

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: French Lick Methodist Episcopal Church

Other names/site number: Springs Valley Methodist Church

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 537 South Maple Street

City or town: French Lick State: IN County: Orange

Not For Publication: ☐

Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B xC D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

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

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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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☒

District

☐

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

0

buildings

0

0

sites

1

0

structures

0

0

objects

2

0

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK
walls: BRICK
STONE: Limestone
roof: ASPHALT
other: CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The building is known either by Springs Valley Methodist Church or the French Lick Methodist Episcopal Church and was constructed in 1914. The architect for the building was the firm of Clifford Shopbell & Co. of Evansville. It is designed in the early 20th century Gothic Revival style using glazed brick composing its exterior walls. The building has a raised basement with nave terminated by a classroom space and ell with corner entry tower. The building has an impressive collection of stained art glass windows with stone sills and a variety of Gothic arches enframed with tabbed or quoined surrounds composed of brick. The building's tower and front gabled wall have corner buttressing, capped with stone, and shaped gabled parapets. The tower features a belfry with metal lattice-work openings and the top is crenelated. The interior features a corner entry with stairs leading to the sanctuary or down to the basement fellowship hall. The sanctuary is based off of the Akron Plan, in the semi-round, with spillover classroom to one side where large, floor-to-ceiling, rolling doors are located. The sanctuary also features a small dome.

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Narrative Description

SITE

The French Lick Methodist Episcopal Church occupies a corner site approximately one block south of the main historic commercial district of French Lick (photo 01). The building fronts Maple Street on the east with Poplar Street running along its south side. The building lot is nearly entirely occupied by the building, which rises with the topography as Maple Street ascends a hill to the south (photo 02). The back portion of the site has the appearance of a sunken garden, though covered with lawn, with a perimeter retaining wall of concrete topped with metal pipe railings that stretch along Poplar Street's north sidewalk, west from the building. The wall and railings turn to the north at the southwest corner of the site and again to the east at the northwest corner of the site. The retaining wall is reduced in height and does not feature a railing as it turns the northwest corner and continues east toward an entry on the north side of the building. A concrete staircase rises up from the sunken garden area to the sidewalk along Poplar Street in the southwest corner of the lot (photo 05). The retaining wall and staircase are considered a contributing structure and likely date to about the time the church building was constructed. The church developed a parking lot on the city lots west of this site; because it is of later construction, separated by town lot lines, and has no character-defining features, it is not included in the site being nominated.

EXTERIOR

Photographs 01-04

The church is constructed of glazed brick, extending below grade and likely set on concrete foundations below grade. The glazed brick are in tones of brown, auburn, and dark tan. The building has a raised basement with a belt course composed of three projecting courses of running bond brick separating the basement from the main floor. Most of the building's windows are composed of stained art glass depicting various Biblical themes. Most of the windows feature stone sills and brick lintels, though these vary widely on each façade. The building features a tall gabled parapet front (east) wall with entry tower on its southeast corner. The building's front gabled roof becomes a hipped roof at the back (west) end of the building. Transept-like gabled walls, much shorter than the front gable, are located in about the middle of the building and face north (where it projects from the nave) and south (where it is flush with the nave). A small wing with gabled parapet extends from the west end of the south façade and contains a side entry. A modern handicap ramp is between the ell and corner entry tower. The gabled parapets are shaped with shoulders on each corner and a raised pillar of brick in the center. A course of soldier brick atop a running bond course follows the rake of the shaped parapet which is capped with stone. Soldier brick coursing tops the walls. The roof, covered with asphalt shingles, features metal cornices with enclosed gutters.

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The building has two prominent facades, east toward Maple Street which is the front facade, and south toward Poplar Street. The front façade (photo 02) has a fairly simple composition with a wide gabled wall and entry tower on its south corner. The north corner of the gabled wall is buttressed with a simple stone cap approximately at the mid-point of the main floor. Three square basement windows composed of glass block, each separated by a narrow pillar of brick, are centered on the gabled wall. They have stone sills and are framed with raised brick in a tabbed design. The main floor features a large Gothic-arched window with stone sill. The window has a raised, framed surround composed of brick tabs topped by stone at the base of the arch. The arch is composed of four courses of header brick in alternating colors of dark and light brown. The arch is topped by a large stone key. The wood window is divided into lancets formed at the top of three tall Gothic-arched sashes, two narrow sashes flanking a wide sash. The wide sash features Christ as the Good Shepard, carrying a lost sheep (believed to have been donated by William Cave, local banker). A tall, narrow louvered opening is centered in the top of the gable. It features a stone sill and lintel.

