

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

SENT TO D.C.
4-14-99

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Holy Cross Church
other names/site number Eastside Community Center

2. Location

street & number 14 North Van Buren Street not for publication
city or town Batavia vicinity
state Illinois code IL county Kane code 089 zip code 60510

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
William L. Wheeler / SH# 4/12/99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Holy Cross Church
Name of Property

Kane County, Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION / religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE / auditorium

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Gothic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Limestone

roof Asbestos

other

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1896-97

Significant Dates

1896-97

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Shannon, James William / stonemason

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Batavia Depot Museum

HOLY CROSS CHURCH
Name of Property

COUNTY OF KANE, ILLINOIS
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael A. Dixon, FAIA / Architect

organization The Durrant Group, Inc. date November 27, 1998

street & number 214 West River Drive telephone (630) 377-9399

city or town St. Charles state IL zip code 60174

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Batavia Park District / Ralph D. Voris, CLP, Executive Director

street & number 327 West Wilson Street telephone (630) 879-5235

city or town Batavia state IL zip code 60510

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

HOLY CROSS CHURCH

Holy Cross Church
Batavia, IL

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Holy Cross Church, built in 1896-97, is a Late Victorian Gothic Revival structure made of locally quarried limestone which sits at the southwest corner of a prominent 165 foot wide by 264 foot deep corner lot on Wilson at Van Buren Streets on the east side of Batavia, Illinois. This site, in a residential scale neighborhood three blocks east of the Fox River, allows the church building to dominate over the downtown area due to its imposing 125 foot high tower and bold limestone exterior. This late nineteenth century church is characterized by a grand scale, intricate and picturesque massing, dynamic contrasts, complicated three dimensionality, the textural richness of stone and opulent detail, as in the stained glass windows. One other structure on the site includes a non-contributing one story non-descript seventh and eighth grade school building to the north and east built in 1959-60 of aluminum, glass and brick. The school was connected to the church building at the time of its construction at the rear northeast corner of the church building. A seven foot wide corridor was added to the west side of the school in 1996 to allow passage from the school building to the church to facilitate its new function as an assembly hall for the Batavia Park District.

The main body of Holy Cross Church is rectangular in plan with dimensions of 58 feet wide in the east-west direction and 78 feet long in the north-south direction. The main entrance at the south opens to the narthex, which is eight feet deep and spans the total width of the church building. To the left (west) is the narrow stair to the choir loft. This stair is incorporated into the southwest bell tower structure. To the right a wall divides off a coat room accessed from the narthex and an equal sized table and chair storage room accessed from the nave. Moving through the double doors on the north side of the narthex, one enters the nave or, as it is now called, Shannon Hall in tribute to the church's builder and stonemason James William Shannon. A six sided apse extends the building to the north with overall dimensions of 25 feet deep and 25 feet wide, giving the overall dimensions of 58 feet by 103 feet

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

HOLY CROSS CHURCH

long. The apse is stepped up in two risers, 1'-2" above the nave floor. The wide front entrance and eighteen foot square side tower typify the late nineteenth century phase of the Gothic Revival style. The pointed arch openings contribute to the verticality of the structure. The exterior of locally quarried limestone and the expressed buttresses at the exterior also add emphasis to the vertical appearance of the structure.

The cut limestone is layered with courses varying from 8 inches to 12 inches in height and in lengths of 8 inches to 24 inches. Stone buttresses at the front of the church are 42 inches wide. Stone caps at the buttresses on the southwest and southeast towers allow them to be reduced in size above each level.

Limestone sills and lintels at the windows and doors form distinctive, insistent verticality with pointed arches. The southwest corner bell tower with a double pitched roof, a steep gable main roof and a shorter tower at the southeast corner of the main entry add to the creation of the vertical effect. A column-like element at the east side of the entrance terminates in a pinnacle. The pinnacle actually is a projection of the west corner buttress of the shorter tower. The highly textured stone and projecting buttresses provide surfaces with rich shadow patterns. A simple cross on the roof over the apse to the north of the nave acts as a finial which contributes to the overall verticality of the structure as well.

