

56 2823



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 Methodist Episcopal Church (1907-1968)

other names/site number Grace United Methodist Church (1968-Present)

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 116 East Schwartz Street not for publication

city or town Salem vicinity

state Illinois county Marion zip code 62881

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] 7/9/18
Signature of certifying official Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Illinois Department of Natural Resources/SHPO
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:)

[Signature] 8/28/18
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Methodist Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Marion 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	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Religious/Religious Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Religious/Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Romanesque/Richardsonian Romanesque

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Limestone/Reinforced Concrete
walls: Bedford Limestone

roof: Asphalt Shingles
other: Leaded Stained Glass Windows,
Wooden Interior Support Beams

Methodist Episcopal Church

Name of Property

Marion County, Illinois

County and State

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Methodist Episcopal Church, currently known as Grace United Methodist Church, is located at 1116 East Schwartz Street in Salem, Illinois, which is midway between St. Louis, Missouri, and Vincennes, Indiana, on US Route 50. The church is one block north of Route 50 facing the Marion County Court House to the south. The west side of the church property is bordered by Illinois Route 37 and on the east is North Washington Avenue. To the north is North Alley Street. Its location directly across the street from the Marion County Court House enhances its presence within the community as both are at the center of the town.

Construction of the Methodist Episcopal Church was completed in 1907 exemplifying the Richardsonian Romanesque architectural tradition. The façade of the building remains unaltered since its construction. It was made of rusticated Bedford limestone arranged to include many elements of this style which is named for Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886). Charles Henry and Son of Akron, Ohio, served as architects while construction was completed by the Barenfanger Construction Company.

The 100' x 60' church has an asymmetrical exterior and a rectangular footprint. It has a cross-gabled roof over the center part of the building, a south-facing gabled roof on the west end, and an east-facing gabled roof on the east end. Additions were constructed in 1960, 1976, and 2010 on the west and north (rear) elevations.

The foundation of the original building is of concrete on which Bedford limestone was laid. The basement projects from ground level enough to allow for sash windows to let light in. The foundation is rusticated limestone and is topped with a stone water table. All the stained-glass windows in the church have been covered on the outside by Plexiglas to protect them from damage by vandalism and the elements. The basement walls were made of identical rectangular limestone blocks. The rest of the building was made of an assemblage of different sized square and rectangular blocks of limestone.

Narrative Description

Setting

The church occupies the corner lot at Schwartz Street and North Washington Avenue. The close proximity to North Washington Avenue allows only for the sidewalk between the building and the street. Schwartz Street lies 50' from the building so there is room for a sidewalk as well as paved approaches, lawn areas, shrubs and flower plantings. The present complex -- the church, the Education Building (connected to the west of the church) and 2010 north addition -- occupies a full city block bordered by Schwartz, North Washington Avenue, Broadway Avenue, and North Alley Streets. Parking areas are in the northwest part of the property accessed from Broadway Avenue (Illinois Route 37). Additional parking is available north of Alley Street at North Washington.

Church -- Exterior

South Elevation

Methodist Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Marion County ,Illinois
County and State

The front of the church faces Schwartz Street. This elevation is asymmetrical and divided into five areas: from west to east, a two-story gable, a large square west tower, a taller and wider gable with stained glass windows, a smaller square east tower, and a one-story bay that wraps around to the east elevation.

The two-story gable is topped by a stone finial with stone ornament beneath the peak. There are four symmetrically placed sash windows, two on each floor, with two small paired windows near the roofline peak. The smaller windows and the second-story windows have semicircular stone arches. The first-story windows are topped by limestone lintels.

A one-story turret is embedded in the wall juncture between the two-story gable and the west tower. The turret is semi-circular with a conical roof, topped by a finial.

The west tower has the main entrance and a basement level entrance on the east wall, covered by a shed roof. Front steps with pipe railings on a stone base lead to the main entrance -- two brass -rimmed doors framed by matching marble columns. The column capitals are decorated with acanthus leaves and rosettes. An engraved stone with the inscription "Methodist Episcopal Church Erected A.D. 1907" is to the west of the entrance. The columns support a semicircular arch over the doorway. The arch is beneath a gabled pediment with a triangular stained-glass window divided into four triangular stained-glass panes. The belfry is distinguished from the shaft by a band of limestone trim. Each side of the belfry has two arched windows of stained glass, with a Palladian-style louvered window above. The center window is topped with stained glass and has a small column with Ionic capitals on either side. The louver boards direct the sounds from the belfry to the street below. The pyramid-shaped roof is topped with a fleur-de-lis finial. The roof has a castellated parapet with small pinnacles topped by a ball-shaped finials.

At the apex of larger gable is a fleur-de-lis finial with 8 lobes. Stone ornament is beneath the peak, followed by paired, stained-glass windows with stone arches. In the center is a large variation of a wheel window, with series of circles that symbolize unity, the absolute, and perfection. Two tall, narrow rectangular windows flank the large one. The entire grouping is beneath a round stone arch displayed in the same fashion as a Palladian window.

The east tower is shorter and has a smaller footprint. The roof components are exact copies of those on the west tower, except on a smaller scale, and the pyramid-shaped roof is topped with a swirl finial instead of a fleur-de-lis. The shaft of the tower is the same on each side with a tall, narrow stained-glass window with a stone arch crowned by a round stained glass window with a stone surround. At the base is the double-door entry to the pastor's study. This is framed by a semicircular arch supported by two marble columns which is similar to the main entrance, but on a smaller scale.

To the right of the east tower is a one story bay that wraps around to the east elevation. The side visible from the south elevation has a double-sash rectangular window with a semicircular stone arch.

East Elevation

North Jefferson Street borders the east façade of the building, which is symmetrical. The roof is a gable-on-gable, with an intersecting half-hipped roof with projecting bays. The second story gable is recessed about 15' from the front gable. The upper story wall has wood cladding while the first story is stone. A Palladian window is below the gable. Beneath the peak of the first floor gable is a small, narrow arched-window, followed by a rose window. The main level wall has four arched, double-sash windows evenly spaced across the wall with a rounded bay at each end. Beneath the water table is a sub-grade entrance that leads to the basement. The basement level has three double-sash windows for light; two on the south side of the entrance and one on the north side.

Methodist Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Marion County ,Illinois
County and State

North Elevation

This side of the church has two gables, with a projecting bay on the northeast corner. The larger gable to the east has two small arch top windows below the peak and a Palladian-style stained glass window in the reverse arrangement of the one on the south façade. There are two stained-glass double-sash windows east of the gable and a chimney on the slope of the bay. The smaller gable has a small arched window beneath its peak. Between the two gables on the first floor, a one-story hyphen connects the sanctuary to the 2010 addition. The basement walls are obscured by shrubs.

West Elevation

The west elevation has a cross-gable, with upper story front-facing gable identical to the upper story gable on the east elevation. The second story has a two-story rounded bay near the northwest corner. There are four first story and four second story double-sash windows. The 1960 addition is connected to the sanctuary in the center of the wall, obscuring the bottom half of the bay. From the rear of the sanctuary, this hyphen contains rooms and a hallway that leads into the two and a half story rectangular education building.

