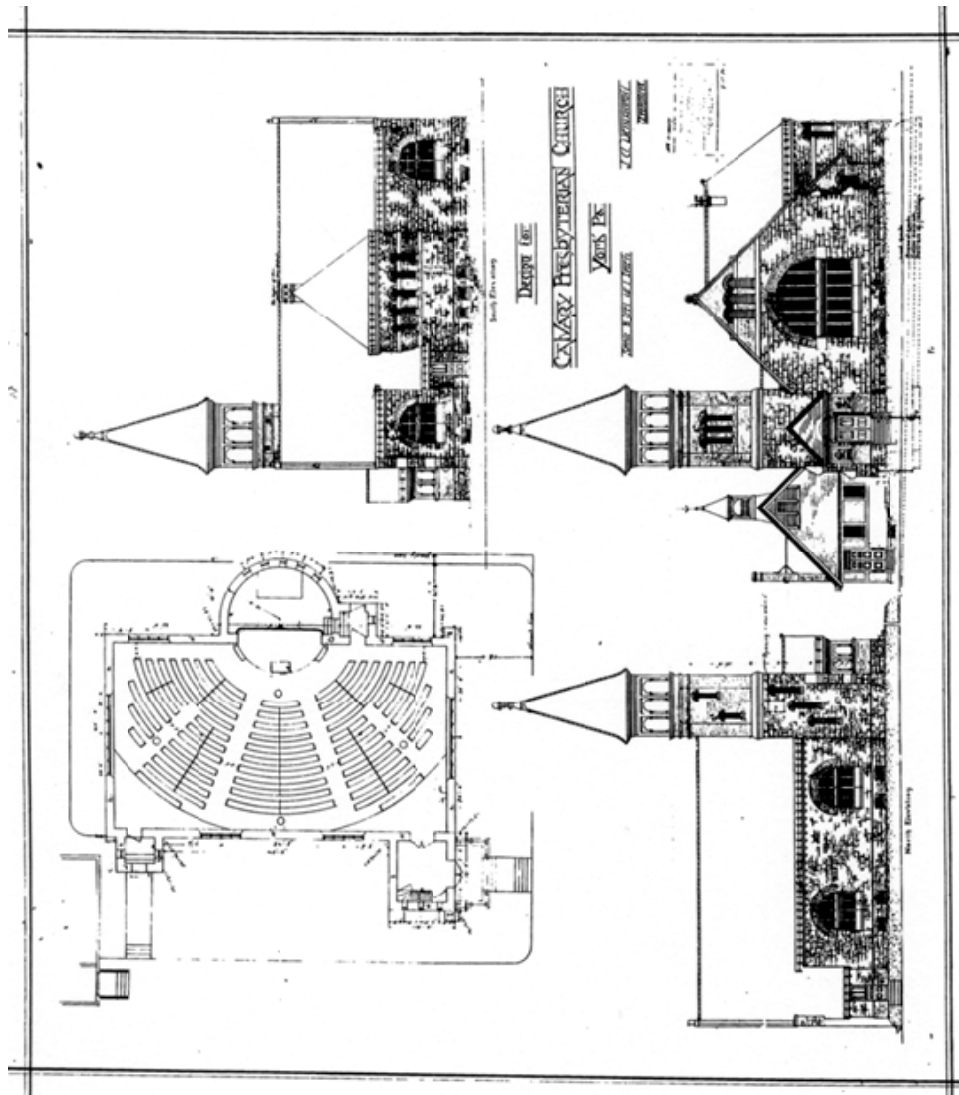


Fig. 7. Original drawings for the church, dated December 1884; clockwise from bottom left: ground-floor plan, south elevation, front elevation, and north elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195*).



Fig. 1. The church as originally built with wood siding; date unknown (Pine Grove Presbyterian Church. *130th Anniversary: Pine Grove Presbyterian Church, 1857-1987*. Airville, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1987.).

PINE GROVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

4263 Delta Rd | Airville PA

Date Designed: 1885-86
 Cornerstone Laid: April 21, 1886
 Contractor: Richard Ruff
 Date Dedicated: August 10, 1886

In 1885 the Pine Grove Presbyterian congregation decided to build a new church rather than renovate their 1857 church building.¹ On November 30, 1885 the congregation commenced to begin digging the foundation, originally 40' by 50' (fig. 7). Twelve days later the J.A. Dempwolf firm was hired to design a church and supply construction drawings. The foundation was increased to 40' by 55' at this point (fig. 6). On March 27, 1886 the job

¹ Pine Grove Presbyterian Church. *The Pastor*. 2009. <http://southernYorkcounty.com/churches/pinegrove/pastor.html> (accessed November 29, 2009).

of contractor was awarded to Richard Ruff for the bid of \$2,110. The cornerstone was laid on April 21, 1886, and using the lumber from the wooded lot it only took three and one-half months to complete the church. It was dedicated on August 10, 1886 for a total cost of \$3,100.²

Pine Grove Presbyterian was designed in a Folk Victorian style (fig. 6). The exterior of the church was originally clad with wood siding and incorporated a hipped slate roof (fig. 1). The front (west) elevation is symmetric with two double-door entrances under stoops on the north and south corners. Between these entrances is a projecting gable with a large round-arched window. A small Victorian bell tower can be seen at the west end of the hipped roof (fig. 2).

The side (north and south) elevations are identical and simple (fig. 3). Three pairs and one single double-hung window run the length of these elevations underneath the exposed rafter tails of the roof.



Fig. 2, above. The church today with brick (Photo by author). Fig. 3, below. The rear (east) and side (south) elevations of the church today; note the 1915 one-story addition to the rear (Photo by author).



² Pine Grove Presbyterian Church. *130th Anniversary: Pine Grove Presbyterian Church, 1857-1987*. Airville, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1987.

Originally, the rear (east) elevation was very plain and only included a rear entrance door. In 1915, the session room to the rear of the church was added (fig. 3).³ This addition is unrelated to the Dempwolf design. In 1982, the cladding was replaced with brick veneer and entrances were added to the rear of the building.⁴

The interior of the church consists mainly of one large room (fig. 4). Originally there were three columns of pews divided by two aisles. The side columns of pews were placed at a slant toward the altar. The chancel is in the center of the east wall. Originally, a sexton's room was located to the north side of the altar. This has been opened up and now holds the choir. The original vestry to the south of the altar is unchanged. In early 1969, the interior of the church was renovated. "The ceiling was lowered (fig. 5). New carpet, light fixtures, pews, and pulpit furniture were purchased and installed."



Fig. 4, above. The auditorium room today; note the reconfigured pews and sexton's office (Photo by author). Fig. 5, below. The ceiling was covered in 1969, but original elements can still be seen behind the suspended ceiling (Photo by author).



³ Pine Grove Presbyterian Church, 1987.

⁴ Ibid.

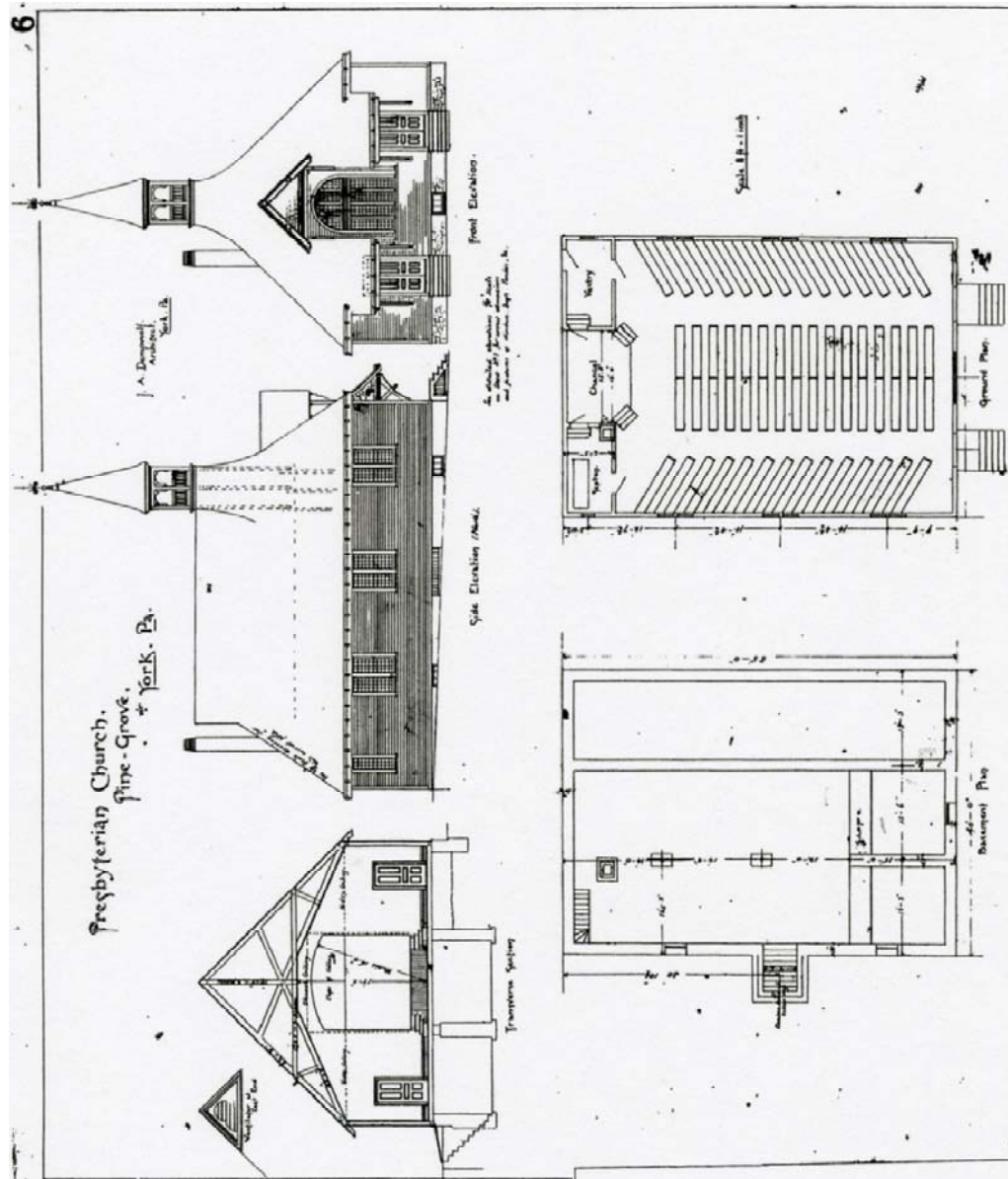
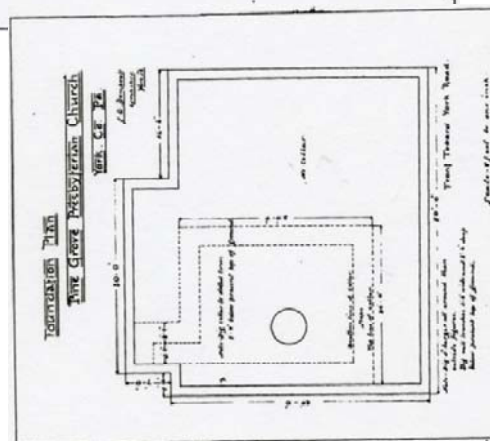


Fig 6, above. Original drawings, dated January 23, 1886; clockwise from bottom left: Transverse Section looking toward the Altar, Side (North) Elevation, Front (West) Elevation, Ground Floor Plan, Basement Plan (York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195. "Dempwolf Drawings."). Fig. 7, right. Existing foundation plan drawing, dated December 15, 1885 (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



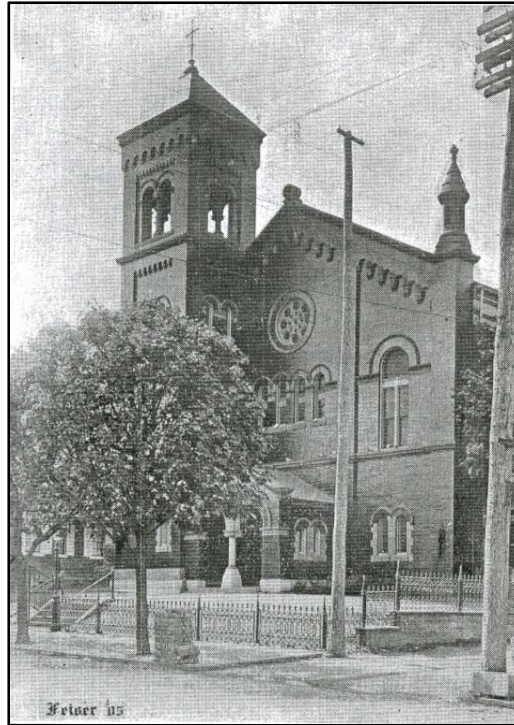


Fig. 1. The Dempwolf façade renovation occurred in 1887. This postcard dates to 1909 (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church." *Vertical File 441.*).

ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

36 S Duke St | York PA

Date Designed: façade and interior alterations: 1886
 Contractor: Samuel Gotwalt
 Date Dedicated: May 22, 1887

The church building was constructed on the site between 1850 and 1851 and was dedicated on June 13, 1851.¹ This building measured 72' by 52' wide, and included a basement for Sunday school purposes. The final cost was \$6,800 and was dedicated as Zion

¹ Lang, Jr., Robert L. *From the Beginning: The Story of Zion Lutheran Church, York, Pennsylvania*. York, PA: unpublished book, 1983.

Evangelical Lutheran Church. In 1869 a 25' addition was added to rear of the church building which included a recess for a new pulpit, library, and pastor's study. The auditorium was enlarged to a seven hundred-person seating capacity. Also at this time, the interior of the church was "modernized and beautified."² The brick church building was further improved and remodeled in 1887, 1905, and 1914.³

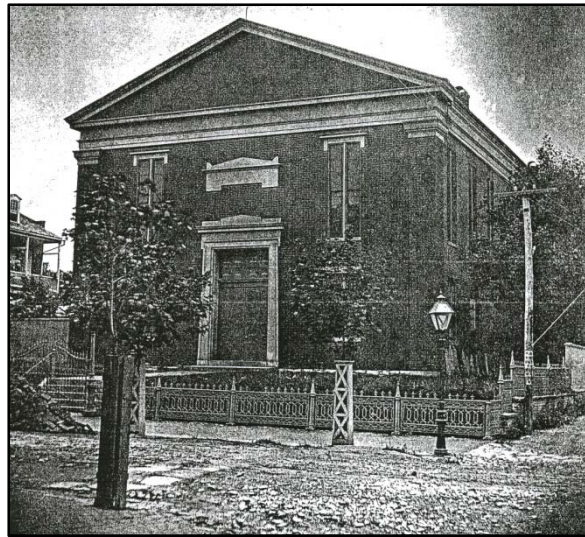


Fig. 2, above. The original façade was designed in the Greek Revival style typical of its time; this photo dates to about 1885 (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church." Vertical File 441.). Fig. 3, below. The church, as it stands today is a good example of the Romanesque Revival style (Photo by author).

The 1887 renovation was done at the hand of the J.A. Dempwolf Firm (fig. 1). To the exterior, changes included a new front (east) façade and the addition of the bell tower. Renovations to the interior included combining the lecture room and the infant Sunday school room, combining the Men's Bible Classroom and the library, rebuilding the second-floor organ and moving it to the balcony, and new pews. These changes were dedicated on May 22, 1887. Final figures March 30, 1888 put the cost of renovation at \$16,182.31.⁴



² Prowell, George. *History of York County, Pennsylvania in Three Volumes*. Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1907.

³ Zion Lutheran Church. *History*. 2003. <http://www.zionYork.org/aboutzion/index.asp?tid=20> (accessed November 20, 2009).

The original façade was in the Greek Revival style (fig. 2). The north, south, and west elevations retain many original Greek Revival elements while the facelift to the front elevation was a modernization in the Romanesque Revival style (figs. 3, 11).

The Dempwolf façade is separated into three bays by brick piers. The four-stage brick tower in the south bay impresses the idea of asymmetry. Each stage is different and is separated by a brownstone stringcourse. The center bay includes a projecting entrance with two wooden double doors (not original) in ribbon arches separated by a column (fig.



Fig. 4, above. The projecting front entrance includes many brownstone details (Photo by author). Fig. 5, below. A brownstone flower bouquet decorates the front entrance (Photo by author).



4). The brownstone-detailed arches spring from botanical brownstone sills (fig. 5). Above the entrance, on the second floor, is a row of four round-arch stained glass ribbon windows and a stained-glass rose window. The north bay includes arched stained-glass windows with heavy brownstone sills, brownstone quoins, and brownstone arch details.

⁴ Lang, 1983.

The front-facing gable is accented with an arched corbel table. The edge of the roof is detailed with a brownstone roll molding, the peak is decorated with a round brownstone finial, and the north gable corner carries a brownstone pinnacle.

The interior of the building retains most of the Dempwolf features. The entry vestibule at the east end is flanked by two sets of stairs leading to the second floor. Also on the first floor is a large room which can be subdivided by moveable glass partition walls. Cast iron columns can also be seen throughout this room (fig. 6). The second floor which holds the main sanctuary has a landing with three sets of double doors that lead into the worship space (fig. 13). Originally the auditorium would have had pews separated by two aisles; the left and right columns of pews were angled towards the altar at the west end of the building (figs. 7-8).



Fig. 6, top. The first floor of the building is composed of a large room that can be divided by moveable glass partition walls (Photo by author). Figs. 7-8, middle and bottom. The second-floor sanctuary still retains many of the original Dempwolf elements (Photos by author).

In 1941, an addition to the rear (west) of the building was approved. On January 6, 1942, the addition, designed by Dempwolf-protégé Harry Lenker, was dedicated.⁵ The building was used by the congregation until 1995 when it was sold to the County of York.⁶ The building was used for storage until an adjacent church, Christ Lutheran, purchased the property with plans to renovate the building for many uses.

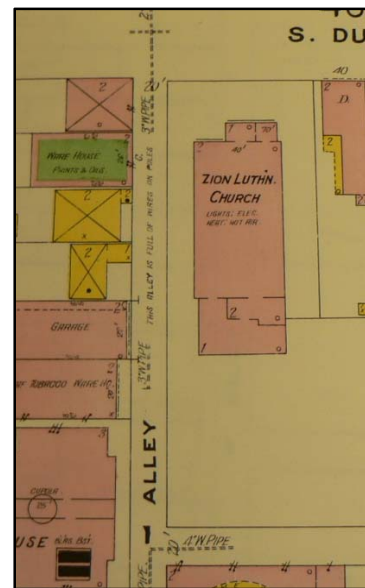


Fig. 9, top. The 1887 Sanborn map shows the church during renovation. The vestibule is not yet built (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "36 S Duke St, York, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1887.). Fig. 10, bottom. The 1908 Sanborn map shows the church finished (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "36 S Duke St, York, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1908.).

⁵ Lang, 1983.

⁶ Mender, Mike. "Basement in Grave Condition." *York Daily Record*, March 10, 1998.

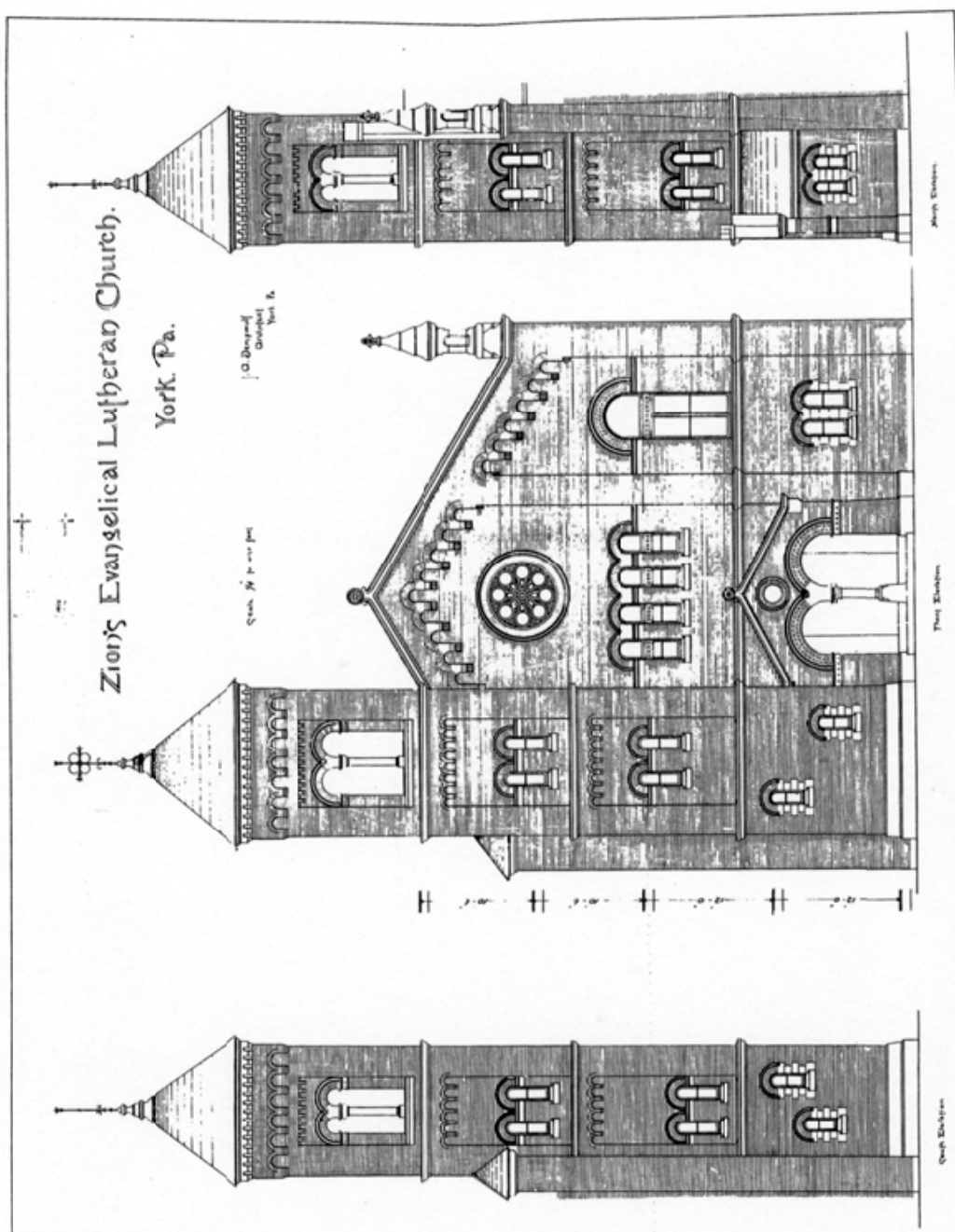


Fig. 11. Original drawings, dated June 17, 1886; bottom to top: South Elevation, Front Elevation, North Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

Fig. 12, right. Original drawings, dated June 17, 1886; plans of addition (York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195. "Dempwolf Drawings."). Fig. 13, below. Original drawings, dated June 17, 1886; bottom to top: second-floor plan, transverse section looking towards the pulpit (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

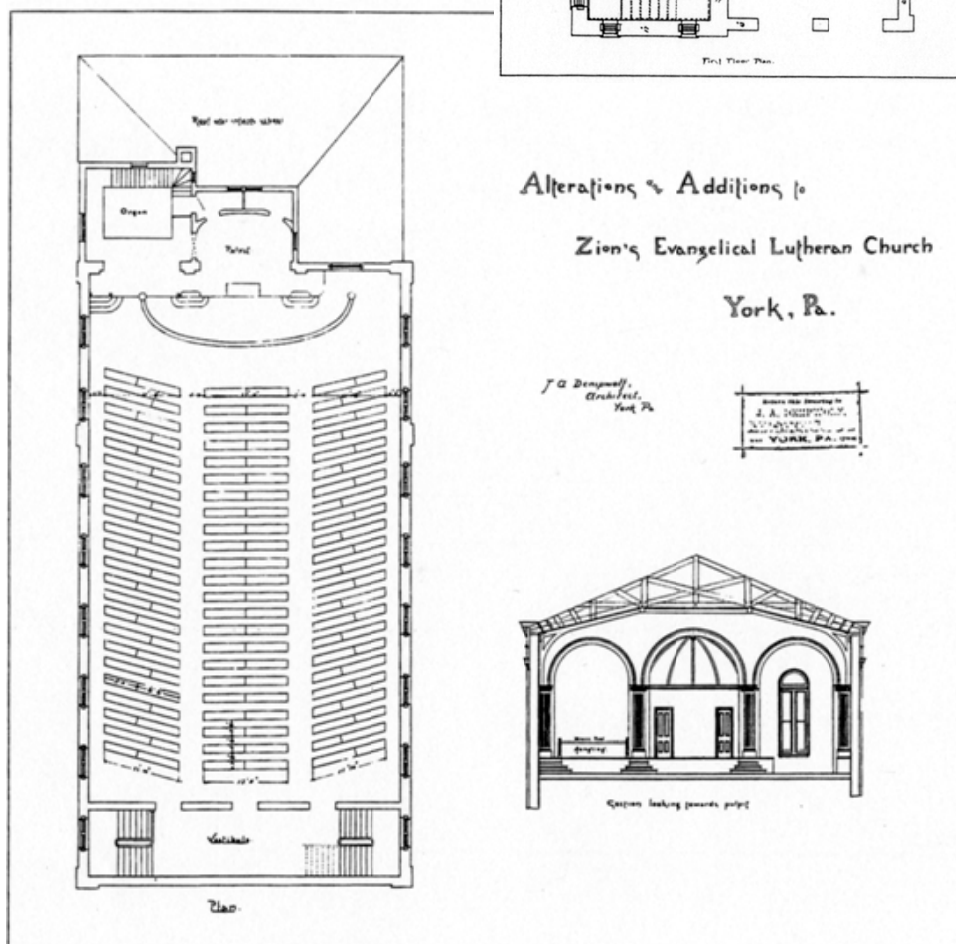
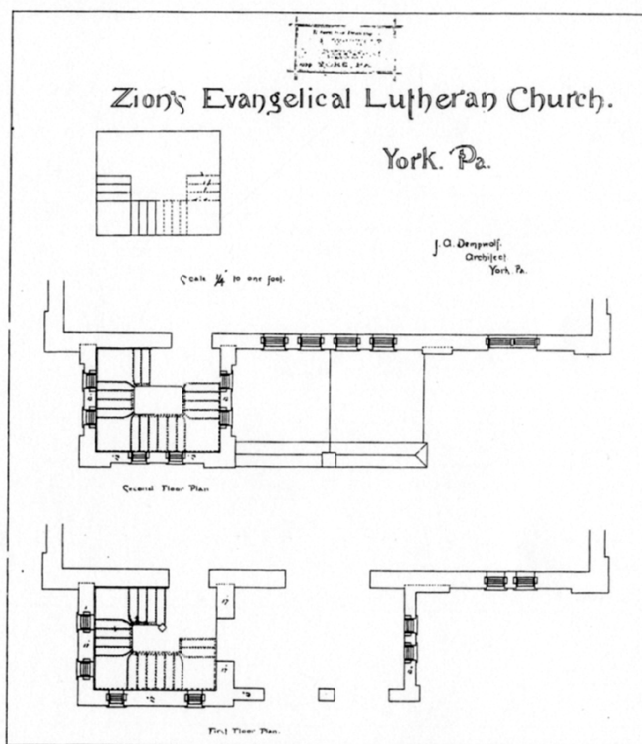




Fig. 1. The front (west) elevation exhibits many features of the Romanesque style (Photo by author).

CENTRE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

83 New Park Rd | New Park PA

Date Designed:	December 1886
Cornerstone Laid:	June 9, 1886
Contractor:	Nathaniel Weigle
Date Completed:	March 27, 1888
Date Dedicated:	April 25, 1888

In late 1882, the new pastor appointed to Centre Presbyterian Church sketched alteration ideas for the existing building and drawings of a new church building. After discussing matters with members of the congregation, it was felt that even though they needed a larger church, no one wanted to demolish the old building. At the Board of Trustees and Manse Building Committee session on September 17, 1885, it was decided to

design a new building that would be ready for use on September 1, 1887. Also at this meeting, drawings submitted by the J.A. Dempwolf firm were hung on the wall, which persuaded the committee. On April 23, 1886, a lot was chosen and the Dempwolves were awarded the design. On August 17, 1886, J.A. Dempwolf and B.F. Willis, another architect, met at the site to stake off the new building; thirteen days later, ground was broken.¹

On January 27, 1887 Nathaniel Weigle, J.A.'s former employer, was awarded the contract to build the new church for \$8,285. On May 16, 1887 work began on the new building and the cornerstone was laid on June 9 of the same year. The new church building was not completed by the date first hoped for. Rather it was completed on March 27, 1888. The total cost came to \$14,881.45 and was dedicated on April 25, 1888. The difference in final cost was due to change orders from the congregation: "stone was used in the construction of the walls instead of brick. Brownstone sills were placed in windows and doors instead of wood and brownstone coping added to buttresses and gables. A steam heat plant was installed instead of hot air, and elaborate stained instead of plain colored glass was used in the windows."²

The stone church was designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque. Each façade is different and asymmetric (fig. 1).



Fig. 2. The west elevation is very similar to the east elevation; however it includes the bell tower (Photo by author).

¹ Clark, R. Lorenzo. *History of Centre Presbyterian Church, Mew Park, PA, 1790-1903*. Lancaster, PA, 1903.

² Ibid.

The front (west) elevation includes a front porch which stretches across most of the front wall. It is surmounted by a large dormer window with a brick arched window. On the northern corner is a porte cochere that had been used for carriages but now houses a handicap ramp. On the southern corner is a three-stage bell tower. The north elevation incorporates a series of large round-arched windows, brick accents, and an octagonal projection on the east corner. The rear (east) façade is plain compared to the other elevations with a pair of three double-hung windows and a dormer. The south elevation is similar to the north façade (fig. 2).

The interior of the church is one level and is divided into two main areas (fig. 6). The first area is the large auditorium. It is entered from vestibules on the north and south corners of the west façade. The angled pews are divided by two aisles which slope down to the altar on the east wall of the auditorium. The angled pews are original (fig. 8). A choir sits to the north of the altar. The ceiling of auditorium rises to the ribbed vaulting and a large wooden vent (fig. 3-4).



Fig. 3, above. The auditorium includes angled pews which slope down to the altar (Photo by author). Fig. 4, below: The ceiling rises to roof height and incorporates wood ribs and a large wood ceiling vent (Photo by author).



The second area of the interior is the Sunday school area which is located behind the altar. It includes a large Sunday school room in the center, a smaller bible classroom to the south and a small infant classroom to the north which are divided by moveable glass partition walls (fig. 5). Another room, formerly the Minister's office is located beside the bible classroom.



Fig. 5. The Sunday School portion of the building includes three main rooms which are divided by moveable glass partition walls (Photo by author).

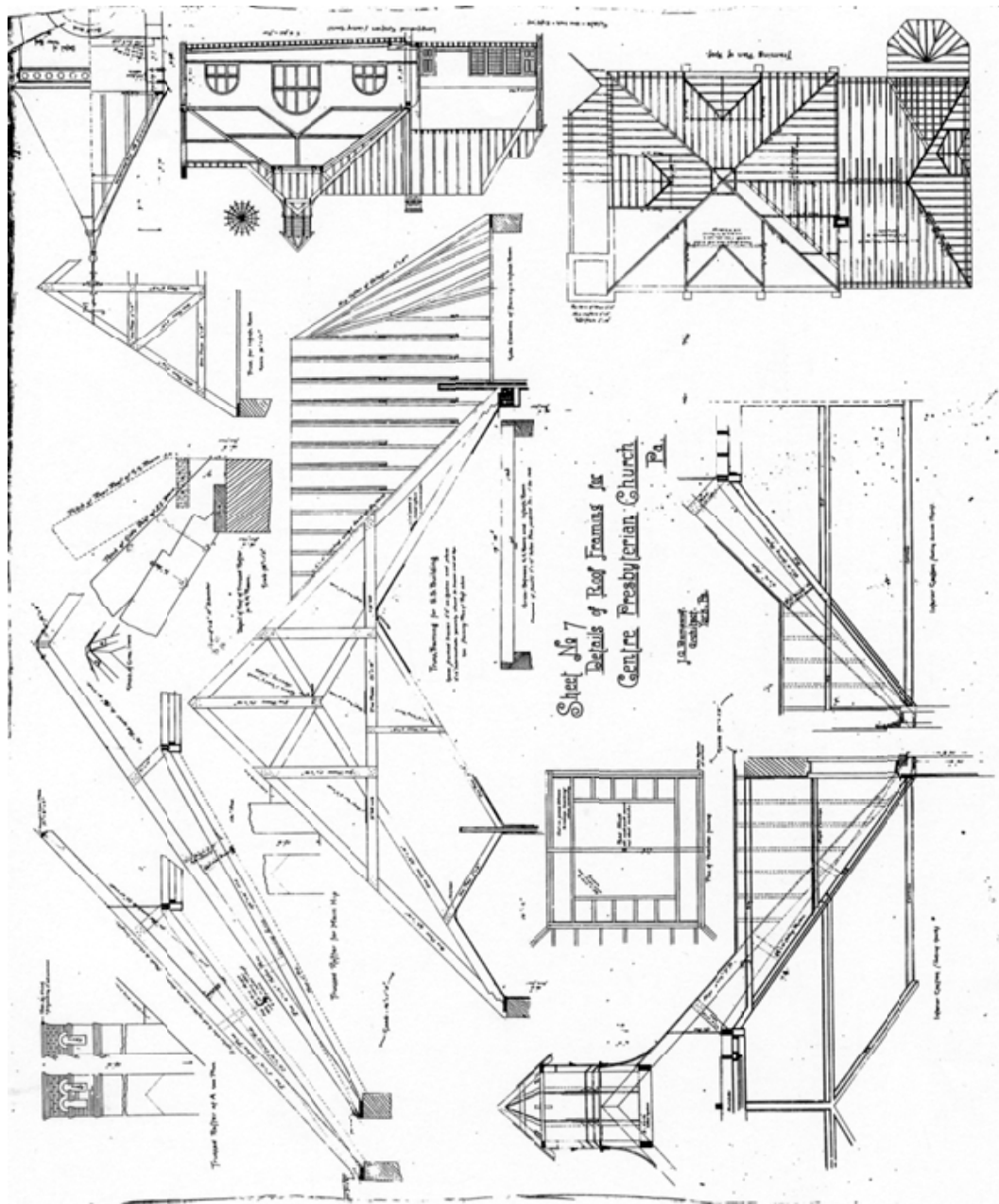


Fig. 7. Original drawings, dated December 22, 1886; clockwise from bottom left: Trussed Rafters for Main Hip, Truss Framing for S.S. Building, Detail of Tower Roof, Longitudinal Section looking South, Framing Plan of Roof, Interior Section looking towards Pulpit, Interior Section looking South, Plan of Ventilator Framing (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. A photograph taken about the turn of the twentieth century shows both the stone church building and the brick Sunday school addition (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Westminster Presbyterian Church." *Vertical File 242.*).

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

320 N Queen St | York PA

Date Designed:	Church: May 1887
	Renovations and Sunday school: August 1891
Cornerstone Laid:	Church: June 30, 1887
Contractor:	Church: Jacob Seachrist
Date Completed:	Sunday school: Winter 1892
Date Dedicated:	Church: December 15, 1887

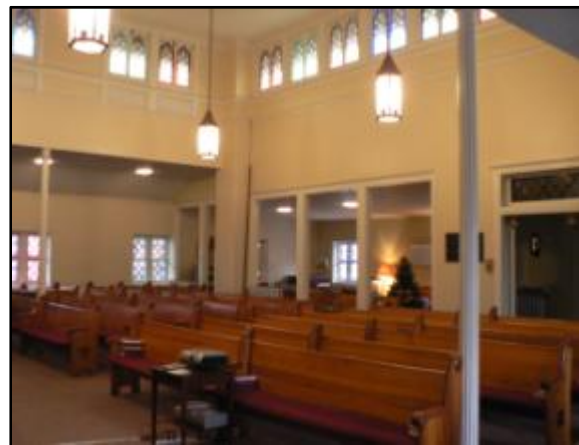
The Westminster Presbyterian congregation was formed on March 14, 1887. Through the donation of Sallie Small, niece of philanthropist and Dempwolf family friend,

Samuel Small, Sr., a church was built.¹ Drawings were prepared by the Dempwolf firm in May of 1887² and by June 30 of the same year the cornerstone was laid.³ Construction, awarded to Jacob Seachrist,⁴ continued rapidly and the finished church was dedicated on December 15, 1887.⁵

The church was designed in the Romanesque Revival style. The exterior of the building is asymmetrical and is constructed of limestone (fig. 2). A large hipped roof with windows in a clerestory level gives the building further mass distinction. The front (east) façade incorporates a five-stage bell tower at the south corner. The top three stages are built of wood with clapboards. The



Fig. 2, above. The front (east) elevation of Westminster Presbyterian as it looks today (Photo by author). Fig. 3, below. The interior of the sanctuary. Note the original clerestory windows and the rear wall where the moveable glass partitions would have been (Photos by author).



bottom stage includes the main entrance. The front façade also incorporates a pair of three

¹ Westminster Presbyterian Church. *Westminster Presbyterian Church - 1887-1937 - 50th Anniversary Souvenir Booklet*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1937.

² York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195*.

³ Westminster Presbyterian Church, 1937.

⁴ Westminster Presbyterian Church. *Historical Sketch of the Antecedents of Westminster Presbyterian Church*. York, PA: unpublished paper, 1887.

⁵ Westminster Presbyterian Church, 1937.

stained-glass, double-hung windows. The south elevation includes a series of paired stained-glass, double-hung windows and a rear entrance. The clerestory can be readily seen on this elevation (fig. 1).

The interior of the church is plain. Beyond the main entrance is a vestibule and to the left is a small room which most likely would have been the minister's office. To the right of the vestibule is a Sunday school room that originally would have been separated by the main auditorium by moveable glass partitions, which no longer exist (fig. 3). The main auditorium includes pews divided by three aisles. The outermost columns of pews

are angled towards the altar on the west wall. This wall incorporates three gothic-arch niches which have been altered (figs. 4-5). The stained-glass clerestory windows can be seen in the main auditorium space (fig. 3).

In August 1891, the Dempwolfs were again employed by the Westminster congregation to develop plans for a Sunday school addition to the rear of the church



Fig. 4, top. The altar wall as it looked in 1937 (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Westminster Presbyterian Church." *Vertical File* 242.). Fig. 5, above. The altar wall as it looks today (Photo by author).

building and renovations to the existing church (fig. 6).⁶ These changes were performed during the winter of 1891-92.⁷ The exterior of the addition has changed little however the interior has been altered. These changes may have occurred in 1958-59 when various small renovations occurred in the interior of the building.⁸



Fig. 6. The 1908 Sanborn map shows the 1887 stone church with wood steeple and 1892 brick Sunday school addition to the rear (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "320 N Queen St, York, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1908.).

⁶ York County Heritage Trust 34195, n.d.

⁷ Prowell, George. *History of York County, Pennsylvania in Three Volumes*. Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1907.

⁸ Westminster Presbyterian Church. *Westminster Presbyterian Church - 1887-1962 - 75th Anniversary Souvenir Booklet*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1962.



Fig. 1. A photograph of the mortuary chapel from 1893 (*Artwork of York*. Chicago: The W.H. Parish Publishing Co., 1893.).

PROSPECT HILL CHAPEL

700 N George St | York PA

Date Designed: June 1887
 Date Dedicated: November 22, 1888
 Date Demolished: 1981

The Chapel was built at Prospect Hill Cemetery to be used for funeral services.¹ In 1887, the cemetery hired the Dempwolf firm to design a mortuary chapel.² In November 1888 the chapel was completed and it was dedicated on the 22nd of that month.³

Constructed of rubble limestone with brownstone trimmings and tile roof, the church was designed in the Tudor Revival style (fig. 1).⁴ The front (south) elevation was

¹ Trinity United Church of Christ. "Prospect Hill Cemetery." In *Trinity*. York, PA: unpublished book, 1979.

² Arnold, Karen. *Historical Narrative*. unpublished paper, York, PA: Historic York, Inc.

³ *The York Daily*. "Hartman Memorial Chapel." November 23, 1888.

symmetric and incorporated a projected front-facing gabled porte cochere with centered limestone bell tower. Single gothic-arched windows with tracery flanked the central features. The west and east side elevations and rear (north) elevation were very similar and included projecting, gabled central bays with gothic-arched windows. The rear elevation featured a basement entrance.

The interior of chapel consisted of two floors (fig. 2). The basement level was mostly unexcavated, but the southern portion had a crypt with four stone slabs, a morgue, and a furnace room. These areas could only be accessed from the exterior door on the south elevation. The ground-floor level consisted of a single auditorium room with a platform at the south end. The trusses were exposed and included many decorative wood pieces (fig. 3).

After being closed due to vandalism prior to 1979,⁵ it was eventually demolished in 1981 after falling into disrepair. The area is now used for burials.⁶

⁴ Arnold, n.d.

⁵ Trinity United Church of Christ, 1979.

⁶ Arnold, n.d.

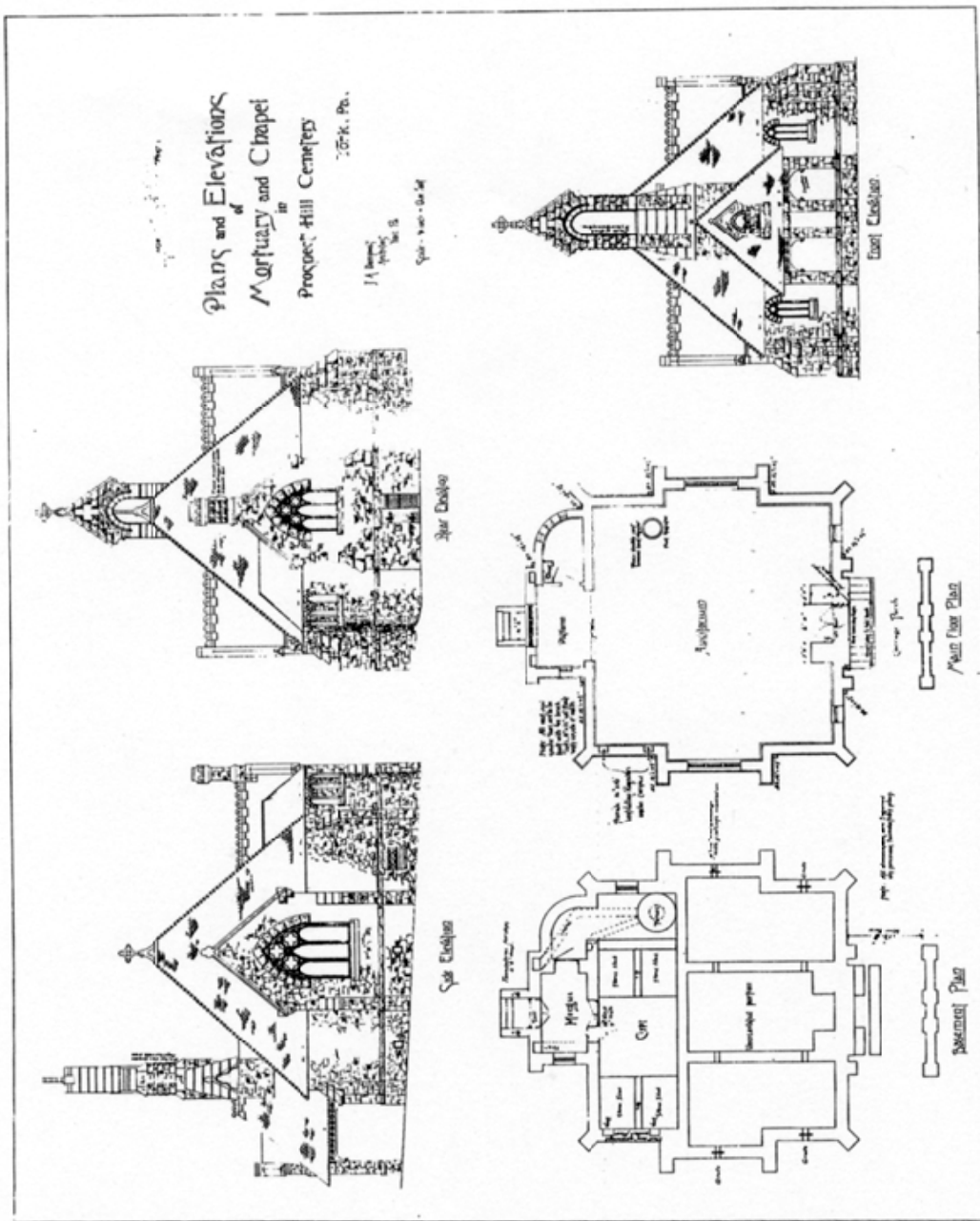


Fig. 2. Original drawings, dated June 25, 1887; clockwise from bottom left: Side Elevation, Rear Elevation, Front Elevation, Main Floor Plan, Basement Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

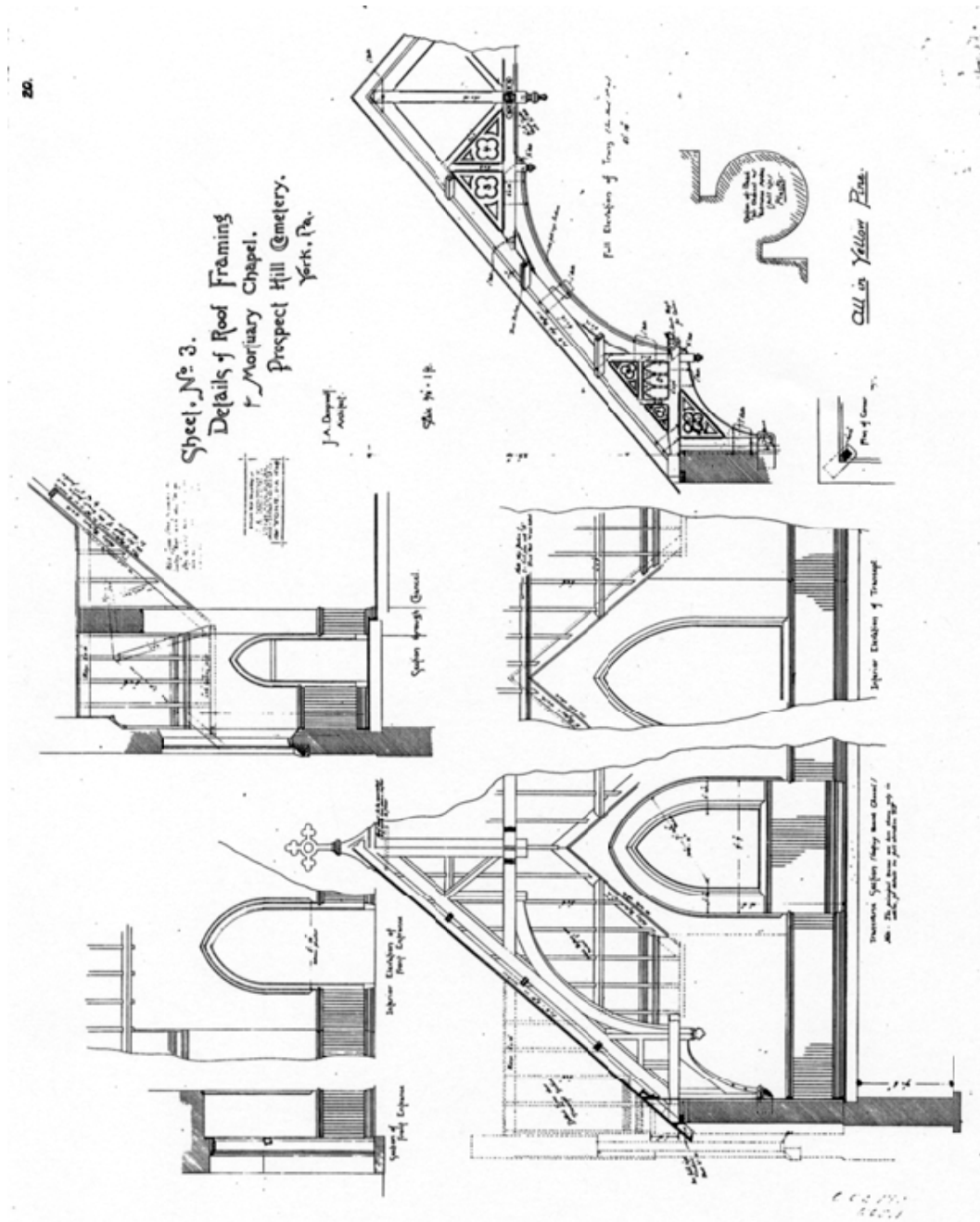


Fig. 3. Original drawings, dated June 15, 1887; clockwise from bottom left: Interior Elevation of Front Entrance, Section through Chancel, Full Elevation of Truss, Interior Elevation of Transept, Transverse Section looking toward Chancel (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. The east elevation just after it was built, circa 1889 (Brua Chapel, ca. 1889, GettDigital: Historic Gettysburg Photographs, Special Collections/ Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, January 31, 2010, http://gettysburg.cdmhost.com/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/p4016coll11&CISOPTR=1095&CISOBOX=1&REC=1).

BRUA MEMORIAL CHAPEL

(Kline Hall)

Gettysburg College campus | Gettysburg PA

Date Designed:	1887-88
Cornerstone Laid:	Spring of 1888
Contractor:	William A. Slagle
Date Dedicated:	Fall of 1889

At a board and faculty meeting on September 27, 1887 the plans for a 162' x 69' building, submitted by the J.A. Dempwolf firm, were approved. These plans included a 143' tower and seating for four hundred-plus people. In January of 1888, William A. Slagle of Hanover, PA won the contracting bid for \$77,457. The cornerstone was laid in the spring of

1888 and was completed in the fall of 1889.¹ A large addition to the south side of the building was built in the 1980s.

The brick and brownstone-trimmed building was designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style incorporates a cross-gabled roof and has an entrance at each of the four corners. The front (east) façade (fig. 1-2) includes a front-facing gable with arch- and flat-topped windows. A six-stage tower, with brownstone decorations (figs. 3-4), is located in the original southeast corner. The addition now extends past this point and has a series of round-arched double-hung windows. The rear (west) elevation is very similar, but does not include a tower.

The south elevation includes a front-facing gable with three round-arched



Fig. 2, top. The east elevation today (Photo by Author).
Fig. 3, middle. A brownstone carving located beside the door on the first stage of the tower (Photo by Author). Fig. 4, bottom. A Dempwolf signature stone (Photo by Author).

¹ Hefelbower, Samuel Gring. *A History of Gettysburg College, 1832-1932*. Gettysburg: Gettysburg College, 1932.

windows and the tower at its eastern corner. The north elevation includes a semi-circular projection with windows surrounding (fig. 5).

The interior was originally composed of two rooms (fig. 9). The smaller room, or Morning Chapel, on the north end of the building, had been separated from the bigger auditorium room by moveable glass partition walls (fig. 8). Both rooms were sloped down towards the platform stage located on the south end of the building. A balcony was located on the east side of the auditorium and a vestry and organ were located to the west of the platform. Currently the building is used as a theatre. The interior has been stripped of the moveable glass



Fig. 5, above. The north elevation today (Photo by Author). Fig. 6, below. A photograph of the interior, circa 1890 (Brua Chapel, ca. 1890, GettDigital: Historic Gettysburg Photographs, Special Collections/Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, January 31, 2010, http://gettysburg.cdmhost.com/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/p4016coll11&CISOPTR=1121&CISOBX=1&REC=3).



partitions, balcony, and original seating, and the stage has been extended into the seating area. The addition includes backstage areas on the ground floor and offices on the basement level.

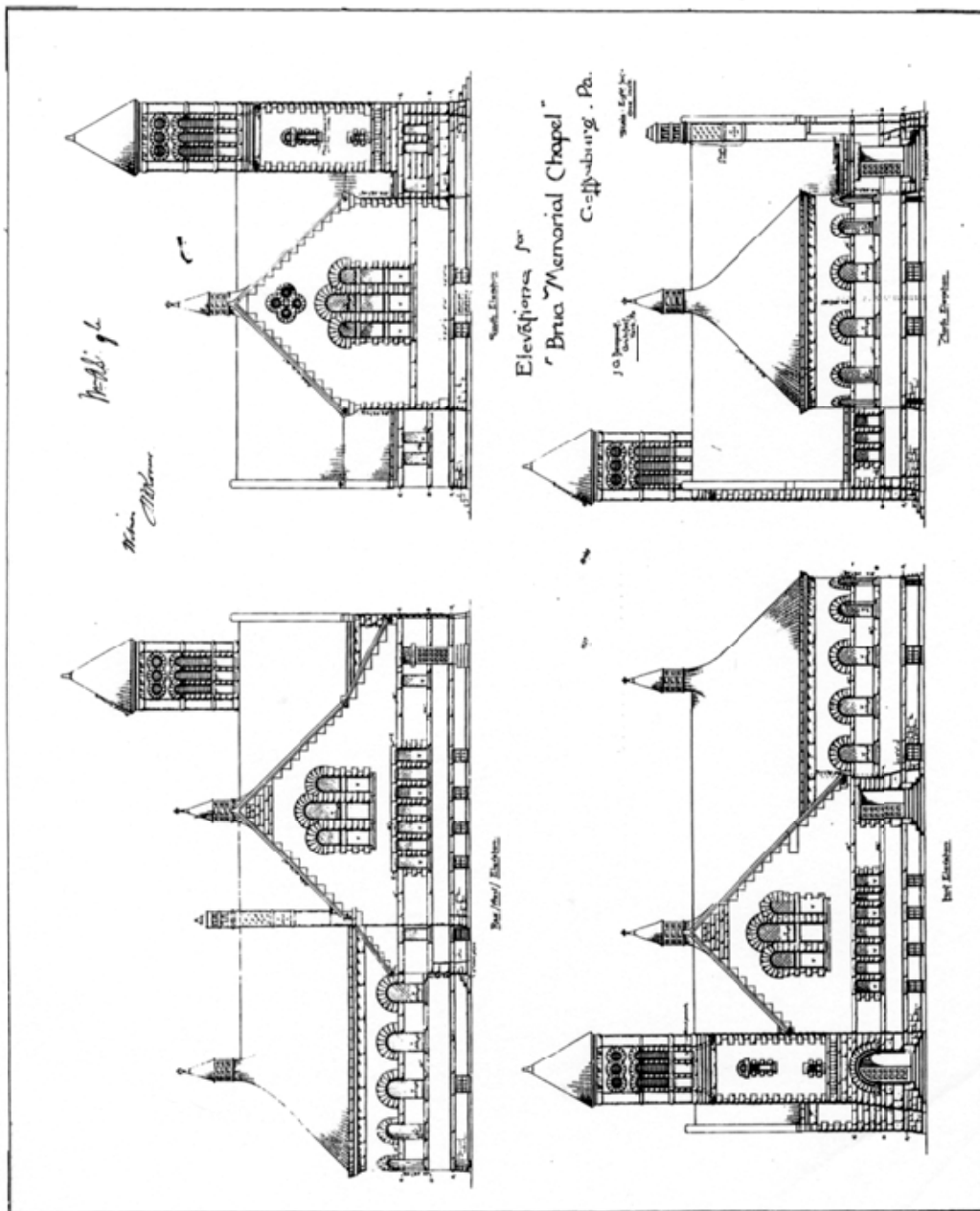


Fig. 7. Original drawings, dated December 5, 1888; clockwise from bottom left: Rear (West) Elevation, South Elevation, North Elevation, Front Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

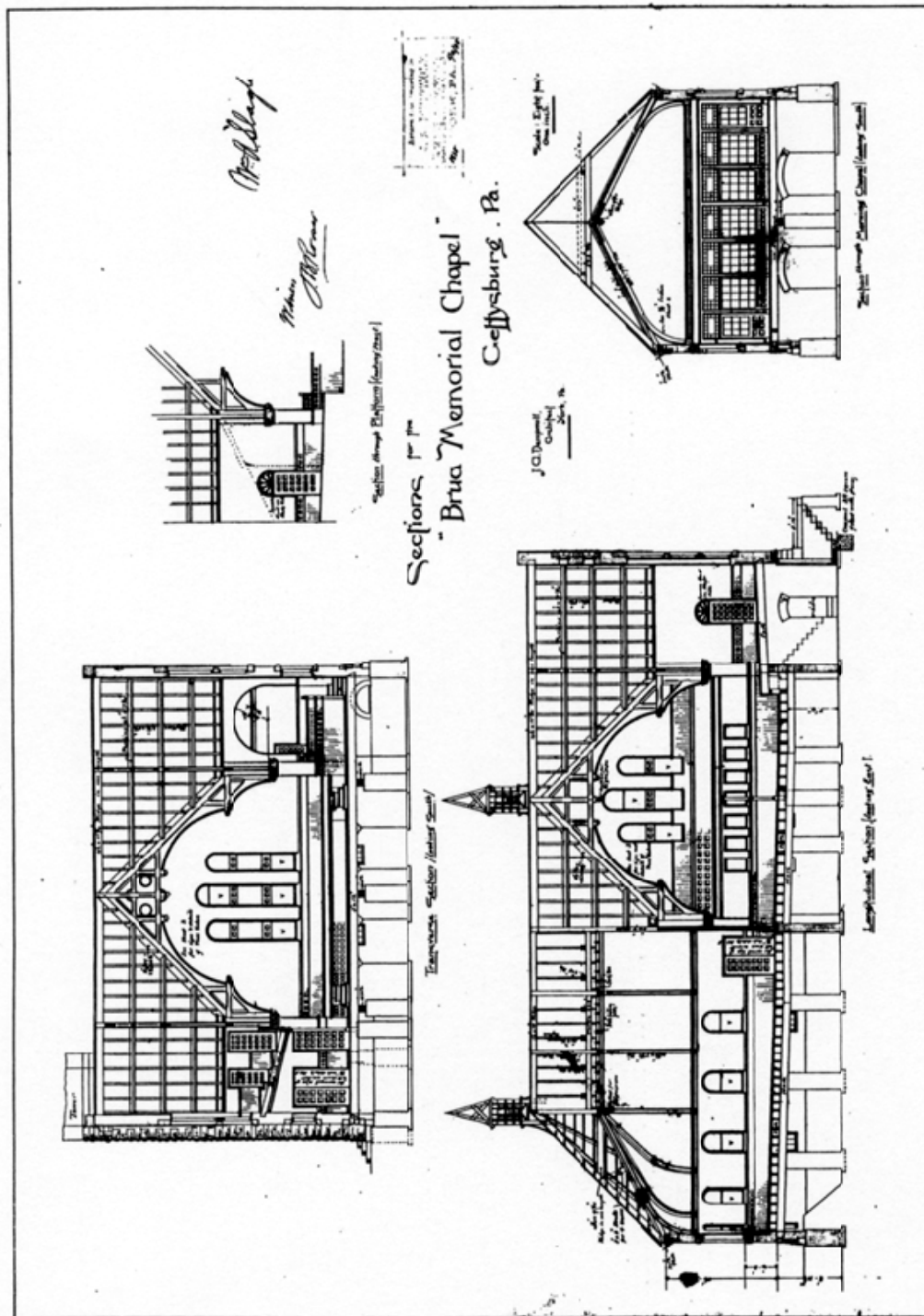


Fig. 8. Original drawings, dated December 5, 1888. Clockwise from bottom left: Transverse Section looking South, Section through Platform looking West, Section through Morning Chapel looking West, Longitudinal Section looking East (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

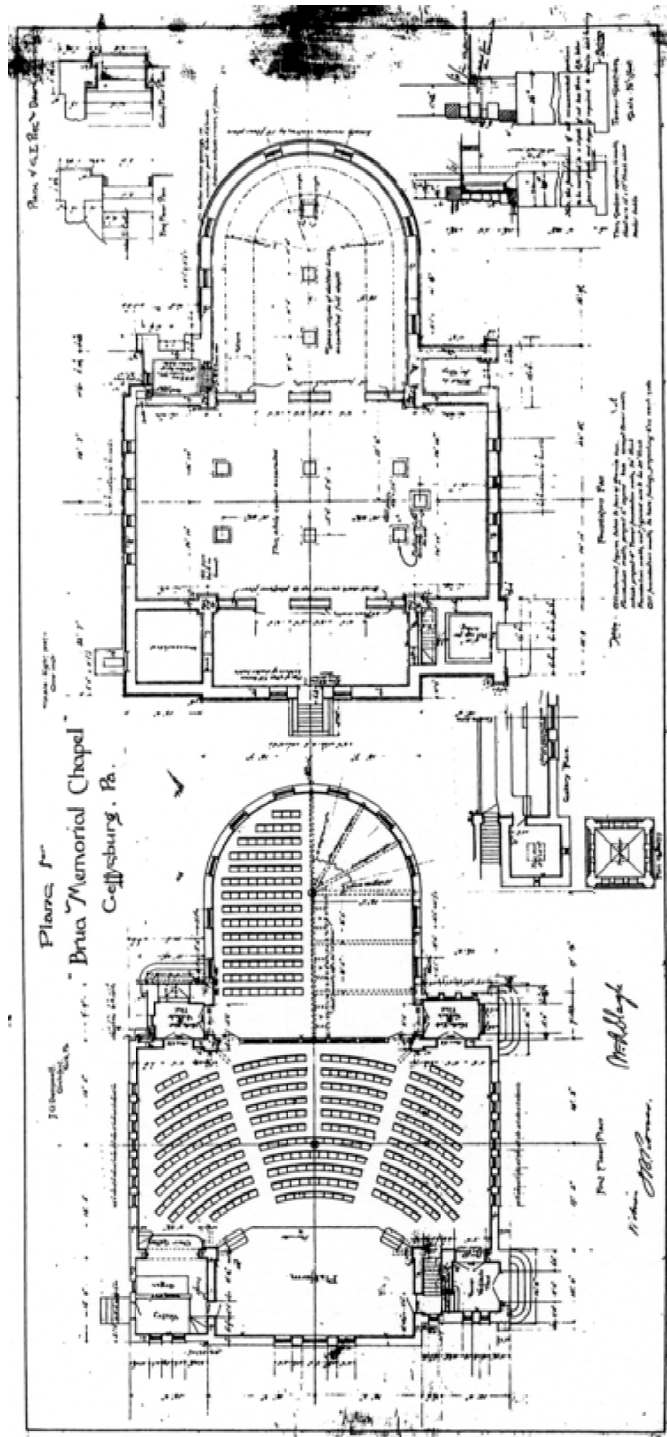


Fig. 9. Original drawings, dated November 22, 1888. From bottom: First Floor Plan, Gallery Plan, Foundation Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

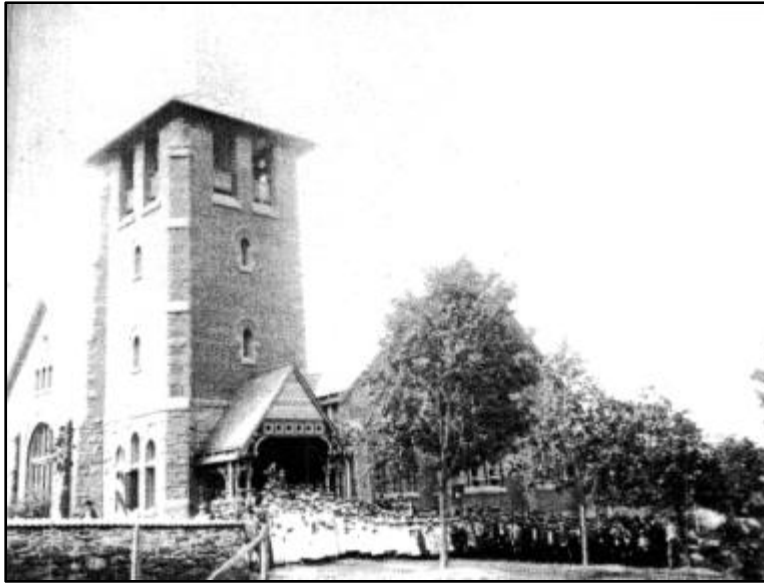


Fig. 1. A historic photograph of the front (north) elevation with the congregation, probably on its dedication day May 13, 1894 (Miller, F. Donald. *Brodbecks and Green Ridge, Nearly Forgotten: Two Early Pennsylvania Villages*. Glenville, PA: unpublished book, 2005.).

ST. JACOB'S UNION CHURCH

(St. Jacob's (Stone) Union Church of Christ)

5152 Stone Church Rd | Glenville PA

Date Designed: 1889
 Cornerstone Laid: August 4, 1889
 Date Completed: 1890
 Date Dedicated: May 13, 1894

After the previous church was damaged by lightning, and on the advice of J.A. Dempwolf, it was decided to build a new church building on the rural site of the old building.¹ On May 27, 1889 it was decided: an architect was to design the building; it was to

¹ Stump, Adam, and Henry Anstadt. *History of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of West Pennsylvania of the United Lutheran Church in America, 1825-1925*. Chambersburg, PA: J.R. Kerr & Bro., 1925.

built of brick and have a slate roof and stained glass windows; the bell tower was to be one hundred feet tall; there was to be no basement and no gallery; it was to hold one thousand people, have an inclined floor, and be heated; a glass partition was to separate the Sunday School and singing school room from the church and auditorium. Because they wanted to build and incorporate the church immediately, the building committee began preparations without delay. Estimates for construction of the brick building were between \$16,000 and \$18,000.²

After the approval of the design from the J.A. Dempwolf firm, work on the new brick and Hummelstown brownstone building began in 1889 with the cornerstone laid on August 4 and being under roof by November 17 of that year.³ It was occupied in spring of 1890 for the price of about \$18,000. After all debts were paid, the church was formally dedicated on May 13, 1894.⁴

The building was designed in the Romanesque Revival style and



Fig. 2, above. The front elevation today (Photo by author). Fig. 3, below. The east elevation today (Photo by author).



² Glatfelter, Charles H. *A History of St. Jacob's (Stone) Church, 1756-1956, 200th Anniversary*.

³ Stump and Anstadt, 1925.

⁴ Miller, F. Donald. *Brodbecks and Green Ridge, Nearly Forgotten: Two Early Pennsylvania Villages*. Glensville, PA: unpublished book, 2005.

incorporates a squat bell tower with Victorian porch on the northeast corner, cross gables, and round-arched stained-glass windows (figs. 1-3). A large addition has been added to the western elevation.

A historic photograph of the interior shows pews arranged in an arch and angled down to the altar, a ceiling outlined in wood ribbing, and round-arched niches for the organ and other entrances (fig. 4).



Fig. 4. An historic photograph of the interior of the church from the 175th Anniversary in 1936 (Miller, F. Donald. *Brodbecks and Green Ridge, Nearly Forgotten: Two Early Pennsylvania Villages*. Glenville, PA: unpublished book, 2005.).



Fig. 1. The Sunday school building as it is seen today from the northeast (Photo by author).

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
Sunday School building
(Evangelical Lutheran Church Schaeffer Center)

26 E 2nd St | Frederick MD

Date Designed: 1890
Cornerstone Laid: June 29, 1890
Contractor: W. L. Duvall¹
Date Dedicated: September 27, 1891

After making the decision to build a Sunday school, two proposals were laid before the Evangelical Lutheran Church building committee. The first was as an addition to the existing building, the second, by the Dempwolf firm, was for a separate structure. The

¹ York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195*.

Dempwolf proposal was chosen.² The plan included five rooms: a main room covering 3,500 square feet and accommodating five hundred adults; an infant room for 250 children; two bible classrooms for twenty five people each; and a library. The maximum cost for the new building was set at \$10,000. The cornerstone was laid on June 29, 1890.³ It was dedicated on September 27, 1891.⁴ The main room measured 50' x 72' and the infant room measured 30' x 40'. The end cost totaled \$15,700.⁵

Originally the Romanesque building was composed of four rooms: an infant school room to the north, a main auditorium to the south, and two small semi-circular class rooms at the west and east walls of the main auditorium (fig. 8). The infant school room and the classrooms were separated from the main auditorium by movable glass partition walls. Both rooms slope downwards to the pulpit which was flanked by a vestry



Fig. 2, above. The rear and side elevations as seen from the southwest (Photo by author). Fig. 3, below. The rear elevation has changed very little from the Dempwolf design (Photo by author).



² Reinberger, Francis. *A Brief History of the Sunday School of Evangelical Lutheran Church in Frederick, MD.*

³ Wentz, Abdel Ross, and Francis E. Reinberger. *A History of Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1738-1988.* Frederick, MD: University Publishing Church, 1988.

⁴ Reinberger, n.d.

⁵ Wentz and Reinberger, 1988.

room to the east and an organ space to the west. The interior spaces included vaulted ceilings with exposed wood trusses.

The exterior of the building was designed on a cross-gabled plan (fig. 7). The front (north) elevation was symmetric and included a gable wall with round-arched windows flanked by entrances on both sides. The semi-circular classrooms



Fig. 4. The interior of the church today. The original ceiling heights were retained and windows and wood vents exposed (Photo by author).

are expressed on the exterior of both sides of the building from the front elevation. The original design was altered to include a four-stage bell tower on the northwest corner entrance (fig. 9). The side (west and east) elevations were very similar except that the west elevation included the tower. These elevations included a front-facing gable with projecting semi-circular class room space. Groups of three arch-topped stained-glass windows were placed along these elevations. The rear (south) elevation retains much of its original design (fig. 3). It is also symmetric and includes a front-facing gable wall with two front-facing gable projections on the corners. A shed roof shelters the altar between these projections. Groups of three arch-topped stained-glass windows are also along this elevation.

Many additions and renovations have occurred to the building. In 1912, two wings were added to the building, to the north and the east, at a cost of \$12,000.⁶ These additions formed the northern and eastern footprints that can be seen today, including moving the north wall to the edge of Second Street (fig. 1). In 1925, a wing was added to the west at a

⁶ "Evangelical Lutheran Looks to Future." *Frederick News Post*, May 5, 1978.

cost of \$7,600.⁷ This addition mimicked the addition that had been added to the east elevation (fig. 2).

In 1970, the architecture firm of C.F. Bowers, with general contractor Floyd L. Culler, Inc. renovated the building. The cost totaled about \$300,000.⁸ In 2007, the most recent renovation occurred leaving the interior as it is seen today (fig. 4). Portions of the



Fig. 5. One of the many wood vents which were found and reused during the most recent renovation (Photo by author).

Dempwolf building were re-exposed including some windows and the wood vents (fig. 5).⁹

⁷ Evangelical Lutheran Looks to Future, May 5, 1978.

⁸ Reinberger, n.d.

⁹ Frigm, Laurel, interview by Rebecca Cybularz. *Parish and Facilities Manager* (December 30, 2009).

