

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

12-20-02

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 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 **First Congregational Church**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number **202 North Sixth Street** Not for publication

city or town **Marshall** vicinity

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Clark** code **033** zip code **62441**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. Church / SHPO
Signature of certifying official

12-19-02
Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

American Indian Tribe

First Congregational Church
Name of Property

Clark, Illinois
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register 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):	_____	_____

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
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 objects
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

N/A

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque/Richardsonian Romanesque

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Brick**

Roof **Asphalt Shingles**

Walls **Limestone**

other **Limestone**

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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 **1908**

Significant Dates **1908**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) **N/A**

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **Gray Construction Company, St. Louis, Missouri**

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

(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

First Congregational Church

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **Less than 1 acre**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	440000	4360466	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

First Congregational Church
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Judith K. Rhoads, Janice Marsh, Richard and Kay Williams**

organization **First Congregational Church** date **10/15/02**

street & number **202 North Sixth Street** telephone **217/826-5265**

city or town **Marshall** state **Illinois** zip code **62441**

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name **Members of the First Congregational Church. Contact: Judith K. Rhoads**

street & number **715 North Eighth Street** telephone **217/826-5265**

city or town **Marshall** state **Illinois** zip code **62441**

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The First Congregational Church is located at the corner of Sixth and Plum Streets in Marshall, Illinois, nine miles west of the Indiana state line.¹ It is one block north of Archer Avenue (Main Street), and faces Sixth Street, which is on the Lincoln Heritage Trail.² This is the second most traveled street in Marshall. Located in the heart of Marshall, the church is one block north of the Clark County Courthouse. Basically, the areas to the north and east of the church are residential; the areas to the south and west are light commercial.

The church property measures one hundred thirty-two feet by one hundred twenty-two feet.³ It has a slight setback from the streets, separated by a retaining wall, landscaping, and sidewalks. The present retaining wall is made of concrete pavers, three rows high. The material resembles the limestone used on the church walls. The west and north sides of the church's property have a gentle slope to allow for drainage.

The roof is hipped with lower cross gables. Small, one-story extensions with flat roofs are located on the northeast, northwest, and southwest corners. The bay window located on the north elevation has a polygonal hipped roof. The original roof was slate but was covered with asphalt shingles in 1945, 1970, and 2001. A new plywood base had to be put on in 2001 under the shingles because the slate shattered. A single log, forty-five feet long and approximately twenty inches by thirty inches serves as the church's center beam.⁴ The remaining rafters are tied into this center beam to brace the church's ceiling. There were two chimneys on the roof until the late 1970's. During that period, one chimney was reduced to two feet and capped when the new roof was installed. This originally was the flue for the church's two fireplaces that are no longer used. The remaining chimney on the west side, or back of the church, serves as the vent for the heating system.

The church is asymmetrical in plan. Each elevation is also asymmetrical, the front elevation appears balanced by the bell tower on one side of the entrance, and by a smaller tower and a longer extension on the other side. The complete exterior of the First Congregational Church is gray limestone, with one row - smooth, the next - rusticated, consistently alternating. The smooth stones are six inches by fifty inches long, and the rusticated stones measure the same length but are nine inches thick. The base of the structure was built up eighteen inches on the east and south sides.⁵ There is a limestone

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water table located just below the first floor windows. The foundation of the church is brick, partially covered by plaster or paneling.

There are six doors with stained glass windows, thirty-four stained glass windows, most of which have round or segmental arches, and twenty-four Plexiglas covered basement windows. Most of the stained glass windows are dedicated in memory of the charter members of the 1841 congregation.

The front elevation of the church faces east onto Sixth Street. The entrance, located off-center, is adorned by two arches, which measure six and one-half feet wide and eight feet tall. The four-foot high pillars, upon which the arches rest, have cushion capitals adorned with sculptured flowers. The capitals measure twelve inches high and twelve inches wide. The eight-inch high stone steps, with stone curved balusters, lead to the double-arched entry onto the front loggia. The loggia measures eight by twenty feet. There are three stained glass windows on the east wall of the church, within this area. On the north and south ends of the loggia are swinging wood-paneled doors with stained glass that lead into the entry rooms of the church. A cornice, located on the first floor above the loggia, continues around the towers on the front façade. Directly above the loggia is a moderate to high-pitched gable with a rose stained glass window, measuring nine feet in diameter. The rose window has a stone surround with an intricately scrolled ionic capital, instead of a keystone, at its peak.

