

Sent to Washington 12/16/94

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 St. James Episcopal Church

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 111 North Pearl Street not for publication

city or town McLeansboro vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Hamilton code 065 zip code 62859

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 12-16-94
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:

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

St. James Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

Gothic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone

walls brick

roof asphalt

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.

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

1882

Significant Dates

1882

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Thompson, W. G., architect

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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St. James Episcopal Church

Description

St. James Episcopal Church was constructed 1880-1882 on the southeast corner of North Pearl Street and Jefferson Street in the city of McLeansboro, Illinois. The church sits on Lots 6 and 7 of the original city of McLeansboro. The church is a focal point of the predominantly residential area northwest of the downtown. The building, whose front facade faces west, is a tall one story, cruciform brick building with a fifty foot tall bell tower, a steep gable roof, and has good integrity. The bell tower is located at the far northwest corner of the nave and its lower level serves as the vestibule for the church. The brick bell tower features wooden Gothic arched louver openings at the bell level and is topped with wooden castellations on all four sides of its pointed battlements. One brick chimney is located on the south wall of the nave.

Few architectural alterations have been made to the building. Lexan storm windows were installed in the 1970s as a protective measure for the original Victorian stained leaded glass in the windows of the building. The original roof of wooden shingles was covered with a slate roof early in the church's history (actual date unknown). By the 1980s the nails used to attach the slate to the roof had corroded, allowing slate shingles to fall to the ground. Because the cost of replacing the slate roof was prohibitive, an asphalt three-in-one shingle roof, with the look of cedar shingles, was installed. The current setting of the building, a tree-lined neighborhood with houses of similar style and vintage, is similar to what it would have been at the time the church was constructed. The materials and design of St. James Church, particularly its Victorian Gothic style features, have changed very little since 1882. Framed exterior photographs of St. James Church (circa 1900) displayed in the adjacent rectory, now used as a parish hall, substantiate that few changes in structural materials and design have been made and attest to the similarity of the surroundings.

The adjacent rectory built c. 1890s, is also included in the nomination. The Late Victorian two story wood frame residence has suffered from a number of alterations, all reversible. These include the additions of asphalt shingle siding over the original clapboards and the additions of some drop ceilings and panelling.

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St. James Episcopal Church

Due to these changes, the building is noncontributing to the nomination.

The exterior of St. James Church displays many details which are associated with Gothic Revival or Gothic style churches. Set on a quarried limestone foundation, the entire exterior of the Latin cross shaped building is deep dark red brick. Buttresses of the same brick with cut stone caps and corbels are evenly spaced along the exterior walls of the building. It has a steeply pitched gable roof and rose and round stained glass windows set in the east and west gables. The western rose window is located above a triptych of three pointed arched stained glass windows which are original to the building. The central tall window, donated by one of the founding families, depicts Christ the Good Shepherd with a hand extended in a blessing, the shorter identical windows on either side are geometric stained glass. The eastern round window, located above the altar, depicts the dove of peace. Both the organ transept and sacristy transept, which form the crossing of the building's traditional cross shape, have rose windows in their gable ends. All other windows in the building are Gothic arched with cut stone sills and caps. The north and south walls of the altar have two windows; the nave has three windows on both the north and south walls. All but the center window on the south wall are leaded diamond-patterned painted glass; the center window is stained glass with a central motif of a chalice.

Above the west front entry doors are three stained glass windows that form a triangle. The topmost is a quatrefoil design, while the bottom two have tracery. The front entrance located in the bell tower has two red-painted redwood doors with wrought iron hardware. Replicas of the original doors and their hardware were installed in the 1980s to replace the badly deteriorated original wooden doors. Two additional doorways with entries are located on the building. The entry on the west corner of the south wall of the building provides egress from the rear of the nave; the entry on the west side of the south transept of the building provides access to and from the sacristy. There is partial basement beneath the western end of the nave and is accessible only from a door located east of the bell tower. The basement has limestone walls and a poured concrete floor. A gas furnace is housed in the basement area.