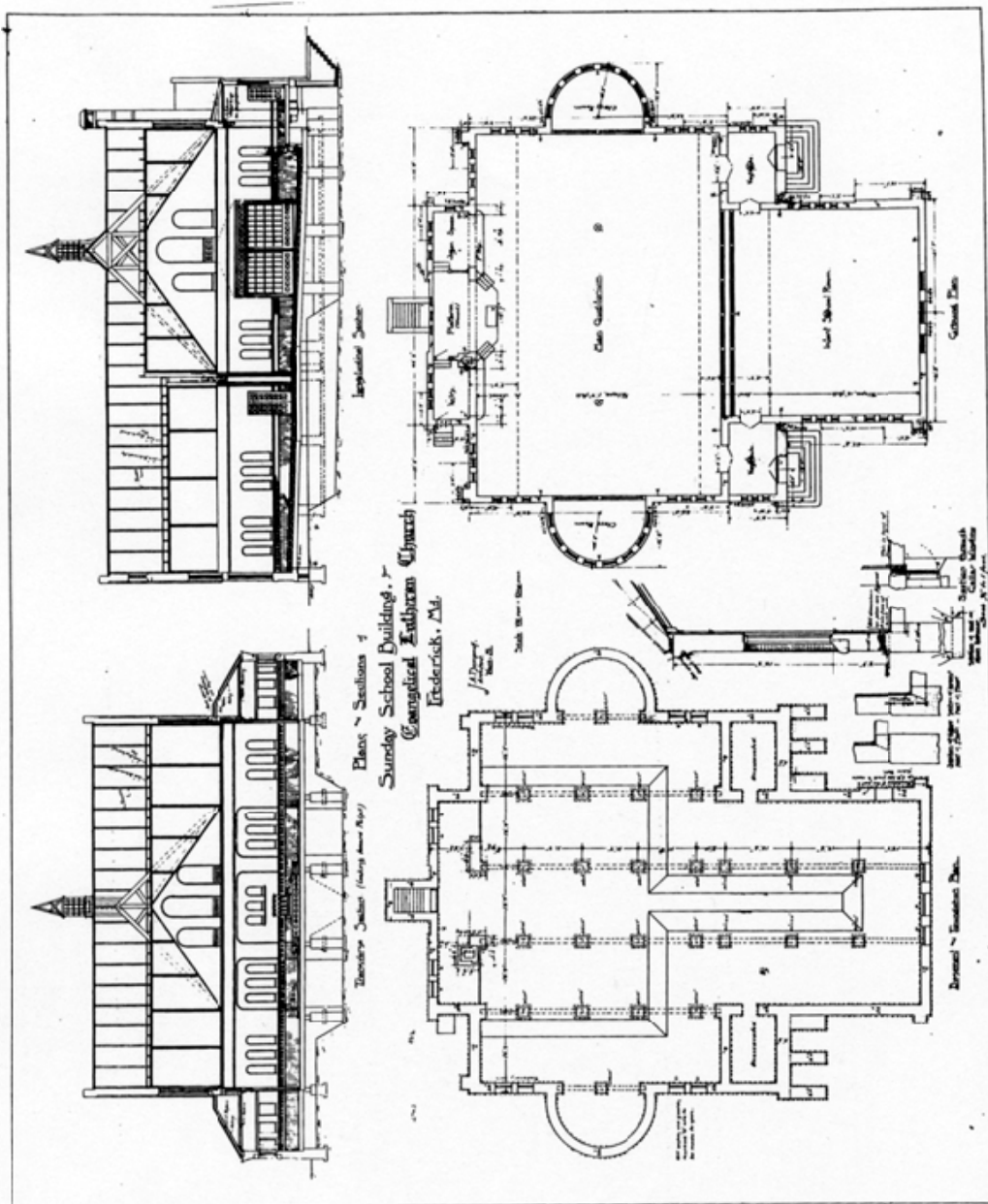
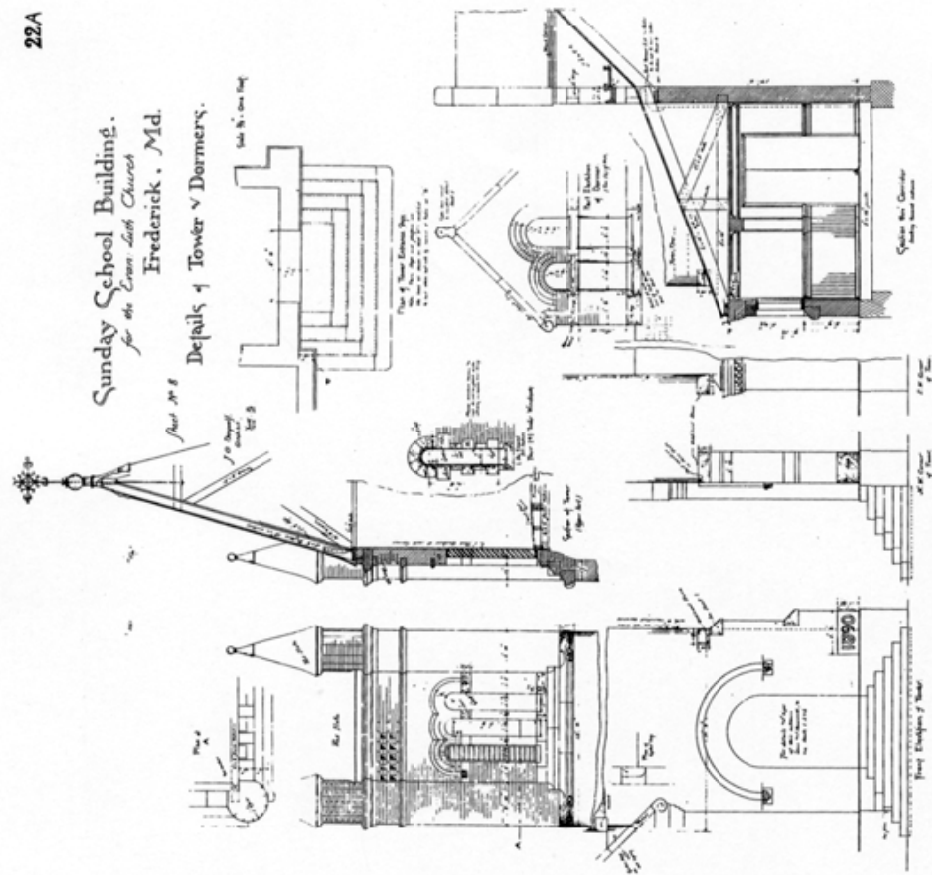
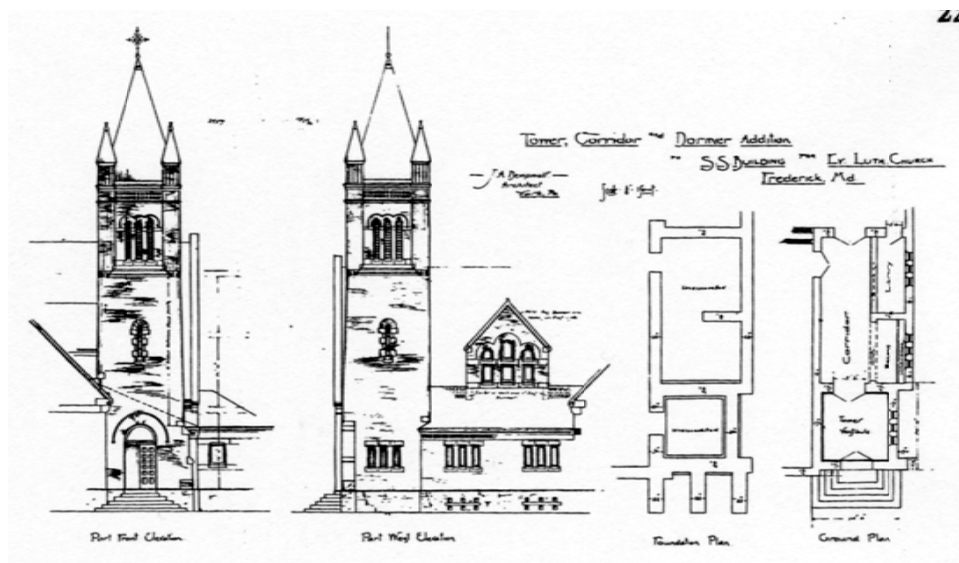


Fig. 7. Original drawings, dated February 3, 1890; clockwise from bottom left: Transverse Section looking toward Pulpit, Longitudinal Section, Ground Plan, Section Through Cellar Windows, Basement and Foundation Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Original drawings dated May 17, 1890 (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.). Fig. 8, above. Plan of Tower Elevation Steps, Section through Corridor, Section of Tower, Front Elevation of Tower. Fig. 9, below. Right to left: Ground Plan, Foundation Plan, Part West Elevation, Part Front Elevation.



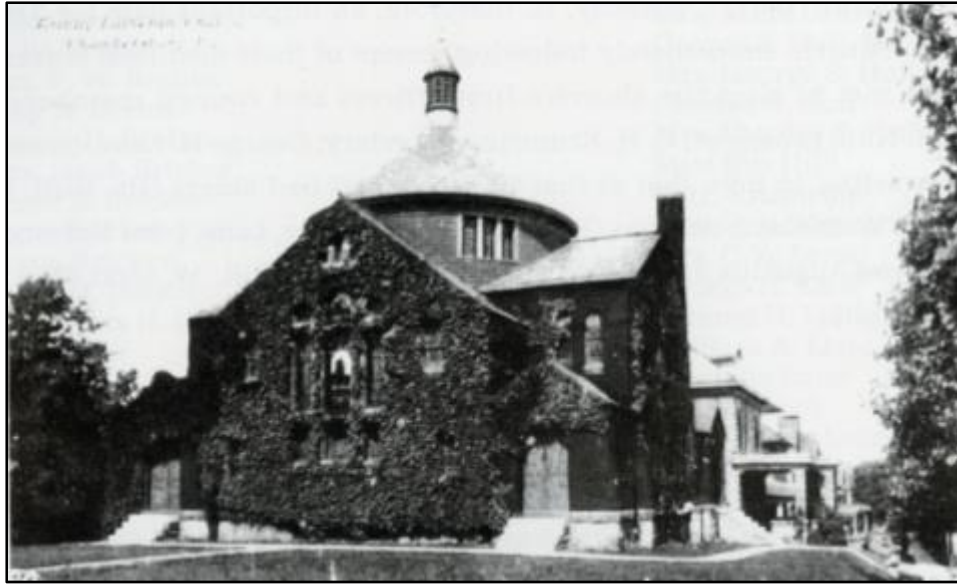


Fig. 1. The Dempwolf-designed Chapel when it was in its original location (Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church. *100th Anniversary: 1891-1991*. Chambersburg, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1991.).

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

32 W Commerce St | Chambersburg PA

Date Designed:	1891
Cornerstone Laid:	November 1, 1891
Date Dedicated:	July 3, 1892
Date Moved:	June – June 1929

The newly-formed congregation of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church was chartered on August 31, 1891. The congregation hired the Dempwolf architecture firm for the new design. The construction was to cost no more than \$12,000 for the brick, Akron-

plan building. The cornerstone was laid November 1, 1891 and was dedicated July 3, 1892. Final building costs totalled \$1,000 more than was originally estimated.¹

The two-story church was designed in the Romanesque Revival (fig. 1). Entering at the southeast or southwest corner led into the main stair hall (fig. 5). To the north of the hall was a large Intermediate School room which was surrounded by seven rooms to the

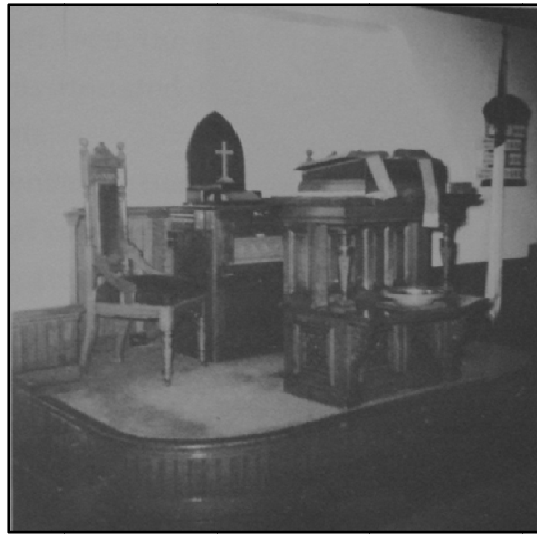


Fig. 2. The altar of the Dempwolf Chapel (Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church. *100th Anniversary: 1891-1991*. Chambersburg, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1991.).

west, north, and east. These surrounding classrooms were divided from the larger room and each other by moveable glass partition walls typical of the Akron Plan. The second floor was laid out very similarly as the first floor. A series of nine classrooms bordered the west, north, and east wall and overlooked the first-floor auditorium from a balcony. These second-floor classrooms were separated from the balcony and each other by moveable glass partition walls as well and included stadium seating. All of the seating in the Chapel was designed to angle toward the altar (fig. 2). A clerestory level brought light into the two levels below.

The exterior of the brick building reflected the architecture of the interior (fig. 5). The clerestory level was clad in wood siding and included triple double-hung windows on all four sides. The front (south) elevation included round-topped, double-door entrances at the

¹ Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church. *100th Anniversary: 1891-1991*. Chambersburg, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1991.

west and east corners. Between these vestibules was a front-facing gable with large round-topped windows. The side (west and north) elevations were nearly identical and included pairs and triplets of round-topped, double-hung windows spread neatly across the facades. The east elevation included an entrance at its north corner. The rear (north) elevation also included pairs and triplets of round-topped, double-hung windows spread neatly across the façade. The second-floor portion of this elevation was in a semi-circular shape which reflected the space layout in the interior.

At the end of 1927, the building committee again designed a new church, and once again things moved swiftly. This plan would have demolished the Dempwolf chapel. In January 1929, a few congregation members proposed to donate money to move the chapel if the church supplied the money to buy the adjacent (west) lot and this offer was accepted. Starting on June 17, 1929, it only took the contractor one month to move the chapel building to

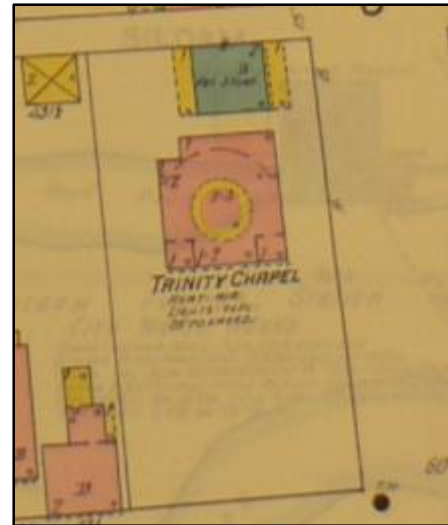
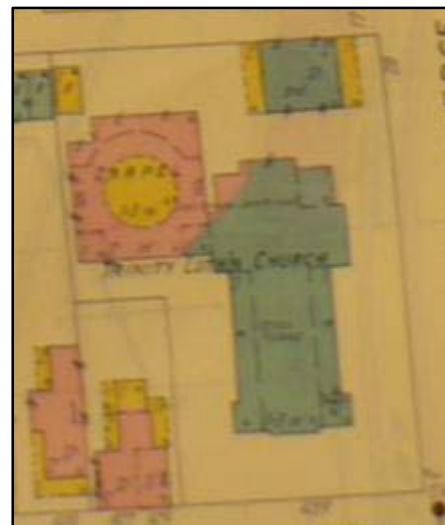


Fig. 3, above. The 1910 Sanborn map shows the brick building as it was originally built. The 1916 and 1921 Sanborn maps show no changes (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "32 Commerce St, Chambersburg, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1910.). Fig. 4, below. The 1930 Sanborn Map shows the chapel after it was moved and the new church building was built (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "32 Commerce St, Chambersburg, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1910.).



its new lot.² The new stone church was built to the southeast corner of the chapel (fig. 4). A stone education building was later built to the south of the chapel and to the west of the church. The north and part of the east façade of the chapel can still be seen.

² Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1991.

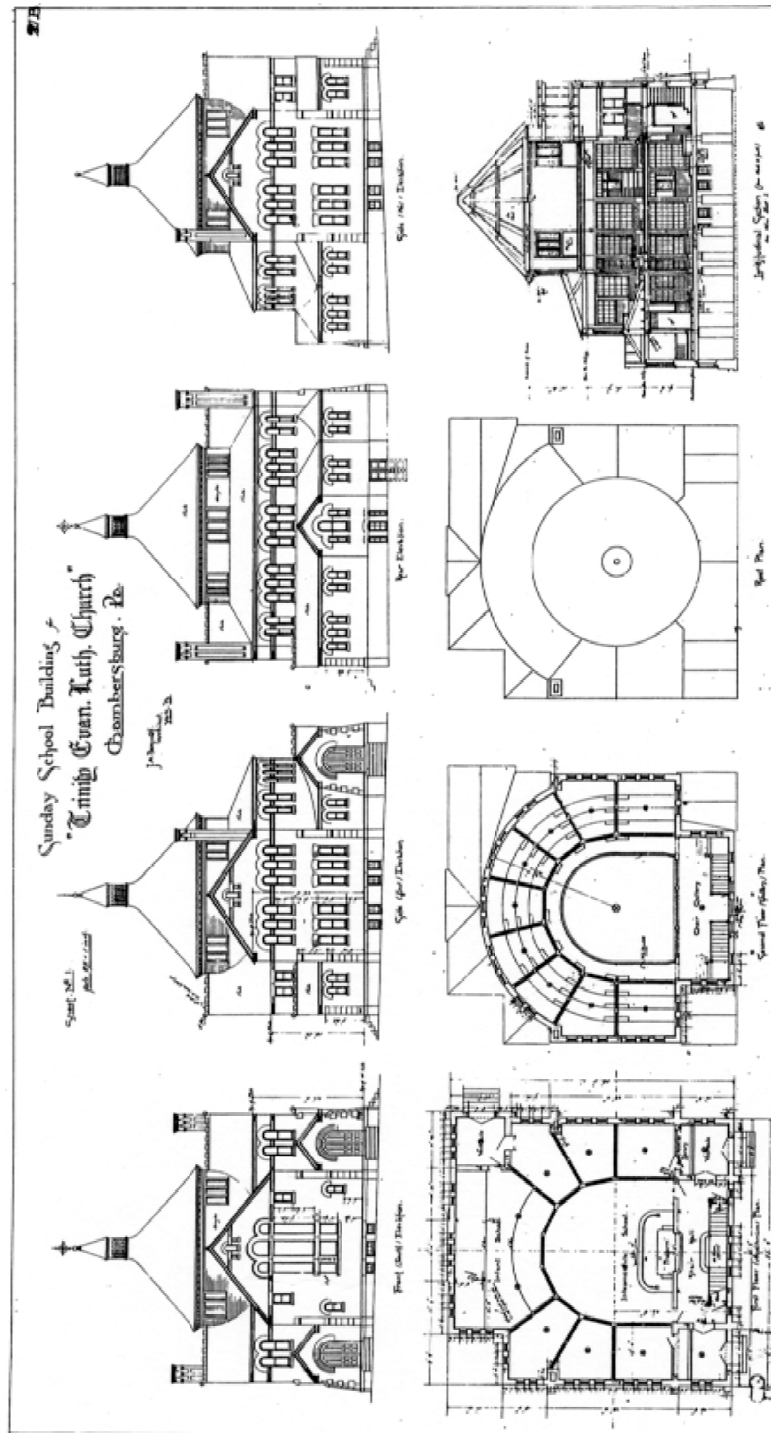


Fig. 5. Original drawings, undated; clockwise from bottom left: Front (South) Elevation, Side (East) Elevation, Side (West) Elevation, Rear Elevation, Longitudinal Section (from North to South), Roof Plan, Second Floor (Gallery) Plan, First Floor (Auditorium) Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. An 1893 photograph of the front elevation of the Dempwolf building just after it was built (*Artwork of York*. Chicago: The W.H. Parish Publishing Co., 1893.).

ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

700 E Market St | York PA

Date Designed:	March 1892
Groundbreaking:	April 18, 1892
Cornerstone Laid:	June 5, 1892
Contractor:	Carpenter: Edward Blasser Masonry: Mr. Lefever Painting: Marcellus Freed
Date Dedicated:	April 23, 1893
Date Demolished:	c. 1965

Plans to build a church building on a newly acquired lot progressed quickly in 1892 (fig. 2). The Dempwolfs designed the building in March 1892.¹ On April 18, the groundbreaking occurred and on June 5 the cornerstone was laid.² Carpenter Edward Blasser, mason Mr. Lefever, and painter Marcellus Freed were employed to complete the new building.³ It was dedicated on April 23, 1893⁴ for \$11,000.⁵

The brick and wood church was designed in the Shingle Romanesque style. The interior church had three finished levels (fig. 5). In the basement was an Assembly Room. The first floor included



Fig. 2, top. The 1908 Sanborn map shows the Dempwolf-designed building (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "700 E Market St, York, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1908.). Fig. 3, middle. The second-floor auditorium of the church in 1964, on the last Sunday it was used; note the arched side aisles (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church." *Vertical File 435*.). Fig. 4, bottom. A 1964 photograph of the interior of the main auditorium looking towards the north York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church." *Vertical File 435*.).

¹ York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195. "Dempwolf Drawings."

² St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church. *1881-1941: The Story of the Gospel Lighthouse, Shining for 60 Years*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1941.

³ St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church. *75th Anniversary: St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1881-1956*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1956.

⁴ Prowell, George. *History of York County, Pennsylvania in Three Volumes*. Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1907.

⁵ St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1956.

two entrances on the northwest and northeast corners adjacent to two flights of stairs. Between the entrances was an Infant School room. Also on this level was a Sunday school room with a pulpit to the south. The second floor was composed of the main auditorium. The rear (north) portion included a set of pews parallel to the altar and separated by one aisle. The front portion of the auditorium included a set of pews which in an arching pattern separated by two aisles. The western and eastern portions of the pews were under arched side aisles (fig. 3-4).

The front (north) elevation was mostly symmetric (fig. 1). This façade was dominated by a front-facing gable in the center clad in wood shingles. Large arched windows resided within the gable. Flanking this was a pair of double doors and triple double-hung windows. The eastern corner was anchored by a five-stage tower. The west and east side elevations were nearly identical and included multiple pairs of double-hung windows. Three eyebrow dormer windows could be seen on each side. The rear (south) elevation included arch-topped windows placed orderly across the façade under a hipped roof.

In 1964, the congregation made plans for a new building; the Dempwolf-designed church was then demolished. The new building was completed in 1965.⁶

⁶ St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1956.

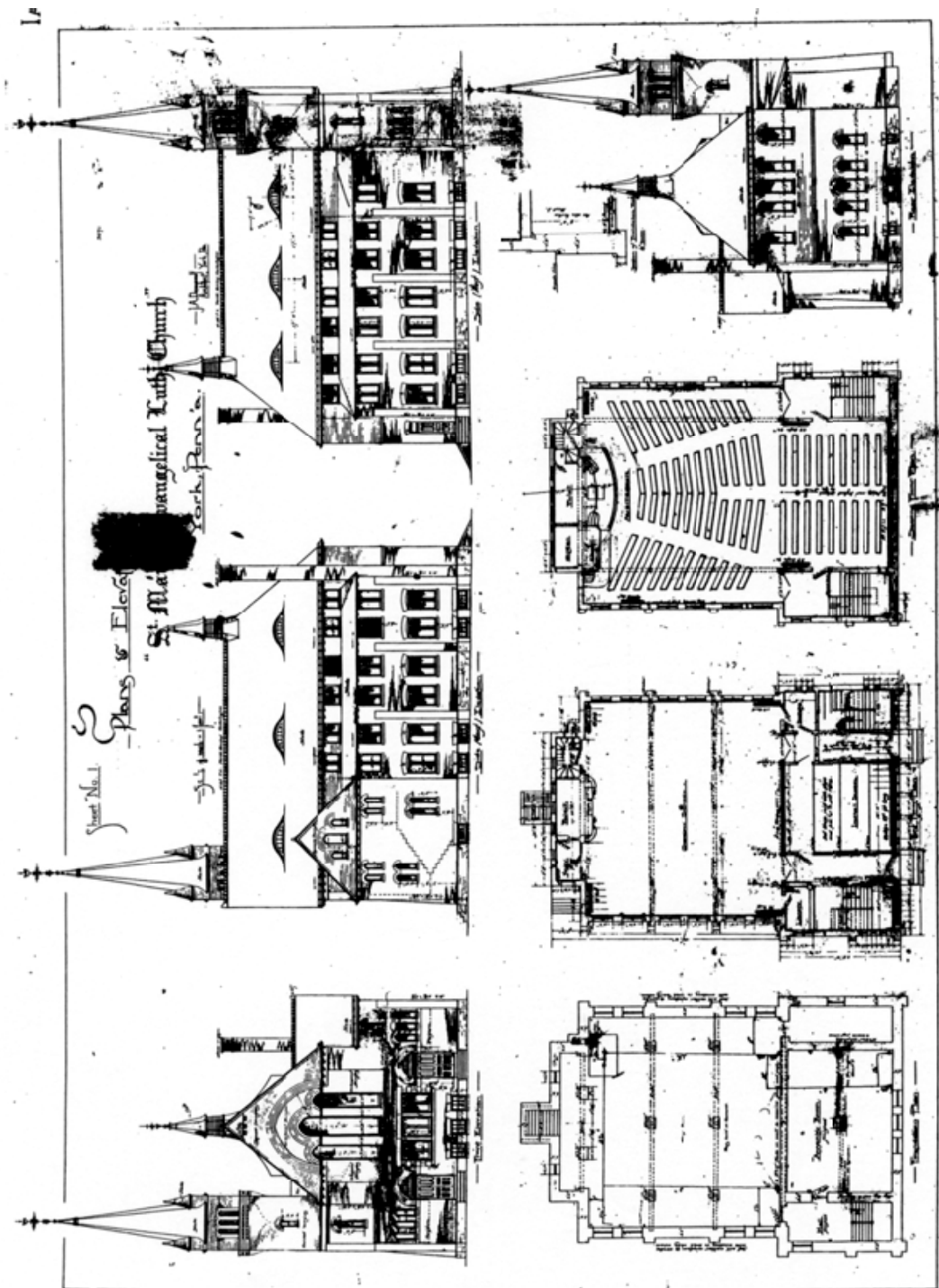


Fig. 5. Original drawings, dated March 4, 1892; clockwise from bottom left: Front Elevation, Side (East) Elevation, Side (West) Elevation, Rear Elevation, Second Floor Plan, First Floor Plan, Foundation Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. A photograph of the front (east) elevation, date unknown (St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church. 1891-1930 - *Dedication Services of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1930.).

ST. PETER'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Vietnamese Alliance Church of York)

1154 N George St | York PA

Date Designed:	c. 1892
Groundbreaking:	August 27, 1892
Cornerstone Laid:	October 30, 1892
Date Completed:	July 9, 1893
Date Vacated:	1930

St. Peter's Church was founded in 1892. The congregation purchased a lot in North York almost immediately and hired the Dempwolfs to design a church building. The

groundbreaking occurred in August 27, 1892. The cornerstone was laid three months later on October 30.¹ The building was completed on July 9, 1893 for \$4,700.²

The building was designed in the Shingle style and was originally clad in wood siding and shingles (fig. 1); it has since been covered with vinyl siding (figs. 3-4). The front (east) façade is symmetric and consists of a gable wall with a large, gothic-arched window in the center and pairs of flanking windows on either side. Small Victorian-trimmed porches can be seen at the north and west corners. There is a small bell tower atop the roof peak.

The rear (west) elevation is also symmetric and consists of three sets of three windows (fig. 6). The center set extends into the gable. The west and east side elevations are nearly identical. They include two projecting cross-gables with sets of gothic-arched windows



Fig. 2, top. A photograph of the front (east) and side (north) elevations, date unknown (St. Peter's Lutheran Church. *100th Anniversary Celebration, St. Peter's Lutheran Church, 1891-1991*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1991.). Fig. 3, bottom. The front elevation as it is seen today (Photo courtesy of Diana Cybularz).

¹ St. Peter's Lutheran Church. *100th Anniversary Celebration, St. Peter's Lutheran Church, 1891-1991*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1991.

² St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church. *1891-1930 - Dedication Services of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1930.

placed along the facades (fig. 2). The north elevation contains an additional entrance. Many of the original window openings have been covered.

The interior of the church was originally laid out into two main rooms (fig. 5). From the vestibules at the northeast and southeast corners, one could enter into the Infant School Room

or the Auditorium. Each room included pews parallel to the altar and divided by a center aisle. The rooms were separated from each other by moveable glass partition walls. A space for an organ was located to the south of the altar and a vestry was located to the north of the altar. A third entrance to the building was through the vestry.

In 1929, the congregation decided to leave the Dempwolf-designed building for a new church building just south and across the street. The same year, the cornerstone was removed and placed in the new building. The Dempwolf building was vacated by the congregation in 1930.³

The building is still used as a church today.



Fig. 4, bottom. A photograph taken from the northwest corner (Photo courtesy of Diana Cybularz).

³ St. Peter's Lutheran Church, 1991.

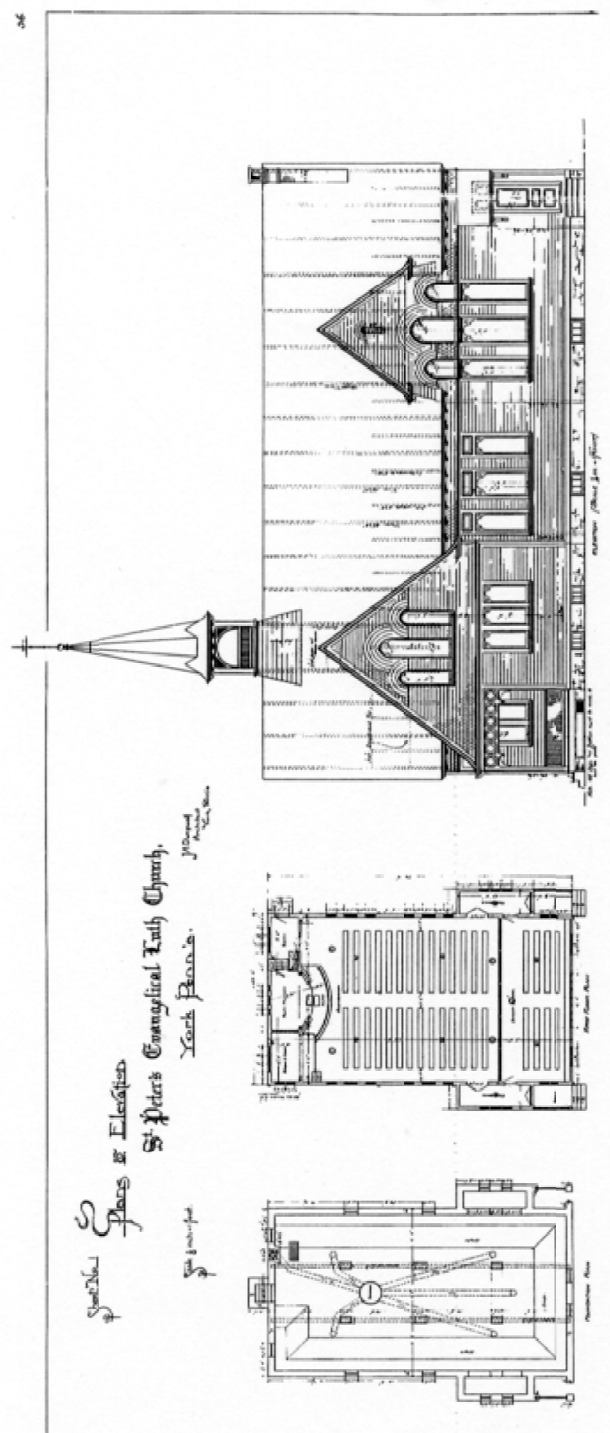


Fig. 5. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: Foundation Plan, First Floor Plan, Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

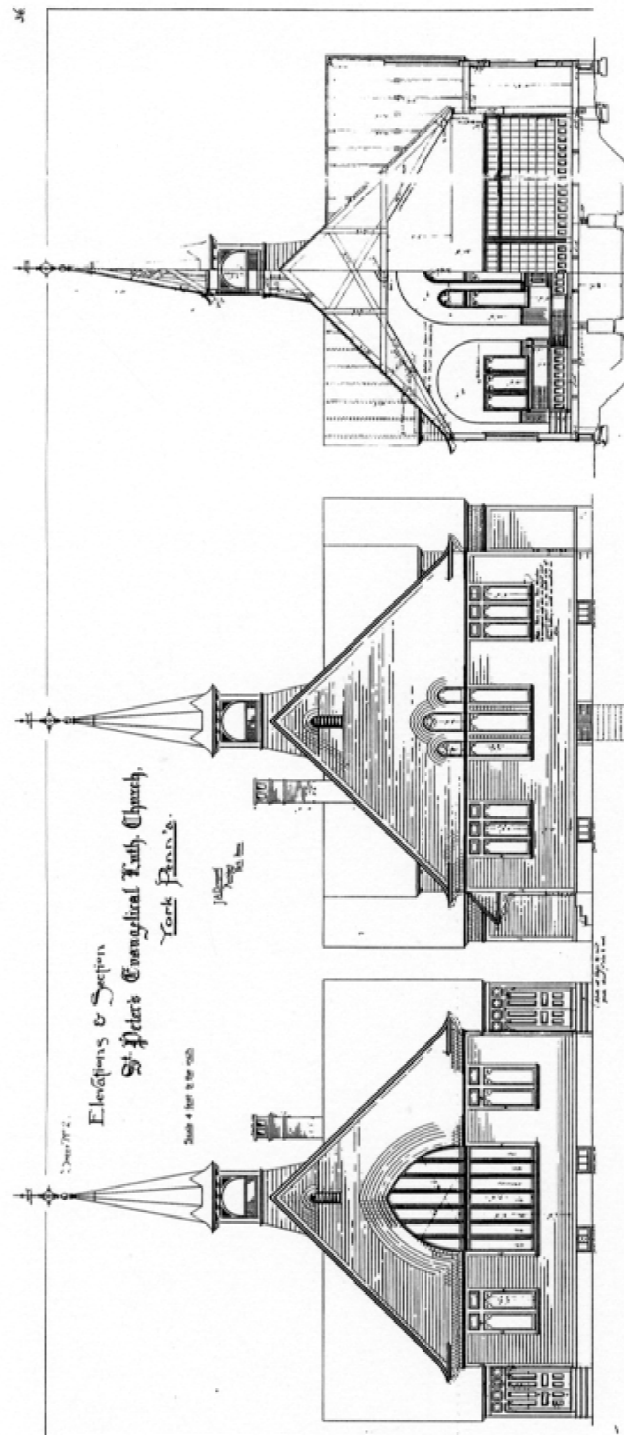


Fig. 6. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: front elevation, rear elevation, transverse section looking toward the east and west (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

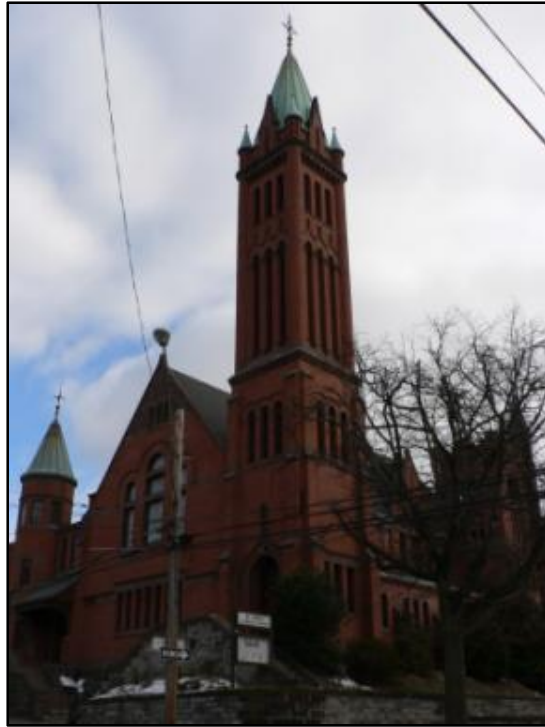


Fig. 1. A modern photograph from the northwest corner of the building (Photo by author).

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

31 S 2nd St | Steelton PA

Date Designed:	December 1892
Cornerstone Laid:	April 30, 1893
Date Dedicated:	July 15, 1894

In June 1887 the lot bounded by North 2nd, Pine, and North 3rd Streets was obtained (fig. 2). A few years later the building committee asked for and unanimously approved designs drawn by the J.A. Dempwolf firm¹ in December 1892.² On April 30, 1893 the cornerstone was laid. About fourteen months later the building was complete and on July 15, 1894 was dedicated.³ The total cost for the building equaled \$16,950.⁴ When including the furnishings, equipment, and outside improvements, the cost jumped to \$45,000.⁵

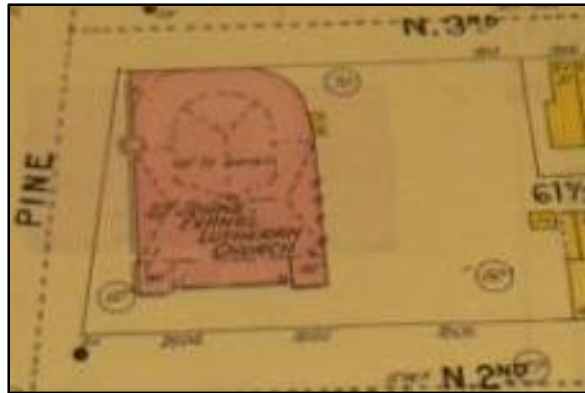


Fig. 2, above. The 1896 Sanborn map shows the building shortly after it was built. The 1902, 1909, 1915, and 1928 Sanborn maps show no change (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "31 E 2nd St, Steelton, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: 1896, 1896.). Fig. 3, below. The interior of the sanctuary today looking towards the altar on the south wall (Photo by author).



¹ St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. *The First 100 Years of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church*. Steelton, PA: unpublished paper, 1975.

² York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195*.

³ St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1975.

⁴ Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

⁵ St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1975.

The interior of the church is composed of two distinct areas: the main sanctuary and the Sunday school wing (fig. 12). A majority of the sanctuary is original. The auditorium space is entered from under the choir loft or at the west side aisle. The pews are arranged in a semi-circle, divided by two aisles, and slope down to the altar on the south wall (figs. 3, 10). Behind the altar is a room originally named the Study and to the east of the altar is a room which was originally the vestry. Two more entrances to the sanctuary can be found at the southwest and northeast corners of the room. A tiered balcony is situated at the north end of the auditorium; in 1910 it was lowered.⁶



Fig. 4, above. The rear portion of the sanctuary includes the tiered choir loft and large stained-glass windows (Photo by author). Fig. 5, below. The front (west) elevation includes two towers (Photo by author).



Originally, the east wall of the sanctuary was composed of moveable glass partition walls that separated the space from the adjacent Akron Plan Sunday School wing. On the first floor this wing included a semi-circular Adult School room surrounded by smaller classrooms and an Infant room. These rooms were all divided from each other by moveable glass partition walls. The second floor of the space

⁶ St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1975.

included a balcony which looked down into the Adult School room. The semi-circular balcony was surrounded by small classrooms that were divided from each other by glass partition walls and had tiered seating (fig. 11). In 1960, portions of the Sunday school wing were removed to make room for a reconfiguration and an addition to the space. These changes were completed in June of 1961.⁷ A finished basement was included under the wing which contained another meeting space complete with an assembly room, a pulpit, an exterior entrance, and storage areas. The basement was renovated in 1973.⁸



Fig. 6, above. The signature stone is dated 1893 and composed of Hummelstown brownstone (Photo by author). Fig. 7, below. The north and east (side) elevations have been significantly changed from semi-circular walls (Photo by author).



The exterior of the Romanesque Revival building is dictated by the spaces inside. It is accented by a six-stage bell tower at the north end and a three-stage tower at the south end (fig. 5, 8). In between the two towers is a pair of gabled dormers. Located within the dormers and along the rest of the façade are rows of round-arched windows. The north elevation could also be considered a front elevation as it contains two entrances, one being in the first stage of the bell tower at the west corner (figs. 1, 9). A front-facing gable wall is

⁷ St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1975.

⁸ Ibid.

located beside the tower and includes a signature stone (fig. 6) and round-arched windows which let light into sanctuary and the tiered choir loft. A turret can also be seen on this elevation which houses a set of stairs. The rest of the north elevation includes series of windows usually in sets of three. The second floor of this portion has been changed from a semi-circular wall into perpendicular walls. The south elevation mimics the north elevation with the three-stage bell tower at the west end, a front-facing gable with windows allowing light into the sanctuary, and a series of windows located in the former Sunday school portion (fig. 8). The rear (west) elevation has changed from the original drawings especially where the semi-circular walls were changed into perpendicular walls (figs. 7, 9). The semi-circular portion of the clerestory level has also been altered and a majority of the windows have been removed.

Additional improvements to the building occurred in 1922 totaling \$30,000.⁹ The details of these renovations were not found.

⁹ St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1975.

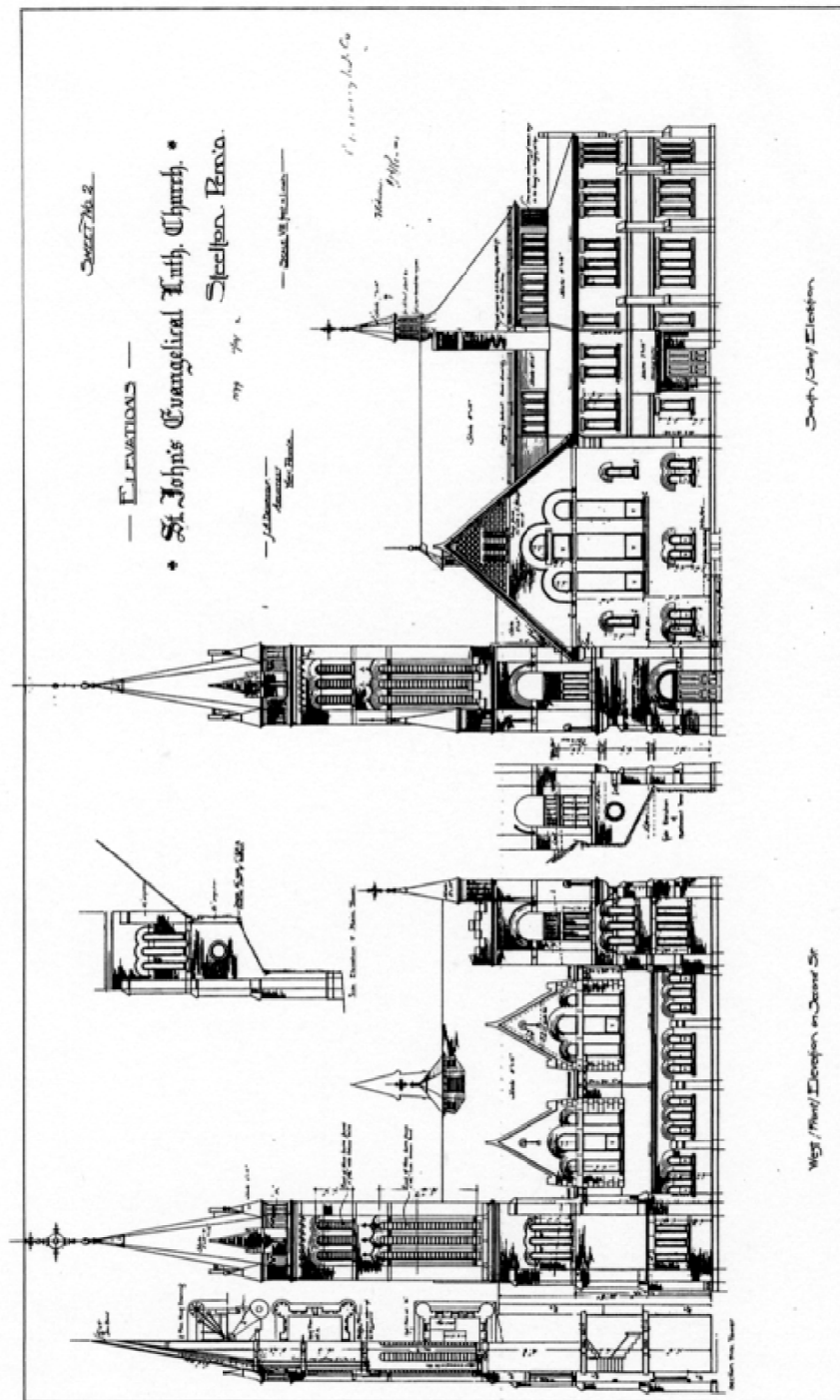


Fig. 8. Original drawings, dated December 21, 1892; bottom to top: Section through Tower, West (Front) Elevation on Second Street, South (Side) Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

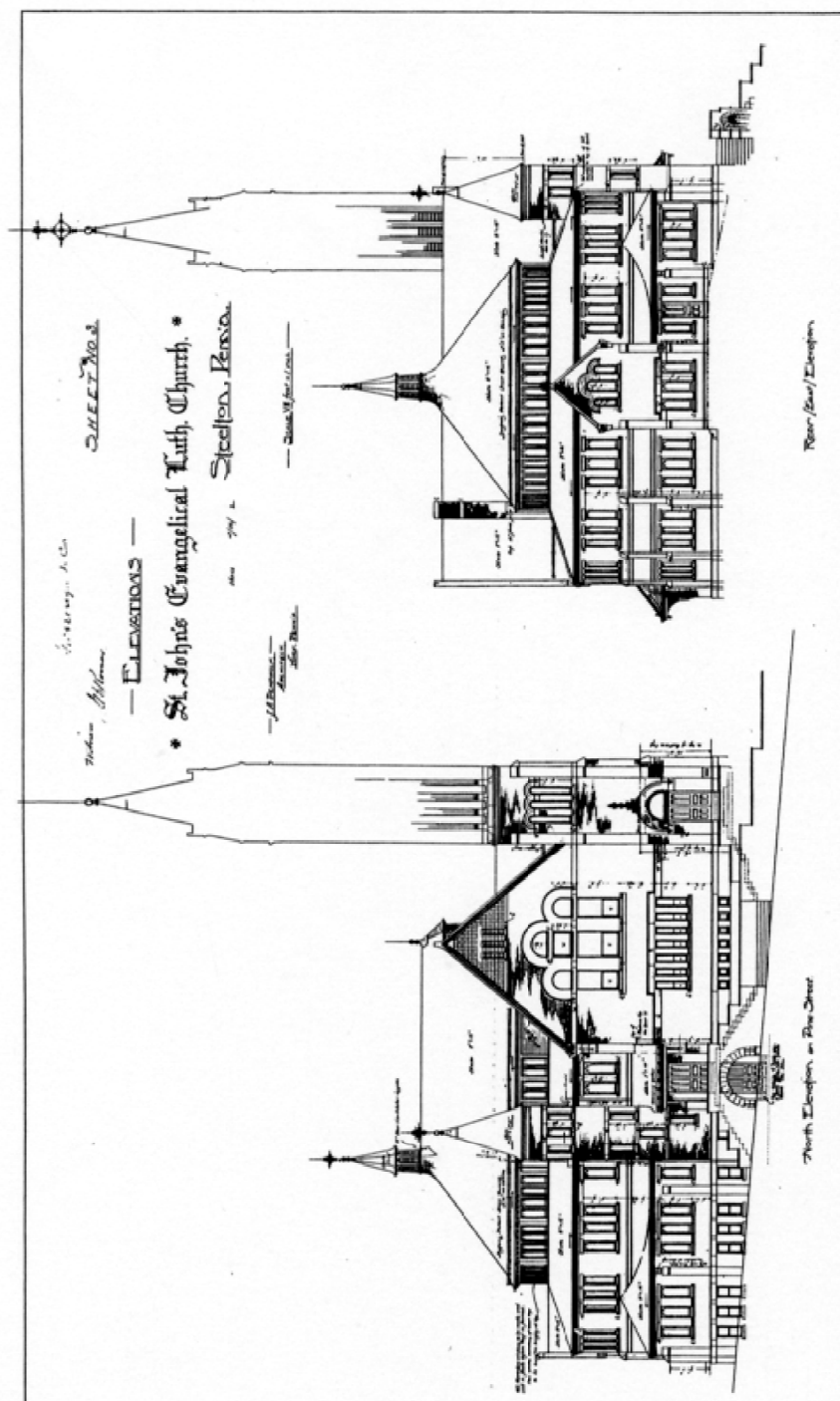


Fig. 9. Original drawings, dated December 21, 1892; bottom to top: North Elevation on Pine Street, Rear (East) Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

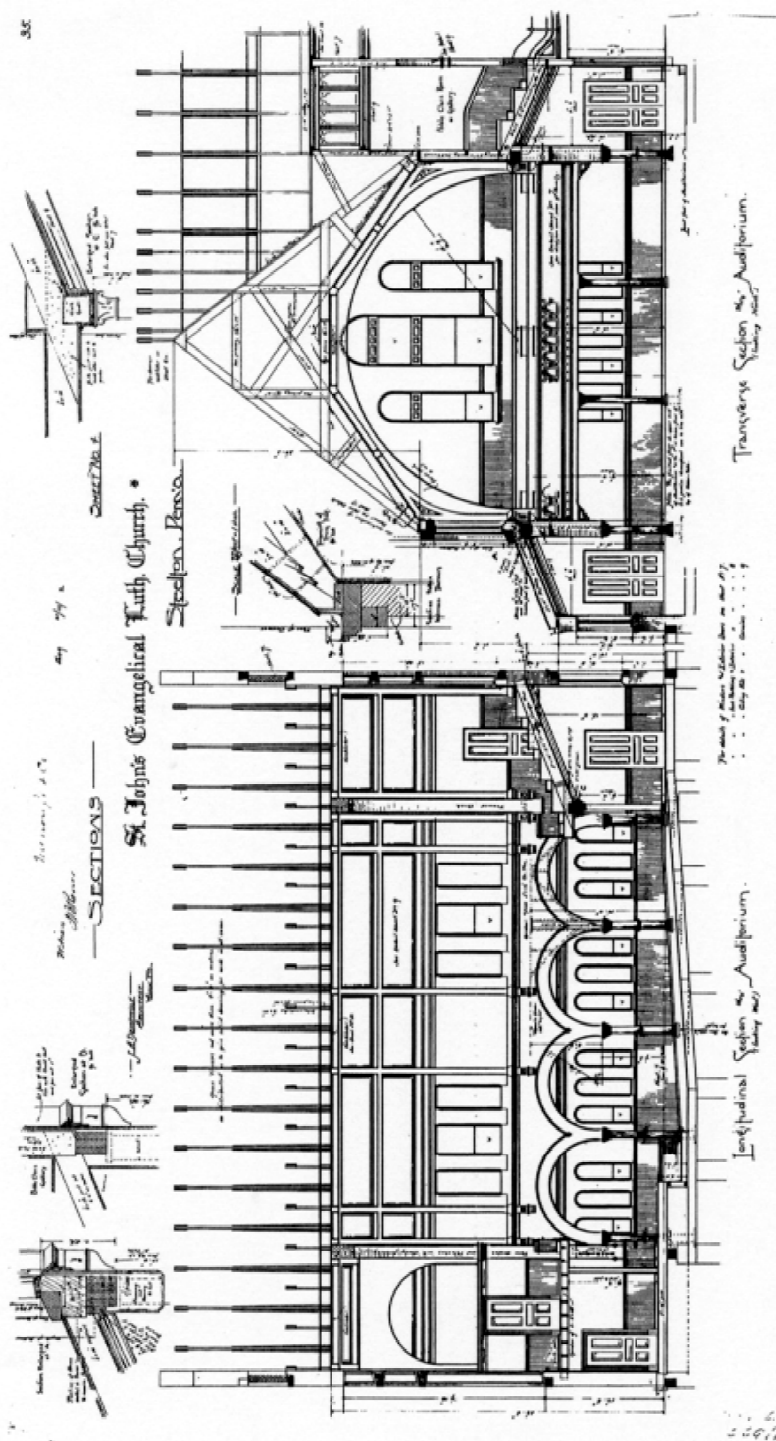


Fig. 10. Original drawings, dated December 21, 1892; bottom to top: Longitudinal Section through Auditorium looking West, Transverse Section through Auditorium looking North (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

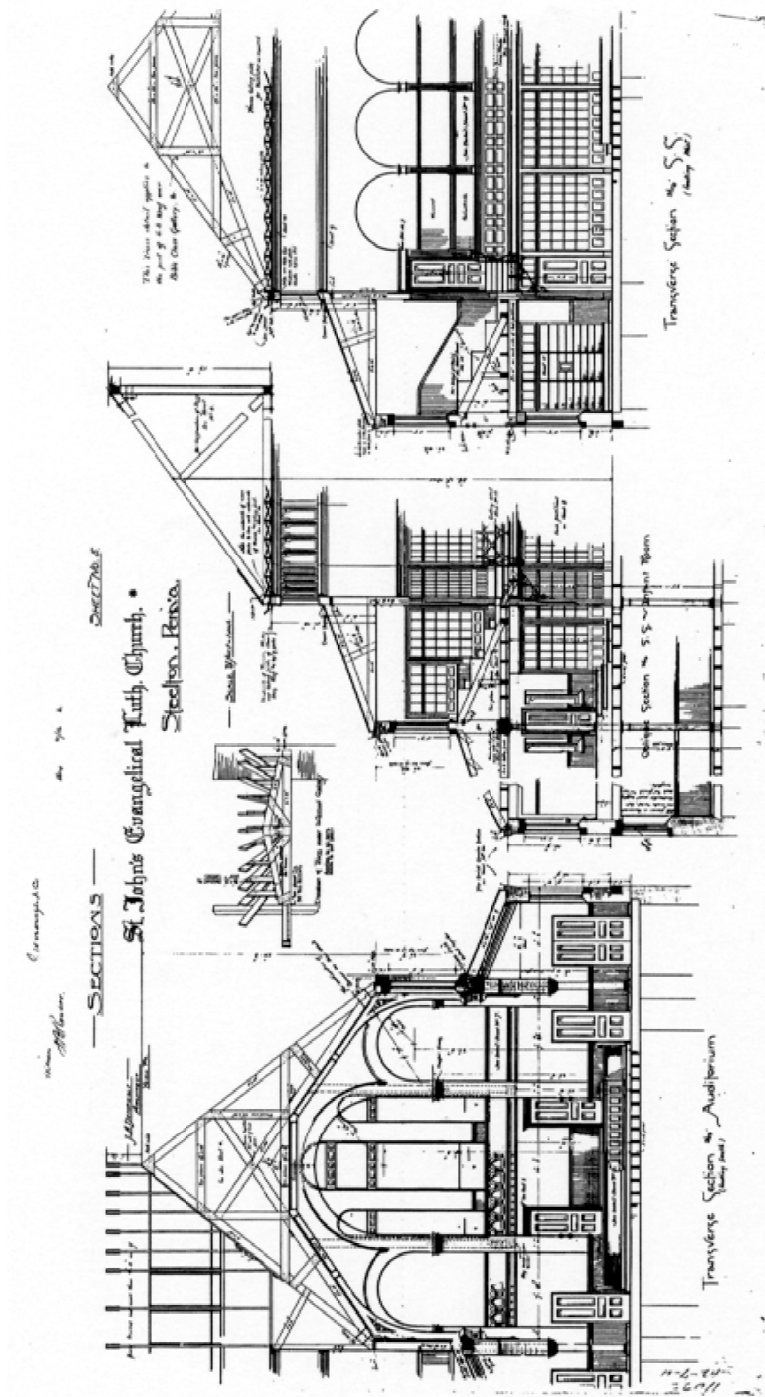


Fig. 11. Original drawings, dated December 21, 1892; bottom to top: Transverse Section through Auditorium looking South, Oblique Section through Sunday School and Infant Room, Transverse Section through Sunday School looking West (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

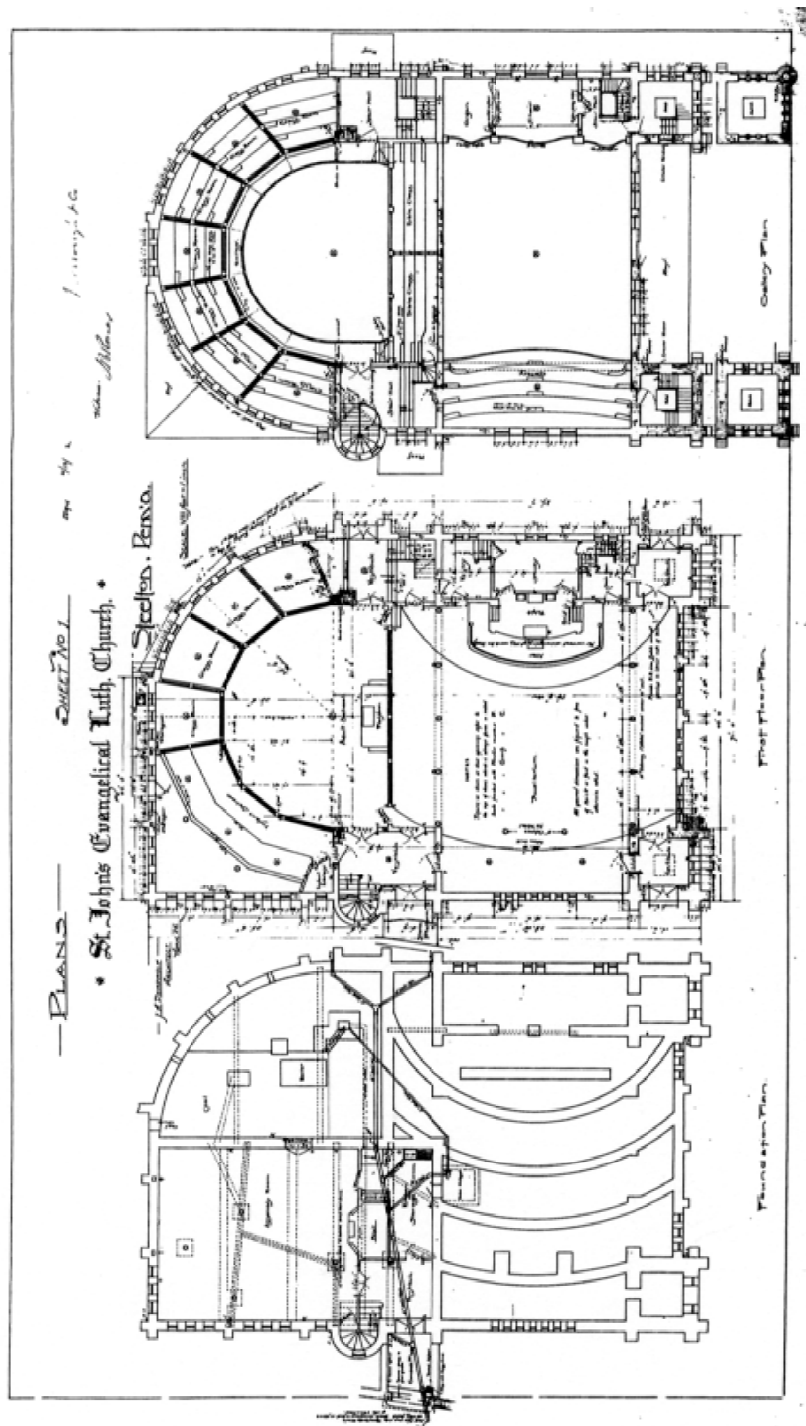


Fig. 12. Original drawings, dated December 21, 1892; bottom to top: Foundation Plan, First Floor Plan, Gallery Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. A 1904 photograph of the church from the southeast corner (Red Lion Area Historical Society. *Then & Now*. March 5, 2010. <http://www.redlionpa.org/then.htm> (accessed March 6, 2010).

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH (Grace Lutheran Church)

220 N Charles St | Red Lion PA

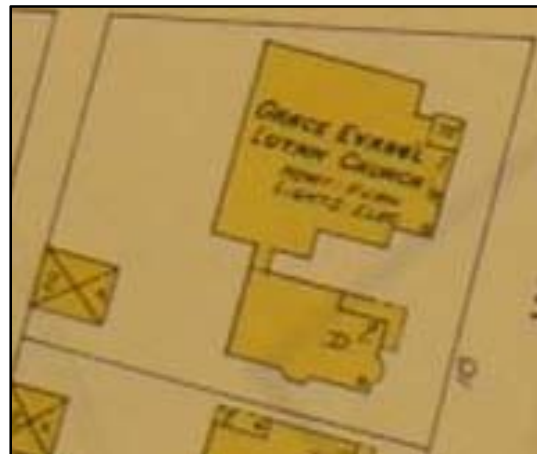
Date Designed:	c. 1894
Groundbreaking:	April 7, 1894
Cornerstone Laid:	June 10, 1894
Contractor:	Horace Welty
Date Completed:	late 1895
Date Dedicated:	May 24, 1896
Date Demolished:	c. 1933

Construction began in 1894 on donated land measuring 74' x 100'. The building was designed by the Dempwolf firm and Horace Welty, Contractor was awarded the building contract. The groundbreaking ceremony occurred on April 7, 1894 and the cornerstone was laid on June 10 of that year.¹ The congregation was officially chartered in February 1895² and by the end of that year, the new building was completed. It was dedicated on May 24, 1896. The total cost of construction totaled \$4,819.12.³

The shingle-style building was clad in wood clapboards (fig. 5). The building was organized in a cross-gable plan with each elevation incorporating a front-facing gable façade. The front (south), rear (north), and east side elevations were similar and included gothic-arched windows in the gable wall. A four-stage bell tower was positioned at the southeast corner and included the main entrance (fig. 1). The west side elevation was slightly



Fig. 2, above. The 1908 Sanborn map shows the church as it was originally built; the 1913 Sanborn map is identical (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "220 N Charles St, Red Lion, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1908.). Fig. 3, below. The 1923 Sanborn map (above) and the 1929 Sanborn map (not shown) are identical and show additions to the church to the north and the west elevations (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "220 N Charles St, Red Lion, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1923.).



¹ Zarfoss, Franklin W. *Grace Lutheran Church*. York, PA: unpublished paper, 1992.

² "Grace Lutherans to Observe Founding Date." *The Shopper: Red Lion Area; Dallastown Area*. Vol. 4. no. 9.

³ Zarfoss, 1992.

different, with different window organization, than the other three facades. A small cupola was located at the intersection of the gables and would have been used to vent the building.

The one-story building had two main rooms (fig. 5). The smaller room was the Sunday school room and was separated from the larger auditorium by moveable glass partition walls. The altar was situated on the west wall of the auditorium; a vestry was located to the south of the altar and a choir loft was located to the north (fig. 4).

On April 1, 1905, the church was rededicated to honor renovations that had occurred to the interior of the building.⁴ Exterior additions to the north and west elevations occurred between 1913 and 1923 (fig. 2-3).⁵ A new church, designed by Dempwolf intern Edward Leber,⁶ was built on an adjacent site and dedicated on March 5, 1933.⁷ The Dempwolf church was later demolished.

⁴ York County Heritage Trust. "Grace Lutheran Church Red Lion." *vertical file 406*.

⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "220 N Charles St, Red Lion, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1908.; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "220 N Charles St, Red Lion, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1923.

⁶ Zarfoss, 1992.

⁷ *York Dispatch*. "First Grace Lutheran church." February 21, 2000.

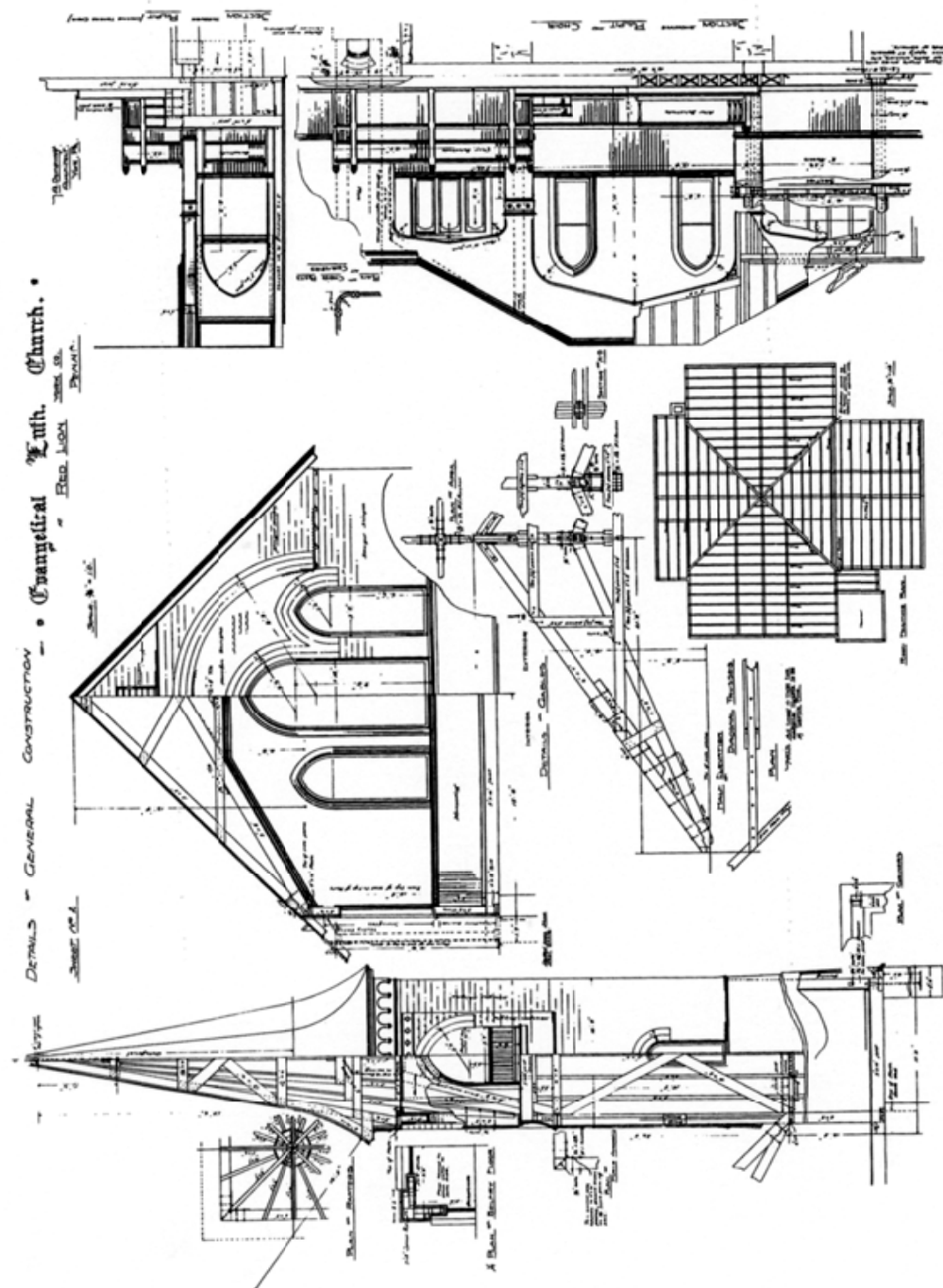


Fig. 4. Original drawings, undated; titled "Details of General Construction" (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

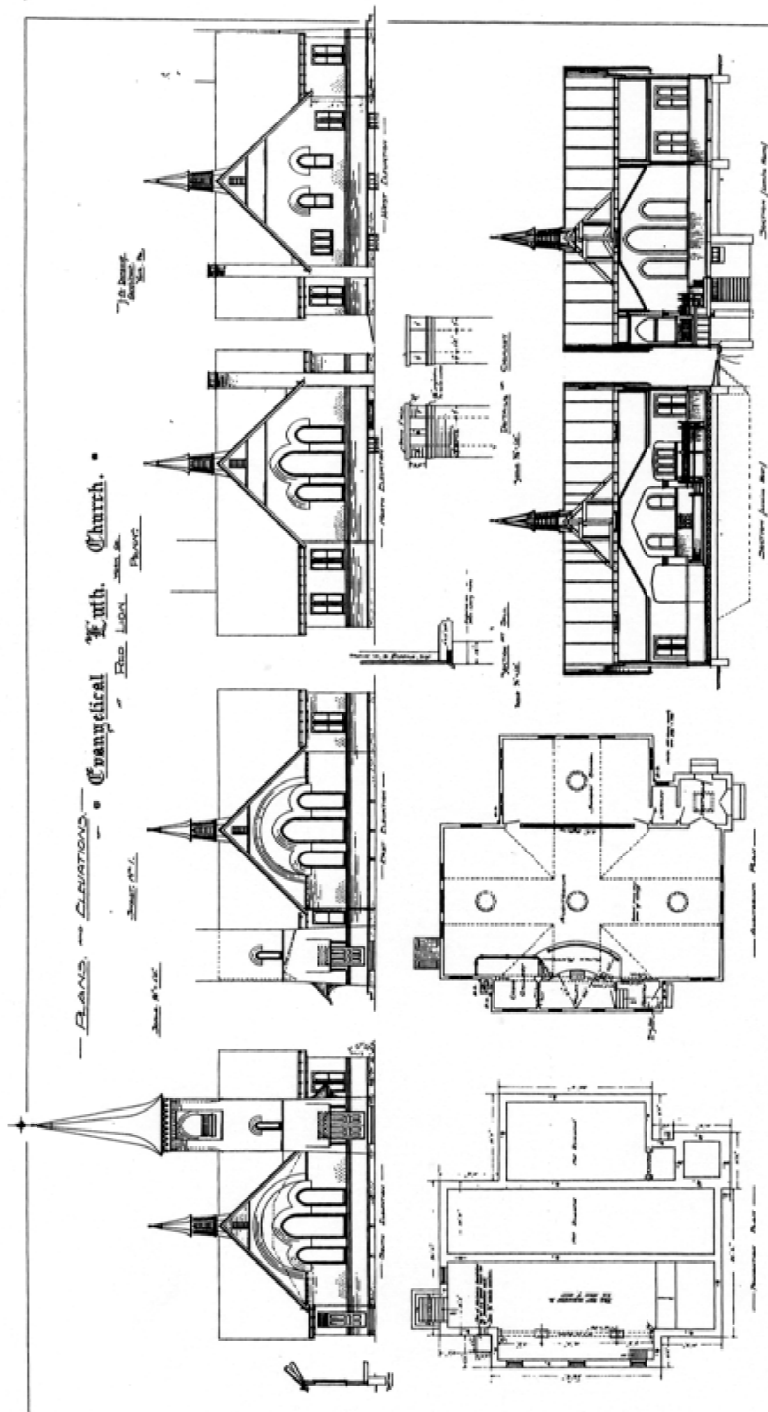


Fig. 5. Original drawings, undated; clockwise from bottom left: South Elevation, East Elevation, North Elevation, West Elevation, Section looking North, Section looking West, Auditorium Plan, Foundation Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

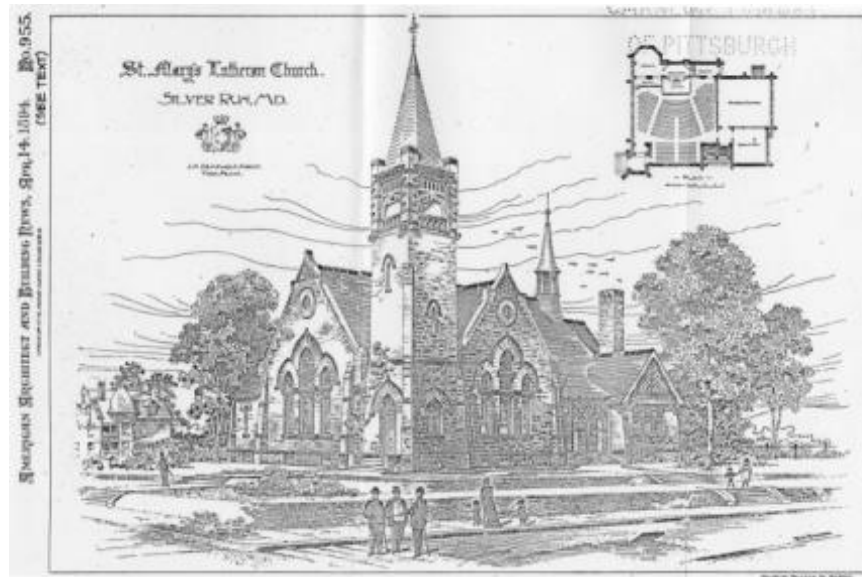


Fig. 1. A drawing that appeared in the April 14, 1894 edition of *The American Architect and Building News* (Houghton, Osgood & Co. "St. Mary's Lutheran Church, Silver Run, MD." *The American Architect and Building News*, April 12, 1894: 23.).

ST. MARY'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

(St. Mary's Evangelical Lutheran Church)

3978 Littlestown Pike | Silver Run MD

Date Designed:	February 1894
Cornerstone Laid:	July 8, 1894
Contractor:	John W. Eline
Date Dedicated:	May 20, 1895

After separating from a larger group the Reformed congregation made plans to build a new church in Silver Run. The newly-formed group hired the Dempwolf firm to design the stone church in early 1894¹ and awarded the construction contract to John W. Eline.²

¹ York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195*.

² St. Mary's Lutheran Church file. "Payment Certificates." *Office of J.A. Dempwolf, Architect. 1894-1895*.

The cornerstone was laid on July 8, 1894 and was finished for the dedication on May 20, 1895. The final cost totaled about \$16,000.³

The gray stone and Hummelstown brownstone building with Peach Bottom slate roof⁴ was designed in the Gothic Revival style. It is asymmetric and every elevation is different (fig. 8). The front (east) façade includes a four-stage bell tower at the north corner above the main entrance (fig. 2). A front-facing gable with large gothic-arched windows centers this façade and is surmounted by a cupola used to vent the interior of the church. To the south is an octagonal end projection with single gothic-arched windows on each face. The north side elevation includes the tower at the east corner, complete with a signature stone



Fig. 2, top. The front (east) elevation as it is seen today (Photo by author). Fig. 3, middle. A J.A. Dempwolf signature stone can be seen on the west wall of the bell tower; it is composed of Hummelstown Brownstone (Photo by author). Fig. 4, bottom. The north and west elevations as seen today; note the half timbering (Photos by author).

³ Heltibridge, Mary E. *St. Mary's Lutheran Church and Her People, 1762-1962*. Silver Run, MD: unpublished pamphlet, 1962.

⁴ Houghton, Osgood & Co. "St. Mary's Lutheran Church, Silver Run, MD." *The American Architect and Building News*, April 12, 1894: 23.

(fig. 3), an off-centered front-facing gable with gothic-arched windows, a rear entrance with loggia, and a smaller front-facing gable with half timbering. The south side elevation includes the octagonal projection at the east corner, a large, but plain front-facing gable with an oculus window at the peak, and three sets of gothic-arched windows. The rear (west) façade includes a rear entrance at the south corner, a front-facing gable with half timbering and a series of gothic-arched windows in the center, and a side-gable section with plain double-hung windows (fig. 4).

The interior is laid out into three main rooms on one level (fig. 10). Beyond the front (northeast) vestibule is the main auditorium which is situated on a north-south axis (figs. 5-6). The rear pews, separated by one aisle, are parallel to the altar and the front pews are separated by two aisles and arched towards the altar. The entire auditorium is sloped down toward the altar and the vaulted ceiling includes exposed wood trusses (fig. 9). To the east of the altar is an octagonal room which includes the organ; a vestry, with exterior entrance, is located to the west of the altar. The second main room is the Adult Sunday School Room. It is situated to the west of the



Fig. 5, above. The interior of the Auditorium, date unknown (Heltibridge, Mary E. *St. Mary's Lutheran Church and Her People, 1762-1962*. Silver Run, MD: unpublished pamphlet, 1962.). Fig. 6, below. The interior of the auditorium today (Photo by author).



auditorium and is separated from it by moveable glass partition walls. Its floor is not sloped. The third room is an Infant School Room. It is located to the north of the Adult Sunday School Room and is separated from it by a set of moveable glass partition walls (fig. 7). A small vestibule connects the three main rooms at the north elevation.



Fig. 7. The moveable glass partition walls are still retained between the Infant Sunday School Room and the Adult Sunday School Room (Photo by author).

