

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

II-8

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name First Evangelical United Church of Christ

other names/site number Fifth Street Church, German Reformed Church, (see continuation)

2. Location

street & number 111 Fifth Street N/A not for publication

city or town Aurora N/A vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Dearborn code 029 zip code 47001

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

First Evangelical U.C.C.

Name of Property

Dearborn Co., IN

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

Name of related multiple property listing

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

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)

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other METAL: tin

STONE: slate

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

First Evangelical U.C.C.
Name of Property

Dearborn Co., IN
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.

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE: european

Period of Significance

1875-1944

Significant Dates

1875

1911

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

First Evangelical U.C.C.
Name of Property

Dearborn Co., IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	6 8 1 8 1 0	4 3 2 4 5 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rev. Nancy A. Johnston, Pastor

organization First Evangelical United Church of Christ date June 13, 1993

street & number 111 Fifth Street telephone 812-926-2777

city or town Aurora state IN zip code 47001

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name First Evangelical United Church of Christ

street & number 111 Fifth Street telephone _____

city or town Aurora state IN zip code 47001

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Erste Deutsche Evangelische Protestantische Kirche, First
Evangelical Church, First Evangelical and Reformed Church, Aurora
German Protestant Reformed Church, First Baptist Church of Aurora

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The First Evangelical United Church of Christ is a Gothic Revival structure which resulted from an 1911 remodeling of the Aurora Baptist Church. It was originally constructed in 1848 as a gable front Greek Revival structure. This is the oldest surviving church building in Aurora, Indiana, and has been altered through the years to meet the demands of the congregations housed there and the changing tastes in religious architecture.

The oldest section of the church and main sanctuary measures 40'6" x 60'. The one story gable front building is made of red brick in a common bond pattern; however, the corner pilasters, which have no bases or capitals, are of a stretched bond pattern. There is a rough cut limestone foundation, but the foundation on the projecting tower is scored concrete, most probably over stone. There are plain boxed eaves with flat cornice boards.

The three bay front or north facade has Gothic arched openings with limestone sills and arch surrounds created by headers and stretchers in an alternating pattern. The front entrance has a slightly larger Gothic arched opening. A pair of wooden paneled doors, each with two vertical lights, are at the main entrance. The entrance transom and two front windows contain early twentieth century stained glass.

The 13' tower projects forward 3'7" and has a brick stretcher bond wall surface. At the top of the brick wall, which intersects through the roof, there is a decorative stone band course on the front which wraps slightly around the sides. Above there is pressed tin sheeting resembling brick and rusticated stone quoins at the corners. This is topped by boxed overhangs with a raked cornice. On all four sides of the tower there are steeply pitched gables which stretch from one corner of the tower to the next and contain Gothic arched air vents with horizontal slats. This area is covered with gray slate. On top is an eight sided or octagonal spire also covered with gray slate, pressed tin ridge caps, and decorative finial. In the tower, above the front entrance, is a large date stone written in German which reads "Erste Deutsche Evang./ Protestantische Kirche / Gegrundet 1874".

There is a stone retaining wall with a formed concrete cap along Fifth Street. Ten steps lead to the building and a small lawn surrounds the church. Three additional steps rise to the front

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entrance. Sidewalks are located on the east and west sides of the building which provide access to the entrances of the first and second additions. There are city alleys on the west and the south side of the property.

The east and west facades contain four bays of Gothic arched openings with wide, flat wooden surrounds. Unlike the front facade which has finished brick arch tops, the pointed arches on these facades have awkwardly chiseled bricks to create the top of the openings. All window openings have stone sills. Near the roof line is a stepped brick band course for the cornice line and a stepped brick course under the gutters. On the west there is one partially external chimney which cuts through the roof line. This chimney is a later addition made of pressed bricks. The roofing material is asphalt shingles.

Originally, the building was a Greek Revival structure with six pilasters across the front facade and two main entrances, one for men and the other for women. This was topped by a two section wooden bell tower with a short, six-sided dome. When the German congregation purchased the building in 1875 for \$2,000 they also spent \$1,2000 on remodeling. This is probably when Gothic arch transoms above the two main original entrances and the German date stone were installed. In the 1911 remodeling, the entire front of the building was rebuilt with the two Gothic arch windows, central entrance and the erection of the central projecting tower.

Two additions have been added to the structure since its completion in 1848. The first addition dates from the late nineteenth century and measures 30' x 24'3". This addition is void of any architectural style and would be classified as 19th Century functional. It is a two story gable front which faces north and attaches to the main building at the southwest corner. The addition is parallel to the main building, but extends slightly west by approximately six feet. It is brick in a common bond pattern with plain boxed projecting eaves and has a standing seam tin roof. A small gable dormer with a two-over-two window is evident on the east side.

