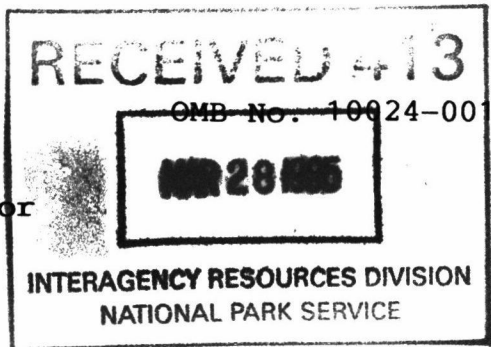


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

Historic name: St. Paul's Union Church and Cemetery

other names/site number: Old White Church and Cemetery

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number: Southwest corner of intersection of T-798 and SR 4037 and located approximately one mile east of Ringtown, Pa.

city or town: Ringtown (Union Township): Vicinity: N/A

state: Pennsylvania code: PA county: Schuylkill code: 107

not for publication: N/A

zip code: 17967

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

DR. BRENT D. GLASS

Brent D. Glass

3/16/95

Signature of certifying official

Date

PA HISTORICAL & MUSEUM COMMISSION

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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=====
4. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Entered in the
National Register
Edson H. Beall Signature of Keeper
Date of Action

- entered in the National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the
 National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
 National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall 4-7-95

=====
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:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
1	0	sites
	0	structures
	0	objects

2		Total

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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

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

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Religion	Religious Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Religion	Religious Facility

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Early 19th-Century Federal

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation:	stone/(concrete block)
roof:	wood shingles
walls:	wood siding/weatherboard
other:	N/A

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The Old White Church and Cemetery is located in the center of Union Township, Schuylkill County, about one mile east of the present-day Borough of Ringtown. The church sits at the southwest corner of the Ringtown to Brandonville highway (S.R. 4037) and the Krebs to Mainville Road (T.R. 798) in the rural agricultural area of Union Township. The church and cemetery site itself is level, the adjacent land behind the cemetery sloping up the hill to the south, eventually to reach the Broad Mountain with a long view down the north. Constructed in 1842 the church building is 30'8" (east and west walls) by 40'4" (north and south walls) and has a setback of 20 feet from the road. Single family residences are located approximately 300 feet in any direction. Farm structures are visible throughout the valley.

The Union Cemetery portion of the Old White Church property is included in the nomination for its association with the Old White Church property. The Union Cemetery comprises the eastern half of the property recorded as tax parcel 30-6-26. It wraps the church to form a square lot, approximately 214 feet east/west by 259 feet north/south. Its layout is in 23 rows, running north and south, parallel to T.R. 798. It includes stone markers, many in German, as well as unmarked and initialed red shale markers and stone and monuments in English, as well as unmarked graves.

The Old White Church, dated 1842, is a rectangular, two-story frame structure of the meeting house form and a vernacular Federal style. It retains its original pews, wine-glass pulpit, window frames and sash, and exterior painted wood siding, and foundation stones. The building is well-preserved and maintained and exhibits a high degree of integrity.

Landscaping is minimal. The Union Church and Cemetery site is level and planted with trees. Plots are linear but site is level and planted with trees. Plots are linear but are not arranged in any apparent grid. Two trees, a maple and a tulip, repeatedly are referenced in histories. The tulip poplar, of five foot diameter and one of the largest in Schuylkill County, was felled after it was hit by lightning during a hurricane and its limbs posed a threat to the building. It has since been replanted. The maple still stands east of the church. Various fencing and hitching

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rails have been placed around the church and sections of the cemetery as early as 1880. Records indicated in 1919 a vote was taken to remove the fences.

The exterior dimensions of the church are: 30' 8" x 40' 4". There are three entrance doors centered on east, west, and south walls. The predominant feature of the exterior is the pair of 12 foot high arch-top windows on the north wall. The two windows have an intersecting gothic arch muntin pattern sash above the upper 28-lite sash. The lower sash has a 4-over-7 28-lite muntin pattern. There are five windows on each of the other three walls: two flanking each doors and centered in those wall areas respectively. Three at the gallery level, the center ones directly above each door and the other two directly above the windows below. All of these (15) windows have 12-over-8 double-hung sash. The glass is a mixture of original panes, and authentic replacement glass provided by the community. The half-moon windows at the top center of the east and west walls are a single-round arch lite. All of the wood window sashes are original. Some repairs have been made to the arch top transoms in the north wall window.

The beveled weather boards are painted and have 4 1/2" to the weather. The corners have butt-joined vertical trim 4" wide. The projecting eaves on the gable ends are simply trimmed with a tapered rake board. The north facade has a scalloped fascia board. The three exterior doors are 8-panel, raised panel, all matching. The exterior door trim is similar on the east and west sides, and more elaborate at the south door, which is the main door. The south door has a rectangular pediment with an inset flat panel flanked by the (applied 3/4 ovals) "capitals" above the "colonette" like vertical trim. This "colonette" trim sits above a flat base (7 in. ht.) with a projecting cap trim. The other doors have a single beaded-edge frame with an ogee molding, total width of trim is 4 1/2". A sloped top trim board and a distinctly separated base on the applied vertical moldings complete the exterior door trim design.

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Interior Features:

The 1st floor plan consists of a chancel area, (centrally located) at the north wall. The original painted wine-glass pulpit and canopy are attached to the north wall between two windows, with a winding staircase leading up to the pulpit floor. There are two-L-shaped benches in the chancel area, for use by church officials or mourners at a funeral. The south end of the cancel is enclosed with a low rail partition made of rectangular patterned grille work. The two center sections are hinged gates. There is access to a separate benches, at the east side of the chancel, through a hinged portion of the paneled bench back/partition. This area was reserved for the pastor's family.

There are five rows of benches perpendicular to the north wall, on east and west sides of the chancel 12 ft. long and facing each other. The rows on the west side are open and uninterrupted. The east side has four rows open and two uninterrupted. The front row has an access "gate" and is divided into two areas with a paneled portion separating the area from the pastor's family, as noted above.

There are four rows of open benches along the south wall, on either side of the door and aisleway, facing north. One section of bench has been removed at the east. There is a narrower, lower shelf on the inside of the panelled enclosure walls attached to the columns.

The benches are solid wood with backs of solid horizontal planks, slightly sloped. There is a support frame at the wall ends and the mid span of the bench. The aisle ends have a solid vertical support with a double-curve and exaggerated "bead" cut-out pattern. The top of the panel edge is sloped and supports the sloped flat top cap of the bench backs. The seats and backs are painted white. the edges of the end panels, the sloped caps, are painted black.

Alterations to some of the benches have taken place over the years. Part of one bench, next to the south support column, appears to have been removed. The total seating capacity of the church is approximately 400.

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There are six solid wood columns supporting the gallery. The columns are 5'-11" in height and rest on solid wood rectangular blocks. The columns are tapered with an exaggerated entassis. The capitals are large (8"x8"x8") square solid blocks. The trim at the top of the columns is a collar with rounded profile, which is integral with the column. A matching "collar" is located 12" below the top collar. The bottom of the column is carved with a level and sloped, rounded profile "base" integral with the column.

