

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Emanuel United Church of Christ

other names/site number Emanuel Reformed Church

2. Location

street & number 329 East Main Street N/A not for publication

city or town Lincolnton N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Lincoln code 109 zip code 28092

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William S. Price SHPO 10-21-94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
other (explain): _____	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historically and Architecturally Significant Churches and
Church-Related Cemeteries in Lincoln, NC

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Brick
walls	Brick
	Wood
roof	Slate
other	Concrete

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1913

1931

Significant Dates

1913

1931

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bonitz, Henry E., architect

Beam, James L., Jr., architect

Howard Construction Company

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Emanuel United Church of Christ
Name of Property

Lincoln County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 477040 3925300
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing

4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Davyd Foard Hood

organization date 30 June 1994

street & number Isinglass, 6907 Old Shelby Road telephone 704/462-4331

city or town Vale state NC zip code 28168

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Mr. Joe Rudisill, consistory President
Emanuel United Church of Christ

street & number Post Office Box 1247 telephone 704/735-8486

city or town Lincolnton state NC zip code 28092

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Emanuel United Church of Christ
Lincolnton, Lincoln County, North CarolinaEmanuel United Church of Christ
Architectural Description

Emanuel United Church of Christ, located at 329 East Main Street in a mixed commercial streetscape just east of the main downtown business district, is a Gothic Revival style church laid up in red-orange brick with tinted mortar. It stands at the back of a shallow lawn which extends to the poured cement public sidewalk. There are no significant plantings. The brickwork on the church is enlivened with poured or cast cement detailing as the impost blocks and keystones of window and door surrounds, as the caps of buttresses, as the edging of the parapet gables, and at other points where the contrast of the grey cement with the red-orange brick can architecturally enrich the elevations of the church. The church plant consists of the main building which was erected in 1913 and expanded at the rear (northwest) by the construction of Sunday school rooms in 1931 and a rectangular educational building erected in the 1970s which stands to the northwest and rear of the church. The two buildings are connected by a poured cement walkway covered with an insubstantial metal shed. A lattice-work brick wall physically connects the two buildings at their edges along the southwest property line. The 1913 church was designed by Henry E. Bonitz, a Wilmington, North Carolina architect. James L. Beam, Jr., of Cherryville, North Carolina, was the architect who prepared the plans for the restoration of the building after the 1991 fire.

Emanuel Church is a rectangular Late Gothic Revival-style building with a three-bay wide gable-front facade and five-bay side elevations. The church is dominated by a four-stage tower inset at the south corner of the front (southeast) elevation. Emanuel Church is built on a low common-bond foundation with a water table formed by a soldier course supporting a stretcher course with a cement cap. The elevations of the church are laid up in an unusual bond featuring alternating bands of four stretcher courses and a course laid in Flemish bond. Much of the presence and character of the building is defined through the use of buttresses with cement caps on their shoulders and the repetition of lancet arches for the window openings. The parapet-like top of the front gable, rising from a bracket, and like parapets on the tower have sharp pointed cement edges. The main gable facade, facing onto East Main Street, has a symmetrical hierarchical arrangement of three windows. The arched tops of the windows have soldier course surrounds above inset impost blocks. High in the center of the gable is a three-sided ventilator in a soldier course frame with inset cement accents.

The corner tower which functions as a vestibule on the lower level and the belfry on the upper levels is the most embellished part of the building. It is square-in-plan, and the edges of its elevations are marked by buttresses which taper in their upward rise. A white marble cornerstone bearing the inscription "Emanuel Reformed Church, 1787, 1913" is inset at the base of its southwest

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Lincolnton, Lincoln County, North Carolina

elevation. The church entrance, set in the southeast face of the tower, is a pair of replacement doors set below a triangular transom bearing the slogan "Welcome." The term "Reformed Church" is inscribed in a panel above the transom. The second level of the tower has an inset panel while the third level features a pair of rectangular, louvered vents. Crowning the composition is a louvered dormer in a crossetted frame. The tower's side elevations have paired arch-headed louvers on the third level and three-sided vents, like the one on the front elevation, at the upper level.

