

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

9-23-94

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 South Fulton Churchhouse  
other names/site number South Fulton Dunkard Brethren Church

2. Location

street & number Astoria-Bader Road, 2.2 miles S. of jct. with U.S. 24  not for publication  
city or town Astoria  vicinity  
state Illinois code IL county Fulton code 057 zip code 61502

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.)

Richard C. Ghera, SHAD 9-20-94  
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:

- 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

South Fulton Churchhouse

Name of Property

Fulton County, Illinois

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Choose as many boxes as apply)

- private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property
(Choose only one box)

- building(s)
district
site
structure
object

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

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, 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)

Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: meetinghouse

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Sandstone

walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

South Fulton Churchhouse  
Name of Property

Fulton County, Illinois  
County and State

### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

#### Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

#### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

#### Period of Significance

1879

#### Significant Dates

1879

#### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

#### Architect/Builder

unknown

#### Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Woodland Church of the Brethren, Astoria

South Fulton Churchhouse  
Name of Property

Fulton County, Illinois  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 1.6 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

15	724970	4452630
Zone	Easting	Northing

  
2 


3 

Zone	Easting	Northing

  
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.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Paul Larson, Executive Director  
organization Gardner Museum of Architecture and Design date July 1, 1994  
street & number 332 Maine telephone 217-224-6873  
city or town Quincy state IL zip code 62301

**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 Chris Vallillo  
street & number P.O. Box 144 telephone 217-322-4838  
city or town Rushville state IL zip code 62681

**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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South Fulton Churchhouse

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### Narrative Description

South Fulton Churchhouse is a vernacular one-and-one-half story frame building set back from the west side of Astoria Township Road 2900E two miles south of Astoria in Fulton County, Illinois. It is situated on a low knoll in a small wooded area, with an associated cemetery outside the nominated property to the west and agricultural land to the south and east.

Of balloon frame construction, the church rests on a native stone foundation and is sheathed in clapboard exposed 4-1/2" to the weather. The building footprint is a rectangle, with the end walls rising into gables with a 10/12 pitch. Narrow chimneys pierce the ridge at either end, each of them engaged within the framework of the walls. The original roofing was of wood shakes, now covered with composition shingles.

Foundation work is of crudely hewn ashlar formed of a locally quarried laminated gray sandstone and laid in rough courses. The ashlar shows significant wear but many individual stones still display their original chiseled dressing, applied in a cross-hatched pattern. The lot gradient falls off steeply toward the rear, allowing sizeable window openings (2'-4" by approximately 3') into all but the east basement wall. Each window carries a single shutter made up of tongue-in-groove pine held together with cleats and hinged to the outer jamb. Basement access is through recessed entries at either end. The off-center north entry, 2'-8" in width, remains as originally constructed. The rear corner entry through the south wall, 2'-9" in width, has had a slab outer door added approximately flush with the outside face of the wall.

Above the basement level, each wall is symmetrically punctured by doors and windows. Entry into the meeting room, which comprises the main floor, is split through 3'-0" by 6'-10" doors placed at either side of the center of the east wall. Each door is surmounted by a 2'-0" transom light. Five evenly spaced windows on the west side are the principal means of illumination for the meeting room, with additional natural light provided by two windows at each gable end and a window at either end of the east facade. The window and transom light heads are aligned. Two windows at each gable end bring light into the attic. All first floor and attic windows are four-over-four sashes. The sash openings are an identical 2'-5" by 6'-7" for the first floor windows, with the openings both narrower and shorter in the attic. The first floor and attic windows carry paired louvered shutters mounted on iron slip hinges. Their green paint, like the white of the siding and trim, closely matches the original color scheme.

The church's structural system is typical of one-room meetinghouses of the mid to late 19th century, though the length of the building and the heavy use of basement and attic necessitated additional support. Foundation walls are 1'-6" thick and the frame walls of standard 6" thickness. The main floor is supported by three ranks of posts, most of them of hewn oak but a few of skinned logs; presumably, the latter are replacements. Each post is surmounted by a

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South Fulton Churchhouse

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crudely cut capital that spreads the stress along the three main beams. The beams, also of hewn oak, run east and west and are through-mortised from above to receive the ends of the first floor joists. The latter are of unplanned, circular-sawn pine. Support for the attic is confined to three chamfered square columns centered above each of the floor beams and providing the only mid-space architectural feature of the meeting room. Roof rafters are continuously bridged, creating a sense of an attic ceiling. The rafters are also supported at midpoint by a 5'-9" kneewall of plank studs tied by three continuous horizontal boards.