The painted pair of wood doors at the entrance has seven panels each with the two upper panels of having a Gothic arch shape with glass. One small, Gothic window is located at each side of the entrance. The west window lets light into the area leading to a stair which serves the choir loft. The east window is in a newly created coat room. This area was formerly part of the narthex. A quatrefoil window in a Gothic arch is set above the doors. The entrance is capped with a projecting gable form. Just above the gable is the prominent, ten foot diameter rose window. Above the rose window, set in the gable end at the south side of the church, are three vertical Gothic openings. The two side units are windows and the taller center unit is filled with stone, recessed in its frame of stone.

The southwest tower is distinctive with its 42 inch wide corner buttresses creating a recessed area between the buttresses on the south and west sides of the building. Three vertical, five foot high by eighteen inch wide windows are at the south side in a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

HOLY CROSS CHURCH

staggering pattern relating to the interior stairs to the choir loft and bell tower. Two of these same type windows are on the west side of the tower with a Gothic arched door at its base. The southeast tower has two similar windows on its east side and two on its south side. The bell tower has large Gothic shaped louvered panels on all four sides. A panelized quatrefoil in wood is located at the top of the panel, above a Gothic shaped arched louver.

Both the east and west sides of the church have four bays framed by buttresses projecting out one foot from the stone walls. The stained glass windows are set in stone surrounds in each of these four bays. The north bay on the east side of the church has been modified to be made into an exit door with the stained glass remaining above. The bays are capped with a two course stone fascia at approximately twenty feet above the exterior ground level.

The north end of the church is expressed as an apse with five sides to the exterior view. Four of these sides have pointed arch topped stained glass windows in flat stone walls. No buttresses are existing at the exterior of the apse. The roof terminates the gable roof over the nave in a faceted hip configuration with five sides over the apse. A cross finial adorns its peak, which is also the north end of the gable roof ridge. A two course stone fascia is at twenty-six feet above the exterior ground level.

Prominent at the south (front) side of the church building is the ten foot diameter rose window with eight, two foot diameter circular elements surrounding a three foot eight inch center circle encompassing a quatrefoil window. The rose window is set in two concentric circles of stone, one made up of one foot by two foot keystone shaped stones while the others are curved to trim the window with six inch wide by three foot length pieces. Two other smaller round windows with quatrefoils exist in the south and east facing gables of the southeast tower. This tower is at the east end of the narthex bay while the one hundred twenty-five foot southwest tower and spire make up the west end. The nave is made up of four bays, each having stained glass windows at the east and west sides. The typical size of these windows is 12'-6" high by 3'-2" wide. The sill is set at 4'-5" above the floor. Four smaller stained glass windows are centered in the faceted walls of the altar area. All windows are built with wood tracery with the nave and apse windows having round windows over Gothic arched windows with hopper type operating lower sections.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

HOLY CROSS CHURCH

The nave interior measures 48 feet wide by 58 feet in length, has plaster walls and a vaulted ceiling and is divided into four equal bays. The apse projects off the north end with a 25 foot by 25 foot six-sided space while a choir loft cantilevers into the nave space from the south end. The overall height of the nave is 30'-3" at its apex. At each bay, the Gothic peak of the wall centered on the windows is set at 20'-3". Diagonal ribs spring from decorative supports at thirteen feet above the floor protruding as wall brackets. The ribs outline and highlight Gothic vaults. Within the vaulted areas at four locations are gold painted stencils with black, white and red highlights in a pattern flanked by twelve Greek crosses, also in gold. While not original to the building, the gold adds visual interest to the ceiling. In the apse, the ceiling has a gold mosaic simulating a gold leaf pattern. These decorative effects were popular finish treatments in Catholic churches in the 1950's and 1960's. A painted wood bead board wainscot is 3'-6" high at the entire perimeter of the nave and the narthex. The narthex contains three small spaces now used for storage, a coat room and the stairs to the choir loft. The choir loft also has a painted bead board wainscot. A spindled rail with a wood cap defines the front edge of the choir loft.

The connection to the school building affects thirty-six lineal feet of the original church at its rear northeast corner and is not immediately apparent from the street. The major elevations of the church building are unaffected by this connection. The school building extends 138 feet to the north of the church and is approximately 144 feet wide at its north end. A recessed area on its west side sets the school back 42 feet from the west face of the church building. The school building is only one story in height and allows the church to be visible above it on the northeast side.

