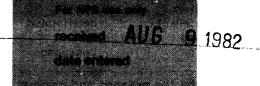
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Nam	e						
historic	Hamline Cha	pel. Ur	nited Met	hodist Ch	urch		
and/or common			• •		•		
2. Loca	ation	-					
street & number	High and Vi	ne St re	ets.			N/A not for put	lication
city, town	Lawrenceburg		N/A vicinity of		congressional district	•	
state	Indiana	code	018	county	Dearborn	code	029
3. Clas	sificatio	n					
Category districtX building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisit in process being consid N/A		Accessib X yes: r	cupied in progress le	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museu park private X religiou scienti transpo	residence us fic
4. Own	er of Pro	per	ty				
name	United Met	hodist	Church				
street & number	High and V	ine Str	eets				
city, town	Lawrencebu	rg	N/A_ vi	icinity of	state	Indiana	47025
5. Loca	tion of l	Lega	l Des	criptic	on		
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Dearbo	rn Count	y Courthou	ıse		
street & number		West H	igh Stre	et			
city, town		Lawren	ceburg		state	Indiana	47025
	esentat	ion i	n Exi	sting	Surveys		· ·
title	N/A			has this pro	perty been determined e	figible?y	res _X_n
date					federal sta	ite county	/ loca
depository for su	rvey records N/	Α					
city, town	•				state		

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated good ruins fair unexposed	Check one unaltered altered	Check one X_ original site moved dateN/A
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Hamline Chapel, situated on High Street two blocks from the Ohio River front, is a large, two-level, red brick structure. Constructed in 1847, it follows the simple Greek Revival design which characterized many church buildings of the 19th century. Extensive renovations in 1979 restored and preserved the original brick and stone materials used in the construction of the church. The building still serves as a church for its United Methodist congregation.

The building is elevated above the surrounding grade because of the danger of flooding from the Ohio River in the past. The structure is now protected by a levee constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers after the flood in 1937.

The church has a large, gabled front and characteristic Greek Revival styling and wood trim. Six brick pilasters line the main, or north, facade. The church entrance is approached by a wide concrete stairway, which was originally constructed of stone. There are two sets of double oak doors with stone lintels. Installed after 1937 flood waters destroyed the original church doors, these doors are slightly smaller than the original doors. Wood transoms fill the remainder of the original doorway.

The pediment roof and raking cornice have wood cyma recta molding which is painted white. At the center of the gable is a tablet inscribed with the name of the church and its date of construction.

The most prominent feature of the main facade is the three-tiered steeple. Originally constructed of white flush wood siding, the entire steeple is now covered with white aluminum siding. The lowest section of the steeple forms a broad square base. Above this section is a taller and narrower square-shaped section. Paired pilasters, also white, mark each corner of this middle section. Four circular ornaments which decorated each side of this section are no longer evident. The top section is an eight-sided cupola. A cornice and domed shingle roof cap the steeple.

Along the long east and west facades of the structure the two levels of the building are visible. On the upper level, there are tall, two-over-two, double-hung windows placed between brick pilasters. Along the lower level, there is a row of one-over-one, double-hung windows, with ten lights in each section. Rails, stiles, and muntins have been painted white. All windows have stone sills and lintels. On the east facade, at the northern end of the lower level, there is a set of double wooden doors with paneled transom. The doors and transom are painted white, and a stone lintel is above the door.

In the interior, the sanctuary on the second level is of the most interest. The double-hung, stained glass windows which line each side of the sanctuary have shouldered architrave trim. At the front of the sanctuary, there are two smaller, square-shaped, stained glass windows, also with shouldered architrave trim. Between these two windows is a large pipe organ.

The most prominent feature of the sanctuary is the ceiling. It is made of pressed tin, which has been painted white, and displays recessed panels of diamond and triangular shapes, surrounded by decorative edging. Decorative crown molding, also of pressed tin, lines the edge of the ceiling. It has been painted white to match the walls and ceiling.

The building's basement is used for Sunday school and educational purposes.

In approximately 1900, a red brick addition was added to the south end of the sanctuary to house the mechanisms for the large pipe organ which is still in the church. The addition was designed to harmonize with the existing structure.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 X 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications		landscape architectur law literature military music t philosophy politics/government	re_X religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	Built in 1847	Builder/Architect link	cnown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Hamline Chapel is significant as a prominent landmark in Lawrenceburg, and as an excellent example of Greek Revival architecture. The chapel is also noted for the fine craftsmanship in the interior, particularly its ornate tin ceiling. The structure, because of its elevation above the grade, has served since its construction in 1847 as a navigational landmark for traffic on the Ohio River. It is only two blocks from the site of early wharves for the city of Lawrenceburg.

The structure is the best example of simple Greek Revival styling in Lawrenceburg. The simple wood trim on the gable and cornices neatly accents the red brick on the exterior. Its most distinctive exterior feature is the steeple, with its eight-sided cupola and domed roof.

In the interior, the wide span ceiling and roof structure over the main sanctuary area represent a high degree of structural technology. The ornate pressed tin ceiling, with its recessed panels and decorative detailing, is the most prominent feature of the interior. The shouldered architrave trim on doors and windows is typical of the Greek Revival style, and is in an excellent state of preservation.

The present structure was erected in 1847 when the Methodist Episcopal congregation of Lawrenceburg outgrew its old church building on Walnut Street. The church was dedicated in 1847 by Bishop Hamline. Flood waters damaged the structure in 1937, but the building was repaired. A levee constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers now protects the area. Hamline Chapel still serves as a church for its United Methodist Congregation.

9. Major Bibliographical References

<u>History of Dearborn, Ohio, and Switzerland Counties, Indiana</u>. Chicago: Weakley and Harraman Co., 1885

10. Ge	ograp	hical	Data					
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state N/A			code	county			code	
state			code	county			code	
11. Fo	rm Pre	pare	d By					
name/title	Philip W.	Miller						
organization	Space Tea	um/Phil M	iller, Ir	ic.	date	July 2, 1	980	
street & numbe	, 319 Front	Street			telepho	_{ne} 812/537-4	100	
city or town	Lawrenceb	ourg			state	Indiana	47025	
12. Sta	ate His	storic	Pres	ervatio	n Off	icer C	ertification)
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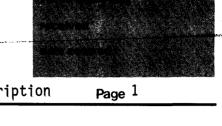
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Continuation sheet Hamline Chapel

Item number 7, Description

LAL



During the 1950's, a second addition was built behind the 1900 addition. It extends across the back of the church to the southeast. Of contemporary styling and constructed of glazed red brick, this addition houses offices and educational facilities for the church. The structure is partially hidden by the church and does not disturb the integrity of the church and its site. A small log cabin for the use of a Boy Scout troop is located at the rear of the property. It is also hidden from view and does not contribute to the significance of the church.

In 1979, major renovations were begun on both the interior and exterior of the building. The wide stone stairs in the front of the church were replaced with concrete, water-proofed, and covered with skid-proof surface. The exterior brick work was cleaned with steam pressure and a chemical solution, tuck-pointed, and waterproofed. All trim was repaired or replaced and the stone lintels were cleaned and sealed to protect them from moisture. A new roof was installed, and gutters and downspouts were repaired or replaced. The steeple was covered with siding.