

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 Third Church of Christ, Scientist

other names/site number Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church

Name of Multiple Property Listing _____

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

2. Location

street & number 2151 W. Washington Blvd. not for publication

city or town Chicago vicinity

state Illinois county Cook zip code 60612

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A ___ B C ___ D

[Signature] 9-1-16
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

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

___ other (explain): _____

Jon Edson H. Beall 10-24-16
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: Religious Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Classical Revival

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS: Prairie School

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

other: TERRA COTTA

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Third Church of Christ, Scientist, is a Classical Revival church with Prairie School details. It is located in a predominantly residential neighborhood of Chicago's Near West Side, at the corner of North Leavitt Avenue and Washington Boulevard. Designed in 1901 by architect Hugh M.G. Garden, the church is a two-and-a-half-story structure. The first two stories are essentially square in plan. The remaining half story is in the form of a cruciform. It is constructed with a granite foundation and columns, Tiffany glazed brick, and terra cotta ornamentation. A later addition was added on the church's east elevation. Originally, the church was the home of the Third Church of Christ, Scientist. Since 1947, the building has been occupied by the Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church.

Narrative Description

Setting/Configuration:

Third Church of Christ, Scientist, is situated on the southeast corner of North Leavitt Avenue and Washington Boulevard in a mostly residential neighborhood, with homes ranging from two-to three-flats to smaller apartment buildings. Most buildings were constructed between the late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. The church is set back about twenty-five feet from the street; about ten feet of that is green space around the building planted with shrubs and enclosed by a three-foot high chain link fence. The fence has been painted black and matches the railings on the front entrance steps. A sign with an enclosed letter board is located in the green space on the northwest corner of the property. A few small trees are planted along the streets in the right of way.

The two-and-a-half story church has a rectangular floor plan. Resting on top of the rectangular two-story base is a large attic story which, from above, is cruciform. The longer sides are on the east and west walls (approximately one-hundred-and-twenty-five feet) and the smaller sides are north and south, on the front and back of the building (approximately ninety-five feet). The cross-gabled roof has triangular pediments on each side, which resemble classical entablatures.

The majority of the church is constructed of white Tiffany-glazed brick, with an ashlar granite foundation, granite columns, and art glass windows. The window and doorframes, column capitals, cornices, and other ornamentation are made of terra cotta.

Front (North) Elevation:

The main entrance is located on the north facade facing Washington Boulevard. This facade is divided into three vertical sections with a recessed central bay. Abutting the sidewalk is a concrete base measuring about eight inches high and thirty-five feet long. Set back from this base are three granite front steps which lead to the two-story, recessed opening. The opening has two large, grey granite columns with terra cotta capitals between pilasters. The two granite columns have inverted capitals ornamented with flowers and simplified organic detailing. The capitals on the pilasters have a similar decorative motif as the column capitals.

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Three separate sets of glass double-doors with aluminum frames open into the church. The stained-glass transom above the easternmost door is still intact; the transom above the center door has been replaced and the transom above the westernmost door is boarded over. The doorways are framed with terra cotta ornamentation. Above the doors is a rectangular inscription, trimmed with similar terra cotta detailing as the doors. The inscription reads: "Who is so great a God as our God." Five square clerestory windows running the same length as the three sets of doors are located above the inscription. These windows contain art glass with Prairie School nature and geometric abstractions. The terra cotta trim is adorned with rows of butterflies.

The exterior walls that flank the central entrance of the north facade each contain a rectangular plaque with an inscription and decorative trim. The inscription on the eastern wall reads: "He that overcometh shall inherit all things and I will be his God and He shall be my Son." The inscription on the western wall reads: "The Kingdom of the world is become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ." Although these plaques have a different shape, they are decoratively consistent with the plaque above the central doors.

Directly above the central columns and flanking piers is a string course that supports a large frieze. Six circular terra cotta panels are symmetrically positioned across the length of the frieze. Each panel contains bas reliefs of a Christian cross with a cross of thorns in a background of angelic wings that differ slightly from one another. The inner circle is adorned with a geometric floral pattern and the outer circle is glazed terra cotta brick. The frieze is capped by a decorative cornice with decorative moldings featuring beads and details that resemble spearheads.

The triangular pediment is supported by a terra cotta cornice with finely detailed geometric and floral ornament with dentils. A large, shallow, arched window in the pediment has seven Prairie School art glass panels adorned with geometrical shapes and floral patterns. Plain glazed terra cotta mullions divide the art glass panels. A decorative terra cotta trim with stylized seed pods and dentils outlines the arched window.

The addition on the east end of the church was built sometime after 1947 when it was purchased by Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church. The addition is comprised of glazed brick with clear glass windows and metal framing. Enameled brick and glass make up the transition from the original structure to the addition, which is compatible, yet distinctly not original to the structure. This addition is non-contributing.

Right (West) Elevation

The secondary facade faces west, overlooking North Leavitt Avenue. Similar to the north facade, this secondary facade has three bays. The central bay is divided by four pilasters capped with inverted capitals. Two additional floating capitals extend onto the surface of the flanking piers. The decorative motif on each of these capitals is identical to the floating capitals from the north façade.

A set of double doors is centrally located within the row of pilasters. On both the right and left side of the doors, two glass windows, four in total, are positioned in-between the pilasters. These windows are plain panes of colored glass, devoid of any pattern or decoration. Some of the art glass windows are missing and have been boarded up.

Five rectangular second-story windows are positioned above the windows and doors in between each

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pilaster. Although some pieces are missing, these windows contain art glass with Prairie School patterning. All windows and doors on the west facade contain similar decorative terra cotta trim.

The flanking pilasters are identical to those on the north façade. Three square art glass windows with decorative terra cotta trim are located in the place of the plaques with inscriptions on the front facade.

The frieze boarded by a thin stringcourse and a larger decorative cornice found on the north facade continues through the west facade of the church. The ornamentation within the frieze is slightly different on the west facade. The frieze contains similar circular terra cotta panels; instead of a Christian cross with a decorative background, these are simply filled in with plain brick with a modest decorative border. Because the west facade is much longer than the north, there are ten of these plain circular panels that run the length of the frieze. The pediment that tops the west facade is identical to its counterpart on the north facade.