A basement is under the apse only at the church's north end. Two area wells are seen at this north end at the exterior. One still has a window and the other is now filled with louvers in place of a window for air intake for the heating system installed in 1996. Visible in the basement at the northeast corner are steps leading to a former outside access stair. This opening was filled with poured concrete when the school was added. Access to this basement area is now through a stair built at its east side as part of the 1959-60 school building construction. The area under the nave and narthex is all crawl space. The original limestone foundation walls can be seen in the basement and under the nave.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

HOLY CROSS CHURCH

Diamond shape cement asbestos shingles cover the roof of the church. While this roofing is not original, it has the appearance of the original thin slate roofing. While all the stained glass windows are intact, unobtrusive ¼" polycarbonate glazing has been added on the outside face for protection.

It is clear that the historic fabric of Holy Cross Church has a high degree of integrity which includes minimal intrusion by the school connection to the northeast, beautiful and fully intact stained glass windows, a well maintained locally quarried limestone exterior and a completely original bell tower with its original cross at its top.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

HOLY CROSS CHURCH

Holy Cross Church
Batavia, IL

8. NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Holy Cross Church, built in 1896-97, is locally significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The church building meets Criteria Consideration A for having been a religious property and National Register Criteria C, significant primarily for its architectural value. The structure is a good example of a Late Victorian Gothic Revival church which is characterized by a grand scale, intricate and picturesque massing, dynamic contrasts, complicated three-dimensionality, textural richness and opulent detail as seen in its vertical tower, Gothic arches, steeply sloped roof, rose window and buttresses.

When Christopher Columbus Payne built his log house in 1833 north of the present day East Wilson Street in Batavia and about fifty feet west of the Batavia Apartments' property line, he, his wife and six children became the first settlers in all of Kane County. Colonel Joseph Lyon arrived in the area in 1834 and offered to have the first school in the county built on his property about one mile east of the Fox River. This school building also became the location for the first meeting for organized religion in Kane County. In 1836, the Baptist Church was organized in this building.

The first stone quarry was established in Batavia in 1842 by Zoni Reynolds on the west side of the river. Batavia was to become a significant source for limestone used in building construction in the Fox River valley area. Many mid-1800's stone buildings still exist today in the area including several on the National Register of Historic Places, including the William Beith House in St. Charles, the Batavia Institute, the First Methodist Church of Batavia, Louise White School and the Judge Isaac Wilson House, both in Batavia. The first Gothic Revival church built of locally quarried limestone in Batavia was the Calvary Episcopal Church. The first service was held on September 12, 1880.

With the building of the railroads, but especially with the opening of the stone quarries, great numbers of Swedish immigrants came to Batavia. The magnitude of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

HOLY CROSS CHURCH

the influx may be judged by the fact that in 1870 the Swedish Methodist Church was formed. In 1871, the Swedish Mission Church was organized. Meetings were held in a hall on the east side of town. 1872 was called the year of the "Great Migration" since so many Swedes and Irish persons came to Batavia in that year to cut stone to be used in the rebuilding of Chicago after the Great Fire of 1871.

The Catholic Church was first introduced to Batavia, Illinois, in 1854 when Father Sullivan from Aurora, Illinois, celebrated mass in the homes of Bridget Barret and John Lonergan. Members of the church were Irish quarry workers and their families who lived on the east side of Batavia. Many had migrated to Batavia while working on the railroads west of Chicago. James Shannon had moved to Batavia in 1863 and purchased Morgan's Quarry. The Irish quarry workers and their families had been using a small, vacant Congregational Church building on the west side of town for services. In 1879, Father Michael Prendergast arrived as the first resident pastor of the recently named Holy Cross Church. He was responsible for purchasing the Milo Kemp property on the northeast corner of Wilson and Van Buren Streets. Milo Kemp had come to the Batavia area in 1837 and had owned the property on which the church was built since 1855.

