

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.
12/22/95

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name First Congregational Church of LaMoille

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 94 Franklin Street not for publication

city or town LaMoille vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Bureau code 011 zip code 61330

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 / SHPO 12-20-95
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: Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood

roof Metal

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more 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

1867

Significant Dates

1867

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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:

First Congregational Church of LaMoille
Name of Property

Bureau County, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

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| 1 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| Zone | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | | |

3

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| Zone | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | | |

4

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|------|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | | |

 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 Pamela S. Schallhorn

organization _____ date September 11, 1995

street & number 82 Main Street telephone (815) 638-2258

city or town LaMoille state IL zip code 61330

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 First Congregational Church of LaMoille

street & number 94 Franklin Street telephone (815) 638-2077

city or town LaMoille state IL zip code 61330

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

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

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 First Congregational Church of LaMoille**Description**

The First Congregational Church of LaMoille constructed in 1867 is a one story, frame, Italianate style church with a simple rectangular plan, a pitched roof, and a square three story tower located in the center of the front elevation. The church is located in LaMoille, Illinois in northeastern Bureau County approximately 15 miles northwest of LaSalle/Peru, Illinois. The foundation is constructed of brick which has been painted red, the walls have wood clapboard siding and the roof is metal. Located on each of the four corners of the building and on each of the four corners of the central, square tower are wooden arched pilasters. The tall, thin round arched windows with ornate wooden hoods are a distinguishing Italianate style feature. The church is located on the northwest corner of Franklin and Broad Street and sits directly across from the LaMoille Village Square. The small white wood frame church, surrounded by shade trees on a well, kept lawn retains the ambiance of a small town church. The property is in good condition and most of the alterations since 1867 were due to deterioration rather than renovation.

FRONT ELEVATION

The front elevation of the church faces south onto Franklin Street. In the ground level of the building is one rectangular three-over-six pane window, on the east side of the central tower. The first level of the front elevation has two tall, thin arched windows with wooden hoods located on either side of the projecting tower, a feature of Italianate style architecture. The windows have three sashes with four panes in each sash. Although the sashes are original, the green glass was installed in the 1930's. On both corners of the front elevation, the building has rounded arched pilasters, beginning above the brick foundation up to the roof line. The pilasters were originally topped with Gothic styled, gabled pinnacles. The pinnacles were removed before 1940 due to deterioration. Also located on the front elevation are arched wooden corbels under the eaves which are normally associated with the Italianate style. To the west of the central tower is a one-story frame entry with a pitched roof and a single four-panel door which was added in the early 1900's to allow access to the lower level of the church.

The most imposing feature on the front elevation of the church is the projecting central, square tower which is comprised of three levels. The division of the first and second level of the tower is accentuated by a wooden stringcourse. Located on the front two corners of the tower on both the first and second levels are arched pilasters. On the west elevation of the

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First Congregational Church of LaMoille

ground level of the tower is a tall, thin arched four-over-four window with a wooden hood. On the front elevation of the second story of the square tower is an arched window with three sashes with two panes in each and a wooden hood.

The third level of the tower is a smaller, square belfry which was originally topped with a steeple. The steeple was removed prior to 1895 due to deterioration. The roof line between the second level of the tower and belfry has arched moldings with circular medallions on the center of the front, east and west elevations. Originally, the second level of the tower had gabled pinnacles on each of the four corners. The pinnacles were removed about 1930 due to deterioration. The belfry has four arched louvered windows on each elevation. The roof of the belfry or third level of the square tower has gables on all four elevations and originally had four spire shaped pinnacles located on each of the four corners. These were also removed in the 1930s. The heavily molded cornices on each corner of the belfry roof, which supported the original pinnacles, still remain intact.

At ground level in the center of the front elevation of the tower, the church is entered by a set of double metal four-panel swinging doors which were installed in the 1960's. The doors are topped with a six-pane arched window with a wooden hood. In 1867, the original entry door was reached by a set of stairs and was made up of two large four-panel doors with an arched window above. Sometime between 1867 and 1895 the front entryway was changed and the steps were removed so that the church was entered at ground level. A two-pane window was installed above the doors between the doors and the original arched window overhead.

