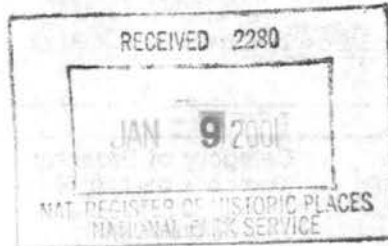


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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 *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 Immanuel Evangelical Church

other names/site number Immanuel Hall

2. Location

street & number 302 South Grant Street  not for publication

city or town Hinsdale  vicinity

state Illinois code IL county DuPage code 043 zip code 60521

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.)

William L. Wheeler / SHD 12-29-00  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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 commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, explain: \_\_\_\_\_

Edson R. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 2/9/01

Immanuel Evangelical Church  
Name of Property

DuPage County, Illinois  
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

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

N/A

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

0

**6. Function or Use**

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

RELIGION / religious facility

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

RECREATION AND CULTURE / hall

**7. Description**

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

Late Gothic Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Wood

roof Asphalt

other

**Narrative Description**

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

See continuation sheets.

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IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

**7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

The former Immanuel Evangelical Church, built in 1900, is a Late Gothic Revival, single-story frame building, which sits on a 85-foot wide by 181-foot deep lot at the southwest corner of the intersection of Third and Grant Streets (302 South Grant Street), in Hinsdale, Illinois. The lot is on the decline of a slight crest. The church site is located in a residential neighborhood, approximately two blocks west and two blocks south of Hinsdale's main business district. The church building's Gothic features include pointed arch or lancet-shaped windows and louvers, a steeply pitched roof and a front gable. The building is distinguished from the surrounding residential structures by the vertical direction of its leading lines, which culminate in a striking central bell tower at its front (east face). It is further distinguished when contrasted with two much larger and newer churches located one block away from it, to the north and south, respectively. Each of these churches is constructed primarily of brick.

The main body of the building is rectangular in plan with dimensions of 28'-6" wide in the north-south direction and 47-feet long in the east-west direction. At the building's west (rear) wall, a room 17'-10" long by 26'-5" wide is attached, extending the overall length of the building to 65-feet. The four exterior walls of the building, including the bell tower, are clad in five-inch clapboard, painted white. The building's four-sided concrete foundation is raised and is unpainted. The bell tower spire, the gable roof over the main body of the building, and the hipped roof over the room attached to the rear of the building are covered with black asphalt shingles.

**Elevations.** Each of the whole building's (main body, attached rear room) four walls rests on the raised foundation, whose exposed wall area varies on each side of the building due to the slight west-northwest downward slope of the church lot. Other common traits of each elevation are a one-inch wide wood drip edge at the bottom of each wall, an eight-inch wide wood skirt beneath the drip edge and covering the top part of the foundation, corner boards at the end of each wall and the bell tower, wood trim beneath each eave and molding at roof line ends.

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IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

East (front) elevation. A steeply pitched gable wall (34-feet from ground level to the ridge line) rests on the raised foundation wall that is four feet above ground on the south end and five feet on the north. The gable wall is dominated by the central bell tower, which projects 2'-6" from the wall. The tower occupies the center 9'-6" of the wall, splitting it equally into thirds. The tower's base is on the four-foot high landing of a six-step concrete entry that faces north (toward Third Street). The tower's base extends from the landing to slightly above the gable ridge (approximately 28-feet). Atop the base is the four-sided, gabled bell house (12-feet high at the gable ridge), and atop it is the eight-sided spire (approximately 17-feet). Together, these elements form the most prominent feature of the church, achieving an overall height of some 60-feet from ground level.

At the bottom center of the bell tower base is the main entrance, a 36" x 78" wood six-panel door that is flanked by 10" x 78" wood side panels, in the manner of sidelights. A lancet-shaped, stained-glass transom window, containing the word "Immanuel" and measuring 60-inches wide by 50-inches high, tops the door. Four-feet above the transom window, and centered horizontally in the bell tower base, is a lancet-shaped, stained glass clerestory window 30-inches wide by 72-inches high. Centered horizontally in the walls on either side of the bell tower and 36-inches above the top of the foundation, are two 30-inches wide by 120-inches high lancet-shaped stained glass windows, with sills 1.5" x 2." These windows, the clerestory window and the door with transom window have a four-inch wood trim that pronounces their Gothic style.

Centered on each of the four sides of the bell house is a matched pair of lancet-shaped louvers, extending from the flat top of the bell tower (the base of the bell house) to the lowest point of the eave formed by the small roof on the gable wall of the bell house. The perimeters of the louvers are trimmed, pronouncing their Gothic style. The top of the bell tower base and the eaves of the bell house are trimmed on all four sides with the same molding used at the roof line ends. Rising from the center of the four-gabled bell house roof is the spire, which is topped with a metal cross.

North elevation. The main body wall rests on a raised foundation that is five-feet above ground at the east end and seven-feet at the west end. Three lancet-

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IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

shaped stained glass windows, of the same size and at the same height above the top of the foundation as the two large windows at the church's front, are evenly spaced so as to divide the wall roughly into quarters. These windows also are trimmed with four-inch wood. The windows are the wall's most prominent feature. Beneath each of these windows and inset in the foundation wall are three double hung 1/1 windows measuring 36" x 42", 36" x 46" and 36" x 50" from east to west, reflecting the increased surfaced area of the foundation wall due to the church lot's west-northwest slope. At the east end of the foundation wall, a 32" x 76" wood five-panel door at ground level leads into the basement.

South elevation. The main body wall rests on a raised foundation that is four-feet above ground at the east end and six-feet at the west end. Again, three lancet-shaped stained glass windows, of the same size as those in the front and north walls, at the same height above the top of the foundation and in line with those on the north wall, are evenly spaced and divide the wall roughly into quarters. The windows are trimmed the same as the other windows, and they are this wall's most prominent feature. Beneath the lancet window at the east (right) end of the wall is a 36" x 42" double hung 1/1 window inset in the foundation wall. At the west end of the wall, a 22" x 22" red brick chimney rises from the ground, along the wall and above the roof to a height of approximately 35-feet. The top third of the chimney is supported by an open metal jacket that is anchored at two points in the roof.

West (rear) elevation. This elevation is distinguished by the small room attached to the rear of the main body of the building. The north and south walls of this room extend from the respective main body walls and, like them, they rest on the raised foundation, as does the small room's west wall. The west wall of the foundation is six-feet above ground at the south end and seven-feet at the north end. A 36" x 78" two panel wood door is at ground level in the north foundation wall where the north main body wall meets the north small room wall. The door opens onto a small landing with stairs leading down to the basement and up to the floor of the rear room. The door is the only feature on this part of the north foundation and room walls. The west foundation wall has two 22" x 34" double hung 1/1 windows inset toward its north end, and two 36" x 54" double hung 1/1 inset toward its south end. The west wall of the small room has two 28" x 64" double hung 2/2 windows spaced so that the wall is roughly divided into thirds.

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IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

The room's south wall has one 28" x 64" double hung 2/1 window centered horizontally. The rear room has a hipped roof, which meets the west gable wall of the church's main body approximately three-feet beneath the eave formed by the roof over the main body.