Left (East) Elevation

The left (east) elevation is composed of Chicago Common Brick. It is six bays wide with two levels of rectangular vinyl windows extending the width of the elevation. A small flight of stairs leads to a side entrance located on the left (south) side of the building.

Rear (South) Elevation

The rear (south) elevation is completed in the same white enameled brick used on the rest of the structure. It matches the profile of the front (north) facade, but is largely unadorned. The cornice and stringcourse from the right (west) elevation continue onto the rear (south) elevation but stop after the width of the flanking pavilion. Five small, rectangular, art glass windows located at the level of the second story extend the width of the elevation. A large, plain, circular opening infilled with enameled brick is located directly below the gable. Different colored enameled brick patching areas suggest repairs and/or filled-in doors and window spaces. There is no access here to the interior of the building.

Interior

The front doors of the church open onto a foyer with a barrel-vaulted ceiling and hexagonal tile. The plaster walls have panel molds with gold-painted inlays. Three sets of wood-framed double-doors with glazing lead into an intermediate meeting space below the auditorium. The doors have leaded-glass transoms with rectangular decorative patterns. The meeting space is largely open and has the same hexagonal tile as the foyer. The walls have plaster moldings and wide baseboards. Large decorative columns, square in section, with columns support the space. The columns have bases and rectangular capitols but otherwise do not reference classical design. The shafts are divided by molding; the upper half has a geometrical grid pattern and the lower half is smooth. In the vestibule are mosaic fireplaces with no mantles and unorthodox shapes. The stair rails and newel posts, window frames, lectern, and moldings in wood and plaster are in the Craftsman style.

Each corner of the building is punctuated by stairwells, which lead from the vestibule to the auditorium and balcony levels. The curved stairways have half-landings and open risers. The balusters are square in section. The stairwells have chair rails, baseboards and moldings and some retain the original stained-

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glass windows with geometric patterns. The size and location of the stairwells divide the auditorium into a cruciform plan, with separate balconies in each of the north, east, and west arms of the cross.

The interior of the auditorium is free of supports or obstructions, and the sight lines focus on the rostrum and south wall. In the columns, architrave, and arch, the prominent elements of the elevations are repeated. The seating throughout the church -- in the nave, balconies, and choir—is raked and the wood framed, spring-loaded seats have iron supports that are rendered in a floral design. The paneled balconies are located on the north, west, and east walls of the nave. These walls all have large, segmental-arched windows: the north and west walls have the original art glass; the west wall has replacement glass.

The ceiling of the auditorium consists of four short barrel vaults that rise above the balconies, and a single monumental quadripartite vault covers the crossing. The curved and coffered shapes of the ceiling were designed to enhance the acoustics of the space. A large pendent-style light fixture with a stained-glass bowl hangs from the center of the ceiling. The back wall of the church, on the south side of the auditorium, has a recessed half-round arched opening within the segmentally arched barrel vault. The organ screen on the upper portion of the wall, has a decorative geometric patterns of rectangles, chevrons, and triangles. The altar beneath is recessed further and has paired marble columns on each side with gold capitals that are similar in design to the Egyptian-style capitols on the church's exterior. The baptismal is screened with a painting of the Last Supper. The chancel consists of choir seating, which is raked and divided by center aisle leading to the baptismal, and the pulpit and additional seating for church officials. The pulpit is on a platform in front of the choir. The nave does not have one center aisle but two aisles, located in the northwest and northeast corner of the nave, that lead to the altar on a diagonal path. The north and east walls of the nave the original art glass; the west wall has colored glass replacement windows.

Integrity

The Third Church of Christ, Scientist has excellent integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property seems to be in relatively good physical condition, although there are some signs of deterioration. Some of the terra cotta elements, particularly the capitals of the granite columns are covered with mesh to prevent pieces from falling off the building.

The changes visible from the exterior are few and consist of some of the original decorative art-glass windows that have either been boarded over or replaced with plain stained-glass; aluminum glazed doors on the front and west entrances; a handicapped entrance on the west entrance (that can be easily removed); and metal railings on the steps of the front entrance. The addition on the east is connected with a small hyphen that has not damaged the original church.

On the interior, the nave was altered shortly after 1947, with the addition of an altar and a repositioning of the entrance. From looking at a historic photograph it appears that the current organ panel on the upper south wall of the altar was enlarged at one time. The staircase in the center of this auditorium, since removed, led to the meeting space below. Otherwise the nave has remained intact.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1901

Significant Dates

1901

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Garden, Hugh M. G.

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

Third Church of Christ, Scientist is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture for its significance as a good representation of Classical Revival and Prairie School architecture. It meets Criterion Consideration A for religious properties, for it derives its primary significance from its architecture. The period of significance is 1901, the year it was built. The church, currently known as the Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church, was designed by Chicago architect Hugh Garden, who blended classical elements with highly abstracted and decorative geometric designs throughout the exterior of the structure, as seen in the capitals, window and door surrounds, and window tracery. The interior is reflective of the ceremonies and tenets of Christian Science practice in its expansive, light sanctuary and stadium seating critical for oratorical sermons. The church is a Chicago Landmark and was identified in the Chicago Historic Structures Survey as red, a designation given to properties that potentially have national, state, or citywide significance for their history and/or architecture. The church has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register.

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

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

The Third Church of Christ, Scientist clearly references both classical and Prairie School architecture. Its form and rhythm -- with its classically inspired façade, standard order of entablature, rendering of materials, and presence of sculptural ornamentation -- is Classical Revival. The design and scale of the ornamentation itself -- abstraction of the classical form, suggested horizontality -- and the creation of an overall structure unique to the people it serves -- is Prairie School.

Classical Revival, Prairie School and the Third Church of Christ, Scientist:

Classical architecture enjoyed an immense popularity in Chicago due to the architecture presented at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. Also known as neoclassical, the style heavily stresses ornate and sculptural decoration that directly derives from classical forms; the scale of ornamentation is generally manipulated, but the form itself is true to its Greek and Roman counterparts. Classical architecture tends to contain traditional entablatures and masonry construction.¹

Prairie School developed in Chicago at the turn of the century, and was directly inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement only a few decades before. Stressing craftsmanship and singularity over assembly line production, Arts and Crafts shared the Prairie School's emphasis on design for local geography and use of honestly expressed materials and detail. Prairie School architecture also was a rebellion against the form and ornamentation of classical architecture. Seeking to incorporate structures into their natural setting, purposefully adding ornamentation, and abstracting building forms, Prairie School architects sought to create spaces reflective of their use. The principal identifying characteristics of the style include hipped roofs, overhanging eaves, and an emphasis on horizontality.²

¹ (Klein, Marilyn W. and Fogle, David P. *Clues to American Architecture*. Starrhill Press 1986, pg 38.)