The corner entry tower features buttresses angled out from the corners that rise from wide bases, capped with stone, to the top of the tall main floor. They are located on three of the tower's corners, the fourth corner is engaged in the building. The buttresses are capped with stone and one carries the building's cornerstone. The tower's front wall has a concrete staircase flanked with concrete walls with concrete cap. This is centered on the tower and leads from the main floor entry to the sidewalk on Maple Street. The staircase walls feature panels of glazed brick in their north and south faces. A modern fabric canopy on square posts provides shelter to the staircase. The entry is composed of a pair of modern glass and metal doors with a tall transom of art glass with the word WELCOME. The transom is framed with raised brick in a tabbed design. A window divided into three sashes is located in the south wall of the tower's main floor. It has a stone sill and is framed with raised surround of brick in a tabbed design. A window divided into three small, narrow sashes of art glass is centered at the top of the main floor of the tower. These art glass sashes depict narrow Gothic-arch designs. The window has a stone sill and tall stone lintel. This window is repeated in the south wall. The four walls of the tower's tall belfry feature three tall, narrow openings filled with metal diamond-shaped lattice work. Each opening, divided by a narrow pillar of brick, features a stone sill. A wide stone lintel tops the three openings. The bell located in the tower came from the previous Methodist church and was installed in the tower when it was constructed in 1914. A thin metal cornice is just above the lintel. Above this, the tower's wall rises but is partially covered with metal before it emerges again and has a crenellated top, capped with stone. A late, low-pitched hipped roof was added to the tower but is barely distinguishable from the street.

The south (Poplar Street) façade also figures prominently due to its close proximity to the street and its composition (photo 04). The façade has the corner entry tower on its east end and a gabled wing on its west end. The tower is described previously. The wing features a sidewalk-level entry composed of a modern glass and metal door and side-lites. A transom composed of art glass is above the door and side-lites. The transom is divided into three sashes. A modern fabric awning on a metal frame is over the door, below the transom. The entry is framed with a raised surround in a tabbed design. Two bays of windows are west of the entry. The basement

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windows have stone sills and are composed of glass block. The main floor windows include a narrow pair of 1/1 art glass windows in the east bay and an art glass window in the west bay. A belt course composed of two courses of soldier brick form a line at the top of the main floor. This gabled wing features a 1/1 art glass window in its east wall and a tall, square chimney rises from the back of the wing's roof.

The south wall of the nave is recessed between the corner tower and ell. A transept gabled wall rises in the east half of this area and features three basement windows which were filled in with concrete block to allow for the construction of a concrete handicap ramp with pipe railing. The ramp leads to a modern steel door with fabric awning in the west end of the nave. The transept gabled wall features a large Gothic arched window matching the window on the front façade. The center window depicts Christ seated in front of the Tomb (donated by the Azor Smith family). A short, narrow louvered opening is centered in the top of the gable. It features a stone sill and tall stone lintel.

The west façade, facing the sunken garden area, is the simplest of facades (right side of photo 03). On this side, the basement of the church is fully exposed with a modern metal entry door with window in the top in the south end of the façade. Three bays of windows are located north of the door with windows in both the basement and main floor. Two bays are centered in the façade and the third bay is at the north end. The windows feature stone sills and lintels composed of two courses of soldier brick. The basement windows have modern (c. 1960) awning style windows divided into five horizontal sashes of art glass. The main floor windows feature double-hung sashes composed of art glass.

The north façade's focal point is its tall transept gable that rises prominently, hillside, as seen from the commercial district and above a low, one-story bank building on the adjacent lot (right side of photo 02, left side of photo 03). This transept wing projects from the nave and features a gabled parapet. The window configuration matches the front gabled wall with three basement windows with stone sills and framed with a projecting surround in a tabbed design. The basement windows have modern (c. 1960) awning style windows divided into four horizontal sashes of art glass. The main floor features a large Gothic arched window matching the one in the front gabled wall. The art glass depiction of this window is of Christ praying in the Garden of Gethsemane (donated by the Levi Ellis family). A short, narrow louvered opening is centered in the top of the gable. It features a stone sill and tall stone lintel. The façade west of the transept gable features a basement entry door with transom at its west end. This doorway was enlarged and features a modern steel door. The transom was not enlarged but has been covered with wood. A basement window with a stone sill and lintel composed of two courses of soldier brick is east of the entry. The window is a modern (c. 1960) awning style window divided into five horizontal sashes of art glass. The main floor features a wood door with window in the top, stone sill, and art glass transom immediately west of the transept gabled wall (it has no staircase). A pair of narrow 1/1 art glass windows with stone sills is east of the main floor entry door. A 1/1 art glass window is west of the pair of windows in the west end of the façade.

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INTERIOR
Photos 06-21

The building is laid out in a modified Akron plan for church design. The sanctuary features a semi-round seating plan of three sections of pews on a pitched floor (photos 08-10). The wood pews have intricately-carved end panels with scroll-like backs for the pews. Entry to the space is located in the sanctuary's southeast corner which flows from the corner tower through a pair of modern glass and metal doors (left side of photo 10). The sanctuary entry is opposite a raised, semi-circular platform with wood pulpit in the northwest corner. The platform features a low, paneled wall with cap along its front. A pipe organ, installed in the 1920s, rises above the platform in a paneled wall angled toward the sanctuary and entry opposite the organ (photo 08). All three large Gothic arched windows beam light into the sanctuary in its south, east, and north walls. The west wall features an opening with a raised floor and two giant, upward-rolling wood doors to separate an overflow seating/classroom space from the sanctuary (left side of photo 08). The sanctuary has a small dome near the center of its ceiling (top of photo 10). Finishes were altered c. 1960 (see summary at end).

