

562742



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 Immanuel Union Church  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_  
name of related multiple property listing N/A

### Location

street & number 693 Jewett Avenue  not for publication  
city or town Staten Island  vicinity  
state NY code NY county Richmond code 085 zip code 10314

### 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

Signature of certifying official/Title Rep. David Muly Date 6/12/18

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government DSHPD

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 [Signature] Date of Action 7/27/2018

Immanuel Union Church  
Name of Property

Richmond County, NY  
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.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	<b>Total</b>

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION / Church  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

RELIGION / Church  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS /  
Tudor Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

foundation: Brick  
walls: Brick, Shingle, Wood, Asphalt  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof: Asphalt  
other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Immanuel Union Church**

Name of Property

**Richmond County, NY**

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**

Immanuel Union Church is located at 693 Jewett Avenue in the Borough of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York. The building was constructed in three phases: the two older sections, Deems Memorial Chapel (1894-5/1901) and the Main Sanctuary (1916) are situated on the east side of Jewett Avenue, while a later gymnasium addition (1956-57) fronts the north side of Maine Avenue. The immediate setting is primarily residential, characterized by one- and two-family detached and semi-detached homes: to the west, on the opposite side of Jewett Avenue, are late nineteenth-century residential buildings intermingled with more modern ones that maintain the low-rise context of the street. The building has a small lawn edged by a low, locally-sourced granite retaining wall along Jewett Avenue with a patio in the rear. A small parking lot serving the members of congregation is located north of the building. The church is located on a 24,500 square-foot lot identified as Block 376, Lot 50 in the Westerleigh neighborhood at the base of a natural hillock with a frontage of 121 feet along Jewett Avenue and 205 feet along Maine Avenue. The nominated lot is the parcel historically associated with the church. Immanuel Union Church, which has evolved over time, remains substantially intact inside and out and is an excellent example of a suburban Protestant church constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The church traces its roots to the temperance movement and was associated with National Prohibition Park.

---

**Narrative Description**

The two-and-one-half-story church forms a roughly U-shaped plan, consisting of three distinctive sections: the Deems Memorial Chapel, built in 1894-5 and expanded in 1901; the Main Sanctuary, erected in 1916 with its dominant central tower containing the principal entrance, along Jewett Avenue; and a later one-story gymnasium addition (1956-57) behind the main sanctuary is sited along Maine Avenue. (See Figure 1 for plan showing additions)

The Deems Memorial Chapel, the oldest section of the church complex, is erected on the southern half of the lot, facing Jewett Avenue along an east-west axis perpendicular to the street. The two-story, three-bay façade was renovated at the time of the construction of the main sanctuary (1916) in a very similar Tudor-revival style with wood shingle siding set on a stuccoed basement with an entrance portal in red brick that projects from the façade at the south end. As a result, the seven-bay Jewett Avenue façade is of uniform style and materials though the detailing of the windows, doors and the gables clearly delineate the two structures, creating an overall effect of rich, earth-toned hues and providing visual interest to the residential street. The double door in the entrance portal is surmounted by a pointed arched stained glass transom and surrounded by rough cut granite blocks forming quoins in the door frame. The center block protrudes from the façade and is capped by a gable with faux wood half-timber framing, altered to match the newer sanctuary building; in the gable end is a triplet, pointed-arch window grouping, with the central window taller than the flanking openings; each window is divided into lancets. The façade also features a large, three-part stained glass window with a matching shallow arched transom. A double-hung, round-arch window with decorative hood molding is set in a blind arch within the chapel wall to the right of the central entrance tower.

Immanuel Union Church

Name of Property

Richmond County, NY

County and State

The four-bay main sanctuary extends northward, its engaged tower protrudes from the façade and is a dominant architectural feature, rising above the roofline to a shallow pitched pyramidal roof. The tower, which was entirely rebuilt in 1957, is clad in white asbestos shingles on which is affixed a large, metal cross. The roof of red asphalt shingles is cross-gabled in plan and steeply pitched with half-timbered gables. The ornamental half-timbering on the gable ends consists of stucco panels separated by exposed wood framing. The pointed-arch entryway of the central tower is elevated from the concrete sidewalk by a flight of stairs and is trimmed with brickwork. To the north of the tower, is the steeply-pitched, half-timbered gable of the main sanctuary which follows the same form as the one at the Deems Memorial Chapel; below is a large window of three lancets flanked by smaller ones with two lancets on either side. Below the gable is a Tudor-arch stained-glass window with protective exterior glazing. The sanctuary building is articulated by battered brick piers at the basement with corresponding wood shingled projections suggesting pilasters above. The building is built into the hill so the basement level is exposed. An entrance in the brick basement at the far north end of the façade is in the form of a four-centred arch.

The Maine Avenue elevation consists of the main sanctuary building and the gymnasium annex. The chancel end of the sanctuary forms the two-and-a-half story block on the west end of the elevation identical in form and materials to the Jewett Avenue façade. Similar to the other elevations, the basement level features paired windows with jack arches with brick pilasters denoting each bay. On the primary level, the chancel protrudes from the elevation, capped by a hipped roof, with rectangular, double-hung windows on each side, separated by the wood shingle pilasters. Above is a small gable with a central pointed-arch window set in decorative half-timbering which matches the larger gables on the façade. The single-story, brick gymnasium annex is divided by brick pilasters ending in concrete caps into five identical bays. A double door surrounded by decorative granite quoins, voussoirs and keystone is located under a shallow gabled portico with half-timbering that is similar in style and materials to the small gable located on the sanctuary's north elevation. Each bay of the gymnasium contains an original glass block window altered by the insertion of a newer, fixed awning window. A brick soldier course runs under the side-gabled roofline with deep overhanging eaves.

The east (rear) elevation includes the one-story gable end of the gymnasium, which is half below ground level; a brick chimney rises in the center of the gable, half-embedded into the wall. Exposed portions of the side elevations of the main sanctuary building, along with the rear section of the Deems Memorial Chapel, which was constructed in 1901, are also visible. The 1901 addition to the chapel is constructed on a raised basement covered in stucco. There are three historic window openings with stone sills; all have replacement windows. The upper floor of the addition is covered in wood shingles and retains its original leaded sash windows.

*Interior*

The interior of the Deems Memorial Chapel is divided into a ground level, mezzanine, and the primary, sanctuary level. Underneath the whole structure is a concrete cellar. The ground level includes the 1957 gymnasium addition and the lower level of the main sanctuary building, which includes the fellowship hall and a kitchen. Between the ground level and the church level, is a mezzanine housing the offices, restrooms, nursing office, and conference space.

Immanuel Union Church

Name of Property

Richmond County, NY

County and State

The gymnasium is primarily a single, open space with a linoleum floor, flat ceiling, and basketball hoops that can drop down for use. A stage, bathrooms, and storage spaces are at one end. The stage has an arched opening surrounded by wide trim and has a raised platform. The kitchen retains historic panel doors, door and window trim, and a simple stair with a square pilaster that rises to the sanctuary level. The fellowship hall and spaces in the mezzanine reflect renovations dating from the second half of the twentieth century, and feature linoleum floors, wood paneling, and dropped ceilings.

The primary level of the building includes the building's chapel, which is oriented east-west, and main sanctuary, which is oriented north-south. When the building was expanded in 1916, the chapel and the primary sanctuary space were built adjacent to each other, and doors were installed to allow the two spaces to be combined. The building is accessed through a small vestibule, situated in the base of the entranceway in the Jewett Avenue façade. The chapel, located on the southern end of the building, is decorated with wood bead-board wainscoting, trusses, and an oak-paneled ceiling executed in a diagonal-pattern, aligned between the purlins which accentuates the steepness of the roof. The oak slip pews are arranged flanking a center aisle which extends from the chapel into the main sanctuary. The doors and windows of the chapel are trimmed with oak. The north wall has a large, central arched window featuring a larger circular window at the top which includes four smaller circles. This windows rests on a group of three lancet windows with geometric, floral designs over a simple design of alternating diamond and elongated hexagons in pastel-colored stained glass; smaller stained glass sections fill in the archway around these primary features. Two pointed arched windows with rectangular wooden frames flank each side of the larger window. Similar to the central lancet windows, these feature a simple design with a minimal border and central wave pattern. Endowed by the Christian Endeavor Society, the original, richly colored, stained-glass chapel windows were designed by Benjamin Sellars (1860-1930), a skilled craftsman who trained in England and once worked in the studios of Louis Comfort Tiffany before opening up his own studio in Manhattan.

Panel doors lead from the chapel to the 1901 addition located on the east side (rear) of the building. It contains a small parlor, currently used as the choir room, and a Sunday school classroom with leaded glass windows and corner fireplace, used today as a library. The fireplace features an overmantel with diamond-pattern leaded window cabinet doors and a dentilled cornice. These spaces retain historic trim and doors.

The chapel and the sanctuary are internally connected by three movable, paneled, pointed arched oak doors which were installed as part of a 1948 renovation; they were donated by the architect of the gymnasium annex, James Whitford Jr., in memory of his parents. The main sanctuary, north of the chapel, features plaster walls above an oak wainscot and decorative stenciling. The roof is framed by scissor trusses; each bent consists of a high-pitched top chord, a low-pitched bottom chord, and a king post with drop pendant connecting two chords vertically. A group of three wood-framed stained glass four-centered arched windows is located on each side of the sanctuary. The windows are executed in different layers of opalescent glasses creating a sense of perspective and were donated to the church as memorials. These windows primarily feature landscapes and borders in light colors.

The chancel, which is framed by an archway, is raised above the main sanctuary floor by a series of steps. To the left is an oak pulpit; to the right is an oak lectern, both were added during major alterations to the sanctuary space in 1940 along with new oak pews. The choir is located on both sides of the chancel with an oak communion table at the end of the chancel. The chancel consists of plaster walls above paneled wood wainscot, the latter featuring four-

**Immanuel Union Church**  
Name of Property

**Richmond County, NY**  
County and State

centered arches within which are cusped arch panels; a molded cornice terminates the wainscot. Each side of the chancel connects to equipment rooms which accommodate the organ pipes.

Immanuel Union Church  
Name of Property

Richmond County, NY  
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.)

Social History  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1894 - 1959  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1901, 1916, 1957  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

William A. Lambert  
James Whitford Sr.  
James Whitford Jr.