Interior trimmings and fittings lack strong stylistic content, though peaked window and door casings hint at the Greek Revival, as does the millwork "capital" built up around each first floor column head. Tongue-in-groove wainscoting lines the walls of the meeting room up to sill level. Dimensional white pine lumber is used elsewhere, except for the floors, which are of yellow pine. Original ornamental metal latches with porcelain knobs remain on the lower sashes. The attic is wholly without detailing other than the structural components noted above. A massive stone fireplace/oven next to the north-end door is the dominant feature of the basement. Its unusual design, with oven access through the top of a flat horizontal surface, clearly reflects its specialized use for love feast preparation.

Many furnishings remain that document both the multiple uses of the building by the German Brethren and the gradual absorption of that denomination into mainstream Protestantism. The meeting room holds a mix of pew/tables, primitive straight-backed pews, and theatre seats. The pew/tables are of special interest. Their convertibility from seating to eating use through a simple sliding mechanism, allowing the back to become a horizontal surface, captures the historic double function of the church for regular worship and for periodic love feasts. Many iron beds remain in their original places in the attic, another carryover from the days when families from throughout the area assembled for love feasts, which required that they stay over on Saturday night.

A low platform at the center of the west side, together with the pulpit mounted on it, is a 20th century addition marking the transformation of the church's worship practice from informal meeting to preaching service. A bank of c. 1910 theatre seats directly in front of the pulpit is another mark of this transformation, when comfort for long periods of sitting became more important than flexibility in use.

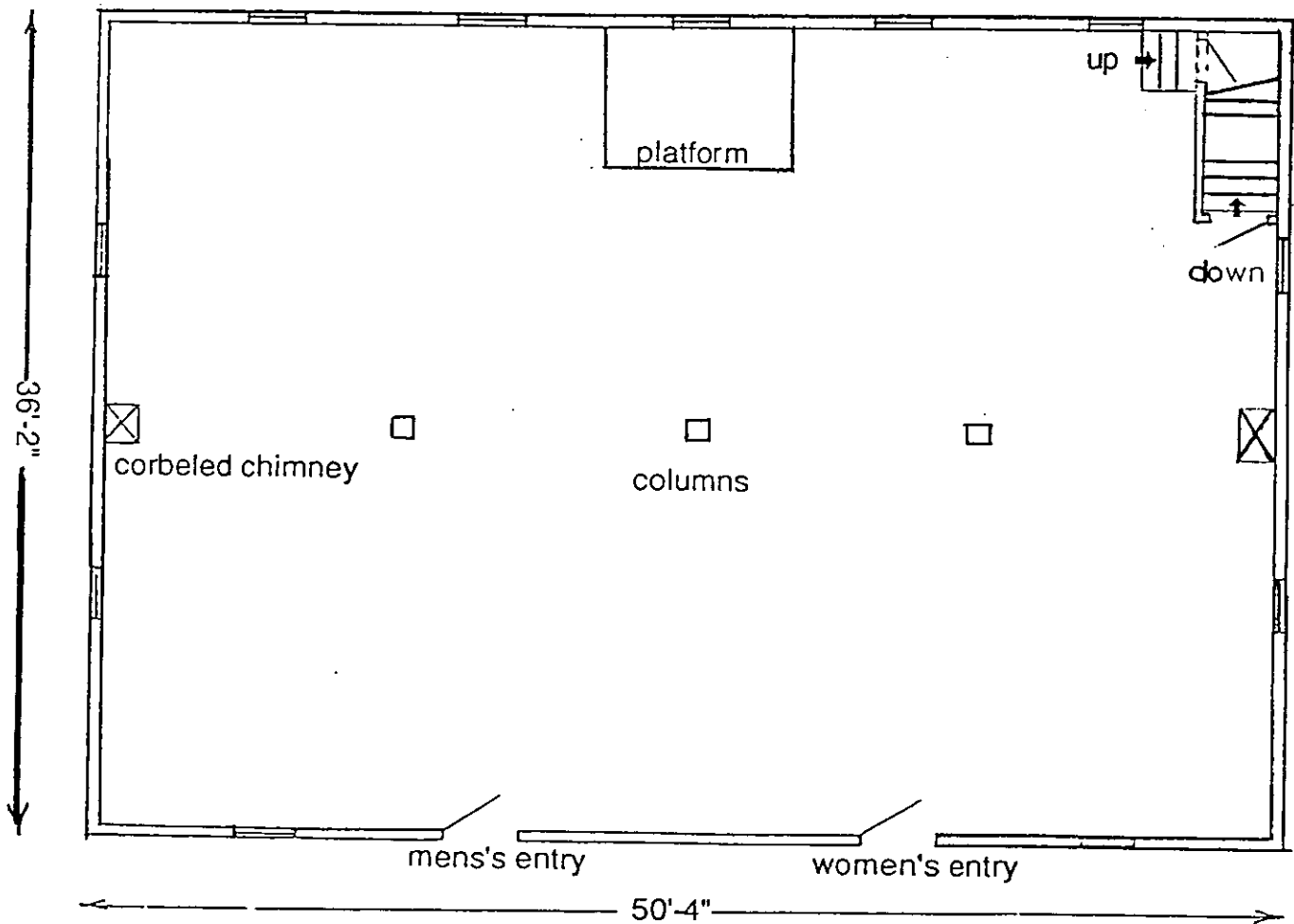
Night uses of the meeting room are indicated by screw holes and footprint ghosts on the columns and window side casings where oil lamp brackets were once mounted. Five additional lamps also hung from the ceiling, from which they were raised and lowered by means of pulleys still in place at the top of the columns. The lamps and their fittings were removed in the 1950s when the building was electrified.

