

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church

other names/site number German Lutheran Church, Salem Lutheran Church

2. Location

street & number 119 North Eighth Street N/A not for publication

city or town Lebanon N/A vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA county Lebanon code 075 zip code 17046

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Andrew H. Donald April 27, 2010
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

PA Historical and Museum Commission
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain: _____)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church
 Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
2	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

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.)

Colonial, Late Victorian: Gothic

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone/rubble stone/limestone
 walls: Limestone, sandstone, brownstone
 roof: Slate
 other: _____

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

(See Continuation sheets)

Narrative Description

(See Continuation sheets)

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1796 - 1898

Significant Dates

1796

1898

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Uhler, Christopher

Ritcher, Abner Augustus

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance ranges from the construction dates for the two main contributing resources.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The church buildings are currently owned and actively used by a Lutheran congregation.

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church
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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

(See Continuation sheets)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

(See Continuation sheets)

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

(See Continuation sheets)

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

(See 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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.2 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 378951 4466585
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

(See Continuation sheet)

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church
Name of Property

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

(See Continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Brandt, Gladys Sowers, Jane Straub/members
organization Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church date December 31, 2009
street & number 119 North Eighth Street telephone (717) 272-6151
city or town Lebanon state PA zip code 17046
e-mail saalem@lmf.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of ____

(See Continuation sheets)

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church
Name of Property

Lebanon County, PA
County and State

Property Owner:

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

name Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church
street & number 119 North Eighth Street telephone (717) 272-6151
city or town Lebanon state PA zip code 17046

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church

Lebanon County, PA

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 1

- Physical Description and Setting
- Old Salem Exterior
- Old Salem Interior
- Salem Memorial Chapel Exterior
- Salem Memorial Chapel Interior
- Conclusions

Physical Description and Setting

The Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church property consists of two contributing buildings from different time periods featuring different architectural styles: Old Salem (a Colonial style 18th century building) and the Salem Memorial Chapel (a 19th century High Victorian Gothic style building with Richardsonian Romanesque influences). In addition to the two contributing buildings, the property has one contributing object – a ten feet tall obelisk from 1849, a monument to a former pastor; and one non-contributing building, namely a boiler house. Next to the boiler house is located a shed (a small, non-permanent building). The property is located at 119 North Eighth Street in Lebanon, Pennsylvania and is approximately one acre in size. It is bounded on the east by North Eighth Street, where a rebuilt Methodist church and commercial buildings face the Salem property. To the west of the property is Gannon Street (an alley); on the south is Willow Street where a 1960 era high rise senior citizen building is located, and on the north is located the former Lebanon Masonic Building which is now a commercial building. Buildings around the Salem property have changed, while Old Salem and Salem Memorial Chapel have retained architectural integrity as an intact example of their style and function.

Within the Salem property, curved and straight concrete sidewalks make the buildings accessible to each other, while a public sidewalk surrounds the buildings on North Eighth Street and on Willow Street. Mature trees and shrubbery grow around the buildings and within the property. Parking is available in the rear of the property, that is, on the west side of Old Salem (in the corner area where the log church originally stood) and along Gannon Street. During the early 1800s a cemetery was located next to the log church and later adjacent to Old Salem. Today, the 1849 obelisk (the contributing object) marking the grave of Pastor William Ernst, is the only remaining gravestone at Salem. A sandstone wall surrounds a portion of the property along Willow Street and along the Gannon Street sides. The Salem property is situated a city block north of the center of Lebanon.

Old Salem Exterior

Old Salem, constructed in 1796, is located on the southeast corner of this property. Rectangular in plan, the two-story, limestone church was designed in the Colonial style. The second floor windows are very tall; the first floor windows are half their height. All windows are paired, double hung, with a top-rounded sash featuring a half-round window, and contain the 1848 wooden frames. The window design features a large, centered glass surrounded by bands of colored glass. Simply detailed Doric pilasters and lintel mark all the recessed entrances with double wood doors with glass. All entrance doors, except on the western elevation, include fanlights. A narrow sandstone belt course intersects the second floor windows at their quarter point on the south and east elevations. The ending of the belt course on the south elevation near the west end appears to denote the original corner of the completed 1798

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structure. A water table of limestone construction projects three inches and surrounds the building. All elevations are terminated by a simple, bold classical dentil frieze nestled beneath the eaves. The normal pitched roof is clad in slate.

As originally constructed, the main entrance was on the west elevation within a projecting bell tower. The 1848 infill of the corners assimilated the projecting bell tower into the overall mass of the envelope of the building. This alteration transformed the upper portion of the bell tower into the appearance of a steeple on top of a church roof. The additional space provided an area for vestibules and stairs as the sanctuary was moved to the second floor to accommodate needed space for worship, education, and fellowship. Although an entrance is located on the west elevation, new doors were added on the north and south elevation; the north door has become the main entrance. The original width of the bell tower is clearly visible by a narrow sandstone belt course and by verticle mortar lines on the limestone on the west elevation. Also mortar lines on the north and south elevations indicate where the corner infills were constructed.

Fenestration on the west elevation consists of two first floor paired windows flanking the original main entrance and three second floor paired windows. A paired window assembly is centered in the gable.

The steeple base is square and clad in limestone. It is capped by classical detailing with dentils all rendered in wood. The steeple shaft consists of a symmetrically designed, four-sided square with a taller octagonal above. The corners of the square are anchored by two Doric pilasters below a lintel, capped by a classical dentil cornice. In the center of each side is an arched opening flanked by Doric pilasters terminated by a broken pediment. The lower part of the openings is closed with a rail and spindles. The octagonal has similar detailing. The steeple is completed by an octagonal slate shingle spire and weathervane with a rounded base transitioning from the octagon below.

The south elevation is marked by a rhythm of six window bays with an entrance installed in 1848 on the western-most ground floor bay. Centered above each second floor window on the south elevation only is a sandstone keystone. Inscribed on the one above the western-most window are the words: "Salem Church erected 1798. Remodelled 1848."