Other rooms in the main floor include the entry tower, which features stairs that lead down to the basement fellowship hall (photo 06, main floor; photo 17, basement floor). The stair balustrade is composed of simple square newel posts with cap and pickets with handrail. A notable group of three painted art glass windows is over the staircase in the tower and feature a bucolic scene based off of the 23rd Psalm, portions of which are written at the bottom of each sash; it was donated by the Dr. Sloan family (left side of photo 06). A choir room and classroom (photo 13) are located in the building's northeast corner with entrances from the overflow space (photo 11). The choir room and classroom may have originally been one room and then divided during the c. 1960 remodel campaign. The choir room, which features one of two fireplaces in the building, also has an entry off the back of the sanctuary platform that leads to a raised choir loft with paneled wall and brass rail along the north wall of the sanctuary. The fireplace in the choir room is composed of Roman brick and features an impressive molded brass fire screen (photo 12). A stained glass window in this room features a small painted pane that depicts the original 1852 Methodist church. It was moved from the previous building to this building when it was constructed in 1914.

A vestibule with staircase (photos 07 and 16; balustrade matching the corner entry) leads to the building's south sidewalk entry and basement. The vestibule has an entry to the sanctuary and overflow space and to a pastor's study in the southwest corner of the building (the projecting wing). The pastor's study also has a fireplace which is composed of white glazed brick (photo 15) and its prominent art glass window depicts the Biblical figure of Ruth gathering wheat (photo 14). It was provided by the Ladies Aid Society. A small toilet room is in the corner of the study.

The basement is essentially one large fellowship hall and kitchen under the sanctuary. A pair of doors provide access to the space from the entry tower in an angled wall in the room's southwest corner (seen in the right side of photo 18). A small raised stage is in the north side of the hall

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(left side of photo 18). A large side vestibule, toilet rooms, and small office are in the northwest corner of the basement (photo 21). This area has modern, c. 2000, finishes. The kitchen, which retains mid-century wood cabinetry, is off the hall's west end (photo 20). It features two pass-through openings and doorways to the fellowship hall (seen in photo 19). A mechanical room is off the south end of the kitchen.

Modifications in c. 1960 led to several changes in finishes in the building including removal of plaster in the tower entry, fellowship hall, and sanctuary and installation of wood paneling. Much of this paneling has been removed leaving exposed brick. In several locations, both in the basement and main floor, acoustic tiles were added to the ceiling, either flush with the existing ceiling or dropped into a metal grid. The tiles installed flush with the ceiling did not alter the height of these spaces by any meaningful amount. The dropped ceilings in the basement, however, decreased the height by a few feet which created the need for window wells (photos 18, 21). The carpeting is modern, but most wood floors are original to the building and found throughout. The building features fairly simple, original oak trim and six panel wood doors. Gothic-inspired lantern style lights in the sanctuary likely date to the c. 1960 remodel (see photos 08-10).

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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 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1914

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Clifford Shopbell & Co.

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Period of Significance (justification)

Because the building is being listed under architecture as the sole area of significance, the period of significance is confined to the year the church was constructed in 1914. No substantive alterations or additions, or added features to the site beyond that year warrant continuance of the period beyond its original construction date.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The building qualifies under criterion A due to its construction as a house of worship for religious purposes. The building ceased to function for that purpose in 2020 and was sold and is now privately-owned. The merits of the building's exceptional Gothic design by a notable, regional architectural firm and art glass windows elevate the building's significance in Orange County.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

French Lick Methodist Episcopal Church is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places using criterion C under architecture as the area of significance. The building's Late Gothic Revival style, designed by Clifford Shopbell & Co. of Evansville, is a locally exceptional example of the style in Orange County. Aside from minor mid-century modifications, the building retains good integrity. The unusual character of its glazed brick walls and impressive art glass windows raise its architectural importance. Additionally, the church is a locally significant architectural type. Shopbell & Company utilized the Akron Plan (auditorium format) for the church. Generally, the Akron Plan was a popular choice for Protestant church congregations in Indiana for several decades. The church is the best example of this building type in French Lick. The building anchors an important corner in French Lick, positioned on a rising hill on the southwest corner of downtown, emphasized with its tower. Rated as outstanding in the county's survey of historic sites, it is French Lick's finest example of religious architecture. Our Lady of Springs Catholic Church and Springs Valley Wesleyan Church (modified; original 1889 Methodist building) are both frame construction built in the 19th century Gothic Revival style and are nearby.

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

While there are several of examples of Gothic Revival style in Orange County, most are confined to religious buildings constructed into the early part of the 20th century. Others are vernacular interpretations of the style on 19th century homes, typically with center gables. The style had been popularized in house design books in the middle part of the 1800s and became popular in Midwestern towns by the 1850s. The pattern books gave hints for other building types. A. J. Davis' *Rural Residences* (1837) included a design for a Gothic Revival "Village Church" as well as Gothic Revival houses. A religious revival in Britain in the early 19th century renewed interest in church construction and in the English Gothic style. In religious architecture, Gothic Revival reached full expression in the United States.

While Gothic Revival remained a popular choice with American congregations, toward the end of the century, architects were moving away from generic Gothic and the more recent Romanesque Revival. This evolution led to changes in tower and window design and placement, particularly with placement of the tower no longer front and center on church buildings. Windows became more elaborately articulated with lancets and stained glass. Interest in Tudor Gothic Revival and English Gothic was also capturing attention. Collegiate Gothic, inspired by Tudor Gothic architecture, took hold at places like Bryn Maur (Pembroke Hall, Stewardson & Cope, 1894).