**Vestibule, Choir Loft.** Moving through the main entrance, one enters a small vestibule (8' x 6') formed by the projection of the bell tower and the original choir loft overhead that is 7'-3" above the main floor. To the right are 10 stairs leading to the loft. Beneath the stairs is a small enclosed storage area, accessed by an original door on the main floor. To the left is a small open space (4' x 9') that is beneath the loft but at the level of the main floor. The loft extends the 27-foot width of the church and is 10-feet deep. Vertical support is provided by two 7.5" square wooden posts seven-feet apart at the center of the main floor, which meet the loft floor and continue to the ceiling. A 32-inch high original wainscoted wall of dark-stained wood extends the width of the loft above the main floor. Six small wooden bookracks, presumably for choir members' sheet music and other texts, are secured to the wainscot. Five-feet from the wainscoted wall, an eight-inch high riser covers the loft floor to the east and south walls of the building and to the loft stairwell on the north. The center eight-feet of the riser projects to the east wall of the bell tower. For the church's first 23 years, a reed organ occupied this space. On the north wall of this projection, a nine-rung original wooden ladder leading to the tower's bell house is secured. The transom and the clerestory stained glass windows are visible from the loft, although the riser floor cuts off the view of the bottom 18-inches of the transom window from the loft. Similarly, the loft and riser floors are perpendicular to the large (30" x 120" lancet stained glass window that is centered on the south third of the east (front) wall. Another window like this one is centered on the north third of the same wall but is entirely visible from the loft and stairwell. Two small interior wainscoted walls, 32-inches high and 34-inches high, meet at a right angle at the stairwell opening to provide safety. Forty-two inch high wainscoting is on the loft's north and south walls, while 34-inch wainscoting is on the east wall. This wainscoting also is of dark-stained wood, all original to the building.

**Main Floor.** The main floor, or former sanctuary, extends 37-feet from the aforementioned support posts and the loft's wainscoted front (west-facing) wall to the building's west wall beneath a vaulted ceiling that is 20-feet high and 44-feet

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IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

and seven-inches in length. A six-inch high, 12-foot wide and eight-foot deep riser is centered on the west wall. Here, the church's working 1923 pipe organ, made by M. P. Moller Company, of Hagerstown, Maryland, is installed, sitting upon another riser six-inches high, 42-inches wide and 92-inches long. The organ is inset between two floor-to-ceiling projections off the west wall, 14-inches wide and 27-inches long. The organ's six ranks of pipes are enclosed in a seven-foot wide by 10-foot long by 12-foot high projection into the room attached to the rear of the building, on the other side of the west wall. The enclosure is accessed by a door on its north wall. From the main floor, the room at the rear is accessed by doors in the west wall on either side of the riser. A fabric screen in the west wall covers the organ pipes.

The main floor has six of the aforementioned large lancet stained glass windows, three on the north wall and three on the south wall, spaced at nine-foot intervals on either wall and opposing one another equally. The wood sills for each of these windows, including the two at the front (east wall) of the building, are 38-inches above the main floor. The eight large lancet windows and the clerestory window each have pivoting and latching 20" x 30" "hopper-type" ventilators at their bottoms for air circulation. Each of these nine windows is set in a six-inch deep well of dark-stained wood (pine or oak), and is trimmed around its perimeter with four-inches of the same wood. The transom window is similarly set, but it has no sill or ventilator and its trim is painted. All ten windows are full-frame. The depictions differ in each of the stained glass windows, although a Christ-figure dominates the middle windows on the north and south walls. The windows were purchased by the church and installed by the manufacturer, Flanagan & Biedenweg Company, of Chicago, in 1924 as memorials to notable members of the congregation. They replaced what appear in early photographs to have been 4/4 windows, which opened at the bottom.

In addition to the windows, illumination of the main floor is provided by two large, matching electric light chandeliers that are evenly spaced over the area and hung 13-feet above the floor, and six brass electric light wall sconces, three apiece on the north and south walls, spaced between the windows and eight-feet above the main floor. Two smaller versions of the chandeliers are hung above the loft floor, and two hallway electric lights are mounted in the ceiling formed by the loft

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overhang. The main floor and loft floors are carpeted, but intact beneath them is the original oak floor. The walls and ceiling of the church are plaster and are painted off-white. The original 42-inch high wainscot of dark-stained wood is on each wall of the main floor.

**Rear Room.** The room attached at the rear of the building has the three aforementioned windows. A door in the room's north inner wall leads to the enclosed stairway that can also be accessed from the outside by the aforementioned door at ground level in the room's north foundation wall. The rear room originally was used for Sunday School, meetings and small social activities. Its floor area is diminished by the projection enclosing the organ pipes off the back of the west gable wall. Fluorescent lights are mounted in the 12-foot high ceiling. The plaster walls are painted a light green, and the floor has been tiled.

**Basement.** A full basement was dug for the building in 1920 to accommodate space needs for its growing congregation. The basement depth is 10-feet, and its walls are concrete. It has eight double hung windows of varying size: three on the north wall, four on the west and one on the south. The basement can be accessed from the outside by two doors on the north wall, one at the rear of the church and one at the front. The latter door is small and was known as "the children's entrance" because it was used by children attending Sunday School and participating in other events and programs held in the basement. A small stage was erected in the basement, probably at the east end where a two-step riser spanning the width of the church and projecting 12-feet from the east wall remains. Over the years, the basement has been reconfigured for offices, storage and meeting areas. The ceiling has been dropped in some areas, floor-to-ceiling walls have been erected, and doors and fluorescent lights have been hung. Wallboard has been installed on most of the foundation walls, and the floor has been tiled in areas and carpeted in others. Walls have been painted a light blue, a light green and a light yellow.

**Other.** The congregation built two other major structures on the lot occupied by the church, the first being a two-story frame parsonage and meeting house immediately west of the church, in 1908; and the second being a one-story brick religious education center immediately south of the church, and connected to it



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IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

by a below-ground passageway, in 1954. Both of these structures were demolished in the fall of 1999, in accordance with the sale agreement for the former church to the Village of Hinsdale. The resulting open space is required to be landscaped, thus returning the church building to much of the setting at the time it was built.

Originally, the church's spire was topped with a weather vane that included a gold-painted ball, which many thought resembled a pumpkin and led to the nickname "the punkin' church." The nickname continued to be used for years, even after the weather vane was replaced by a cross. Church records indicate the "steeple" was struck by lightning on July 3, 1935, but they note only that there was no fire. A lightning cable running from the top of the spire and along the front, south-facing surfaces of the church to the ground remains intact.

The former church's cast-iron tower bell, wood pews, altar and other original furnishings were removed by the congregation for use in its new church in neighboring Burr Ridge, Illinois, in 1967. Although it was deactivated for religious services, the church building and its companion structures continued to be used by the church's state headquarters until they were sold in 1982 for use by a Montessori School. Montessori sold the property and moved out of it at the close of its school year, in June 1999.

**Integrity.** The former Immanuel Evangelical Church remains much as it was during the 64 years it thrived as a gathering place for its congregation. The building's original design is almost entirely intact, as is its integrity because of the building's essentially unaltered main floor (sanctuary), its well maintained exterior, including the original bell tower, and the circumstantial, perhaps providential, elimination of the intrusive and clashing one-story brick structure immediately south of and connected to the church building. Although the organ installed in 1923 and the beautiful and fully intact stained glass windows installed in 1924 are not original to the 1900 design, they contribute to the significance of the church. Additionally, the setting of the church in a residential neighborhood that still contains many modest, two-story frame "farm-style" houses dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries aptly demonstrates its physical prominence and suggests the relationship it enjoyed in both the immediate surrounding area and the broader community during the period of significance.