WEST ELEVATION:

In the foundation of the west elevation there are five rectangular windows. The one on the north end and two on the south end are original three-over-six pane. The two in the center are new two-pane rectangular windows. On the first level there are four tall, thin arch windows with wooden hoods, each with three sashes. Each sash has four panes.

EAST ELEVATION:

In the foundation level of the east elevation are four rectangular windows. The two on the south end are original three-over-six pane. The two on the north end are new and one is comprised of two panes and the other is a single pane. In the center of the foundation level

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of the east elevation is a double wooden cellar door. On the first level there are four tall, thin arched windows with wooden hoods, each with three sashes. Each sash has four panes.

NORTH ELEVATION:

A red brick chimney is located on the east side of the north elevation. The original chimney was located on the west side of the north elevation and has been removed. There is a two-over-two pane window in the center of the first level. Round arched pilasters run from the brick foundation to the roof line on both corners of the north elevation. These were originally topped with gabled pinnacles. A plain frieze is located at the cornice instead of the arched corbelling. A wood landing with railings and ten wooden steps runs from the center of the north elevation to the west side. The rear entry has a newer single wooden door.

INTERIOR:

First level:

Upon entering the building through the front doors, the vestibule is covered in a tongue and groove wood paneling. This was probably installed when the front entry was changed in the late 1890s. The church bell, which dates to 1867, is rung by pulling a rope which hangs down into the front vestibule. The sanctuary is entered by continuing up six steps and through another set of double three-panel doors with a wooden arch above. The floors of the sanctuary are the original wide pine planks which have been painted brown. Carpeting has been laid in the aisles. There are 26 original pews. Thirteen pews sit on each of the east and west sides of the sanctuary with aisles along both walls and down the center. The backs of the pews are made of tongue and groove boards and the pews curve out away from the center aisle. The walls and ceiling are original plaster; although the ceilings were covered with muslin in the 1880s or 1890s and then painted. The ceiling also has wood trim which is original. The tall, thin arched windows are trimmed with a round, wooden molding which is also original.

The platform at the front of the sanctuary is accentuated by an elaborate pipe organ installed in the 1890s. The lights in the church were replaced in the 1950s. There are several pieces of furniture which date back to 1867 including several chairs and tables. The pulpit appears to date to about 1880 or 1890 and is made of oak. The bible which sits on the pulpit was the only item saved from the original church and dates to the 1840s.

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Lower level:

The lower level was finished in the late 1890s to serve as a meeting hall, Sunday School room and kitchen. The lower level has original hard wood floors and a tin ceiling. The plaster walls in the meeting hall were covered in paneling during the 1970s. The kitchen in the lower level was remodeled in the 1970s.

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Statement of Significance

The First Congregational Church of LaMoille is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion C and is locally significant in the area of architecture. The church is the only remaining example of Italianate ecclesiastical architecture in the village of LaMoille. The period of significance is 1867. The church was constructed in 1867 and dedicated on December 5, 1867. Several features which were actually Gothic in style; such as the spire steeple and gabled pinnacles were removed prior to 1940, due to deterioration. Despite this fact, the wood framed church exhibits good integrity. The congregation still uses the church today. The First Congregational Church of LaMoille meets Criterion Consideration A for religious properties for its architectural significance.