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The building retains all of its historic design integrity in footprint, roof profile, wall openings and covering, and exterior and interior detailing. The current owner is conservatively and sympathetically restoring weatherboarding, trim, and shutters, as well as correcting the building's sole structural problem, a slow sinking of the center of the meeting room floor because of termite damage to the underlying beam. An outhouse to the northwest of the church has been altered and is a non-contributing building. The cemetery is also not included, as it now belongs to a parcel of land under separate ownership.



First Floor Plan  
scale: 1/8" = 1'

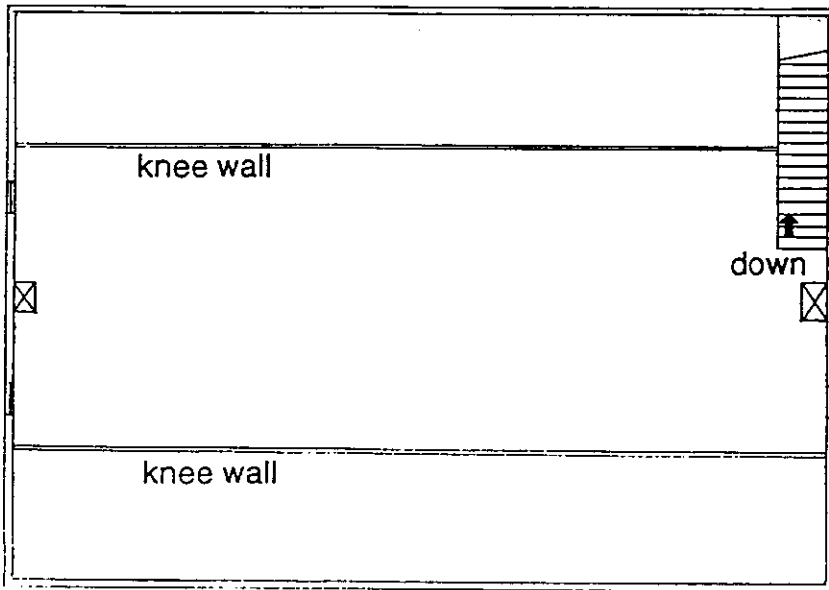


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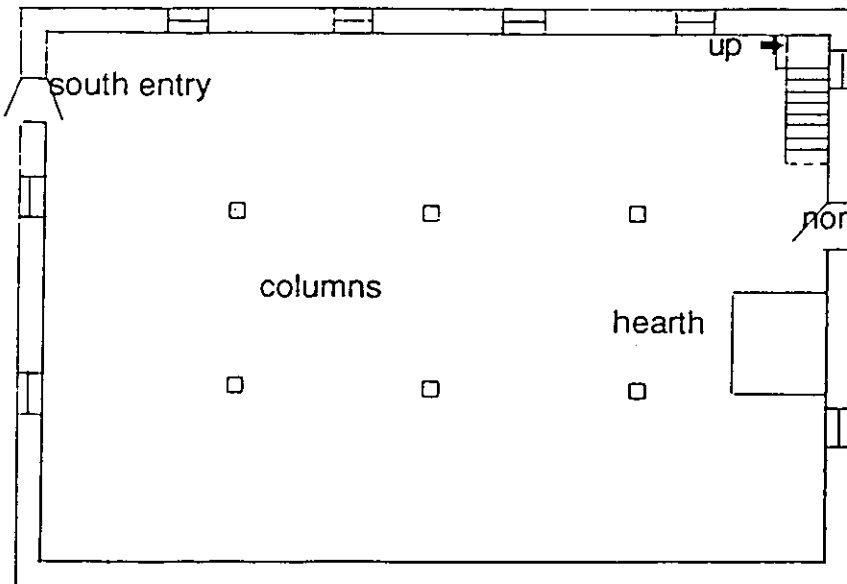
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**Attic Plan**



**Basement Plan**

scale: 3/32" = 1'



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South Fulton Churchhouse

### Narrative Statement of Significance

The South Fulton Churchhouse is locally significant for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The building of the church was part of a wave of religion-based midwestern settlement emanating from communities of German Brethren in eastern Pennsylvania. Its architecture embodies a vernacular type, the simple cottage plan meetinghouse, broadly identified with rural, pietist Protestant religious congregations in America. This aspect of its architecture reflects the German Brethren's emphasis on simplicity and lack of religious hierarchy in the communal religious experience. But the building also captures, through a distinctive elaboration of its attic and basement, a practice specific to German Brethren congregations, the communal love feast. The Brethren themselves, including their historians, often refer to their houses of worship as "churchhouses." Except in the name of the property, the more familiar term "meetinghouse" is used in the form. The period of significance is 1879, the year the South Fulton Churchhouse was built. The South Fulton Churchhouse also meets Criteria Consideration A for religious properties.

The Brethren movement began in Germany in 1708 as a pietistic splinter of the Reformed Church with close affinities but no formal ties to the Mennonites. A combination of political pressures and economic conditions led the group to emigrate to North America in a small body in 1719 and en masse in 1729. The Brethren followed the already established pattern of German settlement, arriving first in Philadelphia, then gradually dispersing through rural eastern Pennsylvania. By 1770, they had spread along the Atlantic seaboard to the Carolinas and by 1808 the first German Brethren had arrived in southern Illinois via Kentucky and Tennessee. A second wave of Illinois immigrants arrived in 1840s, this time coming directly from eastern Pennsylvania and settling in the central part of the state.