The north or front facade contains a modern aluminum and glass door on the first floor, a wooden, one-over-one, double hung window directly above the door on the second floor, and the attic space has a centrally located, wooden, one-over-one, double hung window.

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The west facade, most of the first floor is below grade, has two bricked over windows and one window under the concrete block platform porch for a second floor entrance which contains a replacement door. All openings have stone sills and lintels. There are two openings which have been shortened and contain replacement, one-over-one, double hung windows. The south facade on the first floor had two, small, at-grade openings which have been bricked closed. The second floor contains two, one-over-one, replacement windows. The attic story contains a centrally-located, two-over-two wooden sash, double hung window.

The second addition, called the Parish Hall, was constructed between 1932 and 1934 and measures 30' x 27'4". The south or rear wall lines up directly with that of the first addition and the front or north facade extends slightly past the east wall of the main church structure. It is constructed of pressed brick in a common bond pattern and has a poured concrete foundation. The rear sloping roof is made of standing seam tin.

The south facade on the first floor contains four, six pane steel casement windows with stone sills and steel headers. The second floor contained a door opening at the west end, which is currently covered by non-historic materials, and three one-over-one replacement windows, the middle one is also covered. Openings have stone sills and lintels. One internal chimney is evident.

The first floor of the east facade contains three, six pane steel casement windows and the second floor has three one-over-one replacement windows with concrete sills and steel headers. The north or front facade, when viewed from the street, is only about six feet wide and extends slightly above the main roof line. It contains one aluminum and glass replacement door with a covered window opening above.

On the interior there is a square-shaped vestibule within the projecting tower. The vestibule entrance is in line with the altar, it has plain woodwork, plastered walls, modern wainscot paneling, an opening in the ceiling to the bell tower, and a pair of swinging paneled doors to the sanctuary.

The interior of the sanctuary is rectangular in shape. It has stained, vertical, tongue-and-groove wainscot topped by a small trim board, plaster walls, a slightly coved ceiling with a round

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center plaster medallion and capped gas pipe. There are curved or tapered plaster window surrounds with flat wooden trim and narrow sills. The ropes for ringing the church bells are located in the northwest corner near the tower.

The floor is currently carpeted, there is a center isle and two side isles, replacement pews, six mid-twentieth century ceiling lighting fixtures and three modern ceiling fans.

The two front or north facing stained glass windows were probably installed during the 1911 remodeling and are slightly shorter in length than the side windows. The two side windows nearest the south end, plus the one above the altar, were installed in the late 1930's and the remaining six stained glass windows on the east and west walls were installed in 1945.

A raised platform altar extends across the entire frontage of the sanctuary and is two steps higher than the main floor. The altar was installed in 1925 and the pipe organ by Kinner Organ Co, Pekin, Illinois, in 1921. Across the back wall there are recessed, stained oak panels part of the way up and topped along the ridge with carved pinnacles or finials. Below the altar window there are stylized wooded panels containing quatrefoils. Above the altar there are three Gothic arched stained glass windows within a larger recessed Tudor arch with tapered sides. This window is flanked at the left by a two panel door with a wooden pointed arch above and to the right is the pipe organ and a four panel door at the far right. The organ pipes are surrounded by a built in cabinet of oak panels and lattice work. The console is located in front of the cabinet.

Under the sanctuary there is a small basement which was originally a crawl space and later had a pit dug in it to accommodate a furnace. Some of the joists have been replaced and much of the flooring above. The space is reached through a narrow stair beneath a door in the floor of the sanctuary at the northwest corner.

The interior of the rear additions has modern finishes and fixtures. This space meets the utilitarian, rather than the ceremonial, needs of the congregation and probably never had elaborate or significant interior decoration.

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The exterior and interior appearance of First Evangelical United Church of Christ has changed dramatically several times since first constructed by the Baptist congregation in 1848. The building has expanded and evolved to meet the needs and wants of the congregation through the years. The interior space has had its current configuration since the 1911 remodeling with limited additions, such as the organ, altar, and stained glass windows.

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Section number 8 Page summary paragraph
First Evangelical U.C.C., Dearborn Co., IN

First Evangelical United Church of Christ meets National Register criteria A and C. Under criterion A, the church reflects the German ethnic heritage of Aurora. The community experienced a large influx of German-born immigrants in the third quarter of the 1800s, as did many midwest towns. The church is one of several resources significantly associated with the German population of Aurora. The church was remodeled to its current appearance in several building campaigns culminating in the facade reconfiguration of 1911. It remains one of the best local examples of Victorian Gothic or Late Gothic Revival architecture in the community. This building is also the oldest religious structure in continuous use in Aurora. It meets criteria consideration A because of its exceptional local importance.

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The Erste Deutsche Evangelische Protestantische Kirche or First Evangelical United Church of Christ is one of the most significant church buildings in the town of Aurora. Its importance lies in the fact that it is the oldest church building in continuous use as a place of worship within the town of Aurora.