The fire in 1991 which destroyed the roof of the church also seriously damaged the five-bay northeast side elevation. It was rebuilt in brick closely matching the original brick. The bays are marked by buttresses. The four bays illuminating the sanctuary hold rectangular window openings fitted with their original paired stained glass memorial windows. The openings have end-course brick sills and flat arches outlined with a shallow projecting drip mold. The fifth bay, at the north end of the elevation, is blind. Here there is a flight of steps descending to the basement under the chancel and a door and stoop at the offset end of the block of Sunday school rooms and offices which carry across the rear of the church.

The appearance of the southwest side elevation dates from 1913 and 1931. The tower marks its south corner. The principal feature here is a small ell, containing the alcove off the sanctuary, which is covered with a side-gable roof. The entrance and a flanking sidelight is protected by a shed-roof hood supported by robust scroll brackets. The entrance is on the southeast face of the ell: the southwest gable end of the ell has a trio of lancet-arch colored glass windows.

In 1931, when the Sunday school rooms were added, they were arranged in an L-shaped configuration which carried northwest from the rear of the ell and then turned and carried across the back of the church. The brick of the 1931 addition is laid in a one-to-five bond. There are three windows on the southwest side of the addition which is flush with the face of the 1913 ell. The northwest elevation of the church--dating entirely from 1931--has three paired windows, a single window, and a door which opens onto the short covered walkway connecting to the 1970s education building/fellowship hall.

The educational building/fellowship hall is a rectangular cement-block building sheathed with brick veneer on its southeast, northeast, and northwest elevations. It is covered by a low-hip asphalt-shingle roof. The building has a double-leaf door in its southeast elevation, on axis with the rear door leading into the church, and a second double-leaf door and three windows on the northeast side elevation: these doors open into the large fellowship hall situated in the east corner of the building. There are four windows on the long southwest side elevation which illuminate the three classrooms on this side of

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Emanuel United Church of Christ
Lincolnton, Lincoln County, North Carolina

the building. The rear, northwest end of the building is blind except for one window in the kitchen in the north corner. The space in the west corner of the interior is occupied by men's and women's restrooms, closets, a pantry, and a mechanical room. The simple, functional finish of the building's interior includes painted exposed cement block walls, carpented or VAT-tiled floors, and painted plaster board ceilings.

The Interior of Emanuel Church: A Description and Integrity Assessment

The interior of Emanuel United Church of Christ represents a restoration of the original interior of the church designed and built in 1913. The fire on 20 April 1991, caused by lightning, was largely confined to the roof and attic of the sanctuary which were mostly destroyed. The fire weakened the sanctuary's northeast wall and scorched portions of the door and window surrounds in the sanctuary. It also weakened the leading which held the stained glass windows. The partial collapse of the roof timbers into the sanctuary and the damage from the heavy water force used in fighting the fire also damaged the pews and elements of the rooms furnishings. Curiously enough, the great sliding door and its enframing, connecting the main sanctuary and the alcove, remained virtually unaffected, as did the vestibule at the base of the tower with its tongue and groove ceiling. The vestibule and alcove, like the Sunday school rooms and offices at the rear of the church, suffered some relatively minor smoke damage.

With the brick outer walls of the church largely intact, its stained and colored glass windows surviving but weakened, portions of the interior woodwork intact, and the furnishings of the sanctuary salvaged but needing restoration and care, the congregation determined to restore the church. (Fortunately, nearly all of the \$585,000 spent on the restoration was covered by insurance.) James L. Beam, Jr., a Cherryville architect, was engaged to prepare the working drawings for the restoration. The reconstruction and restoration of the interior (and exterior) fabric was performed by Howard Construction Company of Lincolnton. Except for the fact that now, two years after the work was completed in April 1992, the carpets are fresh, the walls are well-painted, the furnishings are well-polished, and portions of the woodwork are crisp (lacking the effects of time), the interior of the sanctuary looks very little different than it did prior to the fire.