**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 for Immanuel Union Church begins with the construction of the original Deems Memorial Chapel in 1895 and ends in 1959 when the church initiated a program to evaluate the past and present activities of the church and the community of which it was a part to plan its future programming. At that time, Immanuel Union was the second largest Protestant congregation in Richmond County.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)** While the Immanuel Union Church is owned by a religious institution, the property is primarily significant for its association with the history of the Prohibition movement on Staten Island and the development of National Prohibition Park into a permanent community during the late nineteenth century.

**Immanuel Union Church**

Name of Property

**Richmond County, NY**

County and State

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Immanuel Union Church, located in the Westerleigh neighborhood of Staten Island, is significant under criterion A in the area of social history for its association with the National Prohibition Park and the temperance movement of the late nineteenth century in America. The park, conceived in 1887 as a summer campground and meeting place for supporters of the temperance movement, opened on July 4, 1888 for the specific purpose “to provide months of productive relaxation to members of the [Prohibition] Party and followers of the Prohibition Movement.”<sup>1</sup> While the original intent was for the park to be only a summer retreat, the growth of its popularity during the warmer months (and the rising popularity of Staten Island as a desirable residential area in close proximity to the City of New York) led the park’s leadership to decide to sell individual building lots for the construction of year-round residences. Within ten years, the growing community at Prohibition Park required the establishment of a dedicated educational institution, the Westerleigh Collegiate Institute (1895). The Union Congregational Church, established one year earlier, marked the beginnings of Immanuel Union Church as one of the earliest churches instituted on Staten Island. When the church voted to leave the Congregational denomination in 1896 to serve the religious needs of a more diverse community, it became one of the first non-denominational churches in the United States.

By the early twentieth century, Prohibition Park, now known as Westerleigh, was no longer a summer campground but a thriving, permanent residential neighborhood in New York City’s Borough of Staten Island, and Immanuel Union Church had become an important religious and social center of the community. To accommodate a growing congregation, the church undertook three major building campaigns which allowed the church to support religious services and community outreach programs: the construction of a Sunday School and meeting room addition (1901), expansion of the sanctuary (1916), and gymnasium addition (1957). These spaces facilitated the creation and success of the Deems Literary Society (founded in 1902) Troop #2 of the Boy Scouts of America (founded in 1912) as one of the earliest Boy Scout troops in the United States, and provided space for childrens’ and community programming and activities as Westerleigh continued to grow during the first half of the twentieth century.

**The Prohibition Movement and Creation of National Prohibition Park**

The Second Great Awakening, a religious revival that occurred in the United States beginning in the late eighteenth century, was especially strong in the Northeast and the Midwest and spawned several social reform movements, including the temperance movement, abolition, and the women’s suffrage movement. Beginning in the early nineteenth century, several large-scale Christian camp meetings were convened across the country, attracting large crowds of people, many of whom traveled great distances to attend “several days of intensive preaching, with the ministers calling for attendees to convert, to be spiritually reborn.”<sup>2</sup> One notable campground, located in Ocean Grove, New Jersey, was formed by the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association in 1869. Known as the “Queen of Religious Resorts,” Ocean Grove was founded by a group of prominent Methodists, including Dr. William H.

<sup>1</sup> New York City Department of Parks & Recreation, “Westerleigh Park.” <https://www.nycgovparks.org/parks/westerleigh-park/history>

<sup>2</sup> Thompson Gale, "The Temperance Movement and Prohibition," American Social Reform Movements Reference Library. <http://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences/news-wires-white-papers-and-books/temperance-movement-and-prohibition>.



Immanuel Union Church

Name of Property

Richmond County, NY

County and State

Boole.<sup>3</sup> Operated by the United Methodist Church, the campground's centerpiece was the 9,000-seat Great Auditorium (extant).<sup>4</sup> The community of Ocean Grove is still "dry" (the sale of all alcoholic beverages within Ocean Grove is prohibited), and the land remains under the ownership of the association and leased to individual homeowners and businesses.<sup>5</sup>

The temperance movement encouraged the abstinence from consuming alcoholic beverages due to what were perceived to be the social and economic ills caused by alcohol abuse.<sup>6</sup> While not inherently religious in nature, the movement had deep moral and social overtones, which often appealed to religious groups. Through participation in the temperance movement, many citizens expressed their deep concerns over the manners and morals of their neighbors. With the ambition to eradicate the "Demon Rum," the campaign promised to eliminate the widespread social illness of poverty, crime, insanity, divorce, and the general disintegration of the American family.<sup>7</sup> By the early twentieth century, the temperance movement had reached its apex with prohibitionists securing the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1918.<sup>8</sup>

Present-day Westerleigh, named for the Westerleigh Collegiate Institute of Staten Island, was originally known as National Prohibition Park.<sup>9</sup> Conceived in 1887 as a summer campground and meeting place for supporters of the temperance movement, the original twenty-five acre plot was part of a larger parcel purchased by John Vanderbilt in 1848 and sold by his daughter, Sarah Vreeland, to Dr. William H. Boole and Christopher S. Williams, acting on behalf of the National Prohibition Party, on December 31, 1887.<sup>10</sup> The founders of the National Prohibition Camp Ground Association included Dr. Isaac K. Funk (1838-1912), principal of Funk & Wagnalls Publishing Company and editor of the *Standard Dictionary of the English Language*; Dr. William H. Boole (1827-1896), pastor of the Willet Street Methodist Episcopal Church in the Bowery (today, the Bialystoker Synagogue); Dr. Edward Jewitt Wheeler (1859-1922), editor of the *Literary Digest*; the Rev. Dr. Daniel Seely Gregory (1832-1915), a Presbyterian minister, noted educator, author, editor of the *Homiletic Review*, and former president of Lake Forest University (today, Lake Forest College) (1878-1886) in Illinois; and William Thomas Wardwell (1827-1911), an oil refiner and treasurer of the Standard Oil Company.

<sup>3</sup> "Obituary Record: William H. Boole," *New York Times*, February 25, 1896. In addition to Ocean Grove (founded 1869, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, April 12, 1976), Dr. Boole was instrumental in the founding of the Old Orchard Beach Camp Meeting Association in Maine (1873) and the Sea Cliff Camp-Meeting on Long Island, NY (1874). For additional information, see: The Cultural Landscape Foundation, "Land of Old Orchard Beach & Camp Meeting Association," <https://tclf.org/landscapes/land-old-orchard-beach-camp-meeting-association>.

<sup>4</sup> W.T. Bell, Jr. and Margaret Goodrich, "Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association District," National Register nomination, 1975.

<sup>5</sup> Bill Gordon, "SOAPBOX; Can't We All Get Along? Evidently So," *The New York Times*, May 30, 2004.  
<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/05/30/nyregion/soapbox-can-t-we-all-get-along-evidently-so.html?pagewanted=all>

<sup>6</sup> Library of Congress "Progressive Era to New Era, 1900-1929, Prohibition: A Case Study Of Progressive Reform,"  
<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/progress/prohib/>

<sup>7</sup> Lawrence J. Dober, "Prohibition Park, Staten Island, New York," Letter to Earl F. Dodge, reprinted by Dodge in the June, 1997 *National Statesman*. [http://www.prohibitionists.org/Background/Party\\_Platform/Prohibition\\_Park.html](http://www.prohibitionists.org/Background/Party_Platform/Prohibition_Park.html)

<sup>8</sup> Library of Congress, "Progressive Era to New Era, 1900-1929, Prohibition."

In 1918, Congress passed the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages. States ratified the Amendment the next year.

<sup>9</sup> Diane C. Lore, "Walking through Westerleigh," *Staten Island Advance*, October 10, 2007.

[http://www.silive.com/homegarden/interiordesign/index.ssf/2007/10/walking\\_through\\_westerleigh.html](http://www.silive.com/homegarden/interiordesign/index.ssf/2007/10/walking_through_westerleigh.html)

<sup>10</sup> John Pollack Jr., *Our Heritage* (Westerleigh, NY: Immanuel Union Church, 1960), 1.

Immanuel Union Church

Name of Property

Richmond County, NY

County and State

In 1888, Dr. William H. Boole was appointed superintendent of Prohibition Park and “set to work cutting down trees, grading and laying out streets and dividing the land into lots suitable for summer camping sites.”<sup>11</sup> These lots were generally forty feet wide by sixty feet in length and “were adequate for the construction of small summer cottages, or tent sites with wooden platforms.”<sup>12</sup> In an advertisement from 1896, lots in the park were offered for sale, the investment of which was “safer and much more profitable than savings banks,” noting that “[t]he property there is bound to ‘boom.’”<sup>13</sup> It was also noted that “the streets are graded, first sidewalks laid, sewers, water and electric lights introduced at the expense of the Park.”<sup>14</sup> Streets were named for prominent Prohibitionists and after the various states that had adopted prohibition.<sup>15</sup> Additional acreage on the eastern side of Jewett Avenue was added to the park by 1890.<sup>16</sup>

The association opened its large summer retreat on July 4, 1888, “complete with ballfields, tennis courts, a lecture platform, a bowling alley, stables, woodlands, ponds, and a spring,” with the intention “to provide months of productive relaxation to members of the [Prohibition] Party and followers of the Prohibition Movement.”<sup>17</sup> Events held in the park included temperance rallies, religious meetings, educational lectures, and Chautauqua entertainment such as music, drama, and humorous performances.<sup>18</sup> Methodist Episcopal Bishop John Heyl Vincent (1832-1920), the “father of the Chautauqua idea,” extolled, “Prohibition Park is a charming spot on a pearl of an island of rapid growth.”<sup>19</sup>

In 1891, one of the campground’s most prominent architectural features was constructed at a cost of \$30,000. The 4,000-seat University Temple would be host to many notable visiting lecturers, including Theodore Roosevelt and William Jennings Bryan.<sup>20</sup> A large fieldstone fountain was constructed near the auditorium in the shape of an overturned whiskey glass; it dispensed the approved beverage of Prohibition Park – drinking water.<sup>21</sup>

Stimulated by burgeoning summer tourism, hotels were built in the park to accommodate the large influx of visitors, the largest of which was the 500-guest Park Hotel, which opened for business in June 1892 on the Boulevard.<sup>22</sup> Advertisements in the *Brooklyn Eagle* called the hotel, “A pleasant retreat and a place of recreation and social advantages; specially for families; meals a la carte, served at any hour; private dining room for clubs and private

---

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 7.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Herbert F. Gunnison, ed., *The Gate to the Sea: A Guide to Interesting and Diverting Sights in the Greater New York and its Neighborhood Including Jersey City* (Brooklyn: Eagle Press, 1896), 2.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> “Communities of Staten Island: Maps Show Traditional Boundaries of the Areas We Call Home,” *Staten Island Advance*, April 21, 2010. [http://www.silive.com/guide/index.ssf/2010/04/communities\\_of\\_staten\\_island\\_maps\\_show\\_traditional\\_boundaries\\_of\\_the\\_areas\\_we\\_call\\_home.html](http://www.silive.com/guide/index.ssf/2010/04/communities_of_staten_island_maps_show_traditional_boundaries_of_the_areas_we_call_home.html)

<sup>16</sup> Pollack Jr., *Our Heritage*, 8.