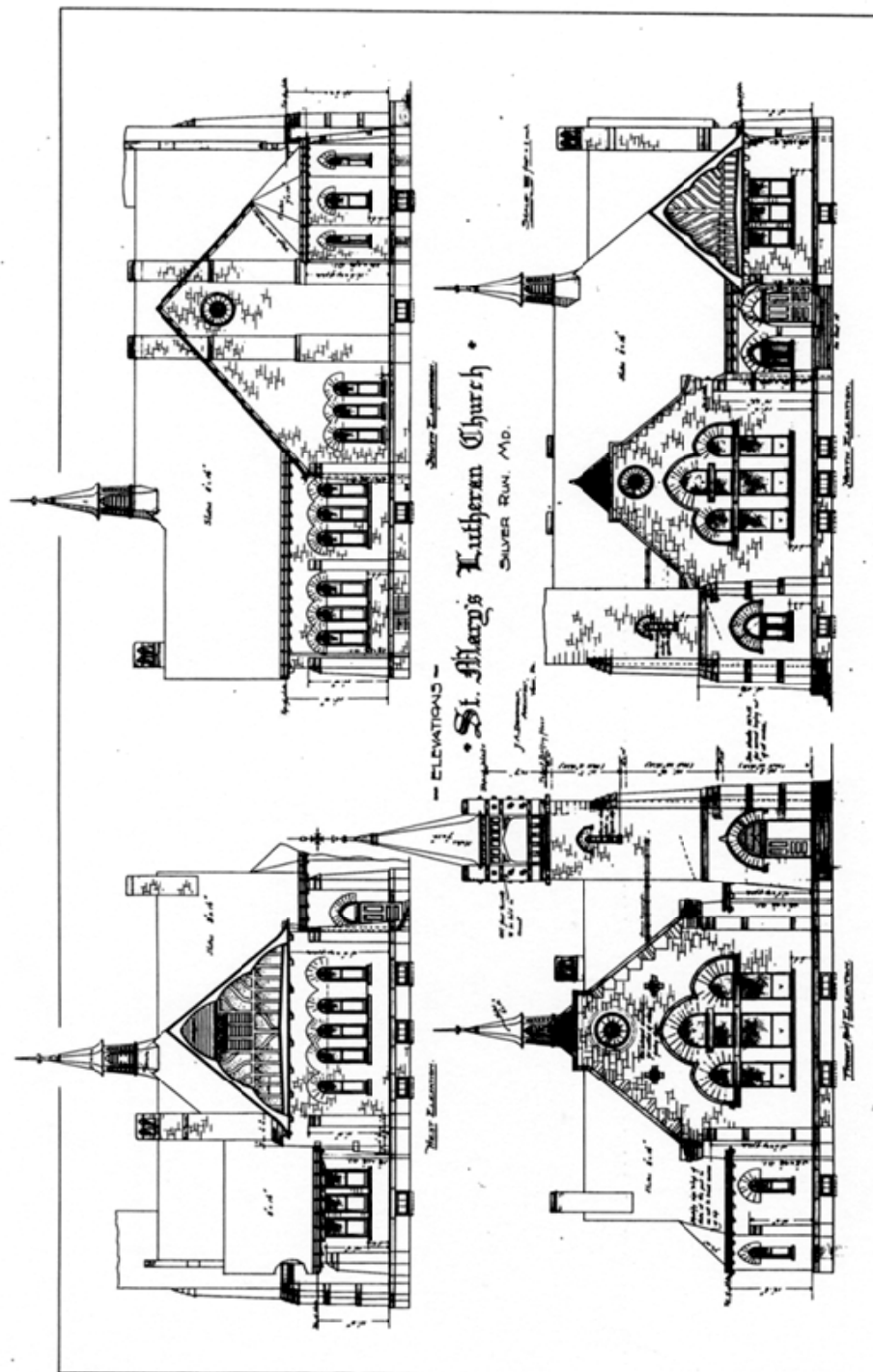


Fig. 8. Original drawings, dated February 7, 1894. Clockwise from bottom left: West Elevation, South Elevation, North Elevation, Front (East) Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

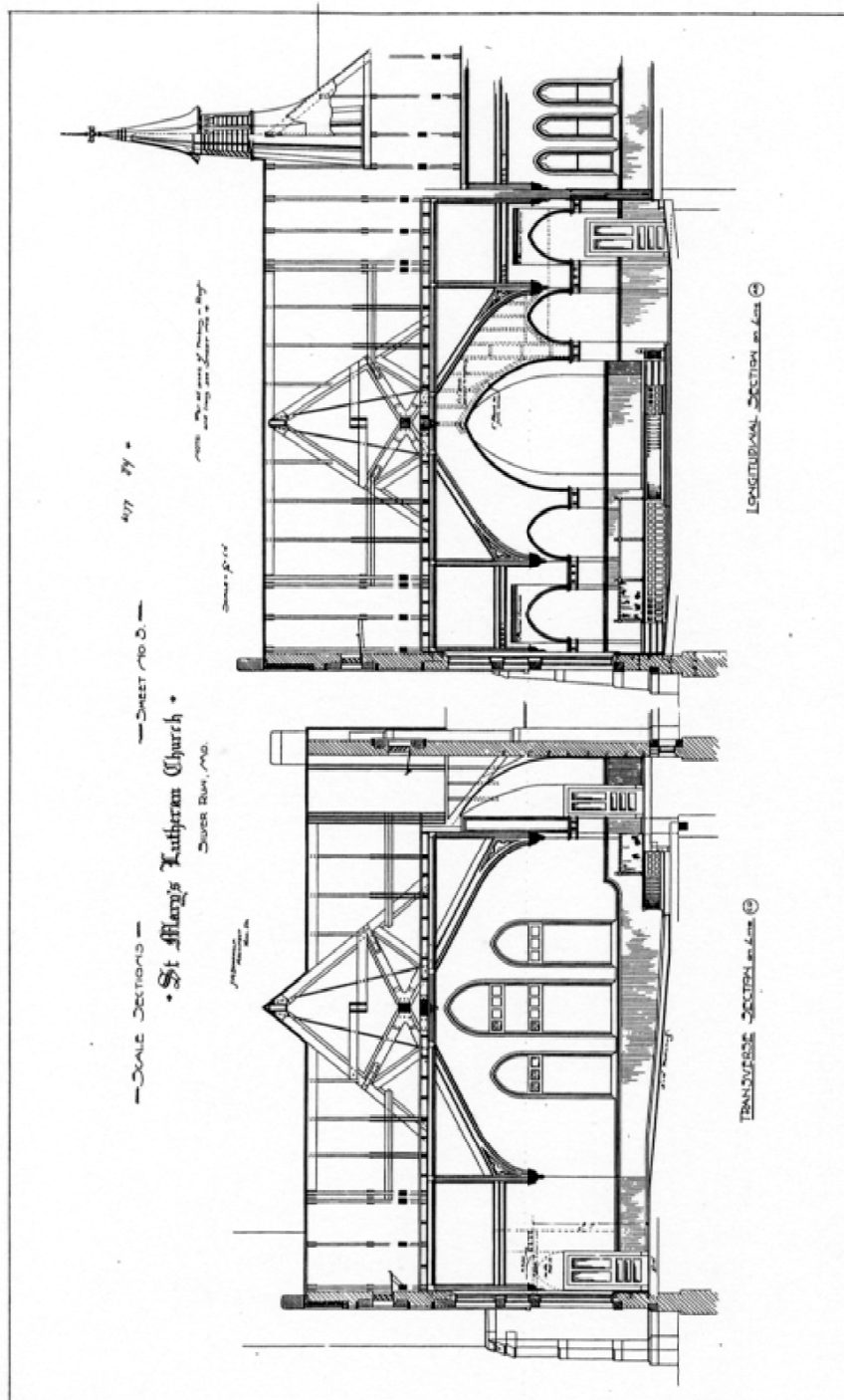


Fig. 9. Original drawings, dated February 7, 1894. Bottom to top: Transverse Section looking East, Longitudinal Section looking South (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

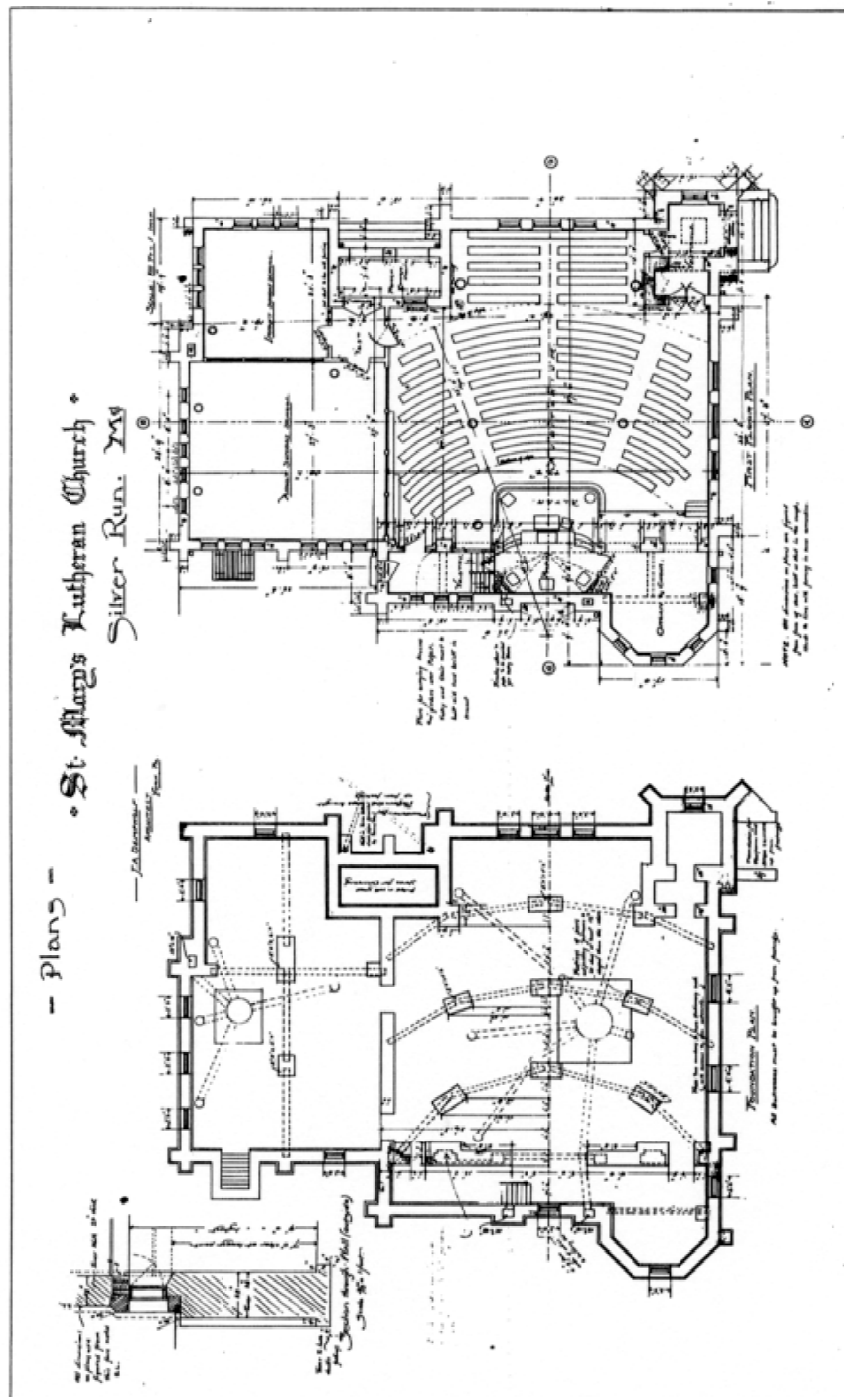


Fig. 10. Original drawings, dated February 7, 1894. Bottom to top: Section through Wall, Foundation Plan, First Floor Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. The front (south) and east side elevations as they are seen today (Photo by author).

ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church)

100 W Main St | Hummelstown PA

Date Designed:	Brownstone Church Building: c.1891 Alterations & Additions to Sunday school Building: 1911
Cornerstone Laid:	Brownstone Church Building: 1891
Date Dedicated:	Brownstone Church Building: January 22, 1893 Remodeled Church & Sunday School Building: March 17, 1912

The story of the Zion Lutheran Church congregation can be traced back to the late eighteenth century. After first outgrowing a log church building and then a limestone building, which can still be seen to the north of the current building, the congregation hired

the Dempwolf firm to design a third church (fig. 4). The date on the cornerstone reads 1891 and the church was formally dedicated on January 22, 1893.¹

The Hummelstown brownstone building was designed in the Romanesque Revival style and originally measured 50' x 93'. A 95' six-stage tower sits at the southeast corner of the building (fig. 1).² To the west of the tower, on the south façade, is front-facing gable with three round-arched windows. The vestibule at the southwest corner was added during the renovation also by the Dempwolf firm.³ The east elevation, from street corner to the north, includes the bell tower, a smaller front-facing gable with round-arched windows, a one-story Victorian porch with two dormers above, and an octagonal projection with paired stained-glass windows. The vestibule located to the north of the projection was added at a later time. The roof is clad in Peach Bottom, Pennsylvania slate.⁴

The building's exterior has retained a majority of its original features; however the interior was significantly altered in 1911. When built, the sanctuary was "oriented toward the east and the altar was located in the alcove where the small altar is located today faced by semi-circular pews (fig. 2). The room was also divided into



Fig. 2. The interior of the sanctuary today; note the alcove on the far wall where the altar was originally located (Photo by author).

¹ *Harrisburg Telegraph*. "New Lutheran Church." January 2, 1893.

² *Ibid.*

³ York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195*.

⁴ New Lutheran Church, 1893.

classrooms through the use of moveable partitions.”⁵ The rooms included a main auditorium seating 350 people, an intermediate Sunday school room, an infant classroom, a Bible classroom, and a library. The ceiling of the building was accentuated by a series of wood ribs and vents (fig. 3).⁶ The 1911 changes dedicated on March 17, 1912 (fig. 7).⁷ The sanctuary



Fig. 3. A photograph of the sanctuary as it can be seen today. Note the ribbed ceiling and wood vents that were part of the original Dempwolf design (Photo by author).

was “opened into one large room and the altar was placed in a new alcove in the north wall, where it is located today (fig. 3).” At the same time the doors located on the east façade were replaced by windows.⁸

The interior of the sanctuary was renovated three more times: in 1950, 1960 and 1990. These changes affected the chancel area and wood details.⁹

During the 1911 renovation of the brownstone building, the Dempwolfs designed interior alterations and exterior additions to the original limestone church building (fig. 5). Changes included removing the steeple, adding a glass skylight, reconfiguring the floor plan to change the building into a separate Sunday school building, and adding a brick kitchen

⁵ Zion Lutheran Church. *250th Anniversary: 1753-2003*. Hummelstown, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 2004.

⁶ New Lutheran Church, 1893.

⁷ This information was obtained from a plaque located on the side of the church.

⁸ Zion Lutheran Church, 2004.

⁹ Ibid.

addition to the west end of the building (fig. 6).¹⁰ Costs for renovations and additions for both the brownstone building and the limestone building totaled \$10,850.¹¹

In 1957, an education wing was added to the north and west sides of the brownstone building. With this addition, the limestone Sunday school building was no longer needed.

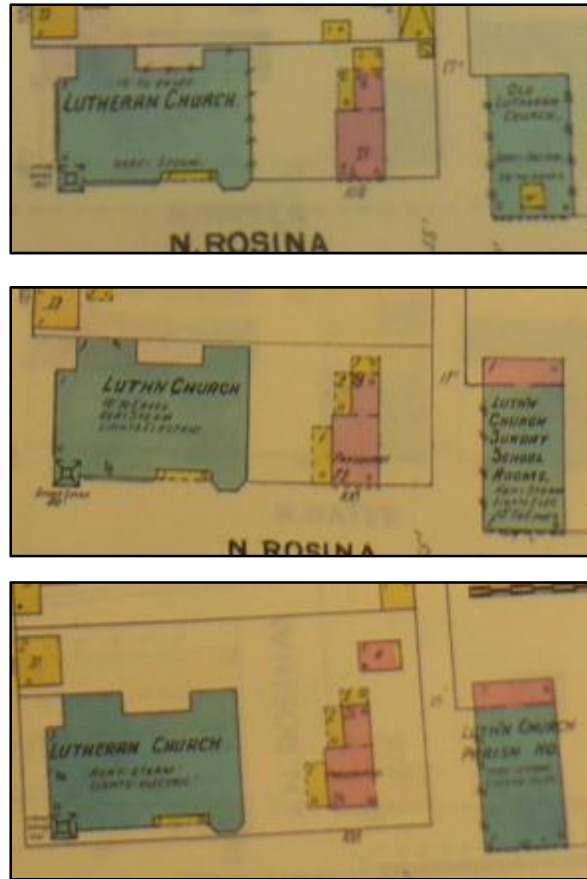


Fig. 4, top. The 1902 Sanborn map shows no change since the 1895 map; note the old stone Lutheran church to the North which was the original church building (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "100 W Main St, Hummelstown, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Fire Company, 1902.). Fig. 5, middle. The 1911 Sanborn map again shows no change to the Dempwolf-designed church building. Note the change to the old church building; it has become the Dempwolf-renovated Sunday school (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "100 W Main St, Hummelstown, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Fire Company, 1911.). Fig. 6, bottom. The 1927 Sanborn map shows no change to the church building or the Sunday school building since 1911 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "100 W Main St, Hummelstown, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1927.).

¹⁰ Zion Lutheran Church, 2004.

¹¹ Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

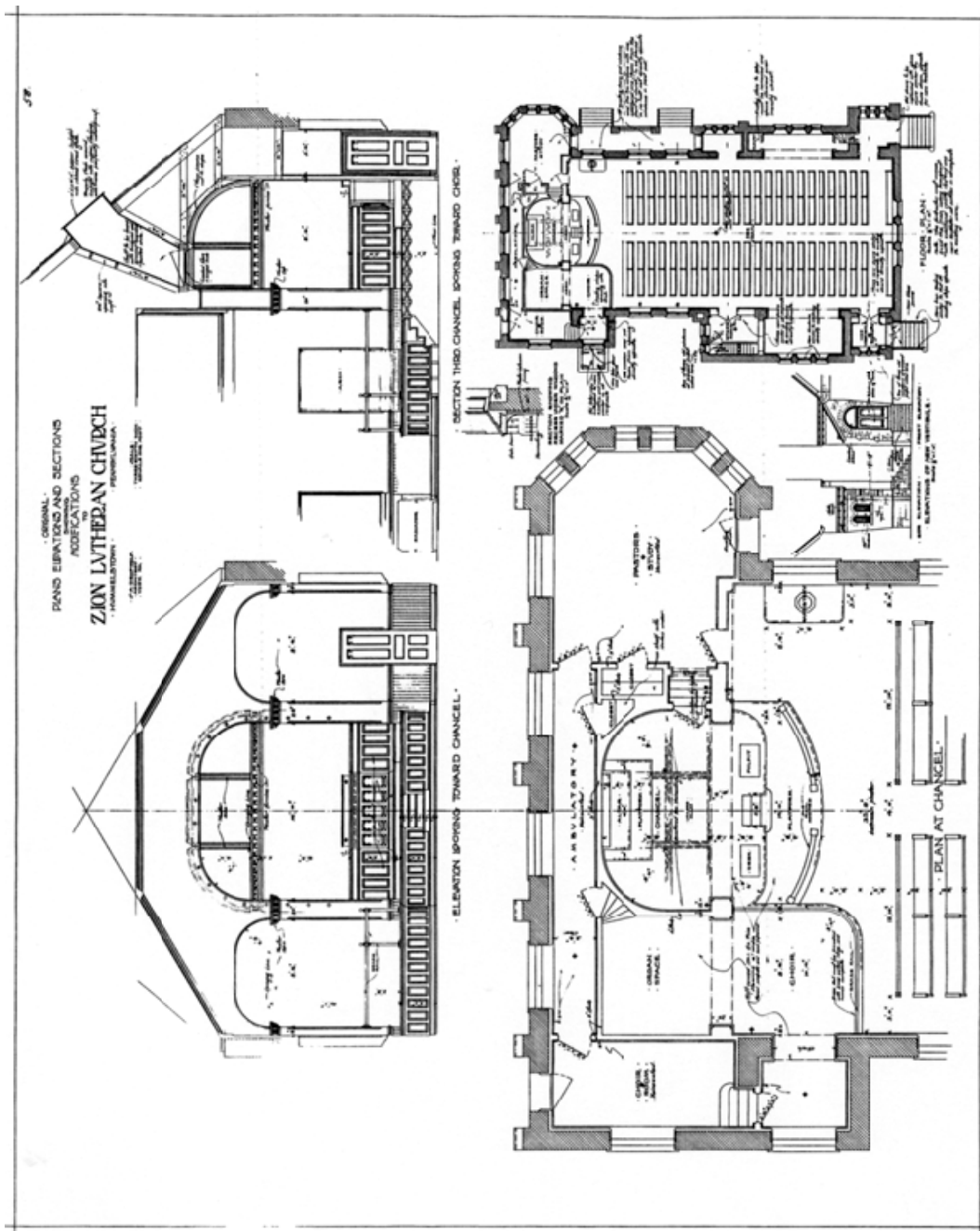


Fig. 7. Original drawings, undated; clockwise from bottom left: Elevation looking toward Chancel, Section through Chancel looking toward Choir, Floor Plan, Front Elevation, Side Elevation, Plan at Chancel (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. An 1894 photograph of the front (north) elevation of the church building (St. James Lutheran Church. *230th Anniversary, 1740-1970*. Hellam, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1970.).

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(St. James Evangelical Lutheran Church)

189 W Market St | Hellam PA

Date Designed: March 1894
Cornerstone Laid: 1894
Contractor: William Miller
Date Dedicated: September 23, 1894

Planning for the construction of this Hellam, PA church was conceived in a congregational meeting held in March of 1894 when the building committee was selected. A plan for the new church was submitted by the J.A. Dempwolf firm (fig. 8) and on March 12,

1894, the building committee approved the plans and “building operations began at once.”¹ Contractor William Miller was hired² and just six months after the plan was approved, the building was complete (fig. 1). On September 23, 1894, the building was formally dedicated. The new building included auditorium-style seating for three hundred people with a Sunday school room attached. When built, the building utilized electric lights and a hot air heating system.³ Total construction costs equaled \$2,500.⁴



Fig. 2, above.. The 1908 Sanborn map shows the church as it was originally built. No changes can be seen in the 1913 or 1939 Sanborn maps (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "189 W Market St, Hellam, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1908.). Fig. 3, below. The exterior of the church from the northeast corner; note the small addition at the south corner of the east elevation (Photo by author).



¹ Stump, Adam, and Henry Anstadt. *History of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of West Pennsylvania of the United Lutheran Church in America, 1825-1925*. Chambersburg, PA: J.R. Kerr & Bro., 1925.

² York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195*.

³ Stump and Anstadt, 1925.

⁴ Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

The Shingle-style building has had three major alterations occur to it in the building's history. The first occurred in 1948 and 1949 when members of the congregation dug out the basement level. This project was completed in 1950.⁵ Two exterior entrances to the basement were also added, one on the west elevation (fig. 3) and one on the south elevation (fig. 4). The second included removal and of the moveable glass partition wall which separated the sanctuary and the Sunday school room. Today a plaster wall stands in its place. The third alteration occurred in the form of an addition at the rear



Fig. 4, above. The rear (south) elevation as it is seen today (Photo by author). Fig. 5, below. A photograph of the interior of the sanctuary sometime before 1920 (St. James Lutheran Church. *230th Anniversary, 1740-1970*. Hellam, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1970.).



(southwest) corner of the building. Changes in siding and exposed rafter tails in the eave confirm the differences between the original church and the addition.

The exterior basement walls are constructed of field stone common to the south central Pennsylvania area. The cornerstone is located at the northwest corner of the church with the inscription "Evan. Luth. Church. Hellam, 1894."

⁵ St. James Lutheran Church, Hellam PA. *About Us*. http://www.stjameshellam.com/index_files/Page350.htm (accessed November 19, 2009).

The first-floor walls are stick construction with wood siding. Below the windowsills the siding is simple clapboards. Above the windowsills the siding is composed of wood shingles. The hipped roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the four-stage bell tower, located at the northeast corner, has changed little since it was first built (fig. 9).

The simple interior of the church has been altered very little (fig. 5). In the main sanctuary, the interior walls retain wainscot below a chair rail and plaster walls above. A wood cornice runs along the side and rear walls. The altar (south)



Fig. 6, above. The interior of the sanctuary as it is seen today (Photo by author). Fig. 7, below. The rear portion of the sanctuary as is seen today (Photo by author).



wall includes a recessed polygonal apse (fig. 6). On either side are recessed arch details. The room to the east of the altar was designed as a vestry. The room to the west of the altar had originally been an open choir loft. It has since been walled in and hides the organ. The semi-circular pews, divided by a center aisle are retained (fig. 7).

The former Sunday school room has been divided into two rooms and the glass wall that formerly separated it from the sanctuary has been removed and replaced by a plaster wall. The small southwest addition holds an office.

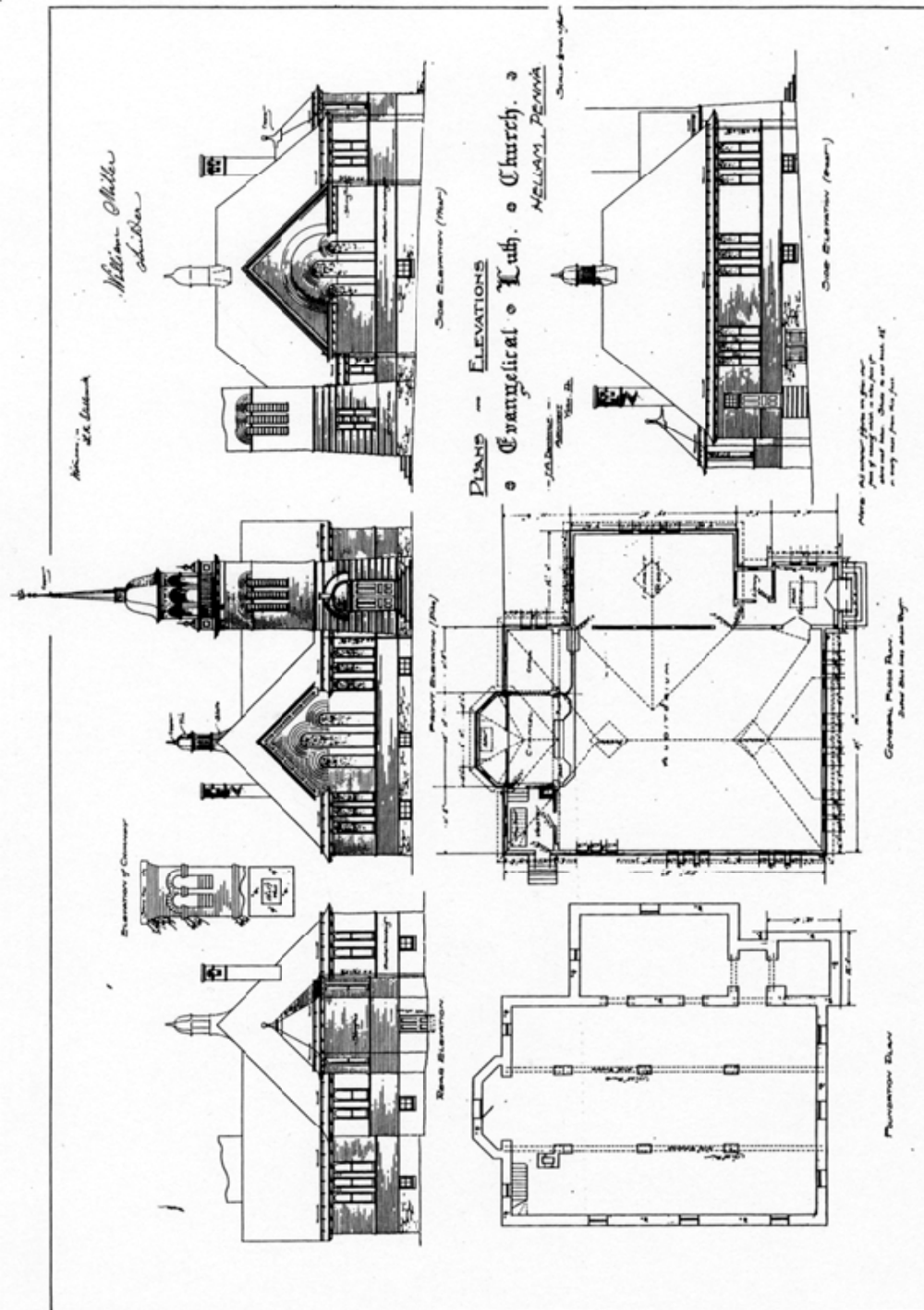


Fig. 8. Original drawings, undated; clockwise from bottom left: Rear Elevation, Elevation of Chimney, Front Elevation (Pike), Side Elevation (West), Side Elevation (East), General Floor Plan, Foundation Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

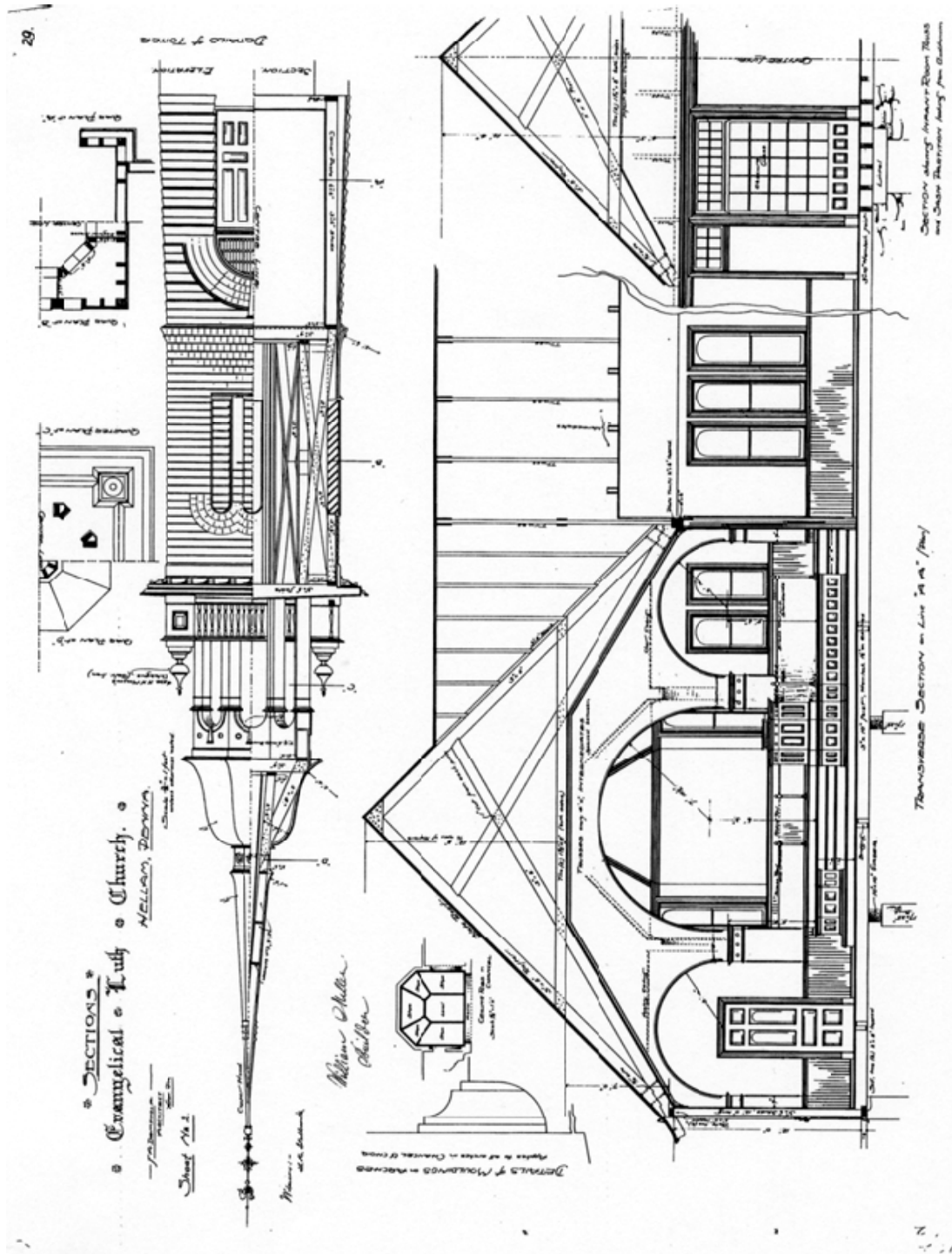


Fig. 9. Original drawings, undated; clockwise from bottom left: Details of Tower, Section showing Infant Room Truss and Sash Partition looking from Auditorium, Transverse Section (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

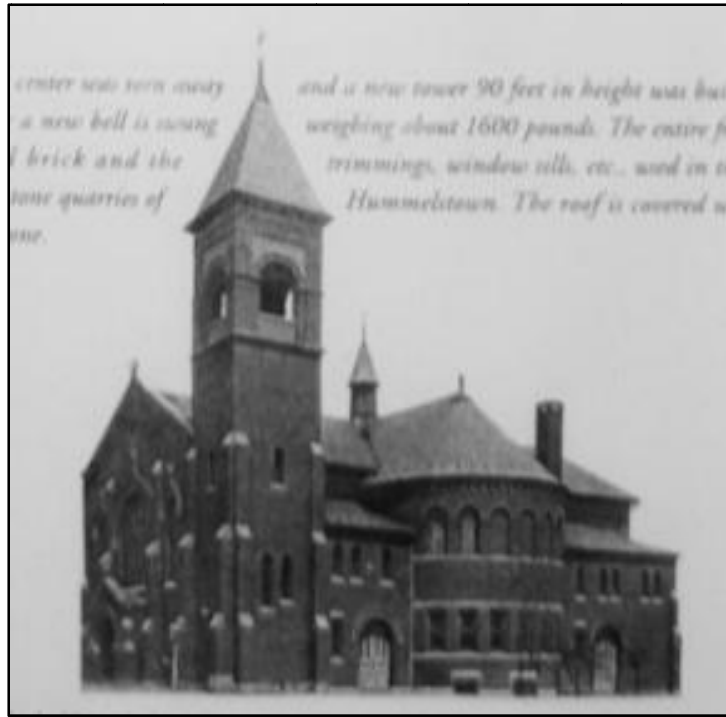


Fig. 1. An historic photograph of the Dempwolf-designed renovations and additions on the west and south facades; date unknown (Photo courtesy of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church).

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church)

38 W Baltimore St | Taneytown MD

Date Designed: c. 1896
Date Dedicated: May 9, 1897

In 1811 a simple brick building was built for the German Evangelical Lutheran congregation in the small town of Taneytown. This building received three significant additions in 1840, 1871, and 1897. The last renovation was designed by the Dempwolf firm

and was dedicated on May 9, 1897. The cost of renovations and additions totaled \$17,110.98.¹

The Dempwolf renovations reoriented the front façade from the south elevation to the west elevation and changed the roof line (fig. 7). Renovated in the Romanesque Revival style, the building was refaced in brick with Hummelstown brownstone accents. The front (west) elevation includes the front-facing gable with round-arched windows, a projecting vestibule, buttresses, and brick corbelling along the roof line (fig. 2). To

the north is a stair tower with similar details. A four-stage bell tower anchors the southwest corner of the building. The south elevation includes a semi-circular projection in the center with successive round- and flat-arched windows (fig. 1).

This projection is flanked on either side by

round-arched windows and entrance doors. The rear (east) elevation includes an end-gable wall from one of the previous additions (fig. 3).



Fig. 2, above. The front (west) elevation of the church today (Photo by author).
Fig. 3, below. The rear (east) elevation retains a wall from one of the previous additions (Photo by author).



¹ This information was obtained from a set of histories located on the front wall of the vestibule within the church.

The interior of the church was also changed during the Dempwolf-designed renovations (fig. 8). Upon entering through the front (west) entrance, one enters into a large vestibule. At either end (north and south) are sets of stairs to the second floor. Opposite of the front door is a set of double doors into what was originally a Bible Classroom and now holds a chapel. To the east of the chapel is a large room originally known as the Intermediate Sunday School Room which retains its original cast iron columns (fig. 4). To the south of this room, and separated by the original moveable glass partition walls is a room which was originally the Infant Room and included stadium seating (fig. 5). To the east of the former Infant Room is another vestibule with stairs to the second floor.

The second floor is composed of the auditorium which was to seat 350



Fig. 4, top. The first-floor Intermediate Sunday School room (Photo by author). Fig. 5, middle. The first-floor Infant Room still retains the moveable glass partition walls which separate it from the Intermediate Sunday School room (Photo by author). Fig. 6, bottom. The second floor includes the main sanctuary with altar on the south wall (Photo by author).

people. The pews are still separated by three rows and positioned in a semicircle to face the altar located on the south wall, in the semi-circular projection (fig. 6).

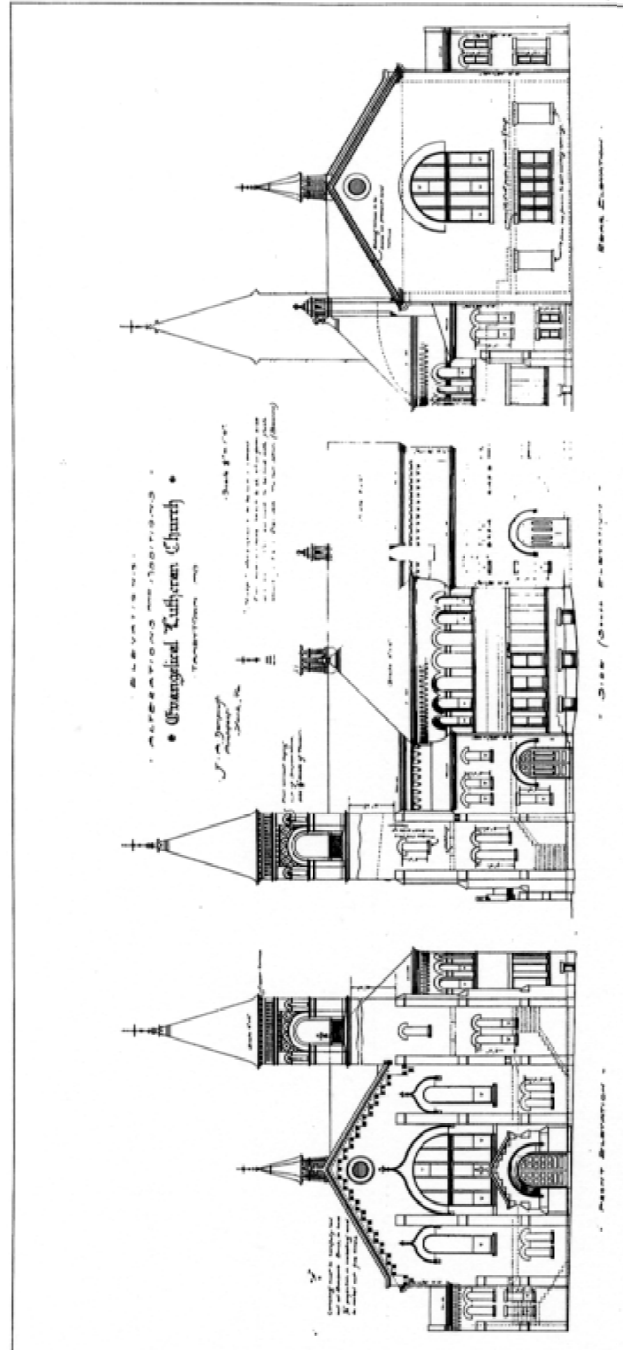


Fig. 7. Original drawings undated; bottom to top: Front Elevation, Side (South) Elevation, Rear Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

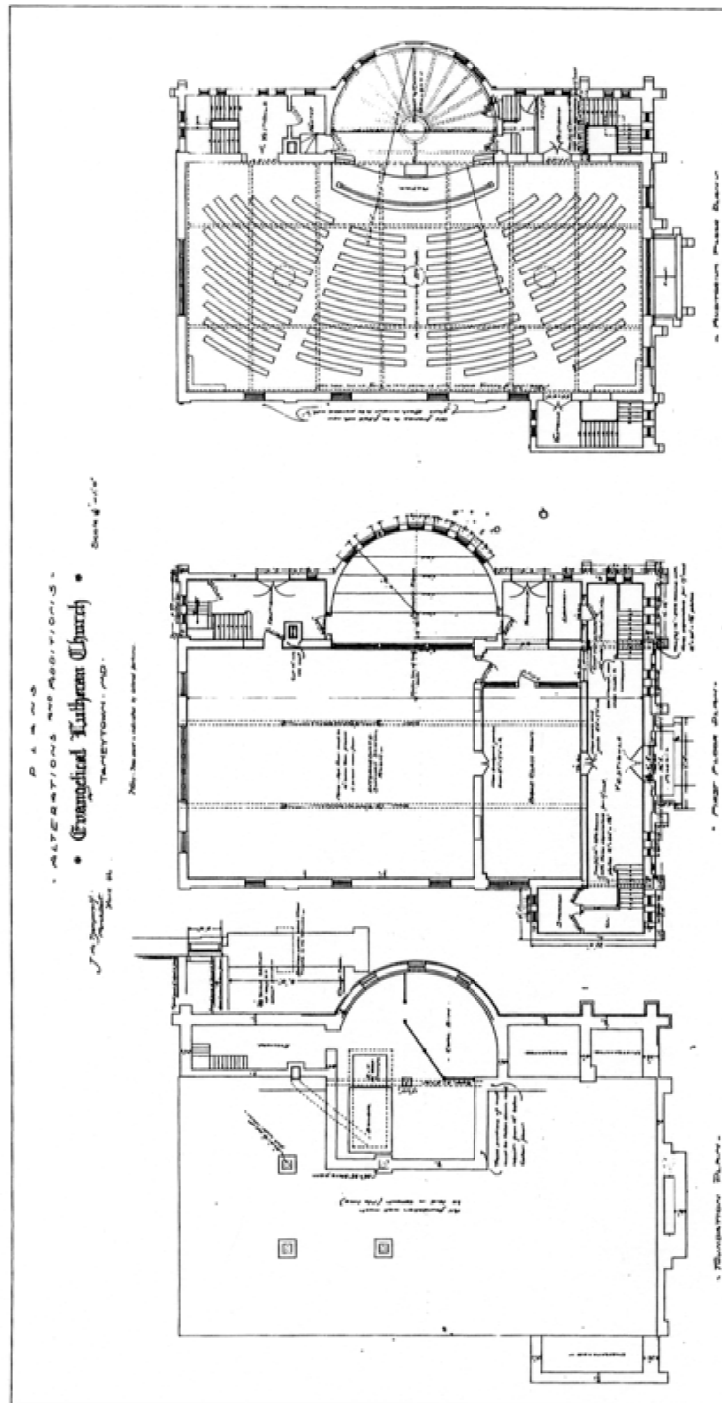


Fig. 8. Original drawings undated. Bottom to top: Foundation Plan, First Floor Plan, Auditorium Floor Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. A drawing of the building once it was completed; date and author unknown (Photo courtesy of Dave Boyles).

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

201 W Louther St | Carlisle PA

Date Designed: Chapel: c. 1898
Church: c. 1905

St. Paul's was built in two stages. The first portion was the Sunday School wing which was built around 1898 for \$10,720. The second portion was the main sanctuary which was built circa 1905 for \$35,000.¹ Both parts were designed in the Romanesque Revival and were built of limestone with brownstone accents.

¹ Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

When designed, the Sunday school wing was a typical Akron Plan building (fig. 14). The first floor was composed of a large Adult Room in the center and was surrounded on three sides (west, north, and east) by class rooms and an Infant School room. These rooms were separated from each other by glass partition walls and curtains (fig. 2). To the south of the Adult School room was the altar and choir loft. Small rooms, a choir room and vestibule to the west and a library and vestibule to the east, flanked the altar. The second floor included a semi-circular balcony overlooking the Adult School room and altar below. The balcony was surrounded by tiered

classrooms on the west, north, and east sides. A large skylight in the center brought light into both levels of the building. A majority of these original spaces have been covered or removed (fig. 3).



Fig. 2, above. The Sunday School wing was designed in the Akron Plan; date unknown (Photo courtesy of Dave Boyles). Fig. 3, below. A majority of the Dempwolf-designed details have been removed or covered by drop ceilings; note the large skylight is still in place and the blue altar niche (Photo by author).



The exterior of the Sunday school wing has changed very little. Originally the front façade was the south elevation until the sanctuary was built (fig. 14). This plain elevation included a series of windows and doors. The east side elevation also includes exterior doors, a front-facing gable wall, and evenly-placed windows (fig. 4). The rear (north) and other side (west) elevations are also plain and are composed of series of evenly-spaced windows. The skylight would have been seen on the west elevation, but has since been removed.

The sanctuary portion of the church was built to the south of the Sunday school wing (fig. 13). Upon entering the main vestibule on the east side one enters directly into the sanctuary which is a typical basilica plan. Pews separated by a single center aisle angle down to the chancel at the west wall (figs.



Fig. 4, top. The east elevation of the building as it is seen today (Photo by author). Fig. 5, middle. An historic photograph of the sanctuary altar wall (Photo courtesy of Dave Boyles). Fig. 6, bottom. The interior of the sanctuary as it is seen today (Photo by author).

5-6). South of the altar is a room originally labeled as the Pastor's Study and north of the altar is the organ and choir loft. A balcony is situated at the east side of the sanctuary and is accessed by a set of stairs at the northeast corner of the building (fig. 7).



Behind the altar is a corridor that leads to a lecture room located to the north of the sanctuary. Originally the room had tall ceilings with plaster details, a sloping floor towards the altar along the north wall, and a wood vent in the ceiling. Many of the details have been covered with a drop ceiling (fig. 8).



Like the exterior of the Sunday school wing, the exterior of the Sanctuary portion of the building has changed little. The front (east) elevation includes a five-stage bell tower at the south corner, a front facing gable with covered entrance



and large stained glass window, and a large stained glass window letting light into the lecture room (figs. 4, 10). On the south wall of the entrance is a signature stone made of

Fig. 7, top. The interior of the sanctuary looking towards the east balcony wall (Photo by author). Fig. 8, middle. Original details in the lecture room have been covered by drop ceilings; note the wood vent and plaster archways (Photo by author). Fig. 9, below. A signature stone dated 1906 is located on the south wall of the front vestibule (Photo by author).

brownstone (fig. 9). The north elevation is composed of a turreted octagonal section for the stairs and a series of three arched windows separated by buttresses (fig. 17). Half of this elevation is covered by the Sunday school wing. The rear (west) elevation is not easily accessed as it abuts the neighboring house, but it includes a front-facing gable in the center and small windows piercing the wall (fig. 18). The south side elevation is anchored by the bell tower at the east corner. Four arched windows separated by buttresses run the length of the wall (fig. 1). At the west corner is a front-facing gable wall with two tall arched windows and a rear vestibule.



Fig. 10. A modern photograph from the southeast corner (Photo by author).

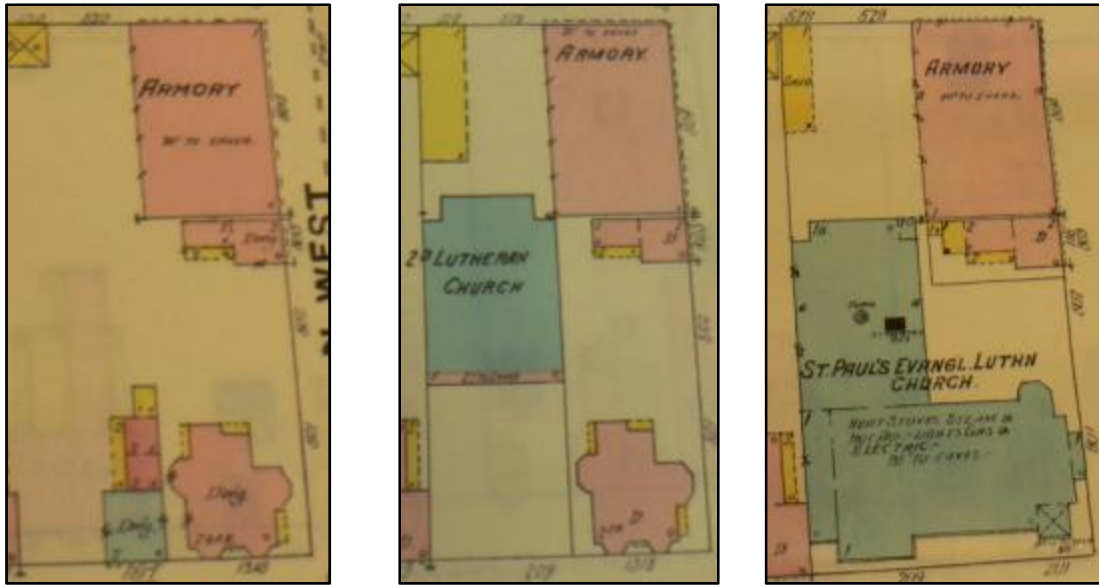


Fig. 11, left. The 1890 Sanborn map depicts the lot before the church was built (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "201 W Louthier St, Carlisle, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1890.). Fig. 12, middle. The 1902 Sanborn map shows that the Sunday School portion of the building was built first (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "201 W Louthier St, Carlisle, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1902.). Fig. 13, right. The 1909 Sanborn map shows the entire building completed; the 1915 and 1929 show no changes to the building (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "201 W Louthier St, Carlisle, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1909.).

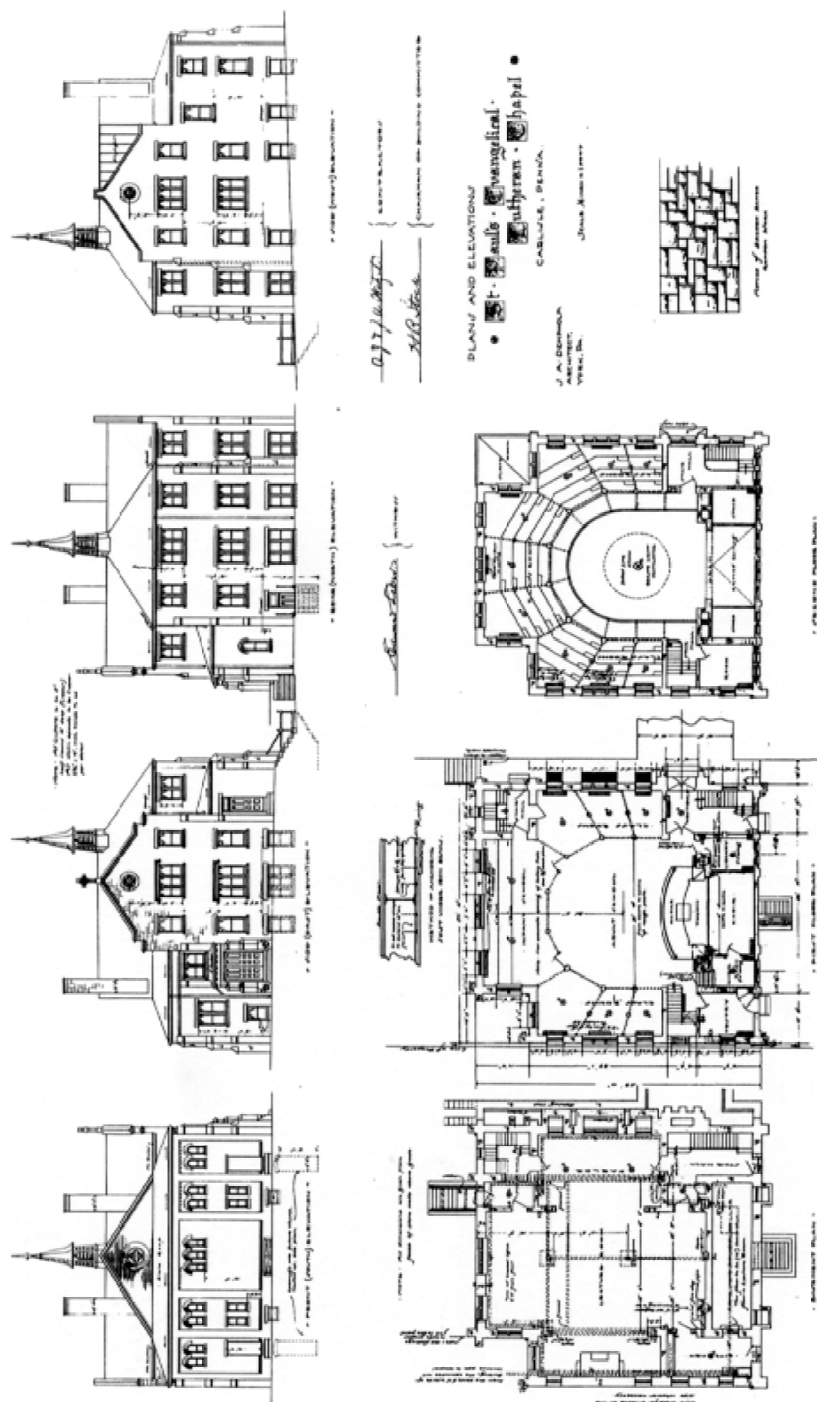


Fig. 14. Original drawings, undated; clockwise from bottom left: Front (South) Elevation, Side (West) Elevation, Rear (North) Elevation, Side (West) Elevation, Second Floor Plan, First Floor Plan, Basement Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

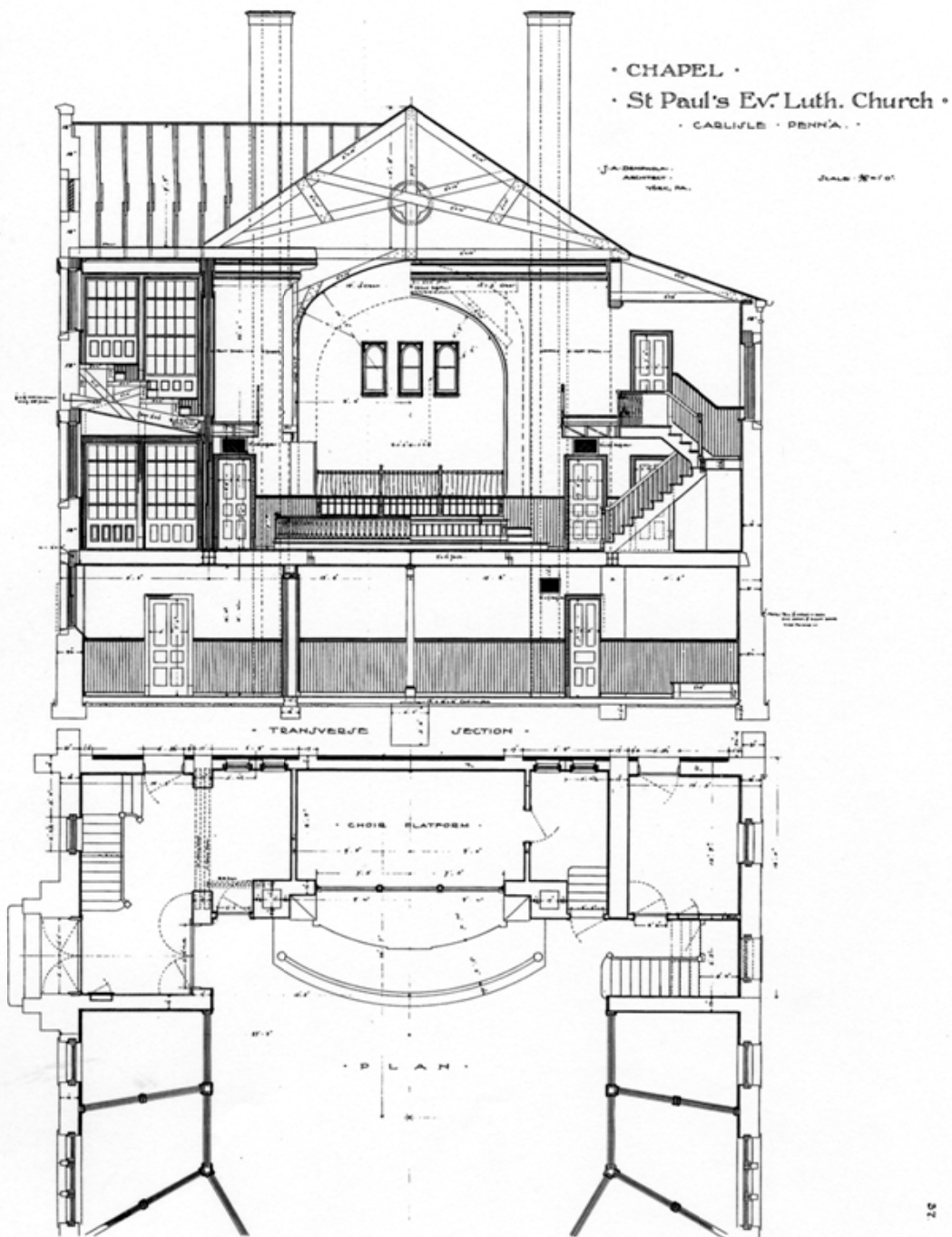


Fig. 15. Original drawings, undated; Transverse Section of the Sunday School wing (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

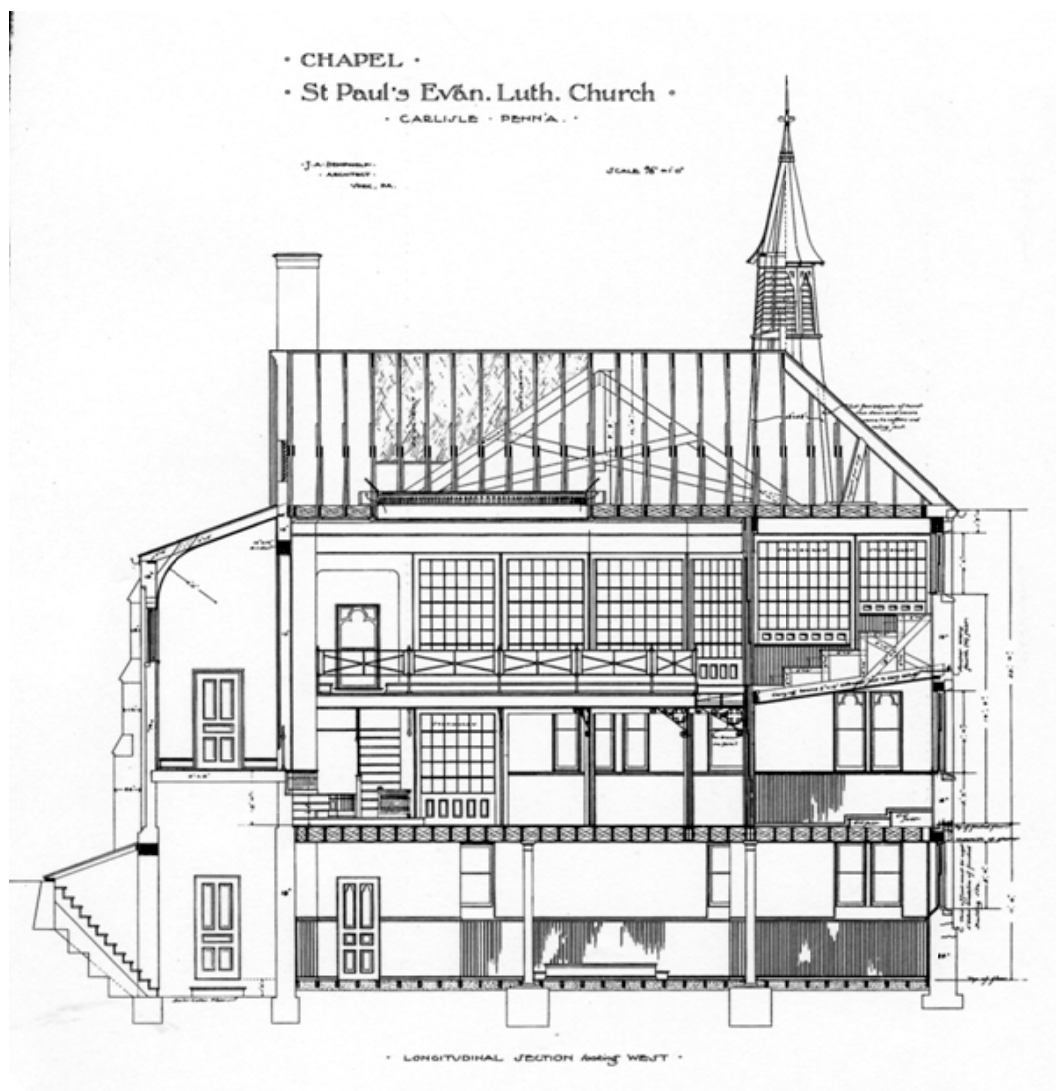


Fig. 16. Original drawings, undated; Longitudinal Section looking West in the Sunday School wing (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

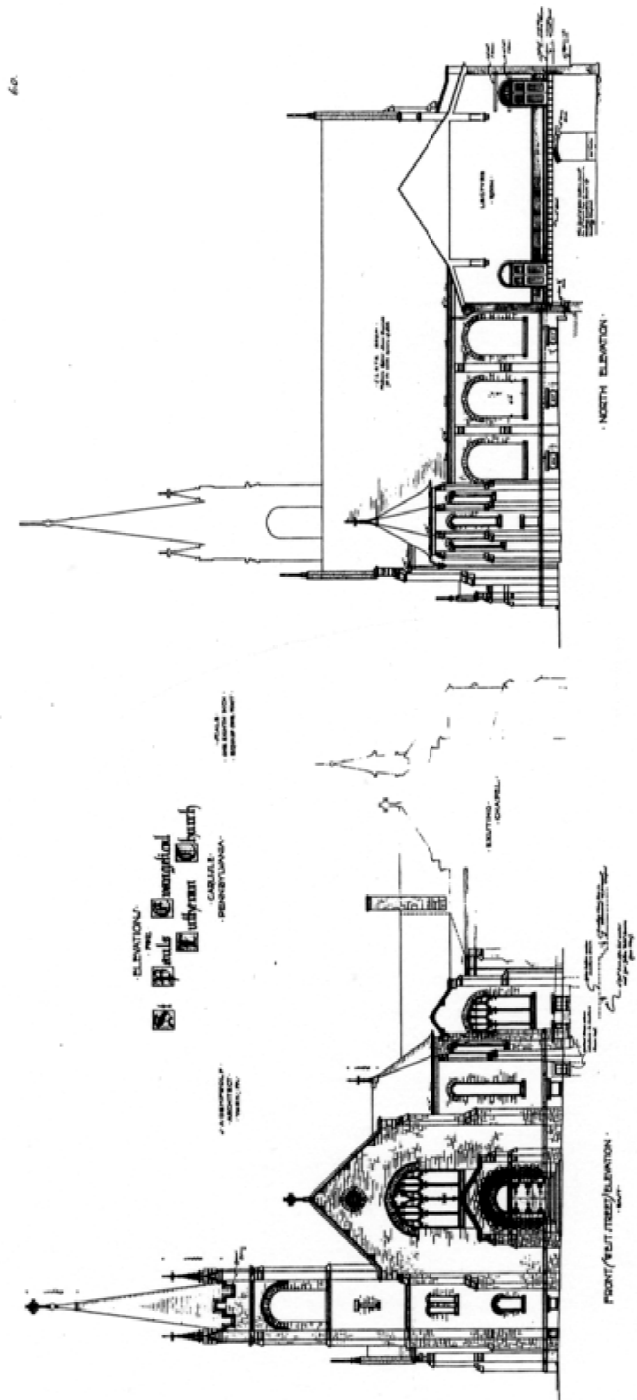


Fig. 17. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: Front (West Street) Elevation (East), North Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

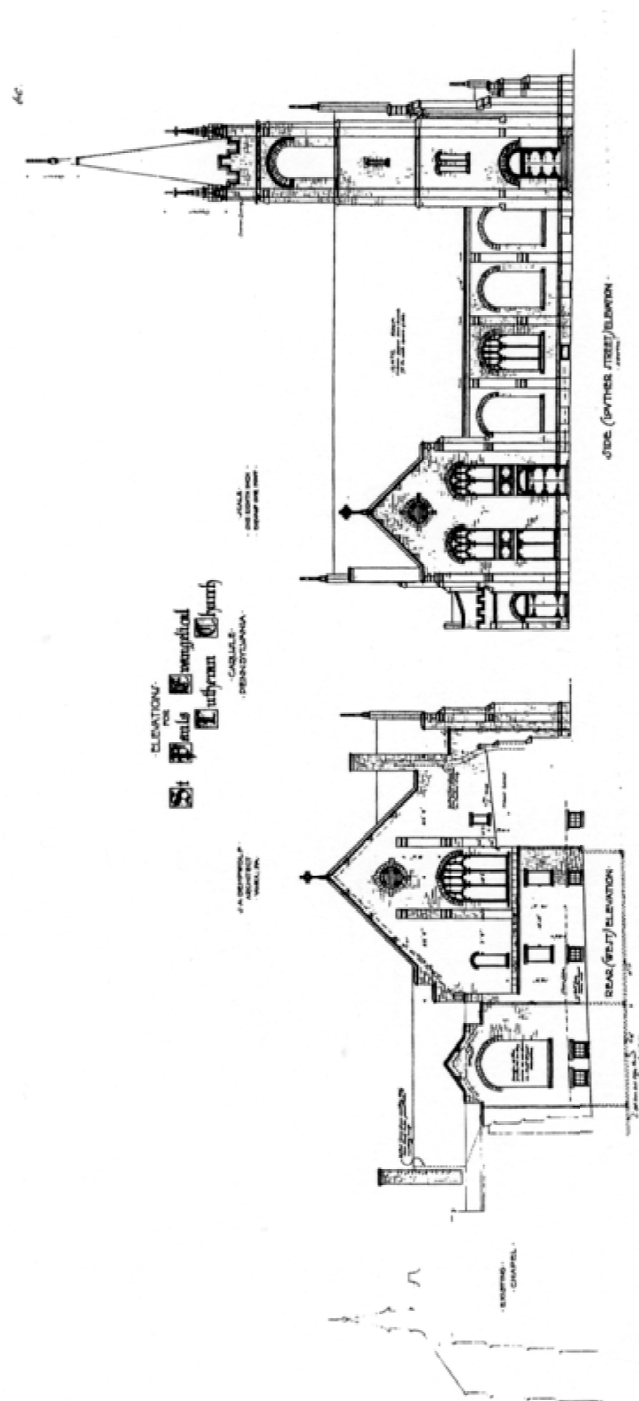


Fig. 18. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: Rear (West) Elevation, Side (Louthers Street) Elevation (South) (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

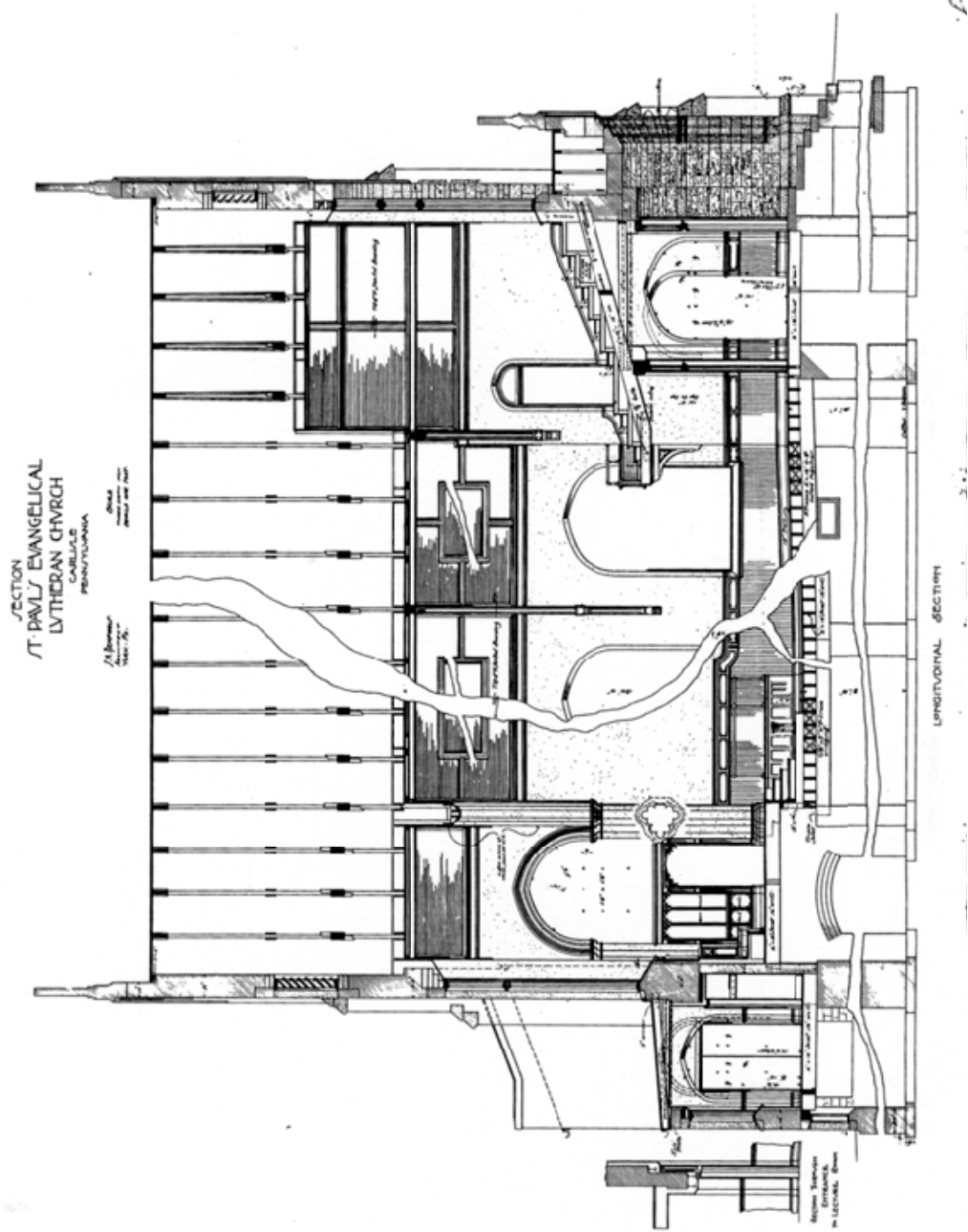


Fig. 19. Original drawings, undated; Longitudinal Section of sanctuary (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

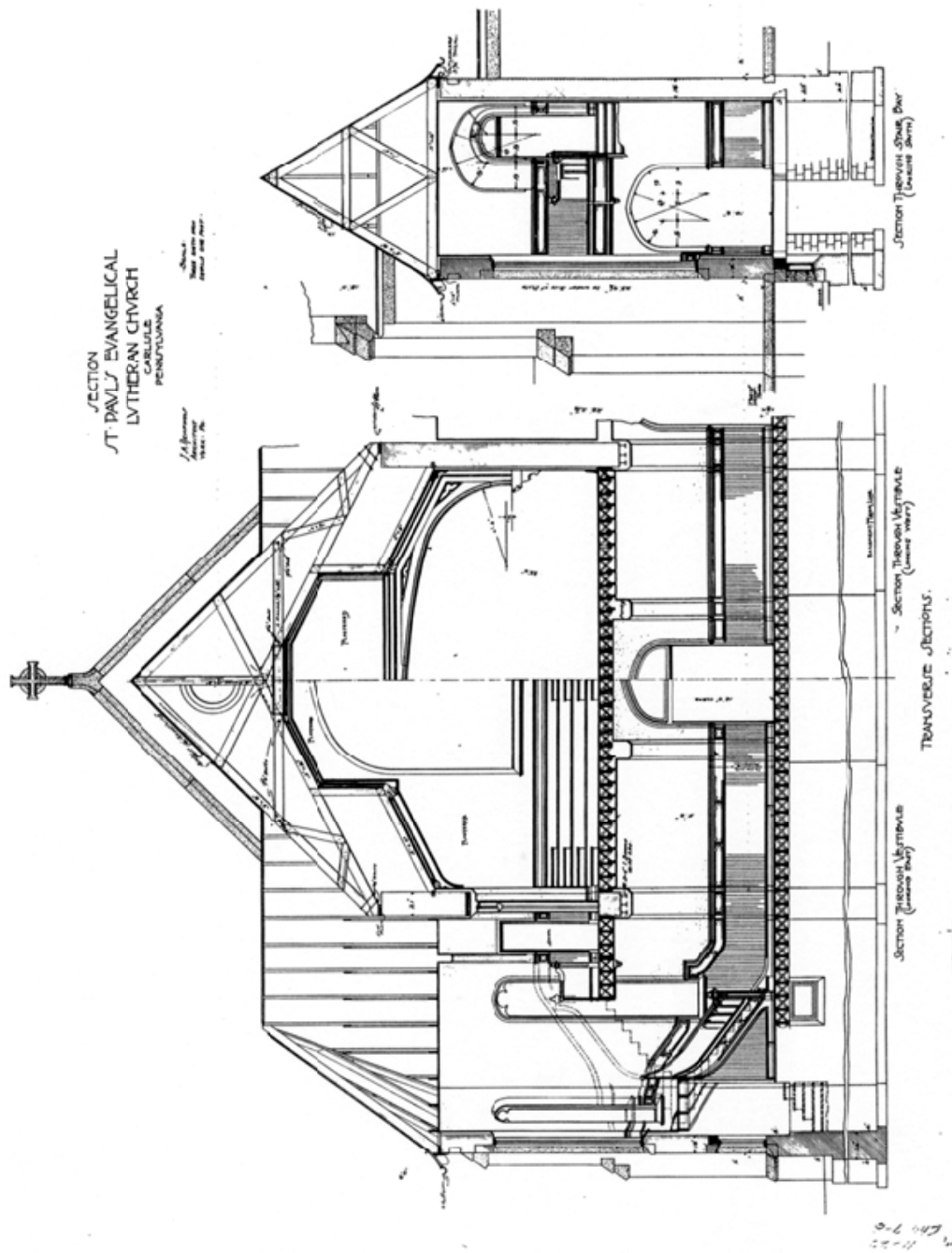


Fig. 20. Original drawings, undated; Transverse Sections bottom to top: Sections through Vestibule looking East, Section through Vestibule looking West, Section through Stair Bay looking South (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

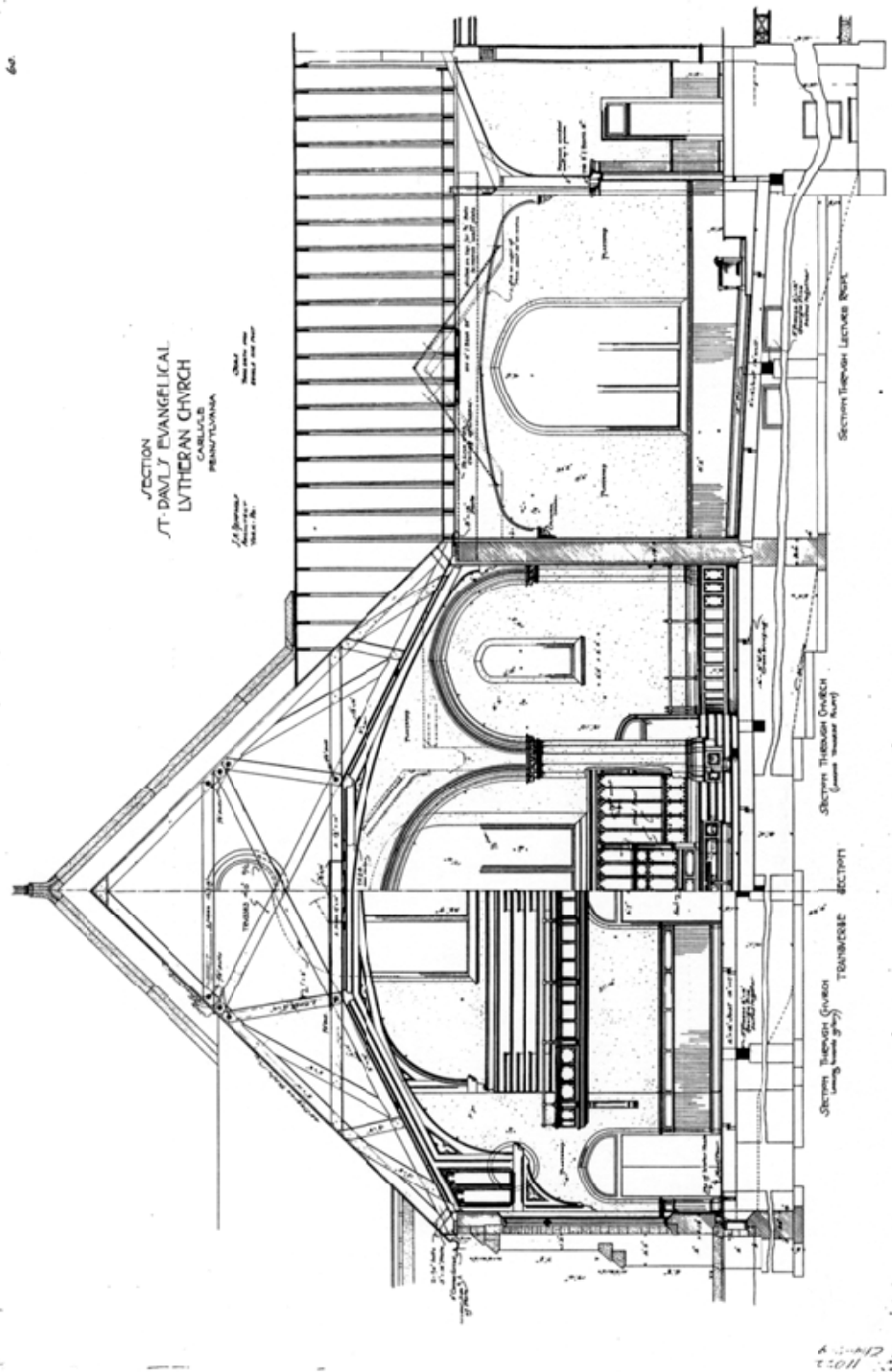


Fig. 21. Original drawings, undated; Transverse Sections bottom to top: Section through Church looking towards Gallery, Section through Church looking towards Pulpit, Section through Lecture Room (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

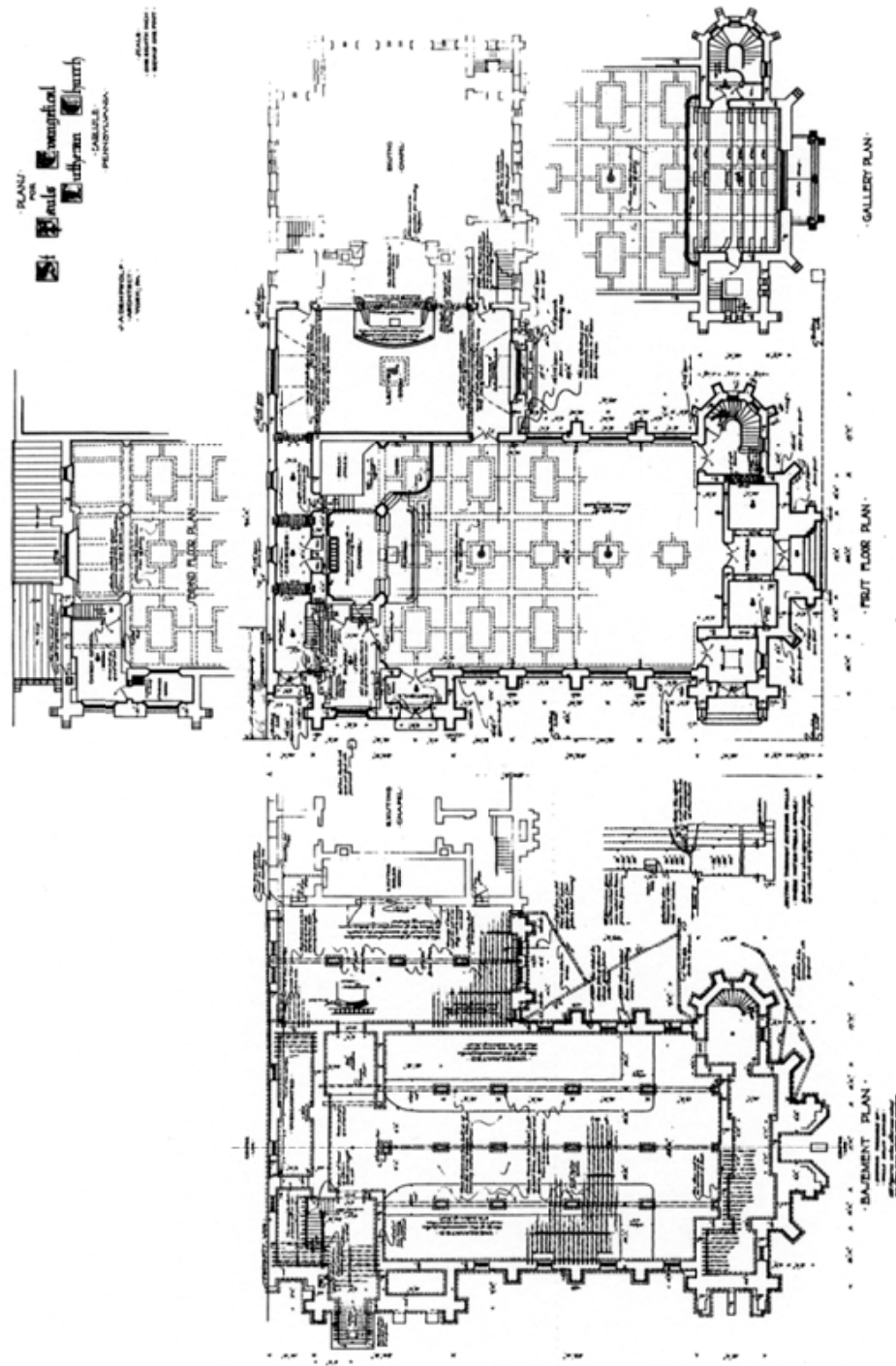


Fig. 22. Original drawings, undated; top to bottom: Basement Plan, First Floor Plan, Second Floor Plan, Gallery Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. The exterior of the church from the southeast (Photo by author).