A square bell tower measuring fifteen and one-half feet wide is located on the southeast corner. The tower is fifty-six feet tall and has square pillars that resemble the merlons of a battlement on each corner. Originally the tower had a balustrade. On the top or third level of the tower on all four sides is a rounded arch. The bottom of each arch at one time had a low balustrade; that has since been replaced with wood panels.⁶ The openings in the arches are covered with chicken wire to keep wild animals and birds out. Featured on the second story of three sides of the bell tower is a tall, narrow stained glass window with flat arched lintels. Two, round-arch stained glass windows appear on the first floor and two windows with flat-arched lintels are located on the basement level on three sides.

Within the bell tower hangs the original bell, which was also used in the first and second churches. The Buckeye Bell Foundry, a division of G. W. Coffin Company, in Cincinnati, Ohio, struck it in 1850.⁷ The date the bell was struck is easily legible at the

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bottom of the bell. Directly below the bell tower on the southeast corner of the First Congregational Church is its cornerstone.

At the northeast corner of the front façade is a smaller tower, square in section, with stained glass, recessed windows with flat arches on the upper story. Two round-arched stained glass windows are located on the first floor, directly above the basement windows. The tower has a pyramidal hipped roof and is set back twenty-eight inches from the first floor roofline. A three-foot copper cross will be placed at the tower's peak, replacing the original finial, which was beyond repair and subsequently removed. Adjacent to the tower is a one-story extension, which has two stained glass windows.

The bell tower is visible on the southeast corner of the south elevation. The one-story wall at the juncture of the tower and the church is recessed and has a round arched, stained glass window with a keystone. A basement window is located beneath it. In the middle of the south elevation, where the sanctuary is located, is a thirteen-and-one-half feet tall by eleven and one-half feet wide arched stained glass window. This window is located beneath a gable that originally had a finial at the peak. This finial also is being replaced with a copper cross because it was beyond repair. An ionic capital adorns the top of the stone trim of the window. Three basement windows with flat stone arches are located beneath the window. West of these windows is a one-story extension with a flat roof. The extension has a recessed entrance and a three-sided bay. Stone steps lead to the entrance, which has a round arched opening and is for emergency use only. The three-sided bay, on the southwest corner, has a stained glass window and basement window.

The west elevation of the First Congregational Church is extremely plain compared to the other three sides. This is the back of the church. A two-story gabled extension with a second story stained glass window is located on the southwest corner. A basement window is located beneath this window. On the north wall of the gable is a flat-arched window and on the wall is another entrance. West of the gable is a one-story extension with a chimney, the handicap ramp, and stained glass windows with flat-arched stone lintels. On the northwest corner of the church is a door to the handicap ramp and another emergency exit.

The north elevation of the church has ten stained glass windows. The western-most windows, located on the northwest extension, have lintels with segmental arches, and are in the choir room. The next five stained glass windows are located in the polygonal bay.

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They have keystones in the arches. The northeast extension, where the pastor's study is located, has a stained glass window with segmental arched lintels. Basement windows are located directly beneath each window on this elevation.

Interior Description

All inside walls of the church are plastered and painted. On each outside corner of the hallway wall is a four-foot, dark-stained oak corner guard. All the floors on the main level are hardwood. The two vestibules and Pastor's study are carpeted. The main entrance to the First Congregational Church is the on the east side of the front facade. Double doors with stained glass glazing lead to a vestibule with four stained glass windows. Another set of paneled, wooden double doors open into the sanctuary. A dark stained oak stairway leading to the basement and up to the bell tower is located near the entrance. It has one and one-half inch square balusters that measure twenty-four inches tall. The closed-string stairway has a curved handrail and decorative newel posts that are square in section. At the top of the stairway, before reaching the bell tower, is a room with two tall stained glass windows. This formerly was used as a classroom.

The entrance on the north side of the façade has a single door with a stained glass glazing and opens into another vestibule. This houses the guest registry, bulletin board, coat rack, and news bulletins. There are two stained glass windows along the outside wall. Another stairway, with the same design as the south stairway, leads downstairs to the basement and upstairs to another classroom. The classroom, located beneath the belfry, has three stained glass windows. Besides the outside entrance to this vestibule, there are three more doorways: one leads into the sanctuary, one to a very large social room/classroom, and one to the Pastor's study.