<sup>17</sup> “Westerleigh Park,” New York City Department of Parks & Recreation. <https://www.nycgovparks.org/parks/westerleigh-park/history>

<sup>18</sup> Lawrence J. Dober, “Prohibition Park, Staten Island, New York,” Letter to Earl F. Dodge, reprinted by Dodge in the June, 1997 *National Statesman*. [http://www.prohibitionists.org/Background/Party\\_Platform/Prohibition\\_Park.html](http://www.prohibitionists.org/Background/Party_Platform/Prohibition_Park.html)

<sup>19</sup> Gunnison, *The Gate to the Sea*, 2. For a brief biography of Bishop Vincent see Henry Oeyn, “The Founder of ‘Chautauquas:’ the Varied and Helpful Career of Bishop John H. Vincent,” *World’s Work: A History of Our Time* 24 (May-October 1912): 101-102.

<sup>20</sup> “Westerleigh Park,” New York City Department of Parks & Recreation. <https://www.nycgovparks.org/parks/westerleigh-park/history>

<sup>21</sup> Lawrence J. Dober, “Prohibition Park, Staten Island, New York,” Letter to Earl F. Dodge, reprinted by Dodge in the June, 1997 *National Statesman*. [http://www.prohibitionists.org/Background/Party\\_Platform/Prohibition\\_Park.html](http://www.prohibitionists.org/Background/Party_Platform/Prohibition_Park.html)

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

**Immanuel Union Church**

Name of Property

**Richmond County, NY**

County and State

parties. Open May to October. Carl Grimskold, Proprietor.”<sup>23</sup> Smaller hotels included the Grove Hotel and the Villa Hotel.

**Prohibition Park Matures into a Permanent Community**

On January 29, 1892, the leadership of the National Prohibition Camp Ground Association decided to reorganize the association under the newly formed Prohibition Park Company for the purposes of selling building lots for permanent houses. In one contemporary newspaper Prohibition Park was advertised thus:

It is one of the most gigantic enterprises ever conceived. The hotels, restaurants and University Temple are monuments to the industry and zeal of the men who have it in charge. Prohibition Park is delightfully situated. A few minutes ride from Port Richmond Station of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company brings one to the summit of a hill on which is the site of this new park...In fact the Park is a village in itself.<sup>24</sup>

Such advertisements led to the sale of lots to buyers from across the country including J. Harry Eisenhower of Harrisburg, Illinois, Edward Everett Horton “of motion picture fame,” and William Jennings Bryan.<sup>25</sup>

By the end of the nineteenth century, National Prohibition Park had been transformed “from a tent-dotted summer community to a real neighborhood with year-round residents.”<sup>26</sup> Permanent streets and other improvements were made, including the construction of many houses in fashionable styles of the day.<sup>27</sup> A map of National Prohibition Park from 1897 shows an orthogonal grid of streets showing the community’s primary buildings and a central “pleasure grove.” By 1896, Prohibition Park was deemed a success. A contemporary guidebook describes it glowingly:

The Park is a Mecca to which many thousands of hearts throughout the land are turning. In its wonderful success it is the practical demonstration of an economic truth. More than this, it is the visible embodiment of a great principle. It is the delightful home of peace and rest for hundreds of fortunate people. Here is the finest summer auditorium, save one, in the country, lighted by electricity and seating nearly 4,000 persons. From 200,000 to 300,000 people visit the Park annually to hear speakers and singers of national and international reputation. Above all is the attraction of its absolute freedom from saloons and the liquor curse. There is no boisterous and rowdy element. The beautiful villas and cottages on wooded hill-tops and slopes, or nestling in the lower plateaus, have an outlook of peace and charm to the far-away Orange Mountains in New Jersey, while the pure and invigorating air, the artesian water, the sea breezes and the general peace and quiet (so near to the bustling city), make up conditions of appetite, digestion, nutrition, and sound, healthy sleep which refresh and restore the nervous system...A visit to National Prohibition Park will amply

<sup>23</sup> The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, June 15, 1897, 11.

<sup>24</sup> Pollack Jr., *Our Heritage*, 8-9.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Pollack Jr., *Our Heritage*, 8-9; “Westerleigh Park,” New York City Department of Parks & Recreation.

<https://www.nycgovparks.org/parks/westerleigh-park/history>

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

**Immanuel Union Church**

Name of Property

**Richmond County, NY**

County and State

repay you.<sup>28</sup>

As the north shore of Staten Island developed, spurred by National Prohibition Park, new forms of transportation became essential. According to the *Staten Island Advance*, the island's first trolley line opened on July 1, 1892. It "transport[ed] eager riders along a route from the former Bergen Point Ferry entrance, near the intersection of Richmond Terrace and Richmond Avenue in Port Richmond, to Prohibition Park."<sup>29</sup> The new trolley, laid along Jewett Avenue, was designed to bring visitors from the ferry terminal to the park's new auditorium for lectures, exhibitions, and movies. It was an immediate success: "On Independence Day of that year, 5,000 people rode the orange cars that were powered by overhead wires fed from a power plant."<sup>30</sup>

The growing community also needed permanent educational and religious institutions. The Westerleigh Collegiate Institute, founded in 1895, was the first school established on Staten Island and provided a complete kindergarten through college education.<sup>31</sup> The Union Congregational Church congregation was established the previous year; in 1895, it would become incorporated into the Immanuel Union Church. The Reverend Dr. Charles R. Kingsley was invited to become the headmaster of the Westerleigh Collegiate Institution by its organizers, and during his visit to Prohibition Park in the summer of 1894. Dr. Kingsley won the admiration and respect of a committee of clergymen. On August 19, 1894, Dr. Kingsley accepted the offer to serve as the first headmaster of the new institute and as the first pastor of the Union Congregational Church.

As Prohibition Park was growing into a stable, year-round community, the Prohibition movement in the Northeast had begun to wane.<sup>32</sup> The park gradually became less popular among summer visitors. In 1903, major fires destroyed two of Prohibition Park's most iconic landmarks, the Westerleigh Collegiate Institute on February 13 and University Temple on April 28. In 1907, the National Prohibition Park Company deeded the former "pleasure grove" park to the City of New York with the understanding that the parcel would be used for public recreational purposes. It was named "Westerleigh Park" and is owned today by the New York City Department of Parks & Recreation and maintained by the Friends of Westerleigh Park.<sup>33</sup> Immanuel Union Church survives as an architectural example of Westerleigh's prohibition-era history.

### **The Origins of Immanuel Union Church**

The origins of the Immanuel Union Church can be traced back to the activities of three religious groups: Mrs. Boole's Sabbath School, the Deems Memorial Christian Endeavor, and the Union Congregational Church of

---

<sup>28</sup> Gunnison, *The Gate to the Sea*, 44-45.

<sup>29</sup> "A ride on Staten Island's open-air trolley costs only a nickel," *Staten Island Advance*, March 27, 2011.  
[http://www.silive.com/specialreports/index.ssf/2011/03/a\\_ride\\_on\\_staten\\_islands\\_open.html](http://www.silive.com/specialreports/index.ssf/2011/03/a_ride_on_staten_islands_open.html)

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> Virginia N. Sherry, "8 Things to Know about Historic Westerleigh on Staten Island's North Shore," *Staten Island Advance*, March 8, 2015.  
[http://www.silive.com/northshore/index.ssf/2015/03/things\\_to\\_know\\_about\\_historic.html](http://www.silive.com/northshore/index.ssf/2015/03/things_to_know_about_historic.html)

<sup>32</sup> Prohibition remained strong enough nationally to lead to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment in 1919. Despite the effort made to regulate people's behavior, the enforcement of Prohibition on a national level proved to be unfeasible, and in some situations, the problems of alcohol abuse worsened due to trafficking in illegal alcohol. By 1933, President Herbert Hoover, while citing prohibition's failure called it a "noble experiment;" the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed with the passage of the Twenty-first Amendment that year.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

Immanuel Union Church

Name of Property

Richmond County, NY

County and State

Prohibition Park. Each of these groups was founded by and to serve the permanent residents of Prohibition Park. While Prohibition Park offered a variety of religious services and lectures, community members sought greater stability and consistency in their worship experience.

*Boole's Sabbath School*

In 1890, Mrs. Ella Boole (née Alexander), wife of the Reverend William H. Boole, organized a Sabbath School and Bible Class in her home shortly after the family moved into the first house built in Prohibition Park on the southwest corner of Maine and Jewett Avenues.<sup>34</sup> Boole, who was a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), would later serve as president of the New York State Union, president of the national organization (1925-1933) and president of the World Woman's Temperance Union (1931-1947); she also ran on the Prohibition Party ticket as a candidate for the United States Senate in 1920.<sup>35</sup> Boole's Sabbath School soon outgrew her home and in 1891 it began to meet at the Villa Hotel, where she, serving as superintendent, was assisted by Zenas Bliss, later known as "Pappy Bliss."<sup>36</sup> The church's current Sunday School program is a descendant of Boole's Sabbath School.

*Union Congregational Church of Prohibition Park*

In the autumn of 1893, some of the residents of Prohibition Park organized the Union Congregational Church of Prohibition Park, which originally held worship services in the University Temple during the summer months.<sup>37</sup> In May 1894, the Minutes of the Sixty-first Annual Meeting of the General Association of New York (Congregational Church) reported under the heading of the Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Trustees of the New York Home Missionary Society, that "The Union Congregational Church of Prohibition Park, now in process of organization, expects to be received into the denominational fold on the last day of the present month. This is the first Congregational plant on the lovely island which helps to form New York Bay."<sup>38</sup> The new church for Prohibition Park, whose first service was held on Sunday, May 27, 1894, was noteworthy, not just for its association with the prohibition movement, but as the first Congregational church on Staten Island. The newly organized Union Congregational Church utilized the services of visiting ministers to conduct worship services at the auditorium until Dr. Charles R. Kingsley became its pastor in 1894, a position he held in conjunction with his role at the Westerleigh Collegiate Institute. Services in the off-season were moved to the Villa Hotel.

*Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor*

The second group to which Immanuel Union Church can trace its roots was the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Dissatisfied with the "potpourri" type of worship available to them in the park, the youth and young adults in the community decided to form their own organization. Under the guidance and direction of Mrs. Boole, Mrs. B. F. Funk, and Zenas Bliss, a group of the park's youth met on April 24, 1893 to form The Young

---

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> David J. Hanson, Ph.D., "Ella Boole: World-Wide WCTU Prohibition Leader," *Alcohol Problems and Solutions*.  
<https://www.alcoholproblemsandsolutions.org/ella-boole-world-wide-wctu-prohibition-leader/>

<sup>36</sup> Pollack Jr., *Our Heritage*, 10.

<sup>37</sup> Pollack Jr., *Our Heritage*, 11.

<sup>38</sup> E.J. Hamilton, moderator, *Minutes of the Sixty-first Annual Meeting of the General Association of New York, Held at Binghamton, Broome Co., May, 1894* (Syracuse: Hunt & Eaton, 1894), 22.

**Immanuel Union Church**

Name of Property

**Richmond County, NY**

County and State

People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Prohibition Park, a chapter of the national, nondenominational evangelical society.<sup>39</sup>

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was founded in Portland, Maine, in 1881 by Francis Edward Clark (1851-1927) with the objective "to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintanceship, and to make them more useful in the service of God."<sup>40</sup> Clark, who was the pastor of Portland's Williston Congregational Church, was concerned with the spiritual well-being of the youth in his congregation and formed the society so that they would come to accept Christ and be able to express themselves through the participation in useful tasks.<sup>41</sup> The society also created publications and sponsored events and programs for its members, and was maintained by private donations that often came from members themselves. The Christian Endeavor movement grew quickly and by 1906, 67,000 chapters had been established world-wide with over four million members.<sup>42</sup>

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Prohibition Park, which was renamed Deems Memorial Christian Endeavor in honor of the Reverend Dr. Charles Force Deems, met regularly on Sunday evenings at the Villa Hotel during the winter months and at the University Temple in the summer.<sup>43</sup> Deems, the first pastor of the Church of the Strangers in New York City, had moved to New York in 1865 and began his ministry in the chapel of New York University. In 1868, he founded the Church of the Strangers, which moved into the former Mercer Street Presbyterian Church in 1870; the building was purchased by Cornelius Vanderbilt as a gift to the church.<sup>44</sup> Deems was also active in the formation of Prohibition Park and had served as president of the National Prohibition Camp Ground Association.<sup>45</sup>

By the summer of 1893, the group had grown large enough that they decided to investigate the possibility of constructing a building for the society's exclusive use.<sup>46</sup> The Prohibition Park Company donated two lots on Jewett Avenue for that purpose in 1894.<sup>47</sup> Plans for the chapel, which would be named Deems Memorial Chapel in memory of the recently deceased Dr. Deems, were made and William A. Lambert was hired as the architect.<sup>48</sup> The 1894 edition of *Christian Thought* announced the group's progress:

The Society of Christian Endeavor, organized a little more than a year ago, desires to erect a chapel, to cost about \$5,000. A plot of ground valued at \$1,000 has been given by the Prohibition Park people, and the

---

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> World's Christian Endeavor Union, "History." <http://worldsceanion.org/history>

<sup>41</sup> Jason Lanker, "Francis E. Clark," Talbot School of Theology, Biola University.  
[http://www.talbot.edu/cc20/educators/protestant/francis\\_e\\_clark/](http://www.talbot.edu/cc20/educators/protestant/francis_e_clark/)

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> New York City Chapter of the American Guild of Organists, "Deems Memorial' Church of the Strangers,"  
<http://www.nycago.org/Organs/NYC/html/ChurchStrangers.html>

<sup>45</sup> Pollack Jr., *Our Heritage*, 10.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> "In Memory of Charles F. Deems," *Richmond County Advance*, March 9, 1895; William A. Lambert also designed the St. Paul's Congregational Church, United Church of Christ in Nutley, New Jersey in 1894. St. Paul's is remarkably similar in style and size to the Deems Memorial Chapel, before subsequent alterations.

**Immanuel Union Church**

Name of Property

**Richmond County, NY**

County and State

accompanying sketch shows the plan of the proposed Memorial Chapel. More than \$1,300 has been secured with the understanding that the pledges by October 1<sup>st</sup> aggregate \$3,000.<sup>49</sup>

By raising funds from visitors and permanent residents alike, the youth had raised sufficient funds for construction to begin by September 1894. The chapel was completed late in the following year, for a cost of \$4,250, “including heat and everything complete ready for occupancy.”<sup>50</sup> The first worship service was held on Sunday, December 22, 1895 and the chapel was formally dedicated on Sunday, May 24, 1896.<sup>51</sup>

In addition to raising the funds for the construction of the chapel, the youth also donated a large, stained glass window, extant today in the Jewett Avenue façade. The upper part of the central panel prominently displays the initials, “C.E” for “Christian Endeavor.” The window was designed by Benjamin Sellers, a skilled craftsman who trained at Chance Brothers and Company in Smethwick, West Midlands, England, before immigrating to the United States. Sellers would continue his apprenticeship in the studios of Louis Comfort Tiffany in New York before establishing his own studio with partner William J. Ashley, who also worked at the Tiffany studios; the partnership dissolved in 1895.<sup>52</sup> Sellers’s work can also be found at the First Presbyterian Church of Newtown, in the Elmhurst neighborhood of Queens, New York (National Register Listed, 2013). Sellers worked prolifically, claiming in a 1910 advertisement that his firm had produced windows for more than 80 churches and built more than 100 special memorial windows.<sup>53</sup> The choice of Sellers for the stained glass window commission is indicative of the society’s desire for a high quality, enduring tribute to the memory of Dr. Deems and to the Prohibition Park community.

**Immanuel Union Church**

The Immanuel Union Church’s building complex originated with the Deems’s Memorial Chapel built in 1895. The original chapel was designed in the immensely popular and fashionable Shingle style by architect William A. Lambert, who specialized in the style.<sup>54</sup> Lambert’s design for the chapel at Prohibition Park earned him national recognition when the completed building was featured in the *Scientific American Building Edition* in 1898, complete with a photograph of the building and a floorplan along with a description which, in part read, “[t]he design is very unique in its character, and it presents many excellent features for a small suburban chapel... [i]t is of modern style...”<sup>55</sup> The *Scientific American* article also provided a description of the chapel’s completed interior noting the various rooms, furnishings and materials; the accompanying ground floor plan follows the general open auditorium arrangement favored by Congregationalists, which would have initially appealed to the clergy and congregants of the Union Congregational/Immanuel Union Church.

<sup>49</sup> Charles F. Deems, D.D., LL.D., Amory H. Bradford, D.D., Dr. Deems’s Successor, and Rev. John B. Devins, eds., *Christian Thought, Lectures and Papers on Philosophy, Christian Evidence, Biblical Elucidation*, 11 (New York: Ketcham, W.B., 1894), 473.

<sup>50</sup> “The Prohibition Park Chapel, At Prohibition Park, Staten Island,” *Scientific American, Building Edition* 25 (January 1898): 16.

<sup>51</sup> Pollack Jr., *Our Heritage*, 11.

<sup>52</sup> Benjamin Sellers in “Advertisements,” *The Protestant Episcopal Almanac and Parochial List* (New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1900), 18. c.f. William J. Ashley Advertisement in *The Homiletic Review* 31 (January 1896), 20.

<sup>53</sup> Jonathan Taylor, “National Register Nomination for the First Presbyterian Church of Newtown, Elmhurst, Queens,” 2013, 20-21.

<sup>54</sup> *Lambert’s Suburban Architecture* was self-published in 1894 and featured his residential designs in the shingle style; Lambert’s ecclesiastical designs in this style include the aforementioned St. Paul’s Congregational Church in Nutley, for example.

<sup>55</sup> “The Prohibition Park Chapel, at Prohibition Park, Staten Island,” *Scientific American, Building Edition* 25 (January 1898), 11, 16.

**Immanuel Union Church**

Name of Property

**Richmond County, NY**

County and State

In 1895, after the completion of the memorial chapel, the Union Congregational Church approached the trustees of the Christian Endeavor Society to rent their newly completed Deems Memorial Chapel for worship services. The society responded that it “would gladly accede to the request” on the condition that “[i]t would be a source of gratification to us, if practicable, if measures could be taken making your church union but not denominational, both in fact and name.”<sup>56</sup> On February 19, 1896, the congregation of Union Congregational voted to change their name and withdraw from the Manhattan Conference of the Congregational Church, thus becoming one of the earliest non-denominational churches in the United States.<sup>57</sup> The combined congregation was able to fundraise for and install an organ in 1896.<sup>58</sup>

After the groups combined, the Deems Memorial Chapel was eventually deeded to the Immanuel Union Church. With its own permanent facility, the congregation was able to expand its ministries and community outreach programs. This included the formation of Boy Scout Troop #2 in 1912, the first Boy Scout Troop in Staten Island and one of the first Boy Scout Troops in the United States.<sup>59</sup> The Deems Society of Christian Endeavor, which ultimately became the Staten Island chapter, was renamed Christian Endeavor Union and continued to actively use the building as a meeting space. The congregation also maintained a good relationship with prohibition organizations including the Women’s Christian Temperance Union.<sup>60</sup> To accommodate the growing congregation, minor renovations were undertaken to the building in 1901 and 1915. In 1916, the first extensive building campaign added the main sanctuary building constructed on the neighboring lot for a cost of \$20,727.75.<sup>61</sup> It was designed by James Whitford Sr., a prolific architect known as the “dean of Staten Island architects” who was also a resident of Westerleigh; the builder was J.C. Haabestad of Port Richmond.<sup>62</sup> Whitford chose the then fashionable Tudor-revival style and the façade of the Deems Memorial Chapel was restyled to match, giving the new Immanuel Union Church a modern presence on Jewett Avenue.

In keeping with its non-denominational structure, the church hired pastors from a variety of different religious backgrounds, including Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, to lead the Congregation.<sup>63</sup> In addition to hosting the Boy Scout troop, the congregation also maintained a strong focus on youth and education in line with its origins with the Young People’s Society of Christian Endeavor.<sup>64</sup> The church also hosted the Deems Literary

<sup>56</sup> Pollack, Jr., *Our Heritage*, 13.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, 13-14; “Church Notes,” *Richmond County Advance*, February 29, 1896.