² Brooks, Allen. "Architecture: The Prairie School." *Encyclopedia of Chicago*.
<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/63.html>

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Third Church of Christ, Scientist exhibits elements of both classical and Prairie School architecture. While Classical Revival was traditional and Prairie School was modern, both architectural styles were consistent with Christian Science doctrine. As a new religious belief, Christian Science was not bound to a specific set of architectural forms and symbols used by Catholicism and various Protestant denominations. Christian Science promoted simplicity and contained no ritual or tradition involving the performance of rites.³ The eclectic and graceful style of the architect, Hugh M. G. Garden, reflects this newness in his appropriation of antiquity-inspired religious architectural rhythm and Prairie School design theory. The combination of styles serves to create a new design exemplified in highly decorative, abstracted column capitals, window and door surrounds as well as architectural trim. This program is applied in a simple yet delicate manner, meant to cater to Christian Science's focus on simplicity and honest representation.⁴

Significant features also include repeated abstracted themes within sculptural medallions and window tracery. Floating capitals and bases on the façade contribute to the structure's abstraction but do so in a way grounded in the familiar rhythm of Classical architecture. The interior presents an expansive stadium-style open sanctuary illuminated by three large attic story arched windows, which give the space an airy and bright atmosphere. As a whole, the church was designed specifically for the requirements of Garden's clients: the exterior is simple, graceful, and unique; the interior provides excellent acoustics and sightlines for listening to lectures. Both spaces maintain a high degree of historic integrity and continue to serve as a potent symbol and useful space for a religious community in the present.

The classical elements of the Third Church of Christ, Scientist are its temple-inspired façade, triangular pediments with returns on the eaves, columns, and form/massing. The Prairie School elements include the emphasis on horizontal lines, especially in the band of windows, the stained glass, and ornamentation, which is very modern and organic. The church does not employ some of the other more traditional aspects of Prairie design, such as a flat or hipped roof line with large eaves or a hidden entrance. Where one would normally expect to find traditional elements, like the classical order on the columns, or egg-and-dart molding, there are geometric designs and flowers. Rather, the Prairie School references are clearly seen in Garden's deliberate design for the religious groups' needs and decoration inspired by organic forms. It is apparent that Garden was greatly influenced by Louis Sullivan in his design of the church.

Christian Scientist Classical Revival Churches in Chicago

While there are other religious denominations in Chicago with Classical Revival houses of worship, historic Christian Science churches were almost exclusively built in the Classical Revival style. This is attributed to the influence of Chicago architect Solon Beman, who, throughout his career, designed a total of 20 Christian Science churches, six of which were in Chicago. Beman's early designs rely heavily on Classical religious structures, as reflected in the plan and elevation of his churches. His churches sent a clear message that they were not affiliated with mainstream Protestant or Catholic denominations, yet do not differ strikingly from civic structures attempting to reference Classical architecture.

In addition to antiquity-inspired architecture, Beman's later churches also borrowed elements from Beaux Arts design. Because of his prolific work in Christian Science architecture, Beman has been credited with cementing

³ Shirley Paulson, "A Self Understanding of Christian Science," Published by the Head of Ecumenical Affairs, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, (Boston, 2013, p. 4.

⁴ Ibid.

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the association between Classical architecture and Christian Science.⁵ Beman designed six Classical Revival Christian Science churches in Chicago; all but one survive and have good integrity:

First Church of Christ, Scientist
4017-4023) S. Drexel Avenue

Second Church of Christ, Scientist
2700-2700 N. Pine Grove Avenue

4th Church of Christ, Scientist
6657 S. Harvard Avenue

Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist 4840-4848 S. Dorchester Avenue

Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist
(11319-11319) S. Prairie Avenue

Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist
5308 N Kenmore Avenue, DEMOLISHED

Other architects working for the Christian Science congregations were clearly influenced by Beman. For example, the Eighth Church of Christ, Science in Chicago, completed in 1910 and designed by Leon E. Stanhope, is also a strictly classically inspired structure.⁶ The entrance porch heavily references Greek civic structures in elevation.

Non-Revival Style Historic Churches in Chicago and the Chicago Area

While many Christian Scientist Churches of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century were designed in the Classical Revival style, Prairie School was another design option that was consistent with the Christian Scientist principles of simplicity and breaks with tradition. A comparable example to the Third Church of Christ, Scientist, would be the First Church of Christ, Scientist, at 135 Longcommon Road, in Riverside. Designed by Howard L. Cheney in 1920, this church's Prairie School characteristics are apparent in the horizontal expression and materials – wood, stucco, stained glass – but the massing and columns are characteristic of temple front design. The church was converted into a residence in 1993.⁷

The best known example of a Prairie School religious facility is Frank Lloyd Wright's Unity Temple in Oak Park (1906-9). A National Historic Landmark, the church is considered by many architects to be the world's first modern building.⁸ Prairie School influences are found in the stained glass and decorative details, but the use of concrete is distinctively modern. Like Third Church of Christ, Scientist and First Church of Christ, Scientist, the massing and columns of Unity Temple reference classical architecture.

Another comparable example would be the First Congregational Church of Austin, currently known as the Greater Holy Temple, Church of God in Christ (1908-9), located at 5701 West Midway Park. The church, which has very little ornament on the exterior, was designed by another Prairie School architect, William E.

⁵ Timothy Wittman, "Third Church of Christ, Scientist (now Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church)." Commission on Chicago Landmarks Preliminary Report, 1985.

⁶ Christian Science Journal, Dec. 2007, p 103.

⁷ "First Church of Christ, Scientist." *The Prairie School Traveler*. <http://www.prairieschooltraveler.com/html/il/riverside/cs.html>

⁸ "Unity Temple" Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unity_Temple

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Drummond. The massing and the brick piers on the elevations evoke the temple front; while the materials and stained glass, and strong horizontal emphasis -- especially on the interior -- are Prairie characteristics.

