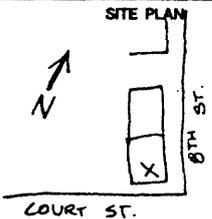


A. NAME BAPTIST CHURCH - OLD CHURCH ANTIQUES
D. ADDRESS 728 Court Street
G. SITE X STRUCTURE H. NHL NR HABS HAER
B. COUNTY Vanderburgh
E. TOWN/CITY Evansville
C. NUMBER 82-196-0144
F. QUAD SHEET Evansville South
I. UTM Reference 16 45000 4203100
CENSUS TRACT # 18

STATE OF INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
INDIANA HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY

1. HISTORIC NAME SALEM'S KIRCHEN DER EVANGELISCHEN
2. OWNERSHIP: PUBLIC PRIVATE GEMEINSCHAFT
NAME ROBERT & DOROTHY A. ARENDELL
ADDRESS
3. LOCATION NOTES STOCKWELL'S ENL Block 19;
lots 34 & 35
29-38-12



4. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY: YES NO
5. USE PRESENT PAST
Residential (sing.)
Residential (mult.)
Commerce ANTIQUE STORE
Industrial
Agriculture
Transportation
Organization
Military
Political
Unknown
Vacant
Other CHURCH
6. CATEGORY DISTRICT
BUILDING(S)
STRUCTURE
SITE
OBJECT
7. ACCESSIBLE YES/RESTRICTED
YES/UNRESTRICTED
NO
8. ENDANGERED NO
YES/BY WHAT CBD EXPANSION
9. DATE 1873
10. ARCHITECT/BUILDER

11. PERIODS: PRE-HISTORIC 17TH/18TH CEN. 1800-1880 1881-1899 1900-PRESENT
12. AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE
Archeology-Prehistoric Conservation Law Sculpture
Archeology-Historic Economics Literature Social/Humanitarian
Agriculture Education Military Theater
 Architecture Engineering Music Transportation
Art Exploration/Settlement Philosophy Other (Specify)
Commerce Industry Politics/Government ethnicity
Communications Invention Religion
Community Planning Landscape Architecture Science

13. STYLE Federal
Greek Revival
Gothic Revival
Italianate
Second Empire
Stick Style/Eastlake
Queen Anne
 Romanesque Revival
Colonial Revival
Neo-Classical
Bungalow
Vernacular Other (Specify)
14. CONDITION EXCELLENT
GOOD
FAIR
DETERIORATED
RUINS
UNEXPOSED
15. ALTERATIONS UNALTERED
MINOR
MAJOR
16. SITE INTEGRITY ORIGINAL SITE
MOVED DATE
17. OUTBUILDINGS/SECONDARY STRUCTURES NO
YES ADDITION 1928
18. IN ESTABLISHED HISTORIC DISTRICT YES/NAME

19. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT (NATURAL AND MAN-MADE) COMMERCIAL & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
AREA STAINED GLASS WINDOWS ON ALLEY-SIDE OF ADDITION APPEAR TO
HAVE COME FROM ORIGINAL STRUCTURE

20. INFORMATION SOURCES TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR

21. PREPARED BY Nancy J Long 22. DATE 8/16/77

IDENTIFICATION

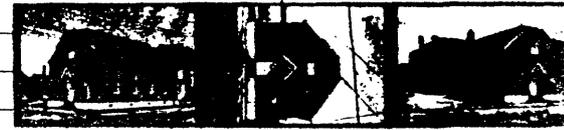
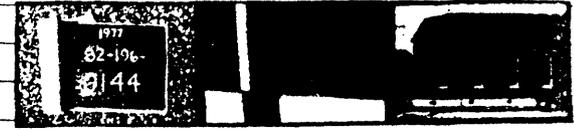
CLASSIFICATION/DATE