Father George Henry Rathz came to Holy Cross Church in 1893 and was to lead the parish in the construction of the Gothic Revival limestone structure. The cornerstone was laid in 1896, a year which was one of financial difficulty in the nation. The lack of funds for construction did not stop the progress of construction, however. In place of money, parishioners gave materials and countless hours of labor. In a Batavia Herald newspaper article of June 15, 1897, F.E. Marley stated that the church building cost \$12,000 but "...at close, financiering it is a structure which would cost, in any city, \$16,000, as it is a very substantial building that will stand for ages and reflects much credit upon the close and careful financiering of Rev. Father Rathz."

The church stands as an important example of locally quarried stone construction, with limestone sills, lintels and window and door surrounds. It represents a great achievement in stone construction with its 125 foot high bell tower and handsome wood tracery in its large rose window at its main entrance elevation on the south.

James William Shannon operated the Shannon Quarry (previously called Morgan's Quarry) after his father's death. Being a member of the church and understanding

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 8

HOLY CROSS CHURCH

the difficult times of a nationwide depression, he donated the limestone used for the church. The quarry was only five blocks south of the church site and the stone was pulled by horses with wagons to the site. Many of the unemployed Irish men who had worked at Shannon's Quarry lived nearby and volunteered their time to cut the stone and build the church.

Dedicated on June 15, 1897, this Late Victorian Gothic Revival church still stands as a prominent edifice on the east side of Batavia, and is now used as the assembly hall of the Eastside Community Center for the Batavia Park District. The re-dedication took place on April 27, 1996. Along with the school building built on the site in 1959-60, the building is used for community recreation, including a pre-school program, a youth center and for summer activities. The parish rectory, built next door to the church in 1908, serves as a senior center.

Holy Cross Church can be compared to two other locally quarried limestone religious structures in Batavia, both being Late Victorian Gothic Revival in style. Calvary Episcopal Church, at 222 South Batavia Avenue, was built in 1880 and has interesting similarities in overall appearance. Both Holy Cross Church and Calvary Episcopal Church have asymmetrical front facades with a square bell tower at the left, a significant central window and a lower gabled roof structure at the right. Both have similar steeply pitched roofs over the nave. While the Calvary Church appears to have an English Gothic influence due to its parapet type gable end and simple Gothic window on the front, Holy Cross appears to have a French Gothic influence with its rose window. Both have a double pitched roof at the bell tower.

The other Late Victorian Gothic Revival style religious structure which is similar to Holy Cross Church is now called New Life Assembly of God, originally the Svenska Methodist Episcopal Kyrka. The Svenska church was built in 1889 on McKee Street at Lincoln Street. It, too, has a square bell tower at the left on the front. The Gothic single window on the front is in contrast with Holy Cross Church's rose window. This Swedish Methodist Episcopal church is a simpler version of the Calvary Church with a simple pyramidal roof on the bell tower and a steeply sloped gable roof over the nave.

The Gothic Revival began in England in 1749 when Sir Horace Walpole, a wealthy dilettante, began remodeling his country house in the Medieval style, complete with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

HOLY CROSS CHURCH

battlements and multiple pointed arch windows. Over the next century, others followed his lead Gothic country houses became common in England. Although a handful of earlier houses with Gothic detailing were built, the first documented, fully developed domestic example in America, Glen Ellen in Baltimore, Maryland, was designed by Alexander Jackson Davis in 1832. Davis was the first American architect to champion Gothic buildings. His 1837 book, *Rural Residences*, was dominated by Gothic examples. Davis's book had only a small circulation but his ideas were picked up by Andrew Jackson Downing, who expanded the ideas to pattern books published in 1842 and 1850. The style was popular in the United States from the 1840s until the 1880s. Although the style lost favor for domestic buildings in America after 1865, a small rebirth of interest was stimulated during the 1870s by the writing of the English architectural critic John Ruskin. During that time the High Victorian Gothic style was primarily applied to public and religious buildings. In church architecture, the style was particularly favored by Episcopal and Roman Catholic parishes and missions.

The Gothic Revival church, echoing its medieval inspirations, creates a picturesque effect through variety, irregularity, and contrasts. An important design element in this architectural style is the tower with belfry. Such towers and belfries may be flat, topped by a spire, or may rise from the roof ridge as a bell cote. This style always features pointed-arch, deeply recessed window openings, either appearing singly or grouped. Steeply pitched roofs, quatrefoil windows, deep chancels, cruciform plans, and wooden doors with heavy iron strap hinges are other Gothic Revival stylistic devices.