Hugh M.G. Garden

Hugh M.G. Garden (1873-1961) was born in Ontario, Canada and came to Chicago after having lived in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1885. Working in Chicago exposed Garden to the teachings and works of Louis Sullivan. Some historians reason that Garden's receptivity to Sullivan's design theories is directly tied to Garden's lack of formal education, although he did work as a draftsman while living in Minnesota.¹

Eventually, Garden became one of the members of the Prairie School. In the late 1890s, Garden became chief designer in partnership with Richard Schmidt but was allowed to accept independent commissions as well. Their firm focused on commercial buildings and hospitals, most notably Michael Reese Hospital (1905) in Chicago, which is widely considered an excellent example of what would come to be termed "Gardenesque" architecture, characterized by highly inventive and abstracted geometric forms that combine elements of classical ornament with Prairie School architectural theory. The results are decorative programs completely unique to Garden's structures.²

Schmidt and Garden's firm expanded in 1906 with the addition of Edgar Martin. During this time, Garden helped with designing the Montgomery Ward warehouse building in Chicago as well as an addition to the Chicago Athletic Association.³

Garden's design of Third Church of Christ, Scientist was a commission independent of Schmidt. His only other work for the Christian Science Church was the First Church of Christ, Scientist, located in Marshalltown, Iowa. Garden's design for the First Church is vastly different from the Third Church in Chicago. Completely devoid of any classically-inspired elements in plan or elevation, the First Church was smaller and evokes the more traditional tenets of the Prairie School. It was constructed with four steep gables in a cruciform plan that lacks "Gardenesque" style decoration. Building materials are honestly expressed, with their color and texture used as the main embellishment for the structure. The church was meant to convey both the sturdiness and strength of its materials.⁴ It was demolished in 1985.

Conclusion

Third Church of Christ, Scientist is a good candidate for listing in the National Register as an excellent example of Classical Revival and Prairie School architecture. Designed by Prairie School architect Hugh M.G. Garden, the design is a successful blend of classical elements with highly abstracted and decorative geometric designs throughout the exterior of the structure. It compares favorably to religious buildings with similar styles and has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

The Architecture of Certain Christian Science Churches,” *The Craftsman*, v. 9 (October 1904-March 1905).

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Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church, Exterior. <http://digital-libraries.saic.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/mqc/id/45359/rec/2>cas1902_24.jpg. Chicago: Chicago Architectural Sketch Club Collection. Archival Image Collection, Ryerson and Burnham Archives 1902.

Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church, Interior. <http://digital-libraries.saic.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/mqc/id/22578/rec/1> cas1902_25.jpg. Chicago: Chicago Architectural Sketch Club Collection. Archival Image Collection, Ryerson and Burnham Archives 1902.

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Shirley Wooten, Member of Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church, in conversation on April 5, 2014.

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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: Dept. of P & D, Historic Preservation Division

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>41°52'58.02"N</u>	<u>87°40'52.38"W</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

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

The west 15 feet of the east 24.58 feet of the north 1/2 of lot 9 and the west 95 feet of the north 1/2 of lots 9 and 10 (excepting that part of said lots taken for alley) subdivision of Block 59 in Canal Trustees Subdivision of Section 7, Township 39 North, Range 14, East of the 3rd Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois, commonly known as 2151 West Washington, Chicago, IL. PIN 17-07-326-001-0000.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the entire property –church and addition --and the lot that was historically associated with it.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katharine M. DeNinno and Erin Gibbs date 4/25/16
 organization School of the Art Institute of Chicago telephone 808/298-3558/612/508-3003
 street & number 116 S. Michigan Avenue email _____
 city or town Chicago state IL zip code 60622

Third Church of Christ, Scientist
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).
-

Photographs:

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Third Church of Christ, Scientist

City or Vicinity: Chicago

County: Cook **State:** IL

Photographer: Ethel Batie Banks/John Cramer

Date Photographed: March 2016/June2012

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

- Photo 1 of 13: Front elevation, facing south (credit: John Cramer)
- Photo 2 of 13: Front elevation detail, facing south
- Photo 3 of 13: West elevation, facing northeast
- Photo 4 of 13: East elevation, facing southwest
- Photo 5 of 13: Addition, facing southeast
- Photo 6 of 13: Foyer, facing west
- Photo 7 of 13: First floor meeting space
- Photo 8 of 13: Staircase
- Photo 9 of 13: Auditorium, facing south
- Photo 10 of 13: Balcony, facing northeast
- Photo 11 of 13: Auditorium, facing north
- Photo 12 of 13: Auditorium, facing northeast
- Photo 13 of 13: Ceiling

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Third Church of Christ, Scientist