There are two stairs to the gallery in the southeast corners, crossing in front of the respective windows. Details are typical for both stairs. There is a handrail at the first run, made of 1" square (balusters) with a cap rail of rounded profile 3" high x 1 3/4" wide. The balusters are painted white, the cap rail is black. The remaining stair run is enclosed with a partition of solid wood vertical planking. The handrail and plank partitions are anchored by a square vertical support member. The first run of the stair is enclosed below with a plank partition, recessed from the face of the stringer, which has a beaded edge moulding. The underside of the stairs, as well as all the ceilings below the gallery areas are solid horizontal planking, an edge trim is provided to receive the planking, along the outer sloped face.

The east and west sides of the gallery are tiered with one bench per step. The benches are straight-backed, with narrow seats, (considerably less comfortable than those on the first floor). There are four rows total, each side, the upper most bench is built against the outside wall and uses the wall as a back. This seat is level with the window sills. The backs are wide (varying widths) solid tongue and groove planking, with a beaded edge. The backs are supported by 3"x4" solid verticals, which also support a flat horizontal cap at the top of the bench backs. The top surface and the end edge of the cap is painted black, the remainder, white. The end support panels are solid planks cut with an elongated ogee shape, with a shallow "bead" shape at the bottom near the bench seat. The edges of the end panels are painted black.

The south area of the gallery has a flat floor. There is a four foot high wainscoting of vertical boards with a cap trim along the south wall extending from the west edge of the east window to the east edge of the west window. There are two movable benches

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presently in this area. This area was location of the organ. The organ, (a reed pump organ) was placed in the church prior to 1879, according to church records. (In 1987 vandals threw the organ over the balcony, splintering the wood casing and severely damaging the instrument. It is presently being restored).

One of the most distinctive features of the church interior is the panelled gallery railing. The east and west sides are divided into five equal panels while the south side is divided into four equal panels.

The face of each panel is recessed and trimmed with an ogee shaped molding set on a flat reveal. The backsides of the panels are raised. The panels are divided by pairs of reeded colonettes resting on square block bases. The "capital" of the colonettes is a projection of the horizontal rectangular trim at the top of the panels. There is a flat band between the colonettes and the top cap of the railing. This band is trimmed with a "flame and candle"/dentil design of small, delicate proportions. A shallow cove molding just above the circular "flames", supports the projected top cap.

The base band below the colonettes includes an uninterrupted delicate reeded band 1 1/2" high. there are structural metal tie rods slightly below the bottom edge of the gallery railing, between the north and south walls. These rods are painted in with the railing and are barely noticeable.

The railing cap is a heavy solid rectangular member with a bead on the inside edge. This top member acts like a beam to stiffen and support the railing partition.

The ceiling is a gently curved shape--more accurately described as sloping toward the center third where it arcs over the highest center point. The wood ceiling boards are varying widths and painted a light blue. The ceiling height at the center of the curved ceiling to the first floor is 23'9". The ceiling height under the archway is 8'9". There is a continuous crown moulding at the eave point. The arc shaped east and west wall surfaces above the crown moulding are also painted the same light blue.

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The pulpit is centered between the two large windows on the north wall. The wine-glass pulpit rests on a heavy tapered column similar in shape and design to the gallery support columns. The pulpit is enclosed by a panelled octagonal partition. There is a small seat along the angled wall nearest the north building wall.

The panelled faces are divided horizontally into two square panels each. The panels are raised and set within a frame with a large bead moulding. Below a cove moulding near the bottom of the base trim of the panels, is a band of a delicate reeded design. This band is continuous around the entire pulpit, and nearly matches the band on the gallery railing.

The sounding board/canopy is also octagonal and is attached to the north wall and additionally held in place with a metal rod with hook. The "roof" shape is domed with a reverse curved culminating in a steeple-like finial. There are 3-part finials on projected mouldings at each intersection of the 8-planes, there is another band of delicate reeded design wrapping continuously around the bottom of the sounding board. All of the elements of the pulpit are original except for two missing finials which were replaced in-kind. There is a rectangular raised panel on the north wall below the sounding board.

In front of the pulpit is an oval communion table approximately 40 inches high. It contains the earliest extant hymnals-1852 belonging to the congregation. The curved walls of the communion table are made of vertical boards with half-round trim at each joint.

Window trim at the east, west and south walls is a simple one-piece sloped casing with a bead at the outer edge. The trim at the windows on the north wall is considerably more elaborate with a molded pilaster-like casing resting on a base with a moulding (set on the sill) and extending to a "capital" at the spring-line of the arch top sash. The trim around the arched sash has a small keystone interrupting curved applied trim, and rectangular panel surrounding the sash. The panel and window trim are capped with a simple pediment. There is a repeat of the delicate reeded band in the vertical (casing) trim from the spring line to the pediment. In this case it runs horizontally and is approximately

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the same width as the other reeded band trim elements.

Exterior walls are all plaster on wood lath. There is photo evidence of a later printed wallpaper and a border on the exterior walls, this has been totally removed, the walls repaired and repainted.

The floors are pine, presently painted grey. Church records and research indicate that there was a "red & green" carpet on the aisles. There were kerosene lamp fixtures--sconce type lamps mounted to the columns and one pendant lamp centered in the building. The pendant "store lamp" type fixture and two kerosene sconces were stolen in 1990. These kerosene fixtures--of which there are photos were not the original (1842) lighting fixtures. The Restoration Committee has purchased similar kerosene type antique replacement fixtures. These fixtures are a very close match to the ones in the photos.

From March of 1990 through September 1992 the work of repairing and restoring the building took place. Restoration efforts included: replacement in-kind of the original wood shingle roof, replacement of damaged wood foundation sills, repairs and replacement of first floor (floor) beams, re-attachment and repairs to some of the roof structural members, plaster repair and repainting of the exterior and interior, replacement of two missing finals in the pulpit's overhead canopy, replacement of one weakened interior wood column supporting the gallery. The Old White Church Restoration Committee took extensive color photographs throughout the restoration process, and worked side-by-side with the major contractor, Flory and Associates of Bernville.

Also at this time, a full basement was excavated and constructed of concrete block walls and a concrete slab floor. The building had previously been set above a minimal "crawl space" of approximate one foot and as such created some of the rotting and termite problems in foundation sills and floor beams. In the process, the building was re-set 6" above its original elevation. Prior to this, the south and east entrances were nearly at grade, the hill to the south brought rain water directly against the building and the wood foundation sills were nearly below grade. The much-needed ventilation of the basement is provided through openings in the

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concrete block and stone foundation walls on all sides.

The foundation wall was replaced in its original location - the new concrete block foundation having been located to allow for the replacement of the stone. As was the case in the original construction, much of the labor and materials were donated or offered at minimal cost. Members of the congregation and community worked side by side with contractors. There were no drawings done at the time of the restoration work. Photographs are available of the building prior to and during the restoration/preservation work. They are in an "Album" in the possession of the Old White Church Restoration Committee.