Built in 1848 by First Baptist Church of Aurora, the building was sold for the sum of \$2,000, to the German Reformed Church, when the Baptists moved to a larger building on Main Street. While still under the ownership of the Baptists, in 1852, a bell weighing 1800 pounds was purchased by the citizens of the town, rather than by members of the church, and hung from the bell tower.

The Baptist congregation had organized in 1820, one year after the founding of Aurora, first meeting in a log-house on what is now known as Fifth Street. Sometime between 1825 and 1828, the Baptists built the first permanent church in Aurora, a small brick with a small belfry, located one lot east of the log house. Jesse L. Holman was instrumental in the founding of the Aurora Baptist Church and important to early Indiana history by being one of the state's founders and serving as a supreme justice and legislator. The early records of the Baptist Church were destroyed by a fire when their church on Main Street burned in 1937; therefore, there is no record of the early construction of this building.

When German settlers came down the Ohio River, they found that the area south and west of Cincinnati reminded them of their homeland. The Ohio River reminded them of the Rhine and the surrounding hills were the closest they had seen to the Alps since their arrival in the New World. It was this which led them to settle in this area. Many worked in the Gaff Brewery, located at the bottom of one of the hills, and lived in the German neighborhood known as "Dutch Hollow".

Desiring spiritual nurture of the kind to which they were accustomed in Germany, the families of nine German men began meeting in October 1874 in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on Fourth Street to worship as the German Reformed Church. They sought the help of fellow Germans from Rising Sun, where there was already an established German Reformed Church organized in 1869.

The church's congregation grew rapidly as it continued to meet in the basement of the Presbyterian Church. When the opportunity arose the following year, they purchased the present building from the Baptists on June 12, 1875, as shown on the original deed.

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Although the worshipping congregation has remained the same group of people, the name of the church and the denomination with which they have affiliated has changed several times over the years, either due to their own choice or to mergers of their denomination with other denominations.

Having begun as the **German Reformed Church** in 1874, it eventually hired ministers not affiliated with the German Reformed denomination and ties with that denomination were severed. Not being affiliated with any denomination, the congregation became known to the residents of Aurora as the **Fifth Street Church**, although the church took the name of **Erste Deutsche Evangelische Protestantische Kirche**. In 1916, being served by Evangelical pastors, they changed the name to **(First German) Evangelical Protestant Church (of Aurora, IN)**, and on the church's 50th anniversary in 1924 the congregation was accepted into membership in the Evangelical Synod of North America, taking the name of **First Evangelical Church**. A merger of two denominations, the Evangelical Church and the German Reformed Church to which this congregation had initially belonged, in 1934 led the congregation to expand its name to **First Evangelical and Reformed Church**. Another denominational merger, this time with the Congregational Christian Church in 1957, to form the United Church of Christ denomination, caused the Fifth Street Church to choose the name by which it is currently known **First Evangelical United Church of Christ**.

Until 1902 services were held in the German language, at which time the decision was made to have preaching in English at the evening services. In September, 1918, the German inscription stone on the front of the church was covered due to anti-German sentiment following the First World War. It has since been restored and presently reads "Erste Deutsche Evangelische Protestantische Kirche".

On May 28, 1911 the First German Evangelical Protestant Church decided to do extensive renovations of the front of the building, including a steeple instead of a bell tower, one door instead of two, removal of the balcony, and the addition of two new large stained glass windows plus a transom window above the door for the total sum of \$1,300. One door, instead of two, was installed to reflect changes in thinking about worship. The two doors gave separate entrances for both the men and the women. One door was all that was necessary now as all could enter the sanctuary together. Where new bricks were placed can be readily seen. As a result of this renovation, there is no cornerstone on this building.

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The stained glass windows in this church are from three different time periods, 1911, the late 1930's and 1945 and represent three distinct styles of stained glass. The two stained glass windows in the rear of the church sanctuary plus the one over the entrance doors were installed by G. C. Riorden and Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, for a total of \$90.00. Philip and Mary Louise Fehrman Horr donated these windows. From inside the sanctuary, on the right is the cross, anchor, and heart and flame, symbols of faith, hope and charity, while the window on the left portrays the open Bible.

The chancel windows--two on the side and one above the altar were installed in 1937 during the pastorate of H.G. Zoeller. They represent famous paintings: Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane, Christ Knocking at the Door and Jesus the Good Shepherd. The one of Christ in the Garden located above the altar is a Tiffany-style window. The von Gerichten Art Glass Co. designed these windows. In the 1960's a hailstorm broke one pane in the Good Shepherd window. As that kind of glass was no longer made, it was sent to Germany and pieced together. You can feel the rough edges of the glass.