The church was primarily designed in the Italianate style of architecture; however, details such as the spire steeple and pinnacles are considered Gothic. This mixing of styles was not uncommon during the periods of 1860 and 1870. Renewed interest in the Italianate style, as well as, Gothic Revival started in England as part of the Picturesque movement. This movement reemphasized forms of architecture and classical ideals that had been popular for 200 years. A. J. Downing had popularized both the Gothic and Italianate styles of architecture in America with his pattern books which were published during the 1840's and 1850's. By the 1860's the Italianate style had gained more popularity than the Gothic style. (A Field Guide to American Houses, 1984) However, it was not unusual for local builders to take pattern books and combine styles to create new buildings. (A Field Guide to American Architecture, 1980)

According to Leland M. Roth in A Concise History of American Architecture, the Italianate style was generally found on rectangular (almost square) structures and had tall thin first floor windows. Although, examples of other more elaborate plans, such as the cross design, are not uncommon. Windows are normally full or segmentally arched and in many cases have heavy ornamental hoods of wood, metal, or limestone. (A Concise History of American Architecture, 1979) The most distinguishing Italianate feature of the First Congregational Church of LaMoille is the tall thin first floor full arched windows with their heavy wooden hoods. The tower also has a tall, narrow arched window. Other Italianate style features found on the church include its decorative corner pilasters with recessed arched panels on the corners of the tower and corners of the church building and the wood arched corbelling in the front facade cornice. The centralized square tower which was originally topped with a spire steeple was Gothic in style. However, unlike the Gothic style churches in the 1860's which

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had board and batten siding, the Italianate style proliferated the use of clapboard siding, as in this example, or brick. The tower also has central circular medallions below the belfry and arched louvers in the belfry. (American Architecture Since 1780, A Guide to Styles, 1981)

Two other churches were built in LaMoille in the 1800's. In 1865, the Baptist Church located on Main Street was built in the Gothic style of architecture. This building burned to the ground in 1945 and was replaced by a new brick structure in the early 1950's. In 1883, the Methodist Church was built on the corner of Railroad and Second Streets also in the Gothic style of architecture. In 1972, a new Methodist Church was built on the north end of Main Street. The old church was sold and remodeled into five apartments. All but one of the stained glass windows have been removed and the interior has been completely remodelled. The First Congregational Church of LaMoille is the only building left in the village which demonstrates Italianate ecclesiastical architecture.

The First Congregational Church of LaMoille was established on May 12, 1840 by Owen Lovejoy the famous congressman and abolitionist from Princeton, Illinois. Reverend Lovejoy was the pastor of the Hampshire Congregational Church in the 1830's in Princeton, Illinois. He had come to Princeton after his brother Elijah Lovejoy had been murdered in Alton, Illinois for printing abolitionist newspapers. Rev. Lovejoy, one of the authors of the Emancipation Proclamation was instrumental in the smuggling of slaves in the underground railroad in this area until after the Civil War. (History & Biography of Bureau County, 1885)

Services were first held in a log cabin on the corner of Washington Street and Main Street which had also served as a schoolhouse from 1838 to middle 1840's. In 1847 or 1848, a two story brick building was built at the same location as the present structure and lines of the foundation are still visible on the west side of the building. By the 1860's, the congregation had grown in number and it was necessary to construct a new building. Although funds were difficult to raise during the Civil War period, the congregation was able to raise the money and erect a building which was dedicated in 1865. Within just a few weeks, church records indicated that one of the furnaces located on the east side of the structure was having problems. On February 10, 1867 the church burned to the ground. (LaMoille Sesquicentennial 1987)

Services were held at the Methodist church until the congregation could decide how to replace their new building. In Clarion Township there were several first generation German Lutherans. These people came forward with donations to help rebuild the the First

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Congregational Church of LaMoille. Although most could not speak English they were sympathetic to the situation of the Congregationalists and joined together to raise the funds necessary to build the present building.

The present building was constructed and dedicated on December 5, 1867 only ten months after their new church had burned. The only thing saved from the fire was the Bible and church records which happened to be in the Parson's home.

The present church was built to seat two hundred and fifty people comfortably. In 1893, the elaborate pipe organ was installed and the platform in front of the sanctuary was enlarged. This required the removal of a three rows of pews, which reduced the seating capacity to approximately two hundred people.

The pews or seats in the church were rented based on the amount of pledges in each family. In the church records this is indicated as "rental of slips". Most of the congregation was from New England and they used terminology that they were familiar with on the East coast. A slip is a place for the berthing of a ship.