The south and east doors were taken apart and repaired, and reassembled during the 1990-91 restoration project). The door hardware includes a mix of original, reproduction and non-original modern items.

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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.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance: 1842

Significant Dates: 1842

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

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: unknown

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SIGNIFICANCE

The Old White Church--formally known as St. Paul's Union Church--is a rare surviving example of the meeting house form in Schuylkill County and an extremely late and intact example of the Federal style. Built in 1842, the property is nominated for its architectural significance under Criterion C. As a religious property significant for its architectural distinction, the property also meets Criterion Consideration A. The Union Cemetery, a portion of the church grounds, is a nineteenth century Pennsylvania German cemetery, the first serving both church and community in the Catawissa (now Ringtown) Valley. It is nominated as part of the church property for its association with the Old White Church.

Architecture

The Old White Church is a rare meeting house, surviving intact in Schuylkill County. The meeting house architectural form, original to America was born of settlers seeking religious freedom. This eighteenth century form would have been familiar to the Germans from the Rhenish Palatinate that settled in the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania (particularly the Oley Valley) and through the Quaker meeting houses of the area with twin entrance doors on the long side. The form rejected the trappings of "Popery" and has a long connection for worship place as nothing more, in itself, than any other meeting place.

The Old White Church was built in 1842 to replace a combination log schoolhouse/church built on the site c. 1810 by Lutheran settlers who joined with a Reformed congregation in 1822 as a Union Church. At a joint congregation it was decided to build a two-story board church and the early church as replaced by the present structure. David Stauffer, Henry Rumbel and John Breisch, the prime advocates of the new church, were appointed as building committee. Histories recall that they traveled to Berks and Montgomery counties (although one says the cities of Reading and York) and that the

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church was modeled after the Augustus Lutheran (Old Trappe Church, built in 1743 in Trappe, near Colledgeville, Montgomery County, where David Stauffer had worshipped as a child (c. 1804-1808). The Old White Church was raised by the community with fieldstone foundation, trees felled locally, and with donations of labor and materials or teams of horses for hauling. The reminiscences of Katherine Henry note a master builder working side by side with volunteer carpenter, but no individual builder is anywhere credited with the structure.

It functioned as a union church from its construction in 1842 until 1885, when the Lutherans built a new church in Ringtown. From 1885 until 1891 it was a Reformed Church, until that congregation, too, constructed a church on Main Street. In 1898, annual Ascension Day services were established and attended by both congregations. The church was largely vacant and deteriorating until 1989 when the Old White Church Restoration Committee began its efforts. The Church is now used for services, wedding, and community events.

The 1842 Old White Church is an unusually late vernacular adaptation of the Federal style (1780-1820). The Broad Mountain divides Schuylkill County in two geographically, and has been a barrier historically. Southern Schuylkill County was settled first between 1750 and 1760 by Pennsylvania Germans after the territories were bought from the Indians by William Penn. The southern county was cleared of pine and hemlock in pre-Revolutionary days. The clearing of lands in northern Schuylkill County did not begin until c. 1800, and then only minimally.

Settlement in the Catawissa (now Ringtown) Valley of northern Schuylkill County occurred between 1798 and 1850. Growth was slow and construction of the Union Church a major community improvement.

Local histories credit the Augustus Lutheran (Old Trappe) Church as the model. That church, a National Historic Landmark located in Trappe, Montgomery County, is recognized as the oldest unchanged

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Lutheran church in America. Built in 1743 by Dr. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, it is a plain sandstone structure with a polygonal apse and gambrel roof. It has two entrances, at the northwest and southwest walls. Its interior, of typical meetinghouse plan with three-sided gallery, includes a paneled wineglass pulpit of walnut, the focal point.

While the Old White Church Building Committee may have visited Trappe, a model was available in Schuylkill County: the third Zion's Red Church of Orwigsburg, built in 1799/dedicated 1803 (replaced 1883). That Union congregation (Lutheran and, in 1832 in union with the United Church of Christ), the oldest in Schuylkill County, built its first church in 1755 and many of the Union Township settlers had worshipped there before migrating over the Broad Mountain.

The Red Church, a meeting house in Georgian style, was characterized by a formal arrangement of parts, a symmetrical composition enriched with classical detail. It was frame, with steeply pitched gabled roof with closed pediment ornamented with a modillioned cornice. A round arched sash window with exaggerated keystone and springers was central to the gable. The front and north facades were three bays wide with 12/8 and 12/12 sash with central pedimented entries with transom lights over double doors. Like the northern facade of the Old White Church, its south was incorporated two symmetrically placed double hung, round arched windows, again with exaggerated springers and keystones, undoubtedly framing the interior pulpit. Both have three entrances. The Old White Church--is virtually the Federal-style variant of its Georgian predecessor.

St. Jacob's Church in Pine Grove Township(at the southern edge of Schuylkill County)--also a meeting house--is the oldest ecclesiastical structure surviving in Schuylkill County, an 1833 Georgian/Federal style meetinghouse located just east of Interstate 81 (Exit 31). Its congregation (second in age only to that of Zion's Red Church of Orwigsburg, organized in 1754) was organized in 1780 as Lutheran, and was housed in a log church. Significantly altered, the current church includes the 1833 meeting house. A

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bell tower was added in 1873, the interior remodeled in 1843, and a Sunday School addition and tower added in 1960. The meetinghouse has a three-sided gallery, although pews have been realigned into a center aisle plan. The original wineglass pulpit has been removed.

Locally, the Old White Church stands out as the oldest and only pre-1860 religious building north of the Broad Mountain. Of 167 extant churches identified north of that ridge, none predate this structure. Most are early twentieth century churches--particularly in the coal patches--with the largest concentration of late nineteenth century churches found in the Borough of Mahanoy City. The boroughs include the greatest variety.

Denominations include not only the Lutheran and Reformed, but those associated with the mining populations; Evangelical Lutheran (English), Welsh Congregational, Methodist, and Catholic (Roman, Greek Orthodox, Byzantine, Lithuanian, and Polish National) as well as three synagogues, all dating from the twentieth century. Many are of eastern European influence, readily identified by their onion-shaped domes. All are twentieth century examples save an unidentified and abandoned 1895 Greek orthodox church, frame with rounded apse, in Shepton.

Burials at the site probably began about the same time the 1810 log church was erected. Tradition says that a pioneer mother residing nearby buried her child in this location shortly after the turn of the nineteenth century. Other families followed suit, burying the dead sequentially, so that graves of husband and wife were separated by other graves according to the length of time between their deaths.

The cemetery served the first settlers and their descendants, many Pennsylvania Germans from the Orwigsburg area who had been members of the Old Red Church (Zion's Lutheran) there, others came directly from the Palatinate. They were Labenbergs, Lindenmuths, Zimmermans, Trexlers, Eisenhauers, Brobsts, Horns and Breisches. The first settler of Union Township was Frederick Labenberg in 1798. He died in 1845 and is buried at the Old White Church, a

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short distance from its southern door.