The Pastor's study has a fireplace with all original dark wood trim and mantle. Green and tan marble colored tile, two inches by six inches, adorns the front of the fireplace and hearth. Three stained glass windows are located on the outer walls. In the earlier years of the church, this room served as a classroom before being converted into the Pastor's study and a place to house the church records. The wooden, dark-stained, oak double doors lead into the social room/classroom.

The sanctuary has crown moldings and a plaster ceiling that reflects the roof's truss system. The center of the ceiling, which is flat, and the cross gables are accentuated with

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wood trim. All of the plaster, wooden trim and moldings are painted soft beige. The darkly stained wood used throughout the sanctuary on the windowsills, altar, pews, and trim is oak. The chandelier, suspended six feet from center of the ceiling, has three tiers totaling fifty-three globes. Matching globe light wall fixtures adorn the sanctuary entrances.

The two aisles are covered with carpeting and are located on either side of the sanctuary. The sanctuary has a hardwood floor with a slight slope, similar to floors in theatres. There are nine rows of pews on each side, and the center has eleven rows of extra long pews. Four slatted doors, twelve feet high and thirty feet wide, can be rolled up to allow additional seating in the social room/classroom. This feature was used quite often in the earlier years for Christmas Eve Midnight Services, Easter Sunday services, and other special occasions.

Double doors with stained glass glazing on the left of the altar open to the south steps. A piano sits on a raised carpeted platform next to the doors. Two steps up are the lectern and pulpit in the center, and the organ on the right. The organ was purchased from the Wicks Organ Company in Highland, Illinois.⁸ Three more steps up lead to the altar with the choir loft on both sides and the organ pipes on the left. Massive wood columns with Corinthian capitals stand on either side of the choir loft behind the pulpit and lectern. The columns support a curved archway lit by twenty-five light bulbs.

Behind the choir loft is the raised altar. Behind the altar is a five feet high oak reredos along the wall. A stained glass window is on either side of the choir loft. A twelve-foot red drape hangs behind the altar beneath a tall, narrow stained glass window. The drape matches the carpeting on the altar floor and the aisles. Off the altar is a narrow hallway that leads into the choir dressing room, which has four stained glass windows. One door opens onto the outside handicapped accessible ramp, another doorway from the choir room opens onto the sanctuary with direct access to the organ. The social room/classroom is adjacent to the choir room and is accessed through the rolled-up doors.

Two stained glass windows are located on the east wall of the church. One is a triple window with wooden mullions of 'The Good Samaritan' and above this is a large rose window featuring three winged cherubs. The sanctuary has a large stained glass window on the south wall dedicated to Reverend Dean Andrews, the first pastor and a charter member of the First Congregational Church. The entire window is actually made up of

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multiple windows divided by wooden mullions. The largest window has Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane with Peter, James, and John in the background. Two smaller windows flank this large central window. Above the windows are arched transom lights, divided by a wood transom bar. In the spandrel above the lights are three small circular windows. Along the same wall is another window of Christ standing with beckoning arms. Around all of these windows is a dark-stained oak molding twelve inches deep on the bottom and five inches wide. The arched windows are deeply recessed. The social room/classroom has five more large stained glass windows in the polygonal bay. Off this room in the northwest corner is a handicapped accessible restroom, installed in the 1980s.

Access to the basement is provided by three stairways, two on the east wall and a third on the west wall. It has been divided into nine rooms, which include two vestibules (where the stairs are located), a kitchen, dining room, nursery, classrooms and storage rooms. Dropped ceilings have been installed in the kitchen and nursery. The ceilings in the rest of the basement are all painted and plastered. The kitchen and dining room have newer paneling and the nursery has peg board walls.

The nursery is located on the northeast corner of the church basement. The dining room is just west of the nursery and measures twenty-eight feet by thirty-six feet. This room is directly below the adult Sunday school room and has the same polygonal bay. There is an original built-in twelve-foot china cabinet on the southwest wall of the dining room.

The kitchen was remodeled in 1975. Beyond the kitchen are the back stairwell, restrooms, furnace room, sump pump room, and the original coal room. There is another recreation and meeting room measuring thirty-four feet by forty-two feet. Pipes for the original gas lighting system can still be seen in this south recreation and meeting room. The southeast vestibule in the basement is used for storage space.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The First Congregational Church in Marshall, Illinois, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historical Places under Criterion C as a good local example of Richardsonian Romanesque Architecture. This church was the first building in Marshall designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The First Congregational Church also meets Criterion Consideration A for religious buildings with architectural significance.