The South Fulton congregation was rooted in both waves of Brethren emigration. Its parent congregation, the Upper Fulton Church, was organized in 1845 by George Wolfe, an Adams County, Illinois pioneer from Kentucky who traveled throughout west central Illinois establishing Brethren congregations. The original Upper Fulton Churchhouse, located about 8 miles northwest of Canton, no longer survives. Its charter members were by and large families who came directly to Fulton County from Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

In 1857 the Astoria congregation split off from the Upper Fulton Church; twelve years later this congregation built their meetinghouse (part of which still stands in a greatly altered condition on a different site) two miles east of Astoria. In 1879 the Astoria congregation further split into an eastern and western body, with the westerners building a new meetinghouse south of Astoria. This latter building was dedicated as the South Fulton Churchhouse by Elder David Miller on December 7, 1879.

Among the many surviving German Brethren sites, the South Fulton Churchhouse is of

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particular historical distinction for its early and long-standing connection to original German Brethren belief and practice. Services were simple, consisting chiefly of Scripture readings, discussion with or without prepared comments by a lay preacher, and prayer. Membership growth depended almost entirely on generational expansion, though some congregations also did quiet proselytizing. A professional ministry, the use of musical instruments during worship, revivals, and Sunday Schools were all popular 19th century Protestant practices regarded as a threat by traditional Brethren. By the late 1870s, three factions had formed within the denomination. The traditionalists, nicknamed the "Old Orders," articulated their stance in the Miami Platform of 1880 and withdrew to form their own denomination, the Old German Baptist Brethren, in 1881. Nationwide, the Old Orders numbered four to five thousand; in Illinois, they were confined to six congregations: Sugar Creek, Hurricane Creek, Cerro Gordo (now Oakley), Pleasant Hill, West Branch, and Astoria (South Fulton). The Sugar Creek and Pleasant Hill congregations were dissolved shortly after the turn of the century; their buildings have since disappeared. The Hurricane Creek Churchhouse was moved and greatly modified. The West Branch Churchhouse in Ogle County continues in use, though its congregation has joined with the main body of surviving Brethren. The status of the Oakley Churchhouse, identical in plan to South Fulton but made of brick, is unknown.