The French Lick Methodist Episcopal Church has many features of the Late Gothic Revival style which increased in popularity during the late 1800s into the early 1900s. Most dramatic are its massive Gothic arched windows divided into multiple sashes with lancet tops (photo 02). These three large windows, each in a sanctuary wall, are filled with impressive, stained art glass with the center window in each depicting Christ in a different scene from the Gospels (photo 09). Additionally, the introduction of a large corner entry tower with crenelated top is an important feature commonly found with the Late Gothic style (photo 01). Towers with crenellated parapets gained favor over steeply pitched steeples, which seemed to break from the 19th to the 20th century. The building's gabled parapets, another sign of movement to more modern design in the early 20th century, highlight the church's tall gabled walls, as do the buttresses surrounding the tower and north side of the front gabled wall. The use of glazed brick is an unusual choice for the entire building. Eliminating the typical stone base and trim found in most brick churches, the architects allowed the material to create its own shadow lines with enframed surrounds to windows, minus a few limestone keystones and sills. The use of brick throughout also creates a more vertically expressive building, rising from the hill which ascends to the south from downtown French Lick.

Interior features are not expressively Gothic except for wide wood trim that follows the large Gothic arched windows in the sanctuary. A few modern (c. 1960) Gothic-inspired lanterns light the sanctuary as well. Notable features in the sanctuary, regardless of style, are the pew's carved end panels with quatre-foil design, pipe organ, and small dome centered in the ceiling (photo 10).

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The two large rolling doors for the overflow space from the sanctuary are unusual, but are features important to the Akron Plan (photo 08; discussed later). The building also features simple wood balustrades for staircases (photos 16, 17) and two brick fireplaces in the Pastor's Study and Choir Room (photos 12, 15). The building's many impressive, stained art glass windows are noted in section 7, but also certainly give rise to the building's refinements.

The French Lick Methodist Episcopal Church is an excellent example of the Akron Plan in small scale. Lewis Miller is credited with the development of the plan for his own church in Akron, Ohio in 1867. Miller was an amateur architect and Sunday School teacher. His church, First Methodist Church of Akron, was completed in 1872. Miller's plan placed the altar in one corner of the sanctuary with sections of pews that radiated out from that location, just as the plan for French Lick (photo 08). Children could also participate in services by the inclusion of large, movable screen walls at one end of the sanctuary. This provided the ability to close off classroom spaces as dictated by the flow of the service. Again, this is addressed by the two large rolling doors in the west wall of the French Lick sanctuary (photos 08, 11). Akron Plan floors are also often banked to provide better sightlines for congregants; another feature found in French Lick. Miller's plan was used with great regularity as Methodist congregations grew and included Sunday Schools in what they offered during worship services in the late 1800s and early 1900s. French Lick Methodist Episcopal Church includes many of the features Miller planned into his building but designed by noted Evansville architectural firm of Clifford Shopbell. Shopbell was prolific in commissions, particularly Carnegie Library commissions, in Indiana, extending into Kentucky and Illinois. With partner William J. Harris, the firm of Harris & Shopbell was established in 1897. Given the very similar design of this church to the Owensville United Methodist Church at 103 S. Third Street, Owensville, Indiana, it is likely Shopbell designed both buildings.

Other examples of Gothic Revival architecture in Orange County as applied to religious buildings include a few churches that are contemporaries of French Lick Methodist Episcopal. In Orleans Township, in the north part of the county, two examples are found. The Old Union Chapel (1908) on County Road 500 North is a country church with prominent front gable and side entry tower. The more comparable Orleans Methodist Episcopal Church (1914) on Second Street in Orleans has a similar design to French Lick with a corner entry tower with crenelated parapet, and gabled parapets. Ames Chapel, in rural French Lick Township, was also built in 1914 and features an L-plan with entry tower on its inside corner. The tower has a steeply pitched, octagonal steeple. The building is located at 5368 US 150 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

There are two smaller, frame examples in the town of French Lick. Our Lady of Springs Catholic Church (1887) and Springs Valley Wesleyan Church are simple, vernacular examples of the style. The Wesleyan Church is the original 1889 Methodist building. The final example for comparison to French Lick is the Methodist Church on West Main Street in Paoli. The building is a late example of the Late Gothic style, built about 1930. It is constructed in an L-plan with a side entry tower on the inside corner of the building. It has a short tower with pillars of brick on each corner implying a simpler version of crenellations. All of the aforementioned examples feature some form of large and small Gothic arched windows composed of art glass.

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Developmental History/Additional historic context information

The Methodist congregation in French Lick was first organized in 1852 and shortly after, had constructed a building that would soon be destroyed by fire in 1857. While the congregation maintained ownership of the site, they worshipped with other nearby congregations at Mt. Lebanon and Moore's Ridge.¹ The French Lick congregation constructed a parsonage in 1885 while meeting in the town high school until it built a new church building in 1889 which was dedicated in 1890 (this building is extant and serves as Springs Valley Wesleyan Church).