In the latter part of this same period—notably in the 1870s and 1880s—the High Victorian Gothic style also became employed with its intricate and picturesque massing, dynamic contrasts, complicated three-dimensionalities, textural richness, and opulent details. Churches of this period and style featured materials of contrasting colors and texture to enliven surfaces, quite often combining dense red or brown brick with terra-cotta or light stone. These churches often featured exceptionally tall spires and steep roofs with an insistent verticality created by thrusting elements as pointed arches and spires. Visual excitement is also created in this style through projecting surfaces creating rich shadow patterns.

Holy Cross Church in Batavia displays an abundance of the details associated with both the Gothic Revival and Late Victorian Gothic styles. Built in 1897, the building's Gothic Revival features include its steeply pitched gable roof; a tower with belfry, buttresses; pointed arch windows throughout including both single and groups of

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 10

HOLY CROSS CHURCH

windows; quatrefoil and trefoil window patterns and panels; and its vaulted ribbed ceiling. Built of locally quarried limestone, the church does not exhibit the High Victorian Gothic qualities of contrasting materials. But, the church does include High Victorian characteristics with its exceptionally tall 125-foot spire, pinnacle, and bell towers, as well as the steep roof. Projecting surfaces created by the buttresses and cornice enliven the building's exterior walls. Its prominent front facade rose window is another Late Victorian Gothic Revival feature.

Holy Cross Church stands as a good example of Late Victorian Gothic Revival religious architecture in Batavia and is the most prominent of the three Late Victorian Gothic Revival churches in town with its spectacular 125-foot high limestone bell tower and magnificent rose window. It also stands as a testimonial to the once thriving stone quarries of Batavia. In the nineteenth century, Batavia was known by several nicknames, including the "Windmill City," due to the thriving windmill power industry and "Rock City" due to several flourishing quarries. The building stone industry of Batavia was successful in providing employment to its citizens and was successful because of having excellent shipping facilities with the railroads and excellent quality, easily quarried stone.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 11

HOLY CROSS CHURCH

Holy Cross Church
Batavia, IL

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Marley, F.E. "Dedication of Holy Cross Church," Batavia Herald (June 15, 1897), p. 1.

Rifkind, Carole. A Field Guide to American Architecture, New York: The New American Library, Inc., 1980.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 12