In the 1930s most of the South Fulton congregation opted to join the more progressive (but still conservative) sister church in Astoria, which retained the old South Fulton building for use as a Sunday School. But the old guard, which now had formed a new nationwide denomination under the name of Dunkard Brethren, continued to use the historic building, first by renting it for services and finally, in 1952, by outright purchase. The Dunkard Brethren continued to own the church through the early 1980s, though their last formal service was held on Christmas Day, 1978. By this time they were the only surviving Dunkard congregation in Illinois, though their membership had dwindled to eight or nine. The South Fulton Churchhouse thus became the last site to be used by the last remnant of traditional German Brethren belief and practice in Illinois.

Though the denomination of the congregation and most of its members were German in origin, the design and structure of the building followed no known German precedents. Much like the Puritan New England settlers in the early to mid 17th century, the German Brethren arrived in America without strong architectural traditions. Their meeting places in the Old World had been confined for the most part to private homes and the open air. Though at least one use of a Mennonite meetinghouse has been documented, there is no record of the Brethren building a place for worship in Europe (Morse, 48).

Arriving without any building traditions, German Brethren in America readily took to

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American vernacular types for their meetinghouses. After several generations of vacillation regarding the propriety of building at all, they ultimately followed the lead of Friends meetinghouses and their secular analogues in rural town halls and one-room schools. The earliest known Brethren meetinghouses, dating to the latter part of the 18th century, were rectangular in plan, without a tower, and entered through the broad side, thus conforming to what Edward Sinnott has identified as the second type of church building to be developed in this country (Sinnott, 19). David Butler identifies this as the "cottage style" because of its similarity in appearance to small scale residences of the period (Butler, 94). However its pointed lack of stylistic character, or even exterior marks of its use apart from a general function as a meetinghouse, indicate that a more precise nomenclature would be "cottage plan."

Absence of stylistic detail or even religious connotation was purposeful, for the Brethren meetinghouse was intended as nothing more than a shelter for congregating worshippers; further elaboration of the design would draw money, labor and attention away from the spiritual purposes of the church. The earliest Brethren in fact associated much of what was distasteful to them with church buildings and furnishings (Morse, 48). All that was required was a simple rectangular space accommodating several rows of benches with one or two tables at the front for seating the minister and the elders. This principle remained in place when in the early to mid 19th century Brethren congregations also began to use the chapel plan, which placed the entry (or entries) at the gable end, replacing axial aisles with a single central aisle. Unlike their non-liturgical Protestant peers, the Brethren did not adopt the chapel plan enroute to a more formally ordered, recognizeably church-like enclosure, with a bell tower at the entry. The only compromise marked by the change in plan was increasing emphasis on the preaching ministry of the church, often accentuated by the addition of a low speaking platform.

Illinois Brethren congregations typically used schoolhouses for many years before erecting their own structure, not simply for economic reasons, but because the design of the typical country schoolhouse was ideally suited to Brethren worship, both in plan and in absence of "churchly" trappings. Buckingham identifies only two Illinois Brethren meetinghouses built before 1864, the 1831 Mill Creek Church in Adams County (demolished) and the 1856 Panther Creek Church in Woodford County (status unknown)(Buckingham, 35, 50). As late as 1855, the propriety of building meetinghouses was still a subject of discussion at the Annual Meeting (Morse, 48). This changed quite suddenly in the 1870s and 1880s. During the generation after the Civil War, nearly all of the Illinois congregations put up their own buildings. The reason for this sudden surge in meetinghouse building was not so much growth of the congregations, many of which already numbered close to a hundred, as it was the growing scale and importance of the periodic love feasts. Typically, two love feasts were held each year, each

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
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patterned after the Last Supper. The love feast was initiated by a washing of feet by the minister or an elder. A simple meal of beef broth soup and bread, followed with a communion service of unleavened bread and grape juice bringing the feast to a close. (interview with Ada Thomas)

In order to accommodate preparations for the love feast, the plain rectangular structure was now required to have a simple kitchen and an attic high enough to house overnight guests, as participants often traveled from many miles away. Distant congregants would typically bring along their own straw tick mattresses. As many as could be fit into the church attic threw the mattresses onto the iron beds provided, while the rest were put up in the attics or barns of local farmers. (interview with Ada Thomas)

The period of distinctive Brethren meetinghouse building was for the most part confined to the three decades following the Civil War. By the turn of the century, the Brethren had begun to adopt features of mainstream Protestant architecture, such as steeples, the "Akron" plan, and accommodations for musical performances.