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St. James Episcopal Church

The church's floor plan is in the shape of a Latin cross. The vestibule is located in the bell tower at the northwestern edge of the nave. A pull-down door in the ceiling of the vestibule provides access to the bell tower which contains the original cast iron bell dating from the founding of the church. Large, double, center-opening doors divide the vestibule and the nave of the church. The two ranks of eleven wooden pews, original to the building are flanked by ambulatories and separated by a central aisle. The baptismal font is located beneath the stained glass triptych windows at the rear of the nave. Typical of the Gothic floor plan, the chancel is elevated from the nave; the altar area is elevated again from the chancel. A simple wooden altar rail separates the chancel from the nave. The original altar, still in use, was moved from the east wall in the 1970s and made free-standing so that the priest faces the congregation during the Eucharist. The vaulted ceilings of stained pine, original to the building, runs the length of the nave, chancel, and altar. Stained buttresses, featuring open carved quatrefoil brackets, support the ceiling. The original iron chandelier is suspended in the center of the ceiling of the nave. Converted from kerosene to gas and gas to electricity, the large twelve-font fixture is still in use. Supplemental lighting in the form of round fixtures, mounted flush with the ceiling along both sides of the nave, was added in the 1970s. A spotlight was added at that same time to light the stained glass triptych windows at night. Plastered walls are painted ivory. Interior Gothic features include pilasters at each side of all the windows and pillars at the large pointed archway which frames the entrance to the sanctuary. Painted the same ivory as the walls, all pilasters and pillars are trimmed with bands of gold leaf. The building still has its original wide pine floorboards. The aisle, ambulatories, chancel, transepts, and altar areas have been covered with carpet.

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St. James Episcopal Church

Statement of Significance

St. James Episcopal Church of McLeansboro meets National Register Criterion C for architecture. Constructed in 1880-1882, the building is an excellent example of a Late Victorian Gothic Revival style religious structure and incorporates details and the philosophy associated with that style in its design. Although properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes are usually not eligible for the National Register, St. James Episcopal Church of McLeansboro is a religious property that derives its primary significance from its architectural importance therefore meeting National Register Criteria Consideration A for religious properties. The period of significance for the locally significant building is 1882, the year the church was completed.

The building of St. James Episcopal Church came about as a result of a visit paid by a congregational emissary, Mrs. Samuel (Mary A.) Pake, on February 9, 1880, to the Rt. Rev. George Franklin Seymour, Bishop of Springfield who was making a canonical visit nearby to Trinity Episcopal Church of Mt. Vernon, Illinois, to solicit his aid in establishing services at McLeansboro and finding clergy to take charge of the mission. Having received the Bishop's consent and assistance, funds were then secured to erect a building. The contract to erect the building was subsequently let August 13, 1880 to W. G. Thompson of Mt. Vernon, Illinois, and the congregation retains the original drawings and specifications drawn by Thompson for the design and construction of the building. The building's cornerstone was laid by Bishop Seymour on August 19, 1880, and the church was consecrated on November 19, 1881. The building was completed at a cost of \$10,000 with the first sermon delivered on February 19, 1882. (Kinnear, p. 1)

In the mid to late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, interest in medieval architecture was revived in England when influential individuals constructed homes in that fashion and literary figures romanticized medieval life. A Romantic philosophy emphasizing nature also developed in Europe and the United States during this period. The Gothic Revival style and plan included such features as projecting transepts, towers, and vestibules (Stanton, p. 137). This style was popular in the United States from the 1840s until the 1880s. With its medieval roots, it came

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St. James Episcopal Church

to this country from England. Andrew Jackson Downing, an American architect and landscape designer, popularized the Gothic Revival style in the United States through his publications, successful architecture practice, and lecture series about Gothic Revival style country houses and cottage residences. Although the style lost favor for domestic buildings in America after 1865, a small rebirth of interest was stimulated during the 1870s by the writing of the English critic John Ruskin. During that time the High Victorian Gothic style was primarily applied to public and religious buildings (McAlester, p. 200). In church architecture, the style was particularly favored by Episcopal and Roman Catholic parishes and missions for its distinctly spiritual mood which was also appropriate to mid-nineteenth-century Episcopal liturgical reforms reemphasizing the importance of the Mass (Stanton, p. 140).

The Gothic Revival church, echoing its medieval inspirations, creates a picturesque effect through variety, irregularity, and contrasts (Stanton, p. 137). An important design element in this architectural style is the tower with belfry. Such towers and belfries may be flat or topped by a spire or may rise from the roof ridge as a bell cote. This style always features pointed-arch, deeply recessed window openings, either appearing singly or grouped. Steeply pitched roofs, quatrefoil windows, deep chancels, cruciform plans, and wooden doors with heavy iron strap hinges are other Gothic Revival stylistic devices (Stanton, p. 138).