Many of the pastors in the 1860's, 70's, and 80's were an integral part of the westward flow, as well as congregational members themselves. More often than not the resignations of pastors in LaMoille during this period, were due to the need for missionaries in the new settlements in the west including North Dakota and Nebraska. Many of the ministers who passed through the First Congregational Church of LaMoille were an integral part in the establishment of the Congregational Church not only in the West but in the Indian tribes. (Drummer, Neal, interviewed by Pamela Schallhorn, Aug. 95)

In the 1920's a new issue arose in the village of LaMoille. The Klu Klux Klan organized in the village of LaMoille under the pretense of being pro-Protestant. At that time Allen Smith, Governor of New York was the first Roman Catholic to run for President in the history of the United States. Many of the local citizens, including part of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of LaMoille, were naive enough to believe the KKK was simply a pro-Protestant organization. From the beginning there were mixed feelings about this organization having meetings in the pasture on the east side of LaMoille where the Lions Club Park now stands. Members of the KKK came from the surrounding counties including Bureau County and Lee County in order to have their meetings in LaMoille. In 1928, the Congregational minister at the time, influenced by the abolitionist doctrine established in the

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1840's by the church's original founder Owen Lovejoy, gave a controversial sermon denouncing the Klu Klux Klan in the village of LaMoille. The influence of this minister caused the demise of the KKK in the village of LaMoille and within a few months the meetings stopped and the membership from LaMoille was diminished to zero. (Drummer, Neal interviewed by Pamela Schallhom, Aug. 95)

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Bibliography

Blumenson, John G. Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms 1600-1945. Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History, 1977.

Book Committee, LaMoille, Illinois, LaMoille Sesquicentennial 1987, printed by the Village of LaMoille, 1987.

Bradsby, H.C., History and Biography of Bureau County, Chicago, World Publishing Company, 1885.

Drummer, Neal, Interviewed by Parnela Schallhorn on August 18, 1995.

Harris, Cyril M., ed. Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture. New York, NY: Dover Publications, Inc., 1977.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Rifkind, Carol. A Field Guide to American Architecture. New York, NY: Bonanza Books, 1980.

Roth, Leland M. A Concise History of American Architecture. New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1979.

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780, A Guide to Styles. Cambridge, MA: The M.I.T. Press, 1981.

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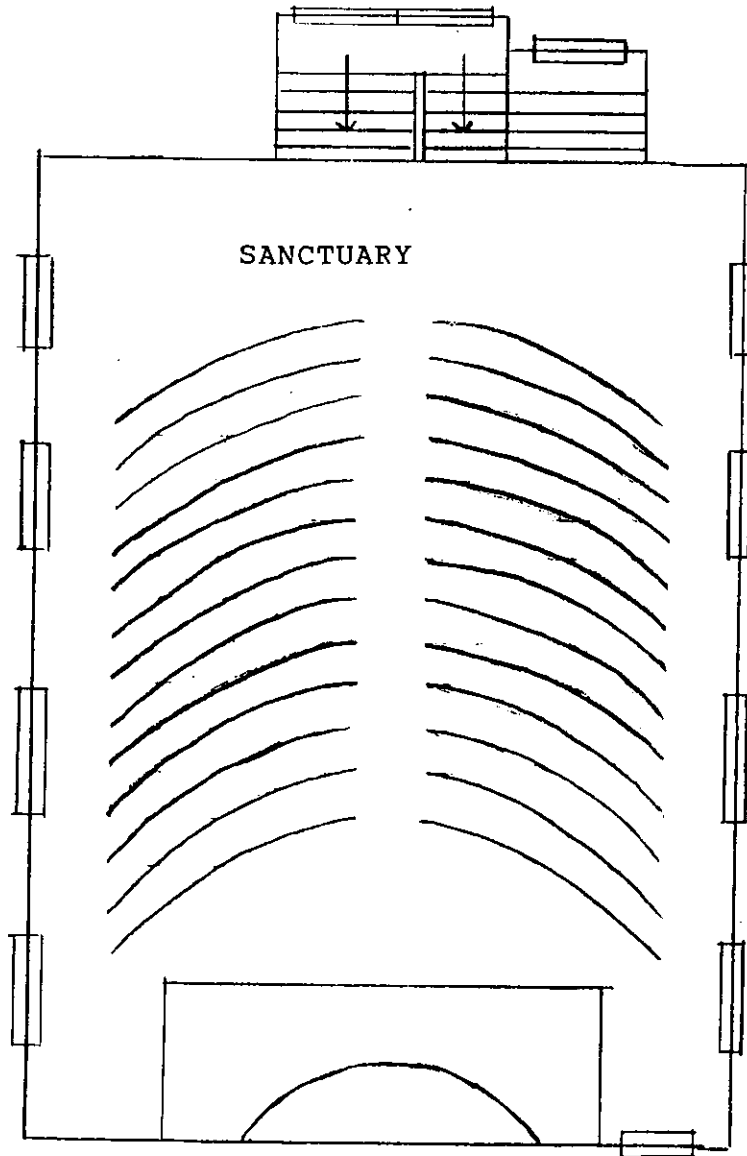
Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 74 and lot 75 in the original town of LaMoille, Bureau County, Illinois.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the lots historically associated with the First Congregational Church of LaMoille.