When the South Fulton Churchhouse was erected in 1879, fifteen Brethren meetinghouses had been built in the Southern District of the state (Buckingham, *passim*), with the cottage plan gradually yielding to the chapel plan in popularity. The earliest cottage plan meetinghouses in Illinois and most of those to follow attached the kitchen to the side of the meeting room, thereby lengthening the footprint of the building and making its specialized function more obvious. This way of adding the kitchen to the building marred the symmetry of the front facade, which typically had separate entrances for men and women set in an equal distance from either end of the building. The more elegant option, and the one best retaining the simple lines and proportions of the historic meetinghouse, placed the kitchen in the basement by deepening the foundation and erecting an elaborate hearth against one wall. This was the option used by the South Fulton Churchhouse.

Thus the South Fulton Churchhouse is significant both for embodying in pure form the earliest planning type of the German Brethren in America and for embracing the love feast preparation function within the simple rectangular form. K. I. Morse, a noted historian of Brethren church building, lists five restored or maintained Brethren meetinghouses in Pennsylvania and Maryland (Morse, 47). Some cottage plan Brethren meetinghouses have been discovered through historic site surveys in Iowa, and two were noted in the Illinois Historic Landmarks Survey for Ogle County, Illinois. The South Fulton Churchhouse is unusual among these for its lack of modernization (e.g., replacement of the stone hearth by a gas or electric stove) and the survival of its distinctive integral and custom-made fittings and furnishings. It is also the only cottage plan meeting house in Fulton County which is still intact.

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### Major Bibliographical References

Buckingham, Minnie S., et al, *Church of the Brethren in Southern Illinois*, Elgin: Brethren Publishing House, 1950.

Butler, David M., "Quaker Meetinghouses in England and America," *Quaker History*, 79, Fall 1990, 93-104.

Drummond, Andrew, *The Church Architecture of Protestantism*, Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1934, 41-42.

Morse, K. I., et al, *The Brethren Encyclopedia*, Philadelphia: The Brethren Encyclopedia Inc., 1983.

Sinnot, Edmund W., *Meeting House and Church in Early New England*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 6, 19, 33, 201-204, 211.

Thomas, Ada, interview 4 August 1994. Mrs Thomas is an 87-year old lifetime member of the West Branch Church of the Brethren in Ogle County.

Wallington, Nellie, *Historic Churches of America*, New York: Dutfield & Co., 1907, 4-11.

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South Fulton Churchhouse

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### Verbal Boundary Description

Part of the northeast 1/4 of Section 35, Township 8 North Range 1 East of the 4th principal meridian in Fulton County, Illinois; beginning at a point 198' north of the southeast corner of the northeast 1/4, south 198', west 246.5', north 296.6', south 68°11'55" and east 265.49' to place of beginning.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the churchhouse and the parcel historically associated with the churchhouse exclusive of the cemetery.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