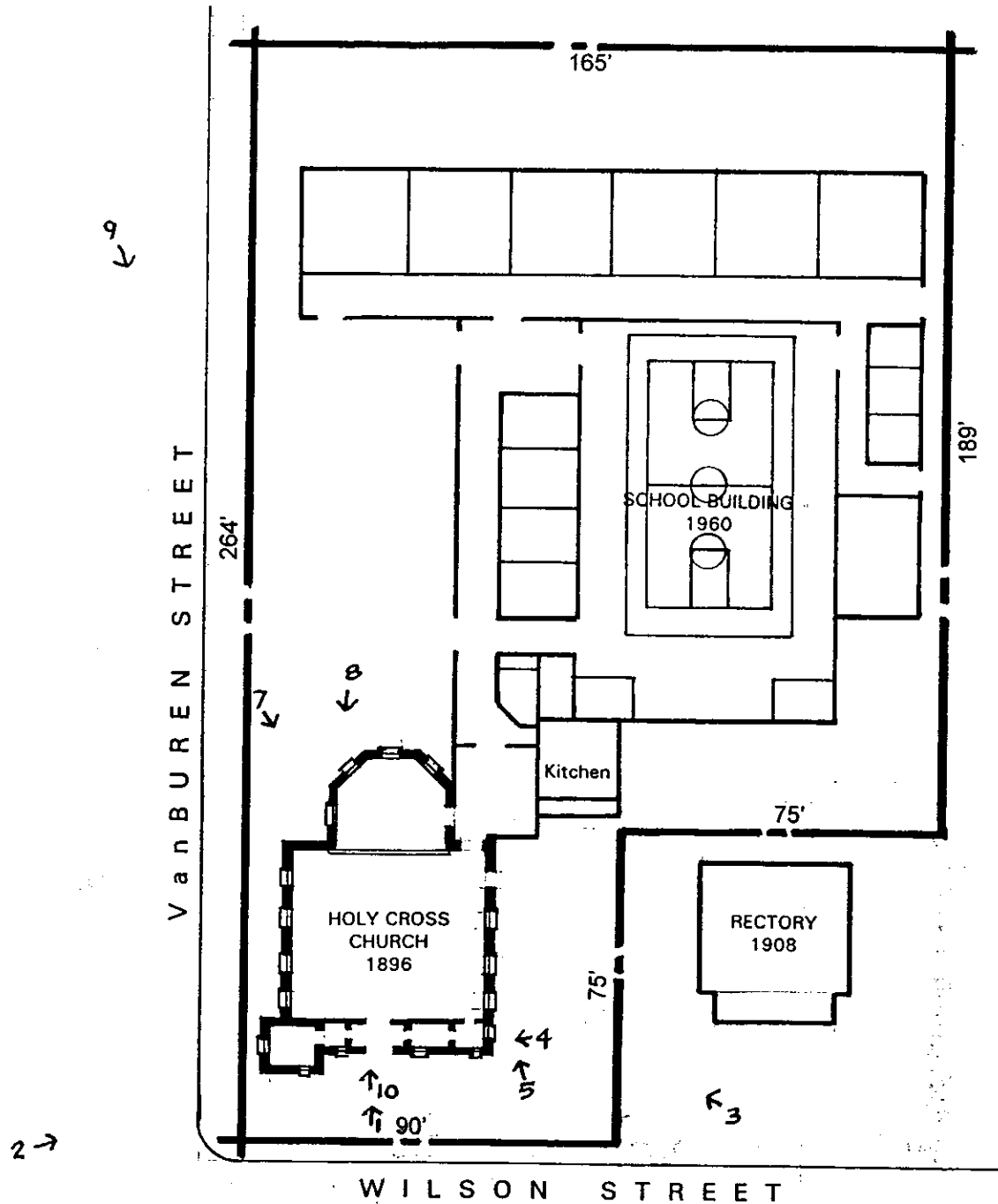
HOLY CROSS CHURCH

10. VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The West 97.5 feet of Lot 11 and all of Lots 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 in Block 1 of Judge Wilson's heirs addition to Batavia, in the City of Batavia, Kane County, Illinois, except for a 75 foot by 75 foot area at the south southeast corner which includes the former rectory.