Interior

The interior of the church is comprised of a vestibule, sanctuary, minister's study, and basement. The sanctuary, balcony, and basement are all accessed off of the vestibule, which has paper-pulp egg cartons covering the ceiling, wall paneling of 2' x 6' cross sections, carpeted flooring and trim of cardboard carpet tubes topped by croquet balls. A coat closet is located on the west side. Next to the closet are stairs that provide access to a balcony area which leads to four second story Sunday school rooms. The U-shaped staircase has a square newel post topped round light bulbs. The bulbs are encased by steel rods that connect to the ceiling. The railing is closed and clad with linoleum; it has a wood handrail. The stairs to the basement are on the west wall. Wood paneled double-doors that lead to the sanctuary are on the north and east walls of the vestibule.

The sanctuary has a sloped-floor with 300 cushioned, theater-style seats divided by two side aisles. The ceiling features two hammer-beam trusses, decorated with arches and pendants. Between these is a large decorative faux vent. The altar is on the east wall; the chancel area is on a curved, raised platform separated from the sanctuary by two low railings. The wall behind the altar is dominated by a floor-to-ceiling alcove which is lined with pastel-colored wooden blocks, forming a quilt-like backdrop of geometrical shapes. Centered in this space is a cross 18' high and 12' wide, made of gold-colored wires stretched between lighted plastic blocks and metal brackets. The center of the cross is comprised of fused glass in 18 different shades of red. The glass resembles a cluster of stalactites which produces a crown-shaped shadow above when lit. The dome of the alcove is painted in a sunburst pattern with multi-colored rays. Twine attached at the apex of the alcove fan out across the top. The alcove is illuminated from below by colored spotlights and outlined with cylindrical-shaped molding. On either side of the alcove are groups of cylindrical colonettes that extend to the ceiling. Between the colonettes are herringbone panels made of stained wood planks.

The curved walls on each side of the alcove are wood-paneled with a walnut stain and have a cornice with scalloped edges. A wave-shaped line is etched into the panels. The wall to the left of the alcove only extends to the tops of the windows; beneath this canopy is a backdrop wall made of three sided, reversible lighted panels, triangular in section, that display colorfully painted linen on one side and when rotated, lighted white plastic. Behind the panels is a staircase leading to the basement and a music room.

Methodist Episcopal Church

Name of Property

Marion County , Illinois

County and State

The walls of the sanctuary are paneled with horizontal bands of inlaid elliptical designs representing the Christian fish symbol. The north and south walls have large stained-glass windows which are variants of the wheel window design. The center of the windows is tear-shaped, with a depiction of grapes and the Holy Grail on the south wall and olive branches symbolizing peace and reconciliation, and the triangle which is the sign of the Trinity on the north wall. The "point" of the tear faces sideways. Seven muntins radiating from the center connect to smaller, circular sections of stained glass. The two muntins off of the point form a square, which is further divided by mullions into four square sections of stained glass. The design of the stained glass in the upper portion of the windows is mostly organic in character. The lower portion of the windows is also divided four sections of stained glass; each depicts a Roman arch on Ionic columns with a fleur de les in the center of the arch. The outer two have an ogee arch beneath the Roman arch with a fleur de les in the center and an arcade below. The two center windows on the south wall portray Christ praying in the garden of Gethsemane, while those on the north wall portray Christ as the good shepherd caring for his sheep. These windows are flanked by narrow stained glass windows.

The west wall of the sanctuary is recessed, with a balcony in the center. The skylight above the balcony is stained-glass set in wood coffers. Originally, a sun tunnel supplied light for this window but now, electric lights illuminate it. The U-shaped balcony contains the choir loft and the organ. The railing has a wooden handrail and wood balusters interspersed between twisted cast-iron balusters and cast-iron scrollwork. Sunday school rooms are located on each side of the choir loft.

The first level of the west wall has two doors facing the sanctuary; the south doorway leads to the vestibule where the main staircase is located and the north doorway leads to a chapel and a spiral staircase. The area between the doors (below the balcony) is recessed and has additional seating. Directly behind the seating area are two classrooms that can be closed off from the sanctuary by folding partitions, a study, and a hall that connects to the 1960s addition.

Basement

The basement, which is accessed by stairs in the vestibule, contains a kitchen, dining room, additional Sunday school rooms, and storage. The north/south hallway leads to the 2010 addition and the east/west hallway leads to the 1960 addition.

1960 Addition – Education Building

In 1960, the two-story Education Building was constructed on the lot to the west of the church. It faces south and is set back about 32' from the front sidewalk. An angular sidewalk leads from the street to the path between the church and the building. The front yard on the south elevation has a low serpentine wall, about three pavers high, followed by a 3' rusticated cast-stone wall with a limestone cap. This L-shaped wall abuts the southwest corner of the building, extends for 20', and then continues about 55' across the front yard. Plantings include small shrubs along the west wall of the church and shrubs and grasses in the front yard. An L-shaped parking lot is to the west and north of the building.

The building is connected to the sanctuary by a one-story, hyphen, measuring approximately 10' across and 25' deep. The hyphen has a crenellated parapet, with one window in the center. The building and the hyphen are limestone, with a rusticated stone foundation topped by a stone water table, in the same style as the church. Between the first and second floor is another band of limestone that runs along the buildings perimeter. All windows have aluminum casings and muntins.

South Elevation

Methodist Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Marion County ,Illinois
County and State

The building has a flat roof and measures 50' x 90' at its longest. Its footprint is mostly rectangular. The front elevation has a 5' recess that divides the facade into two parts: the west half measures 20' across and the east half (recessed) is 30' across. The entrance is located in the inset. The west half has a window replicated the wheel window on the church. The east half has two paired windows, each with four lights and divided by an aluminum mullion, on the second story. The entrance has aluminum glazed double-doors and is covered by a flat, triangular canopy. It opens onto a small concrete stoop that has an aluminum railing with steps on the corner. The stoop is about 3' from the ground level and is placed at the same angle as the canopy.

West elevation

The west elevation only consists of windows directly above each other on each floor, but unevenly spaced apart. All windows on the first and second floors have four lights; the basement windows have three. The fenestration pattern on all floors, from north to south, is as follows: two paired windows, three single windows, one paired window.

North elevation

The northeast corner of the Education Building is obscured by the 2010 addition. The fenestration pattern on the second floor, from east to west is a single window with four lights followed by a paired window with four lights. The windows on the first floor are directly below these, with a smaller, single window with three lights followed by a paired window with four lights. The basement window has one paired window: each window has three lights.

East elevation

Much of the east elevation is obscured by the church and the 2010 Addition. The second floor has 5 windows, 1 single and four paired. The first floor has three paired windows north of the hyphen connecting the addition to the church.

Interior

The Education Building was built to house classrooms and administration offices. The interior walls are made of concrete blocks. The hallway walls on each of the three floors are covered with gray ceramic tile five feet high. The remaining space to the ceiling is painted concrete block. The room interiors were all originally painted concrete block. The floors are covered by tile but over the years, carpet has been laid in some of the classrooms for noise control.

The east/west hallway leads from the sanctuary into the first floor of the 1960 addition. A library and office are located off of this hallway. Classrooms, restrooms, and the nurseries are accessed from the north/south hallway. Stairs are located on each end. The second floor has six classrooms, a restroom, and a utility room accessed off of a north/south hallway. The basement has classrooms, a kitchenette, and a fireplace room accessed off of the north/south hallway. Restrooms and an additional classroom are located off of the east/west hallway, which leads to the church basement.