The east elevation features a centered, recessed entrance flanked by paired windows identical in design and size to the windows on the other elevations. The east elevation gable is punctuated by a large, round window with a decorative surround and tracery.

The north elevation has the same first floor fenestration pattern as the south with the exception of a recessed entrance at the western-most bay. This entrance is now the most used. On this elevation, there are three second story windows. One is in the 1848 corner infill and the remaining two are symmetrically placed in (left to right) bays two and four. Below these windows are the arched stone infill outlines of the 1798 windows. This owes to the original plan of the church with its wineglass pulpit placed on the interior wall between the two windows. The original 1798 sanctuary faced this wall with the two arched windows flanking the pulpit.

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Old Salem Interior

Today, the primary entrance to Old Salem is on the north side of the building, adjacent to the parking area. Passing through the outer double doors, the visitor enters a small vestibule with slate flooring open to stairs on the right leading to the second floor sanctuary. Through a door to the left, entry can be made to the large ground floor fellowship/educational space. This large room remains virtually intact from the period of the 1848 renovation. The hardwood floors and plaster walls with deep set windows are highlighted by the approximately two-foot deep beamed tin ceiling which supports the second floor, allowing for a column-less first floor space. The interior doors are original to the 1848 period. At the east entrance, there is a small vestibule with inlaid, stone tile with the inscription: "Salem Lutheran Church, Built 1798." Through a set of double doors at the east end of the large room, a staircase leads to the front of the second floor sanctuary. A non-original restroom is also accessed from the north vestibule. The south vestibule is symmetrical in its layout. A non-original kitchen is located between the north and south vestibules.

The wood stairs from the vestibules to the sanctuary date from 1848 and are intact. They turn back on a landing before arriving at the double door entry to the sanctuary. The sanctuary has a west to east axis with high-backed wood pews flanking a central aisle. Although not original to the 1798 or 1848 structures, the pews date to the 1970s and were designed to be compatible to the 1848 interior. The central two-story space is surrounded by a U-shaped balcony containing bench seating. The balcony is supported by detailed fluted columns crowned with delicate composite acanthus capitals. The balcony front is detailed in raised panels and a terminating dentil motif. The balcony is original to 1848.

Also dating to the 1848 period is the altar area. The pulpit and chancel are crafted from highly detailed wood and feature raised panels, finely scaled arches and a robust altar rail forming a compelling and awe-inspiring focal point. The backdrop to this composition is a broken pedimental arch supported by tall fluted Corinthian columns. The entablature features a classical dentil motif which virtually touches the ceiling of the two-story space. Framed within the entablature is a mural depicting the Resurrection of Christ painted by an unknown, itinerant artist in 1862 or 1863. The ceiling of the sanctuary is decorated with large scale crown molding motifs original to the 1848 renovation. In the center hangs a large, decorative, period chandelier.

Projecting from the northeast corner into the sanctuary, is a tracker-action Miller Pipe Organ dedicated in 1888 and features three manuals, twenty-two stops and more than 1900 speaking pipes housed in the pipe chamber. The console and wooden case surrounding the façade pipes and pipe chamber are clad in black walnut wood.

In the steeple, high above the sanctuary, accessed by a narrow, steep stairway from the balcony vestibule, hangs the original Salem bell cast in 1770 in London. This half-ton silver bell originally hung in the church's log church and has signaled important events of the church, community, and country. A second deeper-toned bell, purchased in 1854, hangs adjacent to the 1770 bell.

At the rear of the sanctuary are 1970 era unattached display cabinets housing historical church artifacts. Over time, upgrades have been made to the mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems which have not adversely impacted any character defining features of the building. No provisions have been made for handicap services.

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Salem Memorial Chapel Exterior

Adjacent to Old Salem, and following it in time by one hundred years, is the High Victorian style Gothic Chapel with Richardsonian Romanesque influences, constructed of native limestone from Myerstown, Pennsylvania with sandstone from Hummelstown, Pennsylvania used for accent detailing. The cruciform plan is reflected in the exterior massing with a long nave configuration topped by a steeply-pitched slate roof with multiple one-story gables containing delicate tripartite windows, tall sandstone finials and terminating crenelations. A one-story projecting main entrance vestibule facing east is strongly rendered in limestone with sandstone trimmed, pointed Gothic arches, sandstone buttresses, crowned again by a crenelated sandstone element. Polished, pink granite columns support the main entrance arch.

The central sanctuary space projects above the plan intersection of the nave and side bays. This projection is symmetrically designed on all four elevations and features a steep, hip, slate roof with Gothic style dormers and stained glass windows. All roofs are topped by copper finials.

The side bays house the Christian education and parlor spaces, and are symmetrical to each other in plan and exterior aspect with gabled roof elements and Gothic arched windows in tripartite arrangement. Corner buttresses, like the windows, are detailed with sandstone trim.

The altar projection on the west elevation features a large tripartite, stained glass window composition high on the wall. The center window is the largest and, like the smaller flanking windows, has fine tracery. The windows on this west elevation are bordered by native red sandstone. Two round chimneys flank each side of the west altar projection. The chimneys are clad in alternating limestone and sandstone banding with decorative tops. On the north wall of the altar projection west elevation, staggered, interlocking, vertical mortar joints can be seen indicating where the altar projection was enlarged during the 1928 renovation. The staggered, interlocking, vertical mortar joints are barely visible on the south wall of the altar projection.

Salem Memorial Chapel Interior

When entering the Chapel from the main carpeted entrance vestibule on the east, one encounters a nave with bracket-supported, overhead, arched trusses. The trusses have tripartite decorative infills in the webspaces and also act as mounting brackets for hanging chandeliers. The windows and doors house decorative plaster moldings applied to the plaster wall echoing their arched shapes. A large "angel" stained glass window, supplied by the Decorative Glass Company of Philadelphia in 1898, flanks each side of the main east entrance. Also flanking the left side of the main east entrance is Salem's 1944 Honor Roll, a bronze plaque honoring members who served in World War II.

As one moves toward the west, the nave passes into the larger lantern topped space of the sanctuary. This transition is made with a splayed Gothic arch supported by splayed Gothic engaged columns. The arch jumps 27 feet in height and features ornamental plaster work including corbels, fleur-de-lis, and oak leaves.