History of Marshall to 1909

The site of the town of Marshall was bought from the federal government in 1833. Colonel William B. Archer and Joseph Duncan, who went on to become the sixth governor of Illinois, later founded Marshall September 22, 1835. Archer and Duncan named the site Marshall after the fourth Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. They issued a circular and began selling lots on September 23, 1835.⁹ On October 6th, 1835, the original plot was filed with the County Clerk. Archer laid out the first addition to the original town in 1838 and a second addition in July 1839.¹⁰

After Marshall was established, it continued to grow steadily, largely due to its proximity to the Cumberland Road (presently US Route 40), which was built in 1827. This brought many people to the area looking for construction work, and as a result, Marshall became an important marketing place. In the early 1830's, Marshall's population was approximately 200. According to the 1900 census, Marshall's population was 2077.

Between 1850-1890 there were four railroads traveling through Marshall. The increased transportation in Marshall led to the construction of three hotels in the town, which were usually booked full. They were the Marshall House, the Black Hotel and the Archer House. Later two of the railroads closed and the former D&SW Depot¹¹ tracks were exchanged for Illinois Highway 1. Illinois State Highway 1 and US Highway 40 intersect at the northeast corner of the Archer House, which is still open as a Bed and Breakfast and is the oldest hostelry in the state of Illinois. This intersection of two major roadways has provided the town of Marshall with its slogan: "Where Highways Cross and Porch lights burn all Night".¹²

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Marshall's founder, Col. William B. Archer, provided educational provisions for early settlers. In the 1890's-1900's, community educational schools were scattered where there was a school age population. There were approximately ten schools in the Marshall area until 1948 when the district was consolidated.

The original First Congregational Church was the first church building in Marshall. Many different religious groups met in it at various times until the congregations had their own facilities. As a result, the First Congregational Church played a very significant role in the development of Marshall's religious institutions.

Since its establishment, the city of Marshall has grown to 3400, its present population. Marshall has adopted a mayor-council form of municipal government. The city has kept pace with its growth providing natural gas facilities, a municipally owned water system, a city operated sewage system and a municipally owned electric system. Marshall has been able to retain its local character. Its city band that performs every summer Friday night on the courthouse lawn celebrated its 100th anniversary in July 1975. The band was asked to perform in Washington D. C. for the country's bicentennial in June 1976. The band members are all local musicians.¹³

History of the First Congregational Church

The original First Congregational Church was established and erected by April 3, 1841. The church was erected on lots seven and eight in the original town of Marshall. The deed for the lots was obtained from Mr. Archer March 9, 1847.¹⁴ Archer owned vast acres of land in the Marshall area and was a close and honored friend of most of the church's charter members. The church was located on a very busy thoroughfare traveled by a glass coach, which met trains stopping in Marshall.¹⁵

In 1892, a second church was built on the same site. After only ten short years, a bigger church was needed. The third, and present, church was built on the same site as the earlier two. This church was dedicated February 28, 1909.¹⁶ While the church was being built, the congregation met at the Odd Fellows Lodge, the Pythian Theatre, and at schools.

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The Gray Construction Company of St. Louis, Missouri, built the current First Congregational Church for \$17,985. This cost covered only the shell of the Church – no windows, pews, lights, or heat was included. The contract was signed March 6, 1908.¹⁷ The company had its own planning mill, a lumberyard, and a cut stone yard, which enabled it to bid the job and get it completed in record-breaking time. The company consisted of C. L. Gray, president and manager, J. F. Schlofby, vice president, and W. E. Wininer, secretary and assistant manager.¹⁸

Soon the congregation ran into money problems because the above sum was a substantial amount for a small Midwestern church. In order to defray the construction costs, the church received a grant of \$2,000 from the Congregational Society of New York and a loan of \$2,500 from the same institution.¹⁹ Pews were ordered and received from the A. W. Hempleman and Co. of Richmond, Indiana. They were shipped by rail. Upon inspection, the carpenters determined that they did not have the skills and training to put the pews together. The church telegraphed A. W. Hempleman and Co. asking them to send a “master” to assemble the pews.²⁰

Women and children had organized money making projects to help repay the loan and to finish the church. One project was preparing and serving community meals. The children would ‘man’ the bazaar, selling such items as jams and jellies, baked goods, aprons and dust caps. It was considered a good evening if the women and children cleared \$30. The Ladies Guild would sew the aprons and dust caps after their regular meetings.²¹ Sometimes a farmer gave them a load of corn. They would husk and sell the corn then give the money to the building fund also.²² After so much hard work, dedication and belief in their goal, the loan was paid in full. On February 28, 1909, the church was dedicated in memory of Reverend Dean Andrews, the church’s first pastor and a charter member.