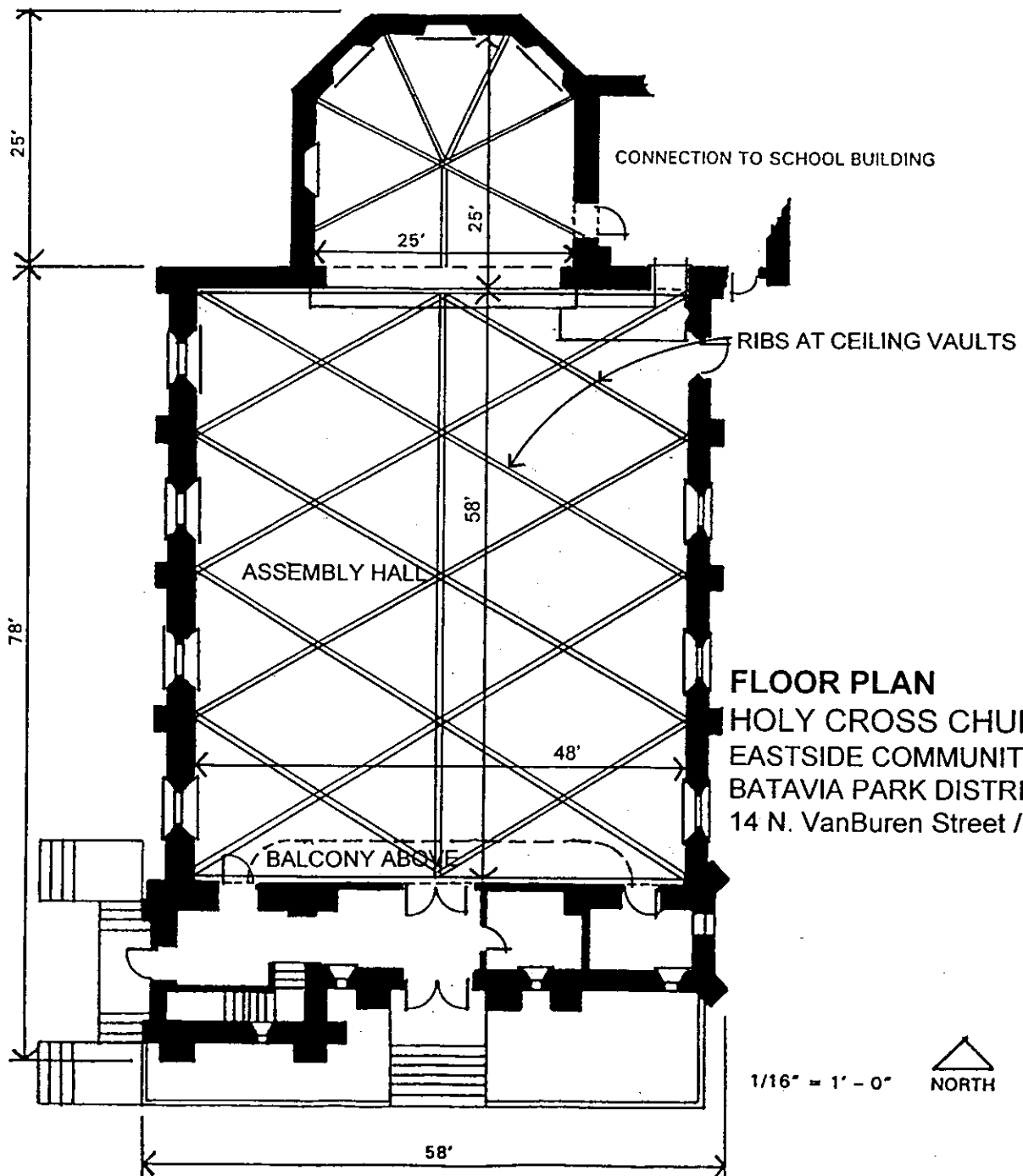
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the church and school building and surrounding land historically associated with Holy Cross Church and that maintains its historic integrity.



SITE LAYOUT
HOLY CROSS CHURCH
EASTSIDE COMMUNITY CENTER
 14 N. VanBuren Street / Ottawa, Illinois





FLOOR PLAN
HOLY CROSS CHURCH
EASTSIDE COMMUNITY CENTER
BATAVIA PARK DISTRICT
 14 N. VanBuren Street / Batavia, Illinois

1/16" = 1' - 0"



NORTH



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places.

For further information contact Edson Beall via voice
(202) 343-1572, fax (202) 343-1836, regular or E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov

Visit our web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>

MAY 28 1999

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 5/17/99 THROUGH 5/21/99

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ARKANSAS, SEBASTIAN COUNTY, Fort Smith National Cemetery, 522 Garland Ave. and S. 6th St., Fort Smith, 99000578, LISTED, 5/20/99 (Civil War Era National Cemeteries MPS)

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, Willmore, The, 315 W. Third St., Long Beach, 99000579, LISTED, 5/20/99

CALIFORNIA, MODOC COUNTY, Jess Valley Schoolhouse, Cty. Rd. 64, Likely vicinity, 99000582, LISTED, 5/20/99

CALIFORNIA, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, Allen, Theophilus, House, 601 Melville Ave., Palo Alto, 99000580, LISTED, 5/20/99

ILLINOIS, FULTON COUNTY, Palmer, Hiram, House, 703 E. Fort St., Farmington, 99000589, LISTED, 5/20/99

ILLINOIS, KANE COUNTY, Holy Cross Church, 14 N. Van Buren St., Batavia, 99000587, LISTED, 5/20/99

ILLINOIS, STEPHENSON COUNTY, Central House, 210 W. High St., Orangeville, 99000585, LISTED, 5/20/99