Grace Hall 2010 Addition

The two-story, 2010 addition, built of cast stone, measures about 115' x 115' and has a low-pitched, gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. The addition was built to be compatible with the sanctuary and Education Building. The cast stone is mostly rusticated and limestone colored with smooth gray blocks

Methodist Episcopal Church

Name of Property

Marion County ,Illinois

County and State

simulating the water table and banding on the other buildings. Gray blocks are also used to mimic the foundation.

It is connected to the north, or rear elevation of the sanctuary by a 25 x 30' limestone hyphen. The entrance is in the southwest corner, in two-story, triangular volume inset in the juncture between the 2010 addition and the Education Building. The entrance is covered by a one-story, gabled canopy with cast-stone pillars. The west elevation is divided into three areas, each with two vertical groupings of narrow windows on the first and second floor. The vertical lines are emphasized by gray, cast-stone spandrels between the first and second story windows.

The gable front is on the north elevation. The east side of the wall has no openings. On the west side are two narrow windows on the second story with cast-stone spandrels. On either side of the windows is a solid door that opens onto a concrete stoop, about 3' from the ground level, with concrete steps and aluminum railings.

The east elevation is divided into three areas. There are no openings but smooth, gray cast-stones set in vertical bands replicate the fenestration pattern on the west elevation.

Interior

The Fellowship Hall is a multiple use facility which contains classrooms, administrative offices, a welcome center, kitchen, café, and a full-sized gymnasium. The interior walls are made of painted drywall. The stair railings and half-wall cap in the upper lobby are made of dark stained oak. The floor is covered by vinyl tile and the stairs are carpeted. The gymnasium walls are covered by decorative panels designed to improve the acoustic qualities of the space.

The upper lobby in the addition provides access to the church. The elevator is located in the lobby, as are stairs to the upper and lower floors of the addition and a handicapped accessible ramp. Beneath this lobby on the first floor there is a coat room and storage space. This opens onto the first floor lobby. Two sets of double-doors on the northwest wall of the lobby open onto a vestibule; additional sets of double-doors lead outside. A door in the lobby's southwest corner provides access to the Education Building. The hallway north of the lobby provides access to offices, restrooms, a janitor's closet, and additional storage space. The door at the end of the hallway opens onto a small vestibule with a staircase and a door to the outside.

Double doors in the south wall of the behind the greeter's desk lead to an enclosed green space. There are two sets of double-doors in the east wall of the lobby; one leads to Fellowship Hall, a large, two-story space, and the other set leads to the café. The kitchen and pantry can be accessed from either the café or Fellowship Hall.

The staircase in the southeast corner of the lobby provides access to the upper lobby and second floor. The north/south hallway leads to classrooms, restrooms, a janitor's closet, storage closet, and mechanicals room. The east/west hallway accesses the multipurpose room and conference room.

Integrity

The Methodist Episcopal Church has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property is an excellent example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The current condition of the building is excellent: recent work included tuck pointing, repairing, sealing, and cleaning of all masonry. A new asphalt shingle roof has been installed along with flashings, and metal

Methodist Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Marion County ,Illinois
County and State

components. The ornamental finials were cleaned, painted and reattached to the tower and gable apexes. In the mid-sixties, the stained-glass windows were covered with Plexiglas on the exterior to protect them from vandalism.

The church has been added to in 1960, 1976, and 2010 on the west and north (rear) elevations. These additions were attached to the original structure with smaller hyphens, as to not damage the church. The addition to the west of the church is sensitive in design and materials to the original and is considered contributing. The larger addition is behind the church and the hyphen is set far back from the street so it reads as a separate building from the original. The 1976 addition was demolished when the 2010 addition was constructed.

When built in 1907, the front, or chancel area was designed to accommodate a huge pipe organ that occupied a center alcove; that was the dominant feature of the church. The choir was seated to the left of the organ pipes with the organist facing them. In the late 1960s the organ became irreparable and its replacement precipitated a complete remodel of the interior of the sanctuary which was completed in 1968. The remodeling was done in a style that was contemporary for the time. While some features of the original sanctuary were retained – the stained glass windows and the hammer-beam trusses –most of the interior dates to 1968. The remodeling is fifty years of age and is a contributing feature of the church, as it possesses high artistic value for its creative use of common materials.

Methodist Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Marion County , Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Art

Period of Significance

1907 - 1968

Significant Dates

1907, 1960, 1968

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Charles Henry and Son of Akron, Ohio

Barenfanger Construction Company

Methodist Episcopal Church

Name of Property

Marion County , Illinois

County and State

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).

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Salem, Illinois, qualifies for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a good local example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture, a style developed by American architect Henry Hobson Richardson in the late 1800s. The church was completed in 1907 and designed by the architectural firm of Charles Henry and Son from Akron, Ohio, known for their use of Norman Revival exteriors. In 1960, the Education Building was built and connected to the church by a small hyphen. The building's design was sympathetic to the church and contributes to the property's significance. Methodist Episcopal Church is significant for its artistic value, as displayed in the 1968 remodeling of the sanctuary. The period of significance is 1907, the year the church was built, until 1968, the year the sanctuary was renovated. The property meets Criterion Consideration A as a religious property that derives its primary significance from architectural and artistic distinction.

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

Richardsonian Romanesque Style

Henry Hobson Richardson was born on a plantation in St. James, Louisiana on September 29, 1838. While from the South, it was his time spent at Harvard and his travels throughout Europe that inspired and influenced his work.¹ It is likely that his interest in architecture first began during his time at Harvard, where he was surrounded by basic granite block buildings with a minimum amount of ornamentation. Boylston Hall, with its rusticated stonework and arched windows, is a clear precedent of Richardsonian Romanesque and was constructed during Richardson's undergraduate career.² After expressing some interest in architecture, he was fortunate to be sent to Ecole des Beaux Arts by his stepfather in 1859.

When Richardson was growing up in the 1830s and 1840s, intellectuals were rallying against the ever-present Greek Revival style and calling for a more imaginative type of construction, as displayed in Gothic and Romanesque architecture.³ Studying abroad was probably quite appealing to Richardson for this reason. A consequence of the anti-Greek Revival movement was an eclectic, temporary kind of architecture that swept through America, and Richardson aimed to return to a more stable and traditional masonry-based architecture as a result.⁴

Richardson's time in Europe exposed him to more diverse styles of architecture, and he was particularly influenced by the Romanesque-style churches of Southern France. What eventually emerged was a Romanesque style executed in monochromatic stone with rusticated stonework and rounded arches, culminating in Richardson's 1870's masterpiece, the Trinity Church of Boston. This is often considered the true beginning of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture, which he described as a "free rendering of the French Romanesque," and his contemporaries recognized this as a turning point in Victorian design.⁵

¹ Hitchcock, Henry Russell. *The Architecture of H.H. Richardson and His Times*. MIT Press, Cambridge and London: p. 3.