↓
North



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF LAMOILLE
LaMoille, Illinois
First Level
Not to Scale

RECEIVED

MAR 04 1996

Preservation Services



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127

Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

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 or E-mail: edson_beall@nps.gov

Visit our web site at http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrhome.html

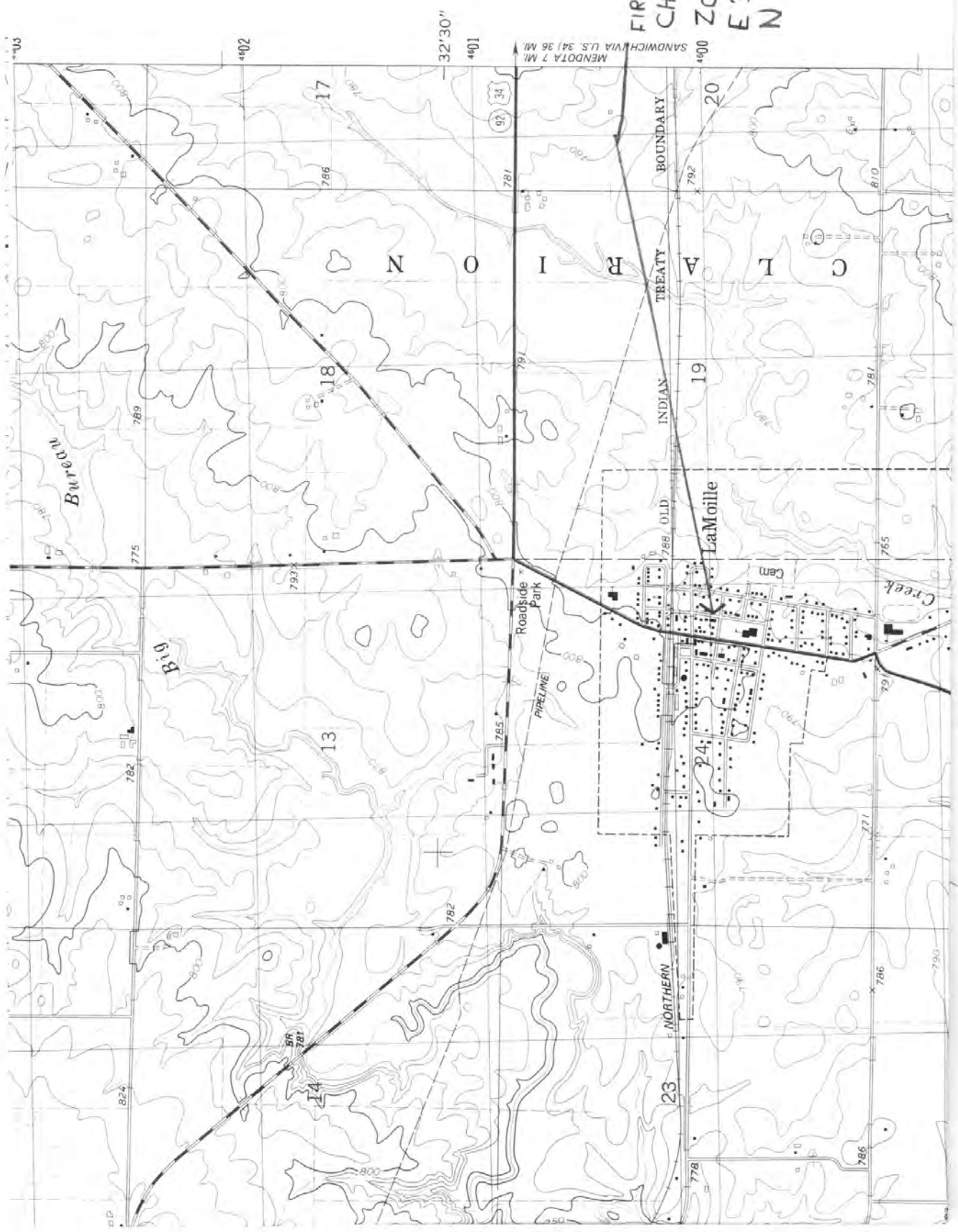
FEB 23 1996

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 2/12/96 THROUGH 2/16/96

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

- ALABAMA, BARBOUR COUNTY, Spring Hill Methodist Church, Co. Rd. 89 S side, approximately 750 ft. W of jct. with Co. Rd. 49, Spring Hill, 96000110, LISTED, 2/16/96
- ALABAMA, COVINGTON COUNTY, Avant House, 909 Sanford Rd., Andalusia, 96000046, LISTED, 2/16/96
- ALABAMA, DE KALB COUNTY, Gorman, Dr. J. A., House, Lookout St., Mentone, 96000045, LISTED, 2/16/96
- ALABAMA, LAUDERDALE COUNTY, Walnut Street Historic District (Boundary Increase II), Jct. of Poplar and Tuscaloosa Sts., Florence, 96000021, LISTED, 2/16/96
- ALABAMA, LAUDERDALE COUNTY, Wood Avenue Historic District (Boundary Increase), Roughly, along E. Hawthorne, Meridian and Kendrick Sts., Florence, 96000020, LISTED, 2/16/96
- ALABAMA, PERRY COUNTY, Marion Courthouse Square Historic District, Roughly, along Green, Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Franklin, Clements, Centreville and Monroe Sts., Marion, 96000111, LISTED, 2/16/96
- ALABAMA, TALLADEGA COUNTY, Butler, Charles, House, Jct. of First St. and Tenth Ave., Childersburg, 96000054, LISTED, 2/16/96
- ALASKA, ANCHORAGE BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA, Alaska Engineering Commission Cottage No. 25, 645 W. Third Ave., Anchorage, 96000094, LISTED, 2/16/96