In the later part of this same period--notably in the 1870s and 1880s--the High Victorian Gothic style also became employed with its intricate and picturesque massing, dynamic contrasts, complicated three-dimensionalities, textural richness, and opulent details. Churches of this period and style featured materials of contrasting colors and texture to enliven surfaces, quite often combining dense red or brown brick with terra-cotta or light stone (Stanton, p. 147). When built for the use of Episcopal or Roman Catholic parishes or missions, the narrow-nave cruciform floor plan remained most suitable, and lengthening the nave or adding transepts provided additional space (Stanton, p. 147). These churches often featured exceptionally tall spires and steep roofs with an insistent verticality created by thrusting elements as pointed arches and spires. Visual excitement is also created in this style through projecting surfaces creating rich shadow patterns. (Stanton, p. 146).

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St. James Episcopal Church

These two architectural styles also featured the use of several distinctive construction materials. Gothic Revival churches often featured the use of roughly hewn blocks of stone while High Victorian Gothic churches favored combinations of red or brown brick with terra cotta or light stone trim contrasts. This combination was especially distinctive in alternating color patterns around windows (Stanton, p. 138 and 147).

St. James Episcopal Church of McLeansboro displays an abundance of the details associated with both the Gothic Revival and High Victorian Gothic styles. Built in 1880-1882 when the High Victorian Gothic style was becoming highly popular, St. James Episcopal Church's dark red brick exterior is contrasted by its hewn stone foundation of local limestone, the brick having been locally manufactured at the now-defunct McLeansboro Brick Yards and the limestone hewn from Southern Illinois sources nearby. The building's other Gothic Revival features include its steeply pitched roof; a tower with belfry; buttresses; pointed arch windows throughout--both singly and grouped; quatrefoil window patterns; wooden doors with heavy iron strap hinges; its cruciform floor plan featuring a narrow and lengthened nave, pointed arches, and many projecting, contrasting surfaces. The light stone trim around the church's windows contrasts with the dark red brick, a High Victorian Gothic style feature.

At the time of its construction, McLeansboro, which was platted in 1821 and incorporated in 1840 was enjoying an economic boom. This was due to the coming of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, its base as the county seat, and as a home to industries such as woolen and flour mills. In 1887 the population was between 1600 to 1700 residents. Churches in town in the 1880s included the McLeansboro Baptist Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, McLeansboro Cumberland Presbyterian Church, First Christian Church, St. Clement's Roman Catholic Church, and McLeansboro Presbyterian Church as well as St. James Episcopal Church (Goodspeed Publishing, p. 292 and 322).

St. James Episcopal Church of McLeansboro was one of the best examples of religious Gothic Revival architecture in Hamilton County at the time of its construction. It remains so today. According to a survey commissioned and conducted several years ago by the McLeansboro Ministerial Alliance which serves the whole of Hamilton County, St. James is the only church building in Hamilton

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St. James Episcopal Church

County in continuous service as a place of worship since its construction and consecration in 1880-1882 whose original architectural integrity has not been compromised. It remains basically as it was built. It also contains a hand-carved pulpit received as a gift from the Church of the Holy Communion in New York City and a bell still used at all of its services cast by the Old Established Troy Bell Foundry, of Troy, New York.

This small, elegant religious structure is a reminder of the commitment and spirit of a tiny but dedicated congregation--many of whom were influential persons in the community--and a period of growth in the village of McLeansboro, county seat of Hamilton County.