**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.

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1900-1924

**Significant Dates**

1900

1923

1924

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Vornsand, William / contractor

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

Hinsdale Public Library

Hinsdale Historical Society

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** .35

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	4 4 2 5 4 0	4 6 2 7 7 2 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 Robert M. Saigh

organization Hinsdale Historical Society date October 24, 2000

street & number P.O. Box 336 telephone 630/789-2600

city or town Hinsdale state IL zip code 60521

**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 Hinsdale Historical Society

street & number P.O. Box 336 telephone 630/789-2600

city or town Hinsdale state IL zip code 60521

**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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IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

**8. NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The former Immanuel Evangelical Church, built in 1900, is locally significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as a good example of Late Gothic Revival architecture. The building is a well-preserved example of the simple and efficient carpenter Gothic style that was used for both churches and houses in the last half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Its key architectural elements are pointed arch or lancet-shaped windows and louvers, a steeply pitched roof, a front gable and a wood frame and cladding. The period of significance for the church building begins with the congregation's purchase of the corner lot for the building and its construction in 1900. Subsequently, the building received major improvements with the digging and finishing of a full basement in 1908, and the purchase and installation of a pipe organ in 1923 and ten stained glass windows in 1924. The period of significance ends with the latter date, the church building remaining essentially unaltered since that time. The church building meets Criteria Consideration A for having been a religious property and National Register Criteria C, significant for its architectural value.

**Architectural Significance.** The roots of Gothic Revival architecture can be traced to the romantic movement in Europe in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The romantics extolled the virtues of the Christian medieval past, including the Gothic architectural style. Gothic Revival architecture came to England in 1749 when Sir Francis Walpole remodeled his country house in the medieval style, complete with battlements and pointed arch windows. The style was used by major architects for country manors, churches and some public buildings, and it eventually found its way to America. The first American Gothic style residence was Sedgely, a country house designed by Benjamin Henry Latrobe and built in 1799 outside Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Other American architects helped establish the style in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century by using it in buildings ranging from houses, churches and meeting halls to banks, prisons and educational institutions. These buildings were usually constructed of wood ("Carpenter's Gothic") or brick, and stucco was often used with brick. The overall effect was monochrome, and thin tracery and moldings suggested a measure of lightness or delicacy.

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IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

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In the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the best known and most prolific architect working in the Gothic Revival style in America was Alexander Jackson Davis, who is best remembered for his designs of both large country houses and small cottages. Davis sought to popularize the style in his 1837 book, *Rural Residences*, but it was his friend the landscape architect and horticulturist Andrew Jackson Downing, with his incorporation of Davis's ideas in his popular 1842 pattern book, *Cottage Residences*, who fostered the use of the style throughout the country. Downing's book was reissued twelve times until 1888.

The key element in the Gothic Revival style was the pointed or lancet-shaped arch which, when combined with features such as towers, steep gabled roofs, clustered columns, crenellation, tracery and leaded stained glass, resulted in asymmetrical buildings characterized by variety, contrasts, detail and complexity. The overall effect, particularly with houses, was to be "picturesque," not necessarily faithful to the medieval Gothic architectural tradition. Yet, the latter was strived for by American church architects who were strongly influenced in the 1840s by the English Ecclesiologists, with their emphasis on archeological accuracy and liturgical correctness, and by Augustus W. N. Pugin, a leading American church architect, an author and a Catholic convert.

After the Civil War, the Gothic Revival style was used less in domestic buildings. It was succeeded in the 1870s by the High Victorian Gothic style, which retained the basic elements of Gothic architecture but accepted influences from European countries other than England and added contrasting colors and materials, more solid detail and more functional use of woodwork. The style was used primarily in public and church buildings, and some examples survive today. Its best known proponent was the English architecture critic John Ruskin.

The architecture of the Late Gothic Revival period, which spanned from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century into the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, reacted against the garish and heavy qualities of the High Victorian Gothic style by either subduing or eliminating them. Simpler silhouettes, less color, fewer clashes of scale and top-heavy effects, more use of masonry, more varied detail and better craftsmanship are the traits of the style, which was used in commercial as well as public, educational ("Collegiate Gothic") and church buildings.

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The simple elegance of the former Immanuel Evangelical Church immediately evokes for observers a past era when early settlers put down sturdy roots to help form the Hinsdale community. It is the only surviving original building of its type in the area, although at the time it was built it joined at least three other churches in the vicinity that were constructed principally of wood in the Gothic Revival/ carpenter Gothic. The contemporaries of Immanuel church were St. John's Evangelical Church, the original Zion Lutheran Church and the original Grace Episcopal Church. The St. John's building, now the Faith Fellowship Church, at 3724 Washington Street, in neighboring Oak Brook, survives, but it was substantially altered during remodelings in 1925 and in 1952. The first Zion Lutheran building no longer survives, having been replaced in 1915 by a new and much larger building constructed primarily of brick in the Late Gothic Revival style. This building, located at Second and Grant Streets in Hinsdale (one block north of the Immanuel church building), remains in use today. In an early photo, the first, wooden Zion Lutheran church appears to be quite similar in style to Immanuel church, although it lacked the latter's tall spire atop its bell tower. Three blocks east of Immanuel church is Grace Episcopal, at 120 East First Street. An early photo shows the Grace building with traditional style elements such as a gable front, steeply pitched roof and board-and-batten siding on its front wall and extending partly down its side walls, where it was joined with stone. However, much of the wood elements of the church were replaced in 1913 when the stone Gothic motif was made to dominate the entire building, which continues in use today. Immediately south of Grace church is the Union Church of Hinsdale, 137 South Garfield Street, which is a large Late Gothic Revival style complex constructed in 1916 primarily of brick.

The above-mentioned and other Gothic structures (churches and houses alike) in Hinsdale at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century may well have been influenced by the First Baptist Church, at First and Garfield Streets, built in 1869 but destroyed in a fire in the mid-1890s. Photos show that this large wooden building typified the Gothic style with its gable front, steep roof, arched windows and doors, board-and-batten siding, rich ornamentation and two distinct bell towers with tall spires, all of which made for a commanding presence and a memorable sight.

The fundamentally sound planning and physical reserve of the Immanuel Evangelical Church reflect the stability and austerity of its founders, who

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
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IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

nonetheless carefully prepared for improvements to the church property according to the needs of the congregation and as resources permitted. The flexibility in adapting the popular Gothic style to local tastes was common for the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century period, and was even encouraged by the use of well-known pattern books, architectural handbooks and building manuals. While the church building lacks the grand scale, varied complexity and rich ornamentation usually associated with the Gothic style, it certainly is true to the style's key upward-thrusting elements of a front gable, steeply pitched roof, pointed arch or lancet-shaped windows and louvers, a prominent center-front bell tower and a tall, eight-sided spire. Additionally, the building has modest but pronounced contrasts among the common materials used for its roof (asphalt shingle), siding (horizontal clapboard) and foundation (concrete/stucco), and its full-frame stained glass windows bring a measure of attractive ornamentation to the structure. Inside, complexity is evident in the choir loft, the vaulted ceiling over the main floor and the wainscoted walls.