The Richardsonian Romanesque Style

The Richardsonian Romanesque Style was named for architect Henry Hobson Richardson. Richardson was born in Louisiana in 1838 and died forty-seven years later. He studied at Harvard and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Richardson was a much sought-after architect because of his bold and dynamic buildings. The common

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characteristics of his style were heavy, rough, and smooth limestone walls, rounded arches, squat columns, and recessed windows. Henry Hobson Richardson was thought to be a genius in his time by some, while others shunned his work. Two of his most renowned works are the Allegheny Courthouse and Jail in Pittsburgh and the Marshall Fields Wholesale Store in Chicago.²³ His objective was "to rule over his design not it rule over him". The result gave way to simplicity and grandeur. This gave him freedom to probe the principles of the past, not just to copy them.²⁴

After the Civil War, Richardson came back to America. Richardson started his architecture practice in New York, then moved to Boston. In 1870 & 1872, H. H. Richardson won the competition for the Brattle Square Church and the Trinity Church, respectively, both in Boston. Those two accomplishments established him as an original and learned architect. He traveled Europe in 1882 where he saw French and North Spanish Romanesque buildings first hand. This architecture inspired him because it was direct and powerful. Richardson was a 'bon vivant,' a designer of zest and convention. His Romanesque art was copied by others, thus freeing American architects from the indiscriminate imitation of European revivals. Two well-known students of his were Charles Follen McKim and Stanford White.²⁵

Richardson borrowed from Romanesque, Gothic Revival and other architectural forms to create his signature style. His favorite medium was rough stone using sometimes two or more colors, wide, round arches, column capitals ornamented with floral design, deeply recessed windows as well as towers.²⁶ The typical elements of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture include rough-faced masonry walls, decorative wall patterns of varying colors and textures of masonry, wide round arches, decorative details, usually of floral design, solid massing, and asymmetrical facades. While most of Richardson's designs were truly innovative, those he inspired often applied characteristics of this style to Queen Anne-style buildings.²⁷ The Glessner House in Chicago is Illinois' only remaining example of H.H. Richardson's work.²⁸

Richardson died in 1886, but the impact he left on American architects continued into the 20th century. While some of these later examples may not possess all of the characteristics found in Richardson's work, such as massing or use of rusticated stone,

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they have features that are undeniably influenced by Richardson's designs. Perhaps the most common identifier of these later works is the round arch.

The First Congregational Church has the following characteristics of the Richardsonian Romanesque style: solid massing, arched and recessed doors and windows, paired and triple windows, rough and smooth bold limestone walls, squat columns with cushion capitals decorated with floral ornamentation, a prominent bell tower, and a flared foundation. Two other buildings in Marshall that have some characteristics of Richardsonian Romanesque Architecture are in the business district. They are located at 125 South Sixth Street and 611 Archer Avenue. The building on Archer Avenue houses an arts and crafts shop, and the building on South Sixth Street is one-half vacant and hosts a hearing aid store in the north half. The arched second story windows are the only details on these buildings that are found in Richardsonian Romanesque Architecture.²⁹

The First Congregational Church has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register. The exterior and interior of the church have not gone through any major changes since its dedication in 1909. The church has been tuck-pointed twice, had three new roofs, in 1942 the choir loft was furnished, electricity, natural gas, indoor plumbing were added and/or updated, and windows professionally cleaned and protective coverings were installed over them. Later a Public Address (PA) system was installed along with padding on the pews, ceiling fans, central air conditioning and heating and evening floodlights on the stained glass windows.