<sup>58</sup> “Organ Recital and Reading,” *Richmond County Advance*, June 20, 1896.

<sup>59</sup> Diane C. Lore, “Boy Scout Troop 2 Marks 100 Years of Scouting,” *Staten Island Advance*, February 1, 2012.

[http://www.silive.com/northshore/index.ssf/2012/02/boy\\_scout\\_troop\\_2\\_marks\\_100\\_ye.html](http://www.silive.com/northshore/index.ssf/2012/02/boy_scout_troop_2_marks_100_ye.html); Pollack, Jr., *Our Heritage*, 25.

<sup>60</sup> “C.E. Notes,” *Richmond County Advance*, December 29, 1900; In 1901 and 1906, the annual convention of the Richmond County WTCU was held at the church. “In W.T.C.U. Circles,” *Richmond County Advance*, September 28, 1901; “White Ribbon Institute: Semi-Annual Session held at Westerleigh on Tuesday,” *Richmond County Advance*, April 7, 1906.

<sup>61</sup> Pollack, Jr., *Our Heritage*, 28.

<sup>62</sup> Gale Harris and Mary Beth Betts, “120<sup>th</sup> Police Precinct Station House Designation Report,” New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, June 27, 2000, 3; James Whitford, Sr. lived at 188 College Avenue, Westerleigh. “James Whitford, Sr.,” *New York Times*, September 11, 1947; *Real Estate Record and Builders’ Guide* 96 (September 11, 1915), 465.

<sup>63</sup> Hansini Weedagama, “50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Women’s Communion Luncheon to be held at Immanuel Union Church,”

[http://www.silive.com/worship/2015/03/50th\\_anniversary\\_womens\\_commun.html](http://www.silive.com/worship/2015/03/50th_anniversary_womens_commun.html).

<sup>64</sup> “Flatbush Religious Leadership School Holds 1<sup>st</sup> Session,” *Brooklyn Eagle*, November 1, 1948. The work of the Immanuel Union Church in this regard was referenced in D. Campbell Wyckoff, *The Task of Christian Education* (Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1955) and Frances Bruce Strain and Chester Lee Eggert, *Framework for Family Life Education: A Survey of Present Day Activities in Sex Education* (Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1956).



Immanuel Union Church

Name of Property

Richmond County, NY

County and State

Society, which was established by 1902, and continued holding meetings and performances well into the twentieth century.<sup>65</sup>

Additional alterations to the sanctuary's interior were made in the 1940 to the designs of James Whitford Jr. to accommodate a growing congregation and "to improve the atmosphere of worship."<sup>66</sup> The updated sanctuary, dedicated on Sunday, March 9, 1941 was a vast departure from the plainer, austere meetinghouse-style plan of the original building, and reflected the Rev. Fred M. Sellars's (1894-1946) "emphasis on more formal worship," which was "met with a hearty response from most of the congregation but with some reservation on the part of more conservative families."<sup>67</sup> As a non-denominational church, Immanuel exercised a "formal worship" program which conformed more to the Episcopalian tradition, and the furnishings were arranged accordingly: the altar (known as the communion table in the Reformed tradition) was placed in the apse, with a communion railing in front; the pulpit was decentralized and moved to the left and a lectern installed on the right. The pews were arranged along a center aisle. The choir was arranged on either side of the chancel, facing inward.

The growing congregation required additional space and in 1954, James Whitford Jr. was retained to design a new addition "with adequate Sunday School rooms, gymnasium facilities, youth game rooms, handicraft and club rooms to house our after-school children's activities."<sup>68</sup> The addition, which was completed in 1957, was funded by generous donations from congregants and "many in the community who were not members of Immanuel," clearly indicative of the importance of Immanuel's programs were to the Westerleigh community at large.<sup>69</sup> Additional renovations included the reconstruction of the Tudor Revival belfry tower, which was in bad repair. The new tower took the general shape of the former one, but was clad in asbestos shingles.<sup>70</sup>

In 1959, the "Church Council of Immanuel Union Church initiated a Self-Study program to inform itself of the past and present activities of the church and the community of which it is a part with a view of projecting its future program from the information thus obtained."<sup>71</sup> At that time, Immanuel Union had "[grown] until it was the second largest Protestant congregation in [Richmond County] with over 1,100 communicant members, a comprehensive program of Christian Education, and an extensive program of community service through its athletic, scouting, and other organizations."<sup>72</sup>

Today, in addition to weekly worship services, Immanuel Union Church continues to serve Westerleigh through the activities of the Boy Scouts of America Troop #2, hosting events such as yard sales, barbeques, Easter Egg Hunts and holiday craft/flea markets which brings church members and residents together as a community. The church is also an integral part of the Westerleigh Improvement Society's annual Westerleigh Walk, held each spring.

---

<sup>65</sup> "Coming Events," *Richmond County Advance*, March 22, 1902; Clark Treat, "About the Town," *Staten Island Advance*, August 10, 1920.

<sup>66</sup> Pollack Jr., *Our Heritage*, 26.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid., 31.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid., 34.

<sup>71</sup> Pollack Jr., *Our Heritage*, forward.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid., 34.

Immanuel Union Church

Name of Property

Richmond County, NY

County and State

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

---

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

“A Temperance Congress.” *The British Medical Journal* 1, no. 1590 (June 20, 1891): 1343.

“Educational Intelligence.” *The Journal of Education* 42, no. 13 (1046) (October 3, 1895): 232-233.

Bell, W.T., Jr. and Margaret Goodrich. “Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association District.” National Register nomination, June 4, 1975.

Clarke, Francis E. “The Christian Endeavor Movement.” *The North American Review* 161, no. 466 (September 1895): 287-296.

Cultural Landscape Foundation. “Land of Old Orchard Beach & Camp Meeting Association.”

<https://tclf.org/landscapes/land-old-orchard-beach-camp-meeting-association>.

Deems, Charles F., Amory H. Bradford, and John B. Devins, eds. *Christian Thought: Lectures and Papers on Philosophy, Christian Evidence, Biblical Elucidation*. 11. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham, 1894.

Dober, Lawrence J. “Prohibition Park, Staten Island, New York.” Letter to Earl F. Dodge, reprinted by Dodge in the June 1997 *National Statesman*.

[http://www.prohibitionists.org/Background/Party\\_Platform/Prohibition\\_Park.html](http://www.prohibitionists.org/Background/Party_Platform/Prohibition_Park.html)

Erb, Frank Otis. “The Development of the Young People’s Movement.” *The Biblical World* 48, no. 3 (September 1916): 129-192.

Ashley, William J. “Advertisement.” In *The Homiletic Review*. Ed. Funk, I.K. and D.S. Gregory, 31 (January to June 1896). New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1896.

Gale, Thompson. “The Temperance Movement and Prohibition.” *American Social Reform Movements Reference Library*.

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences/news-wires-white-papers-and-books/temperance-movement-and-prohibition>

Gunnison, Herbert F., ed. *The Gate to the Sea: A Guide to Interesting and Diverting Sights in the Greater New York and its Neighborhood Including Jersey City*. Brooklyn: Eagle Press, 1896.

Hall, Henry, ed. *America’s Successful Men of Affairs: An Encyclopedia of Contemporaneous Biography*. New York: the Republic Press, 1895.

Hamilton, E.J., Moderator. *Minutes of the Sixty-first Annual Meeting of the General Association of New York, Held at Binghamton, Broome Co., May, 1894*. Syracuse: Hunt & Eaton, 1894.

**Immanuel Union Church**

Name of Property

**Richmond County, NY**

County and State

Hanson, David J., Ph.D. "Ella Boole: World-Wide WCTU Prohibition Leader," Alcohol Problems and Solutions.  
<https://www.alcoholproblemsandsolutions.org/ella-boole-world-wide-wctu-prohibition-leader/>

Harris, Gale and Mary Beth Betts. "120th Police Precinct Station House Designation Report." New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, June 27, 2000.

Lanker, Jason. "Francis E. Clark." Talbot School of Theology, Biola University.  
[http://www.talbot.edu/ce20/educators/protestant/francis\\_e\\_clark/](http://www.talbot.edu/ce20/educators/protestant/francis_e_clark/)

Lambert, William A. *Lambert's Suburban Architecture*. New York: William A. Lambert, 1894.

Library of Congress. "Progressive Era to New Era, 1900-1929, Prohibition: A Case Study Of Progressive Reform."  
<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/progress/prohib/>

MacFarland, Henry B.F. "The Christian Endeavor Movement." *The North American Review* 182, no. 591 (February 1906): 194-203.

New York City Chapter of the American Guild of Organists. "Deems Memorial' Church of the Strangers."  
<http://www.nycago.org/Organs/NYC/html/ChurchStrangers.html>.

New York City Department of Parks & Recreation. "Westerleigh Park."  
<https://www.nycgovparks.org/parks/westerleigh-park/history>

Oeyn, Henry. "The Founder of 'Chautauquas:' the Varied and Helpful Career of Bishop John H. Vincent. *The World's Work: A History of Our Time* 24 (May-October 1912): 101-102.

Pollack, John, Jr. *Our Heritage*. Westerleigh, NY: Immanuel Union Church, 1960.

"The Prohibition Park Chapel, At Prohibition Park, Staten Island." *Scientific American, Building Edition* 25 (January 1898): 11, 16.

*Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* 96 (September 11, 1915): 465.

Sellers, Benjamin. "Advertisements," in *The Protestant Episcopal Almanac and Parochial List*. New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1900.

Stern, Robert A.M., Thomas Mellins, and David Fishman. *New York 1880: Architecture and Urbanism in the Gilded Age*. New York: The Monacelli Press, 1999.

Immanuel Union Church

Name of Property

Richmond County, NY

County and State

Strain, Frances Bruce and Chester Lee Eggert. *Framework for Family Life Education: A Survey of Present Day Activities in Sex Education*. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1956.

Taylor, Jonathan. "National Register Nomination for the First Presbyterian Church of Newtown, Elmhurst, Queens," 2013.

World's Christian Endeavor Union. "History." <http://worldsceunion.org/history>

Wyckoff, D. Campbell. *The Task of Christian Education*. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1955.

Newspaper Articles

"A ride on Staten Island's open-air trolley costs only a nickel." *Staten Island Advance*, March 27, 2011.