**Historical Significance.** The decision in 1863 of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to run its tracks on vacant land approximately one mile south of what then was the town of Fullersburg, at York Road and Ogden Avenue, led to the founding of the Village of Hinsdale. With the coming of the railroad, William Robbins, a major landowner in the area, began to develop the village by platting it in 1865, grading roads, planting trees and building homes and a school. Other developers were attracted to the area, and their combined activity drew wealthy Chicagoans, German and Swedish immigrant tradesmen and their families, and others, most of whom were seeking an escape from the crowding, clamor and dirt of Chicago, which was rapidly rebuilding after the Great Fire of 1871. The Village of Hinsdale itself was thriving by 1873, the year it was incorporated. It would grow to absorb much of Fullersburg, which it would have been part of were it not for the railroad's decision on where to lay its track.

Like Hinsdale, Immanuel Evangelical Church traces its origin to Fullersburg and its St. John's Evangelical Church, built in 1879 on Washington Street just south of Spring Road, in what is now Oak Brook, Illinois. The church housed the United Evangelical St. John Congregation, which had been founded in 1877 by German immigrant settlers in Fullersburg. At the time, German immigrants were also settling in the fledgling town of Hinsdale, where the Missouri Lutheran Synod

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 12IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

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organized the Zion Lutheran Congregation and erected a church building at Second and Vine Streets, in 1888. Many Germans joined this congregation, but some - particularly those from the province of Hanover in northwest Germany, where Plattdeutsch, or Low German, was spoken - chose to join St. John's church. Language was an important issue in immigrant communities, where keeping certain native traditions and customs alive and active helped ease the often difficult adjustment to a new land and culture. Thus, it was not unusual for immigrant church congregations to conduct services and religious instruction in their native tongues.

Soon after the arrival of St. John's third pastor in 1895, a disagreement arose between him and members of the congregation, including many of the Hinsdale members. The issue was appealed to the Evangelical Synod of North America, to which St. John's belonged. Meanwhile, the Hinsdale group formed their own congregation and arranged for the Reverend Carl Luedeke, who was pastor of a church in Brookfield, east of Hinsdale, to preach to them. When the Synod ultimately ruled on the appeal in favor of St. John's pastor, the church's Hinsdale members decided to remain independent. They organized in 1898 as the "Deutsch Evangelisch Lutherische Immanuel's Gemeinde," with the Reverend Luedeke as pastor. Services, in the German language, were held at a downtown Hinsdale hall.

Reverend Luedeke encouraged the idea of building a church and, working with the young congregation's leaders, took steps to achieve that goal. A lot was purchased at the southwest corner of Third and Grant Streets, which was two blocks southwest of Hinsdale's central business district, in a residential area of modest frame "farm-house style" homes owned by working class families, several of whom belonged to the congregation. Interestingly, this lot was one block south of the church many in the congregation had left 10 years earlier, Zion Lutheran. A charter member of the congregation, William Vornsand, was selected as the contractor for the construction of the church. All the carpentry on the church was done by members, many of whom were skilled tradesmen. The building that resulted included the main body of the church and the smaller room attached to its rear for Sunday School instruction.



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IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

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A measure of the congregation's determination to have its own church and its resourcefulness in obtaining it may be seen in an entry on the history of the church in the program for the congregation's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary, in 1948:

The money for the church building was raised through subscriptions and the rest borrowed on notes bearing 6% interest from members and friends. The dues for voting members were \$8.00 per year minimum. Anyone who did not pay that much during the year could not vote at the January meeting. The biggest source of making money was the annual picnic, which was a Sunday School and Congregational picnic combined. The first two picnics were held at Chicago Avenue and the Tri-State Highway, which was then part of a farm owned by Jack Wenz, a member. After that they were held in the woods east of County Line, near 47<sup>th</sup> Street, an ideal place. These picnics became quite a success and money maker. The only other source of making money was the basket social, which was very popular in those days.

Other major improvements were made to the church as the congregation grew. In 1908, a two-story frame house was built immediately behind the church for use as a parsonage and meeting hall. In 1920, a full basement was dug beneath the church; a kitchen and a stage were installed in the basement, which was regularly used for Sunday School instruction and social gatherings. In 1923, the lot immediately south of the church was purchased; a one-story brick building with full basement was built on the lot in the early 1950s and used for religious education and meetings. Also in 1923, the congregation purchased a pipe organ to commemorate its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary. And in 1924, the church's ten, full-frame stained glass windows were installed, with the eight major windows commemorating significant individuals and groups in the congregation.

In 1934, the name of the church became the Immanuel Evangelical and Reformed Church as a result of the Evangelical Synod's merger with the Reformed Church. Also that year, the congregation ceased holding services and religious instruction in German because so many members were first-generation or later and spoke English primarily. In 1947, the Evangelical and Reformed Church merged with the Congregational Christian Churches to create the United Church of Christ. Immanuel church continued to grow, reaching its highest

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membership in the late 1950s. However, it was now one of two United Churches in Hinsdale, the other being Union Church, located just three blocks east of Immanuel and having a larger congregation, facilities and staff. Also, Immanuel church's then-new religious education building added to congestion at its site, making traffic and parking difficult. In the early 1960s, the North Illinois Synod urged the Immanuel congregation to consider relocating to the south in the neighboring community of Burr Ridge. The congregation agreed to the move, and purchased land for a new church. Services at Immanuel church were discontinued in 1964 when the congregation moved. The congregation's Hinsdale property was sold in 1964 to the Illinois Conference of the United Church of Christ, which used the buildings as their state headquarters. The Conference sold the property in 1982 to the Montessori School of Hinsdale, which used it for 18 years as a school and training center. Montessori's sale of the property in 1998 to a private party put the former church at risk for demolition. This was avoided when the property was purchased in 1999 by the Village of Hinsdale, which had received a substantial state grant to assist with the purchase. As required by the terms of sale, the former parsonage and religious education building were demolished, creating open space around the church building that recalls its original setting. The Village of Hinsdale will deed the property, now known as Immanuel Hall, to the Hinsdale Historical Society, which will operate it for its use and make it available to the public.

**Other Considerations.** The former Immanuel Evangelical Church has come to embody the Village of Hinsdale's recent historic preservation efforts. The Village's purchase of the church in 1999 from private owners, at the behest of concerned residents and the Hinsdale Historical Society and with the aid of funds from the State of Illinois, spared it from demolition for a new house. The Village also designated the former church Hinsdale's first historic landmark in June, 1999. Since then, the church's preservation is often cited as the precedent for other Hinsdale preservation initiatives, notably the passage of a Historic Preservation Ordinance and the appointment of a Historic Preservation Commission, and the Village-led effort to reopen the 75-year old Hinsdale Theater. Only three years ago, the entire Village of Hinsdale was placed first on the Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois' annual list of "Ten Most Endangered Historic Places." This unprecedented action focused national attention on "tear-down" activity in Hinsdale, which has resulted in the loss of

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 15

IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

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several architecturally and historically significant structures. The Village has a national reputation for its rich architectural heritage.