The oldest marked grave is that of an Eisenhauer child that died May 9, 1815. For the years in the 1830's and 1840's there are very few gravestones. Regular permanent markers do not become common until about 1850 and these document those first families who worshipped at the church through its union period. These first settlers' graves are one of the few remaining ties to the early nineteenth century migration over the Broad Mountain.

Stones are varied, both simple and ornamented, and are found in random linear pattern, arranged in 23 rows. There are numerous red shale markers, some unmarked, some with hand etched initials. Many stones are in German, some in German and English, and many bear Pennsylvania design work, including six-pointed star and flower motifs. There are several larger monuments but the majority are cut markers, of limestone. Some nineteenth century stones are stylistically Victorian, including several with willow, rose, and finger-pointing-heavenward motifs. One small terra cotta sleeping infant with lamb is unique in the Union Cemetery. A large carved statue of a Victorian woman with urn was stolen in 1990.

The Old White Church remained and continued as a symbol of history and faith for the residents of Union Township, long after the union had ended and the church was vacant. In 1898 Lutheran Pastor A.P. Pflueger proposed the annual Ascension Day service at "The Old Mother Church". The celebration has been continuous, with the Lutheran and Reformed congregations alternately in charge. The Ascension Day services is a homecoming for all Ringtown Valley residents. The church, with capacity of about 400, is typically filled. More recently, a community appreciation service is held in the fall. Since the renovation of the structure, it is used increasingly for weddings and other events.

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Old White Church & Cemetery
Name of Property

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Schuylkill County, Pa.
County and State

Section Number 10 Page 1

Verbal boundary description: This description includes the Church and adjacent Union Cemetery.

The Old White Church and Cemetery is located at the southwest corner of the Ringtown to Brandonville Road and comprises the eastern portion of Schuylkill County Tax Parcel 30-6-26. The eastern portion of the lot, approximately 21 feet east/west and 215 feet north/south, contains 1.3 acres, more or less. (It does not include the nearby "Peoples" and Bibelheimer cemeteries, also part of Tax Parcel 30-6-26.

Boundary justification: The boundary includes the church and its immediately adjoining cemetery, the original cemetery associated with the church. These are related historically, representing the union period of the church. Additions to the cemetery are at the west (The People's Cemetery) and the southwest (the Bibelheimer Cemetery) and comprise the remainder of Tax Parcel 30-6-26. Those have been excluded from the nomination based on the church's architectural significance as a Federal-style meetinghouse and are not part of the church's immediate setting.

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name title: Carol Hickey - Architect and Mary Joan Kevlin -
Consultant

organization: Kaufman Hickey Architects date: 2/13/95

street & number: 663 W. Orange St.

telephone: (717) 397-4661

city or town: Lancaster state: PA zip code: 17603

=====
12. Additional Documentation
=====

Maps

USGS quadrangle (7.5 minute series)

Other maps

Photographs: see the Continuation Sheets labeled:

Photographs, pp. 1- .

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Old White Church & Cemetery
Name of Property

Schuylkill County, Pa.
County and State

Section 9

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United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Old White Church & Cemetery
Name of Property

Schuylkill County, Pa.
County and State

Section 9

Page 2

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Index to Grantors.
Index to Grantees.
Deeds.

Schwalm, Dr. Glenn P. St. Paul's Church or The Old "White" Church,
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Ed. Jean A. Delloch and Phillip A. Rich, record of Baptisms and
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United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Old White Church & Cemetery
Name of Property

Schuylkill County, Pa.
County and State

Section 9

Page 3

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Barbara S. Blander, Secretary, Old White Church Restoration Committee.

Jean Delloch, Schuylkill Roots.

Robert Dillman, Treasurer, Old White Church Restoration Committee.

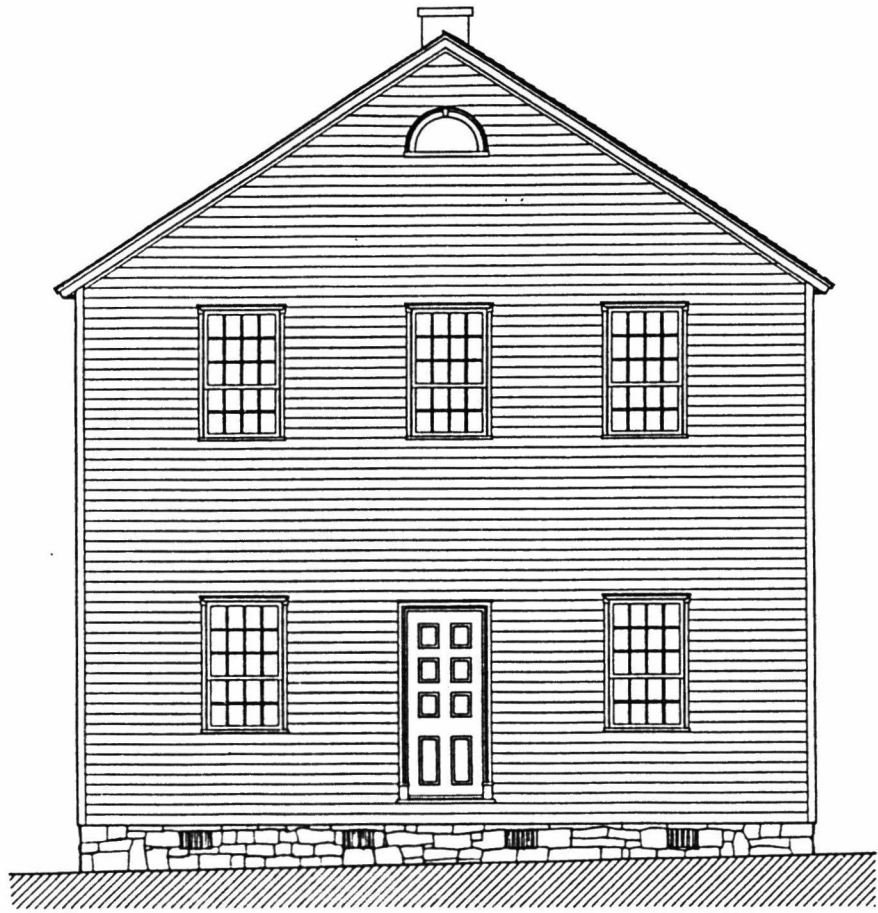
Gertrude Moses, cemetery inventory.

Jon Peterson, Curator, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa.

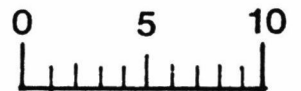
Mildred Stauffer, Old White Church 150th Anniversary Committee.