In 1914, one of the congregation's wealthy members who went by "Banker Bill Cave" decided the congregation needed a more appropriate building with stained glass windows, pipe organ, and dome to match that of West Baden Springs Resort. He financed the building, along with other congregants, to be constructed on "Millionaire's Row" where impressive homes of the community's merchants were constructed.² Cave hired noted Evansville architectural firm Clifford Shopbell & Co. to design the building. The building committee was composed of Levi Ellis, Azor Smith, and Will "Banker Bill" Cave, each of whom became responsible for sponsoring some of the building's art glass windows. The pastor of the congregation at the time the building was constructed was Reverend R. T. Toole.³ The 1913 Sanborn Map for French Lick denotes "Brick Church to be built here" on lots 29 and 30 of Bowles Addition to French Lick. The building was used by the congregation until about 2020.

¹ History of Lawrence, Orange, and Washington Counties, pg. 540

² History of Springs Valley Methodist Church (Rev. Linda Watson), interview with Parke Flick

³ History of Churches of Orange County, 1940

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

History of Churches of Orange County (booklet). Published by the *Paoli Republican*, 1940.

History of Lawrence, Orange, and Washington Counties (1884). Chicago: Goodspeed Bros. & Co., 1884.

“History of Springs Valley Methodist Church”. The transcript was written by former pastor Linda Watson based off of an interview with church historian Parke Flick in 2004.

<https://springsvalleyunitedmethodist.wordpress.com/history/>

Accessed 22 Dec 2022.

McAlester, Virginia. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

Orange County Historic Sites and Structures Inventory. Indianapolis: Indiana Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 2006.

Sanborn Map of French Lick, Indiana, 1913 (page 3).

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: _____

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 117-226-24018

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 533063 | Northing: 4266715 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The property is situated on the northwest corner of Maple and Poplar Streets and composed of two town lots each approximately 45' wide and 100' deep, giving the overall frontage of the site on Maple Street 90' and frontage on Poplar Street 100'. The legal description is Bowles Plat to French Lick, Lots 29 and 30.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include only the lots purchased by the congregation for construction of the church building in 1914. It does not include a more modern parking lot that was owned by the church west of the site.

French Lick Methodist Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Orange County, IN
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: S3 Assets LLC/Sarah Stivers
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-780-1423
date: December 23, 2022

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)
-

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: French Lick Methodist Episcopal Church
City or Vicinity: French Lick
County: Orange State: Indiana

French Lick Methodist Episcopal Church

Orange County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: December 15, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at church from Maple Street

1 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest at church from Maple Street

2 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at church from adjacent property to the north

3 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at church from Poplar Street

4 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south in sunken garden area behind church

5 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in corner entry tower main floor

6 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in Poplar Street side entry lobby, main floor

7 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in sanctuary

8 of 21.

French Lick Methodist Episcopal Church

Orange County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in sanctuary

9 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast in sanctuary

10 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in spillover area on main floor

11 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking at fireplace in choir room, main floor

12 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking west in classroom adjacent to choir room, main floor

13 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking south in Pastor's Study, main floor

14 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in Pastor's Study, main floor

15 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north from vestibule/landing off of Poplar Street side entry

16 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southwest in corner entry tower's basement floor

17 of 21.

French Lick Methodist Episcopal Church

Orange County, IN

Name of Property

County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking east in basement Fellowship Hall

18 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest in basement Fellowship Hall

19 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast in kitchen off of basement Fellowship Hall