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The eye moves toward the soaring, vaulted ceiling of the main sanctuary, again transitioned with the same Gothic splayed details. Side galleries also feature this same detail and provide upper and lower spaces for classrooms. The lower gallery space can be closed from the sanctuary by finely detailed moveable wood walls. Façade organ pipes accent the west wall. On the north side, the 1992 addition made use of the lower gallery for a parlor and entrance to a connecting link to the new Parish Building. Access was achieved by enlarging existing windows into double doors. The connection provides appropriate handicap accessibility to the church and to new restrooms. The 1992 addition was accomplished in a manner compatible with the existing 1898 Chapel and did not alter the character defining features of the building.

Entrance can be made into the nave or the main sanctuary or access to the balcony steps by the carpeted vestibules on the north and south side of the Chapel. Doors opening from the vestibules into the nave and sanctuary are wood and glass and are original to 1898. Pews, while not original to 1898, are believed to have been installed in 1928, and were designed to be compatible with the 1898 motif. The pews face west toward the altar. Original 1898 pews accommodate seating in the north and south galleries. The center aisle, a wider cross aisle, and side aisles are carpeted. Floors are original hardwood and walls are plastered. A Gothic-style chandelier hangs from a plastered ceiling ornamentation in the center of the main sanctuary.

On the west side of the Chapel, the chancel area has three stained glass windows with the center, larger window featuring a tripartite composition. These windows depict the birth and death of Christ and the Sermon on the Mount. Beneath the stained glass windows is the chancel area, the focal point of the church. The altar, reredos, pulpit, baptismal font, and lectern are made of wood supplied by Lebanon's Reinoehl Lumber Company; hand carved; original to 1898; and are in keeping with the Gothic design of the building.

The 1928 renovation enlarged the focal point of the chancel area by creating space for the altar rail, choir seating, and space for the organ and pipe chamber to be introduced into the enlarged chancel area. Space was also designated for a sacristy, pastoral area, and stairwells leading to the galleries and church basement. Façade organ pipes and wood paneling line the north and south walls of the chancel area.

Over one hundred leaded stained glass windows, funded by members of the congregation at the time of construction and created by German trained craftsmen at the Flanagan-Biedenweg Company of Chicago, are located within the Chapel. Some of the windows depict events in the history of Christianity, while others list persons being honored as well as the names of persons who donated the windows. Many of those honored are specific to the history of Salem.

The original organ in the Chapel was replaced over 80 years ago with a Skinner Organ. The Skinner Organ is capable of reproducing most effects produced by an orchestra; the large diapasons serve as the foundation upon which the upper works rest. The pipes range in size from that of a lead pencil to the large pedal pipes in which a man could hide. A 1993 report cited that the organ has 33 stops, 29 ranks, and 1969 pipes. The Skinner Organ is one of the few remaining intact Skinner Organs in the country.

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Conclusions

As the needs and mission of the Lutheran community changed in the Lebanon area, the 1767 Salem log church gave way to the native limestone Colonial style church building created in 1796 by master builder Christopher Uhler. This building, known as Old Salem, was renovated in 1848 to include corner infills on both sides of the bell tower and a second story. Old Salem stands basically as it did after the 1848 renovations. The 1848 changes did not diminish the integrity of the building; it retains its architectural significance; a visitor to Old Salem has a sense of stepping into an 18th century existence.

The same visitor, after walking a mere thirty steps from Old Salem, can enter the Salem Memorial Chapel and be transported to a period one hundred years later - the late 19th century. A large High Victorian style Gothic Chapel with Richardsonian Romanesque influences, again constructed of native limestone with the addition of native sandstone stands here. Built in 1898 by Pennsylvania architect Abner Augustus Ritcher, the Chapel was renovated in 1928 to satisfy congregational needs of a growing number of members and Pennsylvania Public Safety standards. The alterations were accomplished in the most sensitive manner, compatible with the original character of the Chapel. As with Old Salem, the structure today is essentially the same church that was dedicated at the turn of the last century.

Old Salem and the Salem Memorial Chapel are a rare assemblage of significant architecture unique to Lebanon County and its environs; the buildings provide a dialogue between generations and do what important architecture does best - they speak to the values, the faith, and the periods they represent.

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Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church

Lebanon County, PA

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 1

- Introduction
- Lebanon and Lutherans
- Salem Evangelical Lutheran Congregation
- Master Builder and Architect
- Comparisons of Old Salem Lutheran Church and Tabor Reformed Church
- Architectural Significance Summary

Introduction

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church is significant under National Register Criterion C (architecture), Consideration A (religious property) because of Old Salem and the Salem Memorial Chapel. Old Salem is an example of mid-18th century Colonial style; the Salem Memorial Chapel is an example of High Victorian Gothic style with Richardsonian Romanesque influences. The period of significance is from 1796, when construction on Old Salem began, to 1898 when the cornerstone of Salem Memorial Chapel was laid. These buildings stand as tributes to Lebanon's master builder, Christopher Uhler (Old Salem), and Pennsylvania architect Abner Augustus Ritcher (Salem Memorial Chapel), a native of Lebanon County. The combination of the two distinct religious buildings, each separated in sequence from its predecessor by one hundred years, chronicles the life of the faithful of Salem Lutheran Church in a very emblematic way. This setting with its fine examples of period architecture is a unique, perhaps unparalleled, historical expression of the life of a congregation. The generations "speak to each other" through the language of their structures.