The Immanuel Evangelical Church building and the congregation it housed were a quietly durable and modestly flourishing team throughout the 64 years they were together. In the 36 years since the congregation left, the former church has capably housed others, and it remains viable for this purpose today. The Hinsdale Historical Society's plans for the building will ensure that it remains as a prominent example of the community's history and an active contributor to its present.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

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IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH

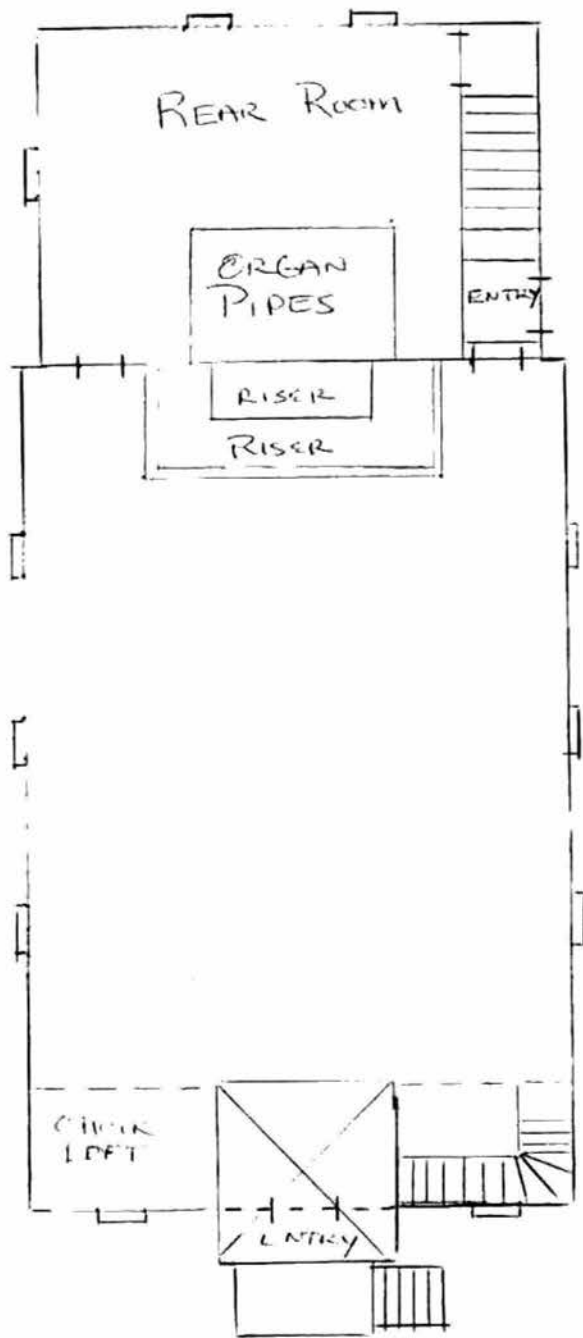
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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Lot 1 of McKenna's resubdivision of Lot 1 and Lot 4 and the north 40 feet of Lot 5 in Block 4 in J. I. Case's addition to Hinsdale being a subdivision of part of the northwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 12, Township 38 North, Range 11, east of the third principal meridian, according to the plat thereof recorded July 16, 1999 as document R99 155950, in DuPage County, Illinois.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary includes the original church building and the lots historically associated with it, excluding 20-feet of width at the south boundary line that was purchased in 1999 by the owner of the house on the lot immediately south of the church, at 312 South Grant Street.



THIRD STREET

NORTH ↘

IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH  
 FIRST FLOOR  
 (NOT TO SCALE)

GRANT STREET





Immanuel Evangelical  
Church

DuPage Co, IL

Robt. Saigh

9/2000

East and North Jacode

1

1



Immanuel Evangelical  
Church

SEP. 2000 CGK

DuPage Co. IL  
Robt. Saigh

9/2000

East and South Facade

SEP. 2000 CGK

2

SEP. 2000 CGK

2



Immanuel Evangelical  
Church

DuPage Co, IL

Robt. Saigh

9/2000

South Facade

3

3



Immersional Evangelical  
Church

7  
SEP. 2000 CGK

DuPage Co. IL

Robt. Saigh

SEP. 2000 CGK

9/2000

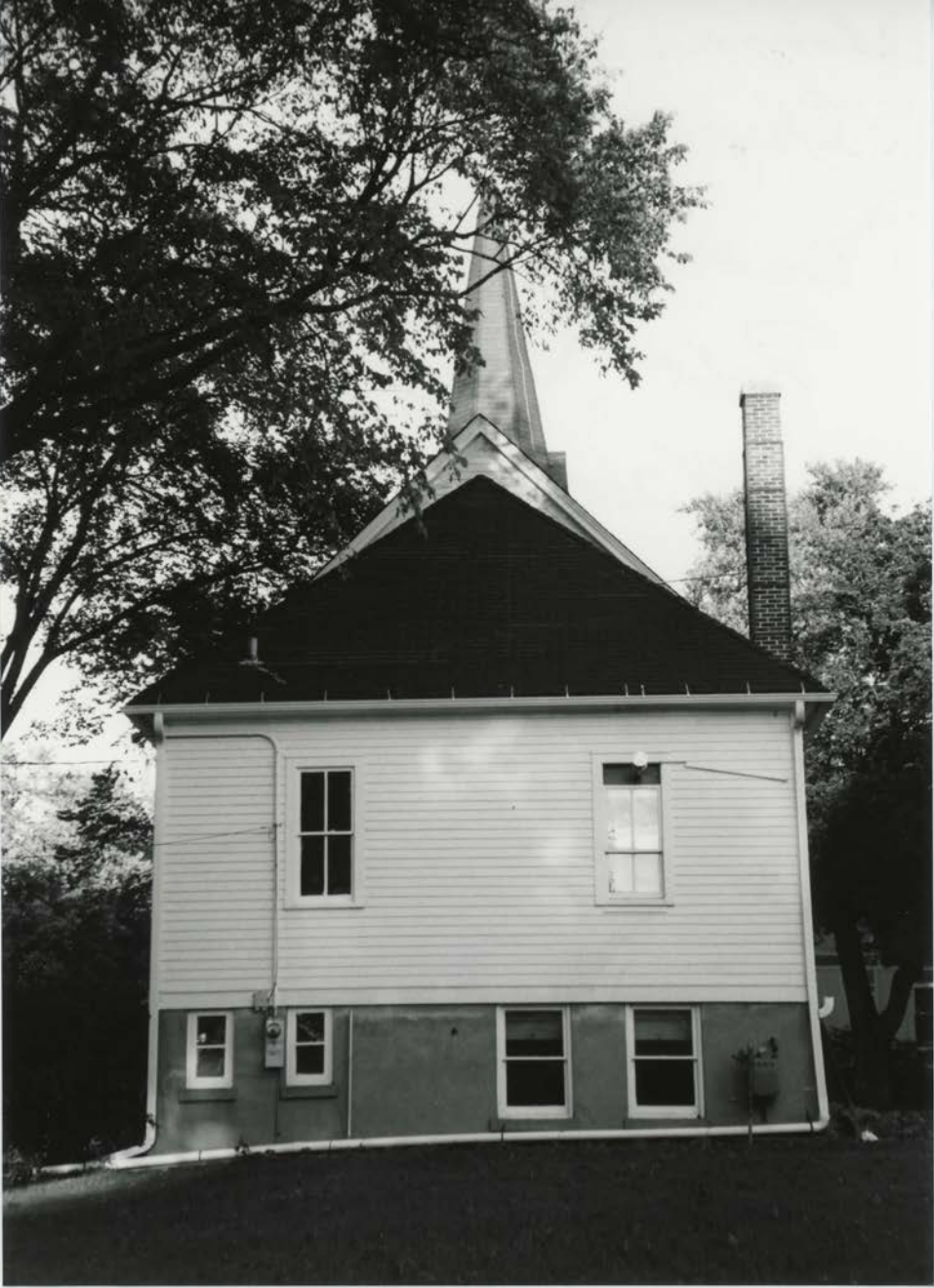
South & West Facade

4

7  
SEP. 2000 CGK

4

SEP.