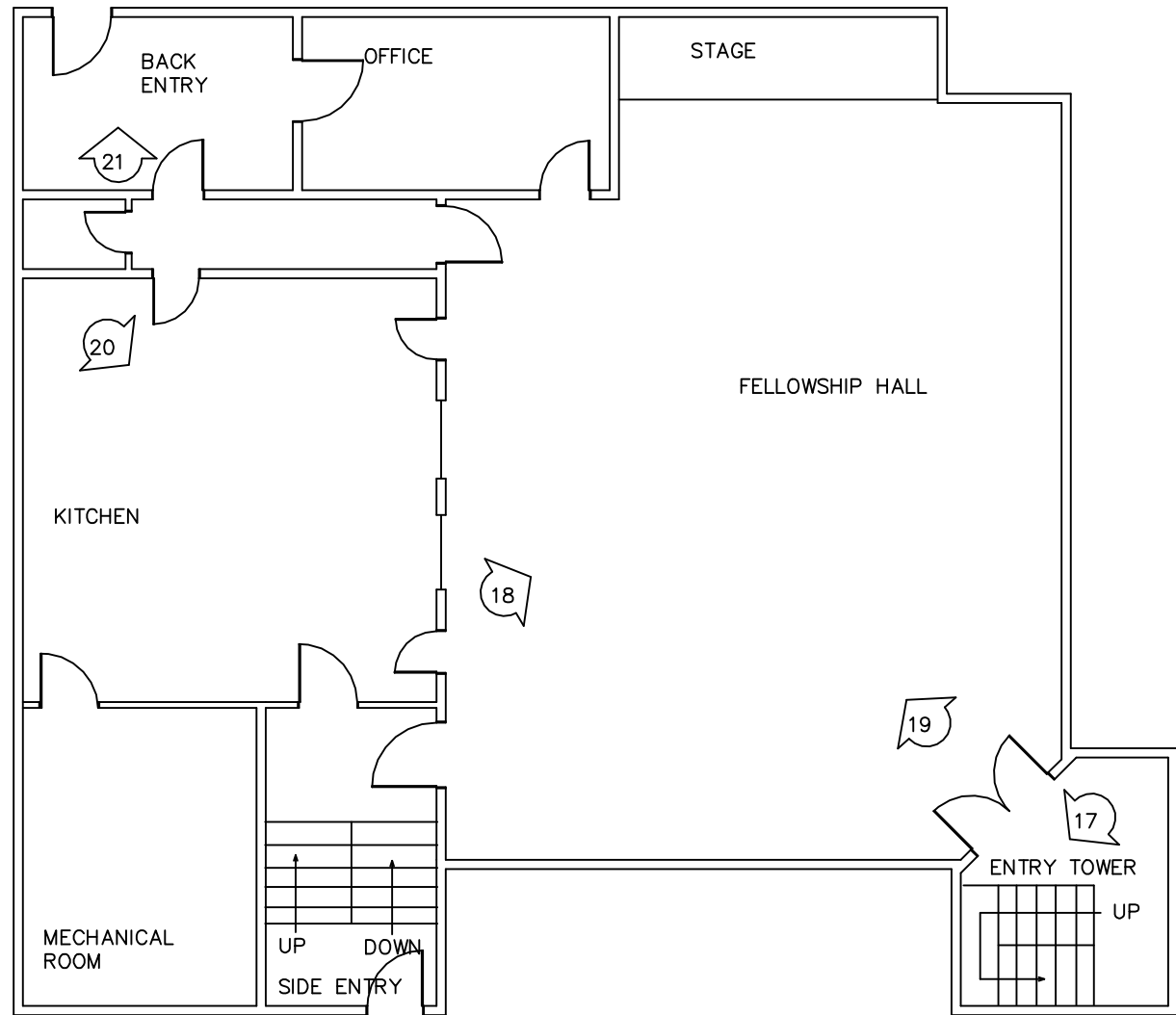
20 of 21.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking north in side entry of basement northwest corner

21 of 21.

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.).

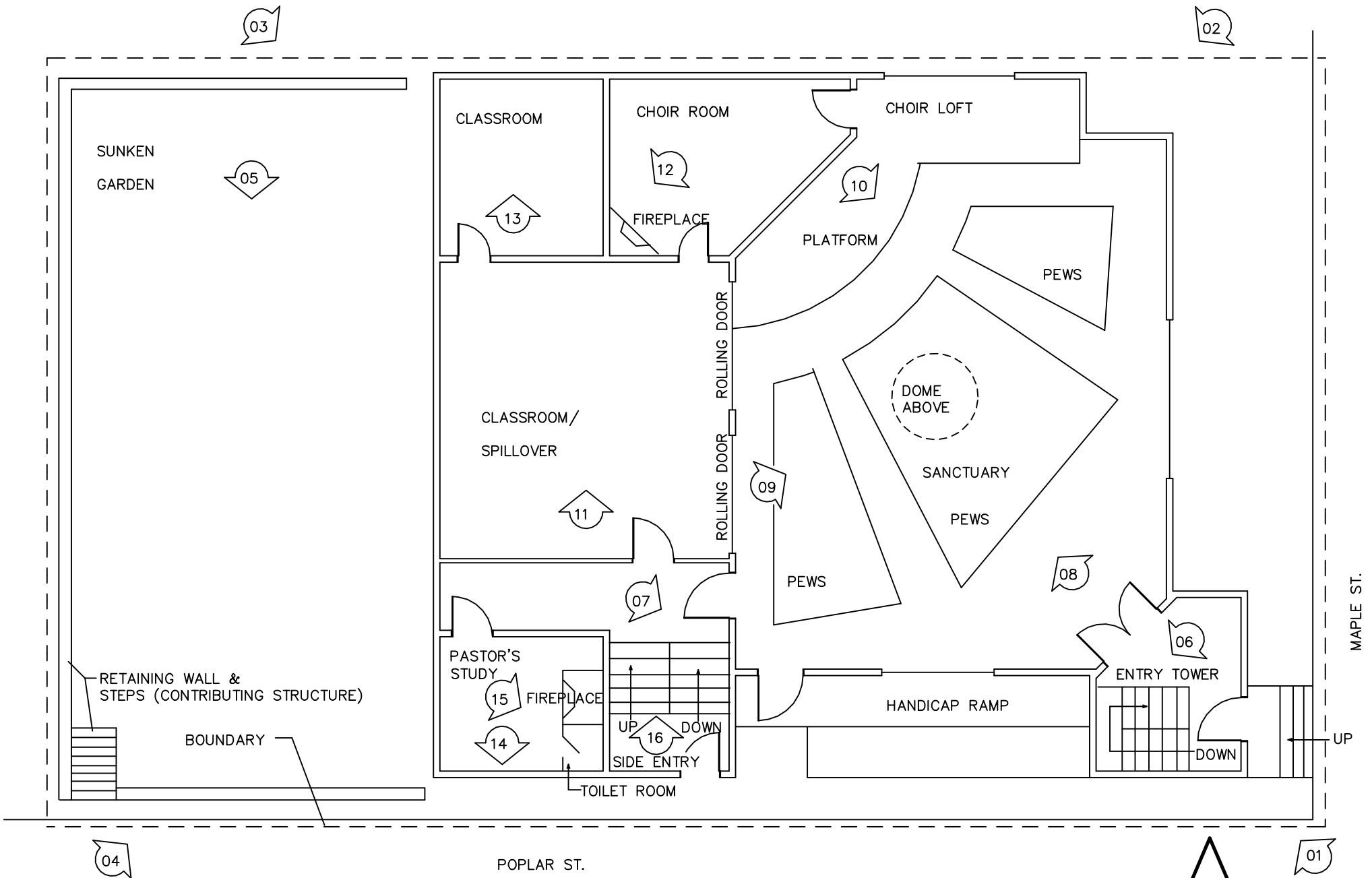
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