[http://www.silive.com/specialreports/index.ssf/2011/03/a\\_ride\\_on\\_staten\\_islands\\_open-.html](http://www.silive.com/specialreports/index.ssf/2011/03/a_ride_on_staten_islands_open-.html)

*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, June 15, 1897, 11.

"C.E. Notes." *Richmond County Advance*, December 29, 1900.

"Church Notes." *Richmond County Advance*, February 29, 1896.

"Coming Events." *Richmond County Advance*, March 22, 1902.

"Communities of Staten Island: Maps Show Traditional Boundaries of the Areas We Call Home." *Staten Island Advance*, April 21, 2010.

[http://www.silive.com/guide/index.ssf/2010/04/communities\\_of\\_staten\\_island\\_maps\\_show\\_traditional\\_boundaries\\_of\\_the\\_areas\\_we\\_call\\_home.html](http://www.silive.com/guide/index.ssf/2010/04/communities_of_staten_island_maps_show_traditional_boundaries_of_the_areas_we_call_home.html)

"Flatbush Religious Leadership School Holds 1<sup>st</sup> Session." *Brooklyn Eagle*, November 1, 1948.

Gordon, Bill. "SOAPBOX; Can't We All Get Along? Evidently So." *The New York Times*, May 30, 2004.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/05/30/nyregion/soapbox-can-t-we-all-get-along-evidently-so.html?pagewanted=all>

"In Memory of Charles F. Deems." *Richmond County Advance*, March 9, 1895.

"In W.T.C.U. Circles." *Richmond County Advance*, September 28, 1901.

"James Whitford, Sr." *New York Times*, September 11, 1947.

Lore, Diane C. "Walking through Westerleigh." *Staten Island Advance*, October 10, 2007.

[http://www.silive.com/homegarden/interiordesign/index.ssf/2007/10/walking\\_through\\_westerleigh.html](http://www.silive.com/homegarden/interiordesign/index.ssf/2007/10/walking_through_westerleigh.html)

Lore, Diane C. "Boy Scout Troop 2 Marks 100 Years of Scouting." *Staten Island Advance*, February 1, 2012.

[http://www.silive.com/northshore/index.ssf/2012/02/boy\\_scout\\_troop\\_2\\_marks\\_100\\_ye.html](http://www.silive.com/northshore/index.ssf/2012/02/boy_scout_troop_2_marks_100_ye.html)

"Obituary Record: William H. Boole." *New York Times*, February 25, 1896.

"Organ Recital and Reading." *Richmond County Advance*, June 20, 1896.

Sherry, Virginia N. "8 Things to Know about Historic Westerleigh on Staten Island's North Shore." *Staten Island Advance*, March 8, 2015.

[http://www.silive.com/northshore/index.ssf/2015/03/things\\_to\\_know\\_about\\_historic.html](http://www.silive.com/northshore/index.ssf/2015/03/things_to_know_about_historic.html)

Treat, Clark. "About the Town." *Staten Island Advance*, August 10, 1920.

**Immanuel Union Church**  
Name of Property

**Richmond County, NY**  
County and State

Weedagama, Hansini. "50th Anniversary Women's Communion Luncheon to be held at Immanuel Union Church."  
*Staten Island Advance*, March 29, 2015.

[http://www.silive.com/worship/2015/03/50th\\_anniversary\\_womens\\_commun.html](http://www.silive.com/worship/2015/03/50th_anniversary_womens_commun.html)

"White Ribbon Institute: Semi-Annual Session held at Westerleigh on Tuesday." *Richmond County Advance*, April 7, 1906.

**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):**  
\_\_\_\_\_

Immanuel Union Church  
Name of Property

Richmond County, NY  
County and State

---

### 10. Geographical Data

---

**Acreage of Property** .56 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>573487</u> Easting	<u>4496956</u> Northing	3	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing
2	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing	4	<u>                    </u> Zone	<u>                    </u> Easting	<u>                    </u> Northing

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

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

#### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary was drawn to include the parcel historically associated with the Immanuel Union Church.

**Immanuel Union Church**

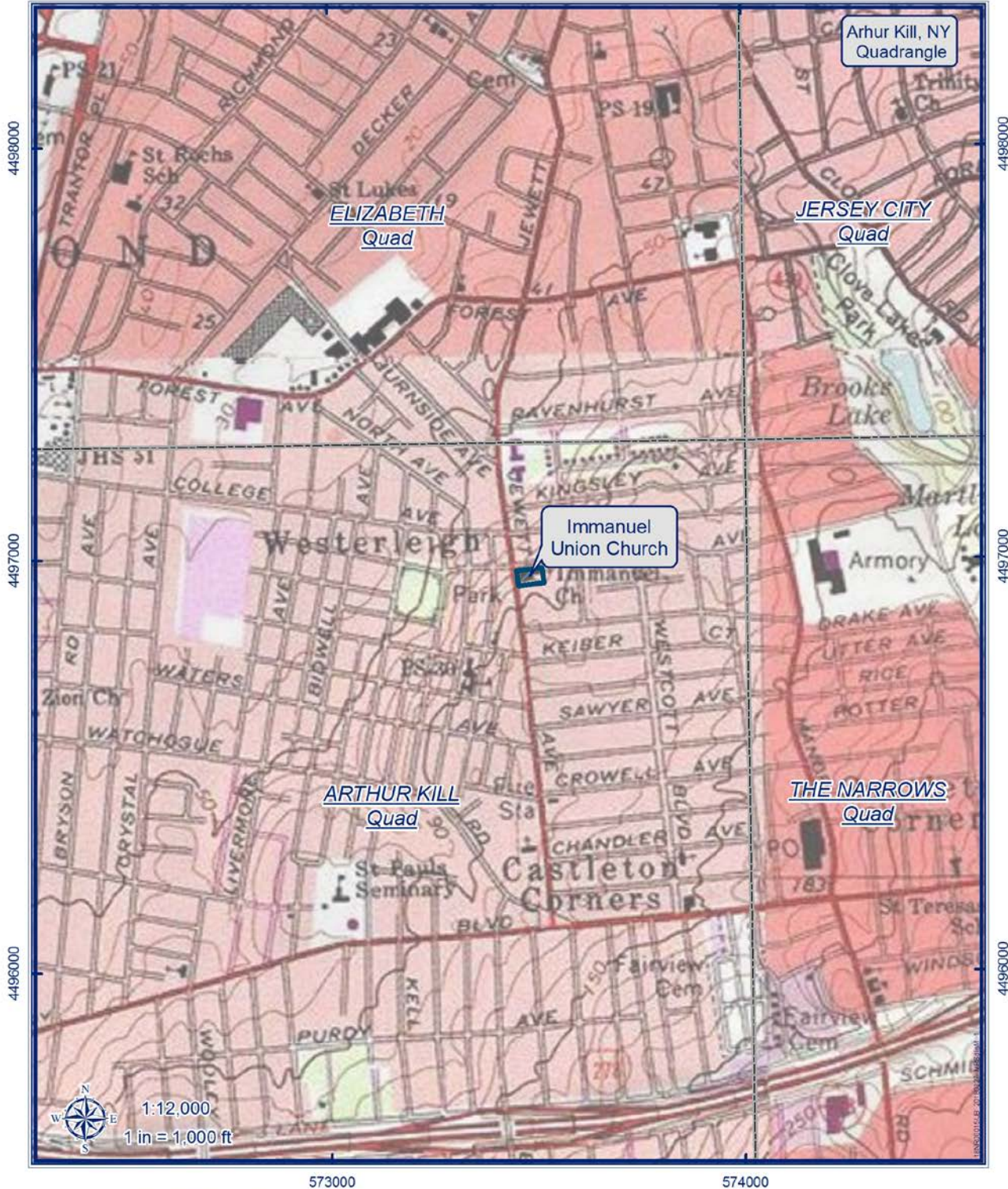
Name of Property

**Richmond County, NY**

County and State

Immanuel Union Church  
Staten Island, Richmond Co., NY

693 Jewett Avenue  
Staten Island, NY 10314



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: North American 1983  
Units: Meter



**Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation**

**Immanuel Union Church**

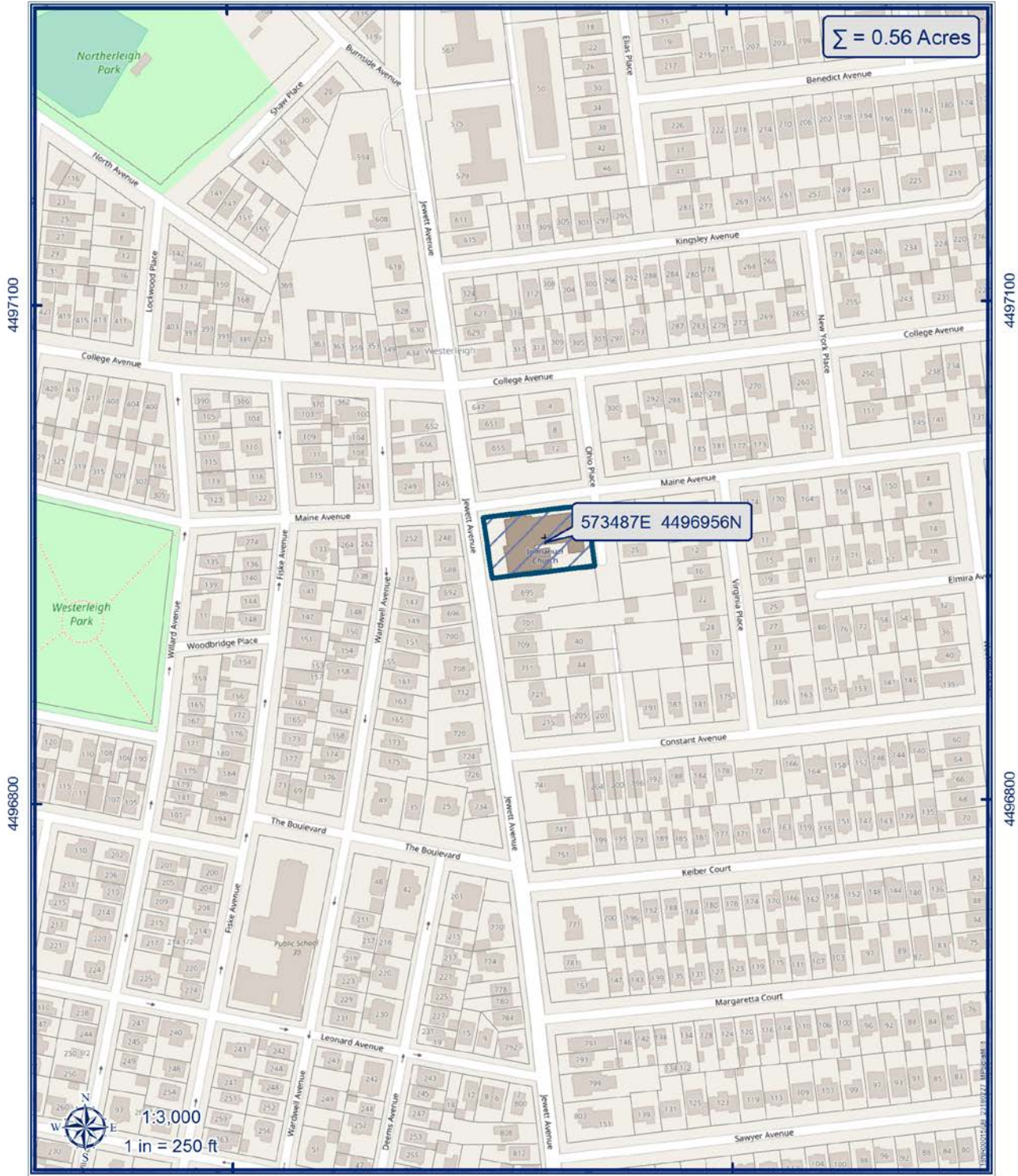
**Richmond County, NY**

Name of Property

County and State

**Immanuel Union Church**  
 Staten Island, Richmond Co., NY

**693 Jewett Avenue**  
 Staten Island, NY 10314



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: North American 1983  
 Units: Meter



**Parks, Recreation  
 and Historic Preservation**



Immanuel Union Church  
Name of Property

Richmond County, NY  
County and State

---

### 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Yuanyi Zhang and Glen Umberger (edited by Jennifer Betsworth, NY SHPO)  
organization New York Landmarks Conservancy date February 2018  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_  
e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

---

### 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: Immanuel Union Church

City or Vicinity: Westerleigh

County: Richmond State: NY

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NY\_Richmond Co\_Immanuel Union Church\_0001  
Façade, camera facing east. Glen Umberger, Photographer, December 2017

NY\_Richmond Co\_Immanuel Union Church\_0002  
Façade, camera facing east. Glen Umberger, Photographer, December 2017

NY\_Richmond Co\_Immanuel Union Church\_0003  
Façade, camera facing southeast. Glen Umberger, Photographer, December 2017

NY\_Richmond Co\_Immanuel Union Church\_0004  
Façade, entrance, tower detail, camera facing east. Glen Umberger, Photographer, December 2017

NY\_Richmond Co\_Immanuel Union Church\_0005  
Façade, tower detail. Glen Umberger, Photographer, December 2017

NY\_Richmond Co\_Immanuel Union Church\_0006

Immanuel Union Church

Richmond County, NY

Name of Property

County and State

North elevation 1916 annex, camera facing south. Glen Umberger, Photographer, December 2017

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0007

North elevation 1916 annex, camera facing south. Glen Umberger, Photographer, December 2017

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0008

North elevation 1957 annex, camera facing south. Glen Umberger, Photographer, December 2017

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0009

South elevation 1957 annex, camera facing northwest. Yuanyi Zhang, Photographer, March 2016

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0010

South elevation 1957 annex, camera facing northwest. Yuanyi Zhang, Photographer, March 2016

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0011

South elevation 1957 annex, camera facing north, northwest. Yuanyi Zhang, Photographer, March 2016

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0012

Interior, Chapel, camera facing south. Glen Umberger, Photographer, March 2018

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0013

Interior, Chapel, camera facing north. Glen Umberger, Photographer, March 2018

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0014

Interior, Sanctuary, camera facing north. Glen Umberger, Photographer, March 2018

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0015

Interior, Sanctuary apse, camera facing north. Glen Umberger, Photographer, March 2018

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0016

Interior, Sanctuary, stained glass window, camera facing east. Glen Umberger, Photographer, March 2018

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0017

Interior, Sanctuary, stained glass window, camera facing east. Glen Umberger, Photographer, March 2018

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0018

Interior, Sanctuary, stained glass window, camera facing east. Glen Umberger, Photographer, March 2018

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0019

Interior, Sanctuary, apse detail, camera facing north. Glen Umberger, Photographer, March 2018

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0020

Interior, Sanctuary, stained glass window, camera facing west. Glen Umberger, Photographer, March 2018

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0021

Interior, Sanctuary, stained glass window, camera facing west. Glen Umberger, Photographer, March 2018

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0022

Interior, Sanctuary and Chapel, camera facing south. Glen Umberger, Photographer, March 2018

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0023

Interior, Sanctuary/Chapel doorway detail, camera facing south. Glen Umberger, Photographer, March 2018

NY\_Richmond Co \_Immanuel Union Church\_0024

Interior, Sanctuary, pew detail, camera facing southwest. Glen Umberger, Photographer, March 2018

Immanuel Union Church

Name of Property

Richmond County, NY

County and State

NY\_Richmond Co\_Immanuel Union Church\_0025

Interior, Parlor annex, camera facing south east. Glen Umberger, Photographer, March 2018

NY\_Richmond Co\_Immanuel Union Church\_0026

Interior, Parlor annex, camera facing north east. Glen Umberger, Photographer, March 2018

NY\_Richmond Co\_Immanuel Union Church\_0027

Interior, Chapel, detail "Christian Endeavor Window," camera facing south west. Glen Umberger, Photographer, March 2018

**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.

Immanuel Union Church

Name of Property

Richmond County, NY

County and State

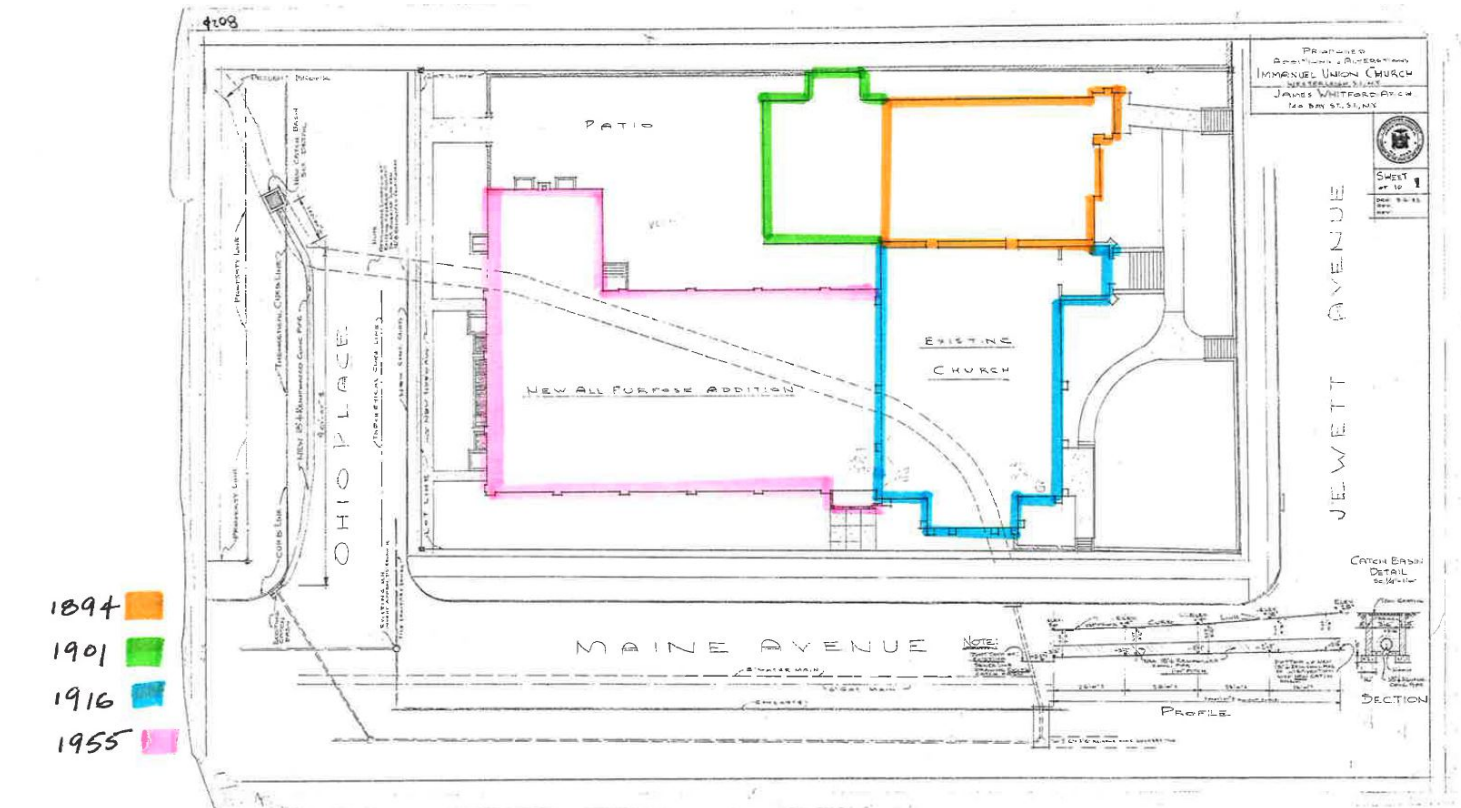


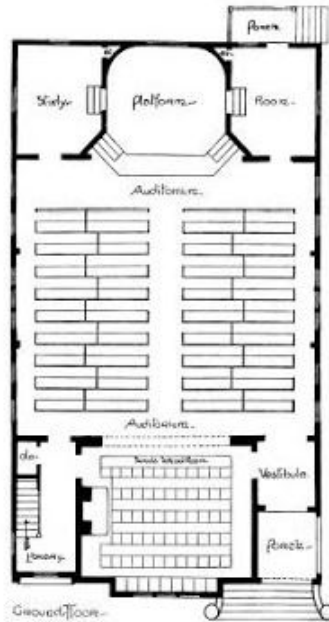
Figure 1. Immanuel Union Church addition plan

**Immanuel Union Church**

Name of Property

**Richmond County, NY**

County and State



THE PROHIBITION PARK CHAPEL AT PROHIBITION PARK, STATEN ISLAND.—See page 16.