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(First Evangelical Lutheran Church)

404 Market St | Mifflinburg PA

Date Designed: 1898
Cornerstone Laid: August 7, 1898
Contractor: Enoch Miller

Instead of renovating their existing building, congregation members decided in 1897 to build a new structure. The old church was razed in the spring of 1898. The building committee secured a design for the new building from the Dempwolf firm.¹ The contractor

¹ First Lutheran Church. *History of the First Lutheran Church, Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania, 1798-1992*. Mifflinburg, PA: unpublished book, 1991.

was Enoch Miller² and the cornerstone was laid August 7, 1898.³ The new building was completed for \$9,450.⁴

The building was originally designed for two distinct uses: a sanctuary and a Sunday school wing (fig 10). The church is entered from the south façade into the auditorium. The pews are divided by a center aisle and are sloped down towards the altar on the north wall (figs. 2, 12-13). To the west of the altar is a room once identified as a study; to the east is the choir. At the south end of the auditorium is a balcony which is accessed by a set of stairs in the bell tower at the southeast corner of the building. The ceiling is vaulted and includes exposed trusses and vents (fig. 3).

The Sunday school accessed from an exterior entrance on the south façade or by a door at the north east corner of the sanctuary. A majority of this wing is devoted to an Adult School room at the northeast corner (fig. 4). To the southeast is an octagonal Infant Room that was separated to the main room by a glass partition wall. To the west of the



Fig. 2, above. The interior of the sanctuary looking toward the altar at the north (Photo by author). Fig. 3, below. The interior of the sanctuary looking toward the balcony at the south end; note the exposed wood trusses and vents (Photo by author).



² York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195*.

³ First Lutheran Church, 1991.

⁴ Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

Adult School room is a pair of class rooms which were separated from the main room by glass partition walls.

In 1914, the church and the Sunday school portions were remodeled at a cost of \$2,000. These changes were dedicated in August 1914.⁵

The exterior of the Romanesque Revival-style building is composed of red brick with brownstone accents. The front (south) elevation includes a six-stage bell tower in the center which anchors the southeast corner of the sanctuary portion of the building (fig. 1). To the west is a front-facing gable with projecting vestibule flanked by a pair of triple, round-

arched windows, and surmounted by a large rose window. To the west of the tower is the Sunday school portion of the building. It includes a projecting vestibule and the projecting octagonal room under a large hipped roof (fig. 11).

The west side elevation is divided into six bays by buttresses (fig. 5). The rear (north) bay includes an entrance into the study west of the altar. The front five bays are identical and include round-arched windows with tracery.



Fig. 4, above. The interior of the former Adult School room; note the wood vent in the ceiling, and the glass partition walls (Photo by author). Fig. 5, below. The exterior of the church from the northwest (Photos by author).



⁵ First Lutheran Church, 1991.

The east side exterior elevation of the Sunday school contains paired windows separated by buttresses (fig. 9).



The bell tower is also present on this elevation. A signature stone can be seen on the tower (fig. 6).

The rear elevation includes a front-facing gable at the west end with a round-arched window allowing light onto the altar. The eastern portion of this elevation has been changed. Originally the façade was composed of a series of paired windows separated by buttresses. In 1923, an addition was built to the rear of the Sunday school portion of the building (figs. 7-8).⁶ Changes included a new entrance and new paired windows.

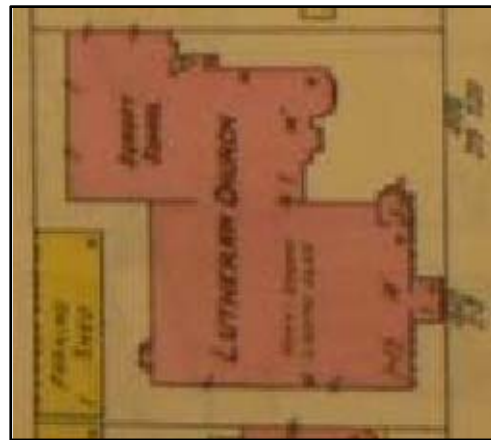


Fig. 6, top. The signature stone is dated 1898 and composed of brownstone (Photo by author). Fig. 7, middle. The 1913 Sanborn map shows the building as originally built (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "404 Market St, Mifflinburg, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1913.). Fig. 8, bottom. The 1926 Sanborn map depicts the 1923 addition to the rear (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "404 Market St, Mifflinburg, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1926.).

⁶ First Lutheran Church, 1991.

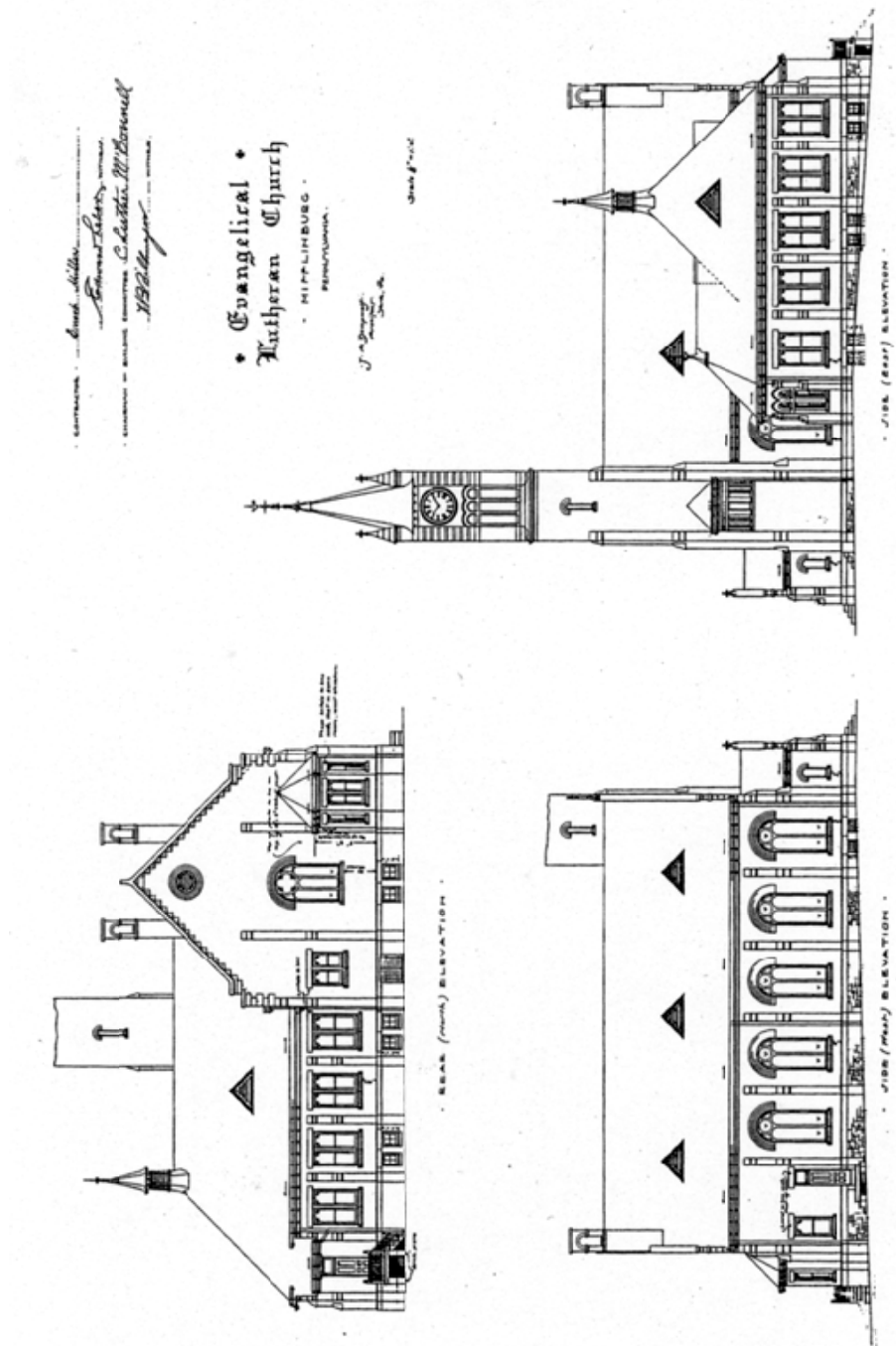


Fig. 9. Original drawings, undated; clockwise from bottom left: Rear (North) Elevation, Side (East) Elevation, Side (West) Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

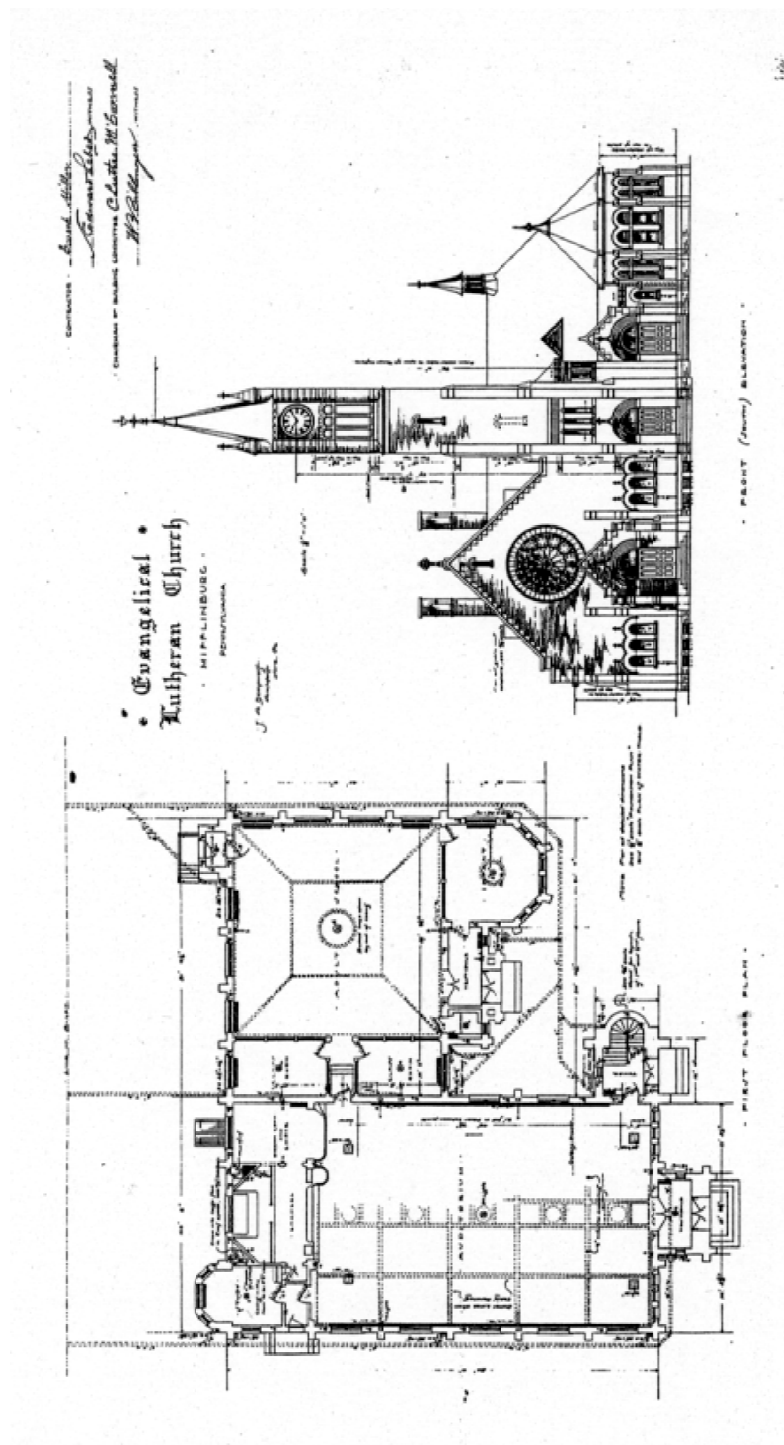


Fig. 10. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: First Floor Plan, Front (South) Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

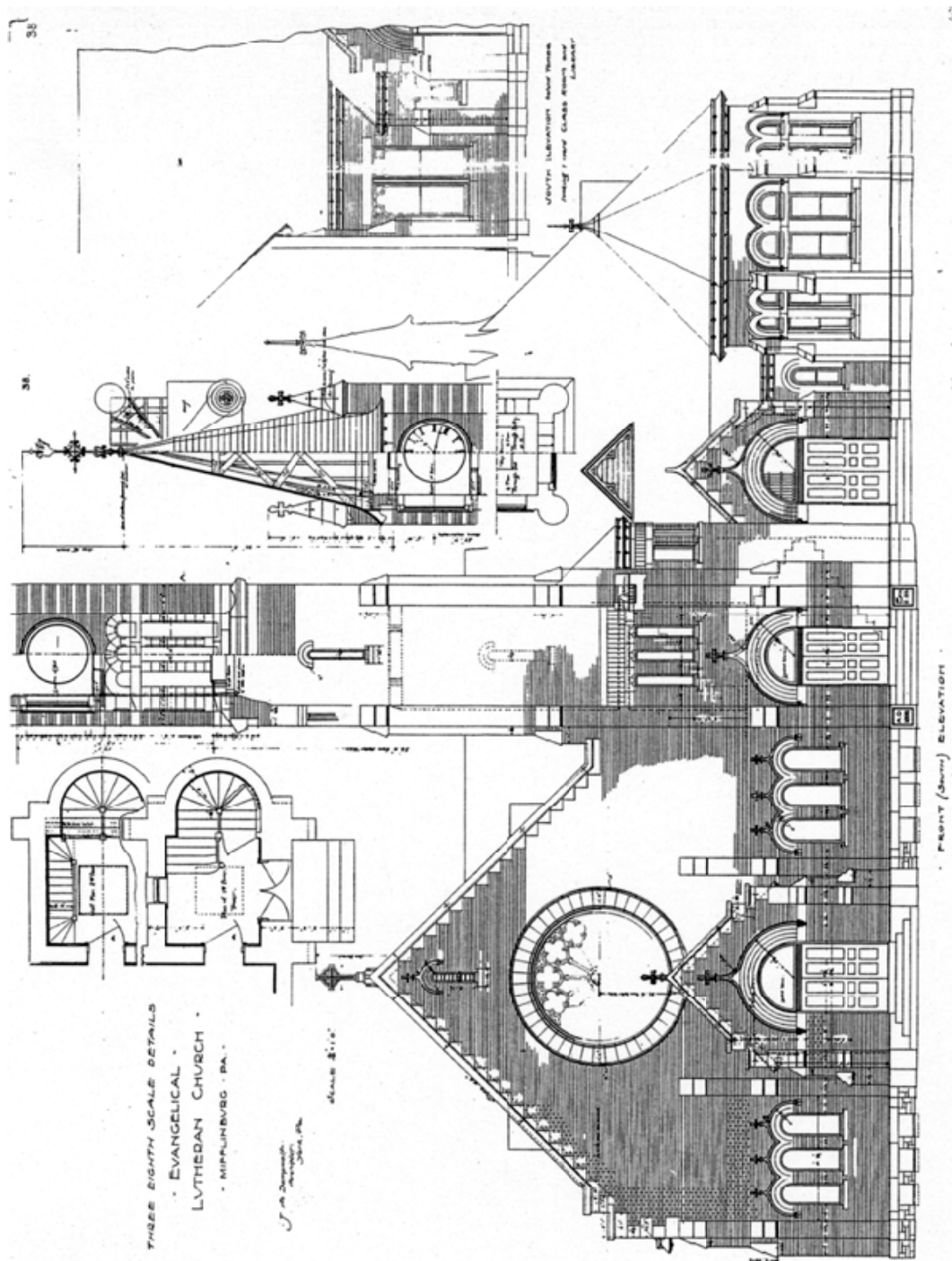


Fig. 11. Original drawings, undated; Front (South) Elevation with details (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

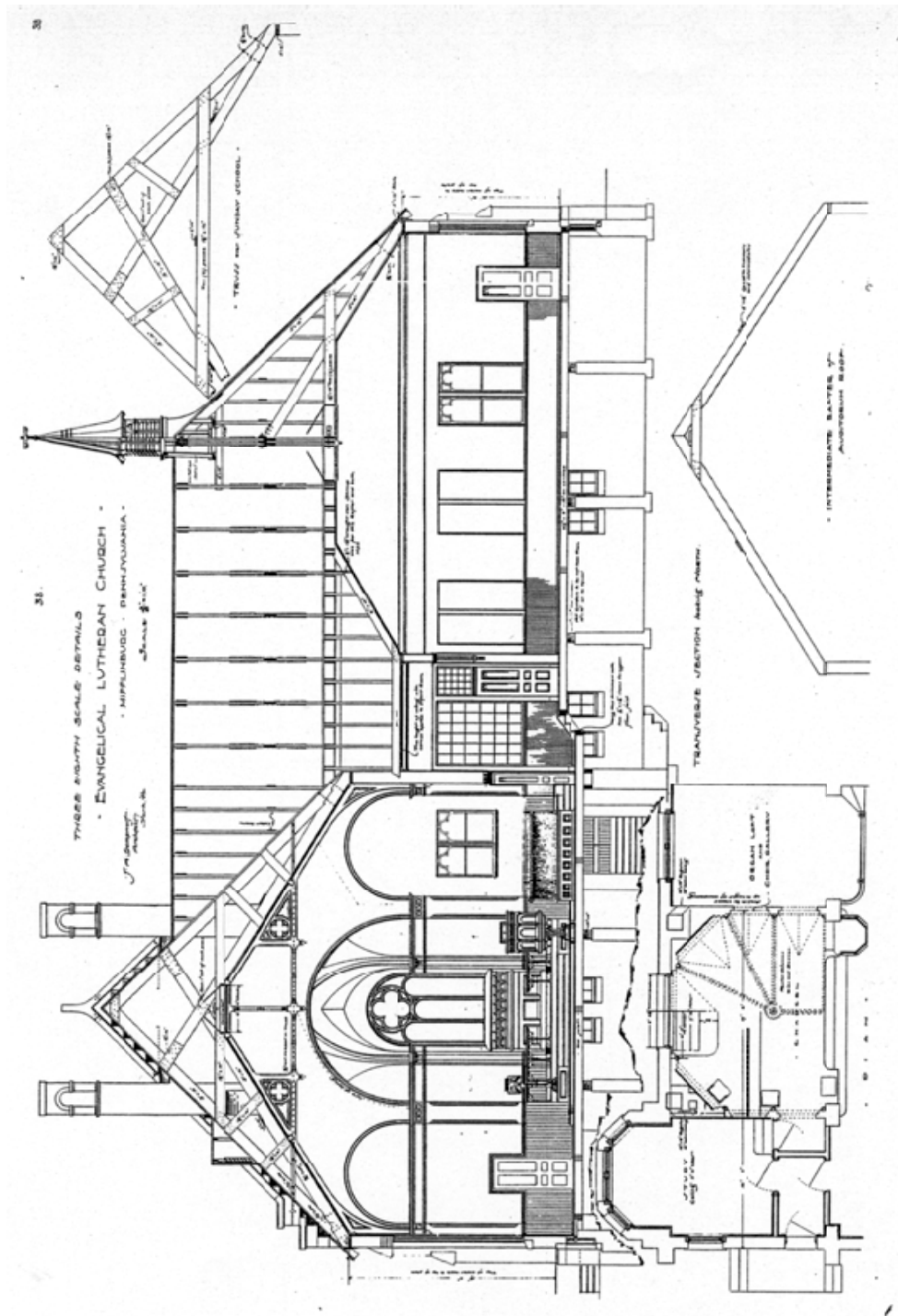


Fig. 12. Original drawings, undated; Transverse Section looking North with details (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

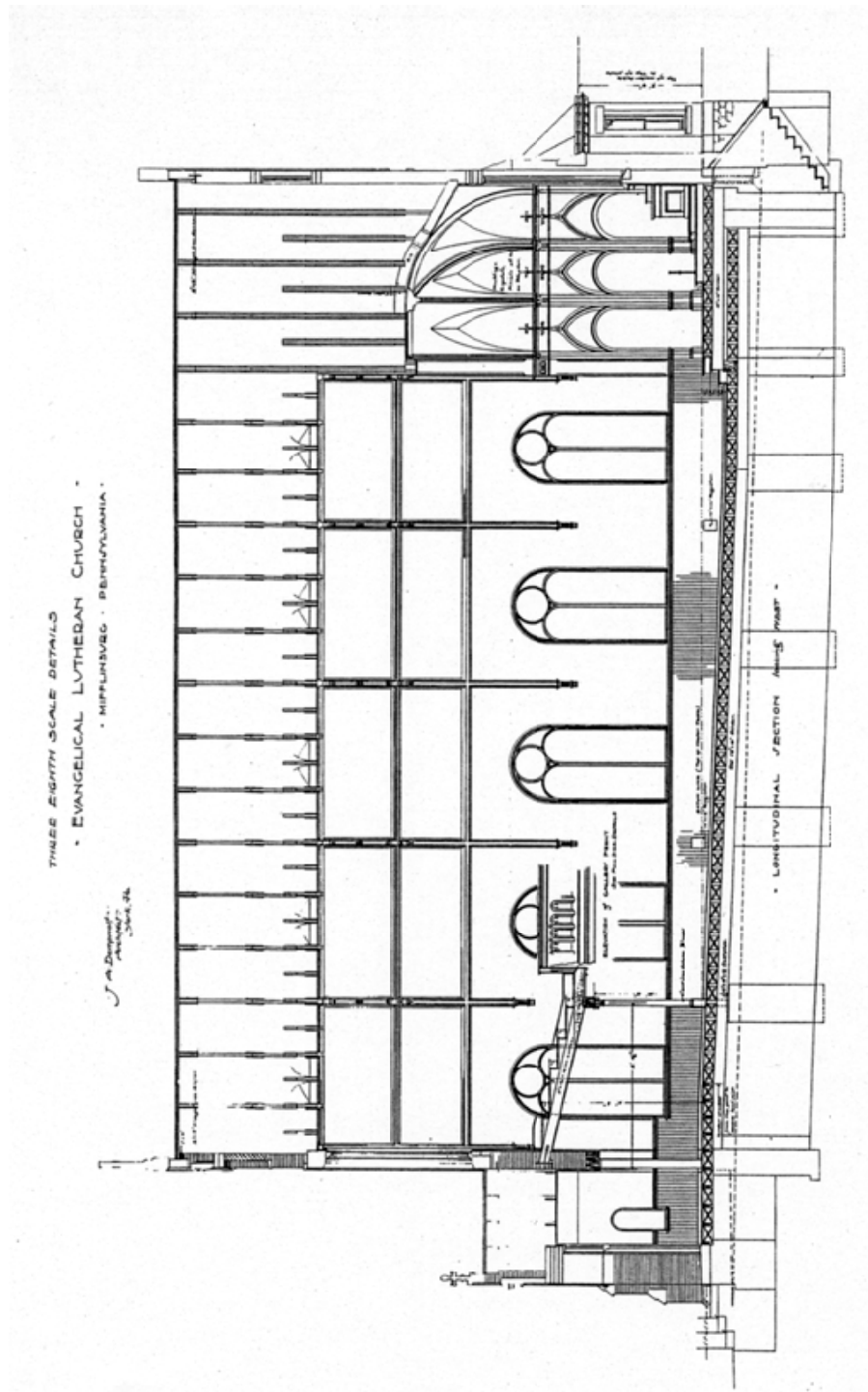


Fig. 13. Original drawings, undated; Longitudinal Section looking West (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. A photograph of the church after the Dempwolf changes were added, date unknown (Photo courtesy of Union Presbyterian Church).

UNION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

5637 Street Rd | Kirkwood PA

Date Designed: c. 1898
Date Dedicated: August 30, 1899

In 1898 the congregation decided to expand their 1869 building by adding a story to their current building. The Dempwolf architecture firm drew the plans for the renovation of the 55' x 85' church. An addition was also added to the front façade which included a vestibule/stair hall and an 86½' tower. The changes were dedicated August 30, 1899. Final costs totaled \$7,500 which did not include the carpet, cushions, the bell, or windows.¹

¹ Union History Committee. *The Union: A History of Union United Presbyterian Church, 1816-1980*. Lancaster, PA: Wickersham Printing Co., 1980.

Originally the building was a simple gabled, brick structure (fig. 2). The Dempwolf alterations made the building much grander. The front (south) façade includes a 13' two-story addition with a Victorian porch in the center and round-arched windows placed symmetrically on either side. Above the addition is a large rose window. A five-stage bell tower anchors the east corner (figs. 1 and 3).



Fig. 2, above. A photograph of the church before the Dempwolf changes were built; date unknown (Photo courtesy of Union Presbyterian Church). Fig. 3, below. The exterior of the church today (Photo by author).

The west and east side elevations were identical when originally designed (fig. 5). An addition has been added to the east elevation. Today the west elevation is divided into six bays by engaged brick pilasters. In each of the



bays is a window on the first floor and a round-arched window on the second floor. The front entrance addition is also seen from this elevation which includes an entrance door and round-arched window above. The hipped roof includes three vented dormers on either side elevation and one centered on the rear elevation.

The interior of the church is divided into specific areas by level. The first floor was used for Sunday school purposes (fig. 6). The Men's Bible Classroom is divided from the Infant School Room and to the north is the Intermediate School room. From the west to

east on the north wall are three rooms: a kitchen, a classroom, and a Women's Bible Classroom. Originally the classrooms were separated from one another by moveable glass partition walls (fig. 6).

The second floor is composed of one large room: the auditorium (fig. 4).

Entered from the stair hall at the south of the building, the room includes pews separated by two aisles. The side columns of pews are angled towards the altar on the north wall. To the east of the altar is a choir loft. The vaulted ceiling is plain but features large wood ceiling vents.



Fig. 4. The interior of the second-floor auditorium; note the wood ceiling vents (Photo by author).

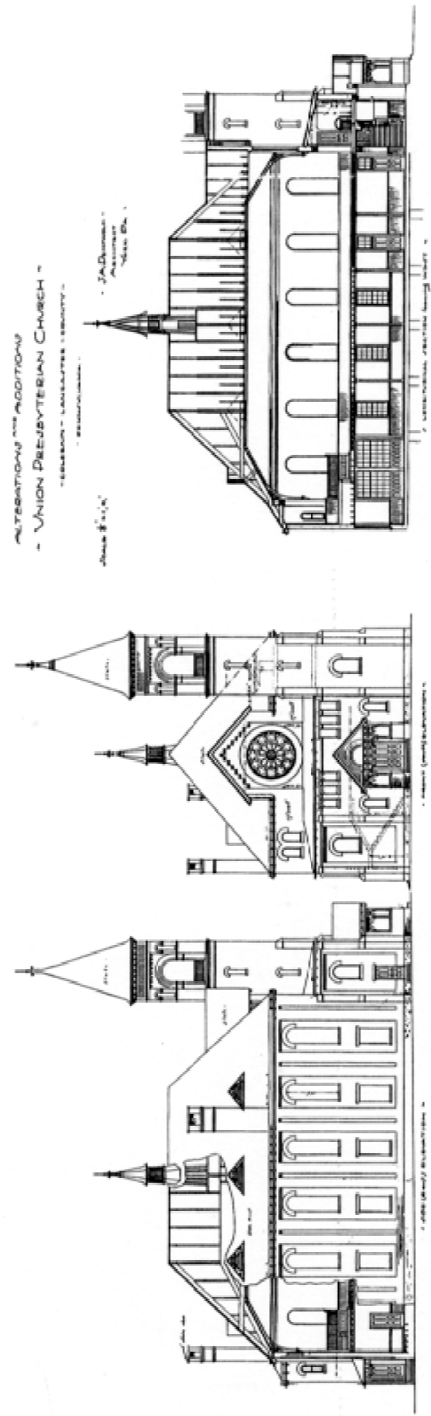


Fig. 5. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: Side (West) Elevation, Front (South) Elevation, Longitudinal Section looking West (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

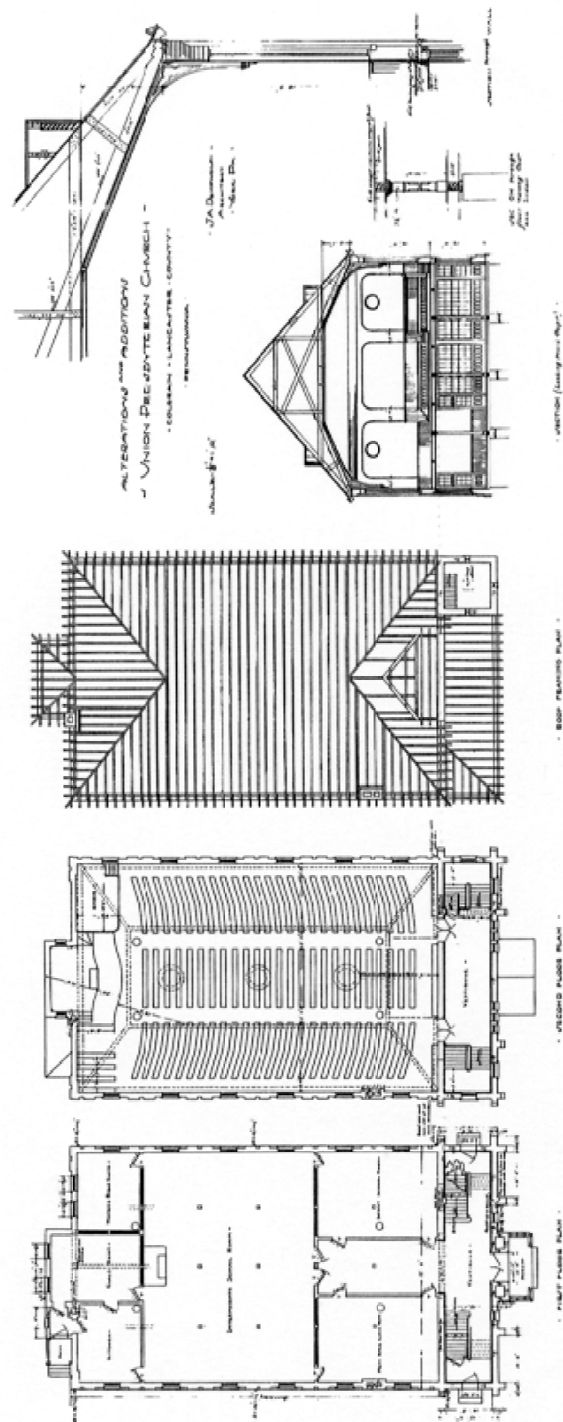


Fig. 6. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: First Floor Plan, Second Floor Plan, Roof Framing Plan, Section looking toward Pulpit, Section through Floor showing Post and Girder, Section through Wall (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. The front (west) elevation of the church in 1944 before the addition was added to the front (Calvary Lutheran Church. *45th Anniversary of Calvary Lutheran Church, Dover, Pennsylvania, 1899-1944*. Dover, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1944.).

CALVARY LUTHERAN CHURCH

9 N Main St | Dover PA

Date Designed:	c. 1899
Cornerstone Laid:	September 10, 1899
Contractor:	C. Henry Quickel, et al.
Date Completed:	December 16, 1900

In January of 1899 land was donated; construction began on June 24, 1899 and the cornerstone was laid September 10, 1899. Construction for the church was performed by C.

Henry Quickel¹ for \$8,000.² After the building was under roof there was a lapse in construction, but it was finally finished on December 10, 1900.³

The brick building sits under a hipped roof. The front (west) elevation has been changed since it was built. When first designed the façade did not include a center entrance (fig. 1). It originally had three sets of three windows with the center set being arch topped. In the spring of 1953, plans for renovations and additions to the building were approved, which cost about \$25,000 and was completed in June 1954.⁴ Today the center set has been covered up with a new



Fig. 2, above. The front (west) and south side elevations of the church today (Photo by author). Fig. 3, below. The north side elevation of the church today. Note the sided addition to the rear of the building that was added in 1959-1960 (Photo by author).



projecting vestibule (fig. 2). The original four-stage brick and wood bell tower anchors the southwest corner (fig. 6).

The south side elevation is composed of a front-facing gable with round-arched windows. The north side elevation is much plainer and includes a series of tripartite windows

¹ Calvary Lutheran Church. *Calvary Lutheran Church History*. 2006. <http://calvarylutherandover.com/History.dsp> (accessed November 29, 2009).

² Prowell, George. *History of York County, Pennsylvania in Three Volumes*. Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1907.

³ Calvary Lutheran Church, 2006.

⁴ Ibid.

under the hipped roof (fig. 3). A church school addition was built 1959-60 leaving the rear elevation covered.⁵

When originally built the interior of the church was one level. The entrance was through the base of the bell tower. A door to the left leads into the auditorium which includes a shallow-vaulted ceiling with wood ceiling vents (figs. 4 and 5). The chancel is centered on the east wall. To the north is a room originally labeled vestry; to the south was a space that held the choir. To the south of the auditorium is a room originally known as the Infant Room. At one time the room was separated from the auditorium by a moveable glass partition wall (fig. 7). In



Fig. 4, above. The interior of the auditorium today (Photo by author). Fig. 5, below. An original wood vent in the ceiling of the auditorium (Photo by author).



1972 a major renovation of the interior of the sanctuary occurred.⁶

⁵ Calvary Lutheran Church, 2006.

⁶ Ibid.

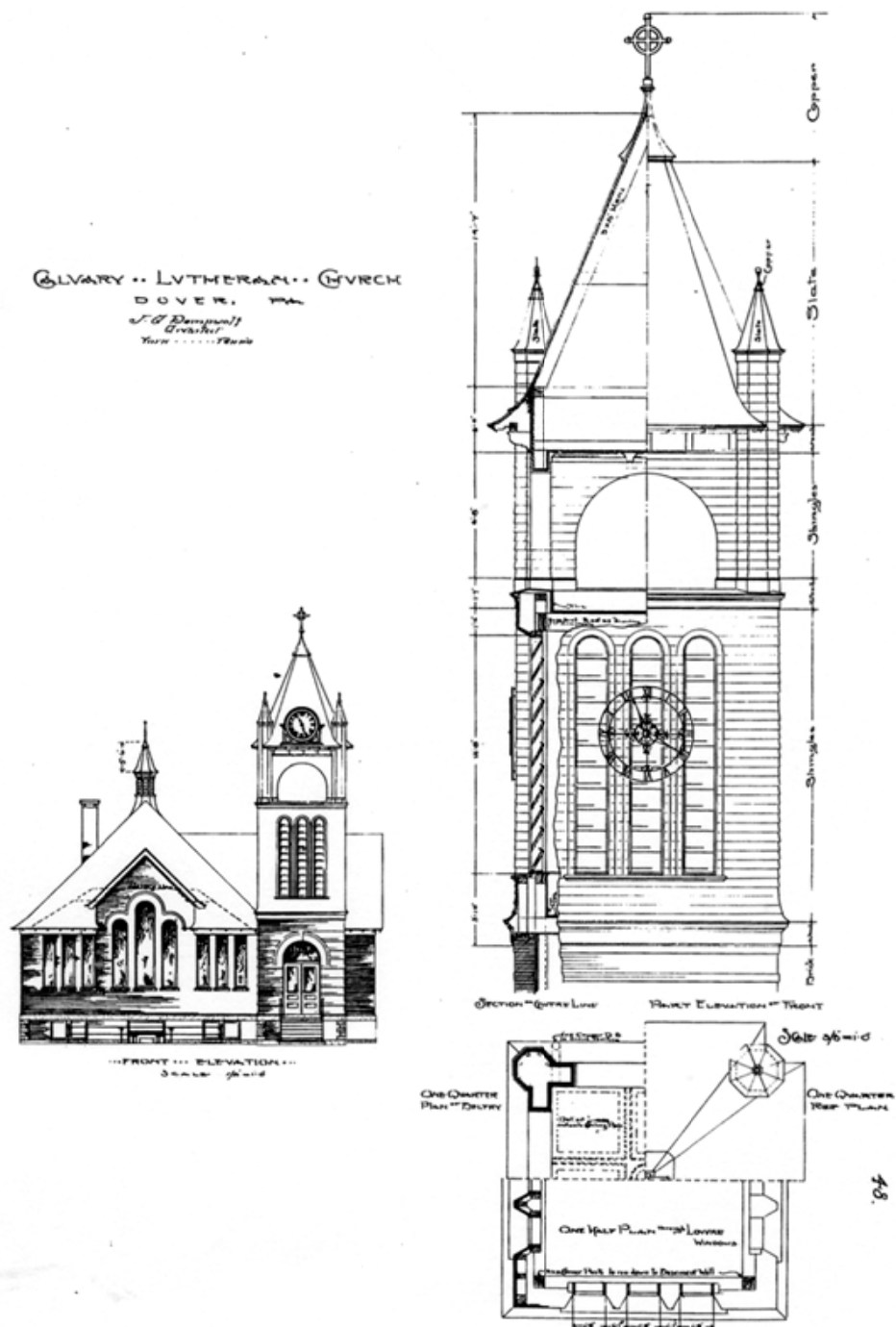


Fig. 6. Original drawings, undated; left to right: Front Elevation, One-Quarter Plan of Belfry (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

9-12

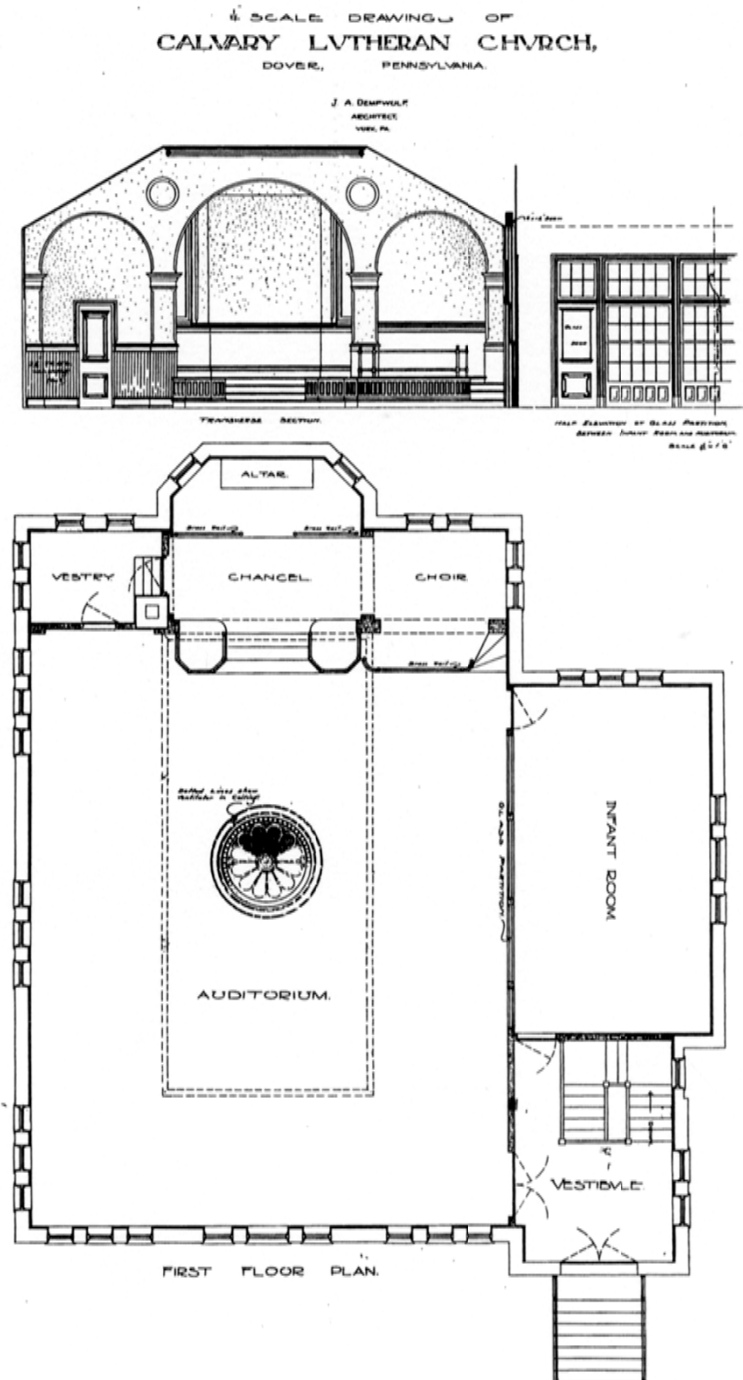


Fig. 7. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: First Floor Plan, Transverse Section, Half Elevation of Glass Partition between Infant Room and Auditorium (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. The Dempwolf-designed building today taken at the northwest corner (Photo courtesy of Don Roeder).

FIRST EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

21 S Bedford St | Carlisle PA

Date Designed:	Church: 1899
	Redecorating: 1931
Cornerstone Laid:	May 6, 1900
Date Dedicated:	Church: November 10, 1901
	Redecorating: December 20, 1931

The congregation hired the J.A. Dempwolf architecture firm to design a new church edifice (fig. 2); the cornerstone was laid on May 6, 1900 and was dedicated one and one-half years later on November 10, 1901.¹

The Italianate-style building is built of roman bricks with sandstone accents. The front (north) elevation is composed of a three-stage tower at the east corner and a seven-stage tower at the west corner (fig. 1). In between the two towers is a front-facing gable wall. Three recessed double-door entrances are situated under round-topped arches which span the width of the wall and are surmounted by a large rose window.

The west side elevation contains from north to south: the seven-stage bell tower, a series of three round-arched, first- and second-story windows, a front-facing gable wall with large, round-arched stained-glass window, a loggia with an



Fig. 2, above. The 1902 Sanborn map shows the church very soon after it was built; the 1909, 1915, and 1929 Sanborn maps show no changes (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "21 S Bedford St, Carlisle, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1902.). Fig. 3, below. The northernmost portion of the west elevation (Photo by author).



¹ Roeder, Donald K. *First Evangelical Lutheran Church, Carlisle, Pennsylvania: A Brief History of Our Building*. Carlisle, PA: unpublished paper, 2002.

entrance, another front-facing gable wall with a series of first- and second-floor windows, and a rear loggia with a rear entrance (figs. 3-4).

The east side elevation is similar to that of the west elevation and contains from north to south: the three-stage tower with signature stone (fig. 5), a series of three round-arched, first- and second-story windows, a front-facing gable wall with large, round-arched stained-glass window, an octagonal projection, and the modern education wing. The rear (south) elevation is composed of a series of paired windows on the basement and first-floor levels and a series of single windows on the second-floor level (fig. 6).

The interior of the church is composed of two main areas: the sanctuary portion to the north and the Sunday school to the south. Upon entering the front (north) one enters into a vestibule before entering into the

sanctuary. Pews are separated by three aisles which lead to the chancel on the south wall (fig. 7). To the west of the chancel is a vestibule and parlor; to the east of is a space that formerly held the choir and the organ and a small study (fig. 16). A balcony is positioned



Fig. 4, top. The middle loggia on the west elevation (Photo by author). Fig. 5, middle. The signature stone is dated 1900 (Photo by author). Fig. 6, bottom. The rear elevation of the building; note the education building addition at the right (Photo by author).

over the north vestibule (figs. 8, 15). In 1931, the interior of the sanctuary was renovated. These changes were designed by J.A.'s son, Frederick. "At this time the apse was completely redecorated, and the marble altar and reredos were" added. The renovations were dedicated December 20, 1931.² In 1941, the interior of the building was once again renovated, although this time the Dempwolf firm was not involved. Changes included moving a new organ to a new location and a reconfigured chancel area.³

The Sunday school portion is located to the south of the sanctuary. The large main room includes a two story ceiling, a series of windows at ceiling level to bring in light, a large wood ceiling vent in the center, and evidence of the tired Men's Bible Classroom which was open (figs. 9-11).

² Roeder, 2002.

³ Ibid.



Fig. 7, top. The interior of the sanctuary from the balcony looking south to the altar (Photo by author). Fig. 8, middle. The interior of the sanctuary looking to the north entrance (Photo by author). Fig. 9, bottom. The Sunday School room includes wood details on the tall ceiling and a large wood vent (Photo by author).

In 1965, the education wing was built to the southeast of the Dempwolf-designed building. “This project also included renovation of the basement of the existing church building, major changes to the old Sunday school chapel and the enclosing of the Men’s Bible Classroom.”⁴

Two further renovations occurred in the church sanctuary, the first in 1976 and the second in 2002.⁵



Fig. 10, above. The Sunday School room shows evidence of the former Men’s Bible Classroom (Photo by author). Fig. 11, below. The Men’s Bible Classroom has changed very little and still includes the original tiered seating (Photo by author).



⁴ Roeder, 2002.

⁵ Ibid.

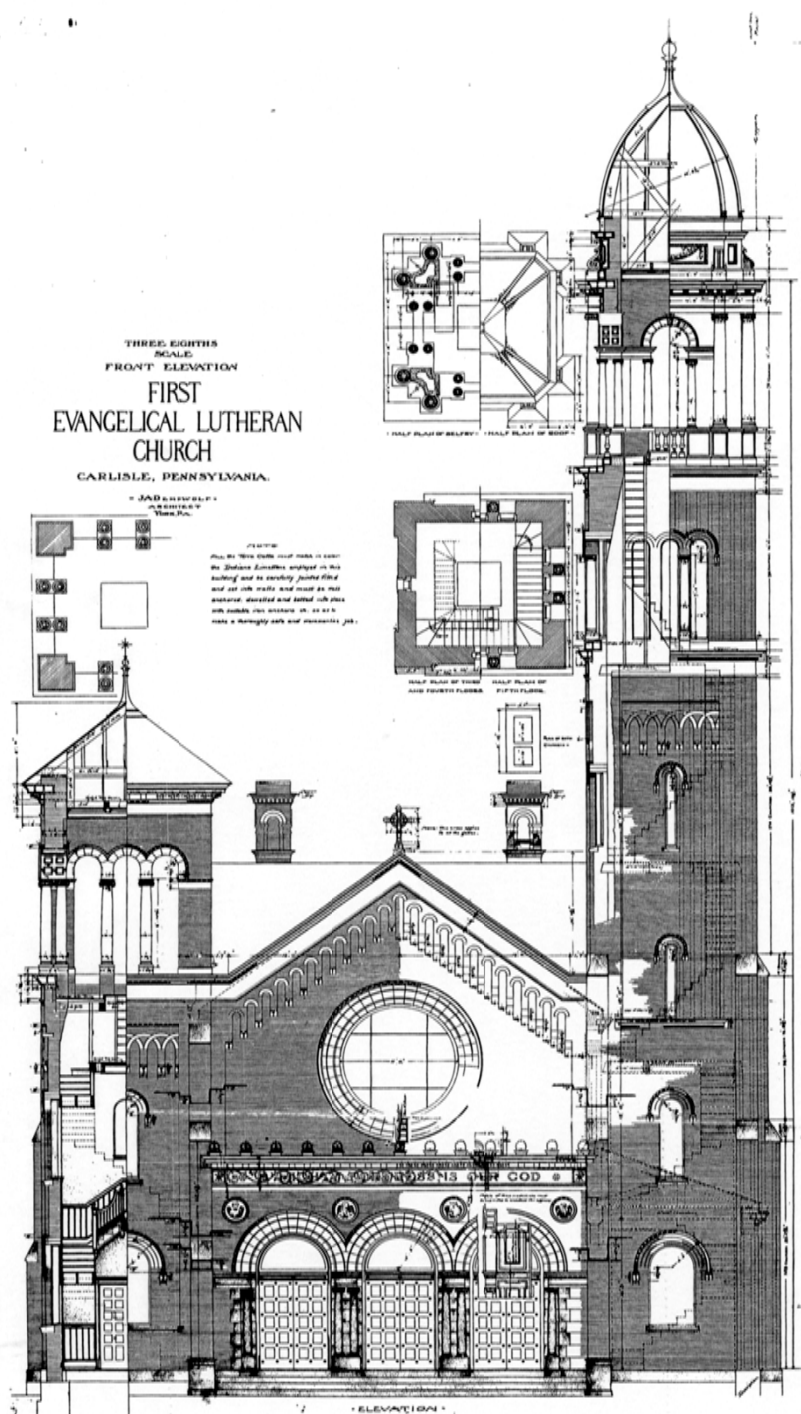


Fig. 12. Original drawings, undated; front elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

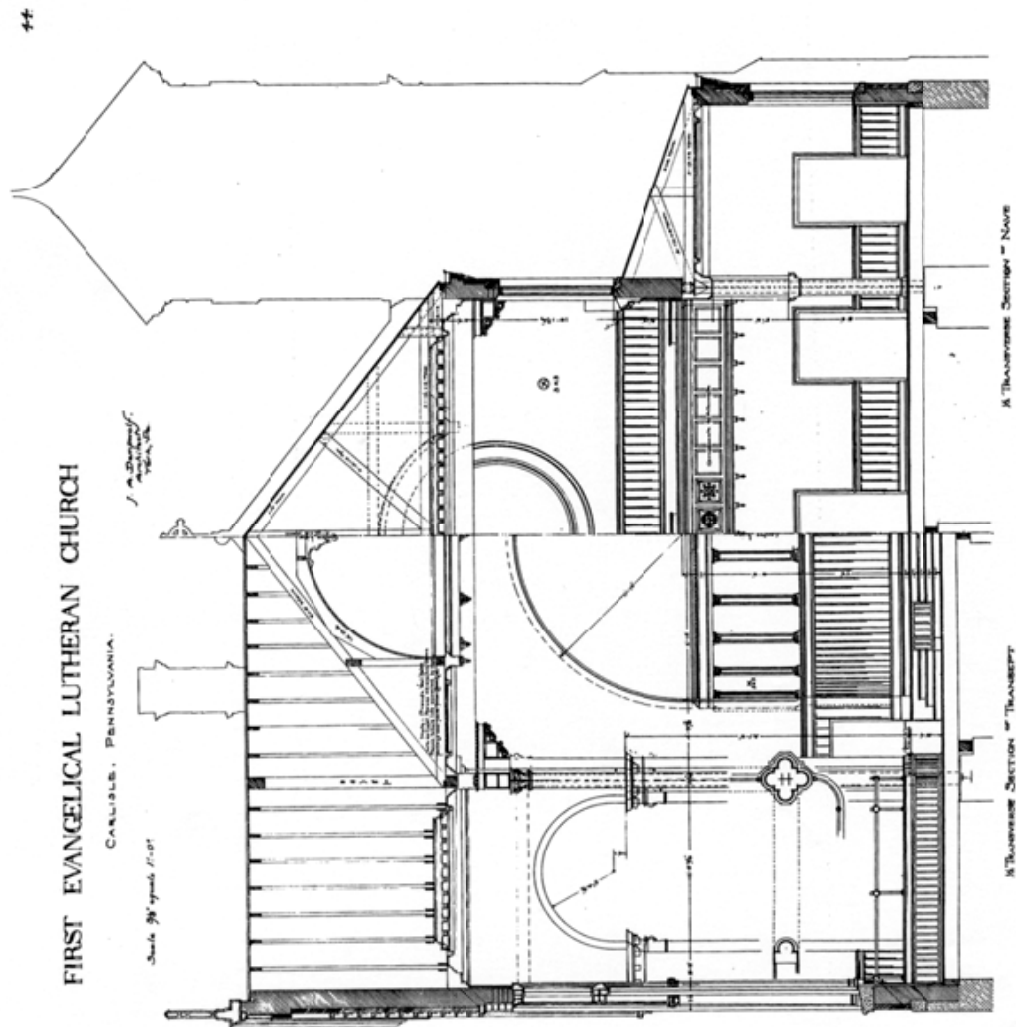


Fig. 15. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: Half Transverse Section of Transept, Half Transverse Section of Nave (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

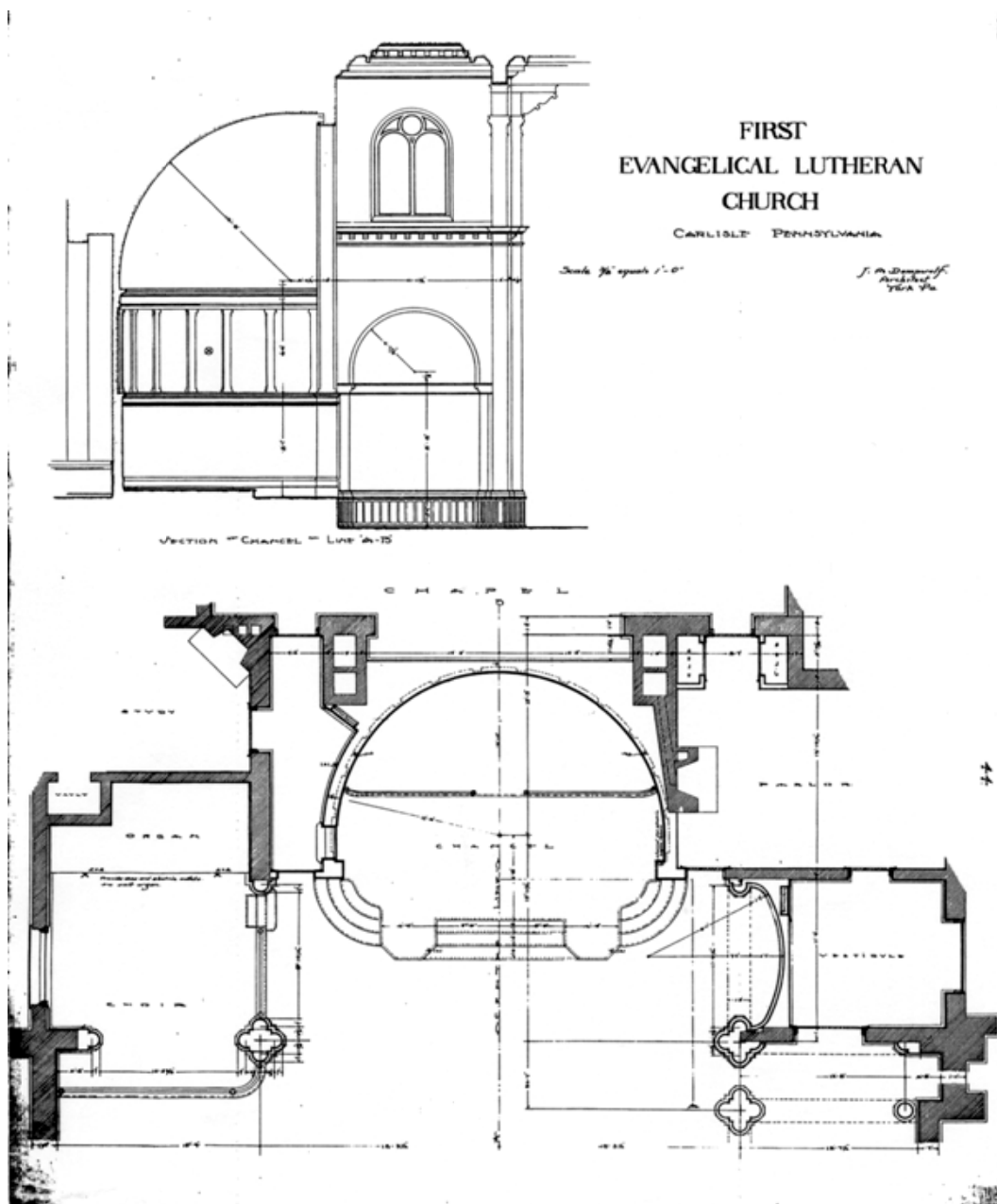


Fig. 16. Original drawings, undated; top to bottom: Section through Chancel, Chancel Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195.*).



Fig. 1. The exterior of the church building dated 1906 Hanover Public School District. *Early Churches Hanover, Pennsylvania*. January 31, 2008. <http://www.hpsd.k12.pa.us/archives/index.htm> (accessed November 28, 2009).

EMMANUEL REFORMED CHURCH

(Emmanuel United Church of Christ)

124 Broadway St | Hanover PA

Date Designed:	c. 1899
Cornerstone Laid:	Chapel: August 6, 1899
	Church: November 18, 1900
Date Completed:	Church: 1901
Date Dedicated:	Chapel: July 8, 1900
	Church: September 18, 1904

While designed in 1899, the construction of Emmanuel Reformed Church occurred in two stages. The first stage was the Sunday school chapel which was built to the west of an earlier church building (figs. 9-10). The cornerstone for the chapel was laid on August 6, 1899 and the building was dedicated July 8, 1900. The second stage began a few months after the chapel was completed and the previous church building was demolished. The cornerstone for the church portion was laid on November 18, 1900 and the building was finished in 1901. It was not dedicated until September 18, 1904.¹ The



Fig. 2, above. The interior of the sanctuary, date unknown (Photo courtesy of Henry McLin). Fig. 3, below. A current photograph towards the altar (Photo by author).



chapel cost \$8,000 to build and the church cost \$50,000.² Included in the Dempwolf's Gothic-Tudor design was a clerestory and Latin cross plan. The front wall was to be composed of Avondale white marble from near Philadelphia. The sanctuary was to be separated from the nave by a quarter sawn oak screen. The transept and nave were to be

¹ Emmanuel United Church of Christ. *Emmanuel United Church of Christ, 250 Years of Service to God, 1765-1990*. Hanover, 1990.

² Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

connected with the chapel by an ambulatory on each side of the chancel.³ All of these things can still be seen.

The church portion is entered from the east into a building-wide vestibule that serves as the antechamber to the auditorium (fig. 2). The sanctuary includes a vaulted paneled wood ceiling, exposed carved wood trusses, and oak pews separated by three aisles leading to the altar on the west wall (fig. 3). To the south of the chancel is a vestry with a separate exterior entrance; to the north is space for the organ and the choir. Located above the front vestibule is a balcony which is accessed by a set of stairs at the southeast corner (fig. 4).

Doors between the chancel and the vestry and the chancel and the organ lead to the Sunday school chapel. Composed of a two-story high Sunday School room in the center, the space is

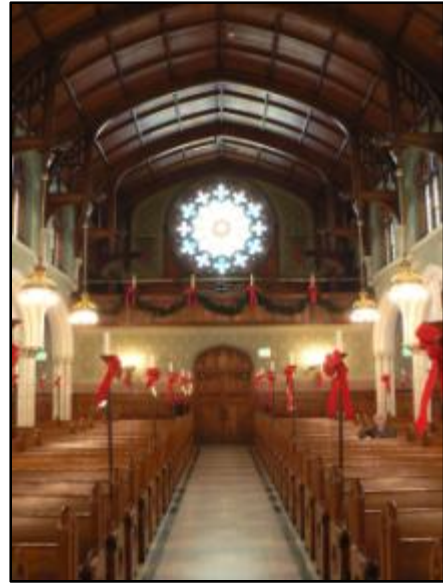


Fig. 4, top. The interior of the sanctuary looking toward the main entrance and balcony (Photo by author). Figs. 5-6, middle and bottom. The Sunday School chapel includes moveable glass partition walls dividing each of the spaces from one another (Photos by author).

³ Emmanuel United Church of Christ, 1990.

skirted by an Infant Room on the south side, a Reading Room and Library on the north side, and semi-circular classrooms on the west end. All of the spaces are divided from one another by moveable glass partition walls (fig. 5). A clerestory level brings light into the main room (fig. 6).

On the exterior, the front (east) façade of the sanctuary is composed of white marble. The south corner is anchored by a four-stage bell tower and the north corner is anchored by a three-stage tower. A front-facing gable wall is situated between the two towers and includes a projecting vestibule and a rose window (fig. 7). The north and south side elevations are nearly identical and include three pairs of windows leading to the front-facing gable transept wall with large window.

The rear (west) elevation of the building is comprised of the Sunday school chapel. Primarily semi-circular to reflect the plan, the walls are decorated by sets of triple windows on the first floor and in the clerestory (fig. 8).



Fig. 7, above. The east elevation of the church today (Photo by author). Fig. 8, below. The west elevation of the Sunday School chapel today (Photo by author).



The Dempwolfs also designed a marble floor scheme around 1915 which was installed for \$1,700.⁴

In 1998, the church underwent a \$275,000 restoration project.⁵

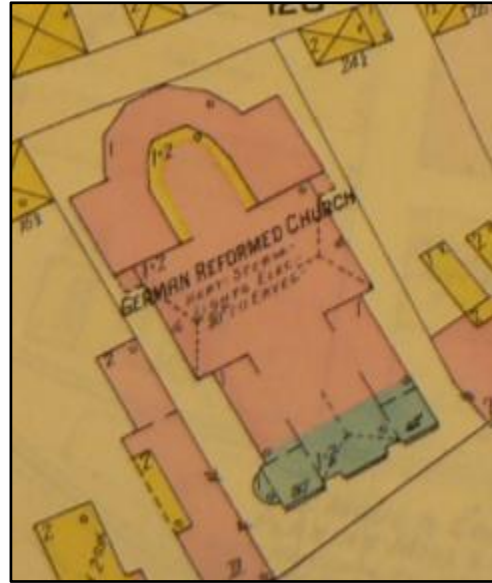
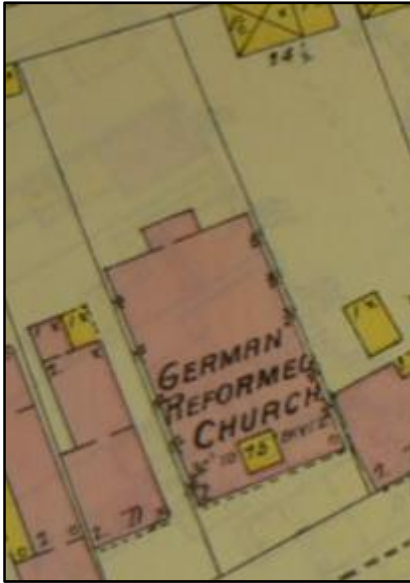


Fig. 9, left. The 1896 Sanborn map shows the previous building at the location which was demolished in 1900 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "124 Broadway St, Hanover, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1896.). Fig. 10, right. The 1909 Sanborn map shows the building soon after it was completed. The 1917 and 1924 Sanborn maps are identical (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "124 Broadway St, Hanover, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1909.).

⁴ Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

⁵ "Congregation Celebrates \$275,000 Project." *York Dispatch*, May 21, 1998.