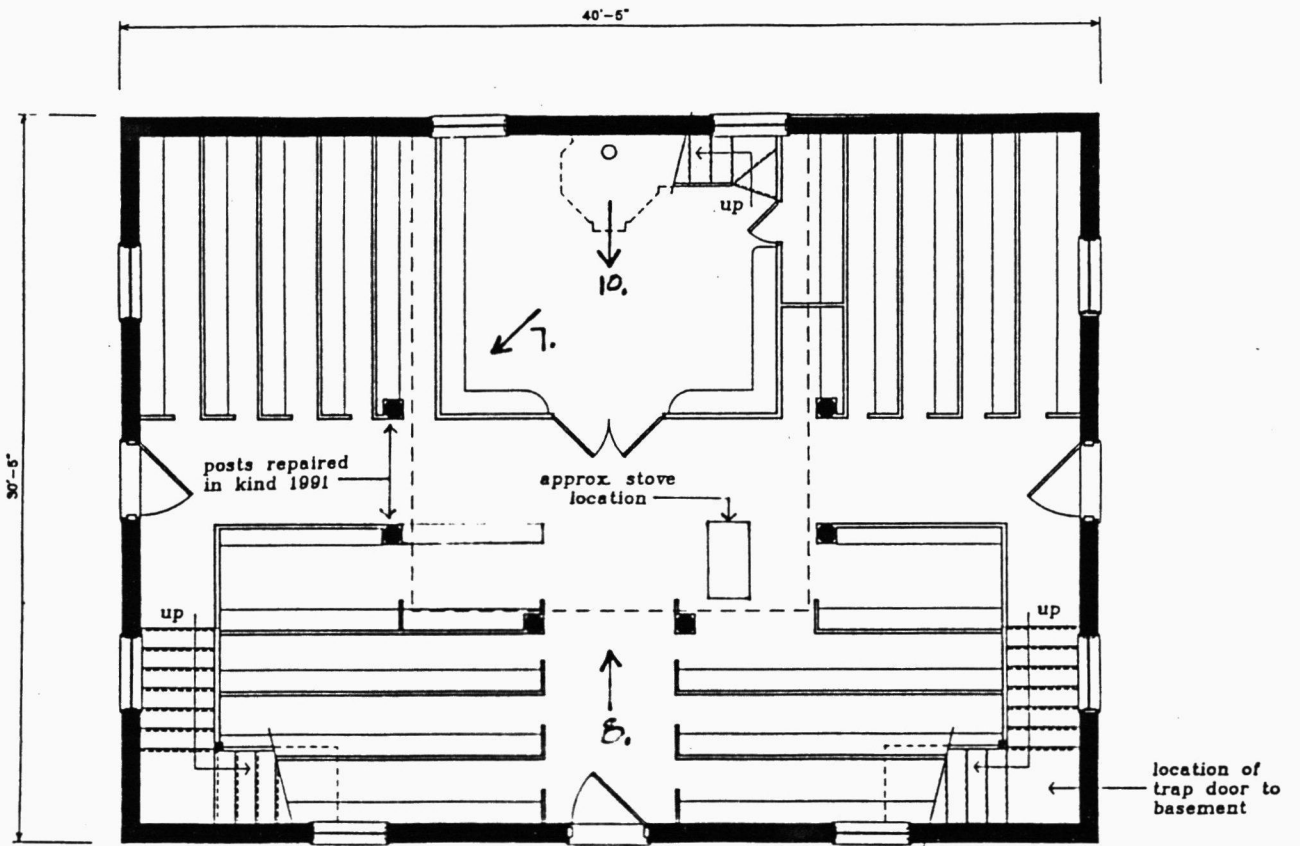
Nancy Terry, Old White Church Restoration Committee, Vice Chair, Old White Church 150th Anniversary Committee.

Harry Thompson, Chair, Old White Church Restoration Committee.