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Endnotes

- ¹ Clark County Assessor's office, Clark County, Illinois. Marshall Township, Clark County, Illinois: Photograph #5-09, Aerial View.
- ² U.S. Government Sign, "Lincoln Heritage Trail," located at the intersection of South Sixth and Highway 1.
- ³ Clark County Circuit Clerk Office, Clark County, Illinois: Deed Record 65, October 31, 1907, p. 525.
- ⁴ Todd Pancake, Chairman, Board of Trustees of First Congregational Church, Marshall, Illinois; March 26, 2002.
- ⁵ "Post Card" (Newton Manufacturing Company, Newton, Iowa, 1959) First Congregational Church, Marshall, Illinois.
- ⁶ Dedicatory Booklet; page 1.
- ⁷ Buckeye Bell Foundry, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- ⁸ The Wicks Organ Company, Pipe, Oregon; Craftsmen since 1906; Highland, Illinois.
- ⁹ The Pilgrim Church Register and Record; (Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society; Boston and Chicago, 1891); page 124.
- ¹⁰ The Pilgrim Church Register and Record; (Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society; Boston and Chicago, 1891); page 126.
- ¹¹ "BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF MARSHALL", C.S. of Clark County, Illinois; 1880; Aerial Map.
- ¹² "Post Card" (Newton Manufacturing Company, Newton, Iowa, 1959) First Congregational Church, Marshall, Illinois.
- ¹³ History of Marshall, Illinois, and Eastern Clark County; (Clark County Democrat, Marshall, Illinois; 1978); pages 3-11.
- ¹⁴ Clark County Circuit Clerk Office, Clark County, Illinois; Deed record F; pages 402-403.
- ¹⁵ Marshall Independent, "Its glass coach once met trains - In its day a first class hotel"; Monday, April 16, 1967.
- ¹⁶ "Dedicatory Services" Booklet; First Congregational Church, Marshall, Illinois; February 28, 1909.
- ¹⁷ www.eslarp.uiuc.edu/ibex/archive/esl%20history/gray_construction.htm.
- ¹⁸ Ibid.

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- ¹⁹ The Pilgrim Church Register and Record; (Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society; Boston and Chicago, 1891); page 131.
- ²⁰ Contract from A.W. Hempleman and Company, Richmond, Indiana; signed by First Congregational Church Trustees.
- ²¹ Composition Book belonging to the Congregational Ladies Guild; last page.
- ²² The Clark County Herald; December 14, 1904; Volume 37, Number 52.
- ²³ Norman Tyler, An Introduction to Its History, Principles and Practices: Historical Preservation (W. W. Norton and Company, Inc.; New York and London; 1994) pages 119-121.
- ²⁴ Frederick Koeper, Illinois Architecture From Territorial Times to the Present: A Selective Guide (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London, 1968); page 46.
- ²⁵ John Fleming, Hugh Honour, Nikolaus Pevsner; Penguin Dictionary of Architecture; (Penguin Books LTD, England, New York, Third Edition, 1966, 1972, 1980); page 262.
- ²⁶ www.google/Richardsonian Romanesque/City of Chicago Landmarks.
- ²⁷ Virginia and Lee McAlester; A Field Guide to American Houses; (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1989); pages 301-302.
- ²⁸ "Historic Illinois"; Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. Division of Preservation Services; Volume 10 Number 5.
- ²⁹ "Marshall Main Street Building Survey"; March 10, 1999 and March 14, 2002.

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FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The First Congregation Church is located at 202 North Sixth Street on lots 7 & 8 of the original town of Marshall. The legal description of the church is Property Identification Number 08-08-13-18-303-022; S13, T11N, R12W. The church is bound by city streets on the south and west, an alley on the north, and a jail on the west.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the area historically associated with the church.