The name of the church changed from its formation to the present day. Early records show that during the period of the log structure, the name used was the "German Lutheran Congregation." This title was used on the early land records and on the original deed. At the June 1796 laying of the cornerstone of the limestone church we now call "Old Salem," the official document read "We the members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation..." At the same ceremony, Pastor George Lochman read "there shall be built...a German Lutheran Church, by the name of Salem Church." Since that time the church (and property) has been known as "Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church." (Schmauk: 56, 140)

Lebanon and Lutherans

In the 1730s and 1740s the Lebanon area was at its most primitive form with only streams, mountains and Indian trails serving as landmarks for travelers to this frontier land. Settlers to this area were mainly German-speaking European immigrants from the Palatinate section of Germany. Their religious persuasions were those of the Lutheran, Reformed, Moravian and Mennonite faiths. The few Lutheran and Reformed worshippers in this unsettled area traveled to two small log Lutheran/Reformed churches known as the Grubben Kirche (2 ½ miles southeast of present day Lebanon) or to Berg Kirche (now called Hill Church, located approximately two miles west of present day Lebanon). (Egle: 139) The pastors who provided Lutheran and Reformed worship services in these log churches were the Reverend John Caspar Stoeber (the first Lutheran pastor ordained by Germans in the Colonies) and the Reverend John Conrad Templeman (a Reformed pastor who settled in the area south of present day Lebanon). (Schmauk: 25).

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Lebanon, originally called Steitztown, was laid out by George Steitz in approximately 1759. (Rupp: 309) In 1760 Steitz granted land (where Salem is presently located) in Lebanon to the German Lutherans for a church; in the same year he granted land to the Reformed congregation (also in Lebanon). In 1762/1763 Steitz encountered financial difficulties; the Lebanon Land Company, headed by the Rev. John Caspar Stoever, assumed control of the land holdings of George Steitz and his grandson, George Reynolds (Stoever was the leader and head of the Lebanon Land Company which purchased the Steitz properties that had been seized by the Sheriff.) On March 13, 1765, Stoever then deeded the same land to the German Lutheran congregation in Lebanon (as verified by the deed). (Schmauk: 65-68) The land given to the Reformed Congregation was also deeded to them by Steitz and later by Stoever during the same period.

By the late 1760s the population of Lebanon had increased to approximately 200 persons; the Grubben Kirche was delapidated and many of the Grubben Lutheran worshippers came to Lebanon for services. (Schmauk: 27)

Construction began on a log church which faced Willow Street in approximately 1767. A petition was drawn up in 1768 for the purpose of obtaining money for the building of a log church, since "up to this time (the inhabitants) have held their Divine Service in private houses, but have been obliged on account of the growth of the congregation and the smallness of the space to decide to build up a proper church building..." (Schmauk: 81-82) On September 15, 1769, when Henry Melchior Muhlenberg preached in this church, he described it as "a wooden building, very large, furnished with a tower, but not altogether finished." (Glatfelter, Vol I: 334) (Muhlenberg served as a "bishop" among American Lutherans in the colonial period.) (Tappert: v) Another purpose for Muhlenberg's visit to Lebanon in September 1769 was to ascertain the ministerial qualifications of John Caspar Stoever. Muhlenberg was "pleasantly surprised" when he saw Stoever's library which consisted of over 170 volumes - in this "remote country district." (Glatfelter, Vol II: 283, 284) Upon completion, the log church was graced with a hand-hammered iron rooster weathervane - an artifact that is still in the possession of present day Salem communicants. This log church was a "daughter" of Berg Kirche (Hill Church).

As the 18th century progressed and prosperity and social organizations increased, churches became more appealing because for Lutherans, church was a critical part of their cultural identity and a way of social acceptance. Membership grew and in 1796 a massive limestone church building replaced the log building. It was erected east of the log church on the corner of Eighth and Willow Streets. Christopher Uhler, was the master builder. He had been baptized, confirmed, and married by the Rev. John Caspar Stoever. (Schmauk: 128) Uhler, a Salem communicant, was elected to a Building Committee, along with members Philip Fernsler, Conrad Hofman, and Peter Miller. Articles of Agreement were signed with William Wilson, mason, who was to be paid in silver or gold money. (Schmauk: 137) As a means of raising funds to build the church, a lottery was authorized on February 18, 1769, for the commissioners to raise up to £337. (Glatfelter, Vol. I: 334) The building was completed and Old Salem had its cornerstone laid on June 8, 1796. (Egle: 139) Adjacent to the church was the church cemetery.

Properties surrounding the church included the Embich family property, along with a school house which stood to the north of the church. To the south of the church, and across Willow Street, was Jacob Schnee's printing establishment, some residences, and a fire company. To the west of the church ran Doe Alley (now Gannon Street), along with a few log residences, and to the east, across Eighth Street, stood a log house and a butcher shop. (Schmauk-History: 219-220) By the middle of the 19th century, a national trend among Lutherans was to instruct

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their youth in the Bible and creeds; the women's missionary movement was gaining strength; and socialization in the community was gaining popularity. Salem embraced these challenges by building the Salem Memorial Chapel. Old Salem's clearly visible steeple has served and continues to serve as a landmark within the city. Salem Memorial Chapel has been a commanding architectural presence in the religious landscape of Lebanon.

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Congregation

The congregation and its ministers have served a prominent, continuing role in the development of the church environment in the Lebanon area. As a "daughter" of the Berg Kirche (Hill Church), Salem assumed its own role as a "mother church" to six congregations. They include Annville Lutheran Church (1866); a mission church in Martin, Florida (1883); Cornwall Mission Church (1884); Trinity Lutheran Church (1885); St. James Church (1889); and Sunnyside Mission (Grace Lutheran Mission) (1891).

Some of Salem's ministers became prominent beyond their pastorate in Lebanon. They include: (along with the years they served at Salem as pastor)

- John Caspar Stoeber (circa 1735 – 1773); his ministerial labors were far reaching. His private journals include ministering at over 80 locations throughout Pennsylvania. (PA Ger. Soc., Vol. LIII, 1948, p. 107). He became head of the Lebanon Land Company and provided land to both the Lutheran and the Reformed churches in Lebanon. He was a defender of his faith, and equally a giant businessman in his time.
- Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg (1773 – 1775); was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly; served in the Continental Congress; became president of the Convention that adopted the Constitution of the United States; and served as first Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- William G. Ernst (1815 – 1836 and 1844 – 1849); was responsible for renovating Old Salem in 1848; started Salem's first Sunday School as the American Sunday School movement was being accepted; and began efforts to offer English sermons to Germanic congregations joining mainstream 19th Century America.
- Benjamin W. Schmauk (1864 – 1876 and 1883 – 1898); began six mission churches while at Salem; added a striking mural of the "Resurrection" to Old Salem; and reported a membership of 700 persons at Salem. (Father of Dr. Theodore E. Schmauk)
- Theodore E. Schmauk (1883 – 1920); published the first graded Sunday School series; became editor of *The Lutheran*, *The Lutheran Church Review* and other publications; served as a Professor at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia; served as President of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Theological Seminary; published 18 books and authored many articles; and was instrumental in the formation of the United Lutheran Church in America and the Pennsylvania German Society. (Dr. Theodore E. Schmauk was the son of Benjamin W. Schmauk).