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St. James Episcopal Church

Bibliography

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- Kinnear, John B. McLeansboro Times. January 31, 1884, p. 1.
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- Stanton, Phoebe B. The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture: An Episode in Taste, 1840-1856. Baltimore: 1968.
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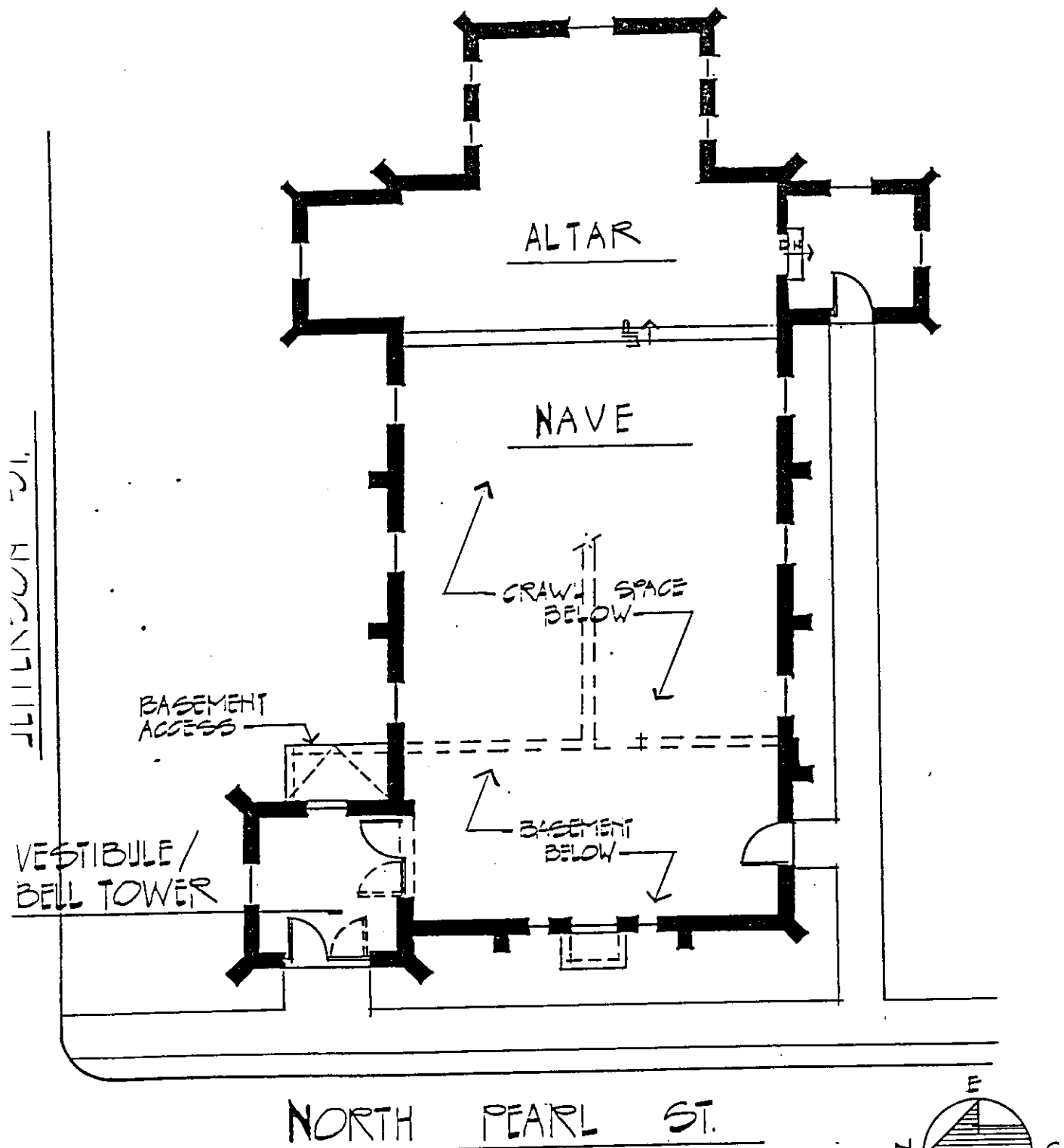
St. James Episcopal Church

Verbal Boundary Description

Parcel Number 07-063-007-00, Lots 6 & 7 of the Original City of McLeansboro.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lots that has^e historically been associated with the church and rectory and that maintains historic integrity.



NORTH PEARL ST.

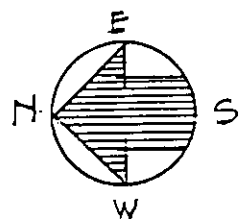
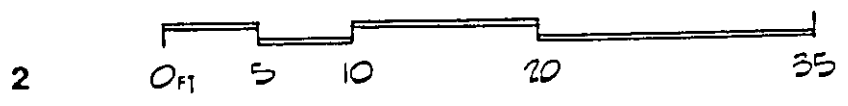


Figure 1
 Basic Floor Plan & Site Layout
 ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH