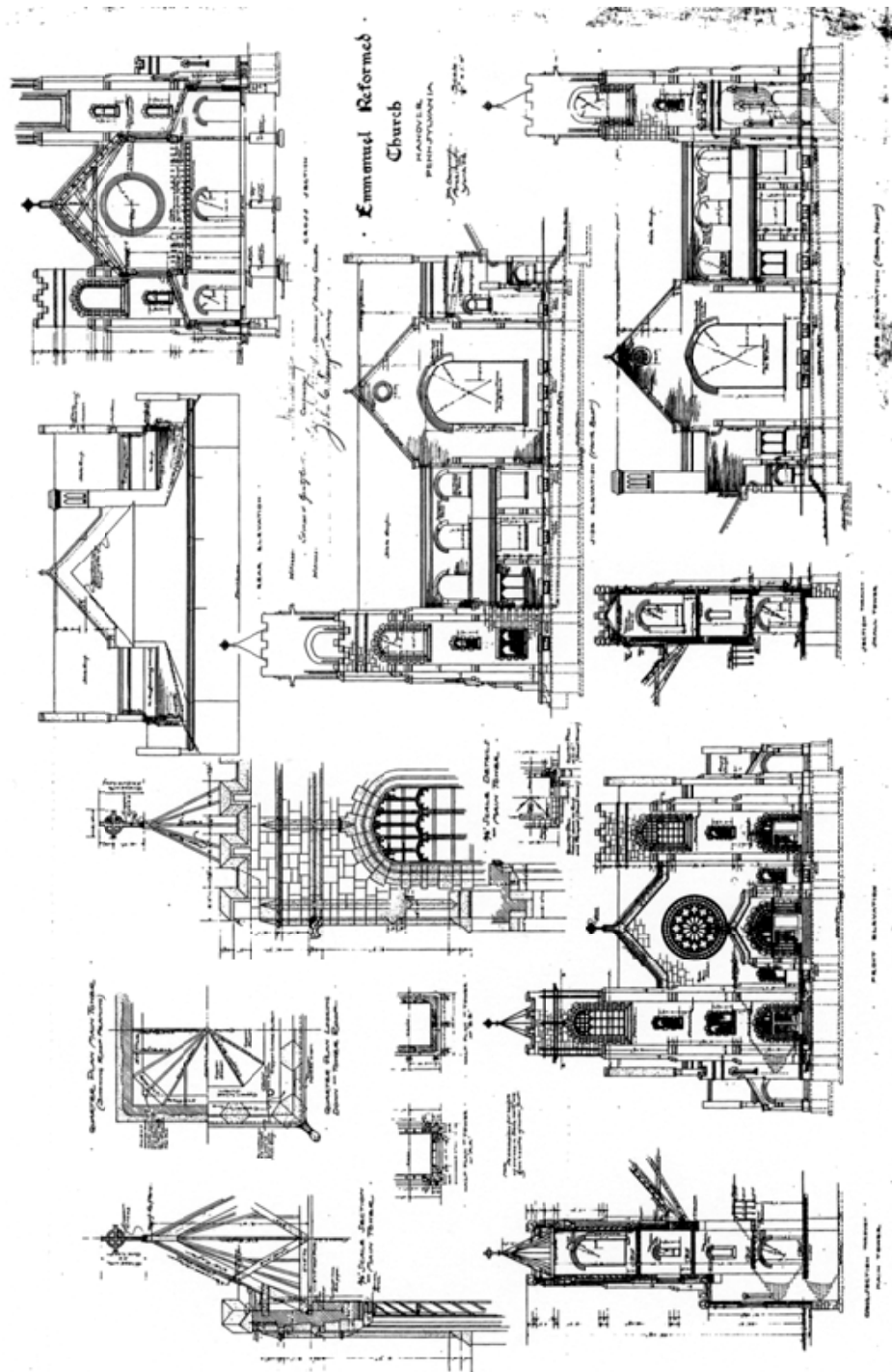


Fig. 11. Original drawings, dated 1902; clockwise from bottom left: Section of Main Tower, Plan of Tower Room, Scale Details of Main Tower, Rear Elevation, Cross Section, Side Elevation (Northeast), Side Elevation (Southwest), Section through Small Tower, Front Elevation, Cross Section through Main Tower (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

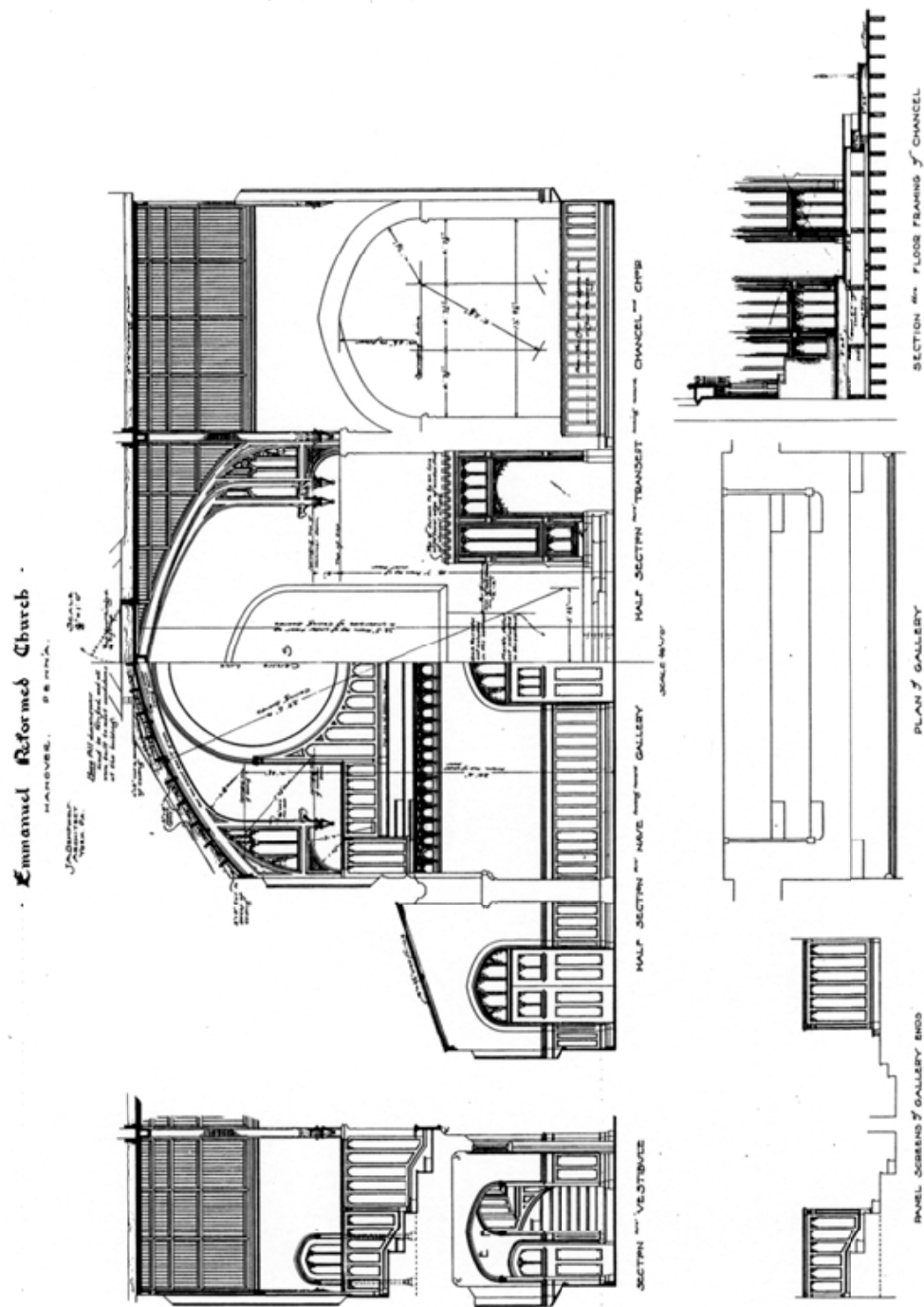


Fig. 13. Original drawings, dated 1902; clockwise from bottom left: Section through Vestibule, Half-Section through Nave looking toward Gallery, Half-Section through Transept looking toward Chancel and Choir, Section through Floor Framing of Chancel, Plan of Gallery, Panel Screens of Gallery Ends (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

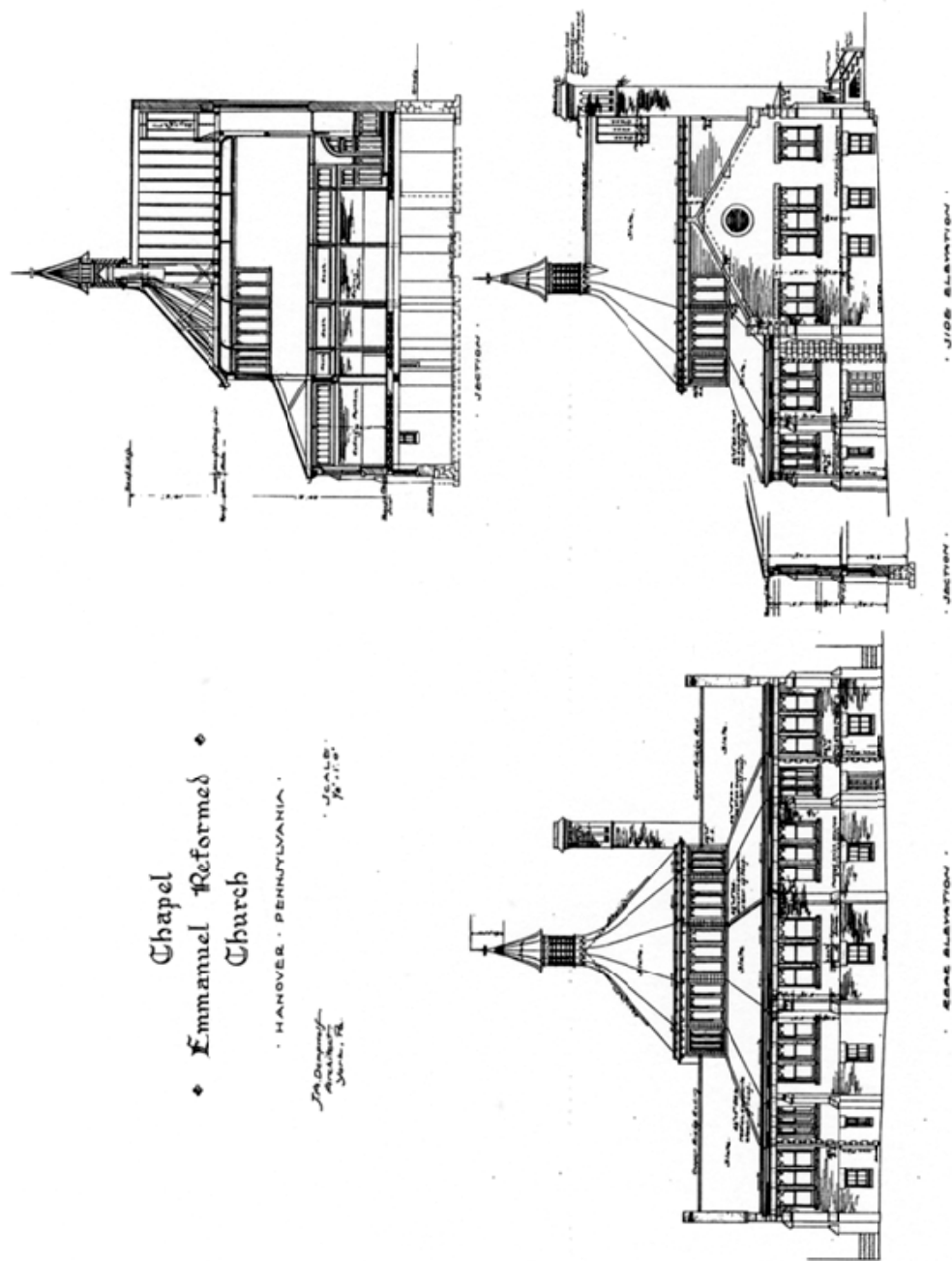


Fig. 15. Original drawings, dated 1902; clockwise from top left: Section, Side Elevation, Rear Elevation of Chapel (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File* 34195.).

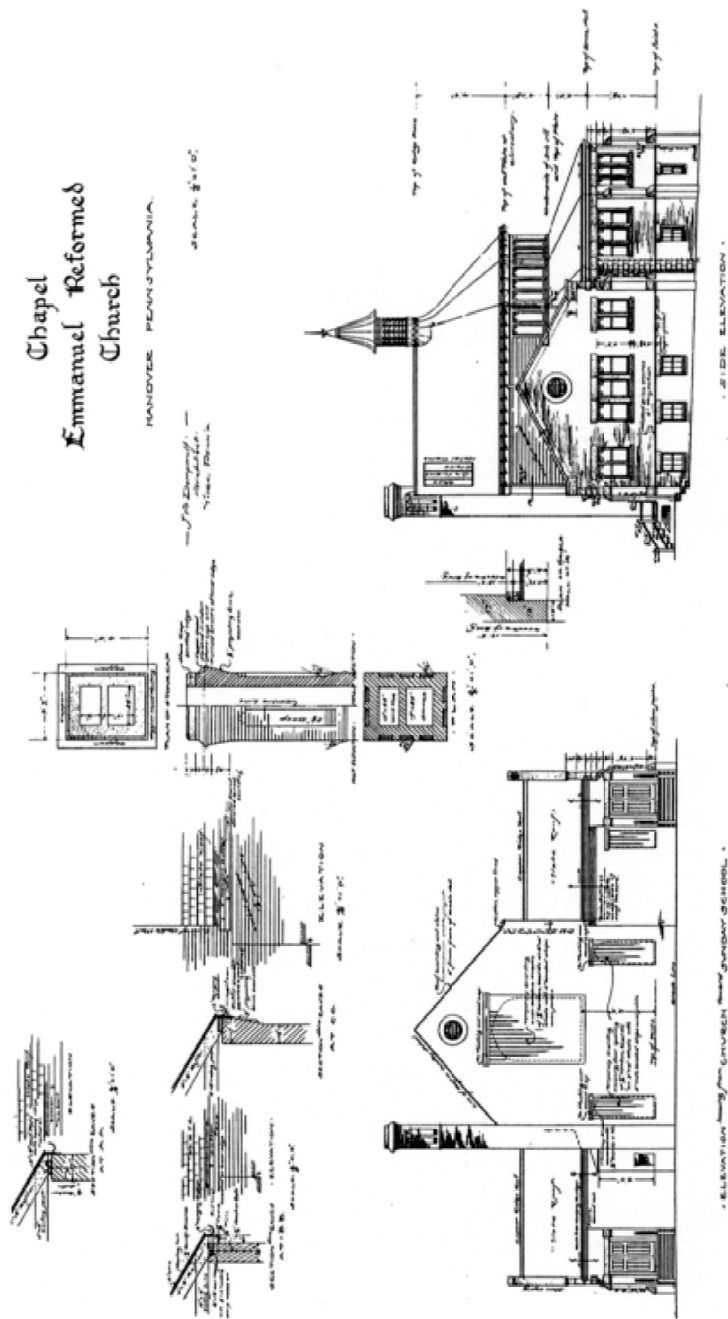


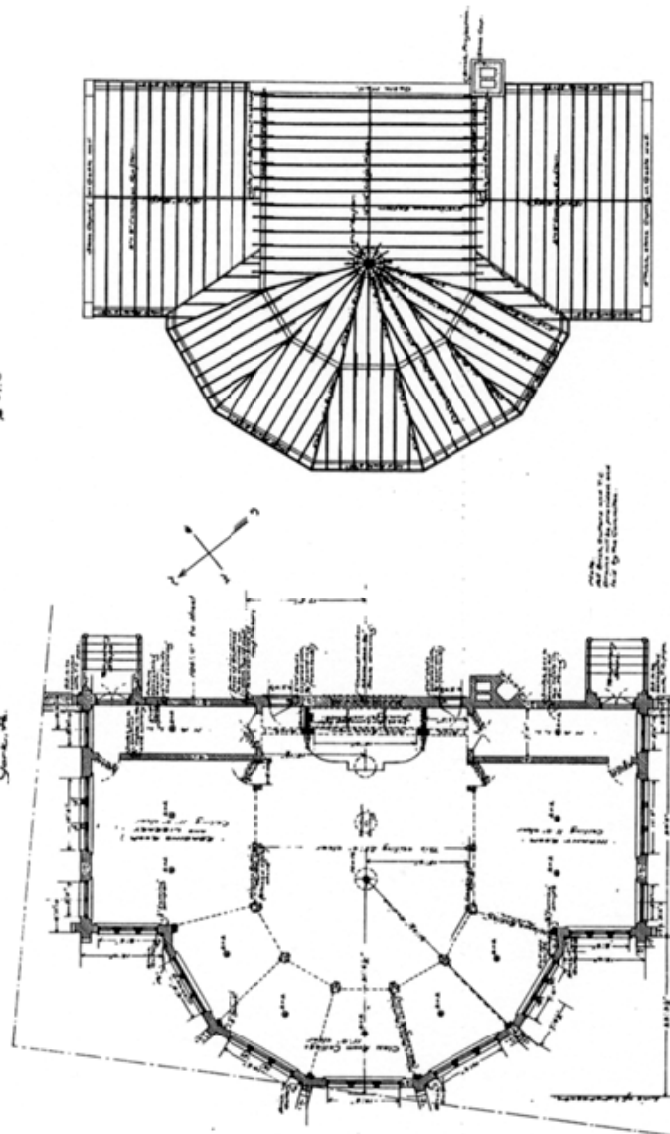
Fig. 16. Original drawings, dated 1902; clockwise from bottom left: Sections of eaves, Chimney Details, Side Elevation, Elevation looking from Church toward Sunday School (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

Chapel
• Emmanuel Reformed •
Church

HANOVER, PENNSYLVANIA

*The Dempwolf
Architectural
Studio, Inc.*

Scale
1" = 10'



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ROOF FRAMING PLAN

Fig. 17. Original drawings, dated 1902; bottom to top: First Floor Plan, Roof Framing Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

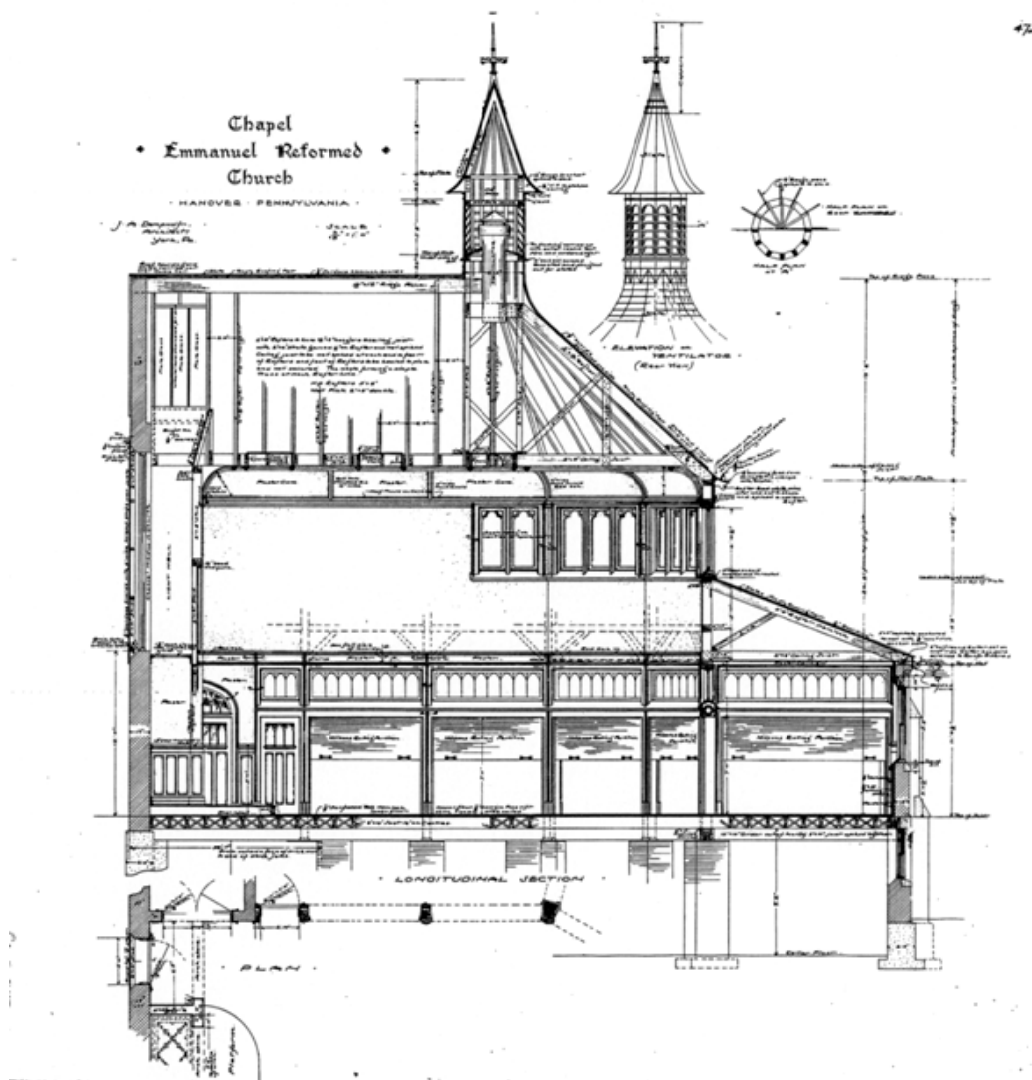


Fig. 18. Original drawings, dated 1902; Longitudinal Section (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

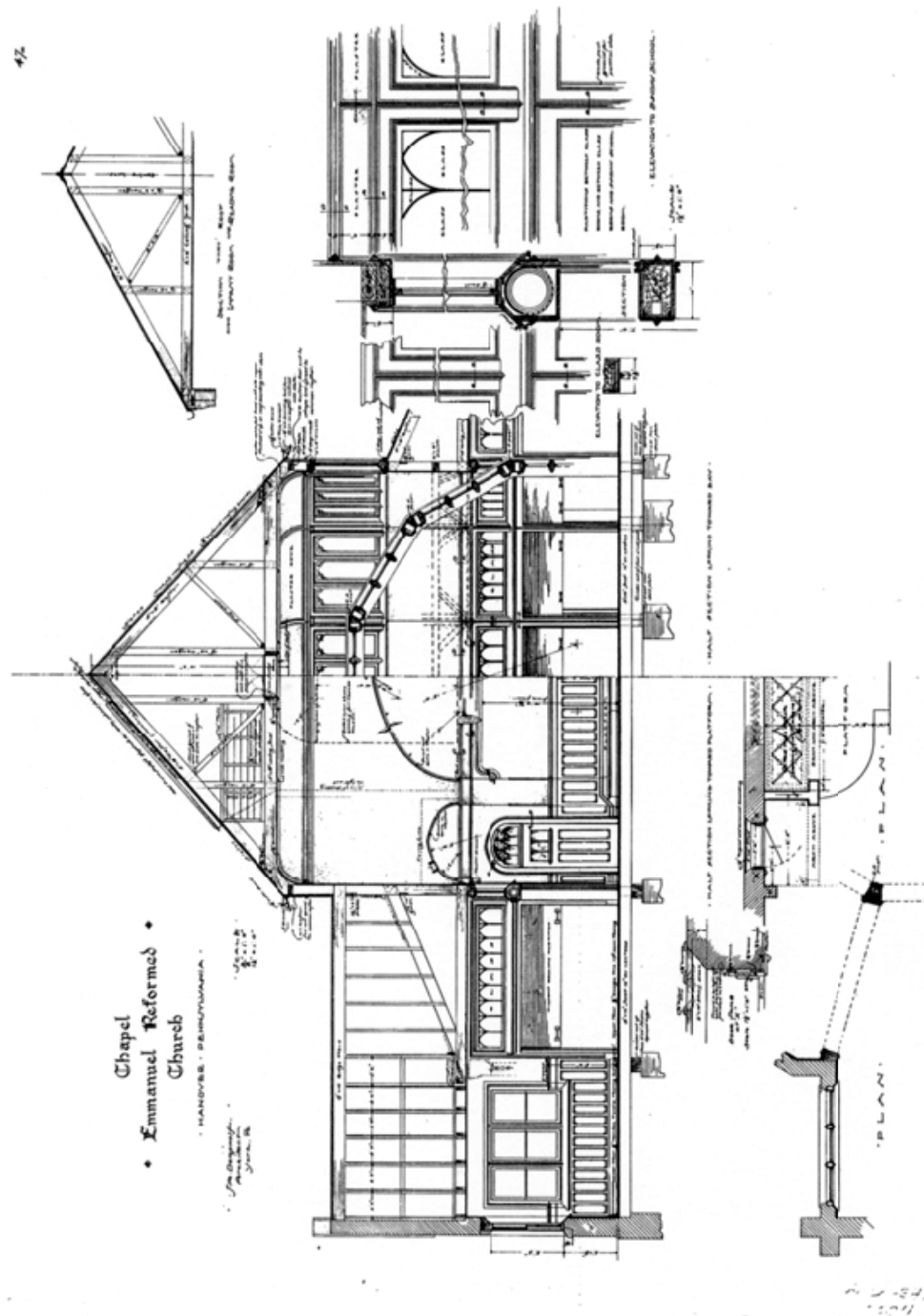


Fig. 19. Original drawings, dated 1902; bottom to top: Half-Section looking towards Platform, Half-Section looking towards Bay, Elevation of Sunday School (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

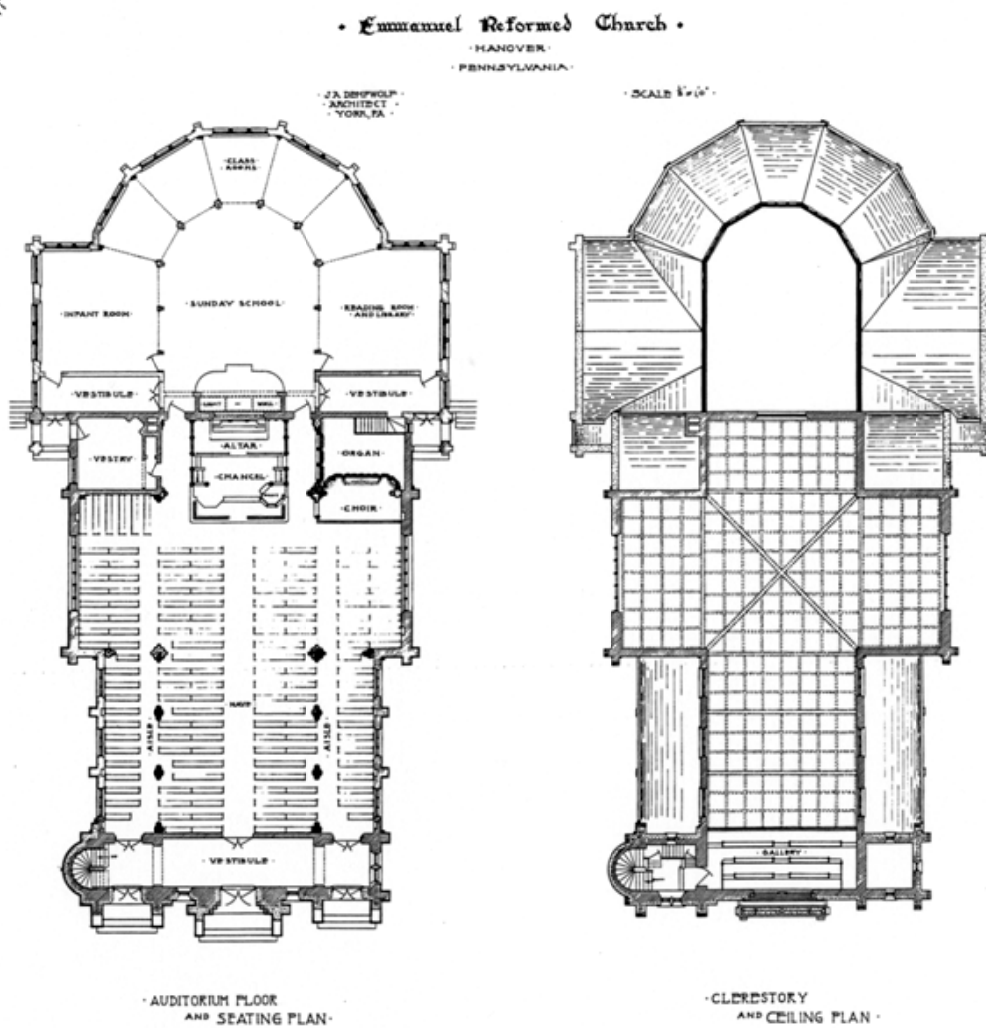


Fig. 20. Original drawings, dated 1902; left to right: Auditorium Floor and Seating Plan, Clerestory and Ceiling Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. The exterior of the building from the southeast corner (Photo by author).

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Sunday School Building

225 E Market St | York PA

Date Designed: Kerr building: 1899
 Sunday school building: 1930-31

The main section of the current church building was built 1860-61. In 1867, the congregation needed a larger Sunday school area and the Kerr building was added to the northwest corner of the church (fig. 2). Addition and renovation schemes have occurred to the Kerr building¹, and of these the J.A. Dempwolf firm was involved with two: 1899 for \$12,021 and in 1931 which included a large addition and totaled \$104,419.62.²

¹ First Presbyterian Church. *History of First Presbyterian Church*. 2004. <http://fpcyork.org/History.htm> (accessed November 29, 2009).

² Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

Originally the southeast corner of the Kerr building was the only portion which connected to the church building (fig. 8). The Kerr building was entered from the south corner of the west side which led into a hall with a stair to the second floor. The foyer led into the Chapel at the northwest corner of the building, which included sliding partition walls (fig. 7). The Kerr building featured an arched loggia that led into an Infant School room and a Men's Parlor at the northeast corner. The second floor was composed of a large Main School Room with a circular skylight in the center. Five classrooms flanked the Main School Room on the west side and two classrooms flanked it on the south side.

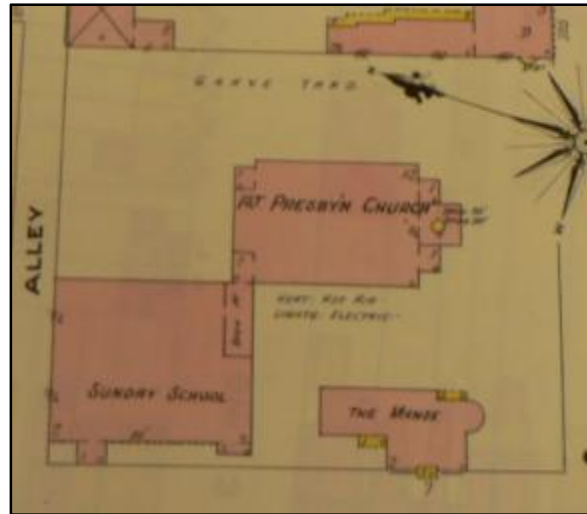


Fig. 2, above. The 1908 Sanborn map shows the church building to the southeast and the Sunday School building to the northwest before the 1930-31 addition (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "225 E Market St, York, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1908.). Fig. 3, below. The south side elevation as it is seen today (Photo by author).



The Victorian exterior was composed of brick. The front (west) façade included a gable on the north corner with a center projecting vestibule flanked by round-arched windows (fig. 6). The second floor also included round-arched windows while the gable portion was composed of brick crenellation. The southern portion of this façade was a

series of paired round-arched windows with a projecting vestibule. Turrets accented the gable roof.

The south side elevation included a front-facing gable at the west corner with pairs of round-arched windows separated by brick piers (fig. 6). The eastern portion of this façade was also a series of paired round-arched windows on the second floor. A round-arched loggia hid another series of paired round-arched windows on the first floor.

The 1930-31 Dempwolf renovations and additions changed the building significantly on the interior. The large addition to the east of the Kerr

building and the north of the church building was designed in the Victorian style to match the existing building.

On the front façade the dual entrances were eliminated and a new center entrance was added (fig. 1). The windows in the center bay of the front-facing gable were changed to pairs of round-arched windows. Similarly the southern entrance was changed to a pair of round-arched windows. The south side façade changed very little (fig. 3). The north side façade continued with series of single, paired, and triple round-arched windows both on the



Fig. 4, above. The rear (north) elevation of the Kerr building. The farther portion is the oldest part; the closer portion is the newer part (Photo by author). Fig. 5, below. Brick turrets accent the gable roof (Photo by author).



first and the second floor. The rear (east) elevation is a front-facing gable with single and paired double-hung windows. Turrets still anchor the corners of the gable roof (fig. 5).

The interior of the Kerr building was altered the most. On the first floor, the entrance was centered on the west wall and a new central hallway was positioned on the interior of the building. Classrooms sat on either side (north and south) of the new hall. The second floor changed from being one large room into three divided areas (fig. 10). Each area contained classrooms for the use of each individual area.

Access was not gained to the interior of the building; it is not known what changes have occurred to the interior since it was built.

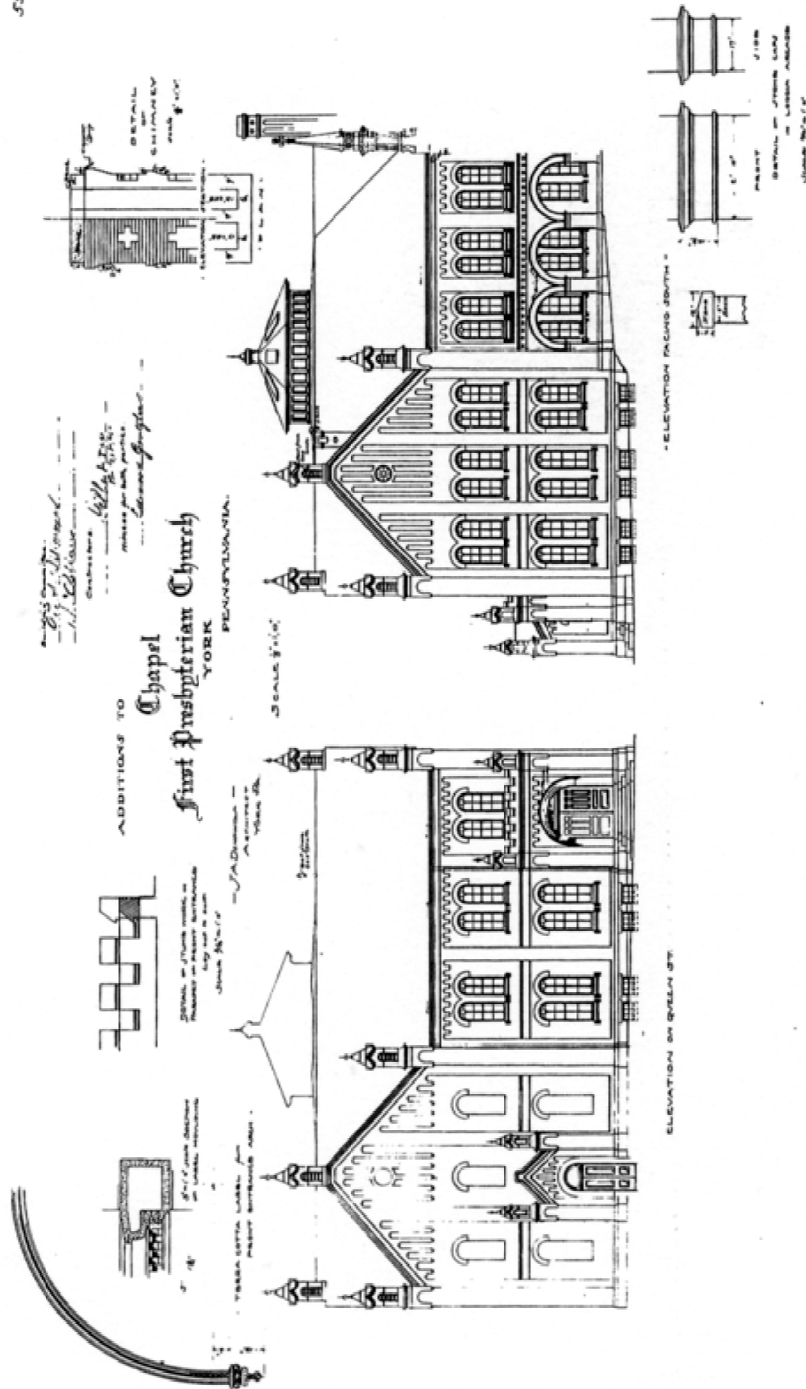


Fig. 6. Original drawings, dated 1899; bottom to top: Elevation on Queen Street (west), Elevation facing South (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

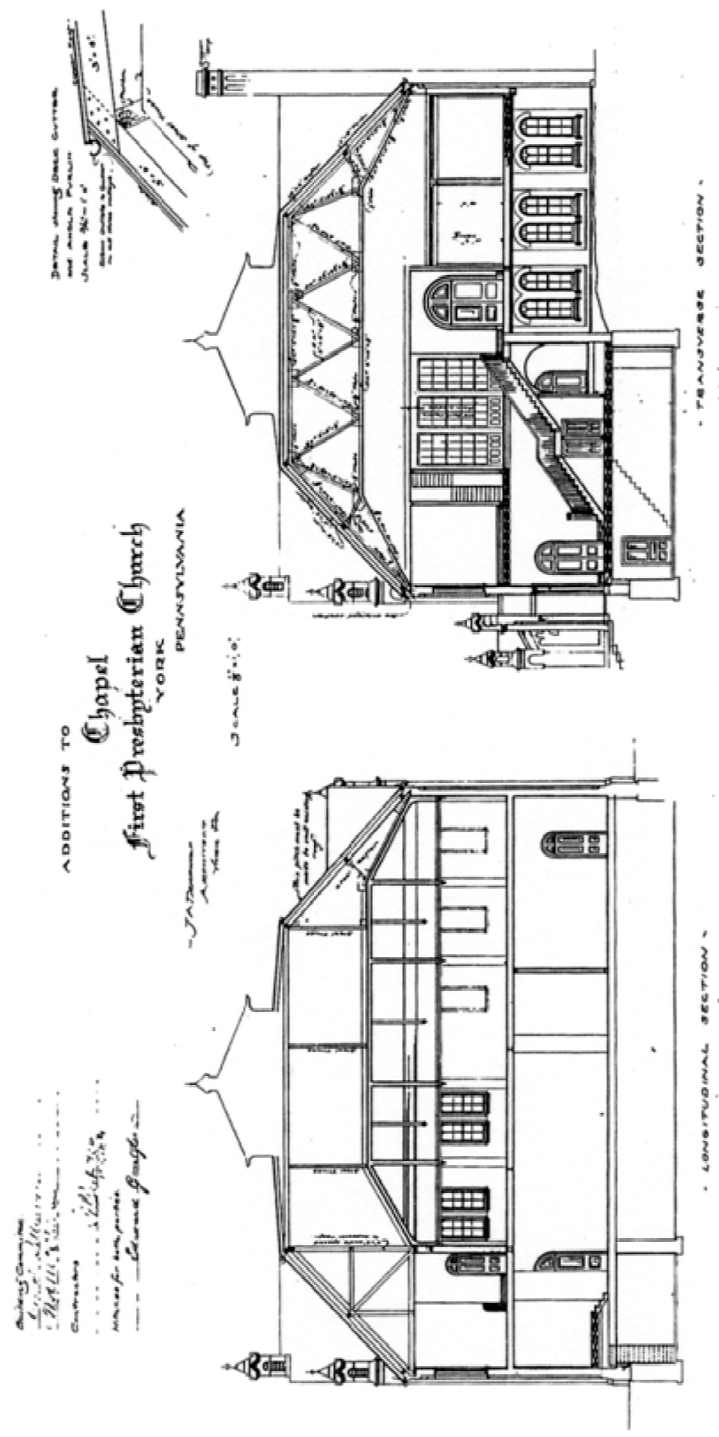


Fig. 7. Original drawings, dated 1899; bottom to top: Longitudinal Section, Transverse Section (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

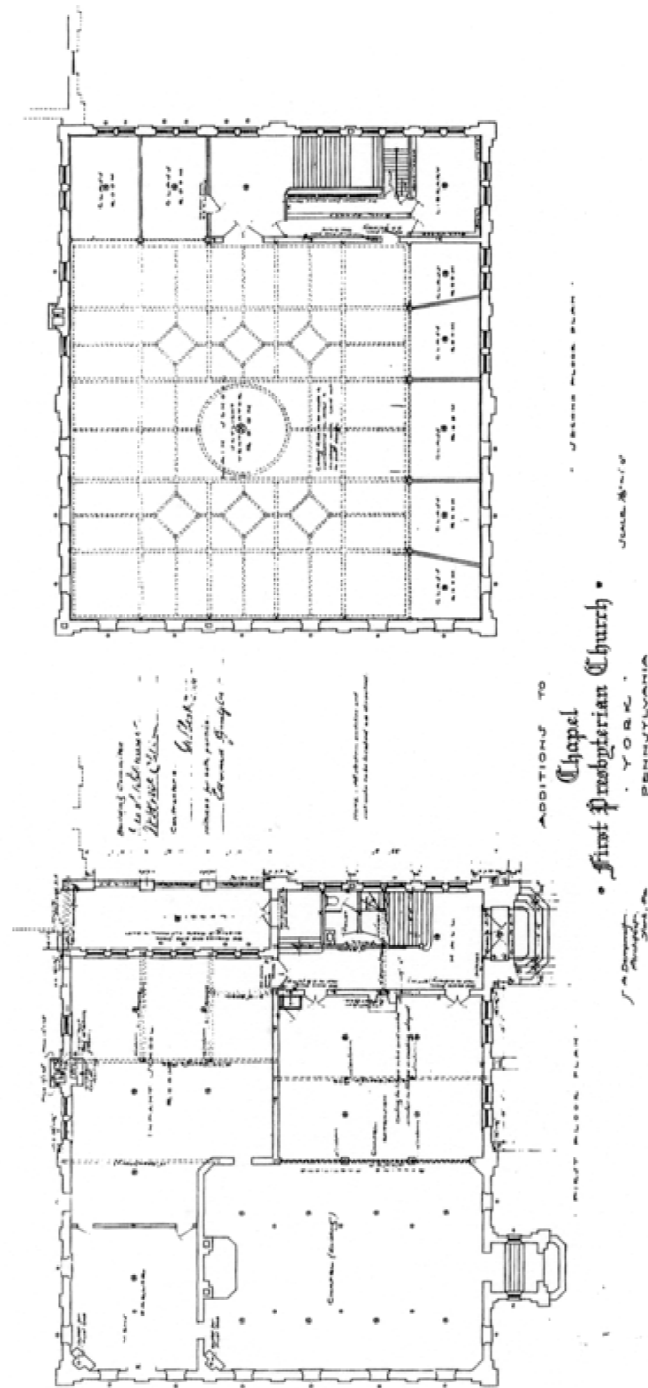


Fig. 8. Original drawings, dated 1899; bottom to top: First Floor Plan, Second Floor Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

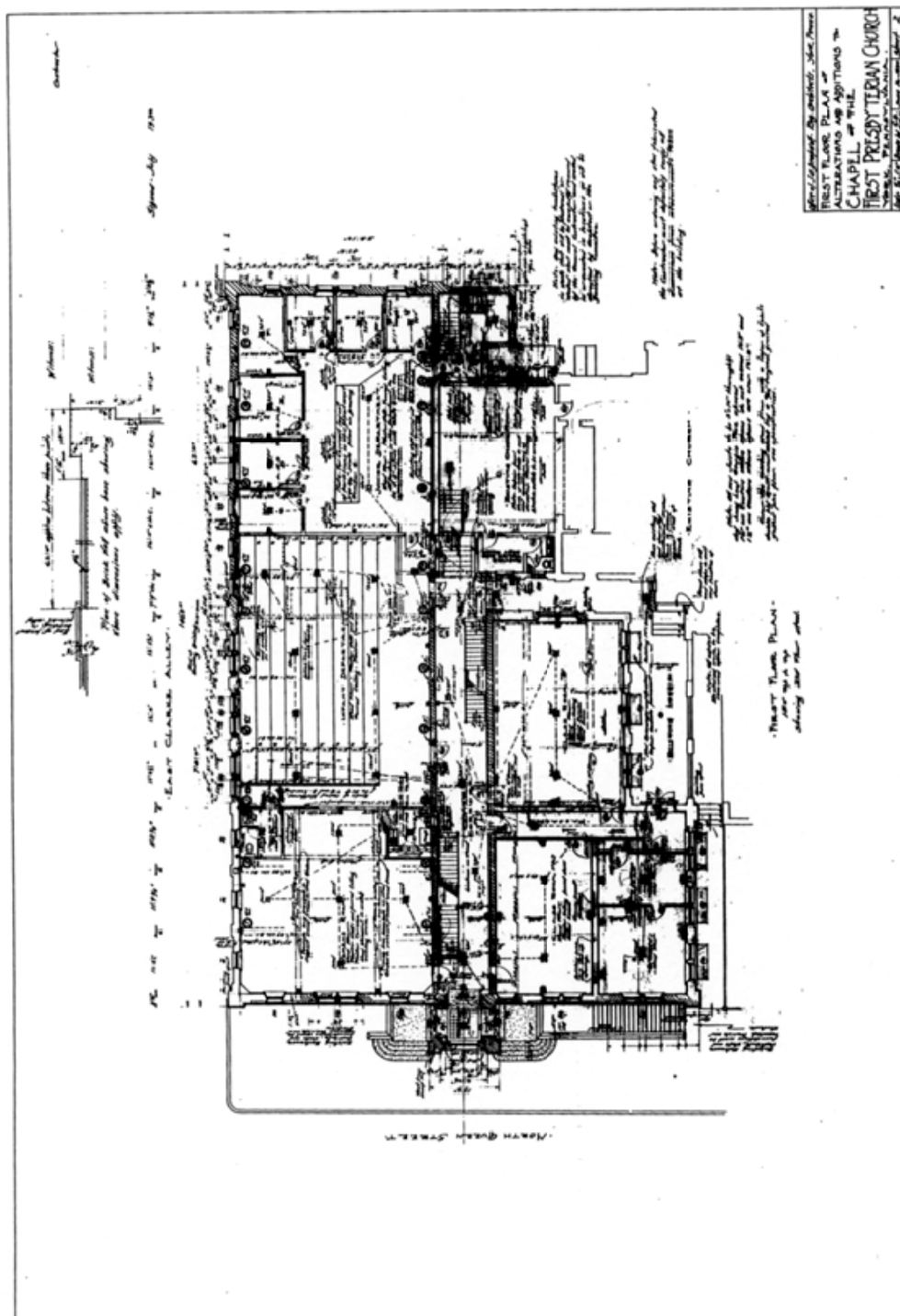
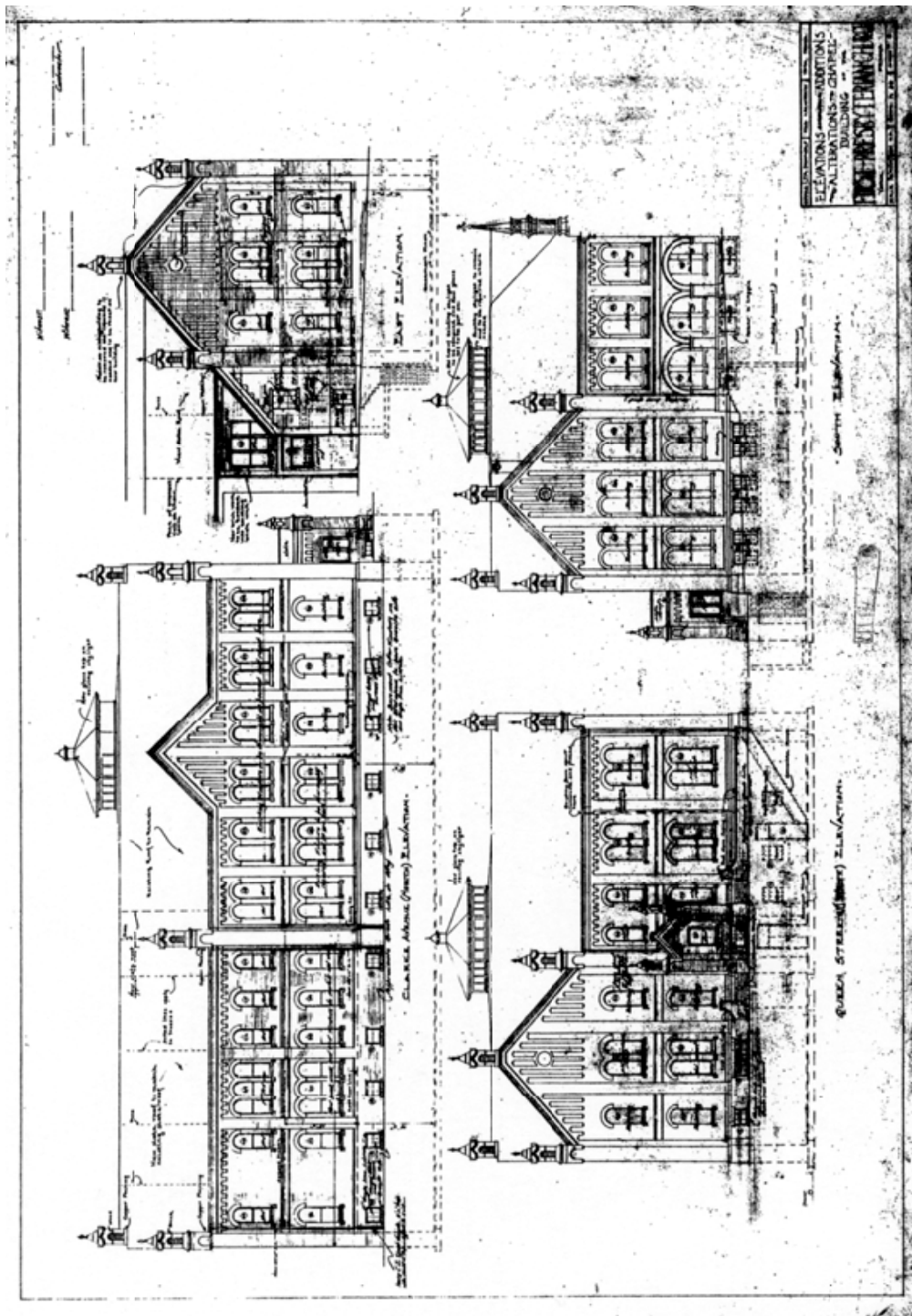


Fig. 9. Original drawings, dated June 16, 1930; First Floor Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



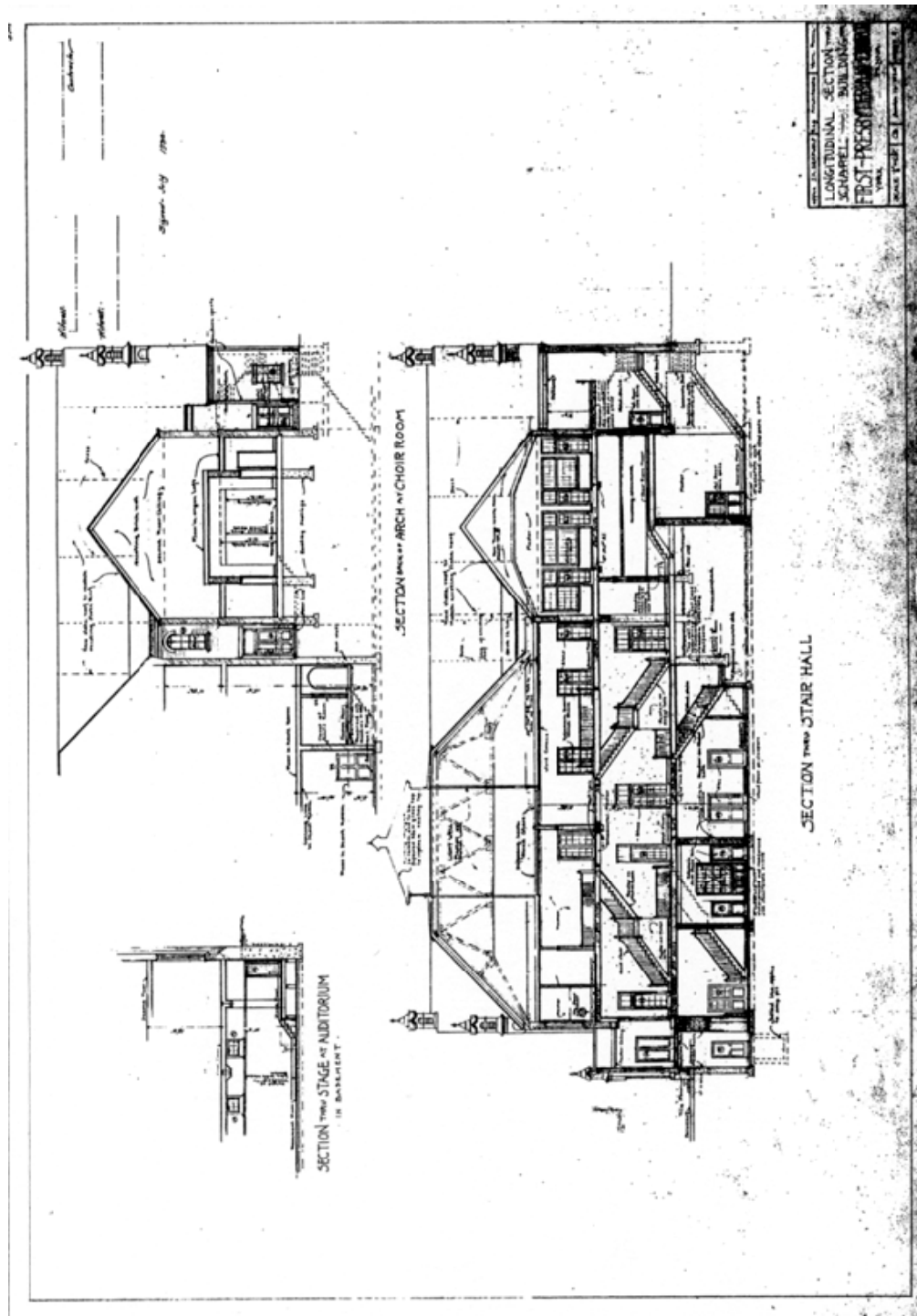


Fig. 12. Original drawings, dated June 16, 1930; clockwise from bottom left: Section through Stage at Auditorium in Basement, Section back of Arch in Choir Room, Section through Stair Hall (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

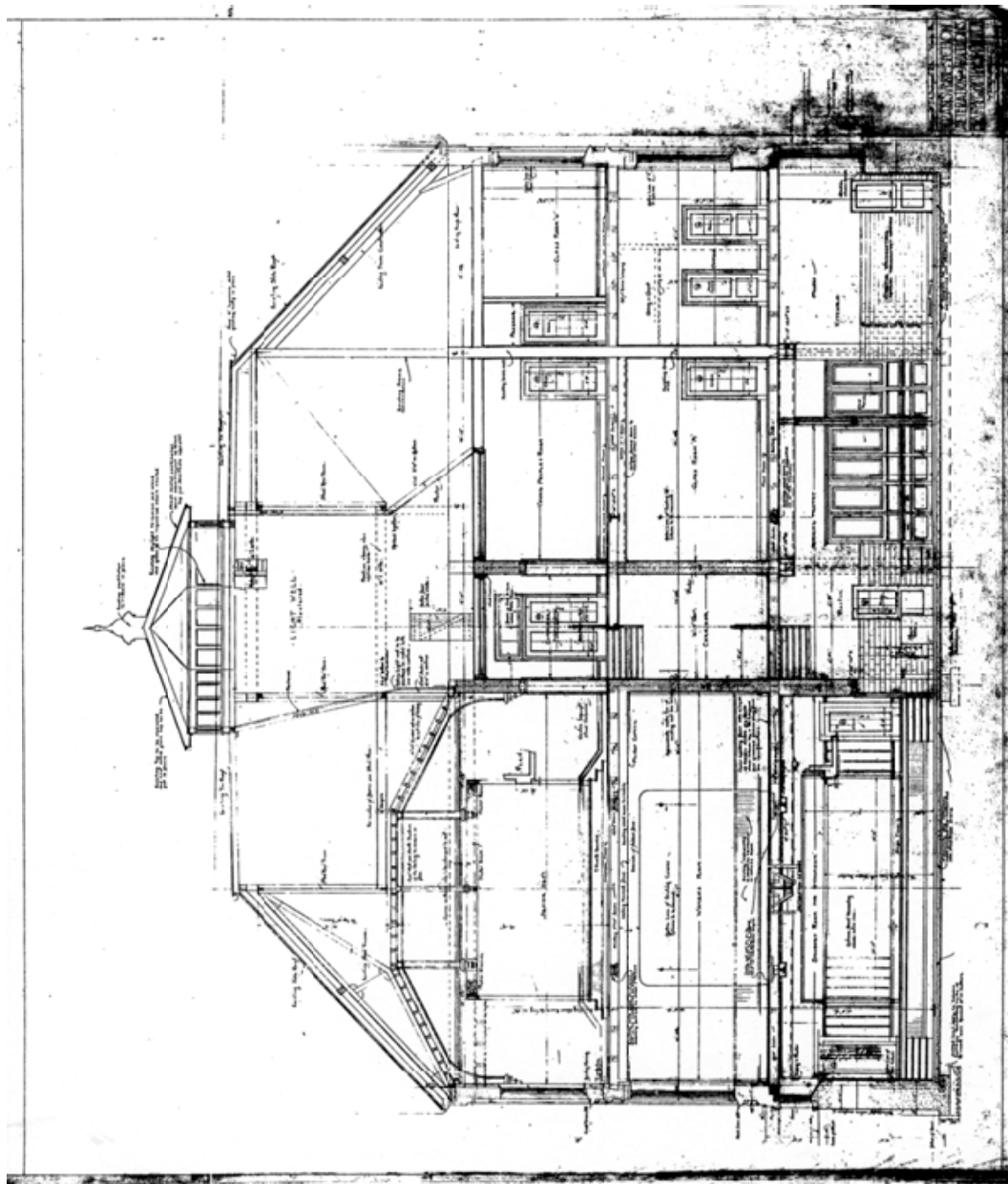


Fig. 13. Original drawings, dated June 16, 1930; transverse section (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195.*).



Fig. 1. The front (south) elevation of the church building today (Photo by author).

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

120 N Main St | Lewistown PA

Date Designed:	Church: c. 1900 Sunday School Building Extension: c. 1911 Sunday School Building Gallery: c. 1915
Contractor:	Church: Enoch Miller Sunday School Building Extension: H. B. Montgomery

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was built in three stages. The first stage was the 1892 Chapel located in the middle of the present building. It is unknown if this building was designed by the Dempwolf firm or what the original interior design was. The second stage was a Dempwolf-designed addition of the sanctuary portion to the south of the

original chapel, which would become the Sunday school after completion of the sanctuary (fig. 4). The cornerstone is dated 1900, but the Dempwolf ledger implies the building was not completed until about 1902.¹ The contractor for this portion of the building was Enoch Miller.² The final cost totaled \$15,850.³ The third stage was an extension to the north of the Sunday School Chapel and was also designed by the Dempwolves (fig. 5). It was completed about 1911 for \$6,000.⁴ The contractor for this portion of the building was H.B. Montgomery.⁵ The Dempwolves also had their hand in the design of a gallery located in the Sunday school. This was completed in 1915 for \$443, but the scope of work is ambiguous.



Fig. 2, above. The west side elevation shows the series of additions and renovations that occurred to the building. From south to north: the Dempwolf-designed sanctuary, the original chapel, the Dempwolf-designed Sunday school extension, a modern addition (Photo by author). Fig. 3, below. The interior of the sanctuary looking north to the altar wall (Photo by author).



¹ Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

² York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195*.

³ Dempwolf, n.d.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ York County Heritage Trust 34195, n.d.

The 1900 sanctuary addition is composed of brick, brownstone trim, and a limestone foundation. It was designed in the Romanesque Revival style. The front (south) façade includes a five-stage bell tower at the east corner with the main entrance in the first stage (fig. 1). A front-facing gable wall composes the rest of the elevation with a large, round-arched stained glass window with tracery.

The west side elevation includes a front-facing gable with a large, round-arched stained glass window with tracery in the center (fig. 6). North of

the gable are two sets of windows set under a dormer window; south of the gable is a Victorian entrance porch and another set of windows. The east side elevation is very similar to the west side particularly with the center front-facing gable (fig. 2). North of the gable however is a round-arched loggia; south of the gable is a set of windows and the tower. A wood cupola is seen at the crossing of the gable roof.

The interior has changed very little since it was originally designed. Upon entering through the bell tower entrance at the southeast corner, a small vestibule leads directly into the Sanctuary. Three aisles angle down to the altar on the north wall (figs. 3, 7-9). To the

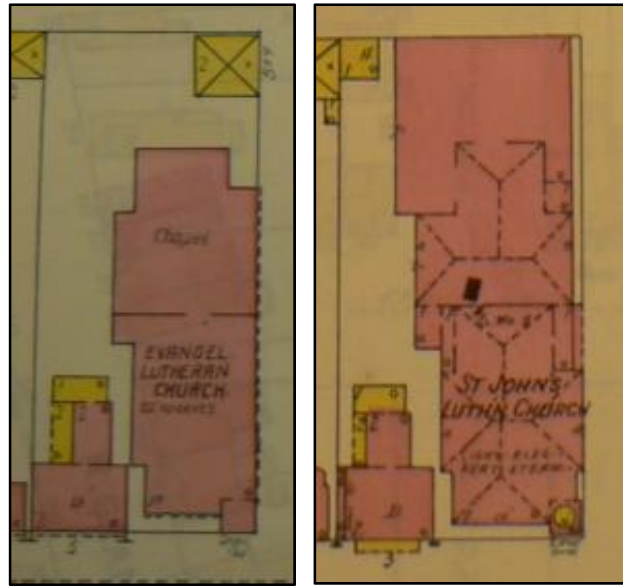


Fig. 4, left. The 1904 Sanborn map shows the original chapel to the north and the Dempwolf- designed church to the south. The 1910 Sanborn map shows no changes (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "120 N Main St, Lewistown, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1904.). Fig. 5, right. The 1923 Sanborn map shows the church after the Sunday school extension was added to the north of the building. The 1928 Sanborn is identical (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "120 N Main St, Lewistown, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1923.).

west of the altar is a room originally known as the Study, an area for the organ, and a choir loft. To the east of the altar is an entrance into the Sunday school portion. The sanctuary sits beneath a simple barrel-vaulted ceiling with an original wood vent in the center.

The Sunday school extension has been almost completely changed from the Dempwolf design. The interior of the extension was essentially one large room on one floor with moveable partitions to separate the different classrooms (fig. 11). Permanent walls enclosed two vestibules, a library, a parlor, and a committee room. The exterior of the extension included a series of paired windows on the clerestory level and a series of tripled windows and doors on the first level. The rear elevation included a hipped roof with sets of windows distributed evenly (fig. 10).

A majority of the extension has been changed, either by additions or complete renovations. Details and dates are not known.

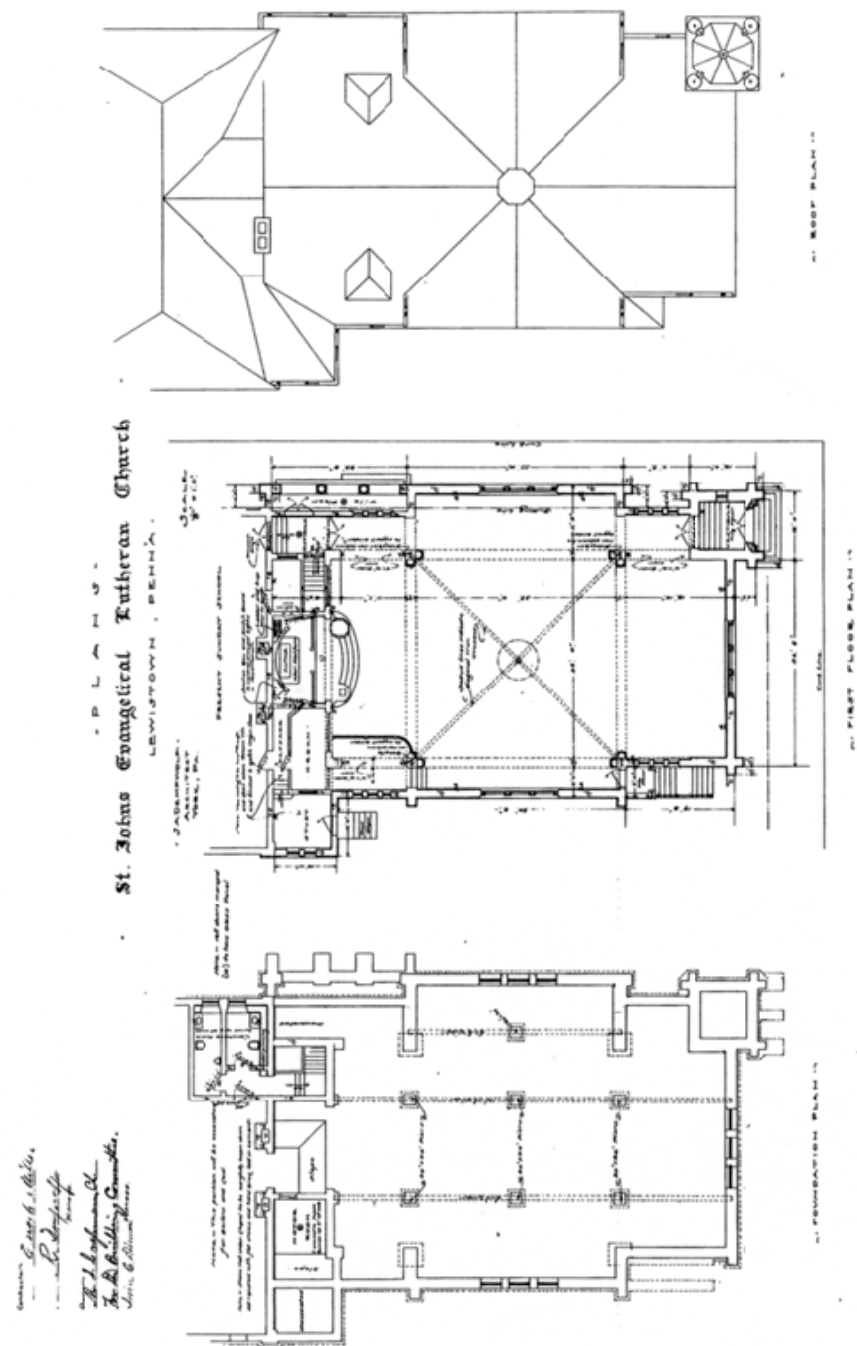


Fig. 7. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: Foundation Plan, First Floor Plan, Roof Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

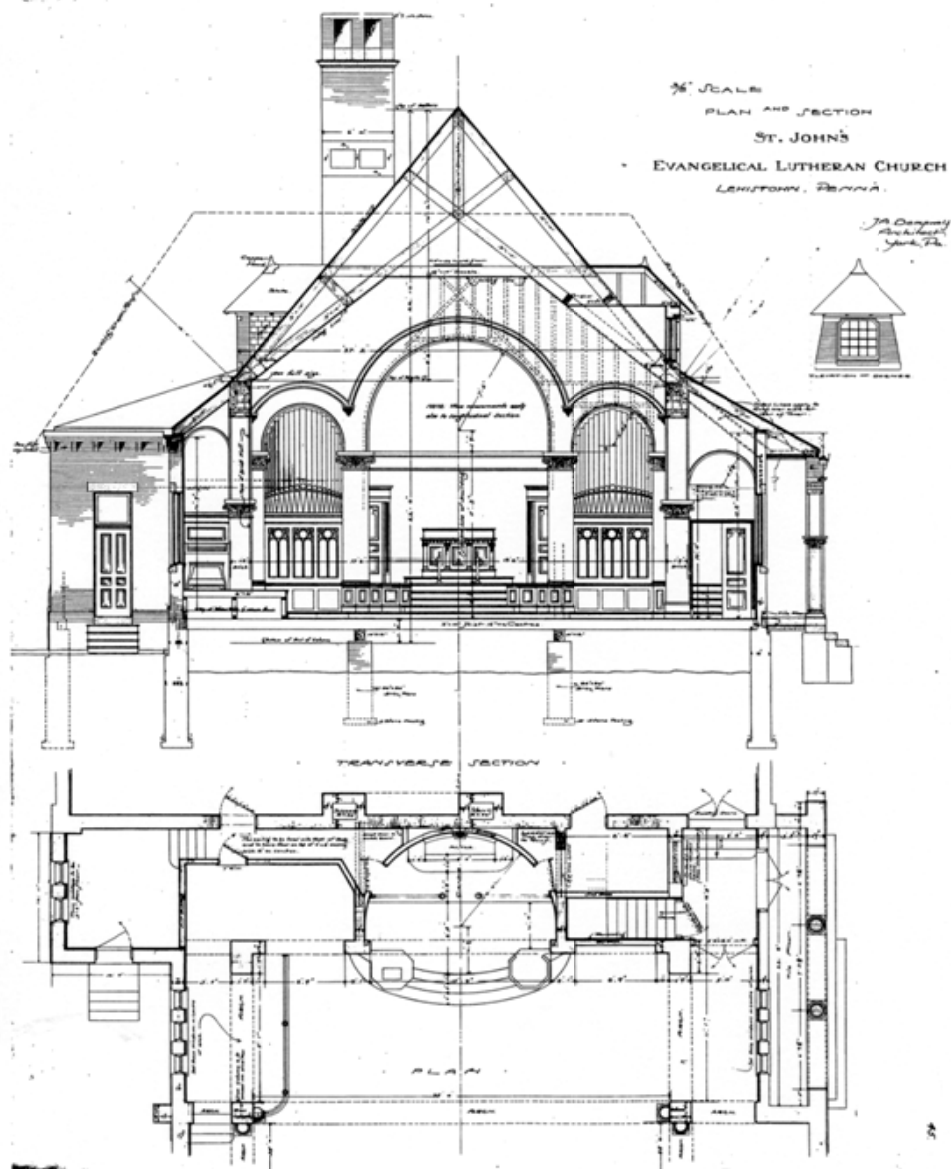


Fig. 8. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: Plan, Transverse Section (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

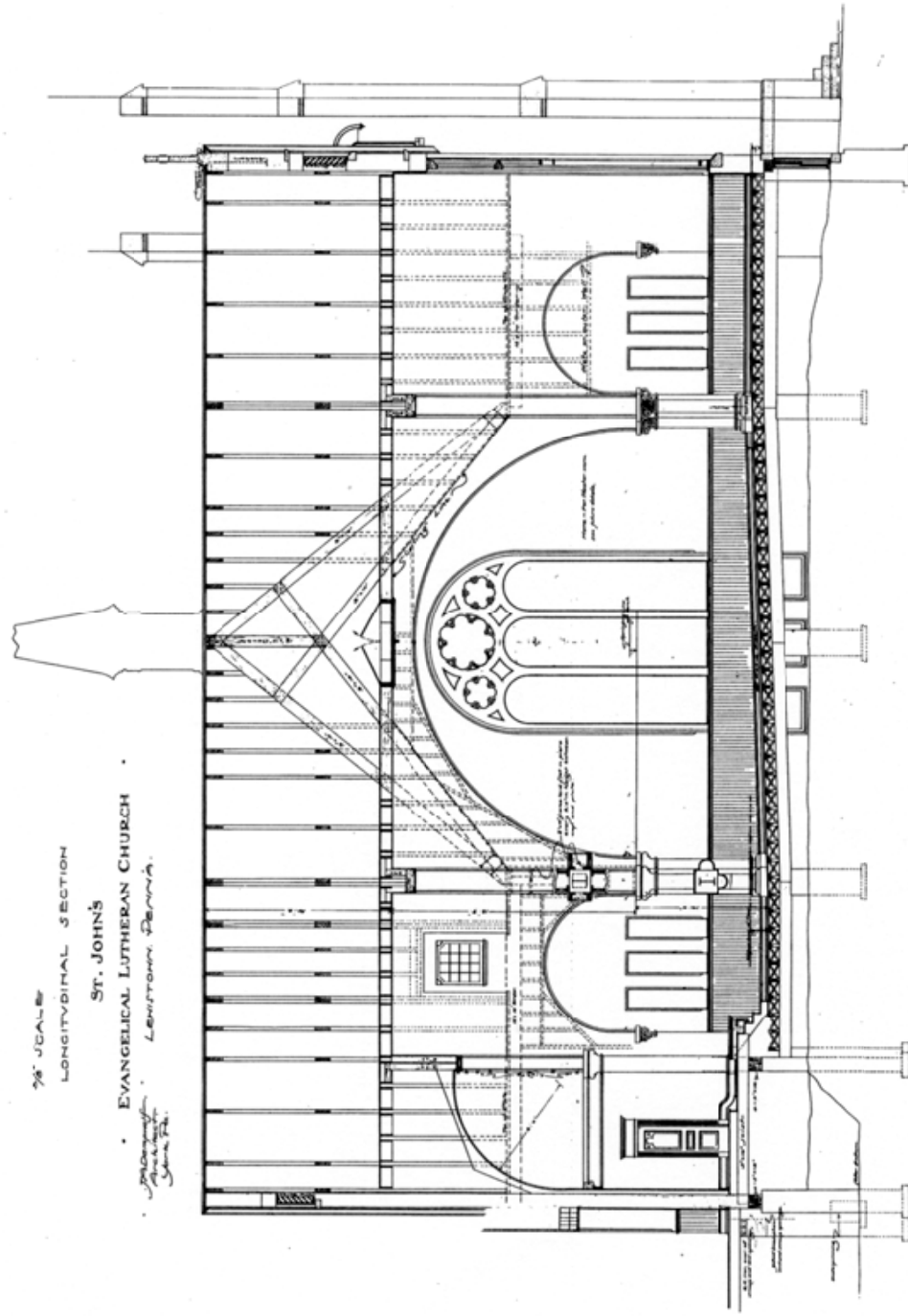


Fig. 9. Original drawings, undated; Longitudinal Section (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

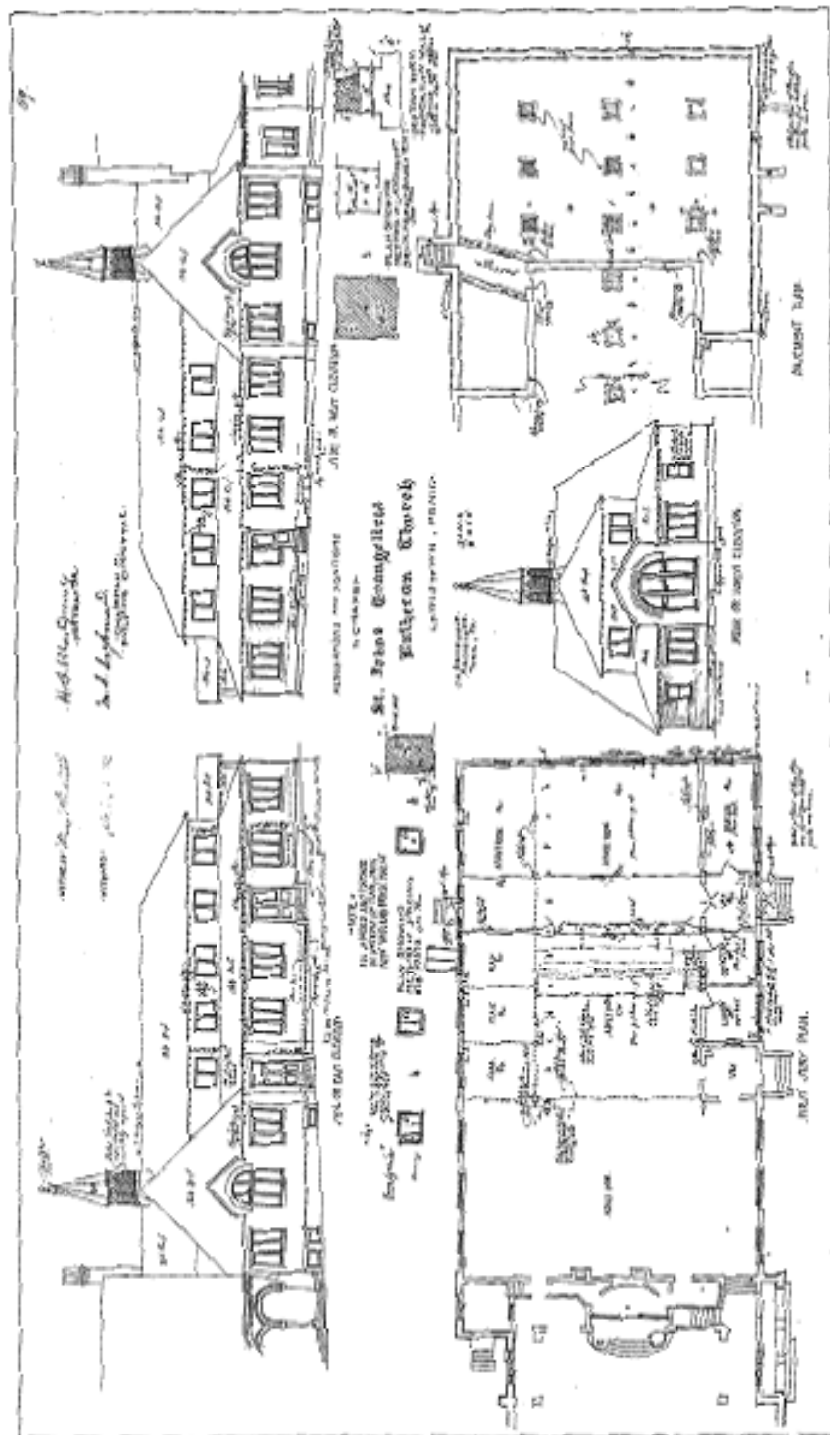


Fig. 10. Original drawings, undated; clockwise from bottom left: Side or East Elevation, Side or West Elevation, Basement Plan, Rear or North Elevation, First Story Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

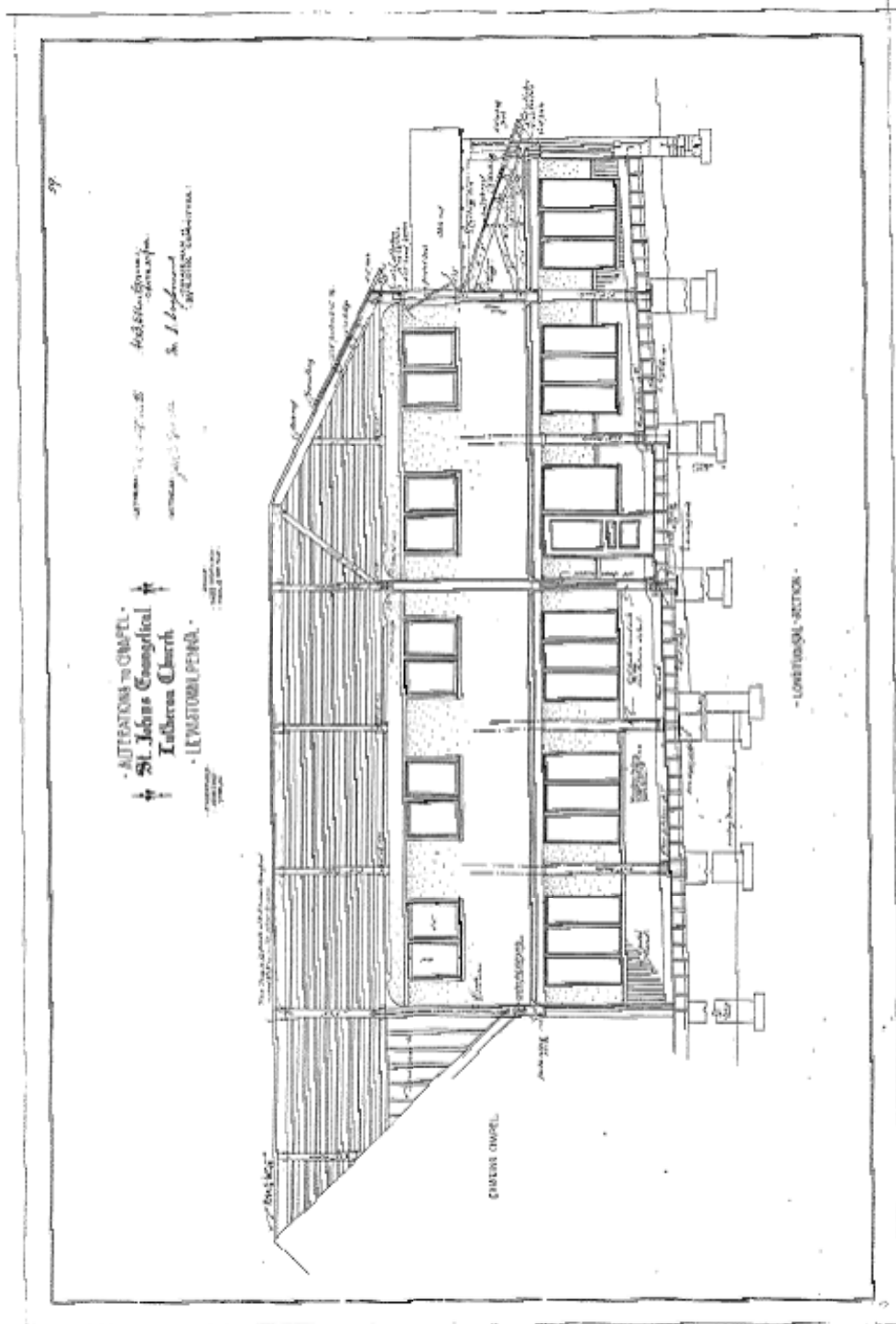


Fig. 11. Original drawings, undated; Longitudinal Section (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

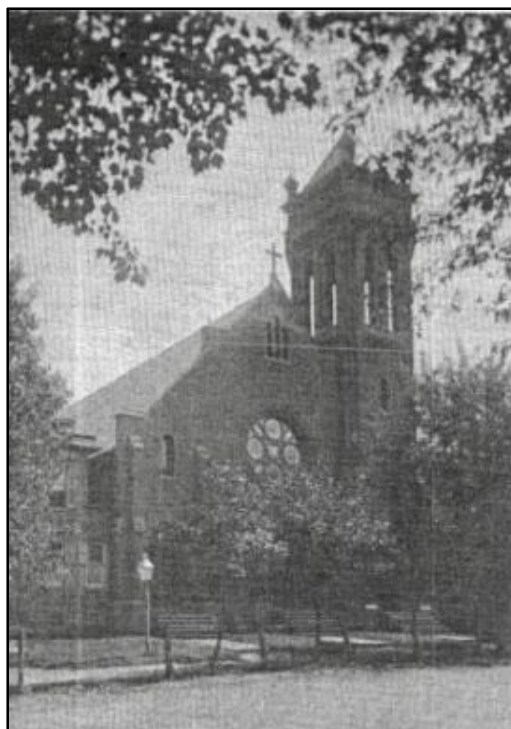


Fig. 1. An historic photograph of the front (west) façade dated 1908 (Robinson, Ryland J. *A History of the Immaculate Conception Parish: New Oxford, Pennsylvania*. New Oxford, PA: Immaculate Conception Church, 1977.).