The six side windows, three on either side, represent the life, death and resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. They were subscribed to in 1945 by six different families or groups in the church and dedicated in 1946 on November 3rd. The windows were designed and installed by the G. C. Riordan and Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. In the Window of the Nativity, the lily symbolizes the purity of the Mother of our Lord and the Star over Bethlehem symbolizes His Birth. The Window of the Epiphany shows three crowns symbolizing the three kings of the Orient and the cage of turtledoves representing the sacrifice made by Jesus' parents at his presentation in the Temple. Donated by all the confirmands of this church, the Window of Youth, shows the seven-branched candlestick which represents Jesus in the Temple at the age of twelve and the carpenter's tools, which symbolize His youth as the Son of a carpenter. In the Window of Baptism, an scalloped shell with water pouring forth symbolizes the baptism of Jesus by John the Baptist and the first miracle at Cana is symbolized by the six jars of water that were turned into wine. The Window of the Last Supper contains the chalice and wafer symbolizing the Last Supper, while the nails and crown of thorns remind us of the suffering and death of our Lord. The sixth window is the Window of Easter and

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Pentecost. It contains three "Alleluia's" which express praise for Christ's resurrection and a dove which reminds us of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost.

In 1920, the church began to plan for a new organ and on Valentine's Day, 1921, the organ committee went to look at a Kinner Organ at Bethesda Hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio. The Young People's Society purchased the two manual mechanical organ for the church in 1921 for \$2,607.96. The organ was rebuilt in June of 1946. The raised altar was installed in January, 1925 in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schmutte.

A Sunday School room and parsonage was added to the building sometime before 1900. As the early records of the Baptist Church were destroyed and early records of the current congregation do not mention the building of this addition the exact date cannot be verified. One current member of the church, Hilda Ross, remembers living in the parsonage as a very young child between the dates of 1905 and 1911 when the church did not have a resident pastor. Her mother served as the sexton during those years.

Additional classrooms and a social hall were begun April 10, 1932 when permission was given to the Brotherhood Class to proceed with the foundation at the rear of the church. This addition was built entirely by the men of the congregation.

In 1937, during a severe flood, the worst ever known in history of the Ohio River Valley, most of the downtown area of Aurora was underwater. The First Evangelical Church and the First Presbyterian Church were the only churches not damaged by the floods; the flood waters missing the doors of both churches by only a few feet. The First Evangelical Church served the community as a hospital, while the Presbyterian Church housed the national Guard during this tragic time in our community's history. The members of First Evangelical Church set up the hospital in the social hall on the second floor. For two days they ran the hospital until the Red Cross took over.

In a desire to preserve the historic significance and presence of this building in Aurora, the congregation voted in 1991 to completely restore the exterior of the building. The many, many coats of white paint were removed to return the building to its original lustre as a red brick church. The steeple and trim were

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repainted and missing slates and bricks were replaced. Thus, today the First Evangelical United Church of Christ stands as a witness and reminder of the role the church has played in the lives of so many residents of Aurora and the surrounding community.

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Section number 9 Page 1 First Evangelical U.C.C., Dearborn Co., IN

Books

History of Dearborn and Ohio Counties, Indiana: From Their Earliest Settlement. Chicago: FE Weakley & Co., Publishers, 1885.

Dearborn County Interim Report, Indiana Historical Sites and Structure Inventory, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1983.

Remember When. Dearborn County Sesquicentennial Committee. Dallas, Tx: Taylor Publishing Co., 1966.

Other Materials

The Evangelical Messenger. Newsletter of First Evangelical Church, Aurora, Indiana. February, 1930. Unpublished.

Minutes of Congregational Meetings of First Evangelical United Church of Christ, Aurora, Indiana. April 10, 1892-January 1, 1905 (in German), January 7, 1905- January 18, 1976 (in English).

Minutes of Consistory Meetings of First Evangelical United Church of Christ, Aurora, Indiana. January 5, 1942-January 7, 1973.

Anniversary Bulletins of First Evangelical United Church of Christ, Aurora, Indiana. 1924, 1934, 1974.

Financial Records of First Evangelical United Church of Christ, Aurora, Indiana. 1877-1946.

Conversation with Rev. Brian Crousore, Pastor of First Evangelical United Church of Christ, 1971 - 1989.

Conversations with oldest members of the church, Olivia Giffin (96), Anna Ritter (95), Hilda Ross (90), and Ann Thomas (80).

Section 10-Geographical Data-Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 210, City of Aurora, Dearborn County, Indiana.

Boundary Justification- This is the historic property boundary.

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Jean Witte
First Evangelical United Church of Christ
111 Fifth Street
Aurora, IN 47001
June 13, 1993
926-2777

Jeffrey Huntington, Curator,
Hillforest Historical Foundation
213 Fifth Street
Aurora, IN 47001
June 13, 1993
926-0087