West Elevation

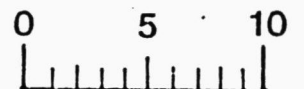


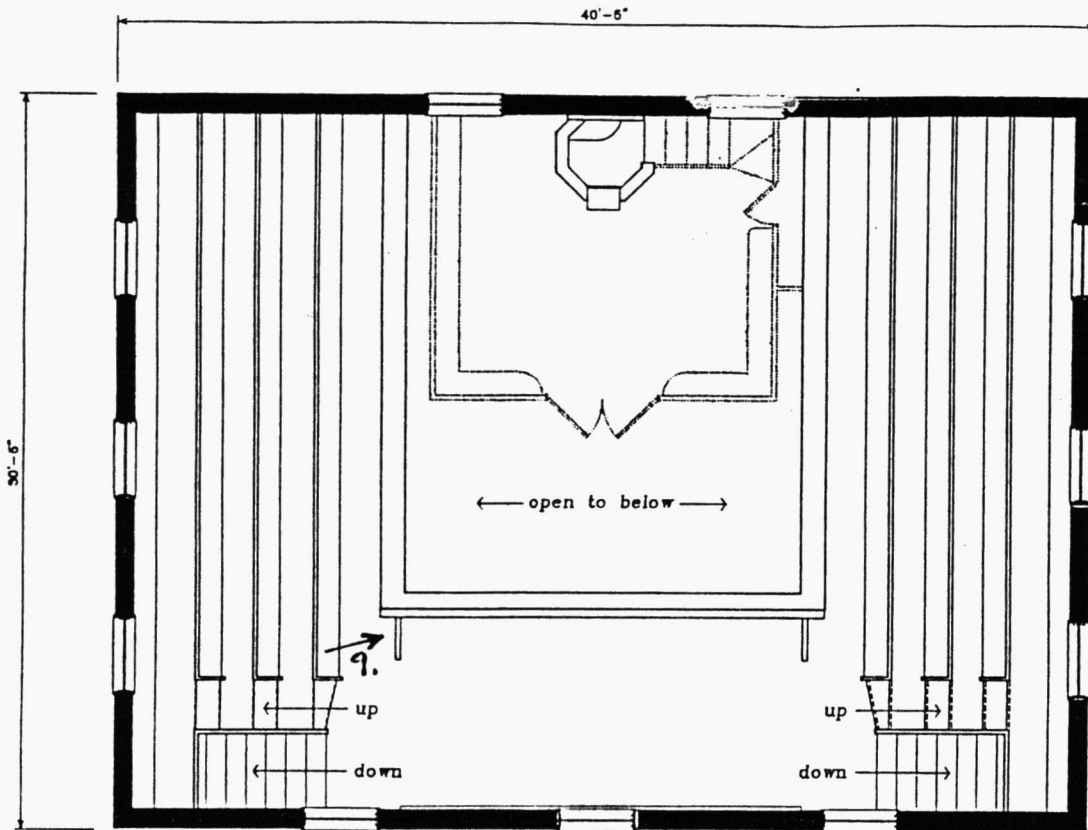


First Floor Plan



PROJECT
NORTH



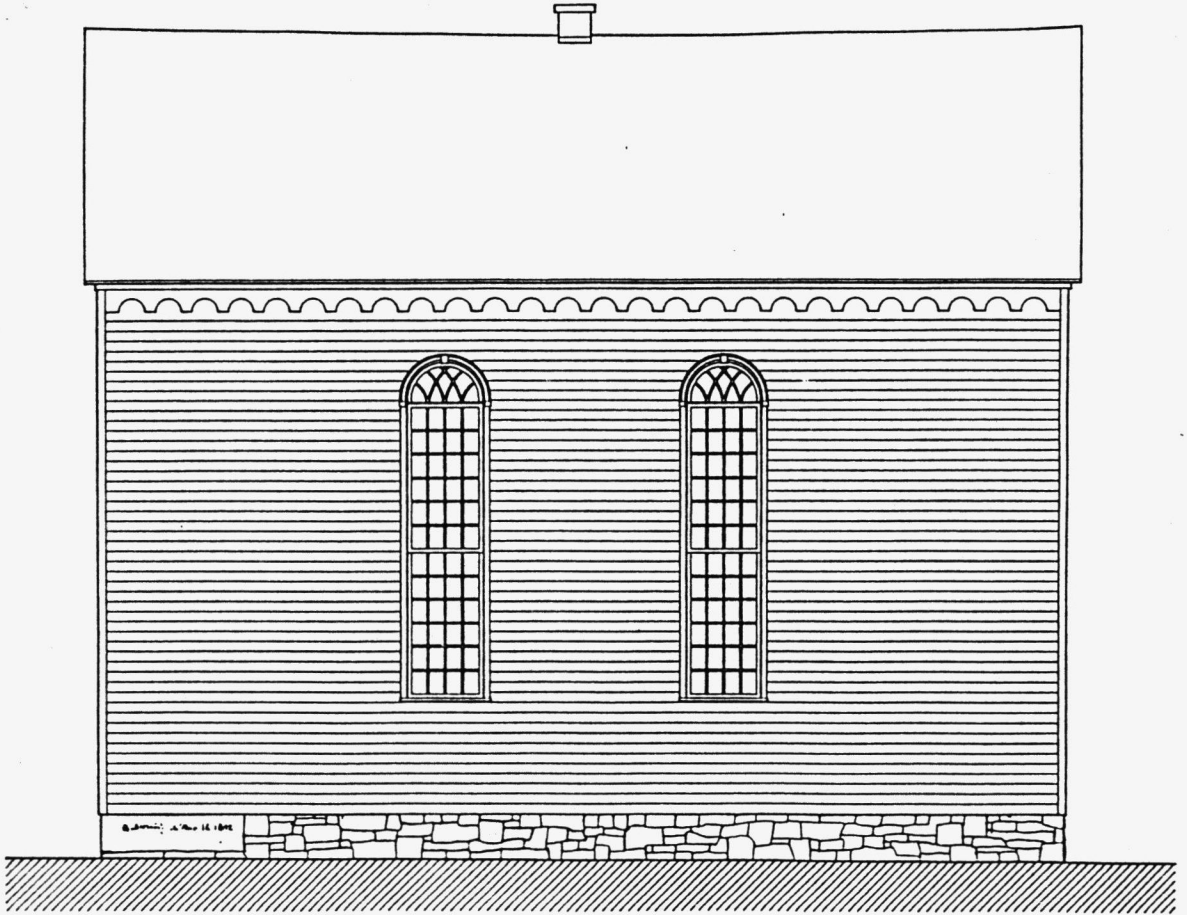


Loft Plan

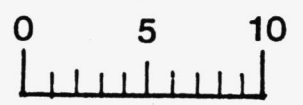


PROJECT
NORTH





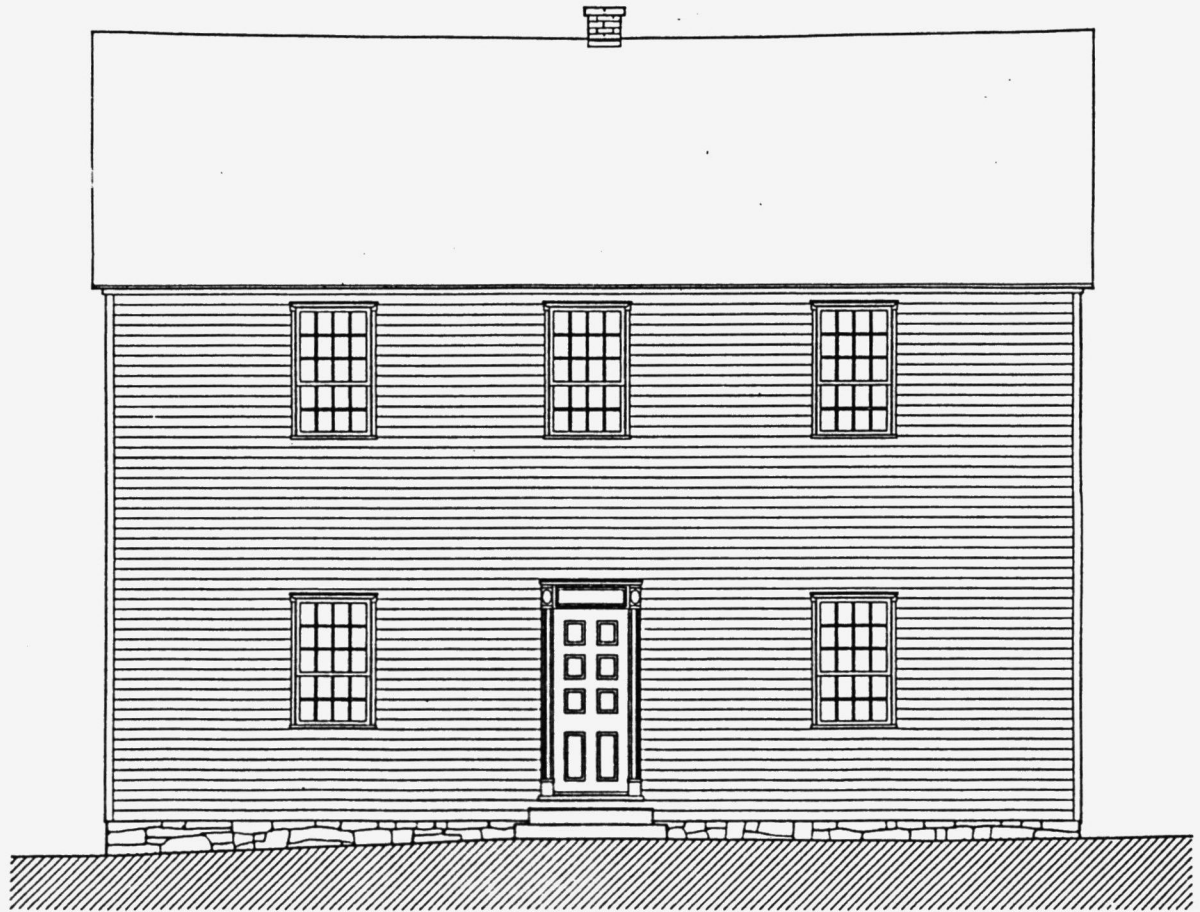
North Elevation



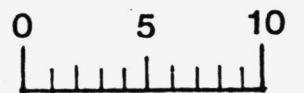


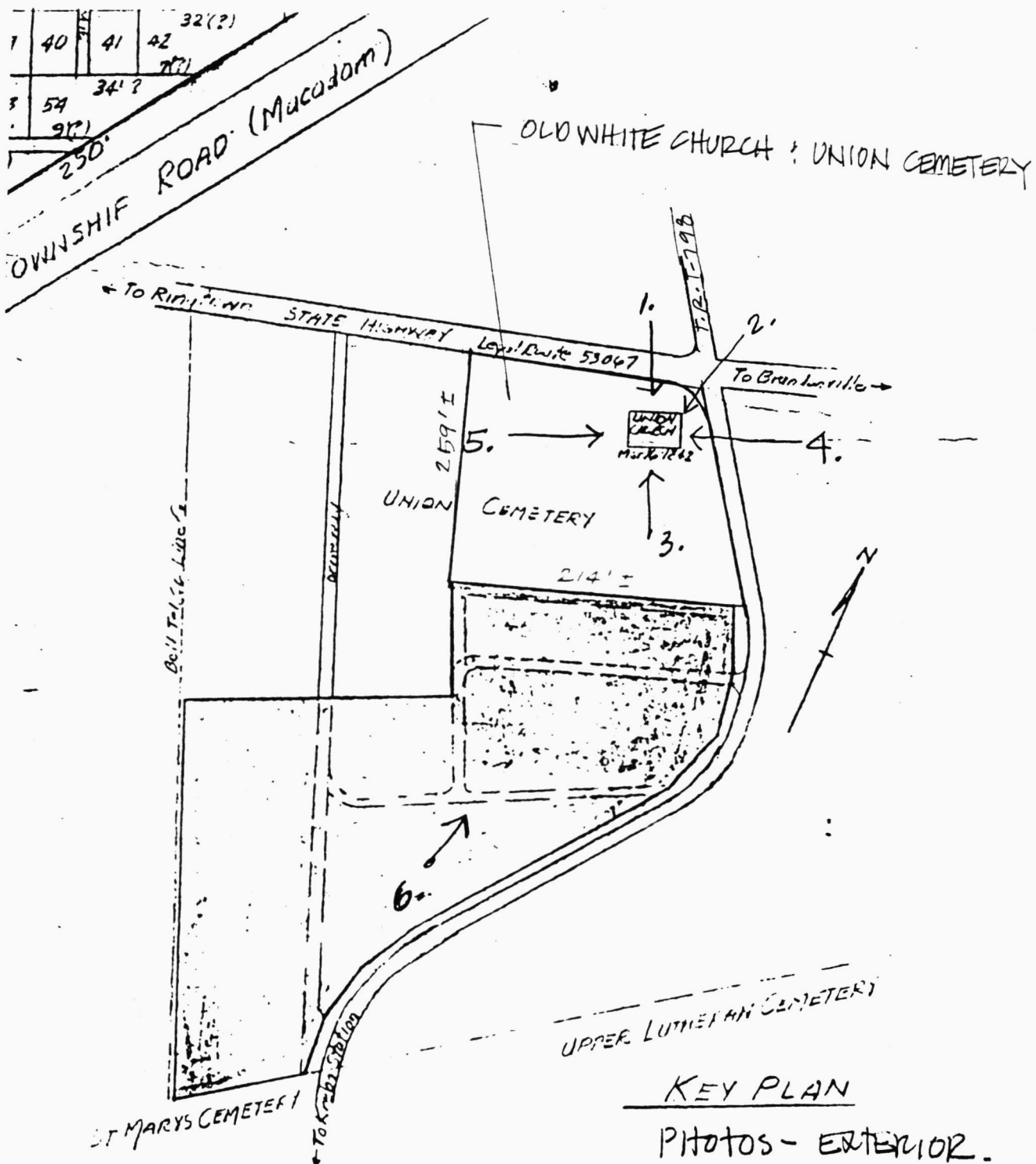
East Elevation





South Elevation





3-6	Mrs. Ma
3-7	Mrs. Cl
3-8	
3-11	
3-12	
3-13	
3-14	
3-15	
3-16	
3-17	
3-18	
4-1	Jame
4-2	Frank
4-3	Fath
4-4	Mrs. L
4-5	Mrs. A
4-6	Willia
4-7	M/M C
4-8	Mrs. L
4-11	
4-12	
4-13	
4-14	
4-15	
4-16	
4-17	
4-18	
5-1	Davis
5-2	Paul
5-3	Ray
5-4	
5-5	M/M C
5-6	M/M C
5-7	Mrs
5-8	Mrs
5-11	
5-12	
5-13	
5-14	
5-15	
5-16	
6-1	M/M
6-2	Ma

KEY PLAN
 PHOTOS - EXTERIOR
 LOCATIONS.
 N.T.S.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY St. Paul's Union Church and Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, Schuylkill

DATE RECEIVED: 3/28/95 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/11/95
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/27/95 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/12/95
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 95000516

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____ DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____ DATE_____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