Figure 2. "The Prohibition Park Chapel at Prohibition Park, Staten Island." *Scientific American, Building Edition* 25 no. 147 (January 1898): 16.

**Immanuel Union Church**

Name of Property

**Richmond County, NY**

County and State



Figure 3. "Deems Memorial Chapel." Courtesy of the Westerleigh Improvement Society Archives and Mark Anderson. [http://photos.silive.com/advance/2015/03/historic\\_immanuel\\_union\\_church\\_3.html](http://photos.silive.com/advance/2015/03/historic_immanuel_union_church_3.html)

Immanuel Union Church

Name of Property

Richmond County, NY

County and State

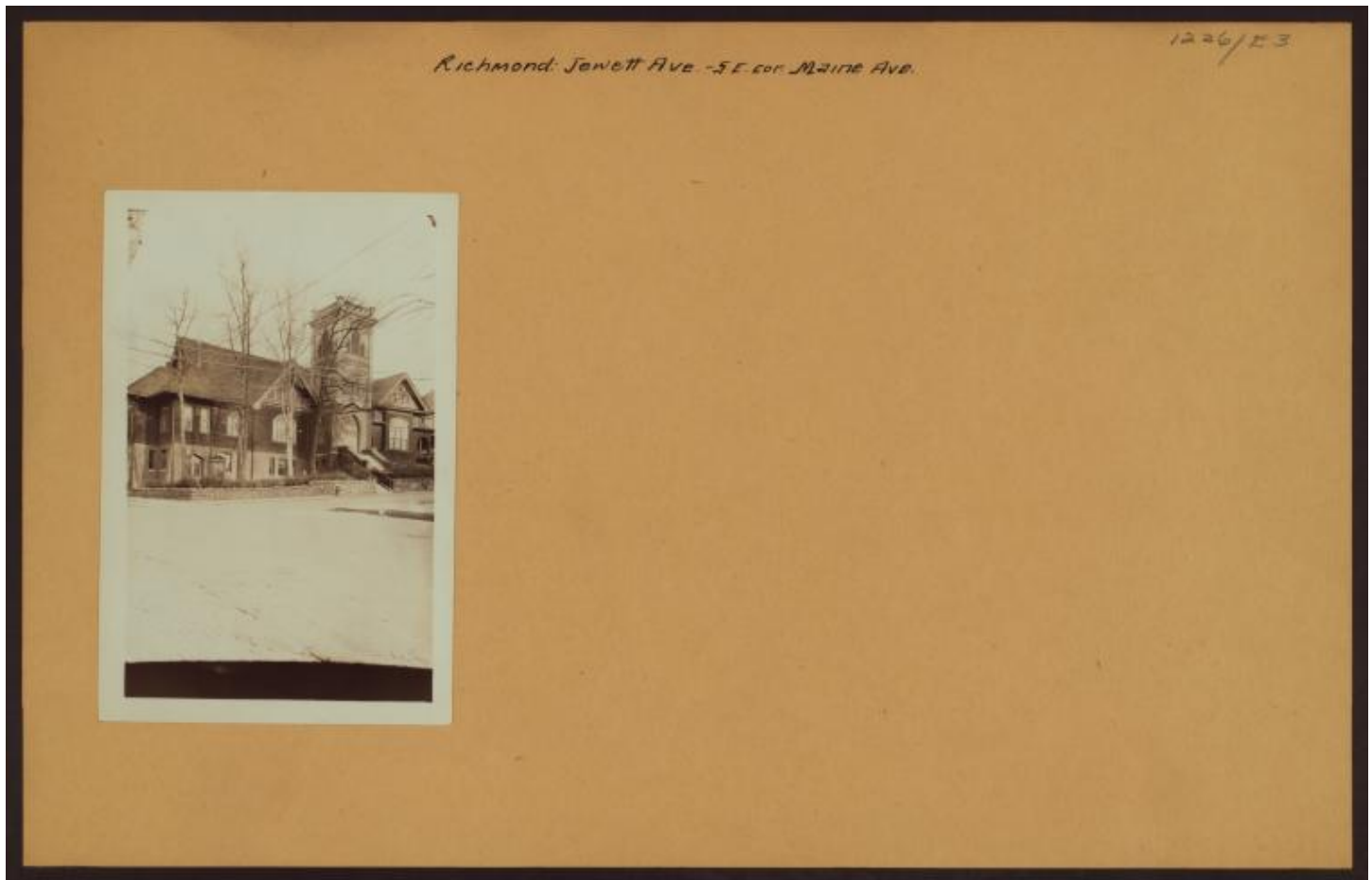


Figure 4. Irma and Paul Milstein Division of United States History, Local History and Genealogy, The New York Public Library. "Richmond: Jewett Avenue - Maine Avenue" New York Public Library Digital Collections. Accessed March 19, 2018. <http://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47dd-836c-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99>

**Immanuel Union Church**

Name of Property

**Richmond County, NY**

County and State



Figure 5. "The Boole Residence." Courtesy of the Westerleigh Improvement Society Archives and Mark Anderson. [http://photos.silive.com/advance/2015/03/historic\\_immanuel\\_union\\_church\\_2.html](http://photos.silive.com/advance/2015/03/historic_immanuel_union_church_2.html)



Immanuel Union Church

Name of Property

Richmond County, NY

County and State



Figure 6. O.H. Bailey & Co, and National Prohibition Park Co. *National Prohibition Park, Westerleigh, borough of Richmond, Staten Island, New York City.* (West New Brighton, New York City: National Prohibition Park Co., 1898) Map. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, Accessed March 19, 2018.

<https://www.loc.gov/item/2010588786>





Immanuel  
Union  
Church  
592 Jewett Ave.  
Eckstein Island  
CHURCH  
OFFICE  
OPEN DAILY  
9 A.M. - 1 P.M.  
448-1584



JEWETT AV

NO PARKING  
Anytime

IMMANUEL UNION CHURCH  
SUNDAY SERVICE  
10:00 A.M.  
Special Adult Bible  
Study Group 9:00 AM  
Special Tunes  
New Year Celebration  
Pastor: Carol G. Baker







IMMANUEL UNION CHURCH  
WEDNESDAY SERVICE  
10:00 A.M.  
SUNDAY SERVICE  
9:00 A.M. & 11:00 A.M.  
WEDNESDAY SERVICE  
7:00 P.M.  
SUNDAY SERVICE  
5:00 P.M.

Y84-BWV



UNION CHURCH  
DAY SERVICE 10:00 A.M.  
ADULT BIBLE STUDY 9:00 AM





IMMANUEL UNION CHURCH  
SUNDAY SERVICE  
10:00 A.M.  
12:00 P.M. BIBLE  
STUDY 9:00 A.M.





















LET THE FIELD  
BE JOYFUL

IN MEMORY OF  
BENJAMIN E. FUNK

AND ALL THAT IS  
THEREIN





HE MAKETH ME TO LIE DOWN  
IN GREEN PASTURES

IN MEMORY OF  
MARGARET MILLER DUNN

HE LEANETH ME BESIDE  
THE STILL WATERS





✠ ☩ ✠

A IHS Ω



THE SEA IS HIS  
AND HE MADE IT

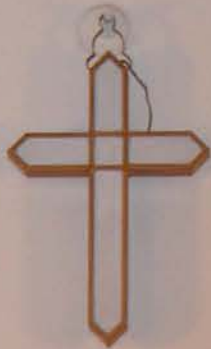
IN MEMORY OF  
ANDREW J. DOREMUS

AND HIS HANDS FORMED  
THE DRY LAND



















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 6/19/2018      Date of Pending List: 7/9/2018      Date of 16th Day: 7/24/2018      Date of 45th Day: 8/3/2018      Date of Weekly List: 7/27/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      7/27/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



**NYC**  
Landmarks Preservation  
Commission

Meenakshi Srinivasan  
Chair

Sarah Carroll  
Executive Director  
SCarroll@lpc.nyc.gov

1 Centre Street  
9<sup>th</sup> Floor North  
New York, NY 10007

212 669 7902 tel  
212 669 7797 fax

April 25, 2018

R. Daniel Mackay  
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation  
Pebbles Island Resource Center  
P.O. Box 189  
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: Immanuel Union Church, located at 693 Jewett Avenue, Staten Island  
[Block 376; Lot 50]

Dear Deputy Commissioner Mackay:

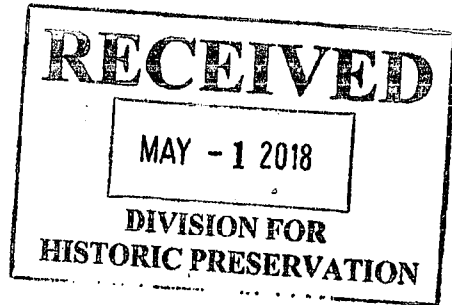
I am writing on behalf of Chair Meenakshi Srinivasan in response to your request for comment on the eligibility of Immanuel Union Church, located at 693 Jewett Avenue in Staten Island, for the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

The New York Landmarks Preservation Commission's Director of Research Kate Lemos McHale has reviewed the materials you submitted and has determined that Immanuel Union Church appears to meet the criteria for inclusion on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Therefore, based on this review, the Commission supports the nomination of Immanuel Union Church. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Sarah Carroll

cc: Meenakshi Srinivasan, Chair, Landmarks Preservation Commission  
Kate Lemos McHale, Director of Research, Landmarks Preservation Commission





**Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO  
Governor

ROSE HARVEY  
Commissioner

15 June 2018



Alexis Abernathy  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW  
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following ten nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Amagansett U.S. Life-Saving and Coast Guard Station, Suffolk County (U.S. Government Lifeboat Stations, Houses of Refuge, and pre-1950 U.S. Coast Guard Lifeboat Stations)

St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church Complex, Erie County [note: no longer owned or used as a religious institution]

Fuller Shirt Company Factory, Ulster County  
Immanuel Union Church, Richmond County  
Buffalo Public School #57 (PS57), Erie County  
Buffalo Public School #44 (PS 44), Erie County  
Pine Hollow Cemetery, Nassau County  
Wollensack Optical Company, Monroe Company  
Faith Missionary Baptist Church, Erie County

Wardenclyffe Laboratory, Suffolk [note, while Wardenclyffe is technically a district, there is only one owner, who supports the nomination; please see the file of supporting documentation, which contains more than 9,500 expressions of support for this nomination]

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank  
National Register Coordinator  
New York State Historic Preservation Office