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In the 1840s Salem Lutheran was the largest church in Lebanon. At this time churches in Lebanon included the Lutherans (log church built in 1766, limestone church in 1798) (attendees over 400); the German Reformed church (log church built in 1762, limestone church in 1792) (attendees 250 – 300 persons); Emanuel Evangelical Association (over 100 attendees); a Methodist meeting house (100 attendees); a Catholic chapel (about 80 attendees); United Brethren Church; (about 20 members). A Mennonite meeting house, and a second Lutheran Church (Zion) (for English speaking services), and a United Brethren Church were also within the town limits. In the mid 1700s the Moravians established churches outside the Lebanon city area in Bethel and in Hebron. (Rupp: 312)

The design of Old Salem is a simple rectangular Colonial style building. In the steeple hangs the bell which had hung in the log church. The bell bears the following inscription: "For the Lutheran Congregation in Lebanon-town, Lancaster Co., in the Province of Pennsylvania. Pack and Chapman, of London, Fecit, 1770." (Croll: 268) The bell weighs about 1,000 pounds (Croll: 265) and, because of the great amount of silver in the composition of the bell, it is said to be one of the "sweetest toned bells" in America. (PA German Soc. XXXVII:166) While hanging above the log church, the bell was rung to announce church services; it was rung when over 1,000 Hessian troops were marched into Lebanon, some of whom were housed at the log church; and it was rung when America's independence was declared. The bell was moved from the log church to Old Salem's belfry and has rung for church services and special events. In 1854 a second, larger, deeper-toned bell was added to Old Salem's bell tower. It was purchased from Jones & Hitchcock, Founders, located in Troy, New York. (Chronology: 1) Both bells still ring today and are among Salem's artifacts.

In 1808 the congregation installed a pipe organ. Built by Bachman of Lititz, it had two manuals and eight stops. It was the first church organ in the Lebanon Valley. (Schmauk: 161) In 1888 the Bachman two-manual organ was in need of repair and was replaced by a three-manual, tracker-action pipe organ made by the Miller Organ Company of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. The organ has twenty-two stops and over 1900 pipes. (Schmauk: 202) The organ, built in 1888, was the largest pipe organ built by the Miller firm. (Brunner: 202) After 120 years, the organ is historically intact and produces strong, clear sounds.

A mural of the Resurrection was created by an unknown itinerant artist in 1862 or 1863. This painting is a priceless 12-foot by 18-foot depiction of the resurrection of Christ. A German inscription which translates to "Peace be with you" is painted on the top portion of the painting. Church records do not provide evidence of any decoration on this wall prior to the painting of the 1862/1863 mural. (Specifications)

In addition to the basic building and its historical legacy, Old Salem holds many unique artifacts which include:

- The original deed, executed on March 13, 1765 by John Caspar Stoever. This deed presented the 198 by 162 foot property to the Lutheran congregation, now known as Salem. (Schmauk: 65)
- The hand-hammered iron rooster weathervane of 1765 which originally stood atop the original Salem log church.
- A pewter communion set of 1769. It consists of two flagons, a chalice, and a paten, and was given to the congregation by Henrich Andonius Doewler. The pieces bear the bench mark of John Christopher Heyne, a leading American colonial pewter and silver craftsman.

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- The church bells of 1770 and 1854.
- Iron, hand-wrought locks forged in 1798 by John Rohrer and Jacob Smith, Lebanon locksmiths.
- A large hand-made wicker basket. The basket, purchased in 1847 or 1848, was used in connection with tackle and pulley to carry men to the steeple of Old Salem in order to paint it. (Croll, 269)
- The 12 x 18 foot wall mural of the Resurrection with its German inscription, painted in 1862/1863.
- The 1888 Miller Pipe Organ; a tracker-action, three manual pipe organ, with twenty-two stops and 1900 pipes; this organ is still used today.
- Two wooden funeral biers, adult and child size, are located in the attic of Old Salem.

Adjacent to the Old Salem structure a cemetery (on the north and west sides) was established in the 1760s. (Egle, 140) Records indicate that approximately 185 persons were interred at this site. (Mason) The burials include dates for persons born as early as 1732, for example Johann Peter Schindel, born February 8, 1732, died May 29, 1784. Gravestones for these persons were carved in German script. As construction and change to the church grounds occurred, the persons buried there were removed to Mt. Lebanon Cemetery, located 13 blocks northeast of Old Salem (available church and cemetery records are unclear as to the date of this occurrence). Many of the gravestones were taken from the Old Salem site and are presently stored in the basement under Salem's Memorial Chapel.

A slender, four sided ten feet high obelisk rises to the west of Old Salem. Not a typical gravestone, this obelisk marks the graveside of one of Salem's scholarly pastors, the Reverend William Ernst, who lived from 1786 to 1849. This tribute was paid to Pastor Ernst for his devout service to Salem in that he was responsible for the 1848 renovations to Old Salem; he was credited with starting Salem's first Sunday School; he made initial efforts to preach in the English language (instead of the German language), and he served as President of the Lutheran Ministerium (which included all the Lutheran ministers of Pennsylvania). (Lancaster Conference: Preface)

By the 1890s industry and the population of Lebanon increased and Salem had a membership of over 850 communicants with a Sunday School membership of over 1,000 people. A need for a larger building to house this tremendous growth was evident. To meet these needs, construction began on a new building. A well-known Pennsylvania architect, Abner Augustus Ritcher, was engaged to fulfill the requirements of the congregation by designing and building the Salem Memorial Chapel.