Immanuel Evangelical  
Church

Damage Co, 52

Robt Saigh

9/2000

West facade

5

5



Immanuel Evangelical Church

DuPage Co, IL

Robt. Naigh

9/2000

SEP. 2000 CGK

SEP. 2000 CGK

SEP. 2000 CGK

North Facade

7

6



Immanuel Evangelical Church  
DuPage Co, IL

Robt Saigh

9/2000

North & East facade



Immanuel Evangelical  
Church

7  
SEP. 2000 CGK

DuPage Co, IL

Robt Saigh

9/2000

7  
SEP. 2000 CGK

Interior - Main

Entrance & Chancel

Loft - facing East

7  
SEP. 2000 CGK





Immanuel Evangelical  
Church

DuPage Co, IL  
Robt Saigh

9/2000

Interior - Main  
entrance & choir  
loft - facing  
southeast



Immanuel Evangelical  
Church

SEP. 2000 CGK

DuPage Co, IL

Robt Dargh

Interior - main

SEP. 2000 CGK

Entrance + Choir

Left - facing  
northeast

SEP. 2000 CGK



Immanuel Evangelical Church

DuPage Co. IL

Robt Saigh

9/2000 CGK

SEP. 2000 CGK

SEP. 2000

Interior - Sanctuary and  
Organ



Immanuel Evangelical  
Church

DuPage Co, IL

Robt. Laigh

9/2000

Interior (Main)

Floor





Immanuel Evangelical  
Church

Durham Co, NC

Robt. Saigh

9/2000

Interior



Immanuel Evangelical  
Church

DUPAG CO. IL

Rost. Saig

9/2000

Unstent - organ



Immanuel Evangelical  
Church

DuPage Co, IL

Robt Haigh

9/2000

Interior - Pipes / organ



Immanuel Evangelical Church

DuPage Co, IL

Robt Haigh

9/2000

Letter - Choir left

7

7

7





Immanuel Evangelical  
Church

SEP. 2000 CGK

DuPage Co, IL

Robt Naigh

9/2000

SEP. 2000 CGK

Anterior - chion left,  
Stair/ladder to bell  
tower

SEP. 2000 CGK



Unmarred Evangelical  
Church

Dupage Co, IL

Robt Haigh

9/2000

Interior - Rear  
door



Immanuel Evangel. ch  
Church

SEP 2000 CGK

DuPage Co, IL

Robt Haigh

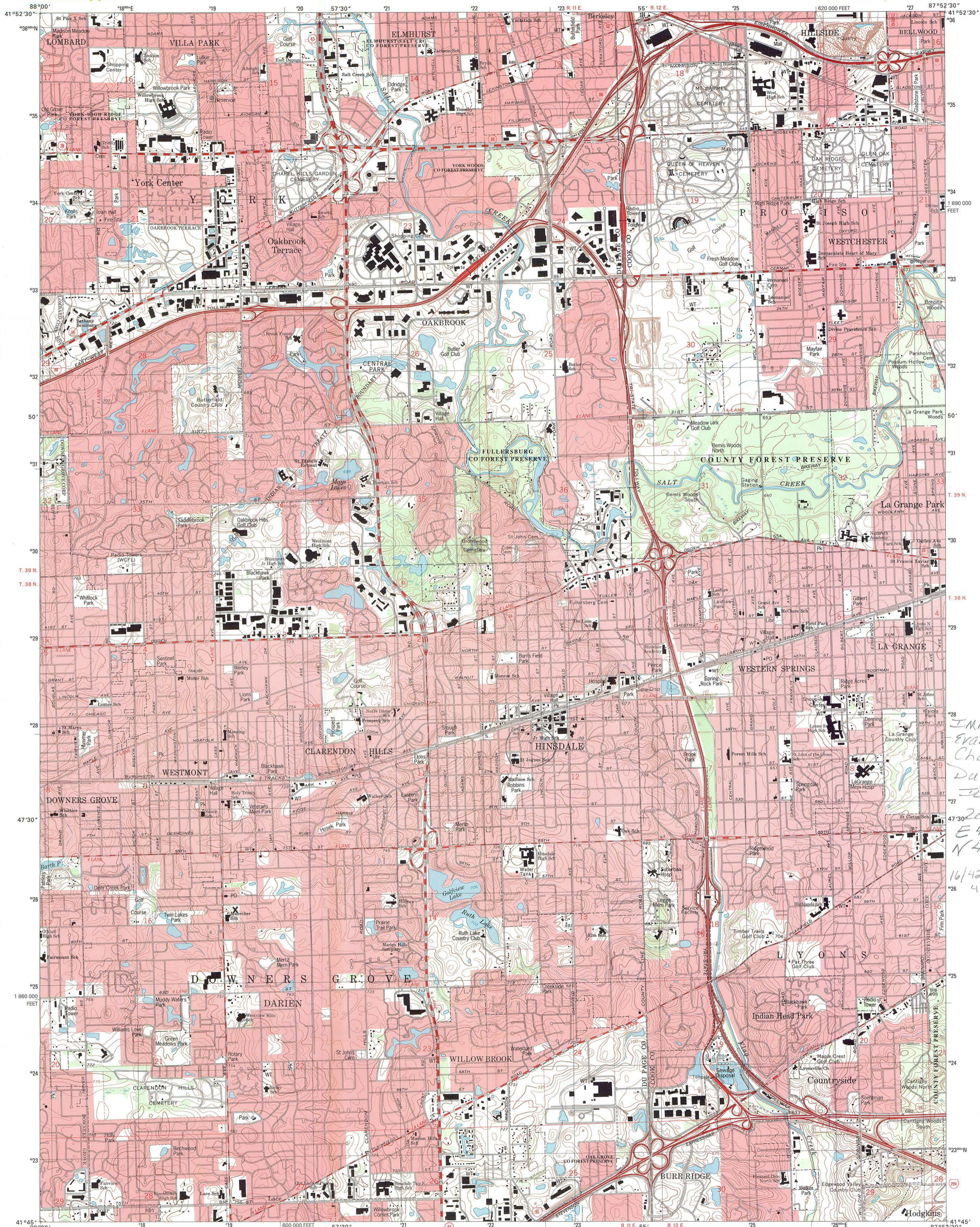
9/2000

Interior - rear  
room

SEP 2000 CGK

SEP 2000 CGK

7



Immanuel Evangelical Church DuPage Co IL zone 16 E 442540 N 4627720 161422545/ 4627700

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

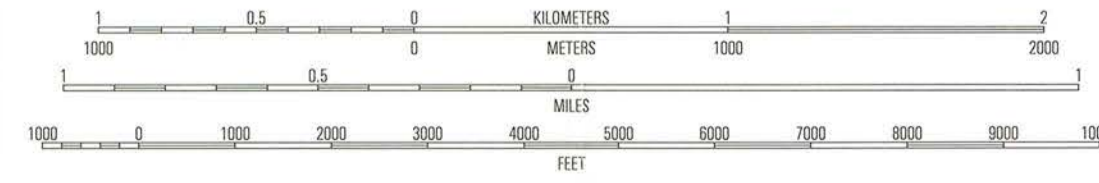
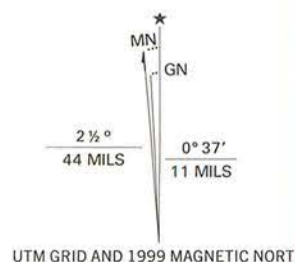
Derived from imagery taken 1988 and other sources. Photospected using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1992

Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1999

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Illinois coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator)

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software



SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929 TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Table with 3 columns and 8 rows showing adjacent quadrangle names: 1 Lombard, 2 Elmhurst, 3 River Forest, 4 Wheaton, 5 Berwyn, 6 Romeoville, 7 Sag Bridge, 8 Palos Park



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

HINSDALE, IL

1997

NIMA 3467 IV SW-SERIES V663



# National Register of Historic Places

## Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2016

DEC 04 2015

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

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.