- 1 OLD WHITE CHURCH, UNION TOWNSHIP
- 2 Schuylkill County, PA
- 3 JOHN HERR
- 4 JUNE 22, 1993
- 5 JOHN HERR, WINGASTON, PA.
6. NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH AT SITE
7. #1.



1. OLD WHITE CHURCH, UNION TWP
2. SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA
3. JOHN HERR
4. JUNE 22, 1993
5. JOHN HERR, LANCASTER, PA
6. VIEW OF EAST + NORTH FACADES, AS SEEN FROM THE NORTH
7. #2







1. OLD WHITE CHURCH, UNION TOWNSHIP
2. SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA
3. JOHN HERR
4. JUNE 22, 1993
5. JOHN HERR, LANCASTER, PA
6. WEST ELEVATION, LOOKING EAST
7. #5



1. OLD WHITE CHURCH, UNION TOWNSHIP
2. SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA
3. JOHN HERR
4. JUNE 22, 1993
5. JOHN HERR, LANCASTER, PA
6. VIEW OF SOUTH + WEST FACADES AS SEEN FROM
THE SOUTH
7. #6



1. OLD WHITE CHURCH, UNION TOWNSHIP
2. SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA
3. JOHN HERR
4. JUNE 22, 1993
5. JOHN HERR, LANCASTER, PA
6. INTERIOR VIEW OF SOUTHWEST PORTION OF BUILDING
7. # 7



1. OLD WHITE CHURCH, UNION TOWNSHIP
2. SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA
3. JOHN HERR
4. JUNE 22, 1993
- 5.
6. INTERIOR VIEW FACING NORTH
7. #8



1. OLD WHITE CHURCH, UNION TOWNSHIP
2. SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA
3. JOHN HERR
4. JUNE 22, 1993
- 5.
6. VIEW FROM LOFT, FACING NORTH WEST
7. #9