The only significant alteration to the interior architecture of the sanctuary was the installation of a single wide arch framing the chancel and the choir positioned inside it. This broad circular arch replaced a pair of lancet arches which rose from a center pillar behind the pulpit. The lancet-arch motif was repeated, however, for the enframing screening the organ pipes in the rear wall of the chancel. It rises between the two original lancet-arch doorways opening into the sacristy. This three-part arrangement of smaller openings

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Emanuel United Church of Christ
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flanking a taller, wider opening repeats the original surviving configuration of the trio of windows in the front (southeast) gable facade of the building, opposite the chancel.

The sanctuary follows a center aisle plan, and the wood floor of the room gently ramps downward, to the northwest, as it approaches the chancel. The walls are white-painted plaster as is the ceiling. The three-part ceiling is finished with an arrangement of beams, creating panels on the three planes of the ceiling and a frieze which carries down the side walls of the nave. The sanctuary is finished with a simply-molded baseboard and a molded chairrail, replicating the original, which carries at the window sill level. The chancel is raised above the nave, and occupies two floor levels whose front edges swell forward toward the pews. The choir, set inside the arch, is fronted by a molded-panel wainscot-like screen. Nearly half of the southwest wall of the sanctuary is occupied by the broad enframement fitted with a pair of sliding wood doors, which opens into the Sunday school alcove. The molded surround is original and also enframes the colored-glass multi-pane transom. The pull plates on the doors are original and bear the manufacturer's stamp:

J. G. Wilson Mfg. Co.
N. Y.
3 West 29th Street
Pat June 18
1889
Jan. 21, 1890.

The finish of the alcove is largely original, but refreshed in the restoration project. It has carpeted floors and plaster walls. The door surrounds here feature plain boards with molded backbands. The chair rail, original to the vestibule and restored in the sanctuary, appears here, as well, visually tying the three spaces together.

A door in the northwest wall of the alcove opens into an L-shaped hall which wraps around and behind the sacristy at the rear of the chancel. Doors in its outer wall open into the men's and women's restrooms, a janitor's closet, two classrooms, the pastor's study, and church office. These spaces, particularly the classrooms and pastor's study, retain the primary elements of their 1931 finish: the restrooms and janitor's closet are spaces which were reconfigured in the 1991-1992 restoration project. Standing against the wall in the hall is a wood pew which was saved from the Old White Church during the fire of 1893.

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Lincolnton, Lincoln County, North CarolinaEmanuel United Church of Christ
Narrative Statement of SignificanceSummary

Emanuel United Church of Christ, erected in 1913 as Emanuel Reformed Church and completed according to the design prepared by Wilmington architect Henry E. Bonitz, is a small but impressive example of the late Gothic Revival style in Lincolnton and Lincoln County. The original congregation of Emanuel Church was organized in the 1780s and it was one of the two oldest religious societies in Lincolnton: in its early years, the Reverend Andrew Loretz (1762-1812), the foremost Reformed minister in North Carolina of his era, ministered to the congregation. In 1787, the congregation joined with the German Lutheran congregation and erected a union church which became the nursery of Lincolnton's major Protestant congregations in the nineteenth century. After the Rev. Mr. Loretz's death in 1812, the fortunes of the Reformed congregation waned to the point that, by the end of the century, the congregation had virtually ceased to exist. On the evening of 23 December 1893 the union church, by then known as the Old White Church, was destroyed by fire. Ironically, the destruction of the Old White Church proved to be the catalyst for efforts to revive and reorganize the Emanuel Reformed congregation. In 1910, Emanuel Church was designated a mission point by the Home Missions Board of the Reformed Church Classis of North Carolina. In July 1911, the church was put under the care of the Rev. Dr. William H. McNairy (b. 1868) who supervised construction of this church, the first and only surviving church erected solely by the Emanuel Reformed congregation. It survives today as a reminder of the role of the Reformed Church in the religious life of Lincolnton and as the first built of four important late Gothic Revival-style churches erected in the county seat between 1913 and 1941. Emanuel United Church of Christ is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in the area of architecture as defined by the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historically and Architecturally Significant Churches and Church-Related Cemeteries in Lincolnton, North Carolina." The church is discussed in the Multiple Property Documentation Form under Property Type II.