01000085

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Immanuel Evangelical Church (Additional Documentation)

Other names/site number: Immanuel Hall

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: 302 S. Grant St.

City or town: Hinsdale State: Illinois County: DuPage

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this x nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide    x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

   A    B    xC    D

	<u>11/20/15</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<u>Illinois Historic Preservation Agency</u>	
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

In my opinion, the property <u>   </u> meets <u>   </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>



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**

---

**1. 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:) AD Accepted

Edgar Beall

Signature of the Keeper

1.19.16

Date of Action

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Immanuel Evangelical Church
Name of Property
DuPage, IL
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 1

This nomination is for additional documentation for the Immanuel Evangelical Church in Hinsdale, Illinois, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on February 9, 2001. The submittal updates the Narrative Description to include the alterations made to the property after it was listed.

The Hinsdale Historical Society began a two-year rehabilitation of the church, commonly known as Immanuel Hall, with interior lower level demolition in November 2006, groundbreaking for additional access in May 2007 and completion of the project in late November 2008.

The purpose of the rehabilitation was to preserve and upgrade the original one-story, 27x63-foot building so its upper level (main, multi-purpose floor) could be used by the Society and made available to the public on a rental basis, and its lower level (basement) could house the Society's architecture center and archives that are available to the public.

The scope of the work included the construction of a compatible 17x21-foot, one-story addition at the rear of the building to improve access (including a handicap lift serving lower-, rear entry- and upper levels of the building), add new space and free existing space for other uses.

The addition enabled the original full basement to be completely rehabilitated for an office-conference-archives area, storage and mechanical rooms and washrooms (Figure 1). On the upper level, the addition enabled the installation of a small kitchen, a concealed mechanical chase, a small closet and a window alcove in the original rear room (Figure 2).

The upper level, 26x40-foot original main floor was completely refurbished, including its original features: ten stained glass windows; wood window trim and wainscoting; plaster walls and vaulted ceiling; chandeliers and wall sconces and a small loft. A computer-controlled light system with multiple settings was installed, including track lights to illuminate the six major stained glass windows on the building's north and south sides at night.

The project's extensive preservation work included a completely new roof, new gutters, a reconditioned bell tower and spire, a replica of the original finial atop the spire, new siding and trim to replace damaged areas, and new stucco on the exposed foundation; a complete interior and exterior painting, with the latter in a scheme close to the original; new HVAC (heating, ventilation, air conditioning) systems, new fire detection and suppression (chemical and water) systems, and new safety and security systems; damp-proofing of the entire original foundation; insulation of the attic; and upgraded utility services.

The major project challenge was staying within budget while meeting Department of the Interior design and construction standards (HABS drawings of the building were done in 2001) and detailed requirements for quality workmanship and materials. This was achieved by working closely with the project's preservation architect, construction manager and the involvement of a dedicated core of Society volunteers.

Including in-kind contributions, the total cost of the rehabilitation was slightly more than \$1 million.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

Immanuel Evangelical Church
Name of Property
DuPage, IL
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

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Since the completion of the rehabilitation, the Hall has hosted numerous meetings, receptions, recitals, lectures, exhibits and other activities, fulfilling the use the Society envisioned for it and re-establishing its importance to the community.

Originally built by volunteers in 1900, the quaint building with its unique intimate space has served as a gathering place throughout its existence. The Society has owned it since 2001, after leading an unprecedented communitywide effort to spare it from certain demolition.

The Hall symbolizes Hinsdale’s generosity and volunteer spirit, is a tangible link to the village’s past and continues to be an important active contributor to the community in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

Immanuel Hall is Hinsdale’s first official historic landmark, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has won numerous local and state preservation awards.

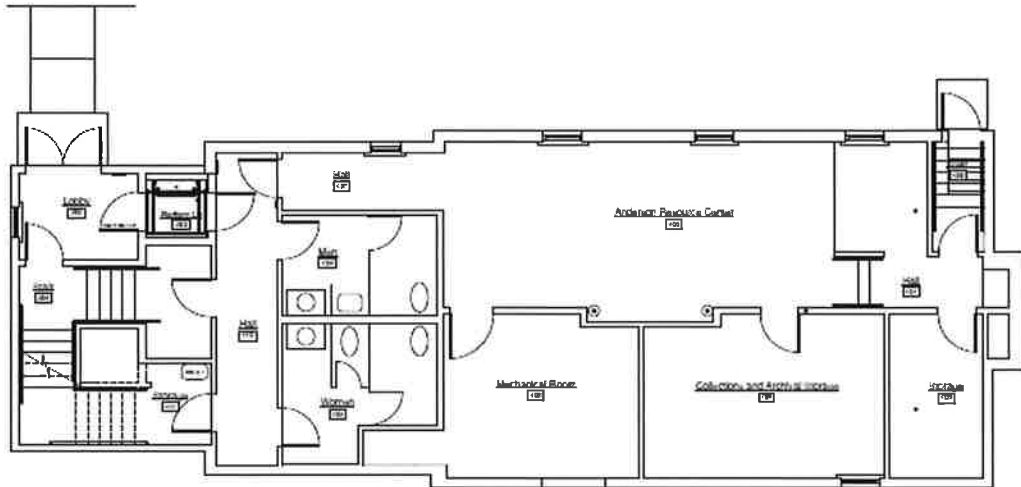
A current survey (Figure 3) and exterior photos (Figures 4, 5, 6, 7) of Immanuel Hall are included for reference.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