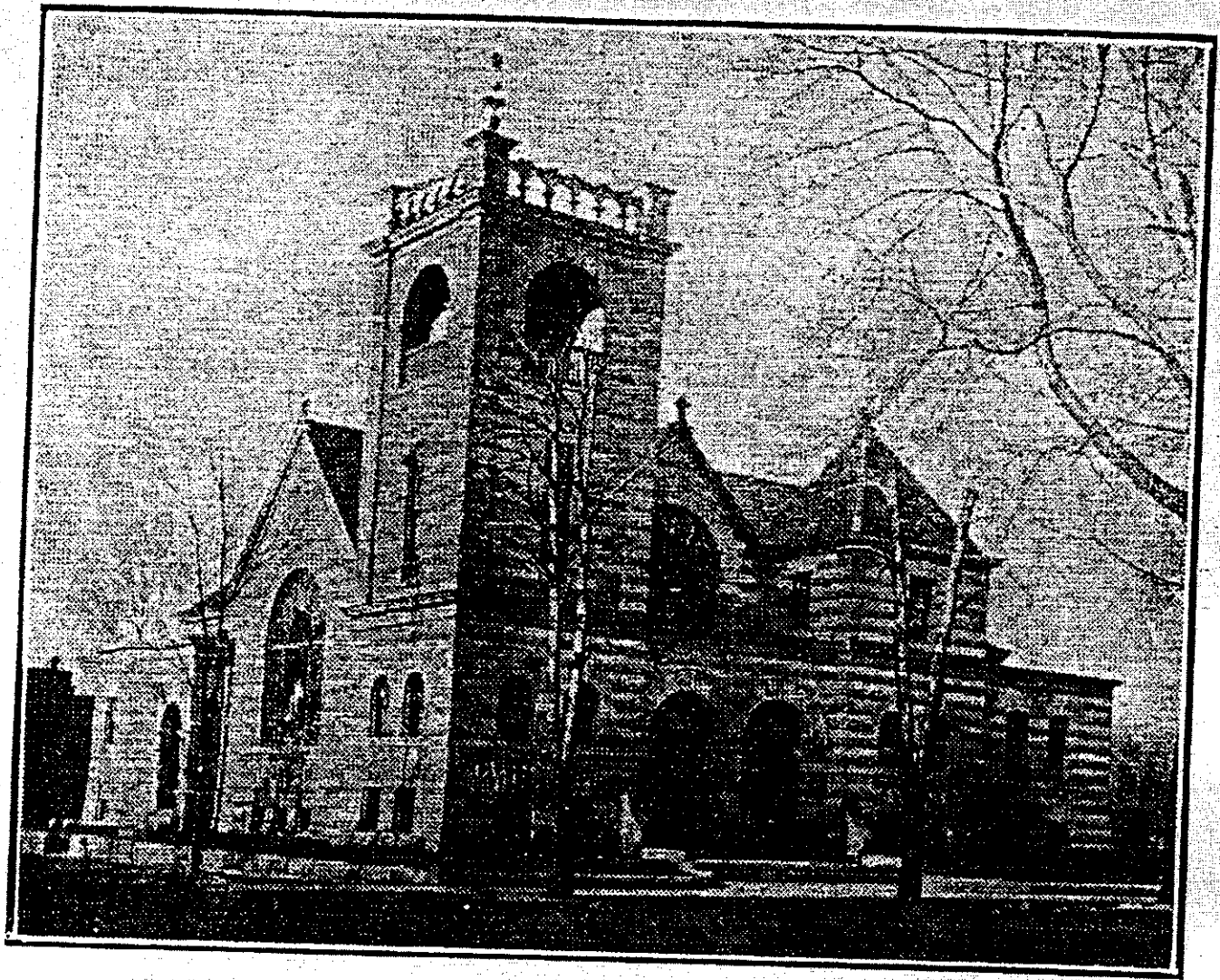


PHOTO BY HURST

Historic Photograph
of the Church.