RECEIVED

NOV 09 1994

TAKE  
PRIDE IN  
AMERICA

Preservation Services

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

NOV 4 1994

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 10/24/94 THROUGH 10/28/94

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

- COLORADO, ADAMS COUNTY, Riverside Cemetery, 5201 Brighton Blvd., Denver, 94001253, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- COLORADO, LARIMER COUNTY, Hewes--Kirkwood Inn, 465 Long Peak Rd., Estes Park vicinity, 94001254, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- FLORIDA, GADSDEN COUNTY, Nicholson, Dr. Malcolm, Farmhouse, FL 12, N side, W of Havana, Havana vicinity, 94001272, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- FLORIDA, INDIAN RIVER COUNTY, Maher Building, 1423 20th St., Vero Beach, 94001274, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- FLORIDA, INDIAN RIVER COUNTY, Smith, Archie, Wholesale Fish Company, 1740 Indian River Dr., Sebastian, 94001275, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- FLORIDA, SARASOTA COUNTY, Out of Door School, 444 Reid St., Sarasota, 94001276, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Gamma Phi Beta Sorority House, 1110 W. Nevada, Urbana, 94001270, NOMINATION, 10/28/94 (Fraternity and Sorority Houses at the Urbana-Champaign Campus of the University of Illinois MPS)
- ILLINOIS, DU PAGE COUNTY, Bloomington School--Village Hall, 108 E. Lake St., Bloomington, 94001263, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- ILLINOIS, DU PAGE COUNTY, Randecker's Hardware Store, 112 S. Bloomington Rd., Bloomington, 94001265, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- ILLINOIS, FULTON COUNTY, South Fulton Churchhouse, 2.2 mi. S of jct. of Astoria-Bader Rd. and US 24, Astoria vicinity, 94001264, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, Grafton Bank, 225 E. Main St., Grafton, 94000016, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 6/03/94 (Grafton MPS)
- ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, Grafton Historic District, 105--225 and 24--214 W. Main St., and stone wharf at Maple St., Grafton, 94000020, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 6/03/94 (Grafton MPS)
- ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, Mason, Paris, Building, 100 N. Springfield St., Grafton, 94000017, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 6/03/94 (Grafton MPS)
- ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, McClintock, John and Amelia, House, 321 E. Main St., Grafton, 94000019, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 6/03/94 (Grafton MPS)
- ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, Ruebel Hotel, 207--215 E. Main St., Grafton, 94000015, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 6/03/94 (Grafton MPS)
- ILLINOIS, JERSEY COUNTY, Slaten--LaMarsh House, 25 E. Main St., Grafton, 94000018, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 6/03/94 (Grafton MPS)
- ILLINOIS, LAKE COUNTY, Hotel Waukegan, 102 Washington St., Waukegan, 94001269, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- ILLINOIS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Montgomery County Courthouse, Courthouse Sq., Hillsboro, 94001266, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- ILLINOIS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, Marissa Academy, 610 S. Main St., Marissa, 94001267, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- IOWA, JASPER COUNTY, Byal Orchard Historic District, W. 108th St. about 1.5 mi. S of jct. with IA 223, Mingo vicinity, 94001255, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- LOUISIANA, NATCHITOCHEES PARISH, Church of St. Anne, Jct. of LA 485 and Bloss Moore Rd., SW corner, Allen vicinity, 94001271, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- LOUISIANA, ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH, Graugnard House, 2292 LA 44, Reserve vicinity, 94001249, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- MAINE, AROOSTOOK COUNTY, Corriveau Mill, US 1, S side, 0.3 mi. SW of jct. with Paradis Rd., Upper Frenchville vicinity, 94001246, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- MAINE, SAGadahoc COUNTY, Heal Family House, ME 127, W side, 1.2 mi. S of jct. with Robinhood Rd., Georgetown vicinity, 94001243, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- MAINE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Calais Residential Historic District, Roughly, area along Main St. and Calais Ave., from Calais Ave. to Swan St., Calais, 94001248, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- MAINE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Hinckley Hill Historic District, Roughly, 305--326 Main St., Calais, 94001244, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- MASSACHUSETTS, HAMPDEN COUNTY, Longmeadow Street--North Historic District, Bounded by Longmeadow St., Springfield Town Line, Westmoreland Ave. and Colley Dr., Longmeadow, 94001262, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- MISSISSIPPI, JEFFERSON DAVIS COUNTY, Holloway, John Fielding, House, US 84, about 450 ft. E of jct. with MS 541, Mount Carmel community, Prentiss vicinity, 94001252, NOMINATION, 10/28/94
- NEBRASKA, CHEYENNE COUNTY, Sioux Ordnance Depot Fire & Guard Headquarters, Jct. of 1st Ave. and Military Rd., Western Nebraska Community College, Sidney vicinity, 94001234, NOMINATION, 10/24/94
- NEW JERSEY, ESSEX COUNTY, Indian and the Puritan, Opposite 5 Washington St., Newark, 94001256, NOMINATION, 10/28/94 (Public Sculpture in Newark MPS)
- NEW JERSEY, ESSEX COUNTY, Wars of America, Military Park, 614--706 Broad St., Newark, 94001257, NOMINATION, 10/28/94 (Public Sculpture in Newark MPS)
- TENNESSEE, GILES COUNTY, Reveille, 408 W. Madison, Pulaski, 94001273, NOMINATION, 10/28/94