Historical Background

Emanuel Reformed Church, first known locally as "the congregation of Dutch Presbyterians," was one of the two congregations of predominantly German-speaking peoples organized in Lincolnton in the 1780s. Lincoln County, settled in the mid eighteenth century and formed out of Tryon County in 1779, was named for Major-General Benjamin Lincoln (1733-1810), a distinguished leader in the Revolutionary War. Lincolnton, the county seat, also named in honor of Major-General Lincoln, was laid off in 1786 on a fifty-acre portion of a tract of 300 acres acquired for the new town. Simultaneously, the residents of the

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town and surrounding area established Lutheran and Reformed congregations. In 1788, the two congregations jointly acquired a tract of over two acres on the south edge of the new town, two blocks south of the town square marked by the crossing of its two main streets (today's Main Street and Aspen Street). The language of that deed, dated 10 January 1788, made it clear that the two congregations had already, jointly erected a union meeting house. The exact date for the construction of the union church is now unknown. Also unknown is the exact date on which the congregation was formally established; however, it probably coincides with the relocation of the Reverend Andrew Loretz (1762-1812) to Lincoln County.¹

The exact circumstances of Loretz's arrival in Lincoln County are not fully understood either. Born in Switzerland, he was the only son of the Reverend Andrew Loretz who served as a minister in Pennsylvania from 1784 until 1786. In 1786 his father is said to have returned to Switzerland; that same year the younger Loretz arrived in Baltimore. He is said to have come to Lincoln County either in the fall of 1787 or early in 1788. Unlike his counterpart, the Reverend John Godfrey Arends, a prominent Lutheran minister who settled at Lincolnton, Loretz established himself in the Schoolhouse Church (now Daniel's Church) community northwest of Lincolnton. Loretz became a successful planter and erected a handsome brick house with his initials and the date "1793" inset in the east gable end. Loretz became the most prominent minister of the Reformed Church in Piedmont North (and South) Carolina and served the Emanuel congregation in Lincolnton, along with others, until his death in 1812.

After Loretz's death the Reformed congregation in Lincolnton languished for some fifteen years. In the 1820s, members of the Reformed church joined the Presbyterian church which was being newly established in Lincolnton under the leadership of the Reverend Dr. Humphrey Hunter. The fortunes of the Reformed congregation were revived after 1828 when the Reverend John G. Fritchey (b. 1802), newly graduated from the Lancaster Theological Seminary in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, arrived in Lincolnton. He reorganized the Reformed church and drew most of its former members away from the Presbyterian church and back into the Reformed fold. Fritchey remained in Lincolnton until 1839 when he returned to Pennsylvania.

From 1839 until 1859, Emanuel Reformed Church in Lincolnton was under the charge of a succession of ministers; however, during those two decades, its status and role as a religious body in the county seat steadily declined. This can be attributed, in part, to the continued rise of the Presbyterian congregation, which erected a new church in Lincolnton in 1839, and the organization of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in 1841. After 1859, regular services for the Reformed church members ceased, although ministers from neighboring churches held services in Lincolnton on occasion. What seemed like the absolute end to the Reformed church in Lincolnton occurred in the 1890s after fire destroyed the Old

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White Church on 23 December 1893. The trustees of the Classis of North Carolina of the Reformed Church deeded its right to co-ownership of the lot which the Dutch Lutheran and the Dutch Presbyterian (Reformed) congregations had acquired in 1788. The price for which the now virtually nonexistent congregation gave up its heritage was \$75.

Mindful of the position of the Lincolnton church and the role of the Reverend Andrew Loretz in the history of the Reformed church in North Carolina, a number of people led an effort in the later 1900s to reestablish the Reformed congregation in Lincolnton. One of the most forceful voices in this movement was that of the Reverend Jacob Martin Luther Lyerly (1862-1923), the editor of "The Reformed Church Standard," the semimonthly newsletter of the Classis of North Carolina. In the edition of 1 May 1909, Lyerly editorialized:

If anything is ever again to be done for the Reformed Church in Lincolnton, now is the time to do it. Brethren, can we afford not to build a church in Lincolnton? If the Home Missions Board will take up this at once, our people will rally, but they are tired of waiting. Let us do something now!