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH

106 Carlisle St | New Oxford PA

Date Designed:	1901
Cornerstone Laid:	September 8, 1901
Contractor:	Merville E. Stallsmith
Date Dedicated:	December 8, 1901

The parish purchased a piece of property for a new church building in 1899 (fig. 2). On January 27, 1901 parishioners met and decided that a brick building was preferred versus a wood-frame building. The cost was to be no more than \$15,000 and construction should

start immediately. The Dempwolfs were hired to design the new edifice, and on July 19 Merville E. Stallsmith of Gettysburg was awarded the contract to build the church for \$12,500. The bid included the demolition of the old church building, but did not include the windows or interior furnishings for the new building. The cornerstone was laid on September 8, 1901. Work progressed very quickly and the brick and brownstone building was dedicated on December 8, 1901.¹

The front (west) elevation of the Romanesque-style building is plain (fig. 2). A five-stage tower anchors the southern corner beside a front-facing gable which incorporates three entrances and a rose window (fig. 1). The south and north elevations are nearly identical and are separated into nine bays. The westernmost bay of the north elevation is used as a connection to the parsonage next door. The westernmost bay of the south elevation is taken up by the tower. The remaining eight bays, on both elevations, include a single round-

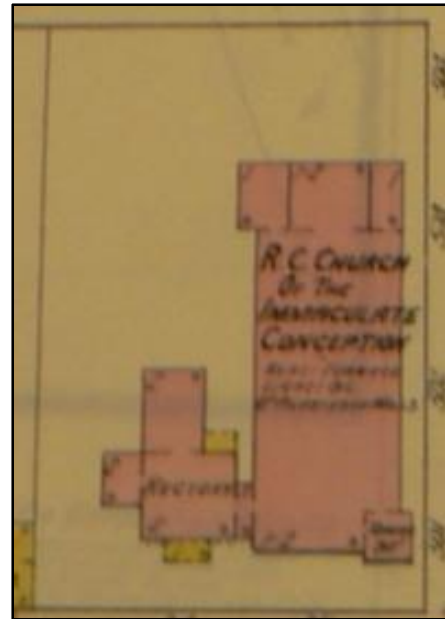


Fig. 2, above. 1912 Sanborn map depicts the church building as it was originally built (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "106 Carlisle St, New Oxford, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1912.). Fig. 3, below. A modern photograph of the front (west) elevation (Photo by author).



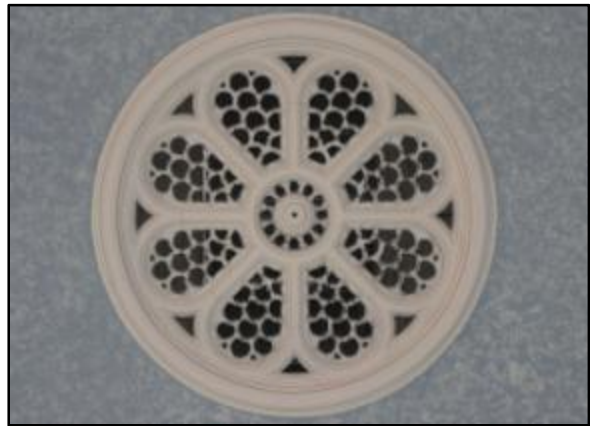
¹ Robinson, Ryland J. *A History of the Immaculate Conception Parish: New Oxford, Pennsylvania*. New Oxford, PA: Immaculate Conception Church, 1977.

arched window. The rear elevation is composed of a hipped roof addition.

Then entry vestibule spans the entire front façade. Doors lead into the main auditorium with pews divided by a center aisle leading up to the round-arched apse on the east wall (fig. 4). An ambulatory runs along the rear of the altar and connects the sacristy to the north to the Boy's Vestry to the south of the altar. A balcony is situated above the east vestibule and is accessed by stairs located in the bell tower. The vaulted ceiling is plain except for a pair of original wood vents (fig. 5).



Fig. 4, top. The interior of the church looking towards the east altar wall (Photo by author). Fig. 5, bottom. The original wood vents can still be seen in the vaulted ceiling (Photo by author).



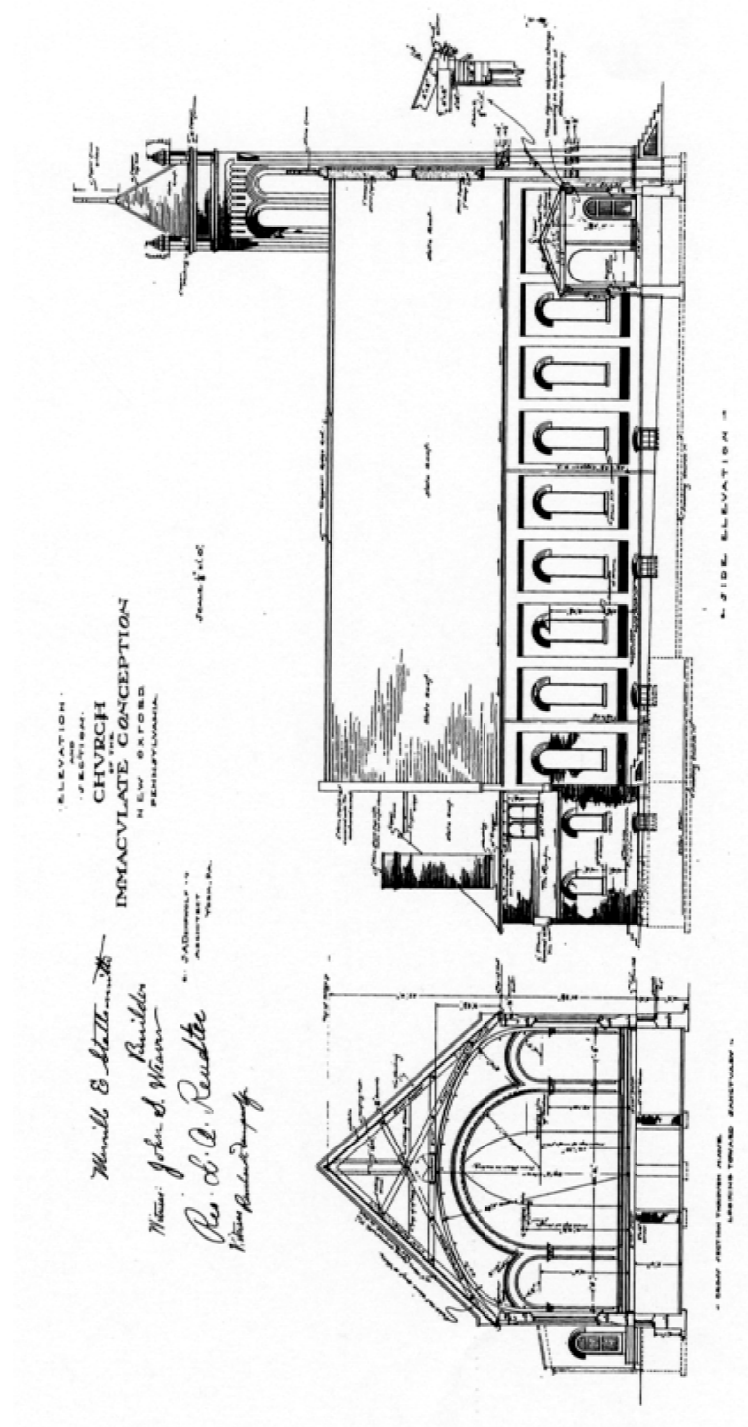


Fig. 6. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: Cross Section through Nave looking toward Sanctuary, Side Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

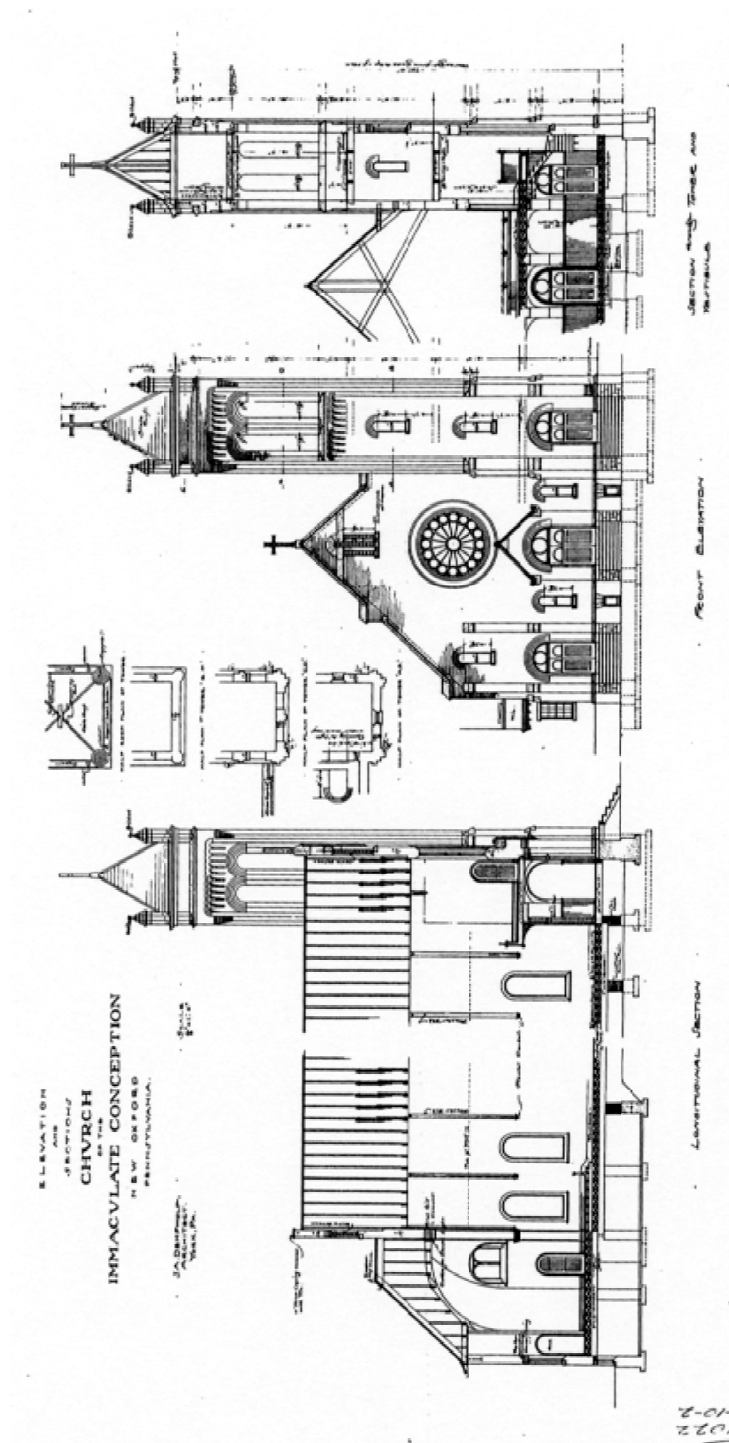


Fig. 7. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: Longitudinal Section, Front Elevation, Section through Tower and Vestibule (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

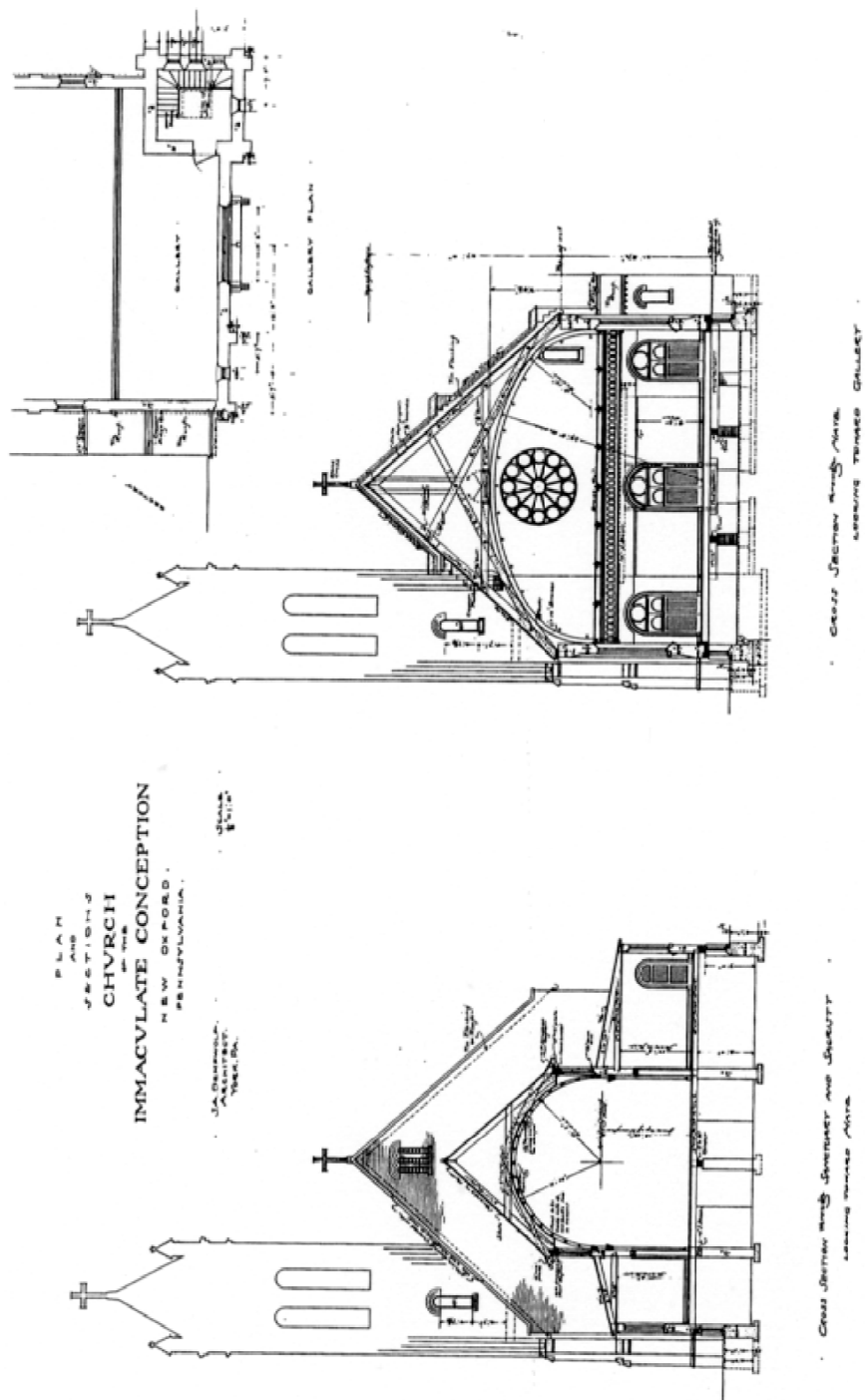


Fig. 8. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: Cross Section through Sanctuary and Sacristy looking toward Nave, Cross Section through Nave looking towards Gallery, Gallery Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

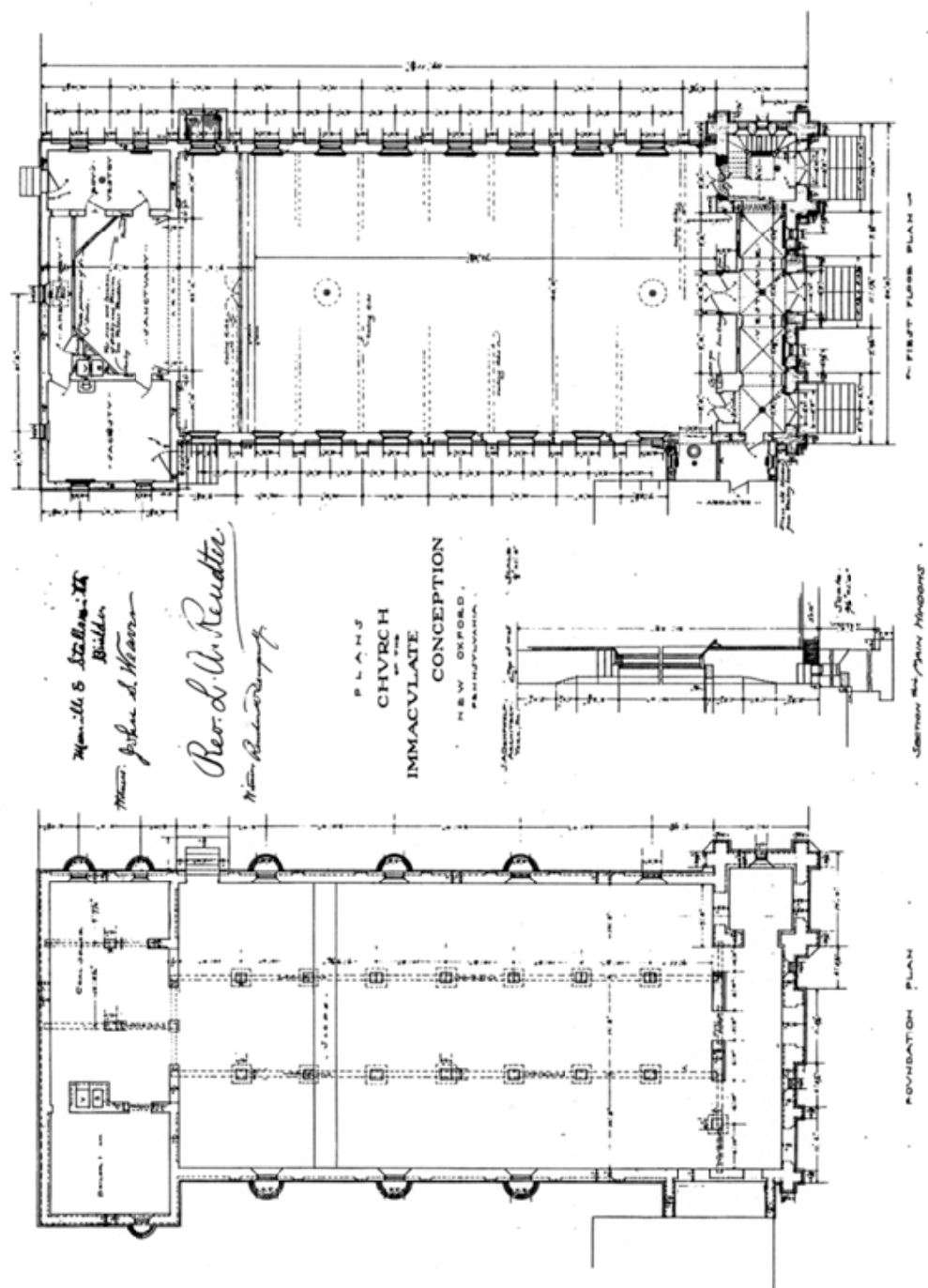


Fig. 9. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: Foundation Plan, Section through Main Windows, First Floor Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. The front (east) elevation is anchored by the bell tower at the southern corner (Photo by author).

ZION REFORMED CHURCH

(Mt. Zion United Church of Christ)

12 N Main St | Spring Grove PA

Date Designed:	c. 1902
Groundbreaking:	July 15, 1902
Cornerstone Laid:	October 12, 1902
Contractor:	William Siagle
Date Dedicated:	December 6, 1903

The congregation of Zion Reformed Church was formed in 1883 at a different site than this building. In 1901, a new pastor was called and plans for a new building were

designed by the Dempwolf firm.¹ On July 8, 1902 the current lot was purchased, one week later ground was broken, and by October 12 of the same year the cornerstone was laid.² William Siagle was hired as the contractor³, and it cost more than \$25,000. The building was dedicated on December 6, 1903.⁴

The late-Gothic building is built of Hummelstown brownstone. The front (east) elevation includes a four-stage bell tower with entrance at the southern corner and a front-facing gable with gothic-arched window in the center (figs. 1, 5). A small gabled entrance anchors the northern corner. The south

side elevation includes the bell tower at the eastern corner and a front-facing gable at the western corner (fig. 6). Between the two elements are another small entrance and a series of three windows. The north side elevation includes two front-facing gables (fig. 7). The western gable is plain with two windows; the eastern gable is the



Fig. 2. The south side and rear (west) elevations of the church building (Photo by author).

exterior wall of the chancel and includes a gothic-arched window to bring in light to the altar. The rear (west) elevation is plain and is composed of four windows. A vented dormer sits at the peak of the roof (figs. 2, 8).

¹ Prowell, George. *History of York County, Pennsylvania in Three Volumes*. Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1907.

² Mt. Zion Reformed Church. *Silver Anniversary of the Pastorate of Rev. George W. Welsh, D.D.* Spring Grove, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1932.

³ York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195*.

⁴ Mt. Zion Reformed Church, 1932.

The interior of the building is composed of three main spaces (fig. 11). The auditorium space is located at the western end of the building and is accessed through any of the three vestibules. The pews were originally arranged in a semicircle facing the altar centered on the northern wall (fig. 12). Today the pews are parallel to the altar.



Fig. 3, above. The interior of the auditorium from the southeast (Photo by author). Fig. 4, below. The rolling partitions which separate each of the rooms from one another have been retained (Photo by author).

West of the altar is a space for the organ; east of the altar is a space originally known as the vestry. The auditorium also includes a vaulted ceiling with wood ribbing and vents (fig. 3).

To the west of the auditorium is an Adult Sunday School Room. The two rooms are separated by rolling wood partition walls (fig. 10). The drawings label these walls as “Wilson’s Rolling Partitions (fig. 4).”⁵ To the north of the Adult Room is an Infant Sunday School Room. Wilson’s Rolling Partitions separate these two rooms as well (fig. 9).



⁵ York County Heritage Trust 34195, n.d.

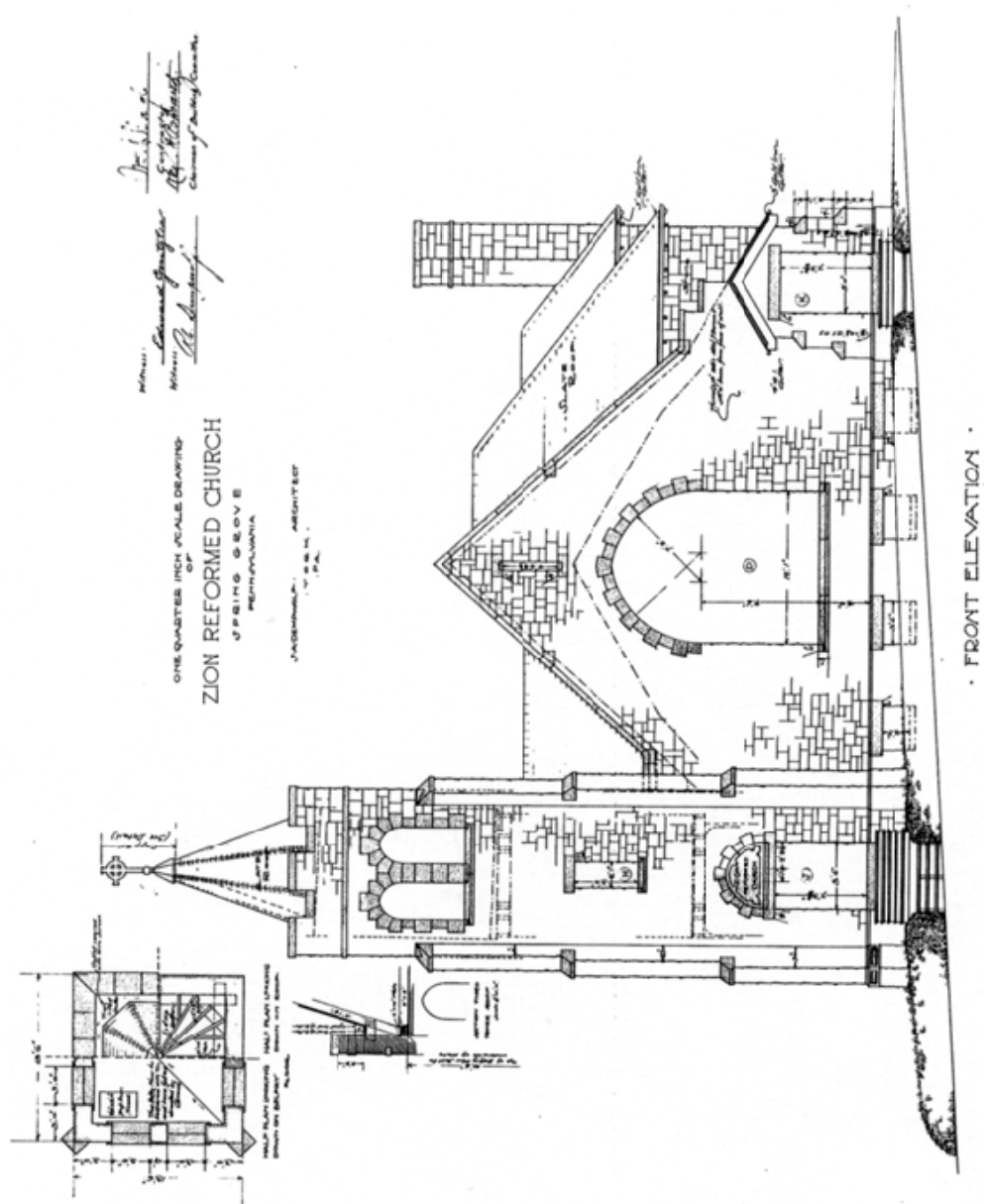


Fig. 5. Original drawings, undated; Front Elevation and tower details (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

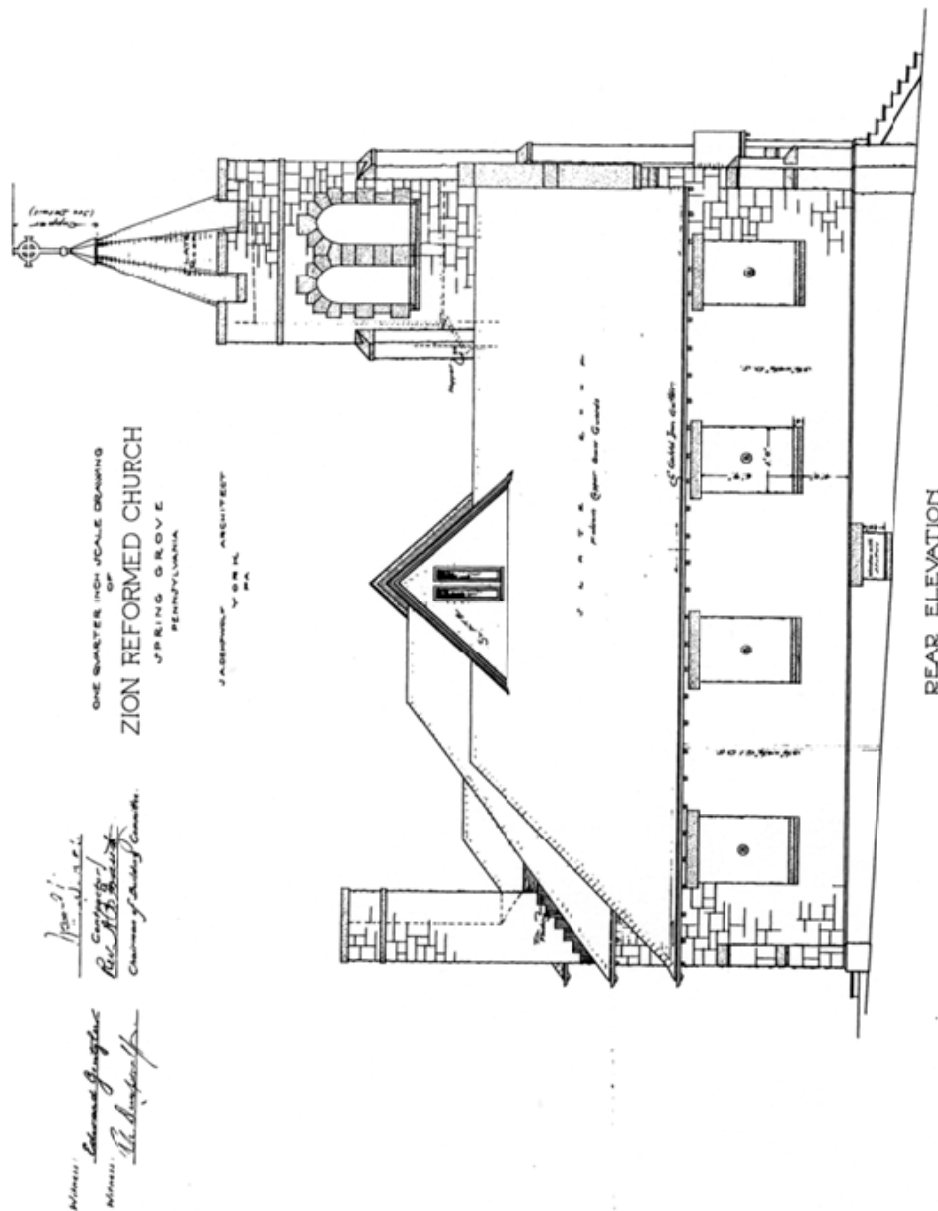


Fig. 8. Original drawings, undated; Rear (west) Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

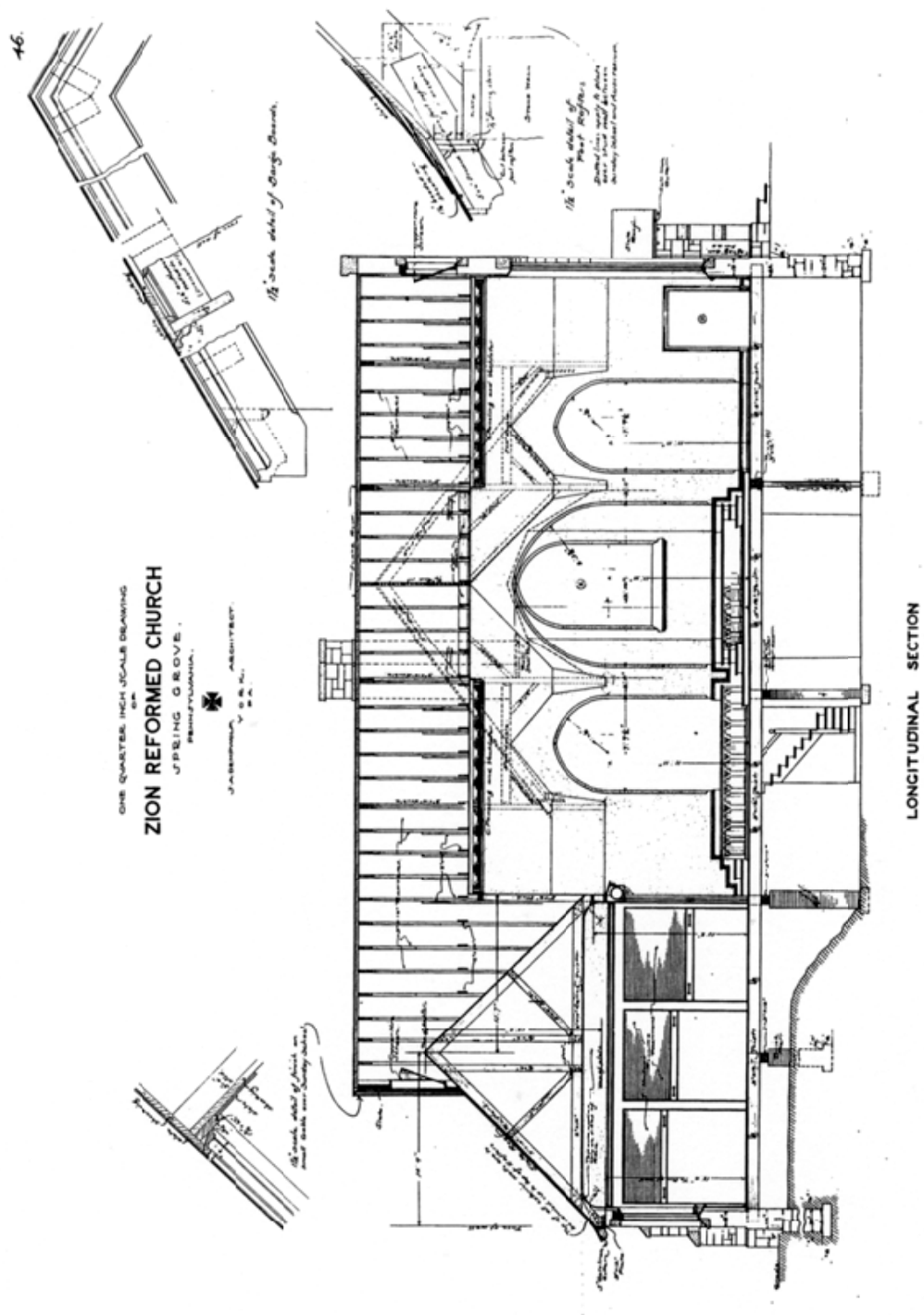


Fig. 9. Original drawings, undated; Longitudinal Section with roof details (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

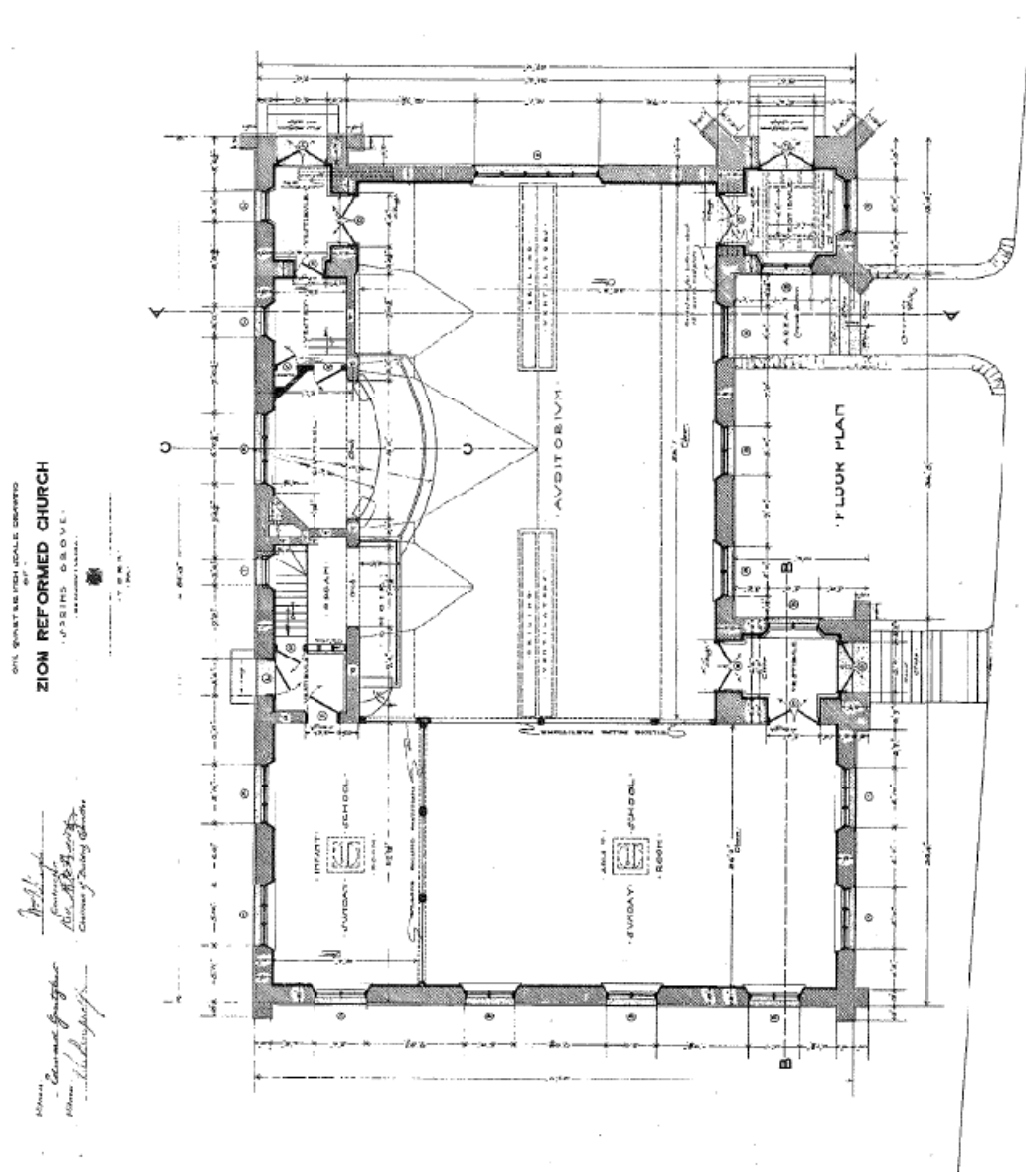


Fig. 11. Original drawings, undated; Floor Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. The front and east side elevations in a photograph dating to about 1920 (Dalton, Sharon Adelhardt. *From Planting to Perpetual Harvest: The History of St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church, New Freedom, Pennsylvania, 1841-1988*. New Freedom, PA: unpublished book, 1989.)

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

315 Constitution Ave | New Freedom PA

Date Designed:	c. 1903
Cornerstone Laid:	April 24, 1904
Contractor:	Daniel Bailey
Date Dedicated:	August 28, 1904

With the goal of pleasing a larger congregation, the Pastor of St. John the Baptist hired the Dempwolf architecture firm to design a new building. In the early spring of 1904 congregation members began the task of hand-digging the foundation and hauling stones to

be used for the foundation walls. By April 24, 1904 the cornerstone was laid.¹ The contractor, Daniel Bailey,² moved quickly and the building was completed less than four months later. The building was dedicated on August 28, 1904.³ Final costs for construction were \$4,675.⁴

The small building was designed in the late-Gothic style and is composed of brick (fig. 7). The symmetrical front (north) elevation is composed of three bays divided by buttresses (figs. 1-2). The side bays include single, gothic-arched windows; the center bay includes a gothic-arched front entrance surmounted by a small bell tower. The east side elevation is



Fig. 2, above. The front and west side elevations as seen today (Photo by author). Fig. 3, below. The rear (south) elevation has changed a little since originally built (Photo by author).



composed of two parts. The nave portion of the building is divided into five bays by buttresses, each with a single, gothic-arched window (fig. 1). The apse portion of the building also includes a single, gothic-arched window. The west side elevation is nearly identical, the only difference being that the apse portion cannot be seen as it is attached to

¹ Dalton, Sharon Adelhardt. *From Planting to Perpetual Harvest: The History of St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church, New Freedom, Pennsylvania, 1841-1988*. New Freedom, PA: unpublished book, 1989.

² York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195*.

³ Dalton, 1989.

⁴ Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

the parsonage at the southwest corner (fig. 2). The rear (south) elevation is simple. The gable roof of the sanctuary is seen above the projecting gable roof of the apse. A single gothic-arched window with tracery is centered on the façade. A small addition at the south east corner has been added since the building was constructed (fig. 3).

The interior of the church is as simple as the exterior (fig. 8). Entered from the center door on the north façade is a tiny vestibule before the nave. A center aisle divides the pews and leads to the apse on the south wall (figs 4-5). A balcony is located at the north end of the room above the main entrance and is accessed by a set of stairs at the northwest corner (fig. 6). The ceiling is vaulted and includes the original wood vents.



Fig. 4, top. The interior of the church looking towards the altar on the south wall, c. 1920 (Dalton, Sharon Adelhardt. *From Planting to Perpetual Harvest: The History of St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church, New Freedom, Pennsylvania, 1841-1988*. New Freedom, PA: unpublished book, 1989.). Fig. 5, middle. The altar wall of the church as it is seen today (Photo by author). Fig. 6, bottom. The north entrance wall including the balcony; note the vaulted ceiling and wood vents (Photo by author).

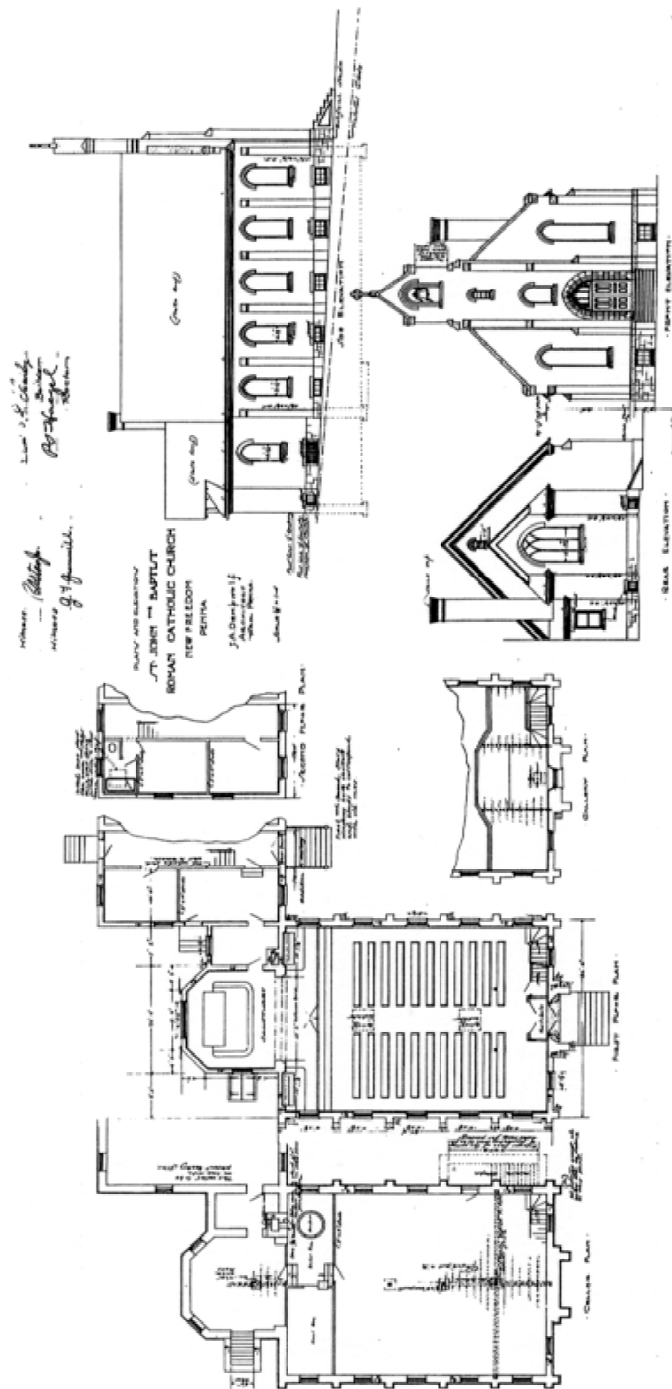


Fig. 7. Original drawings, undated; counter-clockwise from bottom right: Cellar Plan, Gallery Plan, First Floor Plan, Gallery Plan, Rear Elevation, Front Elevation, Side Elevation, Second Floor Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195.*).

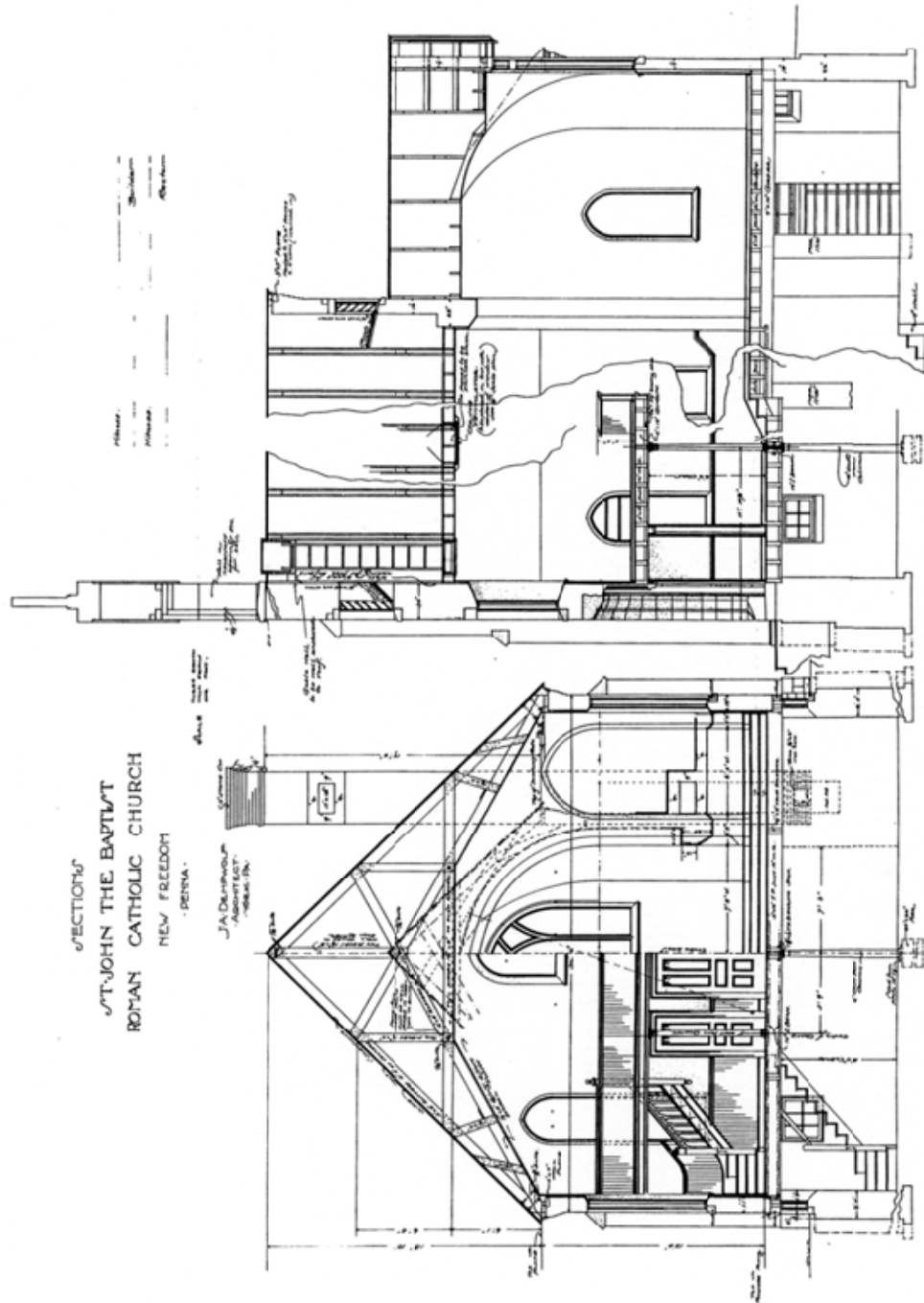


Fig. 8. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: transverse sections, longitudinal section (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195.*).



Fig. 1. A 1905 photograph taken from the northeast (Photo courtesy of John Dempwolf).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

310 W Water St | Lock Haven PA

Date Designed: c. 1904
Contractor: Enoch Miller

The Dempwolf design included alterations and additions to the previous brick structure which was much smaller (figs. 2-3). The Dempwolf additions added an octagonal

addition to the southeast corner and nearly doubled the length of the building to the north. Contractor Enoch Miller¹ completed the building for \$30,000.²

The front (north) façade of the late-Gothic building is symmetrical (fig. 7). Both the west and east corners are anchored by a five-stage tower with gothic-arched entrance and

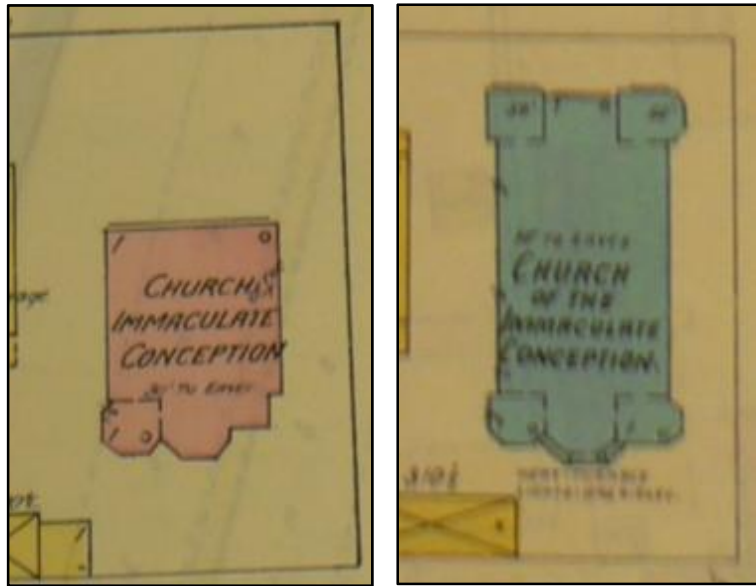


Fig. 2, left. The 1891 Sanborn map shows the outline of the building before the Dempwolf renovations were added Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "310 W Water St, Lock Haven, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Fire Map, 1891.). Fig. 3, right. The 1906 Sanborn map shows the building after the Dempwolf renovations were added (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "310 W Water St, Lock Haven, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Fire Map, 1906.).

octagonal projections (fig. 4). Between the bell towers is a front-facing gable wall with a gothic-arched entrance in the center and a gothic-arched window above. Near the apex of the gable is a niche occupied by a statue. The west and east side elevations are identical (fig. 8). The bell tower with octagonal projection is located at the north end. A series of seven gothic-arched windows with tracery are divided by buttresses. The projecting octagonal apse and octagonal sacristy anchor the south end of the elevation. The rear (south) elevation is also symmetric (figs. 5, 9). The octagonal apse is centered on the façade and is flanked by the one-story octagonal sacristies. The two bell towers are also seen above the roofline.

¹ York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195*.

² Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

Upon entering the building through one of the three entrances on the north elevation, one enters a vestibule which spans the entire length of the front façade (fig. 10). The auditorium is located to the south of the vestibule. The vaulted ceiling includes wood ribbing and vents (fig. 11). Pews separated by a center aisle lead to the original altar on the south wall (fig. 6). An original Priest's Sacristy is located to the west of the altar. The Dempwolf's addition added a Boy's Sacristy east of the altar and an ambulatory to the rear of it. Additionally a balcony is situated at the north end of the building above the vestibule and is accessed by a set of stairs at the northeast corner (fig. 12).



Fig. 4, top. The exterior of the building from the northeast corner (Photo by author). Fig 5, middle. The rear elevation taken from the southeast corner (Photo by author). Fig. 6, bottom. The interior of the auditorium looking towards the altar on the south wall (Photo by author).

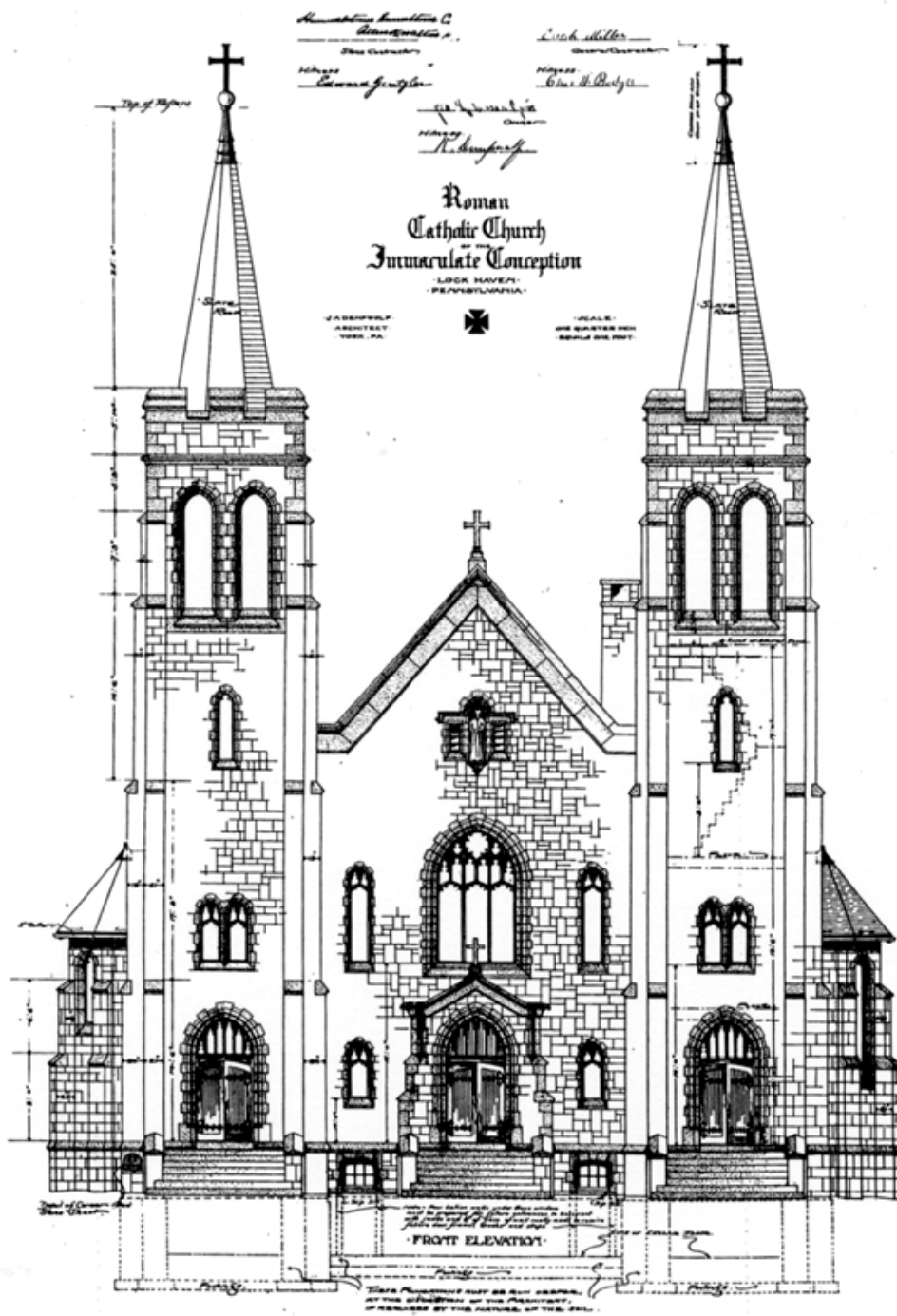


Fig. 7. Original drawings, undated; Front Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

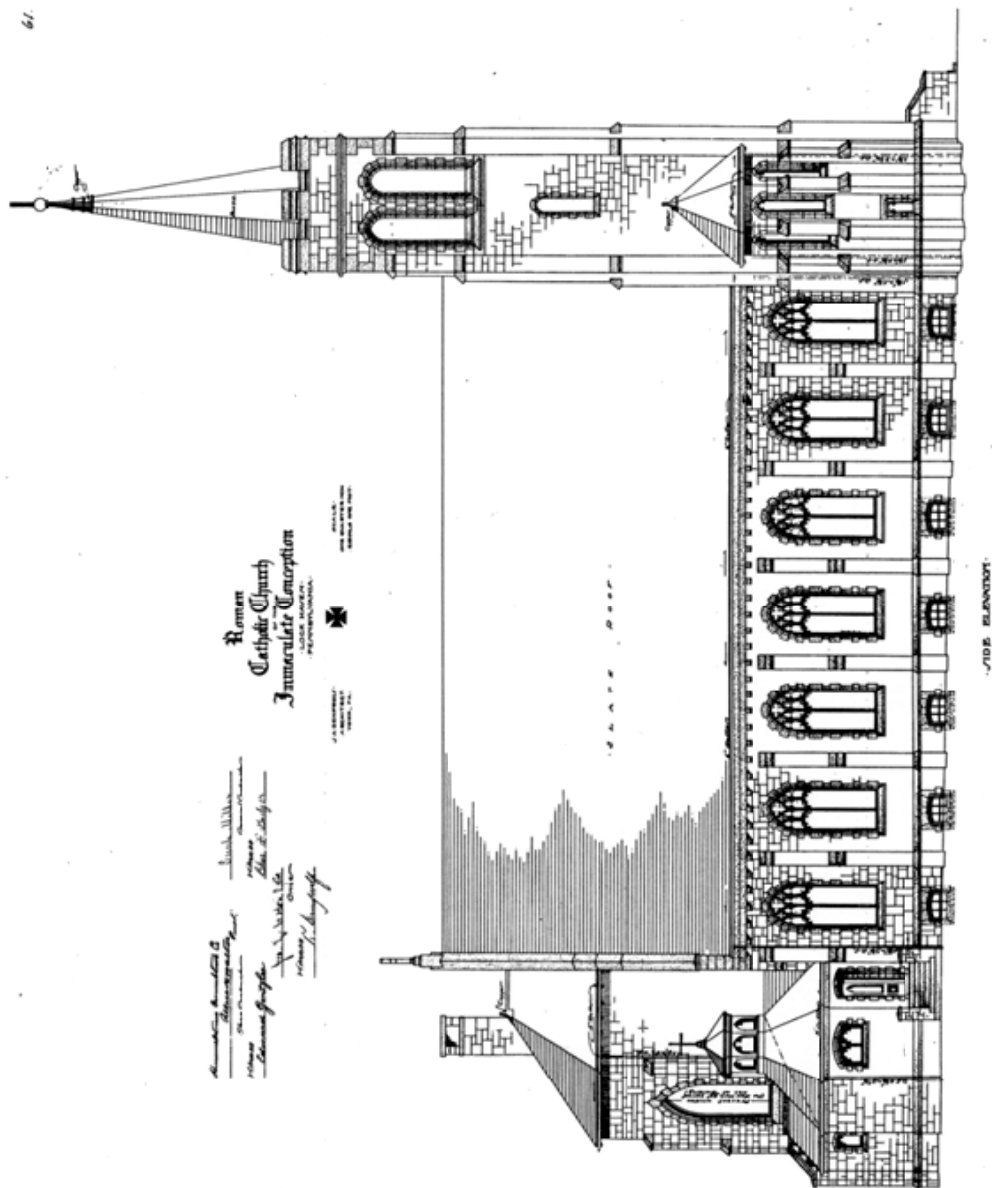


Fig. 8. Original drawings, undated; East Side Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

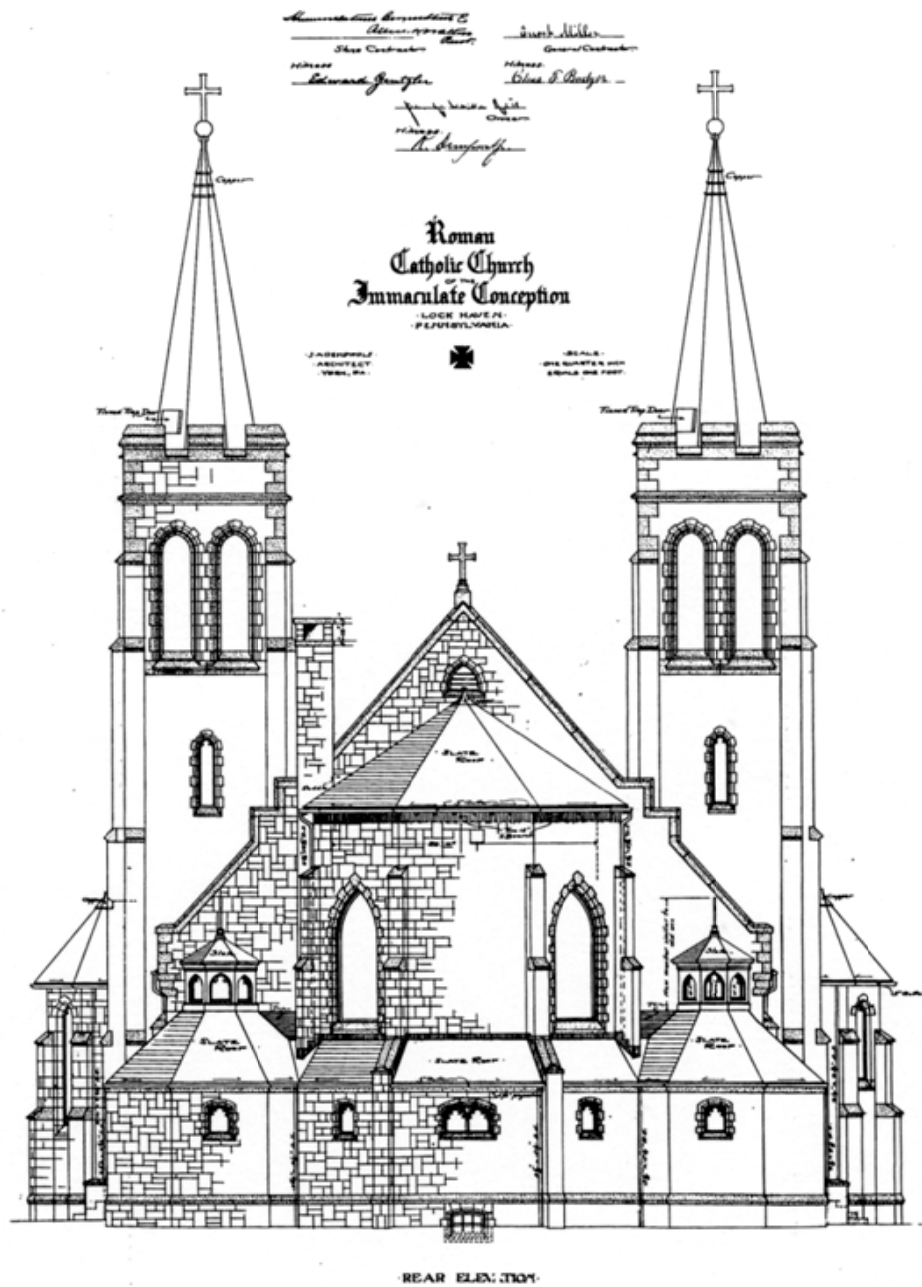


Fig. 9. Original drawings, undated; Rear Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

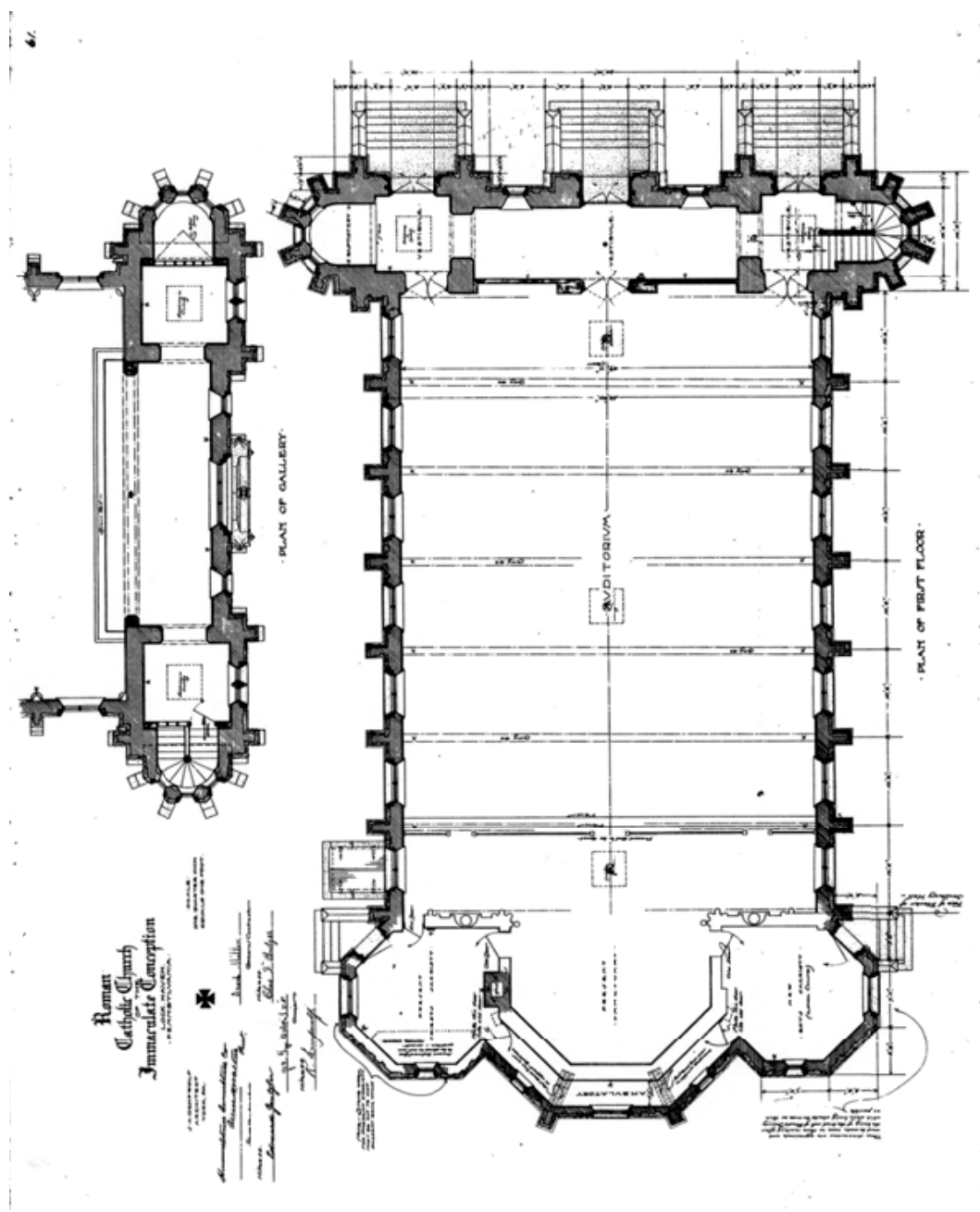


Fig. 10. Original drawings, undated; right to left: Plan of First Floor, Plan of Gallery (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

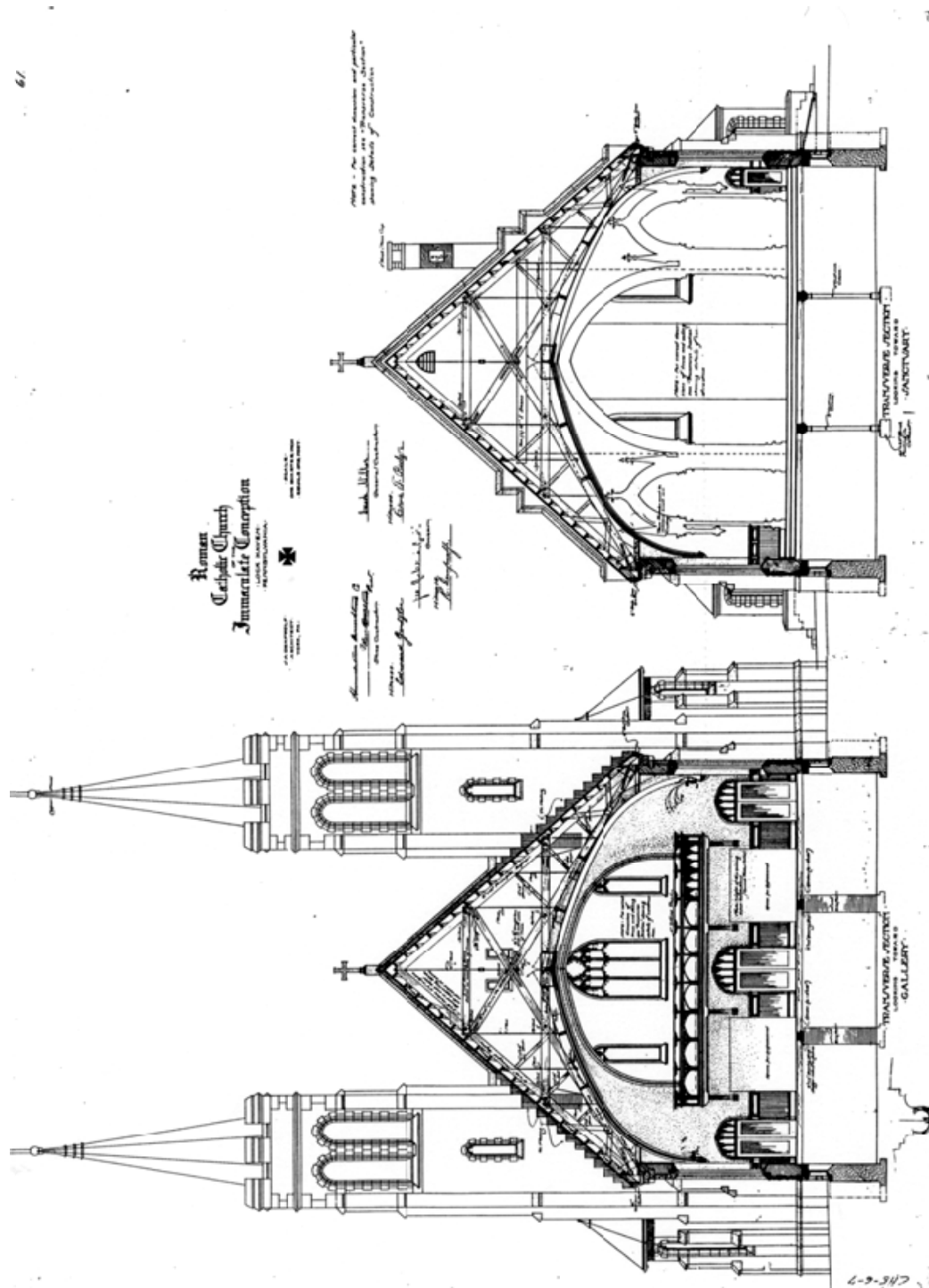


Fig. 12. Original drawings, undated; bottom to top: Transverse Section looking toward Gallery, Transverse Section looking toward Sanctuary (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. The front facade in 1904 (*The York Dispatch*. "New Reformed Church Formally Dedicated." November 28, 1904.).