N
Basement of
First Congregation Church
Marshall, Illinois

kitchen

10 x 18

15 x 21

murphy

28 x 36

dining
room

15 x 15

N stairs
+
entry

china cab
7 x 10

back stairs

10 x 11

storage

10 x 20

classroom
furniture
pump pump

34 x 43

classroom
+
recreation
room

storage
coal room

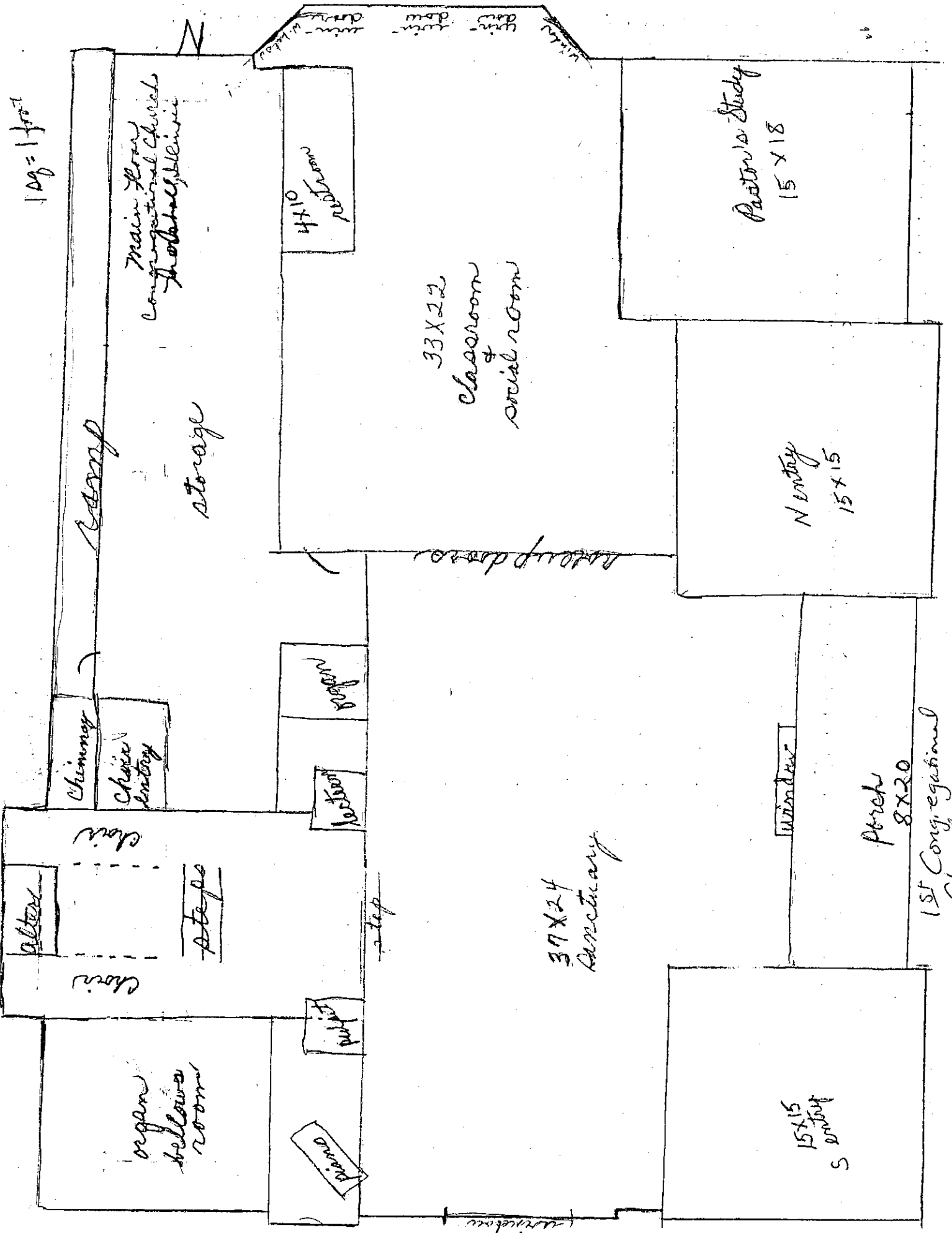
10 x 12

15 x 15

S stairs
+
entry

First Congregational
Church, Marshall, IL

109 = 1 foot



1st Congregational
Church,
Marshall, W

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 2/03/03 THROUGH 2/07/03

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

ALASKA, JUNEAU BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA,
Sentinel Island Light Station,
Sentinel Island,
Juneau vicinity, 02001407,
LISTED, 12/02/02
(Light Stations of the United States MPS)

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY,
Middough Brothers--Insurance Exchange Building,
205 E. Broadway,
Long Beach, 03000002,
LISTED, 2/05/03

CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY,
Downtown Stamford Historic District (Boundary Increase 2),
Roughly, Bedford St. between Broad and Forest Sts.,
Stamford, 02001744,
LISTED, 1/31/03

FLORIDA, PINELLAS COUNTY,
Jungle Prada Site,
Address Restricted,
St. Petersburg, 03000007,
LISTED, 2/04/03

ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY,
Women's Gymnasium, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign,
906 S Goodwin Ave.,
Urbana, 02001751,
LISTED, 2/05/03
(University of Illinois Buildings designed by Charles A. Platt MPS)

ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY,
Women's Residence Hall--West Residence Hall, University of Illinois at
Urbana-Champaign,
1111W Nevada St.,
Urbana, 02001752,
LISTED, 2/05/03
(University of Illinois Buildings designed by Charles A. Platt MPS)

ILLINOIS, CLARK COUNTY,
First Congregational Church,
202 N 6th St.,
Marshall, 02001753,
LISTED, 2/05/03

ILLINOIS, HENRY COUNTY,
West Water Tower and Ground Storage Tank,
310 11th Ave.,
Orion, 02001754,
LISTED, 2/05/03

ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY,
Griffith, John, Store Building,
103-113 E Scranton Ave.,
Lake Bluff, 02001755,
LISTED, 2/05/03

ILLINOIS, ROCK ISLAND COUNTY,