Name of Property

Cook County, Chicago

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

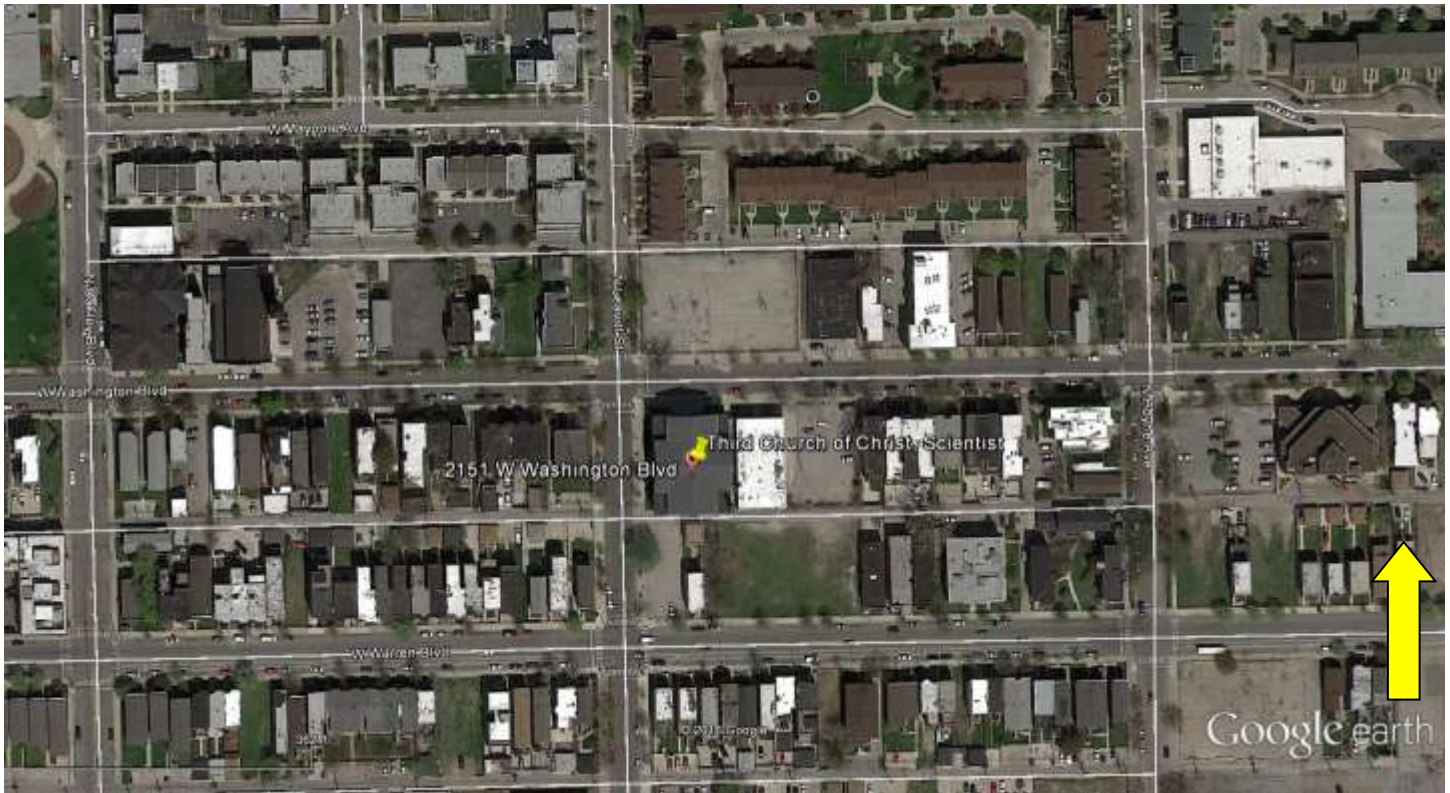
Section number Additional Documentation

Page 15

List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

Third Church of Christ, Scientist
Chicago, Cook County, IL
2151 W. Washington Blvd.
41°52'58.02"N
87°40'52.38"W

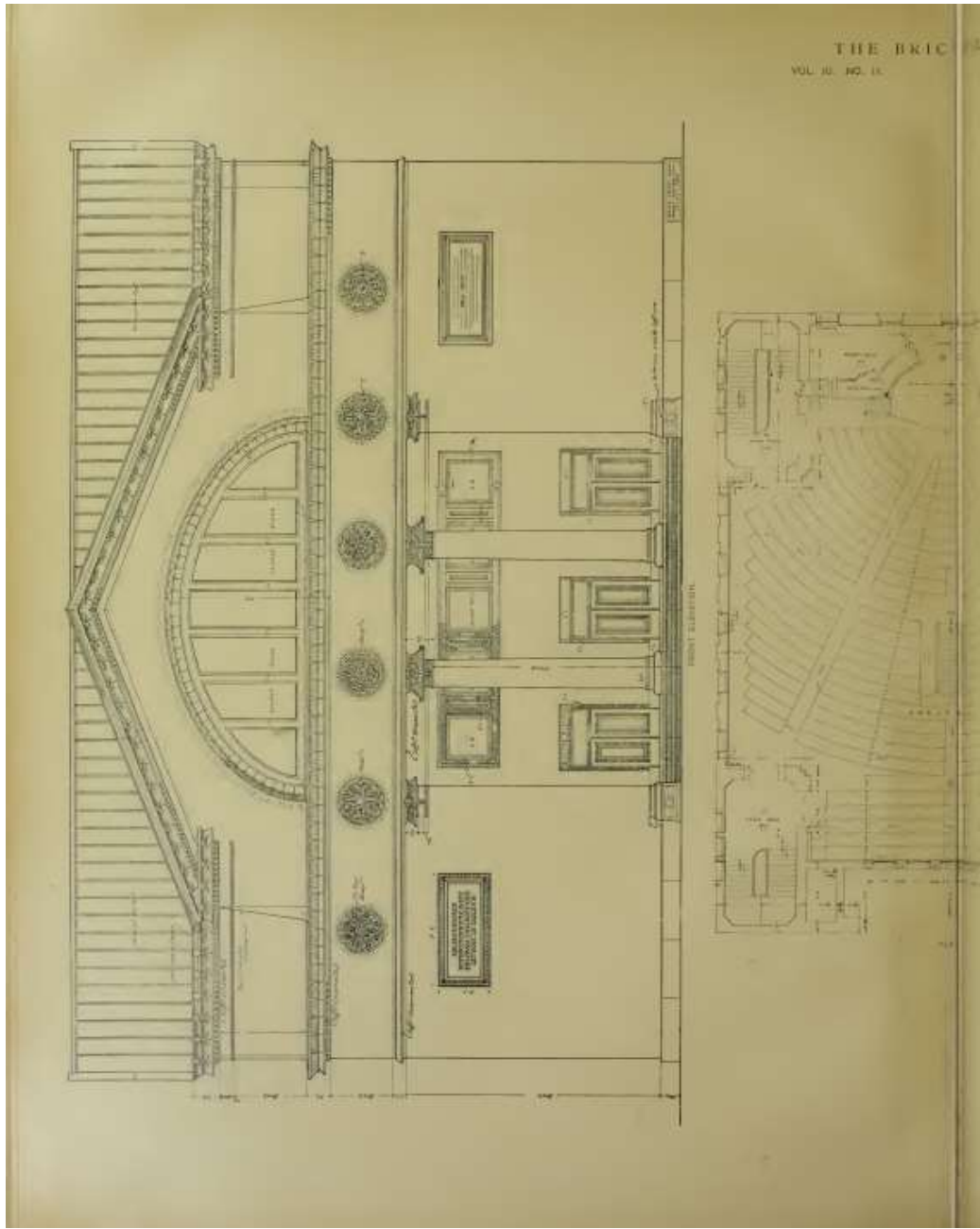


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Third Church of Christ, Scientist
Name of Property
Cook County, Chicago
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 16