EMMANUEL REFORMED CHURCH

(Heritage Cathedral)

813 E Market St | York PA

Groundbreaking:	May 15, 1904
Cornerstone Laid:	June 26, 1904
Contractor:	C.A. Boyer
Date Dedicated:	November 27, 1904

After becoming a permanent organization in late 1903, the congregation of Emmanuel Reformed Church purchased a lot for a new building designed by the Dempwolfs (fig. 2). The groundbreaking occurred on May 15, 1904 and the cornerstone

was laid on June 26 of the same year.¹ Contractor C.A. Boyer² finished the building by the dedication on November 27, 1904.³ Final costs for the building totaled \$6,000.⁴ When the site and furnishings were included, the total jumped to \$12,000 (fig. 1).⁵

The exterior of the late-Gothic building is composed of brick with sandstone accents; the roof is composed of Peach Bottom slate (fig. 4).⁶ The front (south) elevation is symmetrical and dominated by the center, three-stage bell tower (fig. 3). The first stage includes the gothic-arched main entrance. Flanking the tower in each of the side bays is a single, Gothic-arched window with tracery. The west and east side elevations were originally nearly identical. Seven bays divided by buttresses spanned each elevation. Each bay includes a single, Gothic-arched window. The final bay in the east elevation includes a door; the final bay in the west elevation is blank.

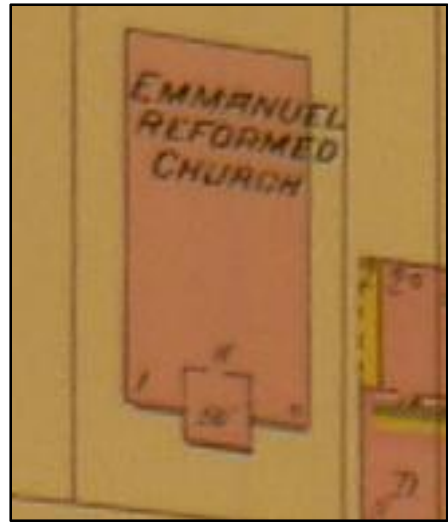
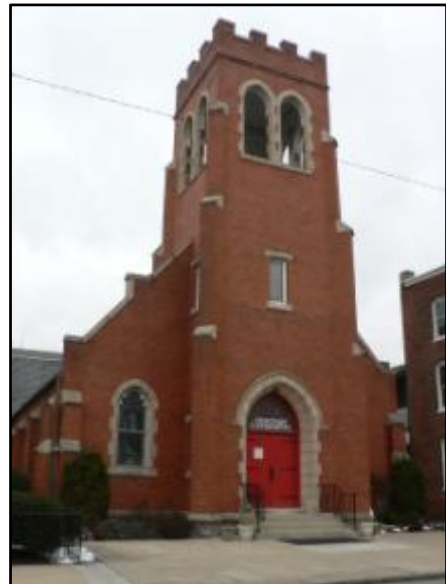


Fig. 2, above. The 1908 Sanborn map shows the original outline of the building (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "813 E Market St, York, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1908.). Fig. 3, below. The front façade (Photo by author).



¹ Emmanuel Reformed Church. *Program and Souvenir of Service of Dedication of the Emmanuel Reformed Sunday School*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1927.

² York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195*.

³ Emmanuel Reformed Church, 1927.

⁴ Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

⁵ *The York Dispatch*. "New Reformed Church Formally Dedicated." November 28, 1904.

⁶ New Reformed Church Formally Dedicated, 1904.

When originally built, the interior of the church was paneled in chestnut, cypress, oak, and other woods.⁷ Access was not granted to the interior.

A few changes have occurred to the building since its erection. After purchasing land to the west of the church building in 1917 and 1923, the congregation hired another York architecture firm, Witman and Royer, to design a Sunday school building in early 1926. The \$150,000 addition was placed to the north and west of the Dempwolf-designed building and was completed in early 1927.⁸ Interior redecorating schemes occurred in 1950-51⁹ and 1978.¹⁰ Finally, in late 2004 the congregation vacated the building and held an auction which sold many of the original items within the church.¹¹ The building is still used as a church today.

⁷ New Reformed Church Formally Dedicated, 1904.

⁸ Emmanuel Reformed Church, 1927.

⁹ Emmanuel and Evangelical Reformed Church. *The Book of Remembrance*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1951.

¹⁰ Zarfoss, Franklin W. *Emmanuel United Church of Christ*. York, PA: unpublished paper, 1993.

¹¹ McMillan, Eyana Adah. "New Life from Old Church." *York Dispatch*, October 19, 2004.

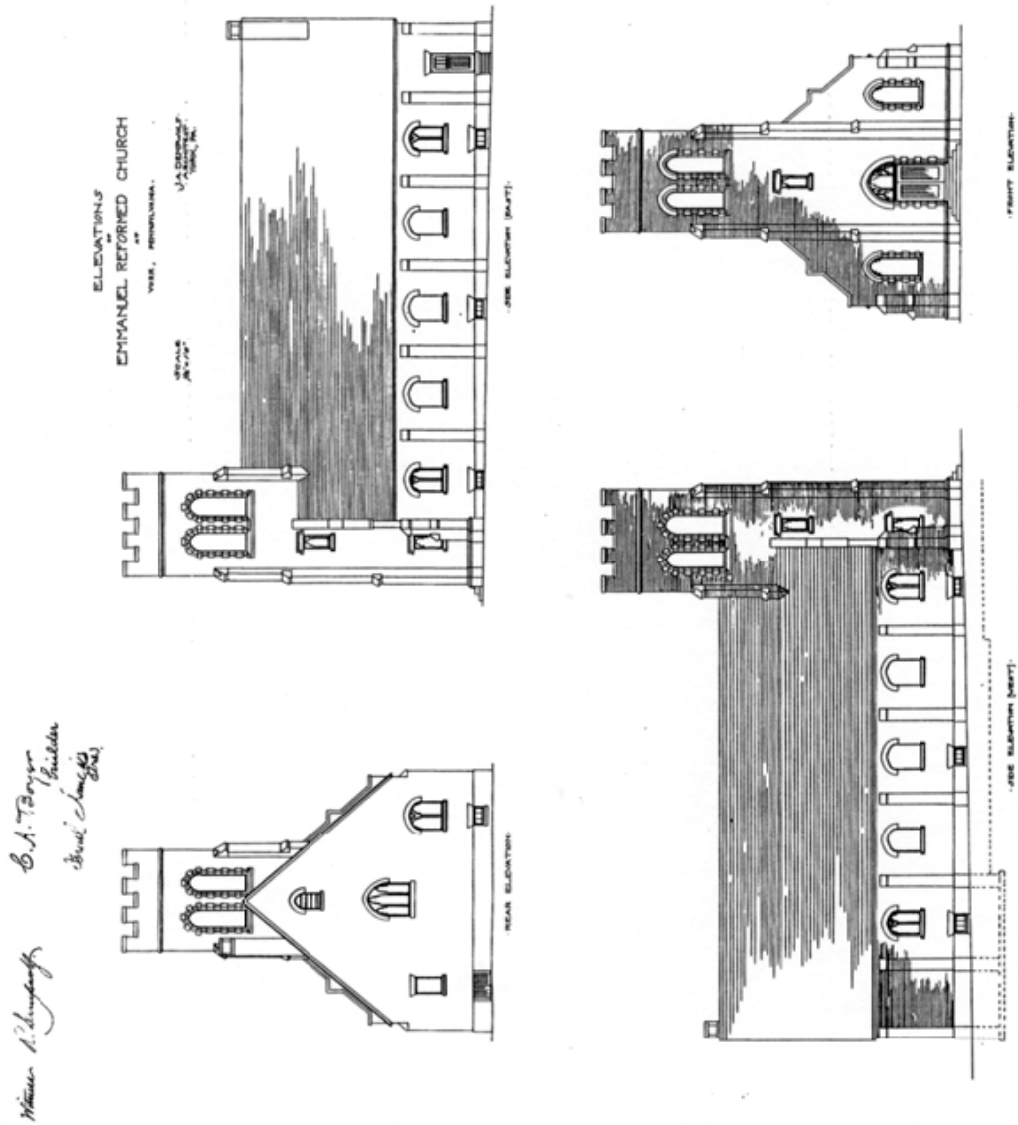


Fig. 4. Original drawings, undated; clockwise from bottom left: Rear Elevation, Side Elevation (East), Front Elevation, Side Elevation (West) (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195.*).



Fig. 1. An historic photograph of the front (north) elevation, date unknown (Volker, Deborah L. *A History of Grace Lutheran Church of York: 100 Years of "Grace in the City" at the Red Brick Church Down the Block*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 2007.).

GRACE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

150 Jefferson Ave | York PA

Date Designed:	c. 1907
Cornerstone Laid:	April 12, 1908
Contractor:	J.W. Bushey
Date Dedicated:	October 4, 1908
Date Demolished:	December 1958

On May 8, 1907 a building committee for the newly formed Grace Lutheran Church was appointed to select a site for a new church building and parsonage (fig. 2). E.A. Dempwolf, church council president and brother of J.A. and Reinhardt, suggested his

brothers submit a design for the new building. The first plans submitted were for a bluestone building with a clock tower. Just after the congregation became officially chartered on October 6, 1907, the building contract was awarded to J.W. Bushey on November 8. The cornerstone was laid on April 12, 1908 and on October 4, 1908 the building was dedicated. The final cost for the completed building totaled \$12,500.¹

The late-Gothic building was actually built of brick with stone accents, instead of bluestone, as originally planned. The front (north) elevation was composed of a front-facing gable wall with three

gothic-arched windows (fig. 1). An entrance porch flanked each side of the gable wall. Additionally, a four-stage bell tower anchored the northeast corner. The west and east side elevations were nearly identical and included a dual-pitched hip roof over a wall with six double-hung windows (figs. 3, 5). A gabled dormer could also be seen on both elevations with included a set of three windows. The rear (south) elevation was plain and symmetrical.



Fig. 2, above. The 1908 Sanborn map depicts the building while it was being built (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "150 Jefferson Ave, York, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1908.). Fig. 3, below. An historic photograph of the west side elevation dated 1946 (Volker, Deborah L. *A History of Grace Lutheran Church of York: 100 Years of "Grace in the City" at the Red Brick Church Down the Block*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 2007.).



¹ Volker, Deborah L. *A History of Grace Lutheran Church of York: 100 Years of "Grace in the City" at the Red Brick Church Down the Block*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 2007.

A chimney resided in the center of the façade and was flanked on each side by a door and two double-hung windows.

Upon entering either of the front entrances one entered into a small vestibule. From these two doors led either into the tiered Infant Room at the north of the building or into the main auditorium (fig. 5). These two rooms were



Fig. 4. An historic photograph of the auditorium dated 1913; note the moveable glass partition walls on either side of the pews (Volker, Deborah L. *A History of Grace Lutheran Church of York: 100 Years of "Grace in the City" at the Red Brick Church Down the Block*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 2007.).

divided by movable glass partition walls. To the west of the auditorium, which sat more than two hundred people, were three classrooms; to the east of the auditorium was a Lecture Room which sat more than 125 people. All of these rooms were also separated by glass partition walls. A center aisle separated the pews which led to the chancel on the south wall (fig. 4). To the west of the altar was a Library; to the east was a Study. The interior of the building was composed of plaster walls and cypress woodwork and furnishings.²

Renovations to the interior occurred in 1930, 1940, 1946, and 1947. Beginning in 1921 the congregation began purchasing surrounding land which was owned by the Dempwolf family. In 1946 plans were made to build a new church building for the Fiftieth Anniversary in 1957. Architect Harry Lenker, a former employee of the Dempwolf firm,

² Volker, 2007.

was hired to design the new building. The Dempwolf-designed building was demolished when the new building was completed in 1958 for \$185,000.³

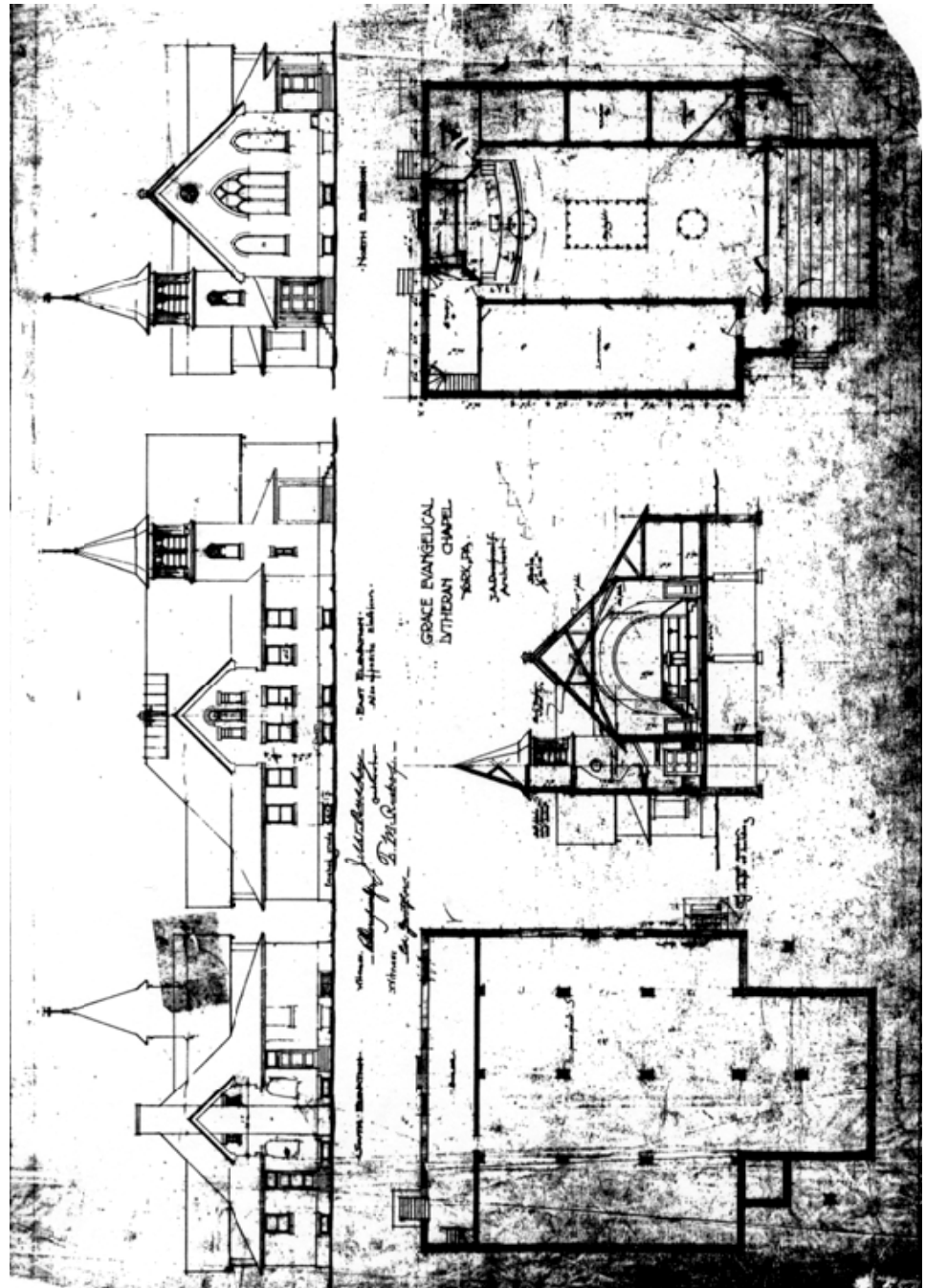


Fig. 5. Original drawings, undated; clockwise from bottom left: South Elevation, East Elevation, North Elevation, Ground Floor, Section, Basement (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

³ Volker, 2007.



Fig. 1. The exterior of the church from the northeast corner (Photo by author).

HOLY TRINITY MISSION CHURCH

(Holy Trinity Episcopal Church)

315 Jones St | Hollidaysburg PA

Date Designed: c. 1909
 Cornerstone Laid: October 17, 1909
 Date Completed: May 8, 1910
 Date Dedicated: May 10, 1910

The site of Holy Trinity Mission Church was purchased in December 1907 (fig. 2).¹ The building committee formed and funds were raised to hire the Dempwolf firm as architects and the cornerstone was ready to be laid on October 12, 1909.² The ceremony

¹ Blair County Historical Society. *Blair County's First Hundred Years, 1846-1946*. Altoona, PA: The Mirror Press, 1945.

² Wolfgang, Ralph T. *The Story of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania*. Hollidaysburg, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1973.

occurred five days later.³ The building was completed on May 8, 1910 and dedicated two days later.⁴ The cost of construction totaled \$7,010.⁵

The Tudor-Gothic church was primarily built of stone. The front (north) elevation includes a front-facing gable wall with large Tudor-arched window surmounted by a small belfry in the center (fig. 3). Two projections can also be seen on this elevation: a vestibule extends east from the northeast corner and a half-timbered cross-gable extends west from the southeast corner. The east side elevation includes a projecting stone and half-timbered entrance at the north corner

and a series of four Tudor-arched windows with tracery (fig. 1). The west side elevation is composed of a series of three Tudor-arched windows with tracery to the north and a projecting half-timbered addition to the south. The rear (south) elevation is very similar to

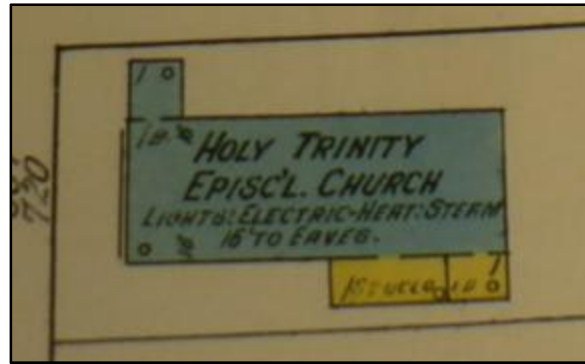


Fig. 2, above. The 1911 Sanborn map shows the building as it was originally constructed (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "315 Jones St, Hollidaysburg, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1911.). Fig. 3, below. The front (north) façade with Tudor-arched window (Photo by author).



³ Blair County Historical Society, 1945.

⁴ Wolfgang, 1973.

⁵ Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

the front façade with a front-facing gable in the center and projections to either side of the building (fig. 6).

The church is entered through the main vestibule on the northeast corner (fig. 5). The nave incorporates a vaulted wood-paneled ceiling with exposed wood rafters (fig. 8). Pews, divided by a center aisle, lead to the chancel on the south wall (fig. 4). The altar area has been altered since originally built. A door on west wall leads to a sacristy, organ space, ambulatory, and choir vestry. A set of stairs has been added to the vestry area which leads to the basement level. In the plans the basement is labeled as “Future Sunday School Room.” It has since been finished and includes an assembly room to the north and kitchen to the south.



Fig. 4, above. The interior of the sanctuary looking towards the chancel on the south wall (Photo by author). Fig. 5, below. The interior of the sanctuary looking toward the north wall (Photo by author).



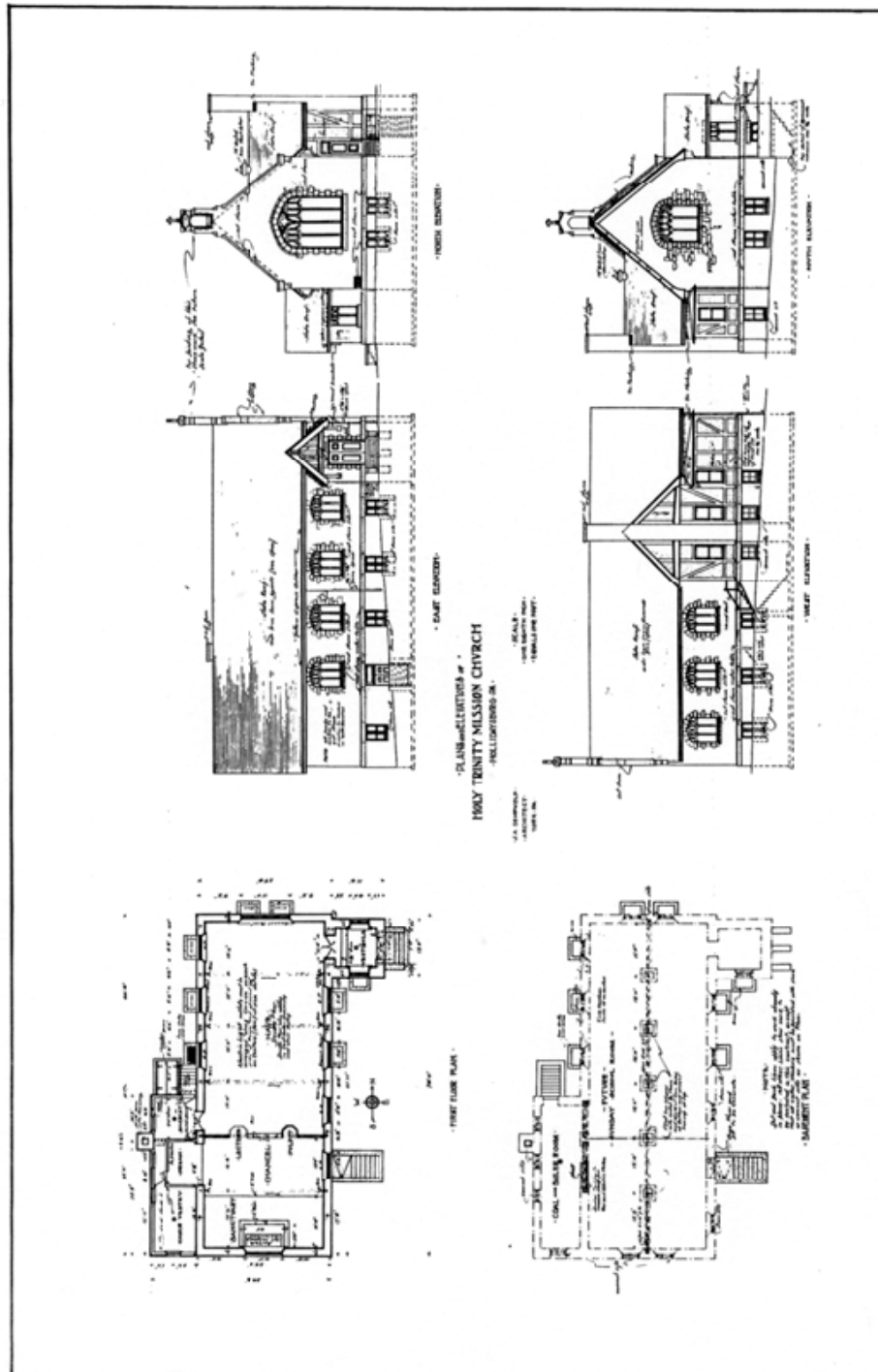


Fig. 6. Original drawings, undated; clockwise from bottom left: First Floor Plan, East Elevation, North Elevation, South Elevation, West Elevation, Basement Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195.*).

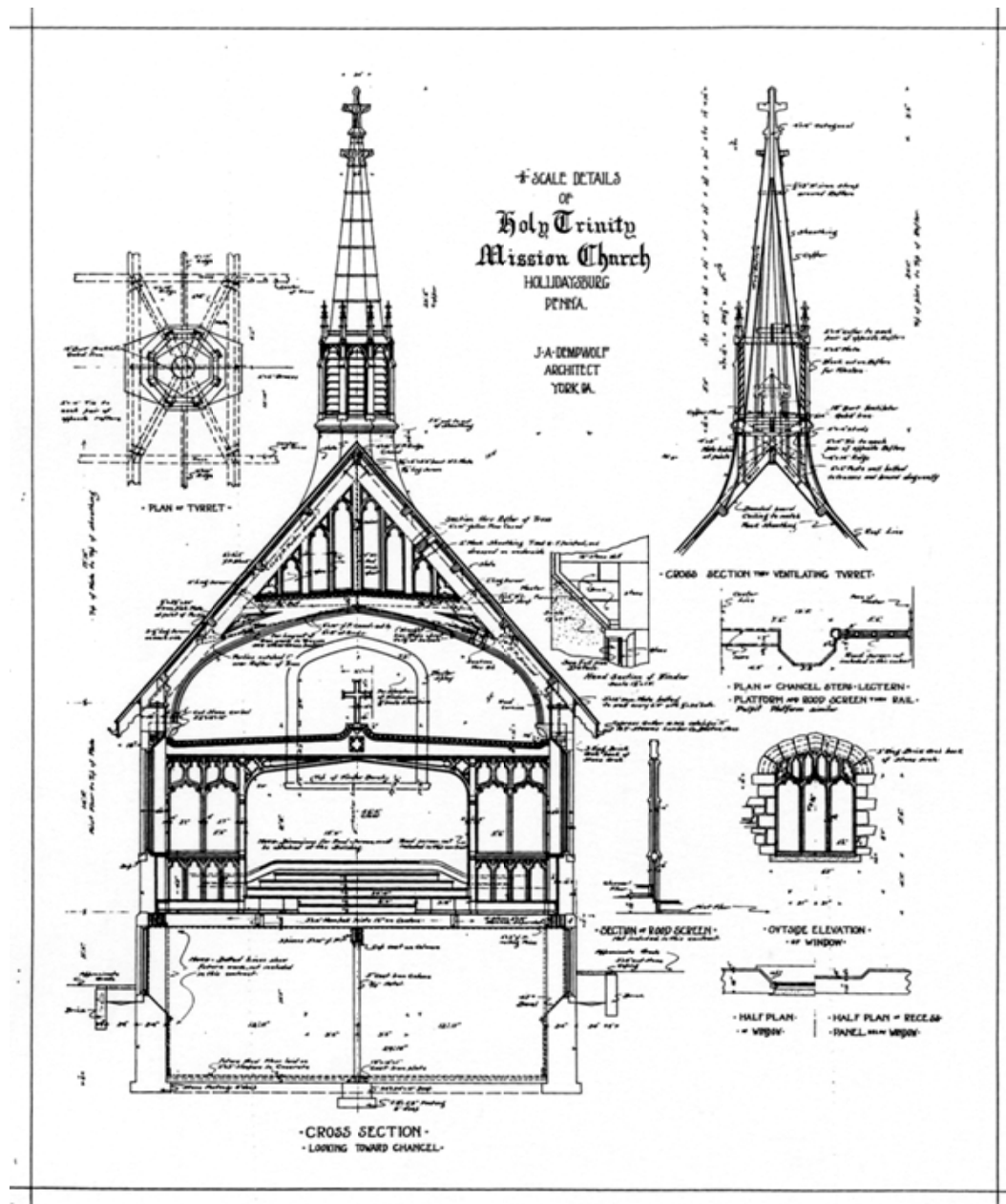


Fig. 7. Original drawings, undated; Cross Section looking toward Chancel (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

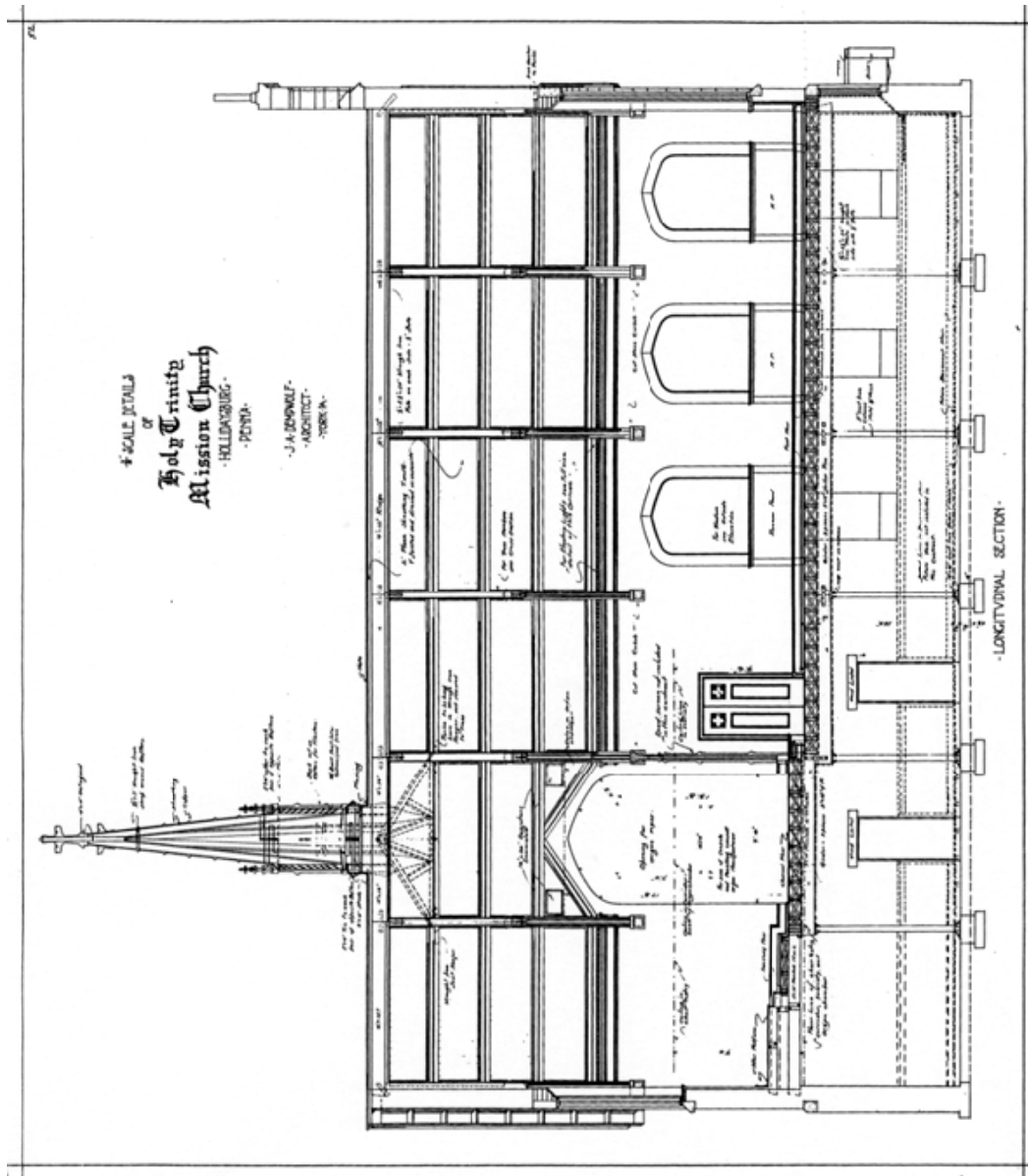


Fig. 8. Original drawings, undated; clockwise from bottom left: Longitudinal Section (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

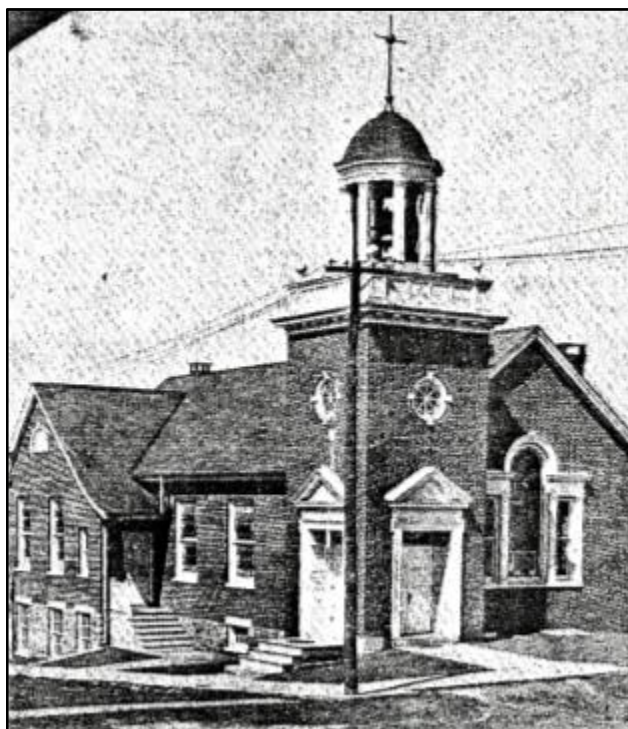


Fig. 1. An historic photograph of the church taken in 1916 from the southeast (St. John Lutheran Church. *Saint John Lutheran Church, Mount Wolf, Pennsylvania, 1914-1974*. Mt. Wolf, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1974.).

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

28 N 3rd St | Mt. Wolf PA

Date Designed: 1915
Groundbreaking: August 1915
Cornerstone Laid: November 7, 1915
Date Dedicated: September 10, 1916

The congregation of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized July 16, 1914. In the fall of 1914 and spring of 1915 they purchased the town lots that compose the current property. On May 23, 1915 the building committee decided to build a church and

hired the Dempwolfs to design the building. The groundbreaking occurred in August 1915 and the foundation was ready for the cornerstone to be laid on November 7 of the same year. Construction of the brick building took less than a year and the building was dedicated on September 10, 1916. The final cost of construction totaled \$6,308.25.¹

The exterior of the building has been changed a few times. Originally the front (east) elevation included a three-stage bell tower with front entrance at the south corner and a front-facing gable with centered serliana window at the north (fig.

1). An addition has been added to the gable wall which covered the window (fig. 2). The south side elevation originally included the bell tower with another entrance at the east corner, a series of three double-hung windows, and a front-facing gable. The gable wall was composed of stone at the foundation level and brick on the first floor and included a series of three windows on each level. In modern renovations the bell tower entrance has been



Fig. 2, above. The church today as seen from the southeast (Photo by author). Fig. 3, below. The north side elevation of the church; note the addition which was added to the west in 1954-55 (Photo by author).



¹ St. John Lutheran Church. *Saint John Lutheran Church, Mount Wolf, Pennsylvania, 1914-1974*. Mt. Wolf, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1974.

removed and the windows have been altered. Originally the north side elevation featured the octagonal projection which held the altar. Double-hung windows and a door were also located on this elevation. Renovations changed the window and door placement. The rear (west) has been completely covered by a Sunday school addition which was added in 1954-55.²



Fig. 4. The interior of the church has been altered at least two times; note the reorientation of the altar from the north wall to the east wall (Photo by author).

Originally the front-facing gable façade was composed of three evenly-spaced double-hung windows on the first-floor and basement levels.

The interior of the building has also been renovated many times. Originally the church consisted on two main rooms: the main auditorium and a Sunday school room (fig. 5). The auditorium was located at the east end and included the altar on its north wall. The Sunday school was located at the west end of the building and was separated from the auditorium by movable partition walls. In the fall of 1942, the church and nave were renovated.³ In 1961, Dempwolf-trained architect Harry Lenker was hired by St. John's to redesign the interior of the building. These renovations were completed in 1962.⁴ Changes included reorienting the sanctuary to a east-west axis and removing the partition between the two rooms (fig. 4).

² St. John Lutheran Church. 1974.

³ Ibid.

⁴ St. John's Lutheran Church. *The Dedication*. Mt. Wolf, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1962.

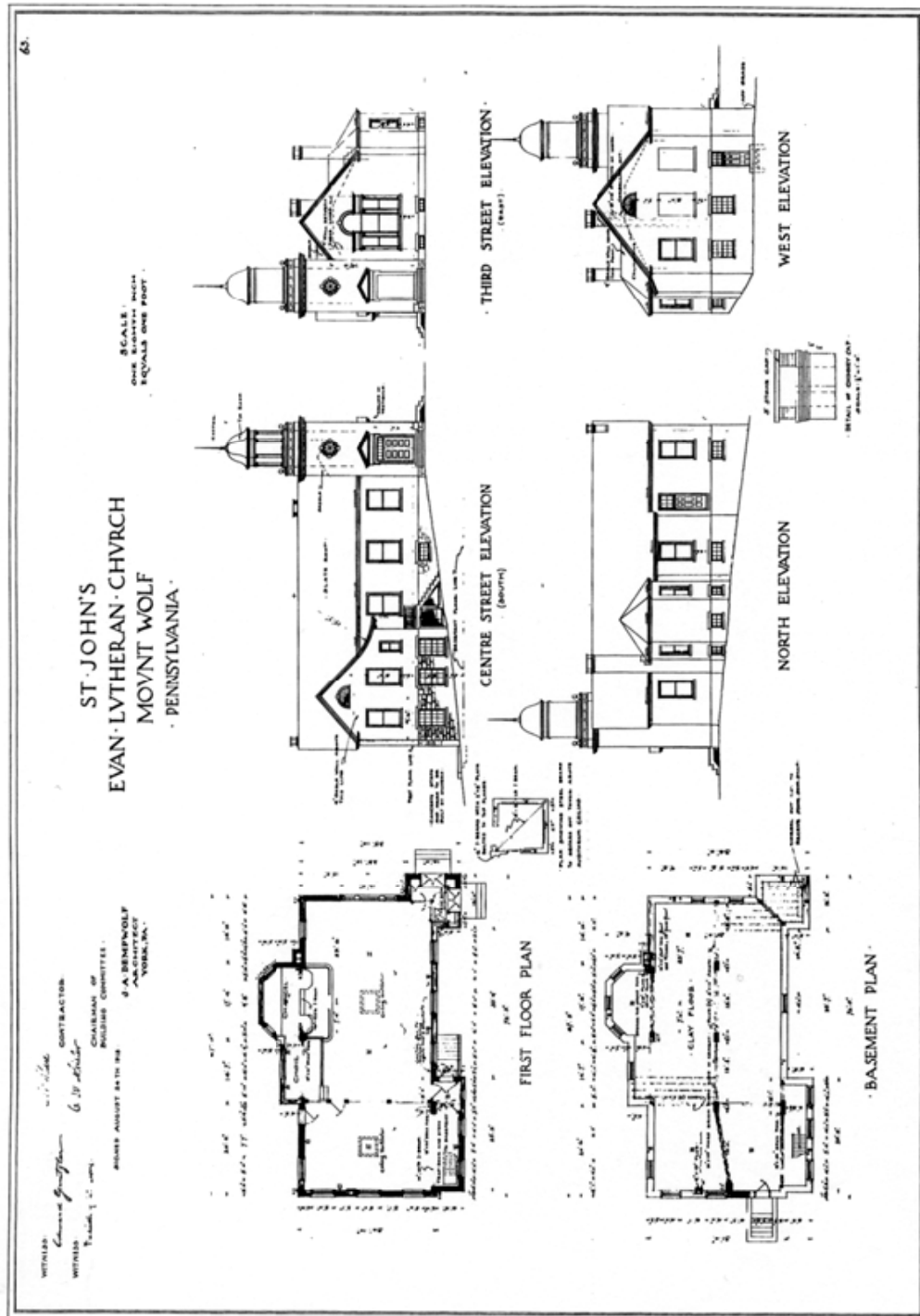


Fig. 5. Original drawings, dated August 24, 1915; clockwise from bottom left: First Floor Plan, Centre Street Elevation (South), Third Street Elevation (East), West Elevation, North Elevation, Basement Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. The exterior of the Sunday school building taken from the northeast corner (Photo by author).

FIRST CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

Sunday School Building

(Abundant Life Ministries)

701 W King St | York PA

Date Designed: 1922

Date Dedicated: December 6, 1923

Eleven years after the original church building was built, the congregation of the First Church of the Brethren formally organized a Sunday school. A larger church replaced the original building in 1900.¹ On April 14, 1922, after recognizing the need for more space for the Sunday school, the congregation decided to construct a new building for this

¹ York First Church of the Brethren. *History of the Church of the Brethren and the York First Church of the Brethren*. January 25, 2003. <http://www.yorkfirst.org/overview.SHTML> (accessed February 22, 2010).

purpose. The Dempwolf firm was employed to design the Sunday school addition building to the north of the existing church building which would cost between \$30,000 and \$33,000. On December 6, 1923 the finished Sunday school building was dedicated. Final construction costs totaled \$33,500.²



Fig. 2. The building is composed of brick with cast concrete accent elements; note the typical window which is repeated on all three elevations (Photo by author).

The Gothic Sunday school building is composed of brick with cast concrete accents (fig. 2). The front (east) elevation consists of two crenellated towers on the north and south corners; between the towers is a series of four depressed gothic-arch windows with tracery (fig. 1). These windows are identical to those on the other two elevations. The north side elevation is similar with a tower at the east corner and a series of three windows. The west side elevation is composed of six windows.

The original drawings depict the interior layout as a large Sunday school room in the center with an altar to the south and a large central skylight above (fig. 3). Surrounding the main room were a Primary School Room and Intermediate Room to the west and Class Rooms to the north and east. All of the rooms were separated from one another by rolling wood partitions (fig. 4). Access was not gained to the interior of the building.

² First Church of the Brethren. *Brethren Messenger: Greetings to Our Haines Acres Neighbors*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, n.d.

The congregation relocated to a suburban church in 1964.³ The Dempwolf building is still used as a church.

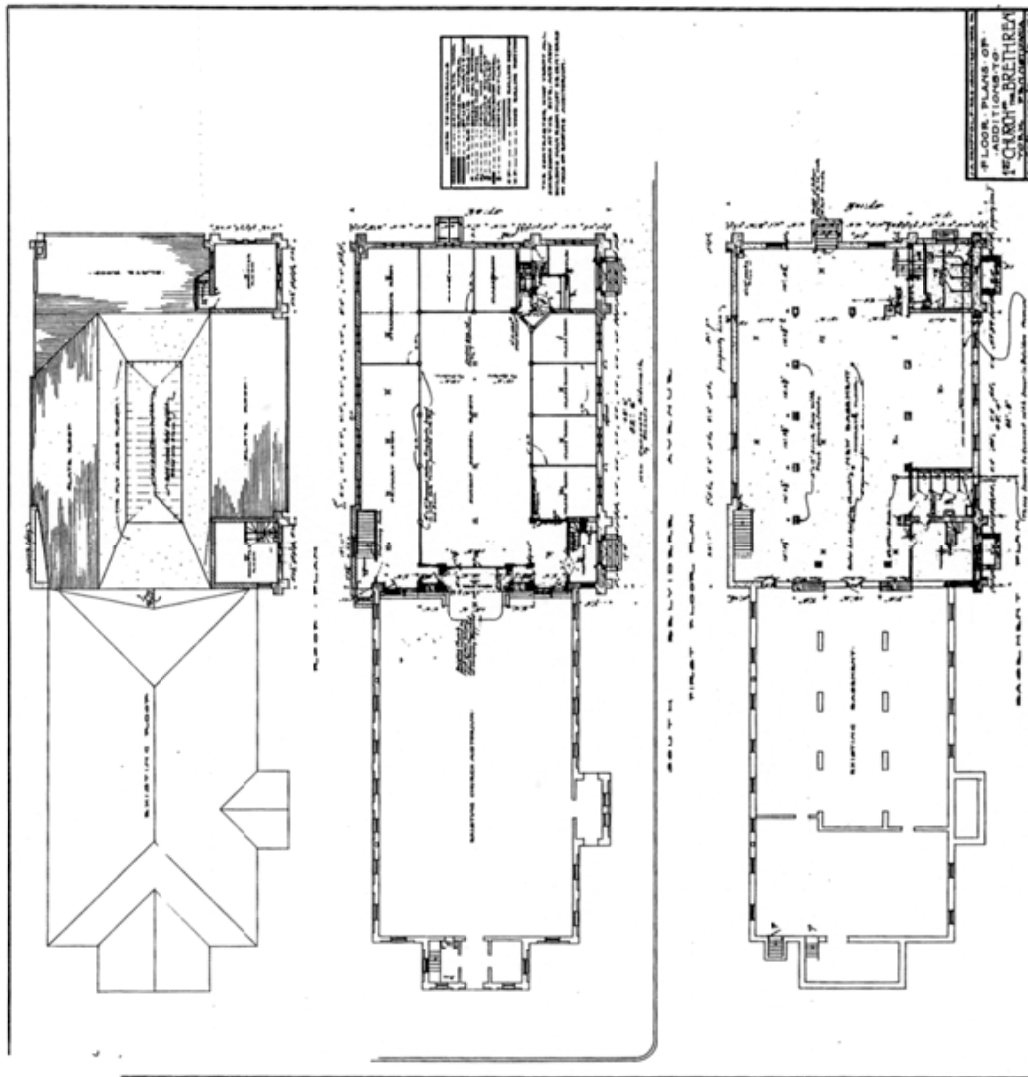


Fig. 3. Original drawings, dated May 1922; left to right: Roof Plan, First Floor Plan, Basement Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195.*).

³ York First Church of the Brethren, 2003.

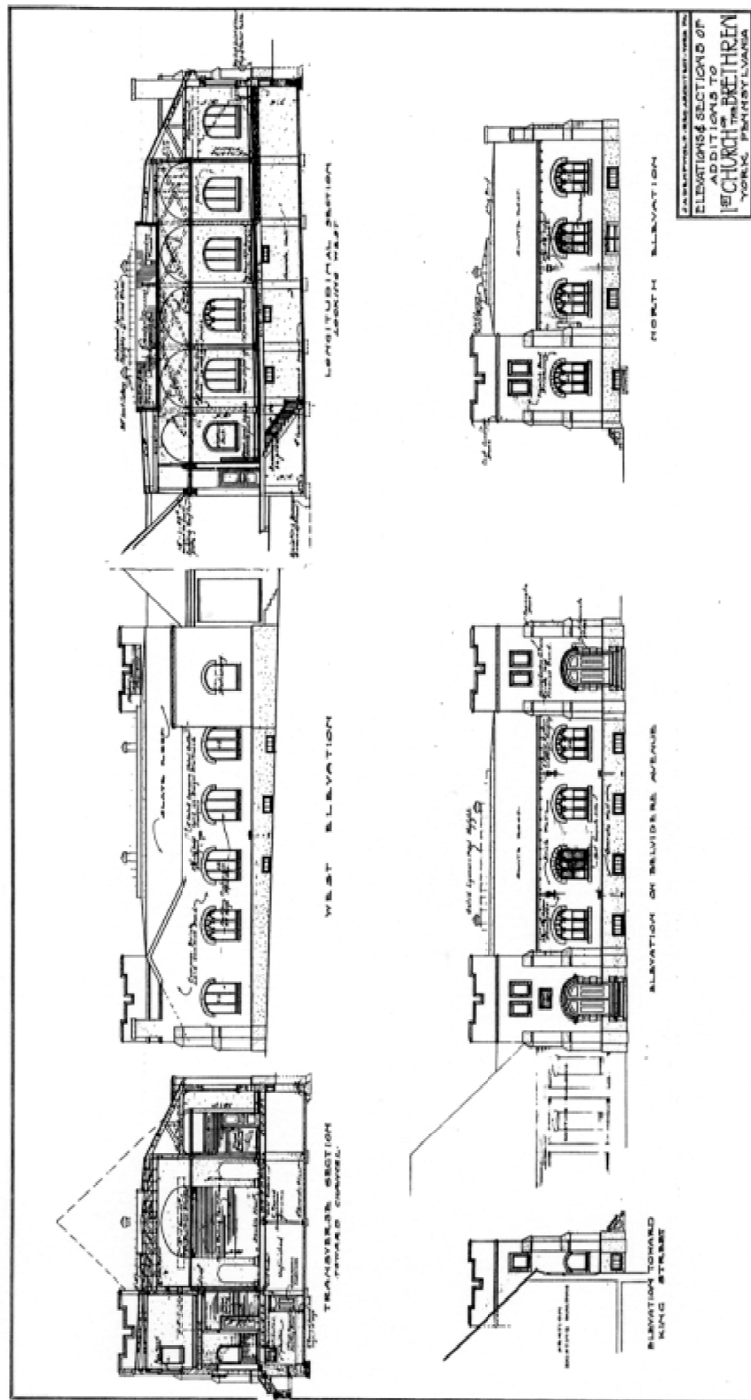


Fig. 4. Original drawings, dated May 1922; clockwise from bottom left: Transverse Section toward Chancel, West Elevation, Longitudinal Section looking West, North Elevation, Elevation on Belvidere Avenue, Elevation toward King Street (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. The front elevation (Photo by author).

UNION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

450 W Market St | York PA

Date Designed:	1926
Groundbreaking:	March 20, 1927
Cornerstone Laid:	January 29, 1928
Contractor:	Luther Menough
Date Dedicated:	September 19, 1929

The city lot next to the original church building was purchased in 1916.¹ In January 1925, the church council decided to hire an architect and the next year, the J.A. Dempwolf firm designed the new Gothic-style building. With J.A.'s death in December of 1926, Frederick carried out the remaining work. In February 1927 Luther Menough was awarded the contracting job with a bid of \$201,993. Groundbreaking ceremonies were performed on March 20, 1927. In late 1927, the contracted price came under scrutiny. An additional \$25,500 was added to the projected cost for the tower construction. On January 29, 1928 the cornerstone was laid. The stone building was dedicated on September 15, 1929 for a total cost of \$322,000.²

The front (north) elevation is asymmetrical and is composed of a five-stage bell tower on the east corner and a front-facing gable with main entrance surmounted by a rose window. A domed turret anchors the western corner of the roof (figs. 1, 6). The east side elevation includes the tower with entrance at the north end, a series of five gothic-arched windows on the first-floor and clerestory levels, a front-facing gable with large gothic-arch window illuminating the transepts, and two gothic-arched windows illuminating the apse (fig.



Fig. 2. The intersection of the nave and the west transept; note the tracery in the windows and the clerestory level above (Photo by author).

¹ Union Evangelical Lutheran Church. *The History of Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, York, Pennsylvania*. <http://www.unionlutheran.org/history.htm> (accessed November 29, 2009).

² Bone, Luther G. *Highlights in the History of Union Evangelical Lutheran Church and Sunday School, York, PA, 1859-1963*. 1978.

7). The west side elevation is nearly identical; a front-facing gable with single gothic-arched window replaces the tower in this façade (figs. 2, 8). The rear (south) elevation includes a brick portion, at the basement and first-floor level, which is stylistically different from the rest of the building (fig. 9). Above this addition is a large gothic-arch window which illuminates the apse.

The interior of the building is organized in a typical cruciform plan (fig. 5). The nave is divided by a center aisle which leads to the chancel at the south end. The baptistery occupies the eastern portion of the cross; the choir occupies the western portion. A balcony is located at the north end of the nave and is accessed by stairs at the northeast and northwest corners of the building. Gothic-arched windows illuminate the interior of the church from the side aisles, clerestory, and chancel (figs. 10-12). The wood ceiling is in the shape of an inverted ship's hull.



Fig. 3, above. The interior of the building looking south to the chancel (Photo by author). Fig. 4, below. The wood ceiling is built in the shape of a hull (Photos by author).



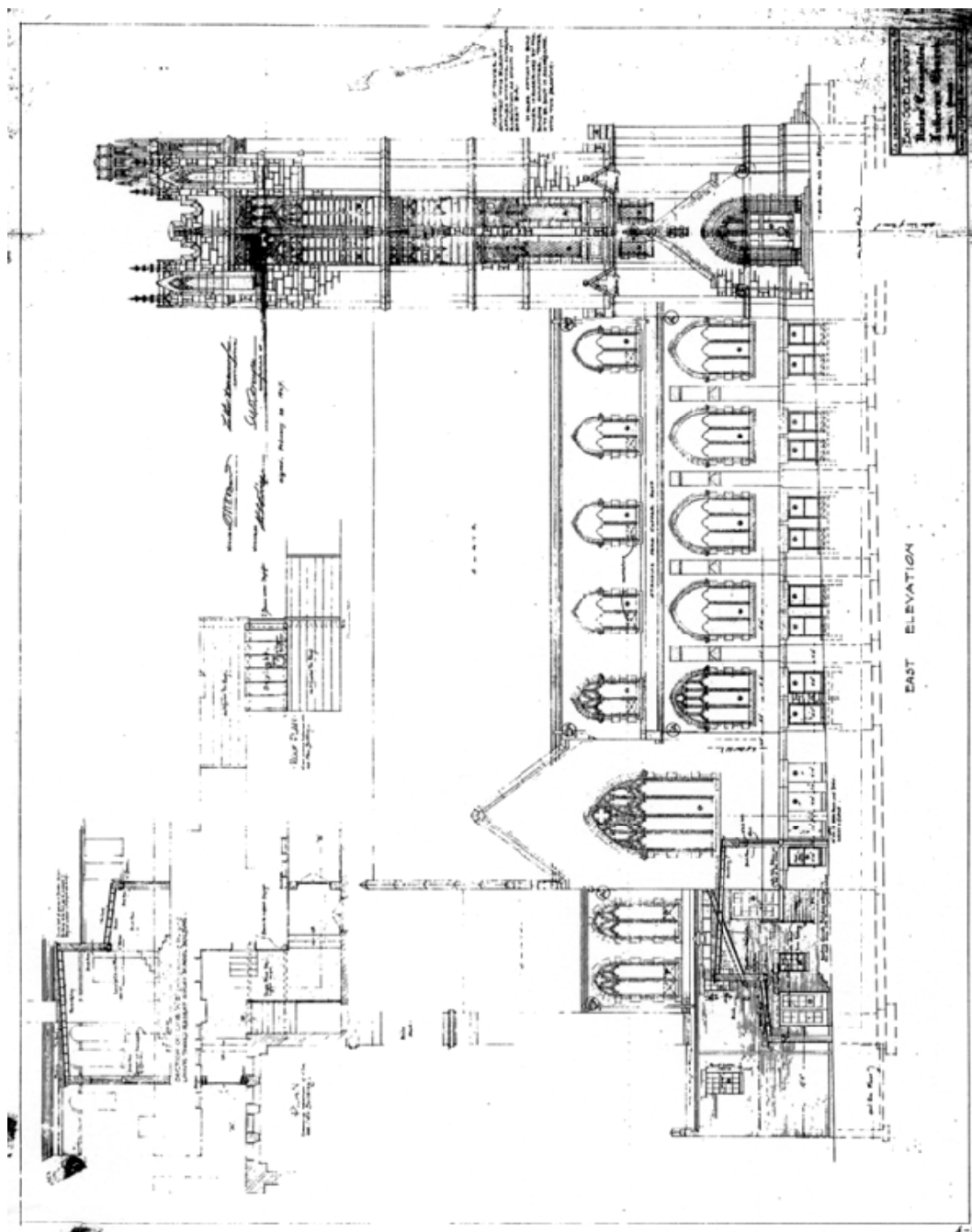


Fig. 7. Original drawings, dated November 27, 1926; East Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

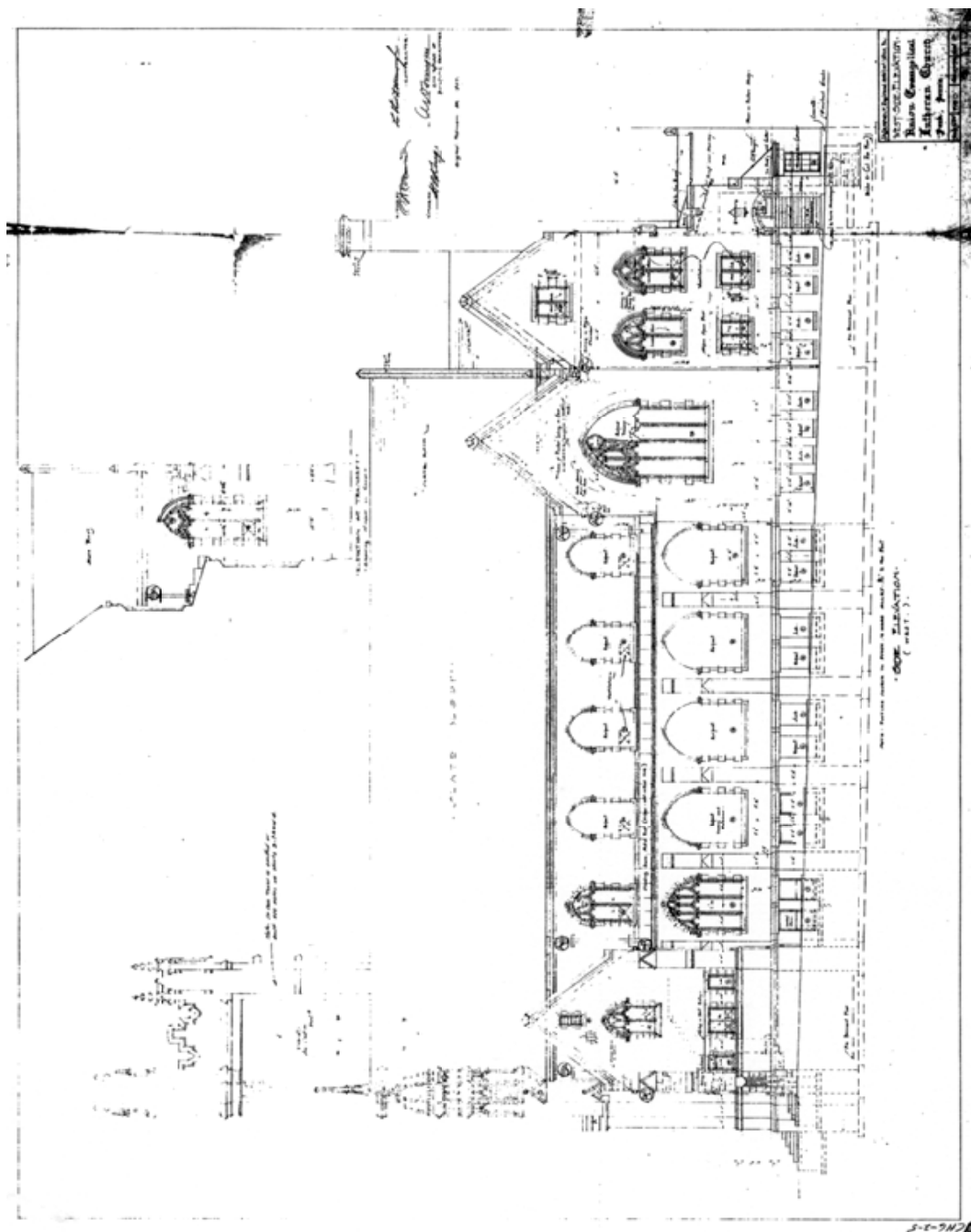


Fig. 8. Original drawings, dated November 27, 1926; Side Elevation (West) (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195.*).

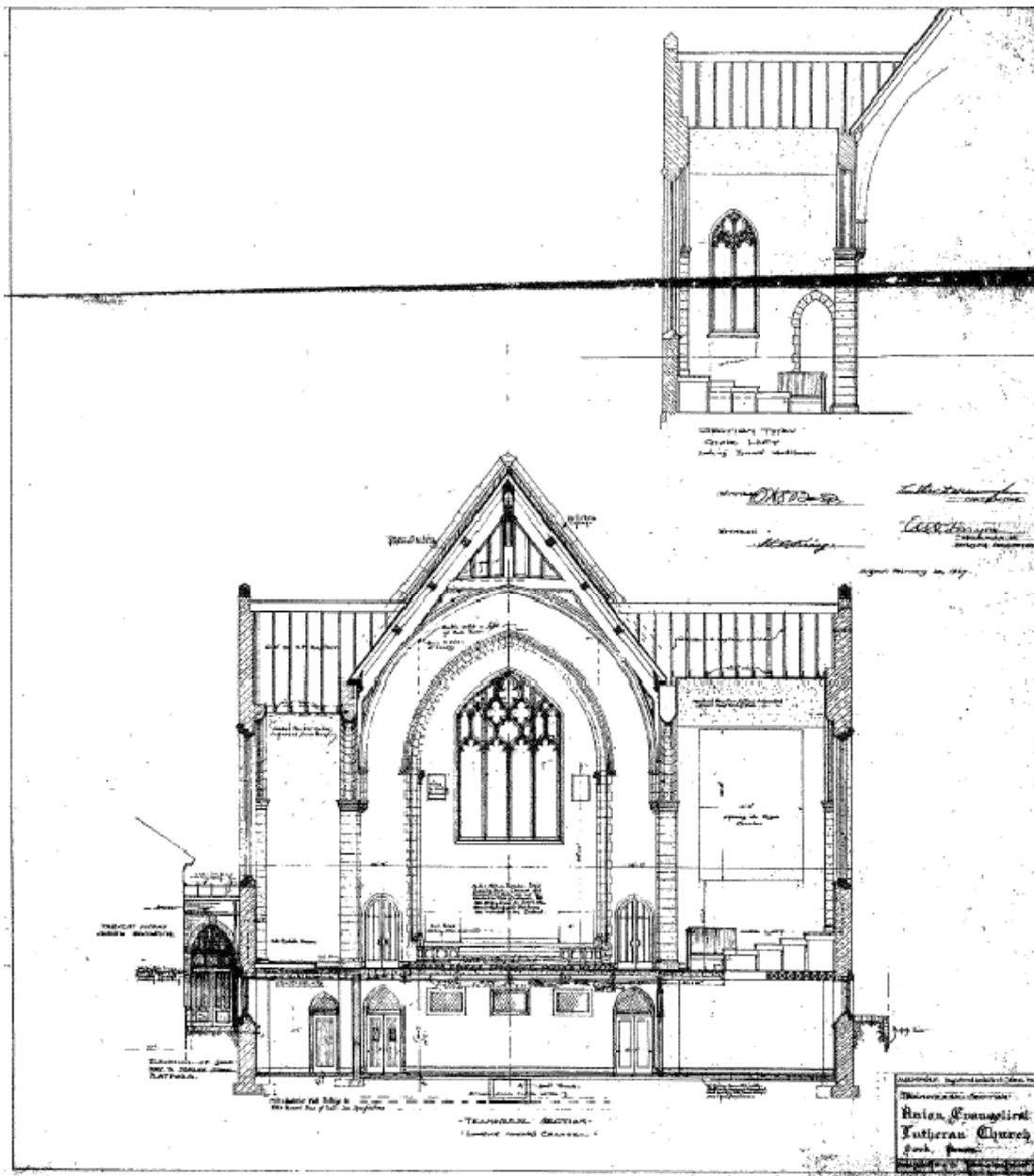


Fig. 10. Original drawings, dated November 27, 1926; top to bottom: Section through Choir Loft looking toward Auditorium, Transverse Section looking toward Chancel (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

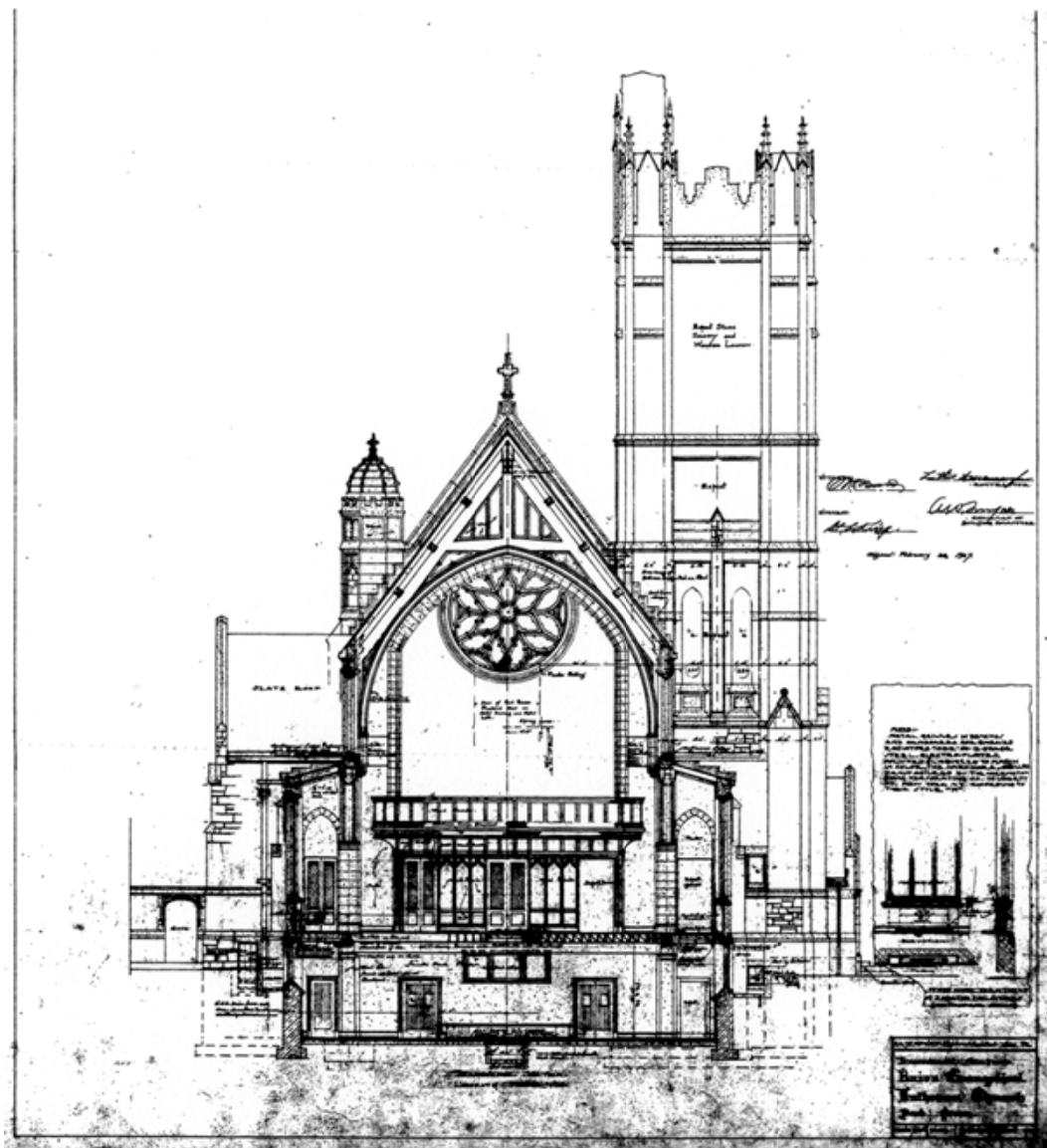


Fig. 11. Original drawings, dated November 27, 1926; Transverse Section looking toward North (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

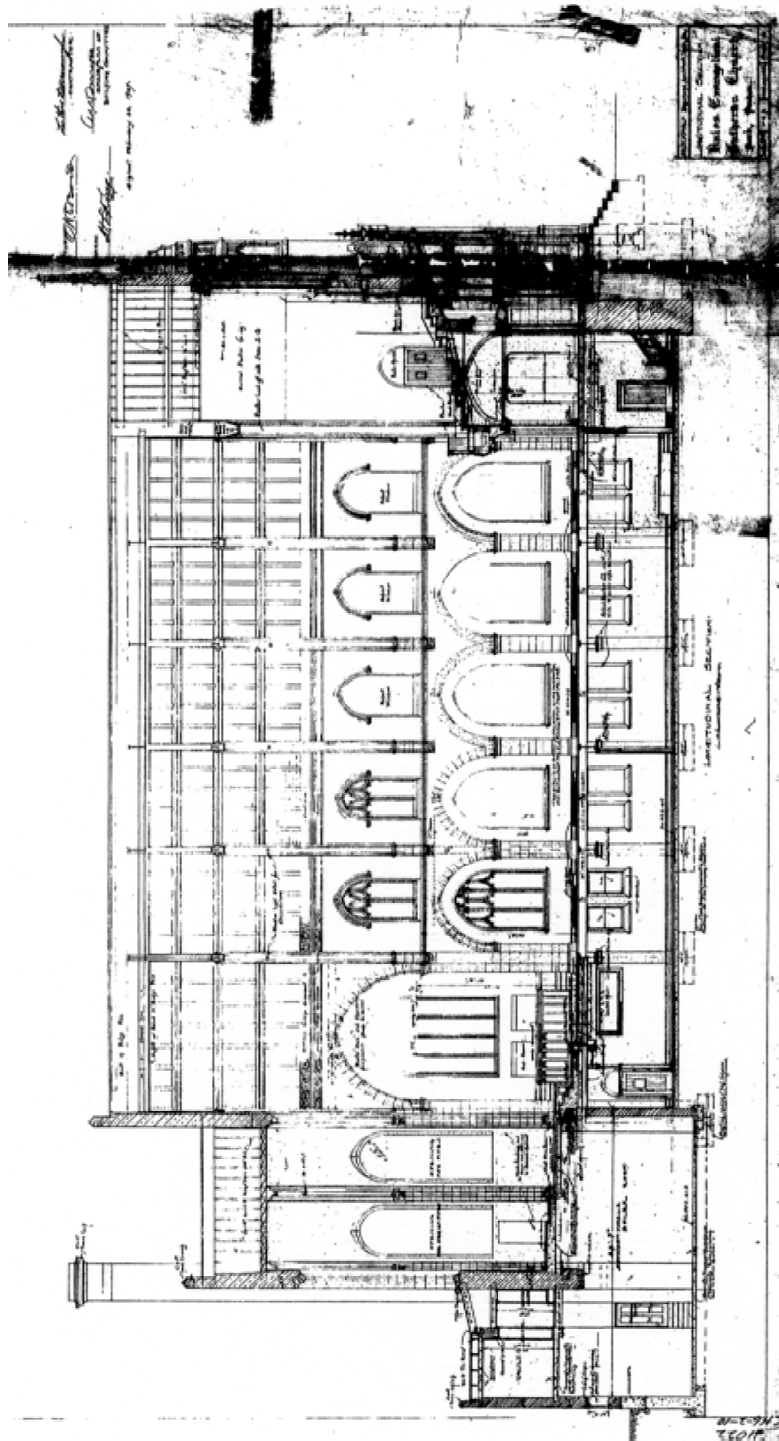


Fig. 12. Original drawings, dated November 27, 1926; Longitudinal Section looking West (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).



Fig. 1. The rear (south) elevation of the Sunday school building (Photo by author).

TRINITY FIRST REFORMED CHURCH

Educational Building

(Trinity United Church of Christ)

32 W Market St | York PA

Date Designed: 1926-27
Contractor: H.L. Hummel
Date Dedicated: 1927

The congregation of Trinity Reformed Church dates to 1861 and the present church building was built in 1865-66. In 1875 the Sunday school congregation requested an expansion to their space which occurred to the south of the city church (fig. 2). During a meeting held on January 15, 1915 the congregation decided to hire the Dempwolf firm to design a new educational building with an estimated cost of \$21,260. The First World War

delayed its construction. In 1926, the congregation again decided to build the new educational building. The Dempwolfs revisited their previous design and work commenced. The finished building was dedicated in 1927¹ and cost \$68,881 to erect.²

The exterior of the brick Gothic building has changed little since it was built. The front (north) façade connects to the church building, but includes a main entrance at the east corner (fig. 3). The side elevations are very plain. The east side is a brick wall; the west side contains three windows on the second floor. The rear (south) façade includes many of its original Gothic-arch window and door openings; a few changes have been made (figs. 1, 6).