ILLINOIS, TAZEWELL COUNTY, Third St. Bridge, Third St., bet. Pine and Elm Sts., Delavan, 99000586, LISTED, 5/20/99

LOUISIANA, EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, Port Hudson National Cemetery, 20978 Port Hickey Rd., Zachary, 99000591, LISTED, 5/20/99 (Civil War Era National Cemeteries MPS)

LOUISIANA, EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, Southern University Historic District, Netteterville Dr. and Swan Ave., Baton Rouge, 99000590, LISTED, 5/20/99

LOUISIANA, LA SALLE PARISH, Trout--Good Pine School, School Rd., Good Pine, 99000592, LISTED, 5/20/99

MISSISSIPPI, WILKINSON COUNTY, Woodville Historic District (Boundary Increase II), Roughly along Depot, First West, Main, Second South, Sligo, Third South, and Water Sts., Woodville, 99000594, LISTED, 5/20/99

MISSOURI, BUCHANAN COUNTY, St. Joseph Public Library--Carnegie Branch, 316 Massachusetts St., St. Joseph, 99000595, LISTED, 5/20/99

MISSOURI, PULASKI COUNTY, Onyx Cave, 14705 Private Drive 8541, Newburg vicinity, 99000529, LISTED, 5/21/99

MONTANA, GALLATIN COUNTY, Adams Block, 123 Main St., Three Forks, 99000597, LISTED, 5/20/99

MONTANA, LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY, Mann Gulch Wildfire Historic District, Mann Gulch, tributary of the Missouri River, Helena vicinity, 99000596, LISTED, 5/19/99

NEW YORK, DELAWARE COUNTY, Christ Episcopal Church, 41 Gardiner Pl., Walton, 99000563, LISTED, 5/18/99

OKLAHOMA, MUSKOGEE COUNTY, Fort Gibson National Cemetery, 1423 Cemetery Rd., Fort Gibson, 99000601, LISTED, 5/20/99 (Civil War Era National Cemeteries MPS)

OREGON, CLATSOP COUNTY, Leinenweber, Christian, House, 3480 Franklin Ave., Astoria, 99000604, LISTED, 5/20/99

OREGON, DESCHUTES COUNTY, Moore, Robert D., House, 545 NW Congress St., Bend, 99000603, LISTED, 5/19/99

OREGON, LINCOLN COUNTY, Pacific Spruce Saw Mill Tenant Houses, 146, 162, 178, and 192 NE Sixth St., Toledo, 99000602, LISTED, 5/20/99

OREGON, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, Cobb, Samuel, House, 1314 SE 55th Ave., Portland, 99000607, LISTED, 5/20/99

OREGON, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, Holden, William B., House, 6347 SE Yamhill, Portland, 99000605, LISTED, 5/20/99

OREGON, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, Miller, Claude Hayes, House, 13051 SE Claybourne St., Portland, 99000606, LISTED, 5/20/99

PENNSYLVANIA, BRADFORD COUNTY, Welles, Ellen and Charles F., House, 1 Grovedale Ln., Wyalusing Township, 99000608, LISTED, 5/20/99

PENNSYLVANIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, Oak Hill Estate, US 40, 0.25 mi. W of US 119, North Union Township, 99000514, LISTED, 5/12/99

SOUTH CAROLINA, SPARTANBURG COUNTY, New Hope Farm, 10088 Greenville Hwy., Wellford, 98000558, LISTED, 5/20/99

TEXAS, HARDIN COUNTY, Kirby--Hill House, 210 Main St., Kountze, 99000610, LISTED, 5/20/99

UTAH, CARBON COUNTY, Clerico Commercial Building, 4985 N. Spring Glen Rd., Spring Glen, 99000619, LISTED, 5/20/99

UTAH, CARBON COUNTY, Manina, Camillo, House, Approx. 1756 W 400 N, Spring Glenn, 99000618, LISTED, 5/20/99

UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Silver Brothers' Iron Works Office and Warehouse, 550 W 700 S, Salt Lake City, 99000622, LISTED, 5/20/99 (Salt Lake City Business District MRA)

VERMONT, CALEDONIA COUNTY, Mathewson Block, Jct. of Main St. and Maple St., Lyndon, 99000623, LISTED, 5/20/99