² O'Gorman, James F. *H.H. Richardson: Architectural Forms for an American Society*, The University Press, Chicago and London: p.10-11

³ Hitchcock, p.6-10

⁴ Hitchcock, p.12-14

⁵ Ochsner, Jeffry Karl and Andersen, *Distant Corner: Seattle Architects and the Legacy of H.H. Hobson*. University of Washington Press, Canada, 2003: p. 92

Methodist Episcopal Church

Name of Property

Marion County ,Illinois

County and State

Richardsonian Romanesque was especially popular in the U.S. in the 1880s and 1890s. This style was often used for large, public buildings as solid masonry was considerably more expensive to build than late Victorian frame-construction.⁶ Richardson died in 1885 at age 47.

Characteristics of the Richardsonian Romanesque style found in the Methodist Episcopal Church include heavy rusticated stone, belt courses, windows with Roman arches, entrances with Roman arched supported columns with floral capitals, and towers.

The Illinois Structures Survey (1971 – 1975) identified four churches in Salem. In addition to the Methodist Episcopal Church, the survey included the First United Presbyterian Church, St. Theresa's Catholic Church, and People's Church of God. While all have some characteristics of Romanesque architecture, The Methodist Episcopal Church is the only example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. First United Presbyterian Church and St. Theresa's Catholic Church are better defined as Romanesque; they are brick and outside of the round-arched windows, they have no other characteristics solely attributed to the style. The People's Church of God has Roman-arched windows and an arcaded entrance with Roman arches. Still, it lacks the heavy masonry attributed to the Richardsonian Romanesque variant.

The Sanctuary of the Methodist Episcopal Church

In 1968, the interior of the sanctuary underwent a substantial renovation when the old organ, located behind the altar, was removed and a new organ, organ pipes, and 22-seat choir loft were installed at the rear of the sanctuary in the balcony. The remodeling was completed under the direction of church member Vi Mueller.

Violet Hubbard Holsinger Mueller (known as "Vi") was born March 16, 1907 in Belleville, Illinois. She attended McKendree College (University of Illinois) in Lebanon, Illinois from 1924 until 1926, and there met her future husband, Harry E. Mueller, a music teacher and graduate student. In September 1926, inspired by advertisements in *Vogue* magazine, she moved to New York to study fashion design at the New York School of Fine and Applied Art, which later became Parsons School of Design. She attended Parsons for two years, and was offered a scholarship to study at its Paris Ateliers for her third and final year. Her family's finances, like many others in 1929, required that she abandon her studies, and she returned home to Illinois, where she became a teacher in a one-room schoolhouse and assisted her mother with local economic relief efforts. She married Harry on August 14, 1932, and gave up her full-time teaching career. After marrying, Mueller worked occasionally as a substitute teacher and librarian, but her design career did not take off until 1952, when she began working as an interior decorator for Stix, Baer & Fuller, a department store in St. Louis, Missouri.⁷

Mueller's job required her to travel extensively, but she found the time on nights and weekends to design and implement the plan. With limited funds available, Mueller was able to transform the interior through her creative reuse of materials. By using the ends of wood boards, Mueller created wall surfaces with varied textures and colors. The vestibule walls were stained brown, while the alcove was made of symmetrically arranged groups of pastel colored 2"x 6" end slices. These 15,000 pieces of wood were dipped in one of 89 hues and values of colored paint by the younger members of the church. Wood planks were placed diagonally to create the herringbone pattern adjacent to the alcove.

To create the cross in the alcove, an impressive 18 feet high and 12 feet wide, gold colored wires were stretched vertically and horizontally between lighted plastic blocks. Strands of polyethylene twine attached at the apex of the alcove fan out across the top.

⁶ McAlester, Virginia and Lee, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, 2004: p.301-302.

⁷ Violet Mueller Obituary. Belleville News-Democrat, Belleville, IL. Published December 21-22, 2003. Legacy.Com, <https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/name/Violet-Mueller-obituary?pid=1713683>; accessed January 14, 2018.

Methodist Episcopal Church

Name of Property

Marion County ,Illinois

County and State

Mueller's choice of unusual materials made it possible to implement her designs at little expense. Some of the reused materials used were obvious, like the vestibule ceiling lined with paper-pulp egg cartons, but others were harder to discern. The colonnettes were constructed of cardboard carpet tubes with finials of croquet balls were painted to resemble old, gold colored distressed marble. (The cost of 75% of the cardboard carpet tubes for the columns was \$14.75 in freight.) Decorative sconces were made of downspouts and sheet metal. Linoleum tiles that were used to line the staircase to the second floor and the risers on the chancel were also used for the horizontal bands of ellipses representing the Christian fish symbol.

Mueller remained at Stix, Bauer, and Fuller until 1977. She started her own business, Consultants in Color and Design, with her former draughtswoman Mary Miller. Mueller's clients were primarily in the St. Louis area, including parts of Illinois bordering on Missouri. A member of the American Society of Interior Designers, Mueller decorated over forty-five churches, as well as the Jerseyville, Illinois public library. Her interior decoration work connected with the renovation of Grace United Methodist Church in Salem, Illinois was a project of which Mueller was particularly proud.

History of the Church

Before and during the construction of the new building, the congregation sacrificed and raised the money necessary to pay for it. Before it was finished, it came to light that the church treasurer had left the area and absconded with the building funds. As a result, fund raising began again at zero. Although exact amounts cannot be proven, church lore has it that the church was paid for twice.

From its completion in 1907 until 1930, the sanctuary of the Methodist Episcopal Church was used by Salem Community High School for activities such as concerts, baccalaureates, and graduation exercises that required a large seating area.

The Salem High School graduating class of 1919 gathered in the sanctuary for their commencement ceremony. The featured speaker was the renowned Salem native William Jennings Bryan who was a three time Democratic Presidential nominee. One of the graduates in the class was John T. Scopes who would later meet his commencement speaker in an historic event famously known as the "Monkey Trial." Scopes became a high school teacher in Dayton, Tennessee, where as a substitute teacher, he had taught biology from a book that explained the theory of evolution. This was against Tennessee state law at the time. Scopes agreed to challenge the law at the behest of the American Civil Liberties Union. William Jennings Bryan was the prosecutor for the State of Tennessee. Scopes was defended by Clarence Darrow but was found guilty and fined \$ 100. The verdict was later overturned.⁸

Conclusion

The Methodist Episcopal Church is a good candidate for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The church is the most complete example of Richardsonian Romanesque architectural in the area. It has served as a house of worship continuously since it was built in 1907. The church has sufficient integrity, as the 1960 addition is sympathetic to the original design and the 2010 addition is in the back and reads as a separate building from the street view. The interior remodeling of the sanctuary in 1968 has gained significance in its own right for its artistic display of an innovative and creative reuse of materials.

⁸ Interview and church tour with Frank Brinkerhoff, Church Historian

Methodist Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Marion County , Illinois
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Primary Sources

Presentations, interviews, and tours by Frank Brinkerhoff, official historian and keeper of the archives for Grace United Methodist Church.

Original Deed from July 26, 1905 supplied By Mark Larimer of Larimer Abstracting.

Violet Mueller Obituary. Belleville News-Democrat, Belleville, IL. Published December 21-22, 2003. Legacy.Com, <https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/name/Violet-Mueller-obituary?pid=1713683>; accessed January 14, 2018.

Secondary Sources

Hitchcock, Henry Russell. The Architecture of H.H. Richardson and His Times. MIT Press, Cambridge and London

The Illinois Structures Survey (1971 – 1975). Illinois State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Natural Resources, Springfield, IL.