- ALASKA, FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA, F. E. Company Manager's House, 757 Illinois St., Fairbanks, 96000095, LISTED, 2/16/96
- ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY, Laveen School Auditorium, 5001 W. Dobbins Rd., Laveen, 96000040, LISTED, 2/16/96
- CALIFORNIA, ALAMEDA COUNTY, Oakland Free Library--Golden Gate Branch, 5606 San Pablo Ave., 1098 56th St., Oakland, 96000103, LISTED, 2/16/96 (California Carnegie Libraries MPS)
- CALIFORNIA, ALAMEDA COUNTY, Oakland Free Library--Melrose Branch, 4805 Foothill Blvd., 1738 48th Ave., Oakland, 96000104, LISTED, 2/16/96 (California Carnegie Libraries MPS)
- CALIFORNIA, ALAMEDA COUNTY, Oakland Free Library--Alden Branch, 5205 Telegraph Ave., 500 52nd St., Oakland, 96000105, LISTED, 2/16/96 (California Carnegie Libraries MPS)
- CALIFORNIA, ALAMEDA COUNTY, Oakland Free Library--23rd Avenue Branch, 1449 Miller Ave., 2347 E. 15th St., Oakland, 96000106, LISTED, 2/16/96 (California Carnegie Libraries MPS)
- CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, Alexander Theatre, 216 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale, 96000102, LISTED, 2/16/96
- CALIFORNIA, SACRAMENTO COUNTY, Merchants National Bank of Sacramento, 1015 7th St., Sacramento, 96000108, LISTED, 2/16/96
- CALIFORNIA, SONOMA COUNTY, Sebastopol Depot of the Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railway, 261 S. Main St., Sebastopol, 96000109, LISTED, 2/16/96
- COLORADO, BOULDER COUNTY, Fox Stone Barn, S. Cherryvale Rd., .5 mi. S of US 36, Boulder vicinity, 96000070, LISTED, 2/16/96
- COLORADO, FREMONT COUNTY, Oil Spring, Address Restricted, Canon City vicinity, 96000043, LISTED, 2/16/96
- COLORADO, PUEBLO COUNTY, El Pueblo, Jct. of 1st St. and Union Ave., Pueblo, 96000039, LISTED, 2/16/96
- CONNECTICUT, WINDHAM COUNTY, Lawton Mills Historic District, Roughly bounded by Second St., Railroad Ave., Norwich Rd. and Fifth and Ninth Sts., Plainfield, 96000028, LISTED, 2/16/96