1. OLD WHITE CHURCH, UNION TOWNSHIP

2. SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA

3. JOHN HERR

4. JUNE 22, 1993

5. JOHN HERR, LANCASTER, PA

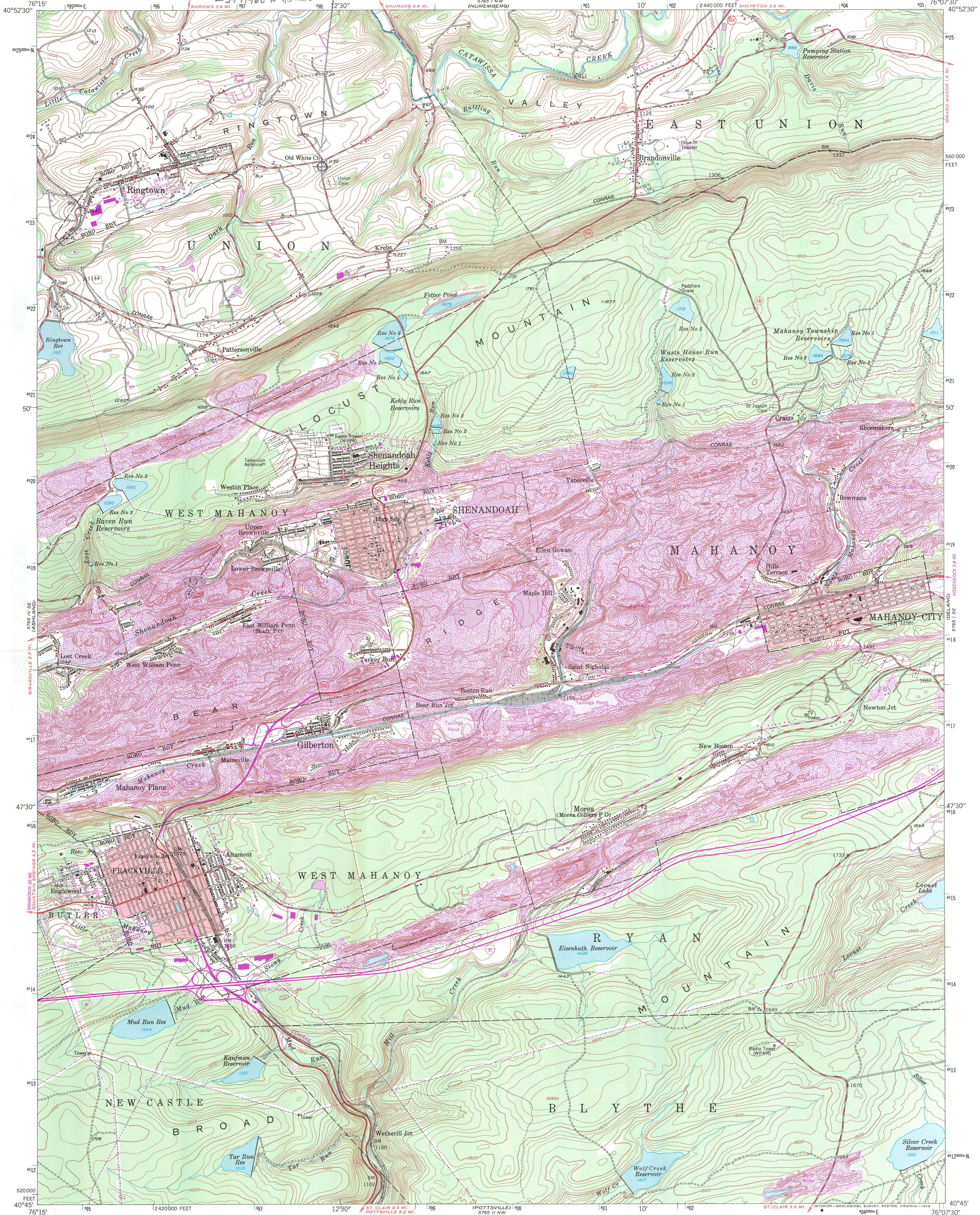
6. INTERIOR VIEW FROM WINE GLASS PULPIT, FACING SOUTH

7. #10

St. Paul's Union Church and Cemetery
Schuylkill County, PA
Ringtown, Quadrangle
Zone 18
E 397,960 N 4,523,605

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SHENANDOAH QUADRANGLE
PENNSYLVANIA—SCHUYLKILL CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 MAHANOY 15' QUADRANGLE



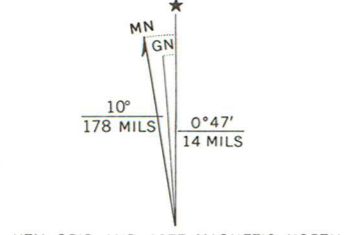
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods
Aerial photographs taken 1942. Field check 1946
Culture revised 1955

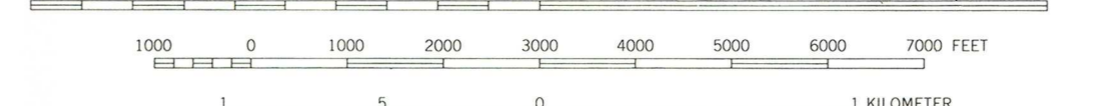
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Pennsylvania coordinate system,
south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings
are shown

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of
Pennsylvania agencies from aerial photographs taken 1969 and 1976
This information not field checked. Map edited 1977

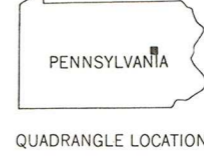
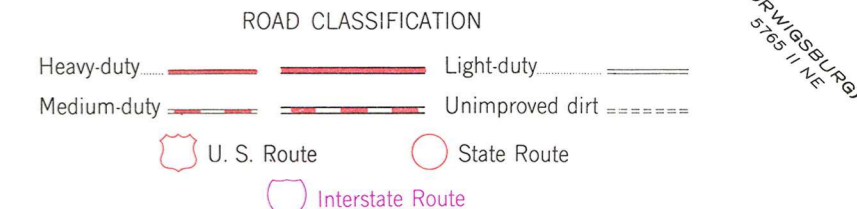


SCALE 1:24000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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

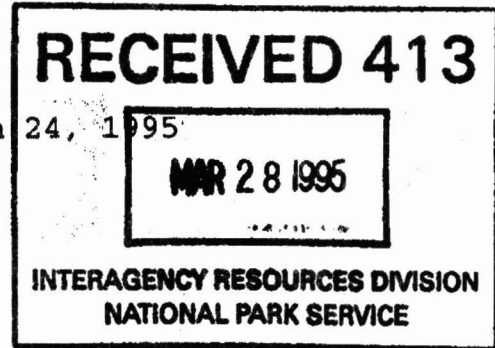


SHENANDOAH, PA.
SW/4 MAHANOY 15' QUADRANGLE
N4045—W7607.5/7.5

1955
PHOTOREVISED 1969 AND 1977
AMS 5765 1 SW—SERIES V831



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Post Office Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108-1026



March 24, 1995

Carol Shull, Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of Interior
800 North Capitol Street, Suite 250
Washington, D.C. 22002

Re: NR nomination forms

Dear Ms. Shull:

The following National Register forms are being submitted re-submitted for your review:

Williamsburg Historic District, Blair County
Eichelberger High School
✓ St. Paul's Union Church & Cemetery, Schuylkill County
Patterson Burd House, Schuylkill County
College Heights Historic District, Centre County
Holmes Foster/Highlands Historic District, Centre County

The proposed action is :

- listing in the National Register
 determination of eligibility (owner objection)

If you have any questions regarding the nominations please call us at (717) 783-8947.

Sincerely,

Dan G. Deibler, Chief
Division of Preservation
Services

Enclosures
DGD/dlc