O’Gorman, James F. H.H. Richardson: Architectural Forms for an American Society, The University Press, Chicago and London

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl and Andersen, *Distant Corner: Seattle Architects and the Legacy of H.H. Hobson*. University of Washington Press, Canada, 2003

McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, 2004:

Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Hobson_Richardson

Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richardsonian_Romanesque

Methodist Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Marion County , Illinois
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

(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>38°37'41.18"N</u> Latitude	<u>88°56'41.51"W</u> Longitude	3	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude
2	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude	4	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude

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

Lots Four (4), Seven (7), and Eight (8) in Block One (1), Square Two (2) in the Original Town, now city of Salem, County of Marion, State of Illinois.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the legal description from the original deed dated July 26, 1905.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Richardson date March 15, 2017
organization N/A telephone (618)548-3124
street & number 3169 Levee Road email johnrich@netwitz.net
city or town Centralia state IL zip code 62801

Methodist Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Marion 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).

Methodist Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Marion County ,Illinois
County and State

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: Methodist Episcopal Church

City or Vicinity: Salem, Illinois

County: Marion State: Illinois

Photographer: John Richardson/Andrew Heckenkamp

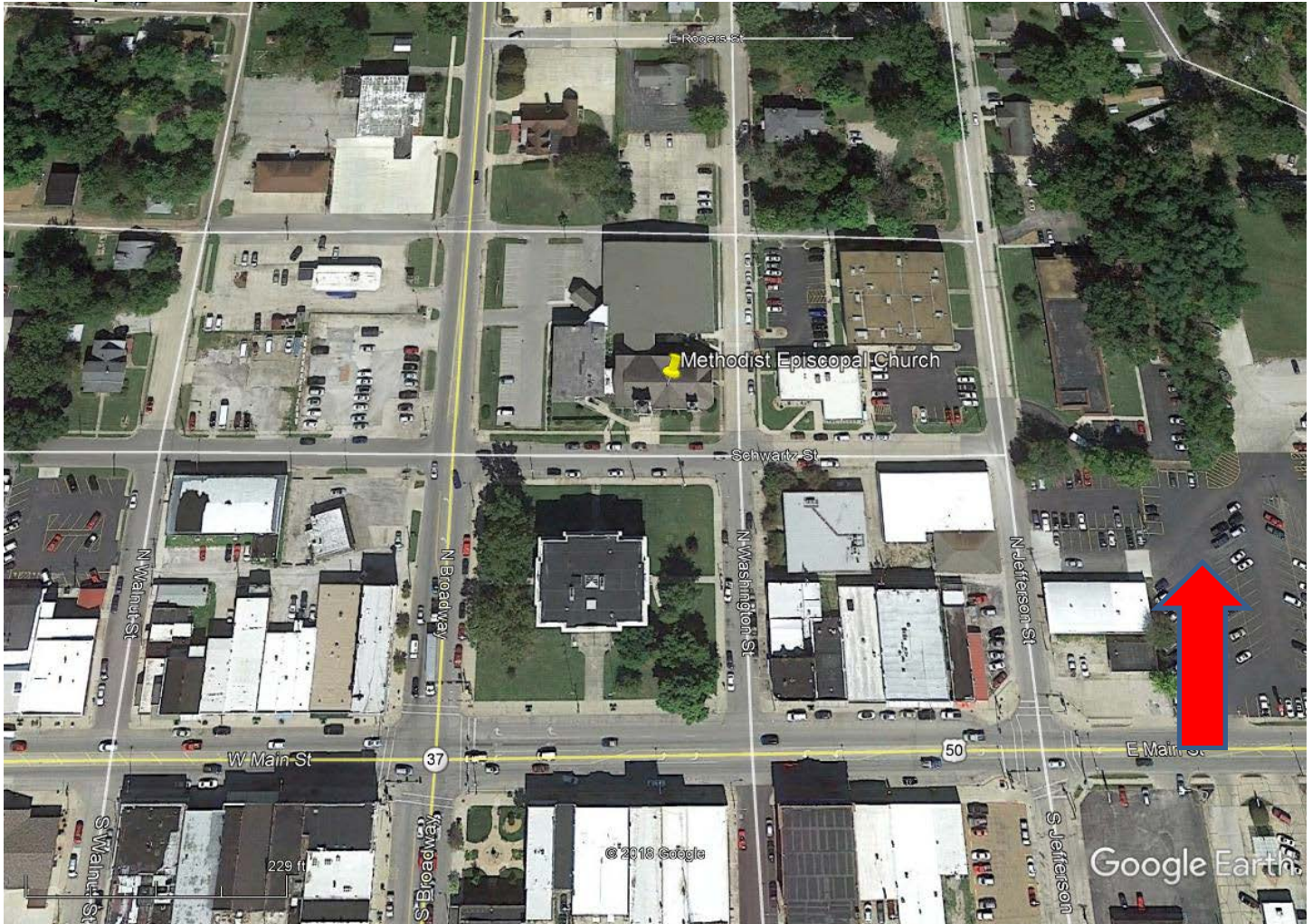
Date Photographed: 2016

- Photo 1 of 11: Front of church and Education Building, facing north.
- Photo 2 of 11: South and east elevations of church (2010 addition to the right), camera facing northwest.
- Photo 3 of 11: North and east elevations of the church (2010 addition to the right), camera facing southwest.
- Photo 4 of 11: Back of church showing 2010 addition (left) and Education Building (right), camera facing southeast.
- Photo 5 of 11: Sanctuary, camera facing east.
- Photo 6 of 11: Sanctuary, camera facing west.
- Photo 7 of 11: Altar, camera facing east.
- Photo 8 of 11: Sconces.
- Photo 9 of 11: South stained glass window, camera facing south.
- Photo 10 of 11: North stained glass window, camera facing north.
- Photo 11 of 11: G.A.R. stained glass window.

Methodist Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Marion County , Illinois
County and State