SIGNIFICANCE

DESCRIPTION

Architectural Information

- 1. C RECTANGLE
- 2. A ONE STORY (TALL)
- 3. A ONE BAY
- 4. C-5 COMMON BOND
- 5. B
ENTABLATURE ON ADDITION, ROUNDLS, ORNATE WINDOW HEADS
- 6. A-1 RECESSED PANELS B-4 CORBELLING B-7 INSCRIPTION STONE B-10 STAINED GLASS WINDOWS
- 7. A STOOD W/ OVERHANG
- 8. I ASPHALT SHINGLE
- 9. A-5 HIPPED GABLE ADDITION HAS FLAT ROOF W/ PARAPET
- 10. B EXTERIOR CHIMNEY
- 11. B BRICK
- 12. J NO DORMERS
B PLAIN PROJECTING EAVES
- 13. ~~SHINGLED EAVES~~
- 14. A WOOD
- 15. E BOXED CORNICE
- 16. A WOOD
- 17. A CROSS
- 18. B-3 ARCHED WINDOWS (ADDITION: B-1 & B-3)
- 19. E-1 RADIATING, 2 ROWS HEADER COURSING (ADDITION: RADIATING W/ KEY)
- 20. A PLAIN SIDES (ADDITION: CONTINUATION OF HEAD TRIM)
- 21. C BRICK
- 22. A STONE SILLS
- 23. E FIXED W/ BOTTOM PANELS THAT TILT OUT (ADDITION: CASEMENT WINDOWS)
- 24. ~~BRICK~~ MULTI-PANED STAINED GLASS
- 25. C NO 2ND FLOOR
- 26. A-1 CENTRAL ENTRANCE (ADDITION: B-3 LEFT ENTRANCE)
- 27. B-3 ROUND OPENING (ADDITION: FLAT)
- 28. E-1 RADIATING, 2 ROWS HEADER COURSING (ADDITION: F-1 ENTAB W/ BRAC)
- 29. A- PLAIN SIDES (ADDITION: PANELS)
- 30. C BRICK (ADDITION: CONCRETE)
- 31. A-1 PLAIN, NO REVEAL (ADDITION: REVEAL W/ STEPS)
- 32. A NO SIDE PANELS
- 33. B ROUND ^{ARCH} STAINED GLASS ABOVE DOOR (ADDITION: B-3 MULTI-LIGHTED)
- 34. B-2 DOUBLE-LEAF PANELED W/ SINGLE LIGHT
- 35. A YES



7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Salem Church is located approximately three blocks from the city's Main Street commercial core in an area of light industrial use and expansion. Situated on the northeast corner of Eighth and Court streets, the building occupies a small site without open space or setback from the right-of-way. The principal sanctuary and a parish hall addition are the only two improvements on the property. In the last several years, the buildings have been used sporadically by church organizations and commercial ventures.

The sanctuary is a simple one story brick building. Constructed originally in 1854, the Salem Church was expanded to its present size and appearance in 1873. The church building is one bay in width and four bays in length. A jerkin-headed gable faces the principal facade on Court Street. Asphalt shingles--the only major alteration to the building--now clad the gabled roof. A steeple once rose above the entrance. The side windows are round-arched and contain art glass in a Prairie School mode corresponding with the date of the church addition in 1923. The red, common bond walls of the church are largely undecorated; recessed panels and an inscription stone are located on the facade, and brick corbelling underscores the eaves along the rake of the gable. An Eastlake style canopy covers the single, central entrance on the symmetrical Court Street elevation.

The parish hall addition was built in 1923 in a Prairie School style. Red, rugby brick was used in the addition. The building complements the original sanctuary in terms of scale and detail, although it is effectively a two-and-one-half story building. A flat parapet roof surmounts the principal elevation on Eighth Street. Arched openings at either end of the facade provide doors at street level, whereas three centralized arched openings at a slightly higher level are windows. A stone course runs above the openings at the parapet, and stone medallions decorate the parapet where it pitches above the entrances. The non-street elevations are in a plainer brick and do not contain the same decorative program as the Eighth Street facade.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) ethnicity

Specific dates 1854 (rebuilt 1873) **Builder/Architect**

addition 1923

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The sanctuary and parish hall of the Salem Church are significant evidences of the establishment of the German community in Evansville. By 1900, the census of population indicated that Evansville was half-German. This German community was the product of two waves of immigration, the first in the years around 1850 and the second in the late-1880s. Salem Church was established and constructed as part of the first wave, one of few institutions which reflect this mid-century ethnic phenomenon.

Evansville's status as a mid-western river city promoted immigration. Industrialization and commerce associated with river and later rail trade attracted industrious Germans beginning in the late 1840s. These Germans, fleeing the Revolution of 1848, settled in several Ohio River communities such as Cincinnati and Louisville. They tended to be progressive and Republican in politics, business owners or artisans, and Protestant.

In the late forties and early fifties, German immigration rose in Evansville. The city was still small in 1850 (5,105), and the German immigrants settled in or close to what is now the Evansville central business district. These Protestant Germans founded a handful of Lutheran, Reformed, and Evangelical churches between 1845 and 1860. Salem and two other Evangelical churches were built at about the same time within a few blocks of one another on the northwest side of the city.

Efforts to establish Salem began in 1844. These first attempts came to fruition in 1852, when a class was organized through the Evangelical Association. A year later, the national conference established a mission in Evansville. In 1854, work on the original sanctuary began under the pastorage of Rev. Frederick Weinhaup, and the new building was dedicated on April 2nd.

The growth of the congregation was rapid. In 1857, the members of the congregation numbered 33. Only six years later, in 1863, the number had grown to 70. By 1872, it was decided that a larger sanctuary was in order. A year later, the present building was completed and dedicated. By the close of the 1880s, the congregation exceeded 100 members.

Salem is one of the few remaining buildings associated with this first wave of German immigration. The German community made major contributions to the development and character of the city. It was through institutions such as Salem Church that life in the German community centered. The parish hall served the congregation's expanded social and educational programs after the turn of the century. Both buildings remain in a largely unaltered state.