Reflecting national architectural trends of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Salem Memorial Chapel is a High Victorian Gothic style building with Richardsonian Romanesque influences. A national trend was to instruct youth in the Bible and creeds as well as to provide areas for the women's missionary movement. (Clouse: 114) In 1928 the enrollment of Salem's Sunday School had again grown to a size that could not be accommodated in its present surroundings. The organ and ceilings in the Salem Memorial Chapel were in need of repair and did not meet Pennsylvania Public Safety standards. The roof was renewed and the ceiling replastered. The balconies were adapted to meet current public safety standards concerning additional exits from the balconies. An altar rail and choir stalls were introduced in the enlarged chancel. The Austin Organ, purchased in 1898, was replaced by an organ made by the E. M. Skinner Company, Boston, MA, the premier organ builder of the last century. The Skinner organ has 37 stops, is used today, and remains historically intact. (Dimick)

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Many of Salem's pastors were bilingual. By 1938 Salem recognized English as the spoken language in Lebanon; the use of the German language was ended at worship services. This decision was in keeping with the use of the English language throughout Pennsylvania's school system in the 1930s. This change was recognized and accepted in the Lutheran churches.

Salem is an evolving church. The log church constructed in 1767 was replaced by the limestone church to accommodate the increase in members; in 1848 improvements in the limestone church were necessary to accommodate yet greater numbers of people. In 1898 a vast increase in membership created a demand for Sunday School student space, thus the Salem Memorial Chapel was built. The requirement created by the Pennsylvania State Public Safety regulations, building repairs and additional growth in membership again caused a need for building improvements; this need was fulfilled by modifications to the building in 1928.

Master Builder and Architect

Christopher Uhler, the master builder of Old Salem was born in 1741 and died in 1804. In addition to being a master builder, he served as a Commissioner of Dauphin County (which included the territory of Lebanon). He also served as a captain of the militia from 1785 to 1788. As master builder he was approached by both the Reformed and Lutheran congregations to build lasting edifices for their communicants. No other buildings are known to have been built by him. Having stood for over 250 years, these two churches stand as a tribute to him and his work. Both churches built by Christopher Uhler are similar in style; they are rectangular, unornamented buildings with high quality craftsmanship, and built with natural, local materials.

Abner Augustus Ritcher, the local architect who built the Salem Memorial Chapel, was born in 1872 and died in 1928. Born to modest means, he became an esteemed Pennsylvania architect. Many of his creations are still extant; some of them include the Lebanon High School (on Chestnut Street, currently Harding Elementary School), Cornwall High School (currently Cornwall Elementary School), Wernersville State Hospital buildings, Reading Hospital buildings, Grace Memorial Reformed Church in Washington, DC (built 1902), Harris Street United Methodist Church, Harrisburg, PA (built in 1910), and buildings at six of the Pennsylvania State Universities.

Comparisons of Old Salem Lutheran Church and Tabor Reformed Church

Both Old Salem and Tabor Reformed Churches were designed and built by the master builder Christopher Uhler. They have many similarities: Both Old Salem and Tabor –

- were part of Grubben Kirche – Lutheran and Reformed religions
- erected log churches on their land given to them by George Steitz and later John Caspar Stoeber
- housed Hessian prisoners in their churches
- had weathervanes; Tabor had a fish while Salem had a hand-hammered rooster, still among Salem's artifacts
- were log churches and had bells atop their buildings which were rung in 1776 to inform the Lebanon inhabitants of America's independence. Tabor's bell has been superseded by a newer bell; Salem's still rings in the belfry
- had limestone churches with bell towers built to replace their log churches
- were rectangular in size: Tabor is 42 x 62 feet while Salem is 50 x 71 feet (Stoudt: 166)
- built chapels: Salem built a large freestanding chapel in 1898; Tabor attached a chapel to their original building in 1914

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- had original buildings similar in style (Colonial style) and built of native limestone
- were built by Christopher Uhler, and had John Rohrer as locksmith. (For more on comparison of the Old Salem and Tabor Reformed Churches, see lower portion of Sketch Map No. 1 and Photos 64 and 65).

There are no other churches in Lebanon still standing which were built during this period. Later churches constructed in Lebanon include St. John's Reformed Church (a Romanesque style church), built in 1858; the land was purchased from the Sherk family of Lebanon and the sandstone and limestone was furnished by Mr. Robert Coleman, a Lebanon magnate. The architect for St. John's Reformed Church was Mr. M. Button of Philadelphia. (Stein: 359) In 1879 St. Luke's Episcopal Church was financed by Robert Coleman; it is a Gothic-style church designed by H. M. Congdon of New York and built of local sandstone. (Abel: 280) After worshipping in their log chapel, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church laid the cornerstone for their first church in 1810; it was followed in 1876 by another building, and in 1973, the latest building was erected. (McAndrew: 6, 7) Only the most recent building remains – it is constructed of brick.

Architectural Significance Summary

The significance of the Old Salem building is found in its Colonial-style architecture that represents the early Germanic period of Lebanon and its surrounding areas. Of simple design, the building is rectangular in shape with a gable roof, and is constructed of solid local limestone. The ornamentation is largely restricted to the doorways where heavy wooden doors are found. Inside doorways to the sanctuary on the second floor reveal heavy iron door handles and door hardware forged centuries ago. The pews in the balcony of the sanctuary are Germanic in style with straight plank flat backs and straight plank seats. (Brumbaugh: 59) This building is one of only two rare examples of colonial architecture from the 1790s still standing in the city of Lebanon; it is the larger of the two oldest surviving examples of the work of Christopher Uhler, a pioneer master builder.