GIS Map of Church Location



Methodist Episcopal Church
116 East Schwartz Street
Salem, Marion County, IL

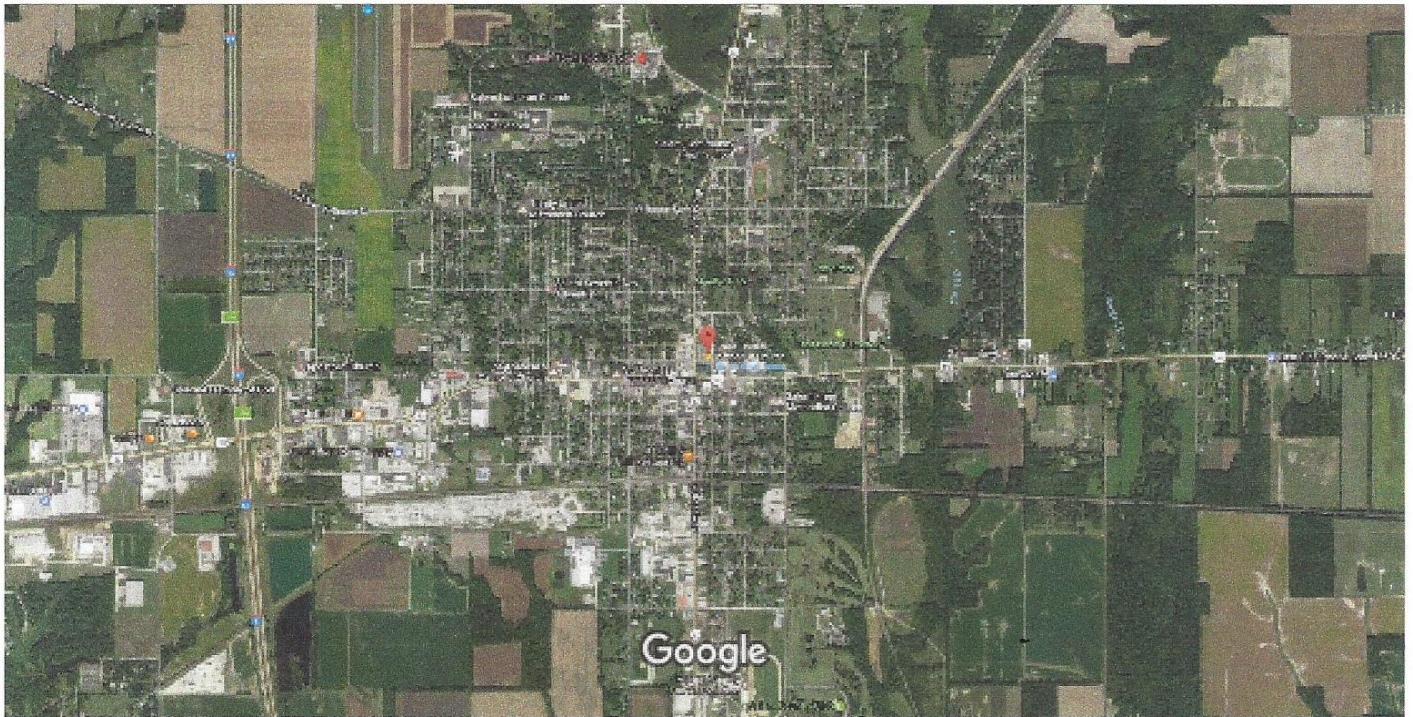
Lat: 38°37'41.18"N Long: 88°56'41.51"W


Methodist Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Marion County , Illinois
County and State

Local Location Map

Google Maps Grace United Methodist Church



Imagery ©2017 DigitalGlobe, USDA Farm Service Agency, Map data ©2017 Google 1000 ft 

Methodist Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Marion County ,Illinois
County and State

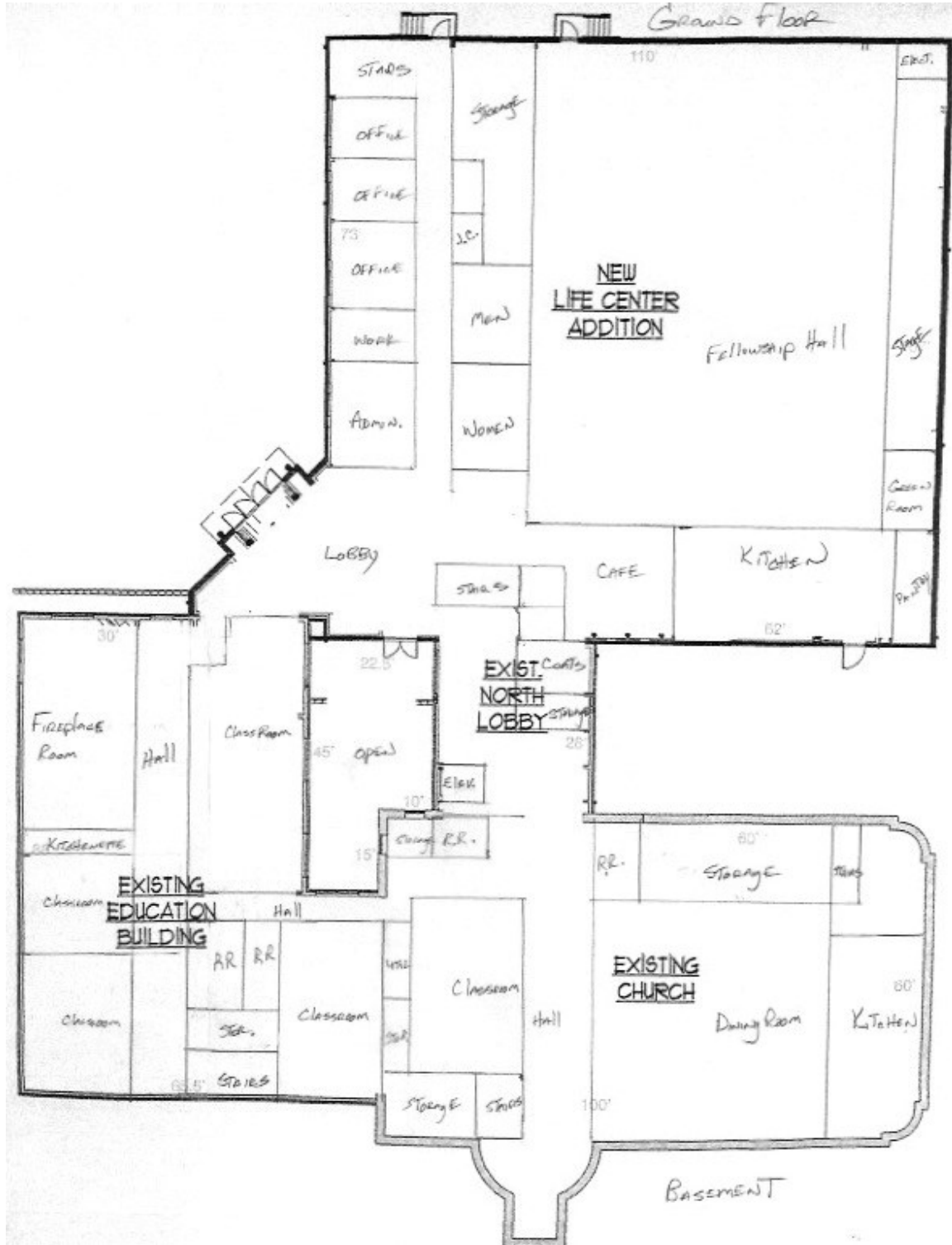
Site Plan



Methodist Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Marion County, Illinois
County and State