- DELAWARE, KENT COUNTY, Woodside Methodist Episcopal Church, Main St., North Murderkill Hundred, Woodside, 96000107, LISTED, 2/16/96
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUIVALENT, Sears, Roebuck and Company Department Store, 4500 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington D.C., 96000061, LISTED, 2/16/96
- FLORIDA, SUMTER COUNTY, Pierce, Thomas R., House, 202 W. Noble Ave., Bushnell, 96000022, LISTED, 2/16/96
- ILLINOIS, BUREAU COUNTY, Allen School, 301 Main St., LaMoille, 96000081, LISTED, 2/16/96
- ~~ILLINOIS, BUREAU COUNTY, First Congregational Church of LaMoille, 94 Franklin St., LaMoille, 96000059, LISTED, 2/16/96~~
- ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Quigley Preparatory Seminary, 103 E. Chestnut St., Chicago, 96000093, LISTED, 2/16/96
- ILLINOIS, JO DAVIESS COUNTY, Chicago Great Western Railroad Depot, Myrtle St. between N. Madison and Vine Sts., Elizabeth, 96000098, LISTED, 2/16/96
- ILLINOIS, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, Fairbury City Hall, 101 E. Locust St., Fairbury, 96000090, LISTED, 2/16/96
- ILLINOIS, MCLEAN COUNTY, LeRoy Commercial Historic District, 111-123, 200-223, 300 Center and 106-118 Chestnut Sts., LeRoy, 96000089, LISTED, 2/16/96
- ILLINOIS, MERCER COUNTY, Sherrard Banking Company, 314 Third St., Sherrard, 96000092, LISTED, 2/16/96
- IOWA, HAMILTON COUNTY, Zitterell, William J. and Mattie J., House, 821 Division St., Webster City, 96000057, LISTED, 2/16/96
- IOWA, LEE COUNTY, Hernchler, Christian and Katharina, House, Barn and Outbuildings Historic District, Jct. of 6th and Green Sts., Franklin, 96000064, LISTED, 2/16/96

more:



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL
 CHURCH OF LAMOILLE
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SANDWICH VIA U.S. 34) 36 MI.
 MENDOTA 7 MI.