Lyerly's plea proved successful and in October 1910 the Home Missions Board of the Reformed Church designated Lincolnton as a mission point. In July 1911, the Reverend Dr. William H. McNairy was assigned to Lincolnton where he organized a Reformed congregation which first took the name Heidelberg Reformed Church. On 4 December 1911, D. A. Seagle, E. D. Fox, J. A. Shuford, and K. M. Ramsaur, trustees of the Heidelberg Reformed Church, acquired Lot #11 in Ward One of the Northeast Square of Lincolnton, on which they would move to erect the present church. On 12 January 1913, at a congregational meeting, the church adopted the plans for a new church prepared by Henry E. Bonitz and appointed a building committee consisting of the Rev. Mr. McNairy (chairman), James A. Shuford, E. C. Shuford, and Frank Ramsaur. It is unclear at present how the church came to hire Bonitz, a Wilmington, North Carolina architect, who has been described by Tony Wrenn, archivist of the American Institute of Architects and author of Wilmington, North Carolina, as "the best known and most prolific of the turn-of-the-century Wilmington designers."

The church which Bonitz designed for the Lincolnton congregation is a small red brick Gothic Revival style building. It contained a sanctuary for congregational worship and a small room on the southwest, accessible through a wide sliding door, which could be opened up for a large attendance or closed and used as a Sunday school or meeting room. While the church was under construction, the congregation changed its name to Emanuel Reformed Church in honor of its antecedent congregation. The church was completed and first occupied for services on Christmas Day, 1913.

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The Rev. Mr. McNairy remained at Emanuel Church until 1921 and oversaw the construction of a (now lost) parsonage beside (east of) the church in 1919-1920. The church continued to grow in the 1920s. In 1931, a series of Sunday school rooms and a parlor were added to the rear of the church. In 1932, the church enrollment was ninety-three. It appears that the membership of the church remained relatively stable for the next several decades. In the 1970s, during the pastorate (1973-1979) of Rev. Kenneth Clapp a brick veneer building was added to the church plant. It contains a large fellowship hall, adjoining kitchen, and several Sunday school rooms.

On 20 April 1991, Emanuel Church was struck by lightning. Fire destroyed most of the roof of the church, and damaged the northeast wall and part of the interior woodwork. Most of the pews were damaged or burned when the roof collapsed inward: they were repaired, refinished, and returned to use in the church. Rather than abandon the site of the first and only Reformed church erected in Lincolnton, the congregation determined to restore the church and remain at this site. The congregation engaged James L. Beam, Jr., a Cherryville, North Carolina architect, to prepare the necessary drawings for the restoration of the church. The restoration construction work was undertaken and completed by Howard Construction Company of Lincolnton. Meantime, the congregation worshipped in the fellowship hall. The interior woodwork and beam ceiling were replicated from elements that survived the fire. The stained glass windows had mostly survived the fire: they were refitted and returned to the church. The only significant change to the interior was the replacement of a pair of arched openings in the back of the chancel with a single large lancet-arch opening. The restoration was completed within a year. The first services in the newly-restored church were held on Easter Sunday, 19 April 1992.

Footnote

1. The principal sources for the history of Emanuel United Church of Christ are the sketches for the original and the reorganized congregations which appear in A Story of the Southern Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church. Banks J. Peeler, the editor of the synod history, was pastor of Emanuel Church from 1922 until 1924: it was his first ministerial assignment. The photocopied, paperback history of the church, Emanuel United Church of Christ, repeats portions of the above sketches verbatim while also adding other facts and information on the congregation between 1968 and 1987. The Charlotte and Lincolnton newspapers carried articles on the fire: photographs in the Charlotte Observer, 21 April 1991, provide the best record of the extent of the fire damage.

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Emanuel United Church of Christ
Lincolnton, Lincoln County, North Carolina

9. Bibliography

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The property included in this nomination is parcel #2740 on Lincoln County Tax Map 3623-16-94.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries enclosing this property comprise the acreage acquired in 1911 on which the present church was built. This property forms the site and the setting of Emanuel Reformed Church.