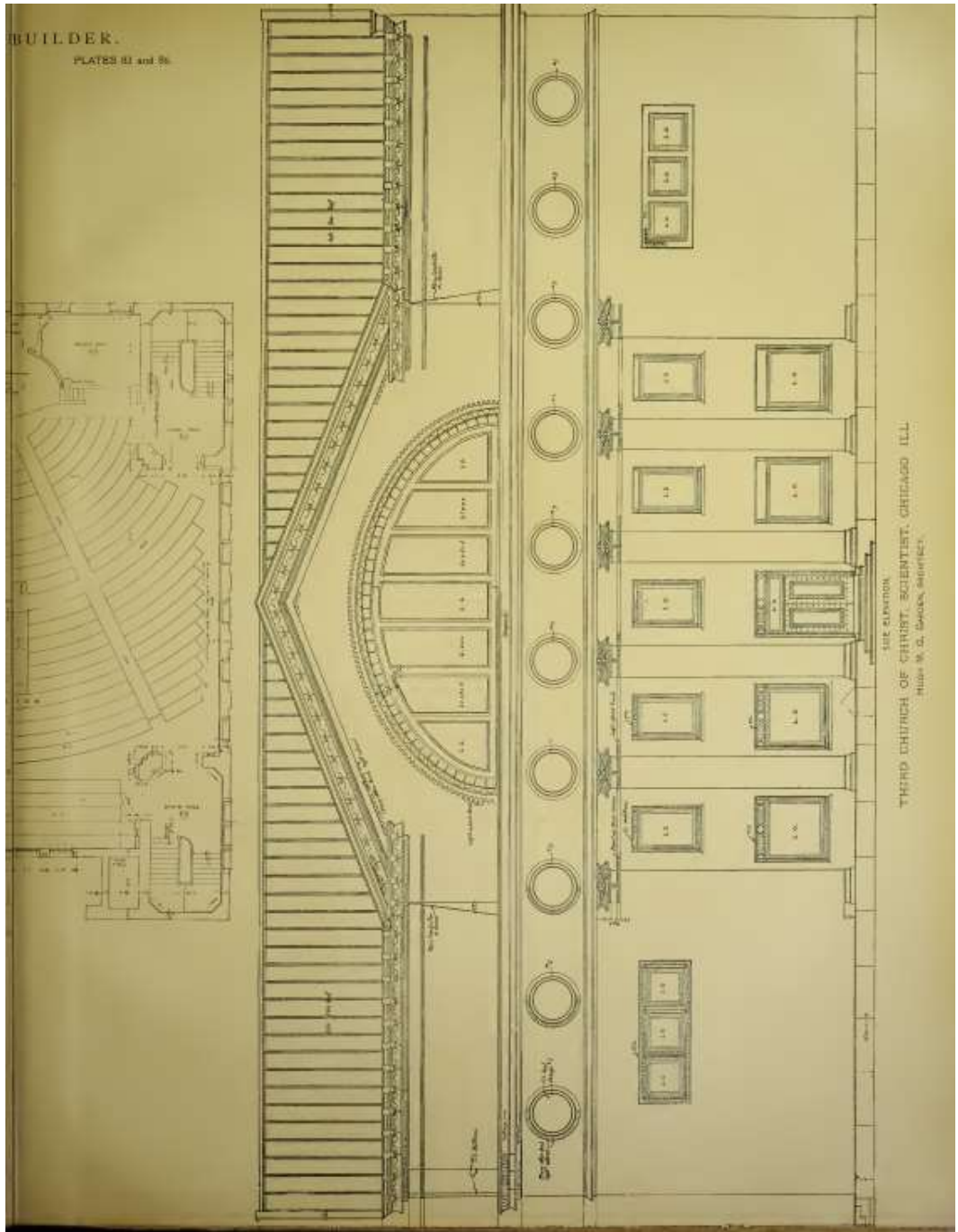
Front elevation, Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Hugh M.G. Garden.
Plate 83, "A Church Built of Enamel Brick."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Third Church of Christ, Scientist
Name of Property
Cook County, Chicago
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 17



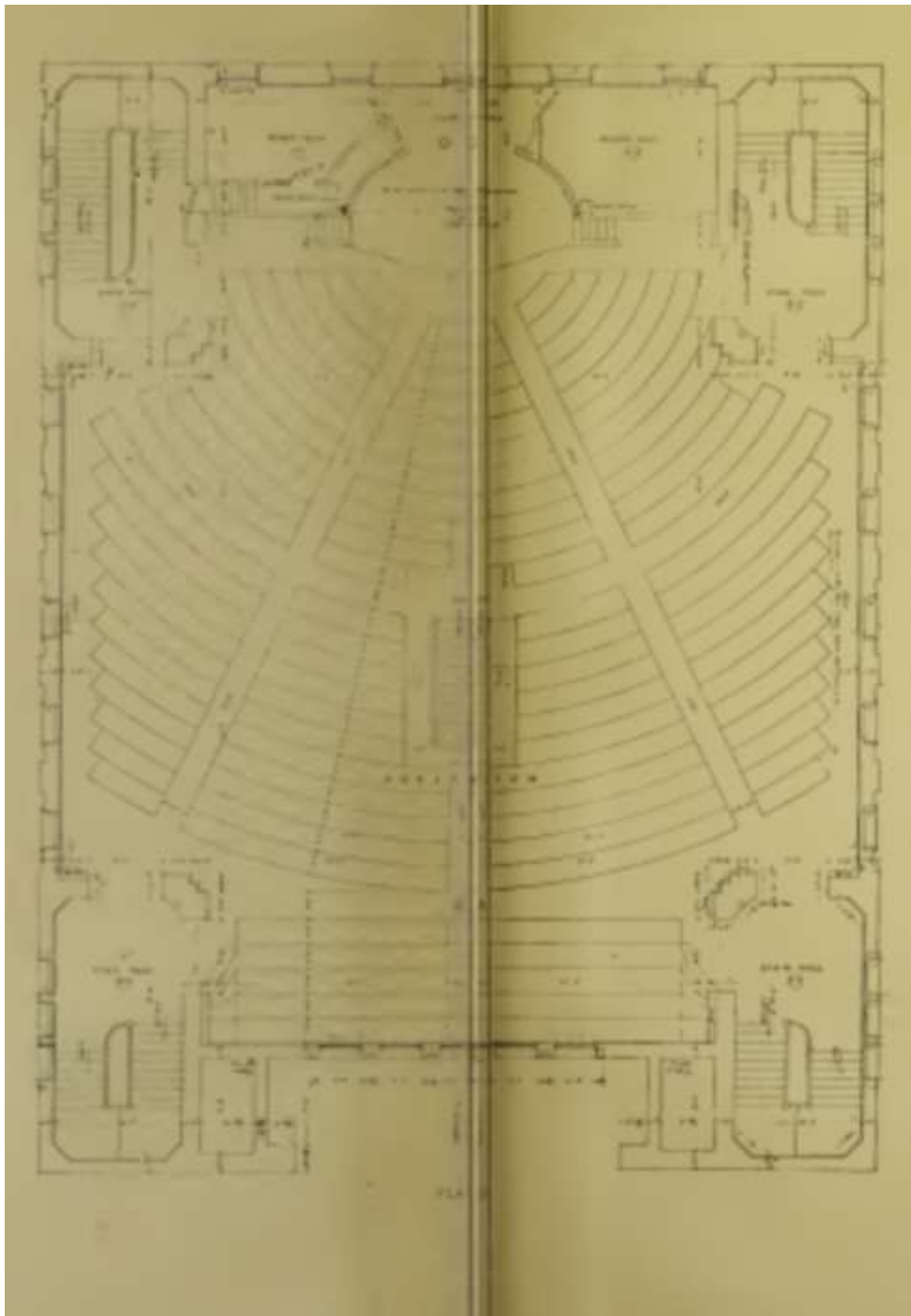
Front elevation, Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Hugh M.G. Garden.
Plate 86, "A Church Built of Enamel Brick."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Third Church of Christ, Scientist
Name of Property
Cook County, Chicago
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 18