The Salem Memorial Chapel is an example of High Victorian Gothic style with Richardsonian Romanesque influences. The building exhibits strong vertical lines and portrays a sense of great height. It is distinguished by the use of decorative masonry. Gothic pointed arches are present at windows. Two round Romanesque-style chimneys with cup shaped roofs stand attached to the outside rear of the Chapel. The interior of the chapel includes wide rounded arches, columns with oak leaf designs on the capital, and strong lines that again portray a sense of great height. This building represents the thinking and architecture of the late 1800s when grandeur was an impressive factor in society. This Chapel is an important example of the quality and workmanship of architects who demonstrated their work at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair/Columbian Exposition where the latest designs and trends, including religious buildings and displays of elaborate stained glass. (Lebanon Daily News, 18 May 1901) These ideas were imported to Lebanon by Pastor Theodore Schmauk and architect Ritcher. This building is unique to Lebanon and is an architectural statement by architect Abner Augustus Ritcher.

Salem Lutheran Church, which includes Old Salem built in 1796 and the Salem Memorial Chapel built in 1898, is an important and architecturally unique property with two contributing buildings each representing a different era in the development and history of Lebanon. The buildings retain a majority of their character defining features and, based on their presence, the Salem Lutheran Church property retains aspects of integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The two churches discussed in this document are located in the city of Lebanon, PA, and the nominated property is tax parcel number: 04-2337773-369942-2009.

The nominated property includes the 1796 Old Salem and the 1898 Salem Memorial Chapel and the surrounding property. The property begins at Eighth and Willow Streets, heads north 271 feet to the former Masonic Building, then goes west 201 feet to Gannon Street, turns south along Gannon Street for 271 feet to Willow Street where it turns east and goes 200 feet along Willow Street to Eighth and Willow Streets.

Boundary Justification

The tax parcel described above contains the two buildings nominated due to their architectural significance. Other buildings or resources formerly associated with the church, such as the parsonage, are not contiguous to this parcel and do not contribute to the significance of the nominated property.

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Photographs:

1. Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church
 2. Lebanon, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania
 3. Tilman Frye, photographer for Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, photographed or reprocessed all images, including photos from Salem's Archives (historical photos 69 through 71).
 4. Date of the photographs:
 - Photo 59: January 14, 2009
 - Photos 2, 3, 17, 20-23, 26-31, 33, 37, 44, 56, 66-68: April 15, 2009
 - Photo 62: October 22, 2009
 - Photos 4, 13, 63: December 7, 2009
 - Photos 45-52, 57, 58, 61, 64, 65: December 9, 2009
 - Photos 1, 5-12, 14-16, 18, 19, 24, 25, 32, 34-36, 38-43, 54, 55: December 15, 2009
 - Photos 53, 60: December 21, 2009
 - Photos 69-71: Historical photos from Salem Archives (exact dates unknown)
 5. Negatives/digital files located in the archival files of Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church; applies to all photographs.
 - 6 & 7. Photographs are printed with an Epson 2200 wide carriage printer on Epson Ultra Premium Presentation archival matte surface paper using single Epson matte black Ultrachrome archival ink; applies to all photographs.
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- #1 of 71: East elevations of Old Salem, Salem Memorial Chapel, and Parish Building, camera facing northwest
- #2 of 71: North elevations of the boiler house and the shed, (both non-contributing buildings), camera facing southeast
- #3 of 71: West elevation, rear entrance to the Parish Building, parking lot to the north and boiler house (non-contributing building) to the south, camera facing east
- #4 of 71: West side of Old Salem, an obelisk (contributing object) camera facing southeast
- #5 of 71: Brown sandstone wall along the south side of the parking lot and the former cemetery, camera facing northeast
- #6 of 71: South elevation of Old Salem, showing the sandstone belt course which ends where the 1848 infill begins, camera facing north
- #7 of 71: Close-up of Old Salem's first floor paired, double hung windows, with top-rounded sash featuring a half round window, camera facing south

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- #8 of 71: Close-up of Old Salem's tall window on the second floor in comparison to the windows on the first floor, camera facing south
- #9 of 71: Close-up of date stone inscribed inset panel and keystone-shaped header block located above the south entrance to Old Salem, camera facing north
- #10 of 71: Close-up of Old Salem's Doric pilasters and lintel which mark an entrance with the double wooden doors and fan light, camera facing south
- #11 of 71: West elevation, the original entrance to Old Salem in 1798, through the bell tower, camera facing east
- #12 of 71: Close-up of Old Salem's water table, northwest corner, camera facing southwest
- #13 of 71: West elevation of Old Salem, the sandstone belt course labels the original bell tower, camera facing southeast
- #14 of 71: West elevation, vertical mortar lines showing where 1848 infills were constructed, camera facing east
- #15 of 71: North elevation of the belfry and the second story window, camera facing south
- #16 of 71: West elevation of Old Salem's gable showing paired window and steeple assembly, camera facing southeast
- #17 of 71: North elevation of Old Salem, lawn and flag pole area, and the east elevation of Salem Memorial Chapel, camera facing southwest
- #18 of 71: Close-up of the arched stone infill for the 1798 window, above the second bay window on the north elevation, camera facing south
- #19 of 71: Interior of Old Salem, north entrance to the vestibule, entrance to the first floor and stairs to the second floor, camera facing northwest
- #20 of 71: Interior of Old Salem, first floor fellowship/educational space, camera facing northeast
- #21 of 71: Interior of Old Salem, first floor, fellowship/educational space, camera facing southeast
- #22 of 71: Interior of Old Salem, first floor, fellowship/educational space, camera facing southwest
- #23 of 71: Interior of Old Salem, first floor, fellowship/educational space, camera facing northwest
- #24 of 71: Interior of Old Salem, first floor, tin ceiling, camera facing west
- #25 of 71: Interior of Old Salem, second floor vestibule, carpeted wood stairs, to the east double door entry to the sanctuary, camera facing south