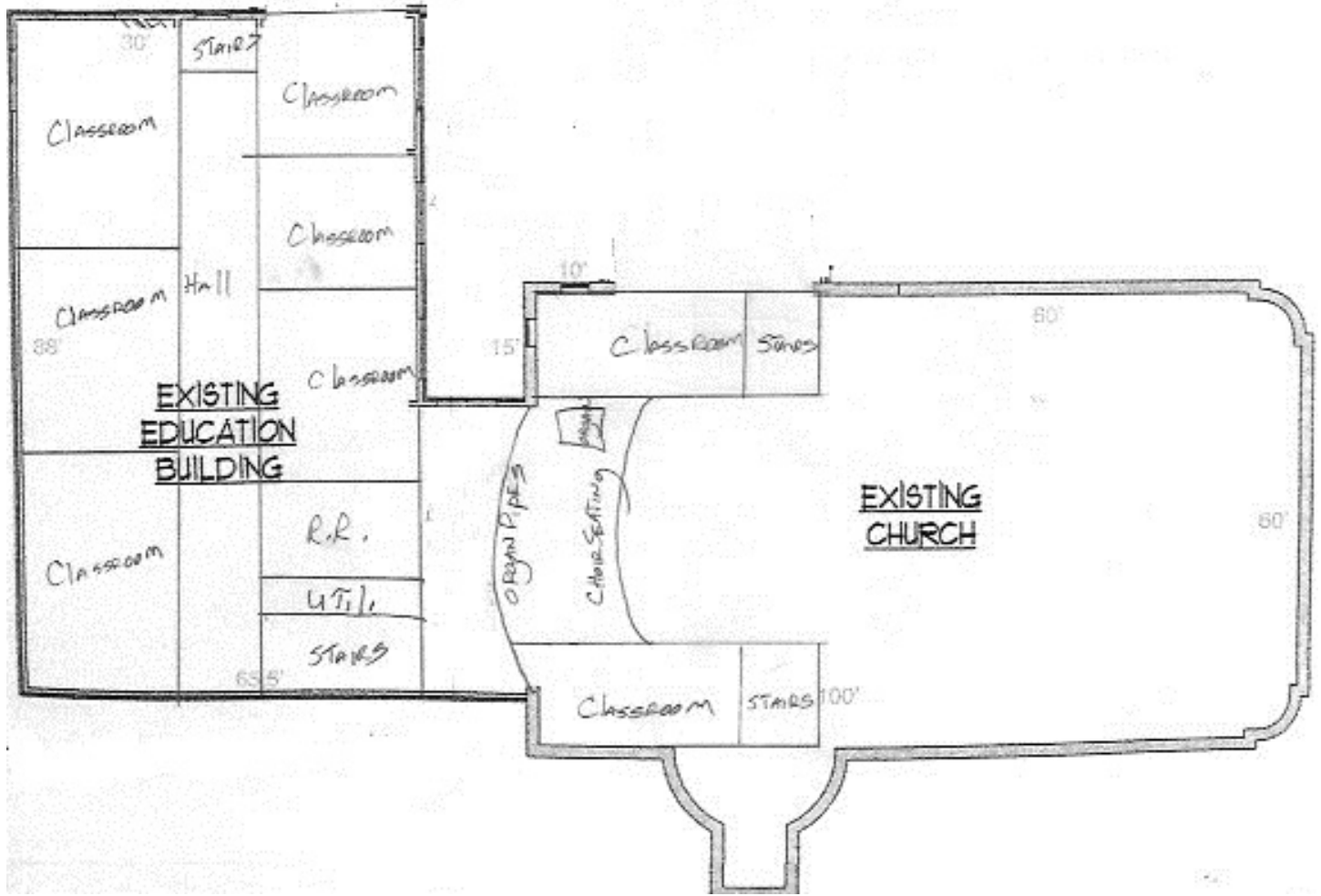
Ground Floor and Basement Plan



Methodist Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Marion County , Illinois
County and State

Second Floor and Balcony



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.

Figure 1: Sunday service held next to church while under construction.

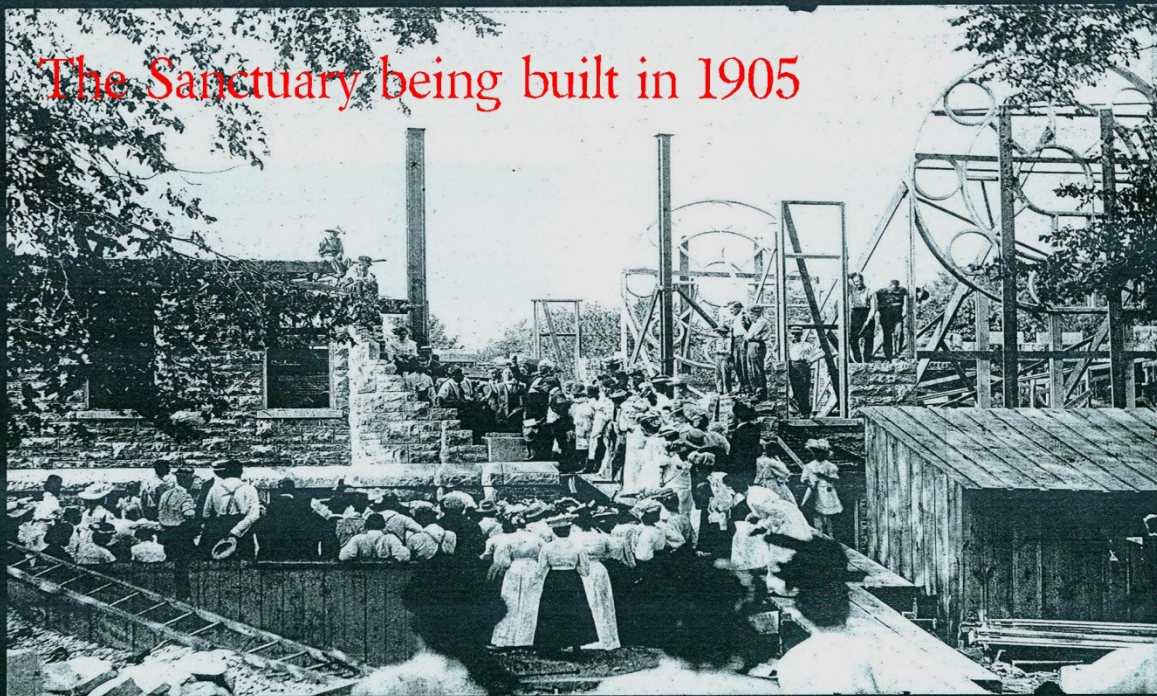


Figure 2: Postcard with architect's drawing of south view, ca. 1905.