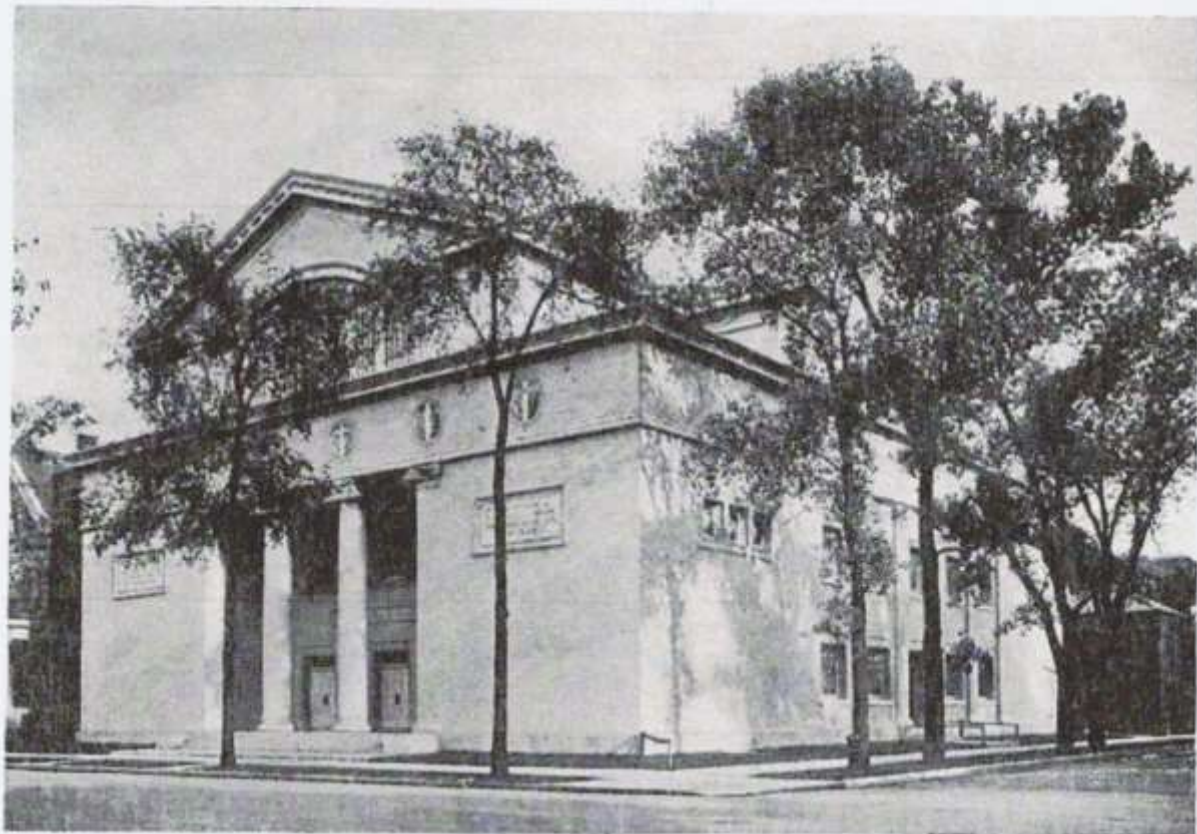
Auditorium Floor Plan, Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Hugh M.G. Garden.
Plate 83 and 86, "A Church Built of Enamel Brick."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Third Church of Christ, Scientist
Name of Property
Cook County, Chicago
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 19



THIRD CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST OF CHICAGO. THE EXTERIOR IS EXECUTED IN DULL ENAMELLED BRICK WITH CORNICES AND ORNAMENTAL MEMBERS IN DULL GLAZED TERRA COTTA. THE BASE AND THE COLUMNS IN GRAY GRANITE. AND THE WINDOWS GLAZED WITH OPALESCENT GLASS IN PATTERN. THE BRICKS A SOFT MOTTLED GRAY IN COLOR. THE TERRA COTTA CREAM WHITE AND THE GRANITE OF THE SAME COLOR VALUE AS THE BRICKS

Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church, Exterior. Chicago Architectural Sketch Club Collection. Archival Image Collection, Ryerson and Burnham Archives 1902, p, 24.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Third Church of Christ, Scientist