①① = Photographs



FRENCH LICK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ORANGE CO. IN
BASEMENT PLAN



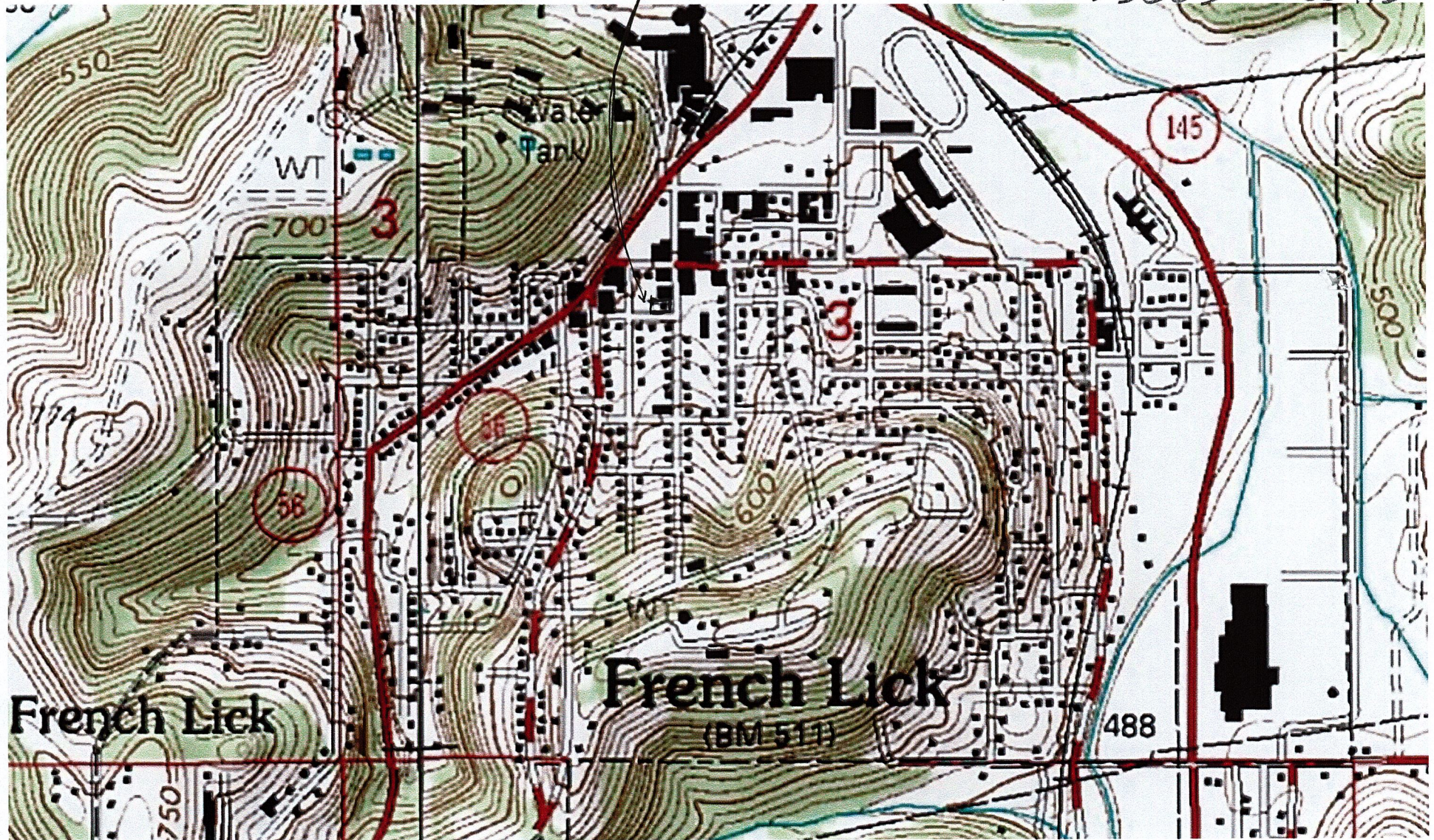
00 = Photographs



FRENCH LICK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ORANGE CO. IN
SITE PLAN/MAIN FLOOR PLAN

FRENCH LICK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
ORANGE CO. IN

NAD 83 UTM:
16 533063 4266715





IN_OrangeCounty_FrenchLickMethodistEpiscopalChurch_0001



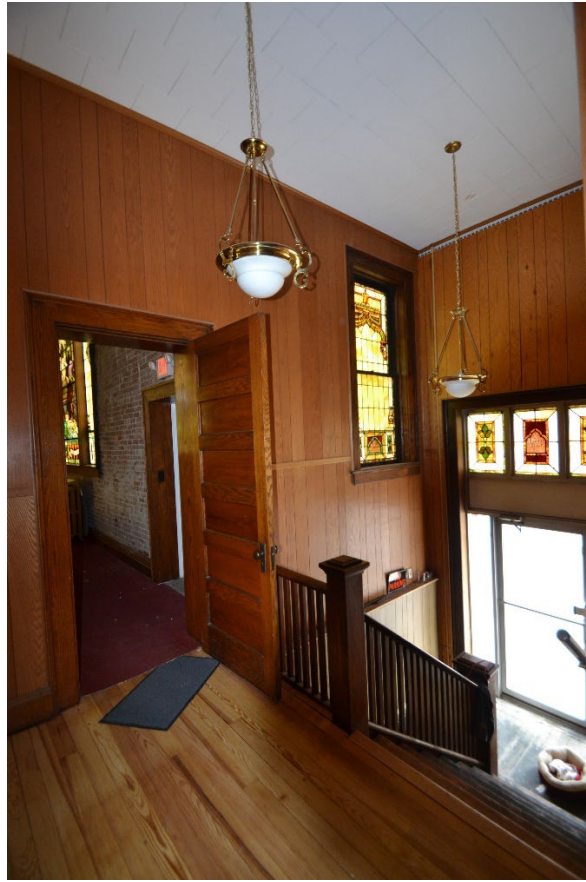
IN_OrangeCounty_FrenchLickMethodistEpiscopalChurch_0002