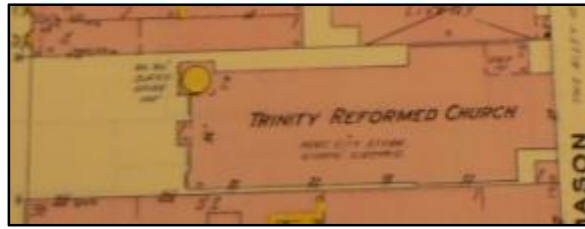


Fig. 2, above. The 1908 Sanborn map shows the church building to the north with the original Sunday school building to the south. The Dempwolf-designed education building would not be built for another nineteen years (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "32 W Market St, York, PA." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1908.).

Fig. 3, below. The front (north) entrance is adjacent to the church portion of the building (Photo by author).



¹ Griffin, Benjamin T. *The Americanization of a Congregation: A History of Trinity United Church of Christ, York, Pennsylvania*. York, PA: Order of Consistory, 1984.

² Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

Originally the interior of the building was arranged in a typical Akron Plan (fig. 4). A large auditorium was located in the center with a platform chancel to the north. Classrooms and offices were located to the west, south, and east. All rooms were separated from one another by canvas rolling partitions. The second floor included a balcony overlooking the first-floor

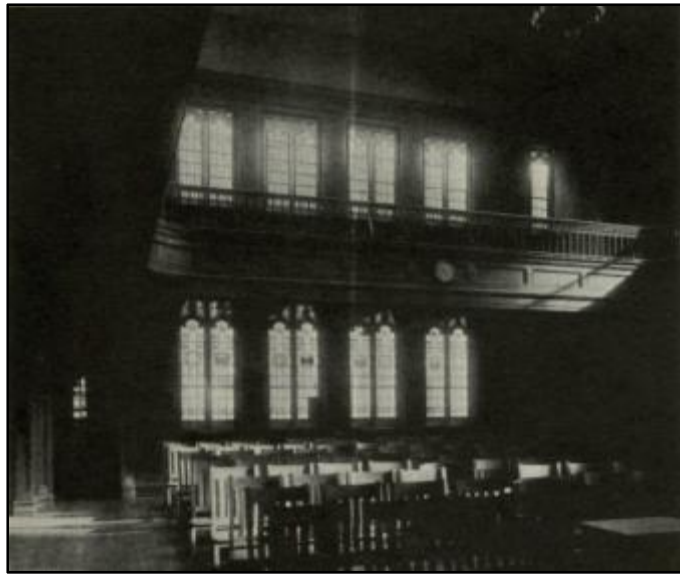


Fig. 4. An historic photograph from 1928 shows the Akron Plan educational building as originally built (Griffin, Benjamin T. *The Americanization of a Congregation: A History of Trinity United Church of Christ, York, Pennsylvania*. York, PA: Order of Consistory, 1984.).

auditorium and chancel. Surrounding the balcony were tiered classrooms which could be divided by additional canvas rolling partitions. In 1965 the educational building was majorly renovated and essentially gutted. Changes included “new rooms for the choir, totally renovated church school classrooms, a sacristy, a new basement corridor, an enlarged narthex, a parlor, new office for the secretary, and air conditioning...” and cost \$245,900.³

³ Griffin, 1984.

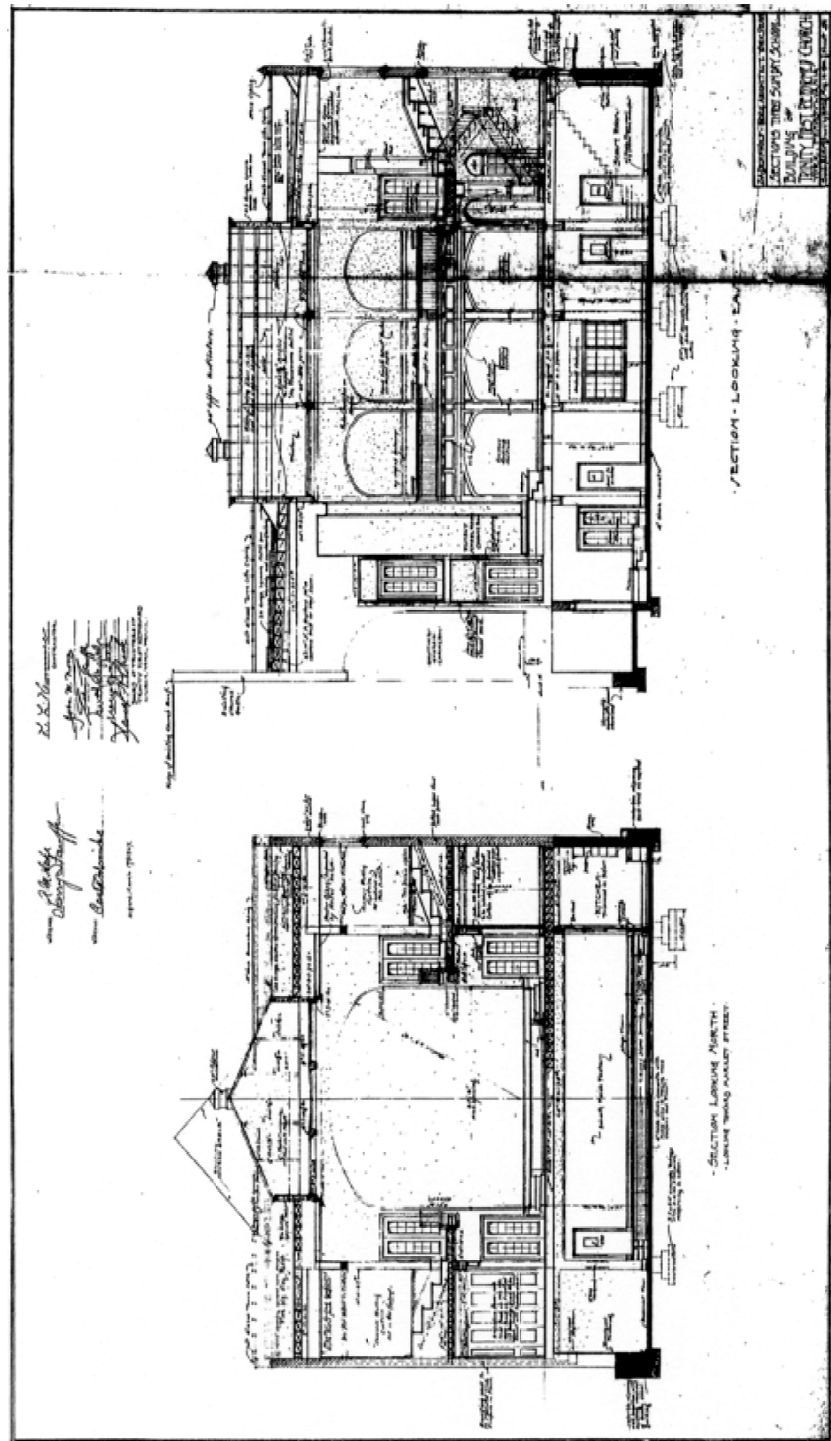


Fig. 7. Original drawings, dated May 14, 1926; bottom to top: Section looking North, Section looking East (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

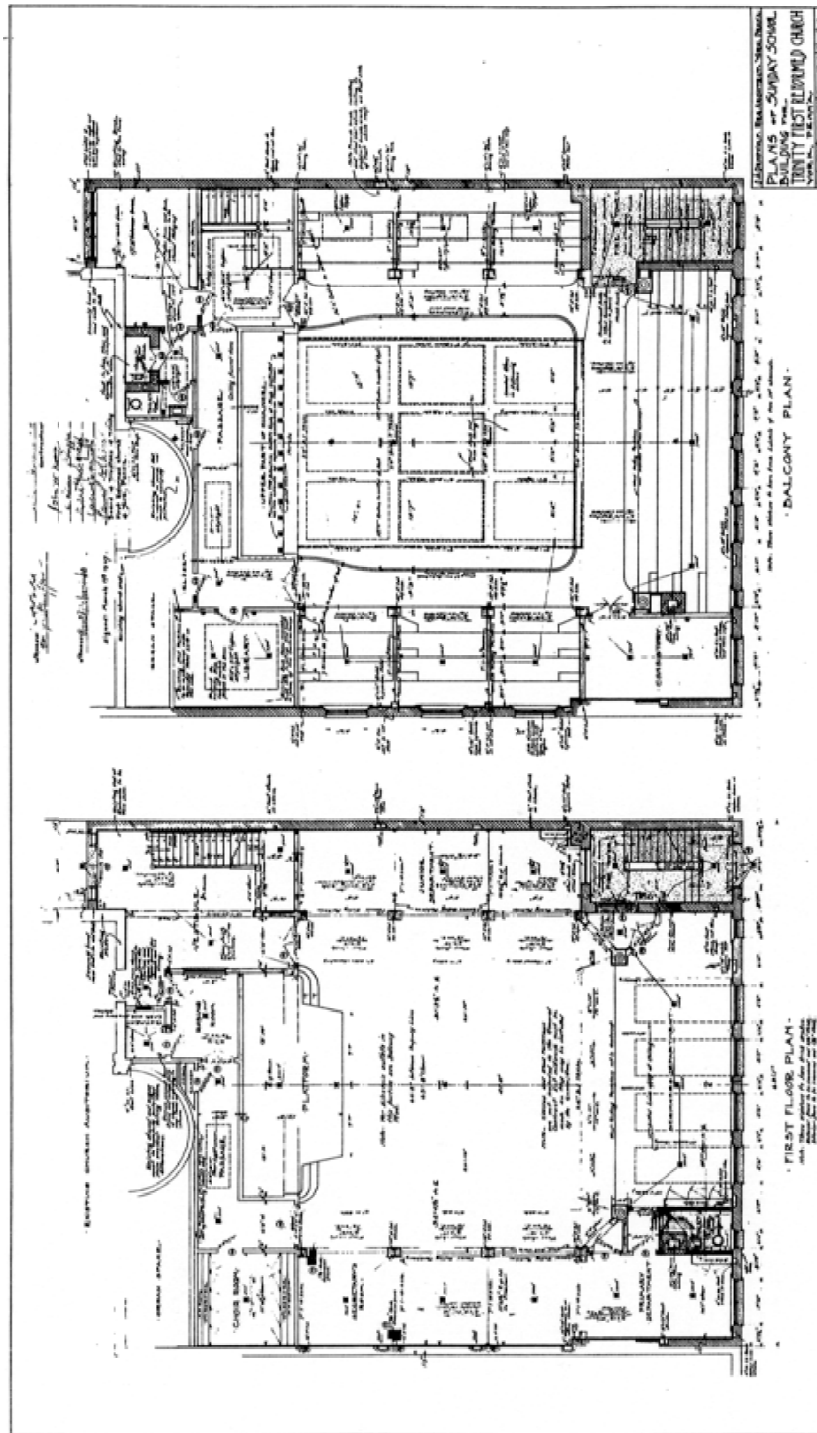


Fig. 8. Original drawings, dated January 1927; bottom to top: First Floor Plan, Balcony Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

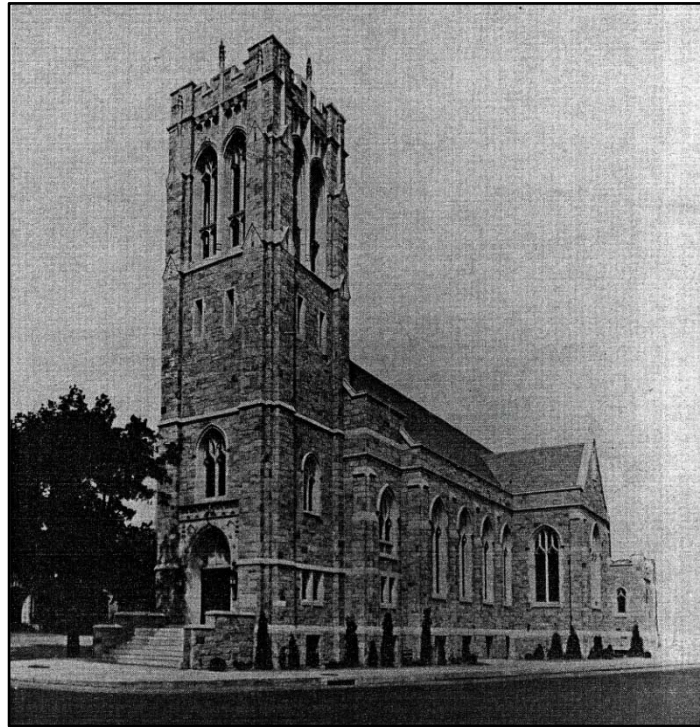


Fig. 1. An historic photograph taken from the northeast corner; date is unknown (St. Mark's Lutheran Church. *The St. Mark's Story: The History and People of St. Mark's Lutheran Church on the Occasion of its 100th Anniversary*. Hagerstown, MD: unpublished pamphlet, 1989.).

ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

601 Washington Ave | Hagerstown MD

Date Designed: December 1928

Cornerstone Laid: 1929

St. Mark's congregation first assembled in 1889. Four years later a brick church was built. By December 1928 a new Gothic-style building was designed by the Dempwolf firm.

The cornerstone was laid in 1929 and the building was completed within the year (fig. 1).¹ Final construction costs totaled \$117,464.²

The exterior is composed of Plymouth stone and cast concrete accent elements (fig. 3). The front (east) elevation is symmetrical and includes a central four-stage crenellated bell tower with entrance (fig. 2). The north and south side elevations are identical. The tower anchors the eastern portion of both facades. Five bays of single, gothic-arched windows separated by buttresses are located between the tower and the front-facing gable wall of the transept. Side entrances are located at the western corner of both elevations. The rear elevation of the building abuts an education building which was erected in 1960-61.³



Fig. 2, above. A modern photograph of the front (east) elevation (Photo by author). Fig. 3, below. Exterior materials of the building are Plymouth stone and cast concrete (Photos by author).



¹ St. Mark's Lutheran Church. *The St. Mark's Story: The History and People of St. Mark's Lutheran Church on the Occasion of its 100th Anniversary*. Hagerstown, MD: unpublished pamphlet, 1989.

² Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

³ St. Mark's Lutheran Church, 1989.

The interior of the church is a typical cruciform plan. The nave is divided by a center aisle which leads to the chancel at the west end (fig. 4). Both the north and south transept include additional pews perpendicular to the altar. A balcony is located at the east end of the nave and is accessed by stairs in the bell tower (fig. 5). The wood ceiling is in the shape of an inverted ship's hull. Renovations to the interior of the building occurred in 1950 and again in 1971.⁴



Fig. 4, above. Looking towards the chancel on the west wall (Photo by author). Fig. 5, below. The balcony is located on the east wall (Photo by author).



⁴ St. Mark's Lutheran Church, 1989.

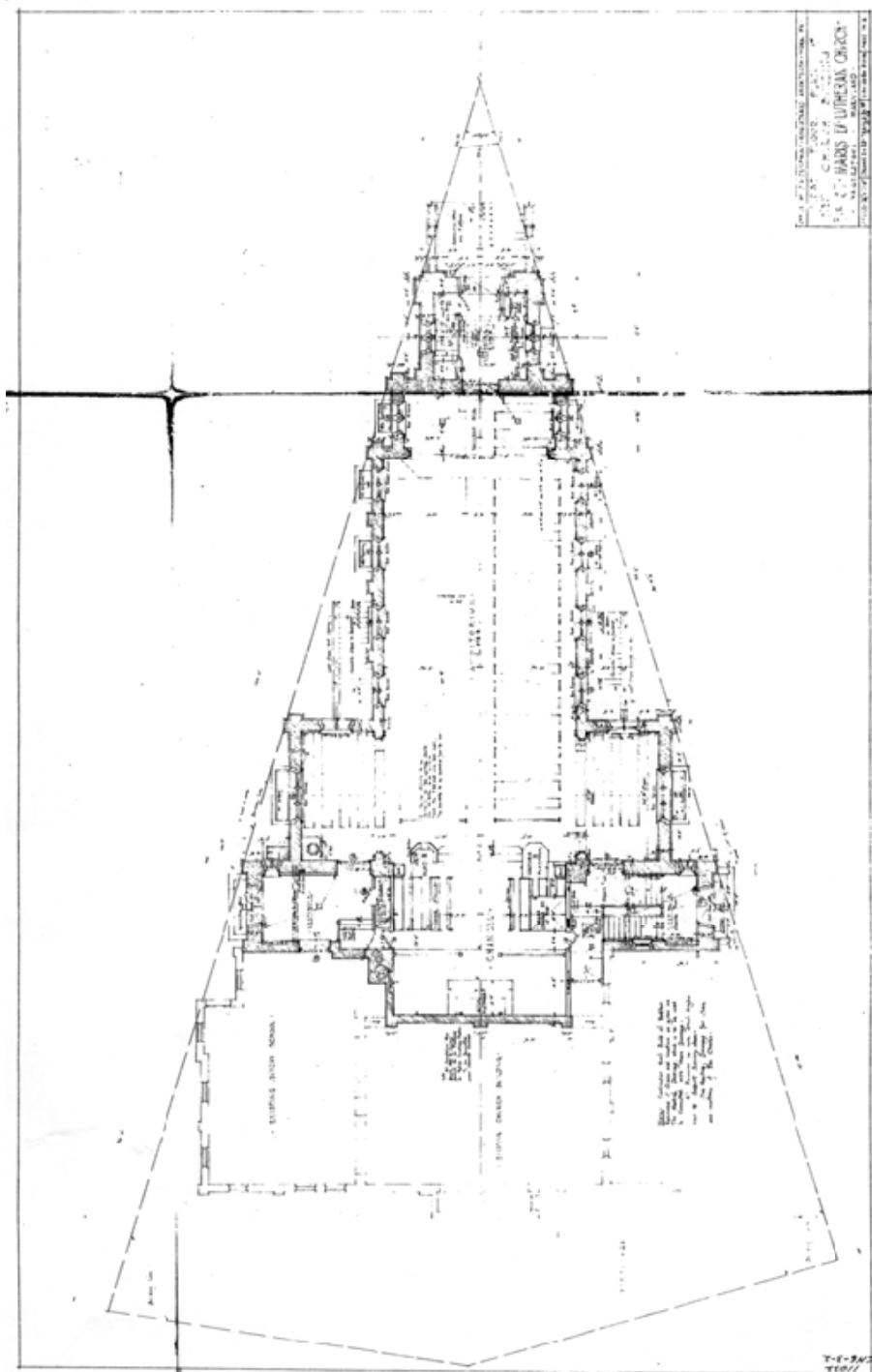


Fig. 6. Original drawings, dated December 27, 1928; First Floor Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

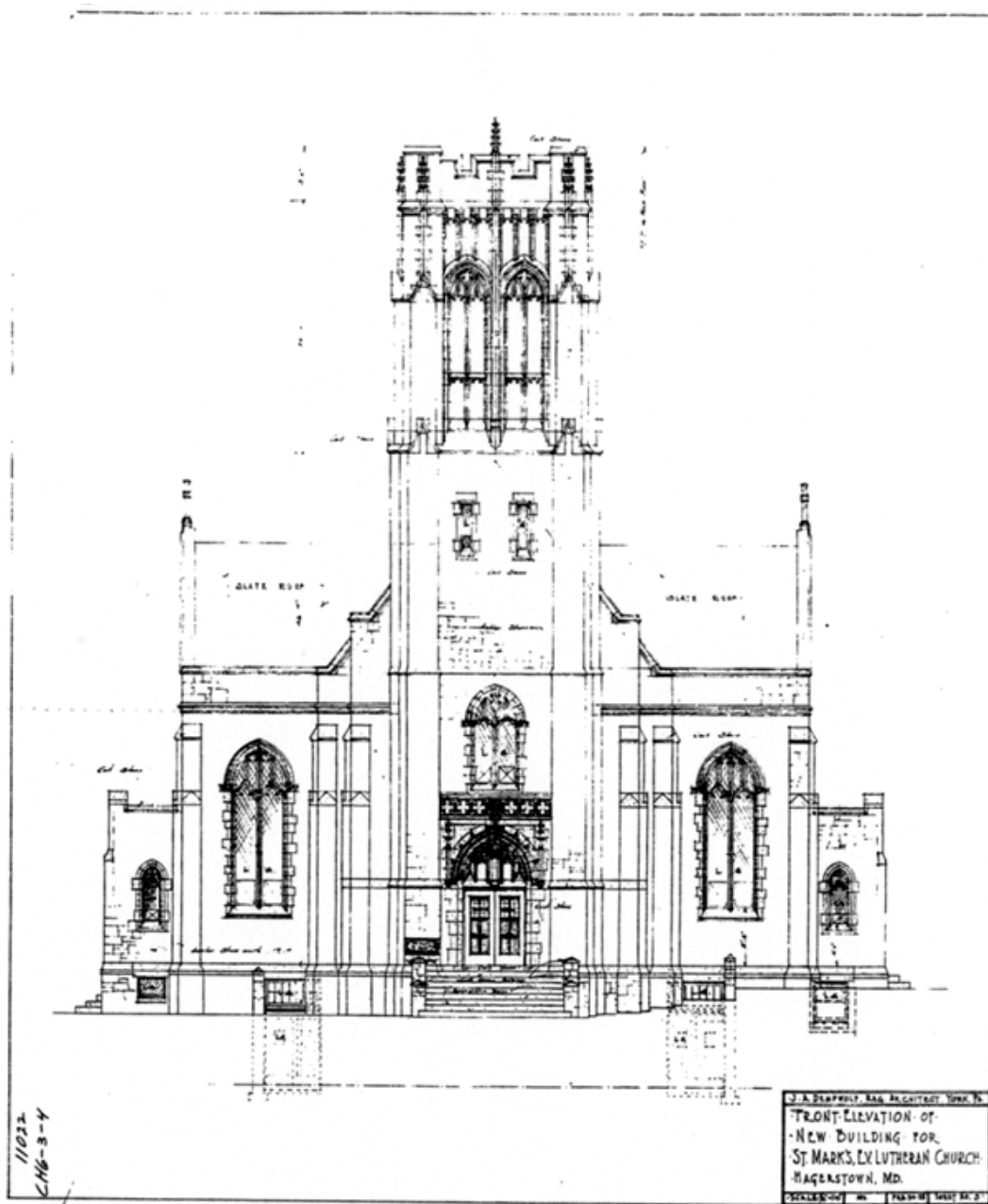


Fig. 7. Original drawings, dated December 27, 1928; Front Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195.*)

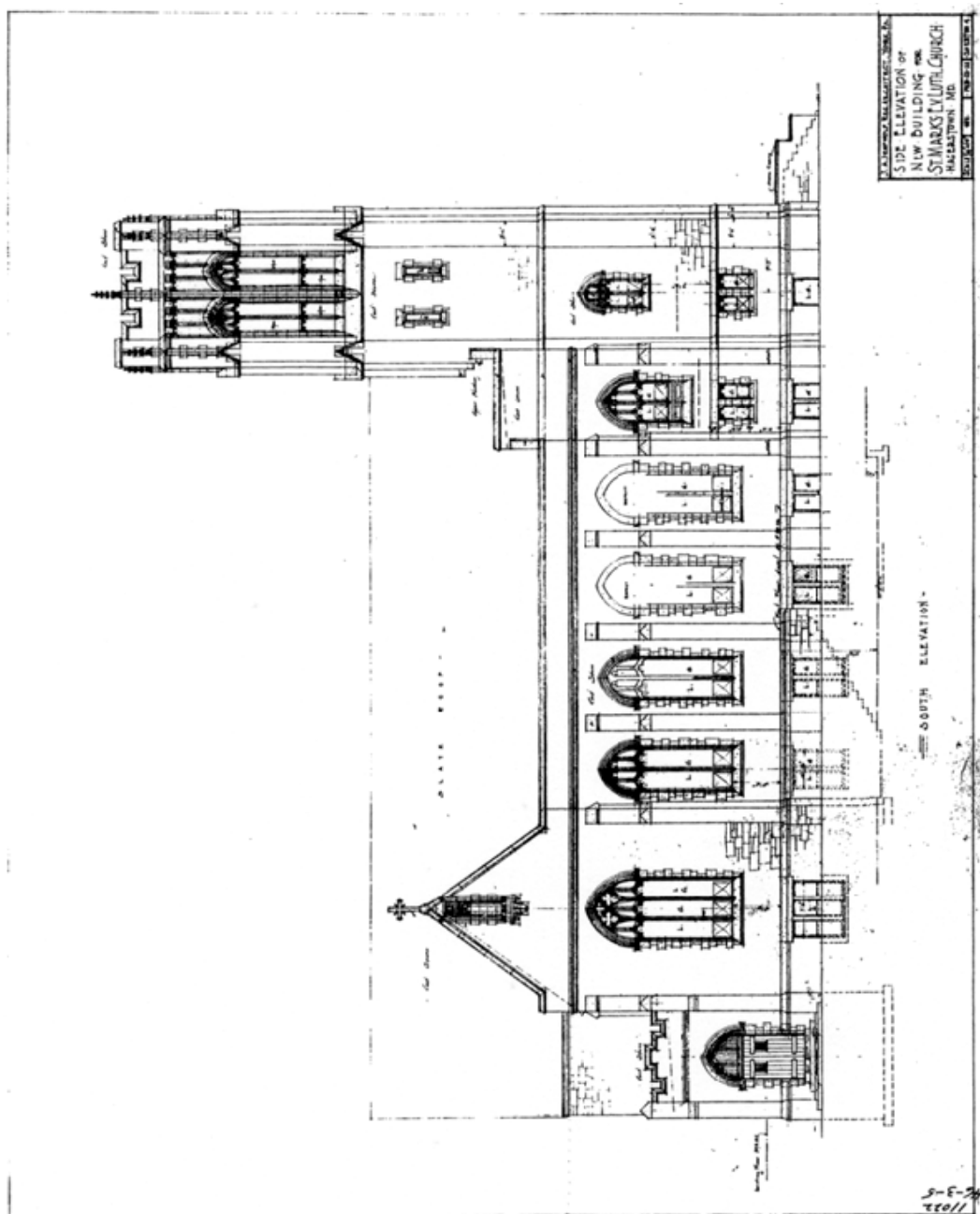


Fig. 8. Original drawings, dated December 27, 1928; South Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195.*).

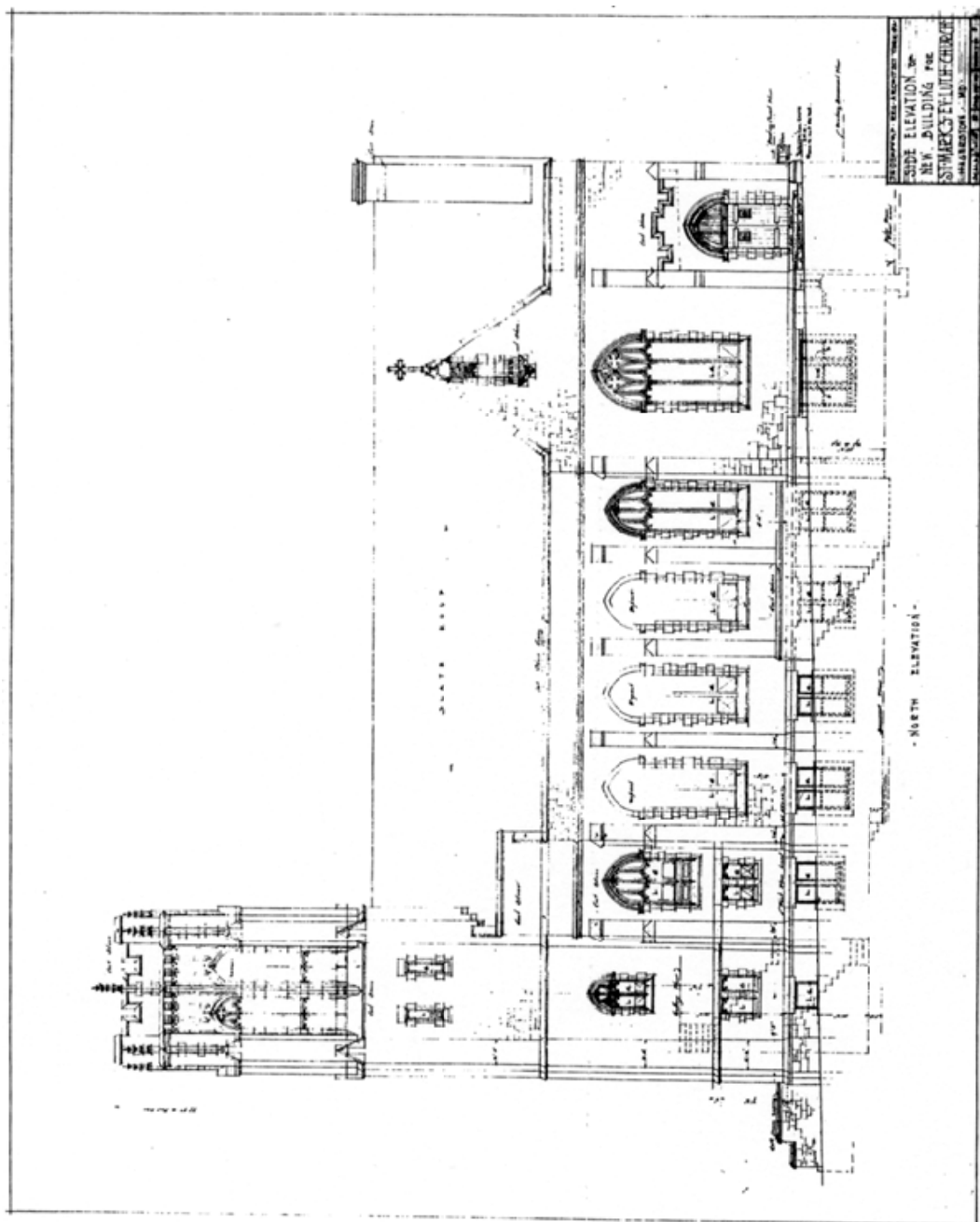


Fig. 9. Original drawings, dated December 27, 1928; North Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195.*).

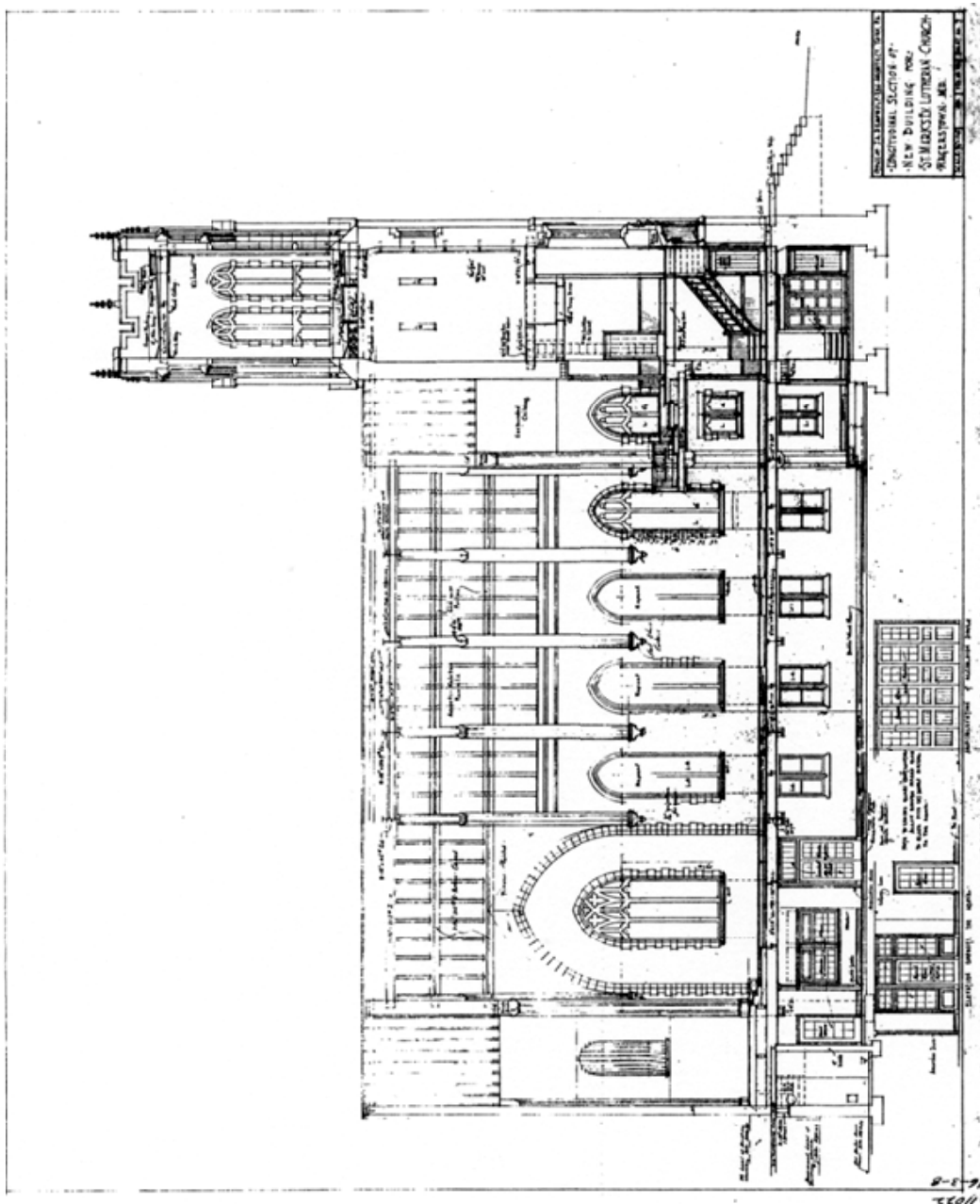


Fig. 10. Original drawings, dated December 27, 1928; Longitudinal Section (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

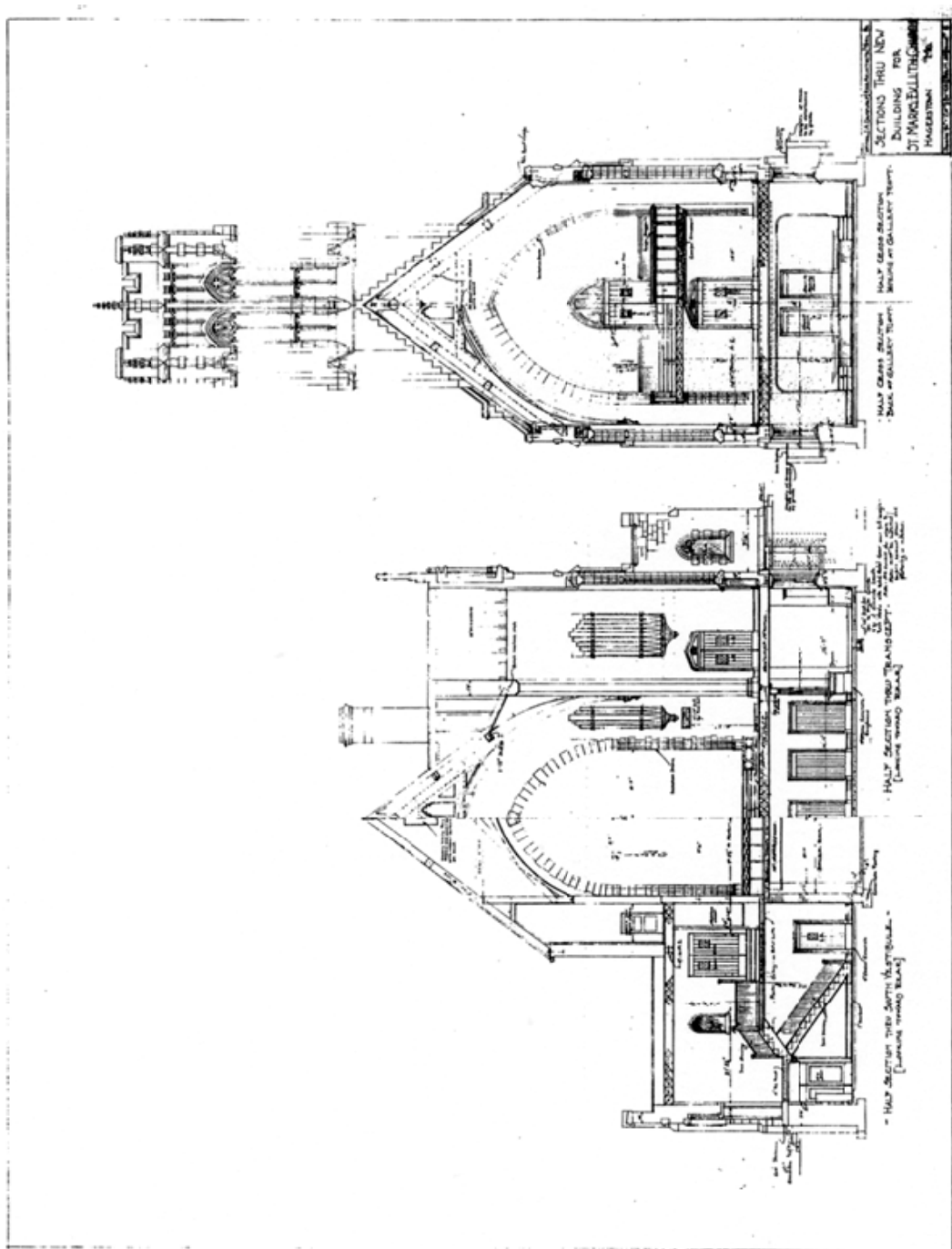


Fig. 11. Original drawings, dated December 27, 1928; bottom to top: Half Section through South Vestibule looking toward Rear, Half Section through Transept looking toward Rear, Cross Section looking toward Gallery (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

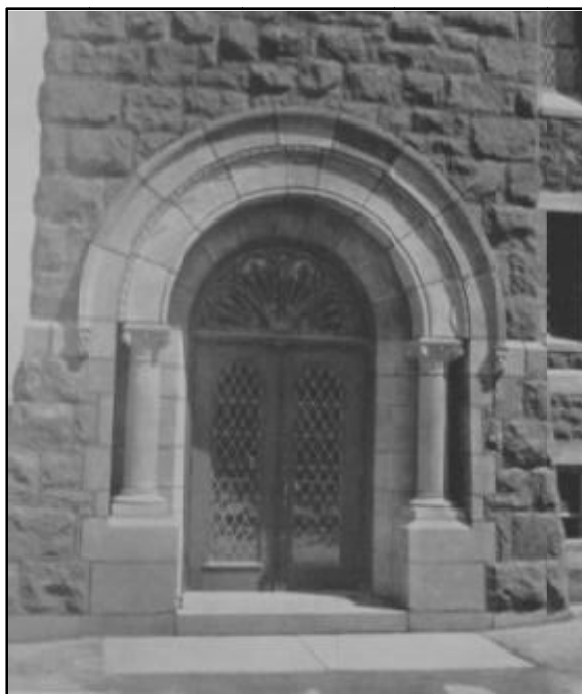


Fig. 1. A 1930 photograph of the front (west) entrance to the Sunday School building (Francis, J.M. *Services in Dedication of the Sunday School Chapel, Evangelical Lutheran Church*. Waynesboro, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1930.).

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH Sunday School Building

43 S Church St | Waynesboro PA

Date Designed: June 1929
Contractor: A.J. Etter
Date Dedicated: June 29 – July 2, 1930

The Evangelical Lutheran Church congregation built the current brownstone church in 1903. In 1929, a Sunday school addition to the east of the church building was planned.

Frederick Dempwolf was hired to design the building in June 1929.¹ A.J. Etter won the contract² with a bid of \$96,692 and it was erected within the next year. Dedication services were held June 29 through July 2, 1930.³ Final construction costs totaled \$109,825.35.⁴

Frederick's design was meant to unite the Sunday school building with the existing church. He matched the Romanesque style and brownstone of the church portion on the west and south elevations, which could be seen from the front of the church (fig. 3). Originally a three-stage bell tower with main entrance anchored the north corner of the west



Fig. 2, above. The bell tower sits at the northwest corner; note the brick north side elevation (Photo by author). Fig. 3, below. The brick rear (east) elevation and brownstone south elevation differ due to matching the existing church brownstone (Photo by author).



elevation (fig. 1). A series of round-arched, second-floor windows ran along the rest of the elevation. Today the tower is retained but the rest of the façade has been covered over by the administration building which was added in 1971 (fig. 2).⁵ The south elevation of the

¹ Evangelical Lutheran Church. *For 160 Years, 1818-1978*. Waynesboro, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1978.

² Francis, J.M. *Services in Dedication of the Sunday School Chapel, Evangelical Lutheran Church*. Waynesboro, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1930.

³ Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1978.

⁴ Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

⁵ Francis, 1930.

Sunday school blends well with the church portion of the façade. A front-facing gable with entrance loggia marks the Dempwolf portion (fig. 10). Three windowed bays separated by buttresses span to the east corner. The east and north elevations are built of brick and contain series of paired double-hung windows along the basement, first-, and second-floor levels (figs. 9-10).

The interior was changed dramatically during the renovations in 1971.⁶ Originally the basement level included, from north to south, a Social Room, a large Bible Classroom, a Social and Dining Hall which sat three hundred people, a Serving Pantry, and a Kitchen.

These first three rooms were separated by accordion doors. Today the dining hall and kitchen are the only rooms to exist as originally planned. The social room and bible classroom have been subdivided into smaller rooms and the serving pantry has been eliminated (fig. 4).



Fig. 4, above. Interior spaces which were once divided by moveable walls have been replaced with permanent walls; however the outline of original openings can still be determined (Photo by author). Fig. 5, below. The original decorative wood columns which skirted the second-floor balcony are retained between the subdivided spaces (Photo by author).



⁶ Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1978.

The first and second floors were organized into two different spaces (figs. 7-8). The northern portion was planned in a typical Akron Plan. The first floor included a central Senior Department classroom in the center with platform at the west. Surrounding this room on the north, east, and south sides were the Intermediate Department, Young Ladies Bible Classroom, First Bible Classroom, Junior Department, and Mothers Classroom. All of these rooms were separated from one another by heavy “rolling canvas curtains.”⁷ The second floor was

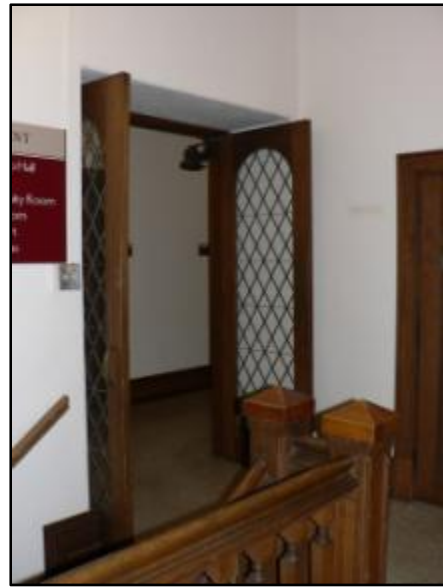


Fig. 6. The original interior doors and staircases can still be seen (Photo by author).

composed of a tiered balcony of three classrooms overlooking the Senior Department space and Platform (fig. 11). The classrooms were separated by the same canvas curtains. Interior portions of this space were illuminated by skylights. The balcony space has been filled in and the larger classrooms spaces have been subdivided into smaller rooms (fig. 5).

The southern portion of the first and second floors was departmentalized by many permanent walls. The first floor included a Beginners and Primary Department, Ladies Parlor, and Minister’s Study. The second floor included nine classrooms, which were used by different Sunday school departments, and a separated Choir and Council Room and Secretary’s Office. Interior portions of this space were illuminated by skylights. A majority of these spaces have been retained, but some have been subdivided into smaller classrooms (fig. 6).

⁷ Francis, 1930.

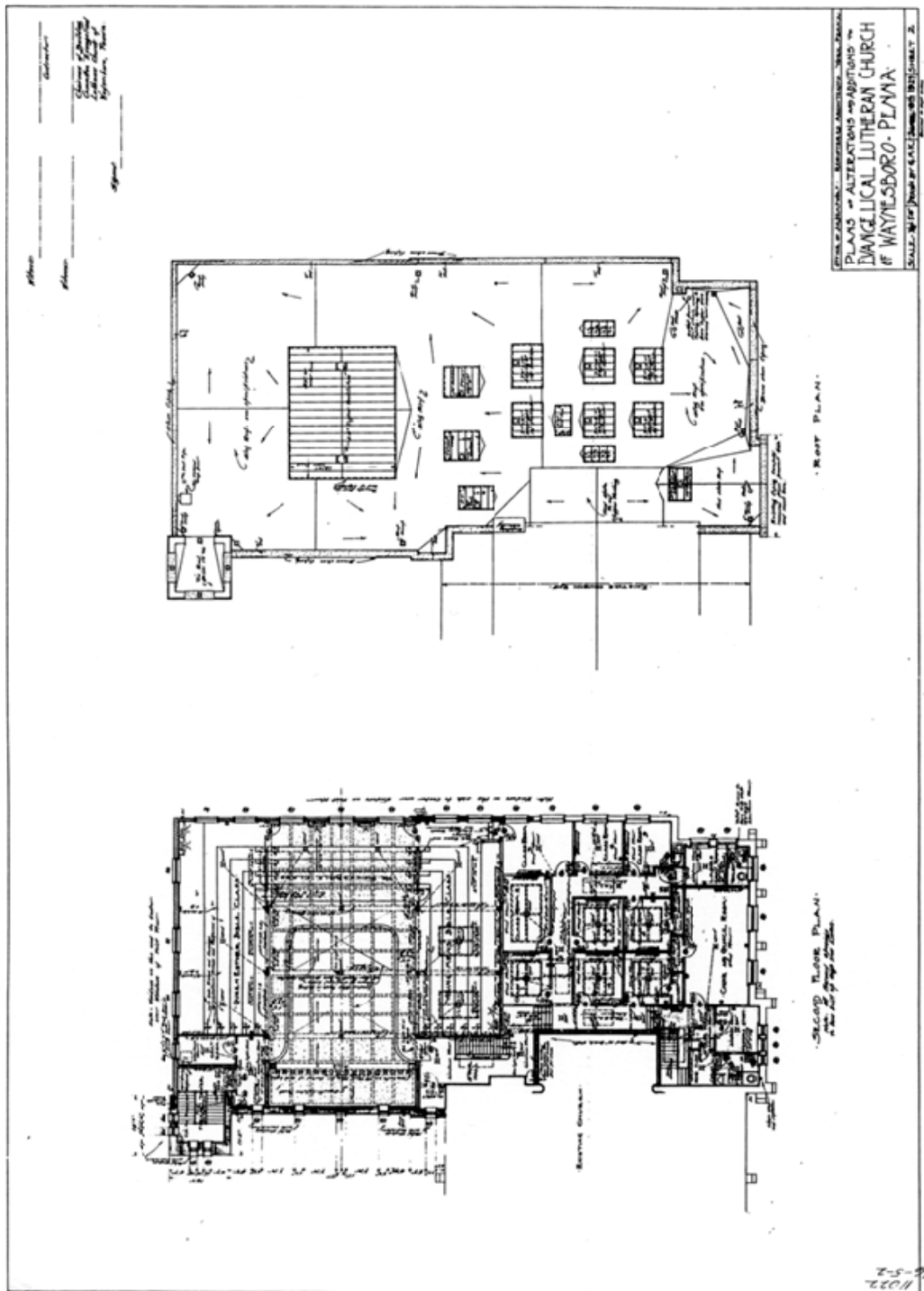


Fig. 8. Original drawings, dated June 8, 1929; bottom to top: Second Floor Plan, Roof Plan (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

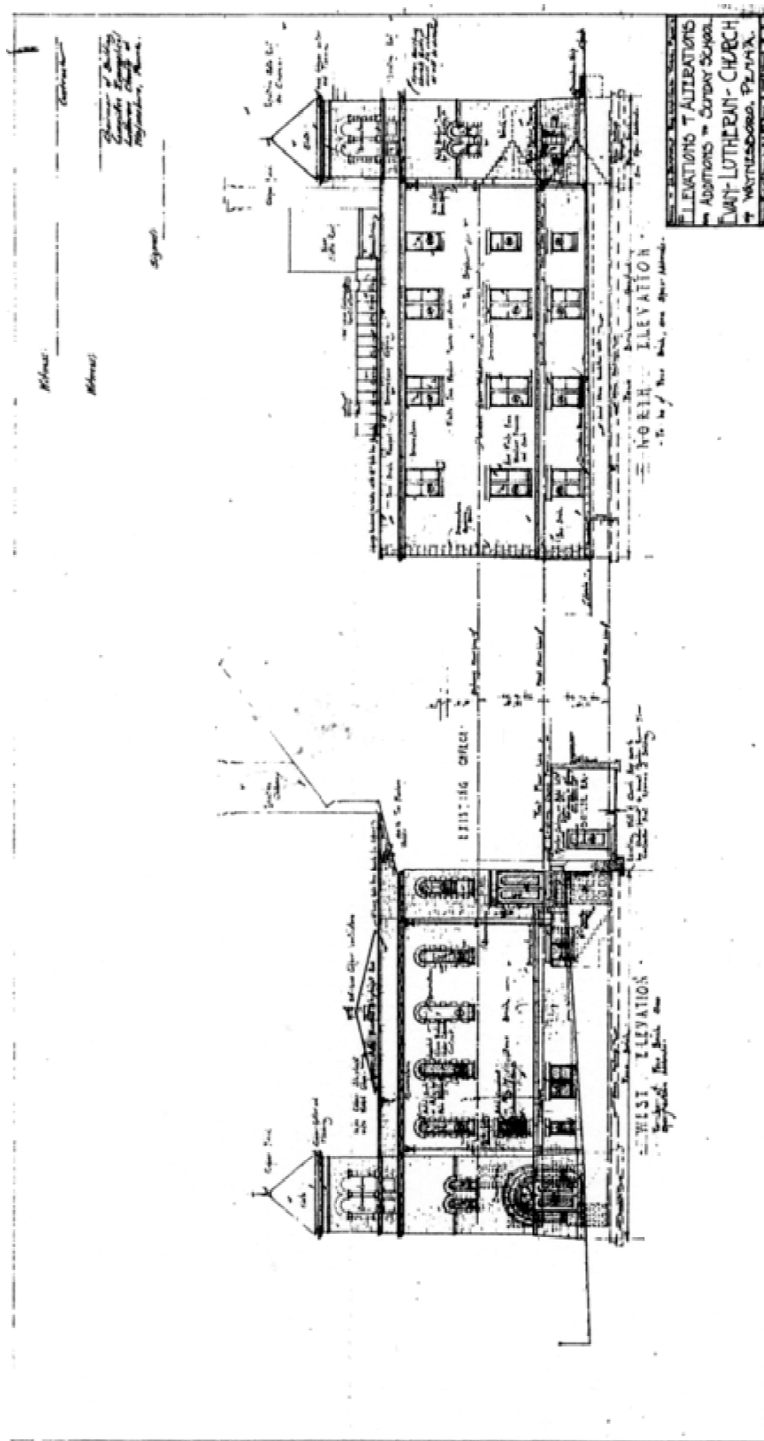


Fig. 9. Original drawings, dated June 8, 1929; bottom to top: West Elevation, North Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

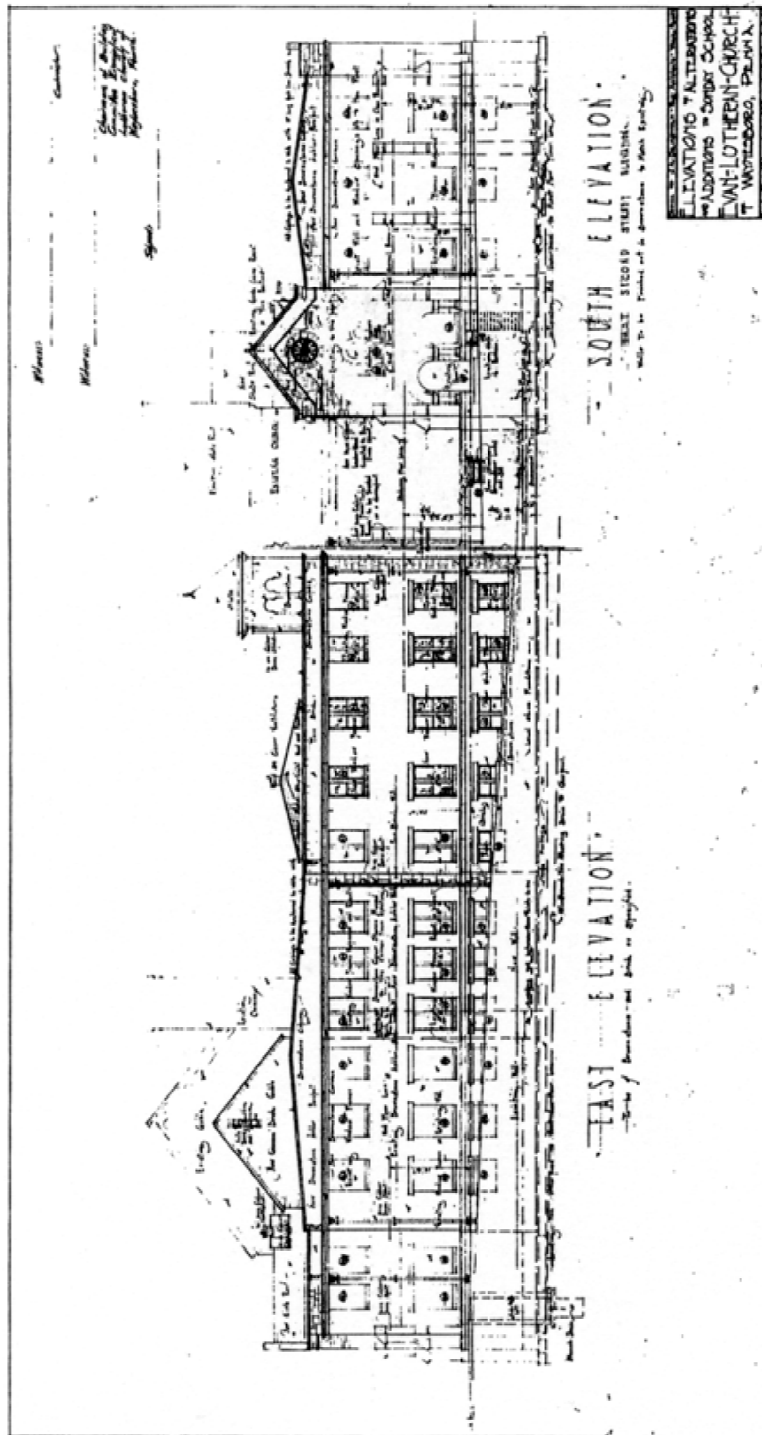


Fig. 10. Original drawings, dated June 8, 1929; bottom to top: East Elevation, South Elevation (York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." Vertical File 34195.).

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

The prolific but nearly unknown Dempwolf architecture firm designed over six hundred buildings in about sixty years in ten states. Their legacy has been neglected because they were provincial. Most of the firm's buildings are not monumental, but well-designed fabric buildings that, when combined, create the architectural depth which composes many mid-Atlantic towns. Despite not being stylistic innovators, the firm's wide range of architectural style use is incredible, particularly when designing with European influences. While lauded locally in York, Pennsylvania as the principal architects of the city, the Dempwolfs deserve the recognition and respect bestowed upon better-known architects of the same era. The firm is representative of many small, late-nineteenth century firms that practiced with the benefit of architectural education, talent, and knowledge of the building trade during a creative and exuberant moment in American architecture. They also benefited from residing in an area that could support them economically.

The churches designed by the Dempwolfs are exemplary models of grand architecture brought to small cities, towns, and rural areas. The firm did not rely on one church design, but rather designed eighty-nine individual buildings which were unique to their location, congregation, and era. These churches serve as models of spirituality within the communities where they stand. The firm, by designing these respectful buildings, became parts of the communities as well.

This thesis was compiled for the congregations and the buildings they occupy, to better define the Dempwolfs' commitment to architecture, their devotion to their

hometown, and the resulting effect of creating substantial buildings in small cities, towns, and rural areas. Despite the short time lag between when architectural styles were popular and when they found their way to central Pennsylvania and northern Maryland, the designs put forth by the Dempwolfs were exceptional.

On a broader note, this thesis brings awareness to the importance of buildings like these, not necessarily designed by the Dempwolfs, but across America. Preservation of these contextual and fabric buildings and respect for the history they hold of the people who used them, as well as designed them, are our connections to past generations.

APPENDIX

OTHER DEMPWOLF CHURCHES

1880 AFRICAN M.E. CHURCH York, PA

The congregation of Small Memorial AME Church sold their previous site for to Billmeyer & Small Co. industrial and economic development for \$2,800. A September 1880 agreement between church trustees and B&S promised that B&S would erect, on another B&S lot (fig. 1), “a two story brick church building 3—feet wide by 52 feet deep with pulpit recess 5’-3” deep by 14’-6” wide with slate roof and belfry, altar and pulpit, and second story room furnished.” The plans supplied by the Dempwolfs were agreed upon by both parties. On October 24, 1880 the cornerstone was laid and on August 14, 1881 the church was dedicated. Jerome Heidler was the contractor who built the structure for about \$5,000. The congregation moved from this church building in



Fig. 1, above. The 1908 Sanborn Map shows the Dempwolf-designed building which was built in 1880-81 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. "African ME Church." *Pennsylvania State University Maps Library*. New York, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1908.). Fig. 2, below. The front façade of Taneytown Presbyterian Church as it is seen today (Photo by author).



1921 because of industrial and commercial encroachment.¹

- 1883 TANEYTOWN
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
30 York St, Taneytown, MD

The small, brick church is composed of one room (fig. 2).²

- 1884 REHOBOTH (WELSH)
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Delta, PA

It is unclear whether the 1884 church the 1903 remodel of the church, both designed by the Dempwolfs were actually constructed (fig. 3).³

- 1884 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Gettysburg, PA

The project consisted of alterations and additions to the already existing church.⁴

- 1887 LUTHERAN CHURCH
Dallastown, PA

This church, which was never built, was designed in the shingle style. It included an asymmetrical



Fig. 3, above. Rehoboth Welsh Presbyterian as it is seen today; the drawings for this church do not exist and therefore it is unclear if the Dempwolf designs were actually built (Photo by author). Fig. 4, below. A drawing of the unbuilt Dallastown Lutheran Church (York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195. "Dempwolf Drawings.").



¹ Zarfoss, Franklin W. *Small Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Church – Zion*. York, PA: unpublished paper, 1992.

² York County Heritage Trust Library & Archives. "Dempwolf Architectural Collection." *Vertical File 34195*.

³ Dempwolf, John Augustus. *ledger*. York, PA: ledger.

⁴ York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195.

front, semi-circular pews, and a moveable glass partition wall between the Auditorium and the Infant Classroom (fig. 4).⁵

1888 FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Lancaster, PA

The Dempwolfs designed a chapel for First Presbyterian which cost \$15,500 to build. In 1893, they also designed alterations and additions for the church.⁶

1888 FELTON LUTHERAN CHURCH
Felton, PA

This project consisted of a new church. It is unclear whether this building was ever constructed.⁷

1888 PIGEON HILL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH⁸
Pigeon Hill, PA

1889 GRACE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH⁹
Mt. Carmel, PA

1889 GREENRIDGE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH¹⁰
Greenridge, PA

1889 NATIONAL MEMORIAL CHURCH¹¹
Gettysburg, PA

1889 WESTMINSTER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH¹²
Westminster, MD

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Dempwolf ledger.

⁷ York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195.

⁸ Dempwolf ledger.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

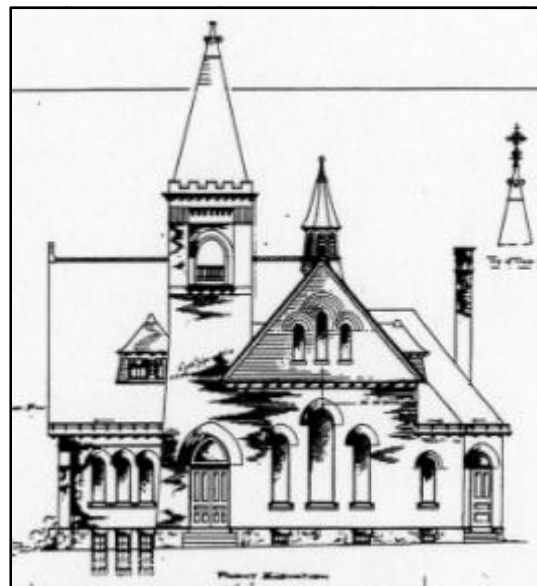
¹² Ibid.

1890 CHRIST EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
29 S George St, York, PA

The Dempwolfs designed a series of things for the church of which they were members. In 1890 they designed a chapel which was built for \$9,750. In 1893 the parsonage they designed was built for \$3,900. Alterations and additions to the Sunday school building were completed in 1924 for \$26,656. A new painting scheme was done in 1929 for \$1,365.¹³

1891 TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
Coatesville, PA

Two plans were set forth for Trinity church. The chosen plan included an Infant Classroom which was separated from the main auditorium by a moveable glass partition wall. The exterior was asymmetrical and constructed of stone, brick, and wood elements.¹⁴ The church was constructed for \$9,800 (fig. 5).¹⁵



1892 OUR SAVIOR EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN CHURCH
Sinking Valley, PA

The shingle-style church included an Infant School room and Sunday school classroom separated from the auditorium by a set of moveable glass panels.¹⁶ The

¹³ Dempwolf ledger.

¹⁴ York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195.

¹⁵ Dempwolf ledger.

¹⁶ York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195.

Fig. 5. The final design of Trinity Coatesville as seen in an original Dempwolf drawing (York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195. "Dempwolf Drawings.").

final cost of construction was \$3,500 (fig. 6).¹⁷

1893 BERWICK EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN CHURCH
Berwick, PA

Two designs were proposed for this church. The final plan included an Infant School room and Sunday school room separated from each other and the Auditorium space by moveable glass partition walls.¹⁸ The total cost of construction equaled \$7,500 (fig. 7).¹⁹

1894 GRACE EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN CHURCH
Allegheny, PA

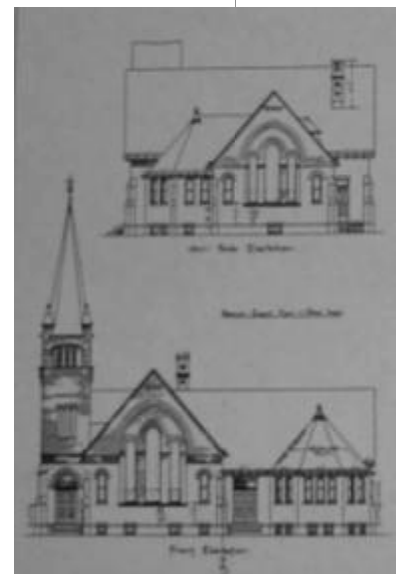
The Dempwolfs designed a Sunday school building for the church.²⁰

1894 TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN
CHURCH
Johnstown, PA

The church designed by the Dempwolfs included a series of Sunday school rooms separated from



Fig. 6, above. An original drawing of the front elevation of Our Savior Evnagelical Lutheran Church in Sinking Valley, PA (York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195. "Dempwolf Drawings."). Fig. 7, below. An original drawing of the side (top) and front (bottom) elevations of Berwick Evangelical (York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195. "Dempwolf Drawings.").



¹⁷ Dempwolf ledger.

¹⁸ York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195.

¹⁹ Dempwolf ledger.

²⁰ Ibid.

each other and the main auditorium space by moveable glass partition walls (fig. 8).²¹

1894 MEMORIAL CHURCH
(A. Herr Smith)²²
Lancaster, PA

1897 BROWNTOWN
EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN
CHURCH²³
Browntown, PA

1898 MILLER MEMORIAL
CHAPEL²⁴
York, PA

This Dempwolf-designed church cost \$2,500 to construct and was dedicated on October 16, 1898. The building was only used until 1907 when it was demolished to build a larger church on the same site (fig. 9).²⁵

1899 ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN CHURCH
Hagerstown, MD



Fig. 8, above. Trinity Church Johnstown was featured in *The American Architect and Building News* in 1896 (Houghton, Osgood & Co. "Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Johnstown, PA." *The American Architect and Building News*, January 11, 1896.). Fig. 9, below. An historic photograph of the front façade of the Miller Memorial Chapel in York; date unknown (Griffin, Benjamin T. *The Americanization of a Congregation: A History of Trinity United Church of Christ, York, Pennsylvania*. York, PA: Order of Consistory, 1984.).



²¹ York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195.

²² York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Griffin, Benjamin T. *The Americanization of a Congregation: A History of Trinity United Church of Christ, York, Pennsylvania*. York, PA: Order of Consistory, 1984.

Changes to this church included a rear addition for a new altar and chancel and other small modifications.²⁶

1900 ST. KATHERINE'S HALL²⁷
Carlisle, PA

1901 ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH
Altoona, PA

This church included a Sunday school and Infant Classroom on the first floor and an Auditorium on the second floor.²⁸

1901 CORPUS CHRISTI ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH²⁹
Chambersburg, PA

1902 OUR SAVIOR EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
3900 Groveland Ave, West Arlington, Baltimore, MD

This small shingle-style building includes three rooms that were all separated from one another by moveable glass partition walls (fig. 10).³⁰

1902 OUR SAVIOR EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN CHURCH³¹
Elkhart, IN

1902 CONEWAGO CHAPEL
30 Basilica Dr, Hanover



Fig. 10. An original drawing of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Baltimore, MD (York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195. "Dempwolf Drawings.").

²⁶ York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195.

²⁷ Dempwolf ledger.

²⁸ York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195.

²⁹ Dempwolf ledger.

³⁰ York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195.

³¹ Dempwolf ledger.

(Edgegrove), PA

The Dempwolfs designed a new chapel³² and alterations and additions to the rectory at the site.³³

1903 ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Bonneauville, PA

The Dempwolfs designed alterations and additions to the existing church.³⁴

1903 SYNAGOGUE³⁵
Water & Princess Sts, York, PA

1904 MONONGAHELA EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH³⁶
PA

1905 CAMDEN HOLY TRINITY
EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN
CHURCH³⁷
Camden, NJ

1905 ST. PETER'S EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN CHURCH
2653 Lititz Pk, Neffsville, PA



Fig. 11. The front elevation of St. Peter's today (Photo by author).

The congregation of St. Peter's organized in 1880 and soon after a church was built. In 1905-06 the Dempwolf church was built of

brick and the congregation relocated (fig. 11). In 1961, the church sold the property

³² Dempwolf ledger.

³³ York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195.

³⁴ Dempwolf ledger.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

and moved to a third church. The building is now used for commercial purposes.³⁸ Originally the interior included three rooms. The auditorium and Adult Sunday school room were separated by rolling partition walls and the Sunday school room and the Infant room were separated by moveable glass partition walls.³⁹

1911 ZION'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
Sunbury, PA

Alterations and additions to the Sunday school building designed by the Dempwolfs cost \$12,690.⁴⁰

1911 BETHANY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
25 N West End Ave, Lancaster, PA

The original church building was dedicated in 1897. In 1911 the congregation decided to make renovations to the existing building and build a Sunday school addition (fig. 12). The alterations were designed by the Dempwolfs and on April 15, 1913 the newly refurbished building was dedicated.⁴¹ The final cost of construction was \$13,800.⁴² The building was further altered in 1937-38 and 1954-55, the last campaign changing the entire look of the building. The Dempwolfs were not affiliated with these renovations.⁴³

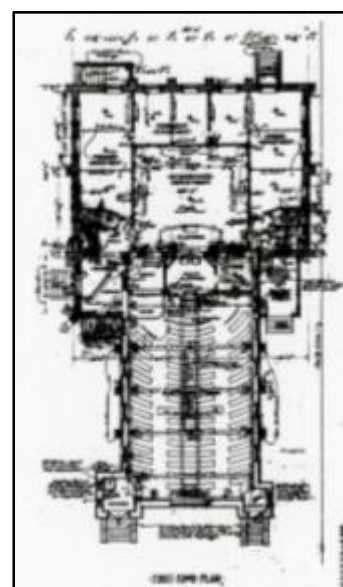


Fig. 12. An original drawing of the alterations and additions to Bethany Presbyterian show the auditorium at the bottom and the Akron Plan Sunday school at the top (York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195. "Dempwolf Drawings.").

³⁸ Rineer, Jr., A. Hunter. *Churches and Cemeteries of Lancaster Co., PA*. Lancaster, PA: York County Heritage Trust, 1995.

³⁹ York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195.

⁴⁰ Dempwolf ledger.

⁴¹ Bethany Presbyterian Church. *Bethany Presbyterian Church*. 2009. <http://bethanylanaster.org/home> (accessed September 9, 2009.).

⁴² Dempwolf ledger.

⁴³ Bethany Presbyterian Church, 2009.

1912 STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL
CHAPEL
Harrisburg, PA

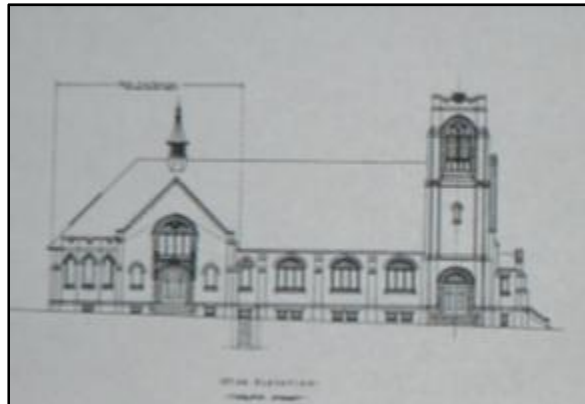
The Dempwolfs designed a series of buildings for the State Hospital. The chapel was completed in 1913, but was not used until 1914. Measuring 90' long by 60' wide, the interior contains a stage, balcony, and arched ceiling.⁴⁴ The building cost \$33,500 to build (fig. 13).⁴⁵



Fig. 13, above. An historic photograph of the State Lunatic Hospital Chapel; date unknown. (Thomas, Phil. *City on the Hill Building Information*. 2010. http://hsh.thomas-industriesinc.com/Building_Chapel.htm (accessed March 18, 2010). Fig. 14, below. An original drawing of the church once both phases of construction were completed (York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195. "Dempwolf Drawings.").

1915 MEMORIAL LUTHERAN
CHURCH
34 E Orange St, Shippensburg, PA

The project included exterior changes to the windows and interior alterations.⁴⁶ Construction costs totaled \$2,500.⁴⁷



1916 ALL SAINTS EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
Scott & 12th Sts, Kulpmont, PA

⁴⁴ Thomas, Phil. *City on the Hill Building Information*. 2010. http://hsh.thomas-industriesinc.com/Building_Chapel.htm (accessed March 18, 2010).

⁴⁵ Dempwolf ledger.

⁴⁶ York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195.

⁴⁷ Dempwolf ledger.

The building was originally planned to be erected in two phases. The Sunday school portion was to be built first and the church building was to be built second (fig. 14).⁴⁸

1916 ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
York, PA

The original building had been designed in 1868 by Philadelphia architect Stephen D. Button,⁴⁹ whom J.A. had worked for when he was working on the Centennial Exposition. J.A. had also constructed many of the wood details for this church when he worked for Nathaniel Weigel's planing mill. In January 1916 the church council decided to renovate the church and a year later the building is rededicated.⁵⁰ Changes to the building included replacing the existing pulpit platform with a chancel, replacing the existing stained glass windows with one large window surrounded by mosaics, rearranging the pews to create a center aisle, replacing the roof, and removing the skylights.⁵¹

These alterations and additions cost \$13,560.⁵²

1921 ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH
Harrisburg, PA

The building of the small, frame chapel cost \$11,700 to construct.⁵³



Fig. 15. The exterior of Grace Lutheran Church today (Photo by author).

1923 GRACE EVANGELICAL

⁴⁸ York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195.

⁴⁹ Frey, Edward S. *St Paul's English Evangelical Lutheran Church, York, Pennsylvania, 1836-1936*. York, PA: Dispatch Print, 1936.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Kane, Paul J. *A History of St. Paul's Lutheran church: Celebrating 150 Years of Life Together in Christ*. York, PA: unpublished pamphlet, 1986.

⁵² Dempwolf ledger.

⁵³ Ibid.

LUTHERAN CHURCH
Bellevue Rd & S 20th St,
Harrisburg, PA

The small stone-and-stucco church includes one interior room (fig. 15).⁵⁴

1925 MEMORIAL EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN CHURCH
Harrisburg, PA

This Late-Gothic church rivals Union Lutheran Church in York, PA designed a year later. The basilica-plan church cost \$253,542 to build (fig. 16).⁵⁵

1926 BAUGHMAN MEMORIAL CHAPEL
228 Bridge St, New Cumberland, PA

The project consisted of alterations and additions to the Sunday school building. The final construction costs totaled \$71,084.⁵⁶

1941 ZION REFORMED CHURCH⁵⁷
W Market St, York, PA



Fig. 16. The front façade of Memorial Evangelical Lutheran Church today (Photo by author).

⁵⁴ York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195.

⁵⁵ Dempwolf ledger.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ York County Heritage Trust Vertical File 34195.

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