Name of Property

Cook County, Chicago

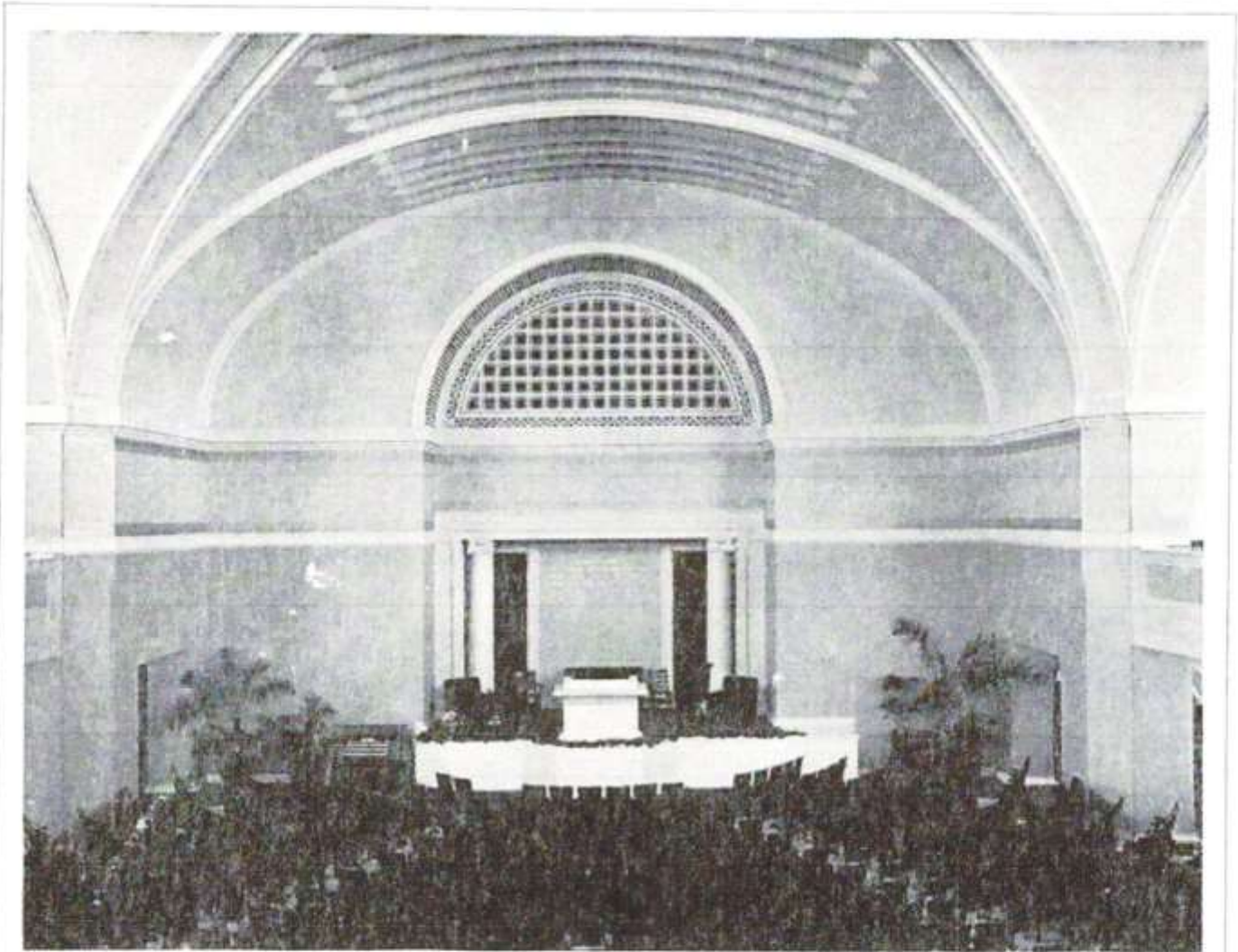
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 20



THIRD CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST OF CHICAGO THE INTERIOR IS EXECUTED IN PLASTER WITH WOOD TRIM THE BROAD SURFACES AND THE FORM OF THE ARCHITECTURAL MEMBERS ARE AN EXPRESSION OF THE STRUCTURAL FACT OF A WOOD FURRED VAULT SUPPORTED BY STEEL TRUSSES THE DOMINANT COLOR IS GOLDEN YELLOW THE MOLDINGS ORGAN SCREEN AND BALCONY FRONTS IN CREAM WHITE THE WALLS GOLDEN YELLOW THE ORNAMENTS STENCILED IN GOLD AND THE GLASS GOLDEN YELLOW PICKED OUT WITH WHITE AND GREEN



Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church, Interior. Chicago Architectural Sketch Club Collection. Archival Image Collection, Ryerson and Burnham Archives 1902, p, 25.







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ANNEX

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CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
CENTER

2147-51



EXIT







THIS IS THE LORDS DOING
IT IS
MARVELOUS IN OUR EYES

THE LORDS DOING
IT IS
MARVELOUS IN OUR EYES

GOD IS GREAT AND THEY
TREAT HIM WITH GREAT
REVERENCE
IN SPIRIT AND IN TRUTH

THE LORDS DOING
IT IS
MARVELOUS IN OUR EYES









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Third Church of Christ, Scientist

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Cook

DATE RECEIVED: 9/09/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/07/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/24/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/25/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000733

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10-24-16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

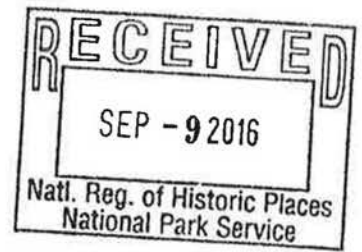
RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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.



August 29, 2016

Ms. Barbara Wyatt
National Register of Historic Places Program
National Park Service, Department of the Interior
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed are the disks that contain the true and correct copies of the National Register nominations recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council at its June 24, 2016 meeting and signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer:

Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, Cook County
Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church, Chicago, Cook County
Middle Avenue Historic District, Aurora, Kane County

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE PACKAGE ALSO CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING:

- 1. Objection letters for Middle Avenue Historic District. One-third of the property owners objected.**

Please contact me at 217/785-4324 if you need any additional information. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Andrew Heckenkamp, Coordinator
Survey and National Register program

enclosures

1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield IL 62701

ILLINOISHISTORY.GOV