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- #26 of 71: Interior of Old Salem, second floor, front of sanctuary, 1888 Miller Pipe Organ, altar area, camera facing northeast
- #27 of 71: Interior of Old Salem, second floor, front of sanctuary, pulpit, altar area, window to the south, camera facing southeast
- #28 of 71: Interior of Old Salem, second floor, rear of sanctuary, southwest and west entrances, u-shaped balcony, display cabinets for artifacts, camera facing southwest
- #29 of 71: Interior of Old Salem, second floor, rear of sanctuary west and northwest entrances, u-shaped balcony, display cases for artifacts, high back pews, chandeliers, camera facing northwest
- #30 of 71: Interior of Old Salem, second floor, front of sanctuary (altar railing, altar, pulpit, entablature), stairs to first floor, u-shaped balcony with 1848 high back pews, camera facing southeast
- #31 of 71: Interior of Old Salem, view of u-shaped balcony, camera facing southeast
- #32 of 71: Interior of Old Salem, view of detailed, fluted columns, crowned with acanthus capitals, raised panels and terminating dentil motif on the front of the balcony, camera facing east
- #33 of 71: Interior of Old Salem, second floor, view of the pulpit and chancel area; tall fluted Corinthian columns support a broken pediment arch; raised pulpit; baptismal font, altar, lectern enclosed by the altar rail, camera facing northeast
- #34 of 71: Close-up of the entablature (c. 1862/1863) behind the pulpit on the east wall of Old Salem's second floor sanctuary; German inscription ("Friede sei mit euch" - "Peace be with you"); painted by an unknown itinerant artist, camera facing east
- #35 of 71: Close-up of Old Salem, second floor ceiling of sanctuary with large scale crown molding, camera facing north
- #36 of 71: Close-up of Old Salem, second floor ceiling of sanctuary with the molding above the central chandelier, camera facing northwest
- #37 of 71: Close-up of 1888 tracker-action Miller Pipe Organ, camera facing northeast
- #38 of 71: Interior of Old Salem, second floor vestibule, north wood stairs to the balcony, ropes for ringing the bells, camera facing north
- #39 of 71: East and north elevations of Salem Memorial Chapel, showing east entrance to Parish Building, east and north entrances to the Chapel, camera facing southwest
- #40 of 71: East and south elevations of Salem Memorial Chapel, showing east and south entrances, camera facing northwest

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- #41 of 71: Close-up of the east (main) entrance to the Salem Memorial Chapel, showing pink granite pillars supporting the main sandstone arch, camera facing west
- #42 of 71: South elevation of Salem Memorial Chapel, showing rear entrance to sacristy, circular chimney, buttresses, and in the foreground the obelisk (a contributing object), camera facing north
- #43 of 71: South elevation of Salem Memorial Chapel, rear disabled entrance to the sacristy, camera facing north
- #44 of 71: West elevation of Salem Memorial Chapel, showing center large tripartite window with two smaller flanking windows, camera facing northeast
- #45 of 71: East elevation of Salem Memorial Chapel, rear entrance to Pastor's room, visible staggered interlocking vertical mortar joints for the altar projection east of the entrance, camera facing south
- #46 of 71: West elevations of Salem Memorial Chapel and the Parish Building, the west entrance to the lobby of the Parish Building and disabled access, camera facing east
- #47 of 71: Nave in the rear of Salem Memorial Chapel, east (main) entrance, two large angel windows flank each side of the double doors of the entrance, north of entrance bronze plaque for World War II Honor Roll, decorative moldings above windows and doors, bracket-supported arched trusses in ceiling, camera facing east
- #48 of 71: Interior of Salem Memorial Chapel, close-up of the angel window in the rear of the nave, camera facing east
- #49 of 71: Interior of Salem Memorial Chapel, close-up of the second angel window in the rear of the nave, camera facing east
- #50 of 71: Interior of Salem Memorial Chapel, showing the nave with a 27 feet high arch, main sanctuary, north and south galleries, another 27 feet high arch at entrance to the chancel with the lectern on the south and pulpit in the north, camera facing west
- #51 of 71: Close-up of the pillar's ornamental plaster work, camera facing west
- #52 of 71: Southwest corner of the main sanctuary, south gallery, choir loft, altar area, camera facing southwest
- #53 of 71: Close-up of the sliding and folding doors under the south gallery, camera facing south
- #54 of 71: North entrance through double doors from parlor to sanctuary of Salem Memorial Chapel, also showing stairs to the north gallery, camera facing south
- #55 of 71: East elevation and north entrance to Salem Memorial Chapel, south elevation and east entrance to Parish Building, camera facing northwest.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church

Lebanon County, PA

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- #56 of 71: West elevation of Salem Memorial Chapel, west disabled access entrance to the lobby, south elevation to the boiler house (non-contributing building), camera facing northeast
- #57 of 71: Close-up of the exterior view of the north entrance of Salem Memorial Chapel, camera facing west
- #58 of 71: Close-up of the exterior view of the south entrance of Salem Memorial Chapel, camera facing northwest
- #59 of 71: Chancel area of Salem Memorial Chapel, camera facing west
- #60 of 71: Close-up of the Gothic style chandelier which hangs from the center of the main sanctuary of Salem Memorial Chapel, camera facing from floor to ceiling
- #61 of 71: Close-up of the three stained glass windows above the altar in Salem Memorial Chapel, camera facing west
- #62 of 71: Close-up of the hand carved altar in Salem Memorial Chapel, camera facing west
- #63 of 71: Close-up of the Skinner Organ console on north side of the chancel area in Salem Memorial Chapel, camera facing southeast
- #64 of 71: Exterior view of Tabor Reformed Church (Tabor United Church of Christ), south and east elevations of the bell tower; south and east elevations of the attached chapel, camera facing northwest
- #65 of 71: Close-up of Tabor Reformed Church bell tower, south and east elevations, camera facing northwest

Historical Photographs

- #66 of 71: Close-up of the 1770 bell in the belfry of Old Salem, camera facing north
- #67 of 71: Close-up of the 1770 small bell and the 1854 large bell in the belfry of Old Salem, camera facing southwest
- #68 of 71: Close-up of the 1765 rooster weathervane from the original log church, camera facing west
- #69 of 71: A sketch of Eighth and Cumberland Streets with Old Salem located north of the Lebanon Court House (date unknown)
- #70 of 71: A photograph of Old Salem (c. 1890), camera facing north
- #71 of 71: A photograph of Old Salem (c. 1900), camera facing east