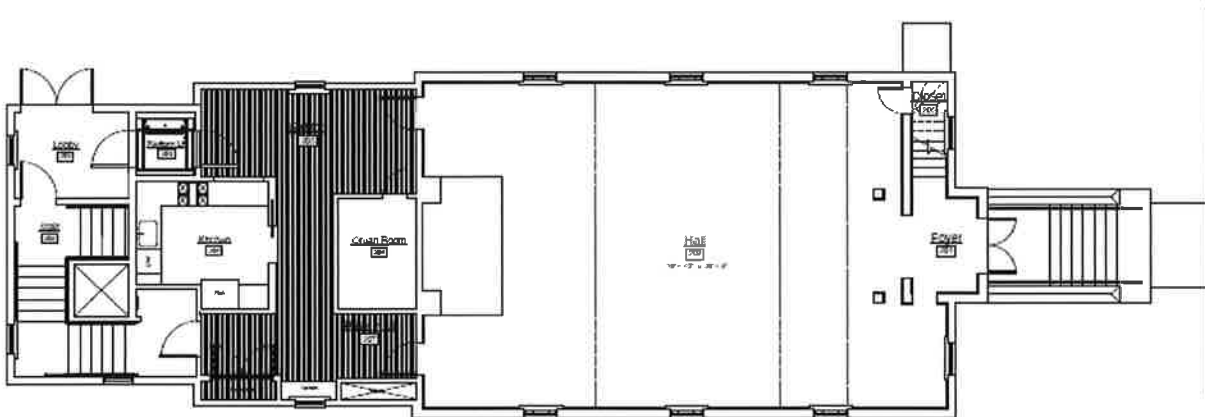
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Immanuel Evangelical Church
Name of Property
DuPage, IL
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 3



Immanuel Hall Lower Level Plan  
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



Immanuel Hall Upper Level Plan  
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



Figures 1 (top) and 2 (below)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Immanuel Evangelical Church

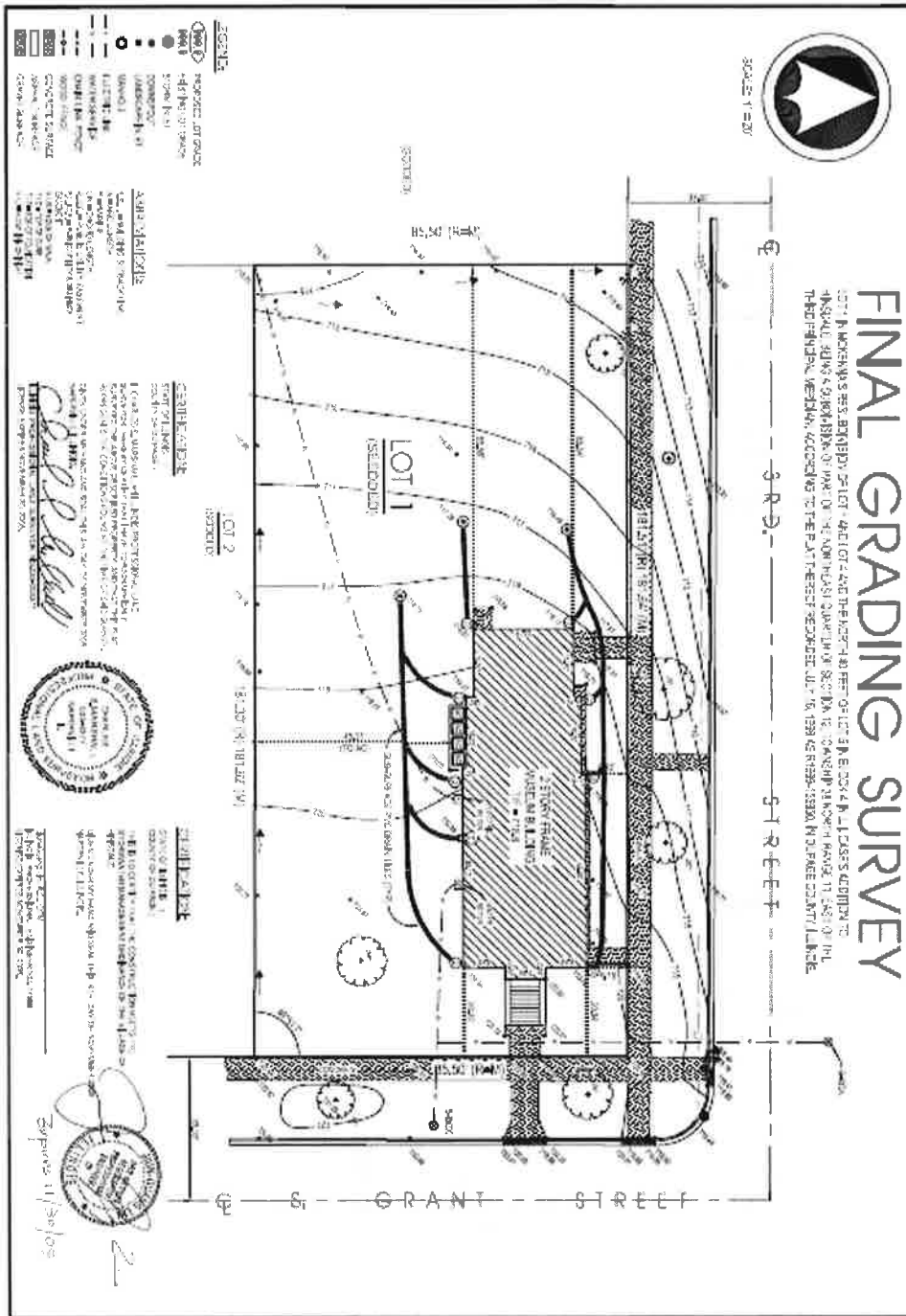
Name of Property

DuPage, IL

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 4



PREPARED FOR <b>HINSDALE HISTORICAL SOCIETY</b>	 <b>Landmark</b> CONSULTANTS AND SURVEYORS	Landmark Consulting, P.C. 25005 Ramon Drive, Naperville, IL 60564 PH: 630.692.1140 FAX: 630.696.6815
PROPERTY ADDRESS 307 S. GRANT STREET HINSDALE, ILLINOIS		DRAWN BY: JLS CHECKED BY: JLS DATE: 11/10/05 SCALE: AS SHOWN

Figure 3

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Immanuel Evangelical Church
Name of Property
DuPage, IL
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 5



Figure 4: East (front) and south elevations

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National Park Service

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Immanuel Evangelical Church
Name of Property
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County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 6



Figure 5: East (front) and north elevations

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Immanuel Evangelical Church
Name of Property
DuPage, IL
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 7



Figure 6: North elevation showing rear addition



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
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Section number 7 Page 8



Figure 7: Rear addition on West elevation

National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Immanuel Evangelical Church  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Du Page

DATE RECEIVED: 1/09/01 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/22/01  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/08/01 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/24/01  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01000085

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

J ACCEPT \_\_\_ RETURN \_\_\_ REJECT 2/9/01 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the  
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



**Illinois Historic  
Preservation Agency**

One Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701 • [www.illinois-history.gov](http://www.illinois-history.gov) • TTY 217.524.7128

RECEIVED 2280

DEC 04 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

November 25, 2015

Ms. Barbara Wyatt  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1849 C Street NW Suite NC400  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed for your review is the National Register Nomination Form for the **John Dupont House** in Johnson County. It has been recommended by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. It is being submitted in a digital format on the enclosed disks, and it is the true and correct copy.

Also being submitted is additional documentation for both the **Waukegan Public Library** in Lake County, and the **Immanuel Evangelical Church** in DuPage County.

Please contact me at the address above, or by telephone at 217-785-4324. You can also email me at [andrew.heckenkamp@illinois.gov](mailto:andrew.heckenkamp@illinois.gov) if you need any additional information or clarification. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Andrew Heckenkamp  
National Register Coordinator

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Immanuel Evangelical Church

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Du Page

DATE RECEIVED: 12/04/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/19/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 01000085

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 1.19.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Additional Documentation Approved**

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept  
REVIEWER Edson Beall DISCIPLINE History  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 1.19.16

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.