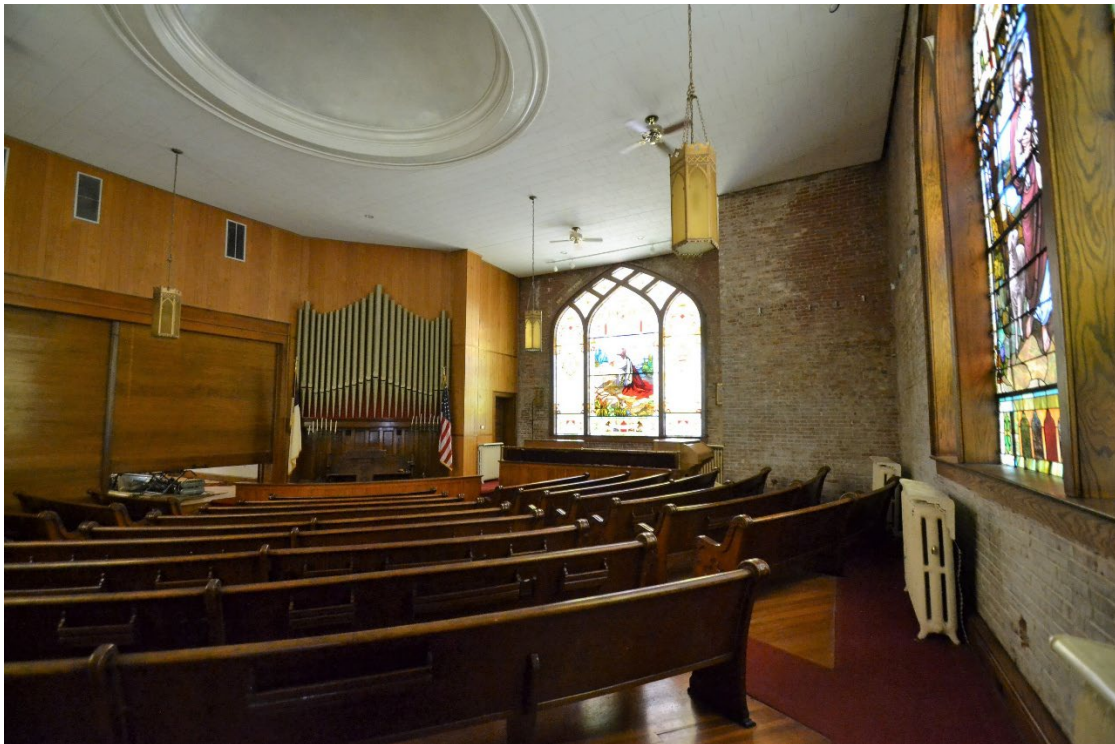
IN_OrangeCounty_FrenchLickMethodistEpiscopalChurch_0003



IN_OrangeCounty_FrenchLickMethodistEpiscopalChurch_0004



IN_OrangeCounty_FrenchLickMethodistEpiscopalChurch_0007



IN_OrangeCounty_FrenchLickMethodistEpiscopalChurch_0008



IN_OrangeCounty_FrenchLickMethodistEpiscopalChurch_0010



IN_OrangeCounty_FrenchLickMethodistEpiscopalChurch_0011



IN_OrangeCounty_FrenchLickMethodistEpiscopalChurch_0015



IN_OrangeCounty_FrenchLickMethodistEpiscopalChurch_0016



IN_OrangeCounty_FrenchLickMethodistEpiscopalChurch_0018