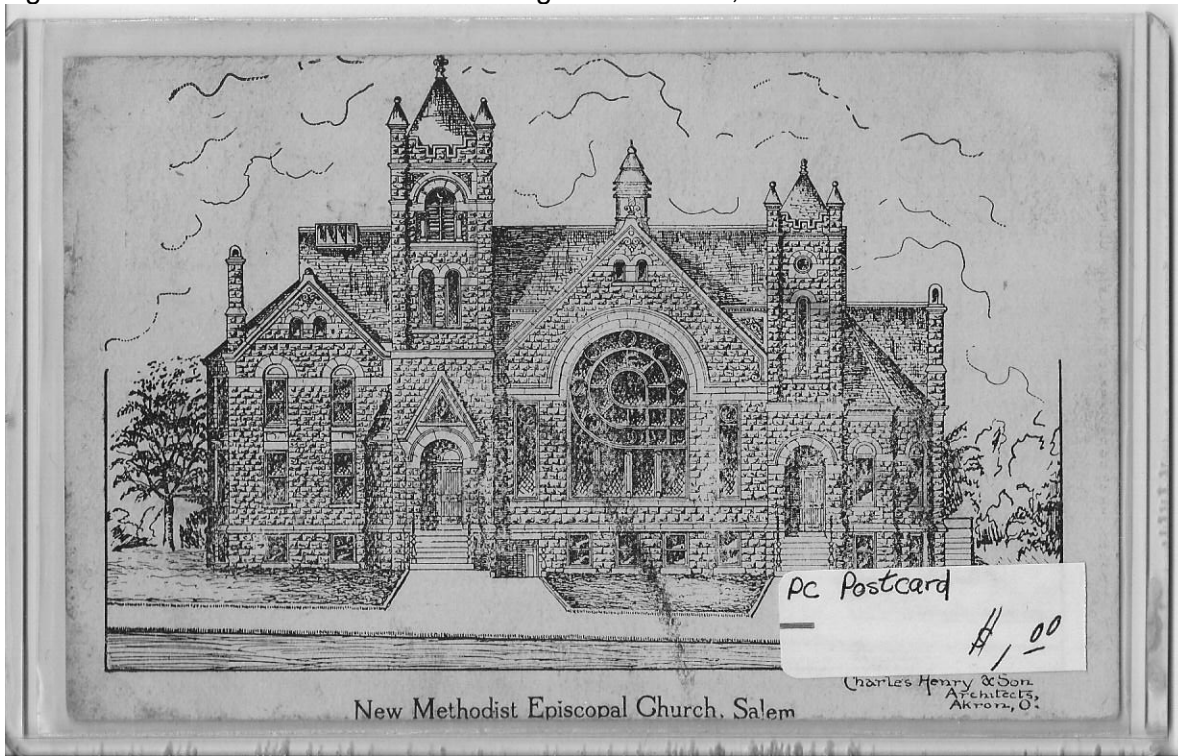


Figure 3: View of the front of the church (south elevation, facing north), 1945.

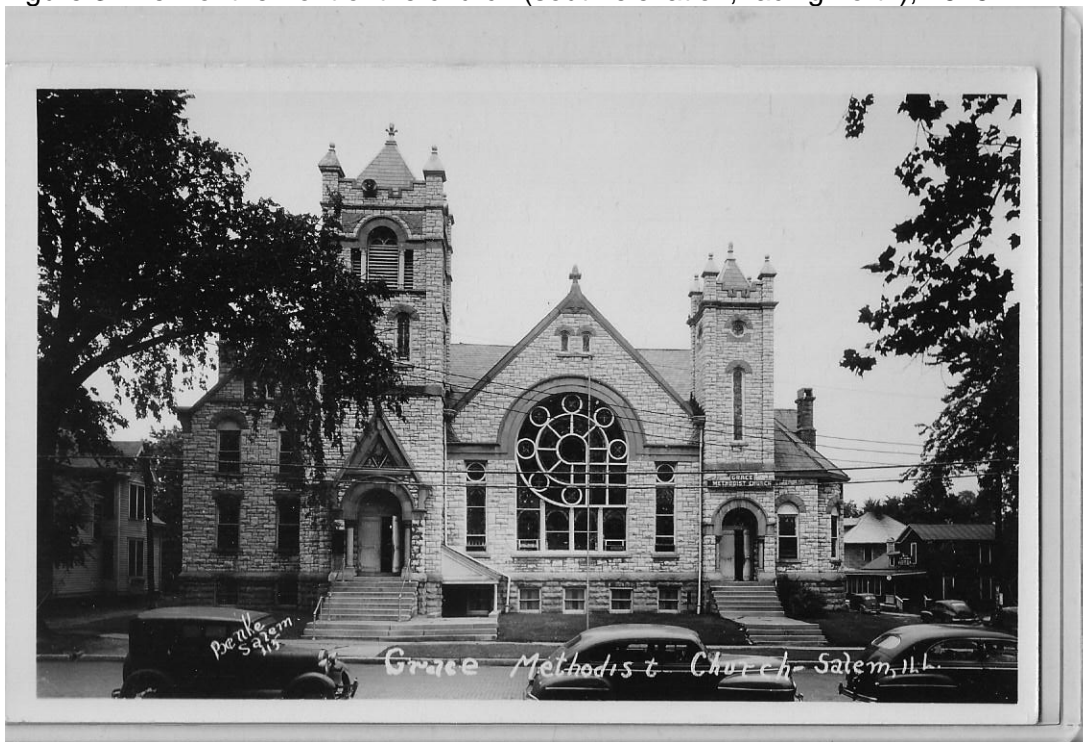


Figure 4: Chancel area looking east of original interior, date unknown.



Figure 5: Interior view of south stained glass window, date unknown.



Figure 6: Record of Deed for the church property, 1905.

118

bk 71 pg 118

No.

WARRANTY DEED—Statutory Form.

Geo. D. Barnard & Co., Blank Book Mfrs. Printers, Lithographers, Et. Louis

THE GRANTORS, *John W. Carimer and Rosa A. Carimer his wife* of the City of Salem in the County of Marion and State of Illinois

for and in consideration of *Twenty One Hundred* DOLLARS in hand paid, Convey and Warranty, to *James S. Masten, Benjamin B. Martin, Robert Martin, Alfred Carter, Charles A. Carter, Henry H. Episcopal Church of Salem, Illinois and their successors in office* Pastors and Ministers of the Methodist of the City of Salem County of Marion and State of Illinois the following

described Real Estate, to wit: *Lot Four (4), Seven (7), and Eight (8) in Block One (1), Square Two (2) in the Original Town, now city of Salem.*

"In trust for the use and benefit of the Ministry and Membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, subject to the Discipline, Usage, and Ministerial appointments of said Church, as from time to time authorized and declared, and if sold, the proceeds shall be disposed of and used in accordance with the provisions of said Discipline"

situated in the County of Marion, in the State of Illinois, hereby releasing and waiving all rights under and by virtue of the Homestead Exemption Laws of this State

This Deed is made subject to the taxes for the year A. D. 1905, and to all special taxes for street paving, to be assessed against said Lots

Dated this *Twenty Sixth* day of *July* A. D. 190*5*
Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of
John W. Carimer Seal
Rosa A. Carimer Seal

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Marion County. *I. A. Jackson* Clerk of the County Court
in and for the said County, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that *John W. Carimer and Rosa A. Carimer his wife, who are*

personally known to me to be the same persons whose name *S* are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that they signed, sealed and delivered the said instrument as their free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth, including the release and waiver of the right of homestead.

Given under my hand and Official seal, this *26th* day of *July* A. D. 190*5*
A. J. Chance
County Clerk



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.























J.S. CHANDLER POST
102 G.A.R.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/12/2018 Date of Pending List: 8/13/2018 Date of 16th Day: 8/28/2018 Date of 45th Day: 8/27/2018 Date of Weekly List: 8/31/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 8/28/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Control Unit Discipline

Telephone Date

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

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



Illinois Department of Natural Resources

One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271
www.dnr.illinois.gov



Bruce Rauner, Governor

Wayne A. Rosenthal, Director

July 10, 2018

Ms. Barbara Wyatt
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Wyatt:

Enclosed are the disks that contain the true and correct copies of the National Register nomination recommended for nomination by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council at its June 29, 2018 meeting and signed by the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer:

Methodist Episcopal Church, Salem, Marion County
Hampshire Colony Congregational Church, Princeton, Bureau County
Dr. William Burns House, Polo, Ogle County
Downtown Peoria Historic District, Peoria County
St. Thomas Catholic High School for Boys, Rockford, Winnebago County
West Pullman Elementary School, Chicago, Cook County

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
Illinois State Historic Preservation Office
Illinois Department of Natural Resources

enclosures