RHA #192711

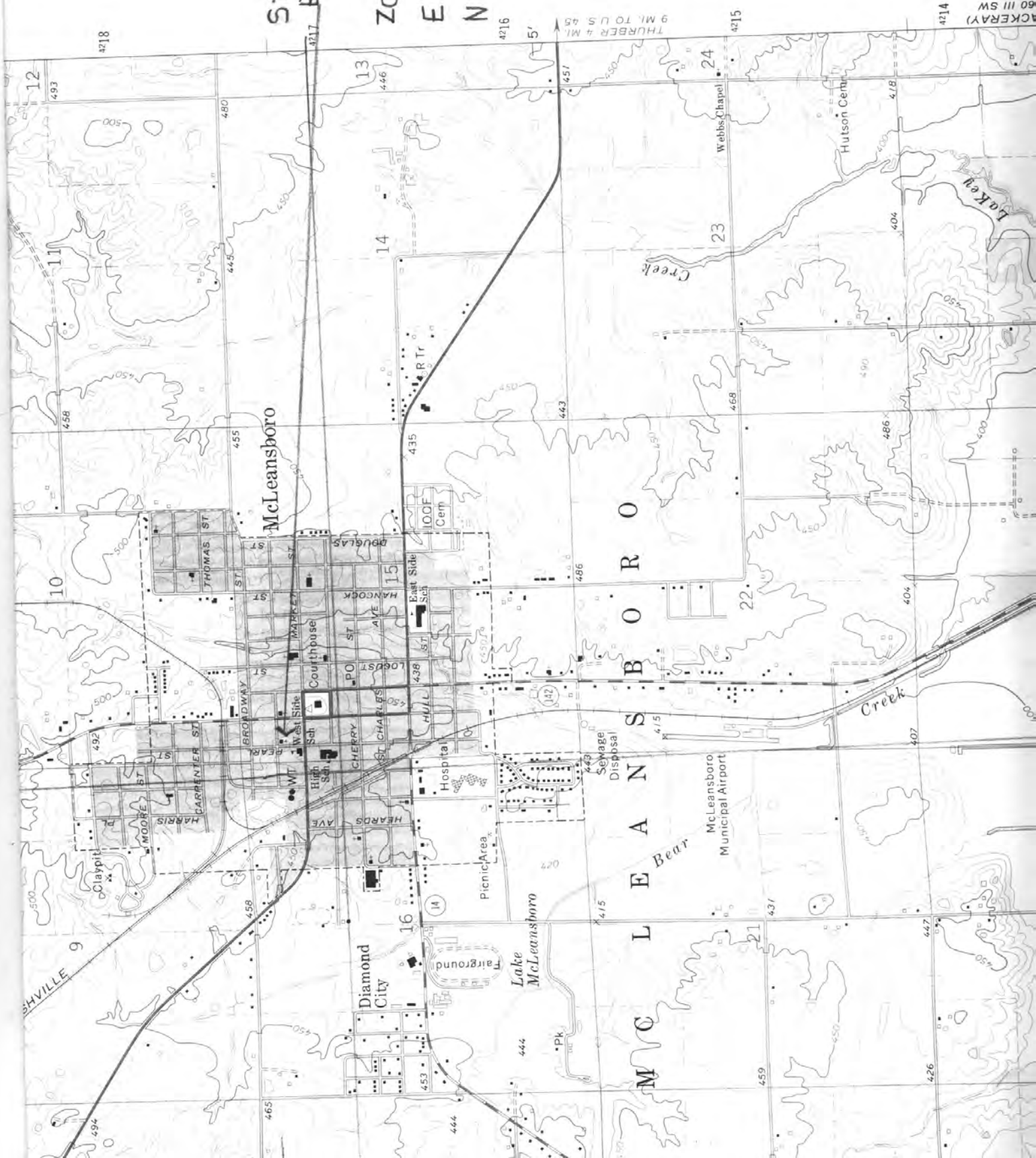


ST. JAMES
EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

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McLeansboro

THOMAS ST

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BROADWAY

PEARSON ST

DRUGLAS ST

HANCOCK ST

LOST ST

PO ST

COURTHOUSE AVE

CHERRY ST

ST CHARLES

HULL ST

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FEB 14 1995



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127

Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

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.

FEB 3 1995

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 1/23/95 THROUGH 1/27/95

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

ALABAMA, MARION COUNTY, File, Ernest Baxter, House, Jct. of Jackson Military Rd. and Thomas St., Hamilton, 94001545, OWNER OBJECTION, 1/17/95

GEORGIA, COBB COUNTY, Riverview Carousel at Six Flags Over Georgia, 7561 Six Flags Pkwy., Austell, 94001639, NOMINATION, 1/27/95

ILLINOIS, BUREAU COUNTY, Wood--Tellkamp House, 82 Main St., LaMoille, 94001599, NOMINATION, 1/24/95

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Dorhmann--Buckman House, 8455 W. Grand Ave., River Grove, 94001598, NOMINATION, 1/24/95

ILLINOIS, HAMILTON COUNTY, St. James Episcopal Church, 111 N. Pearl St., McLeansboro, 94001602, NOMINATION, 1/24/95

ILLINOIS, JOHNSON COUNTY, Vienna Public Library, 401 Poplar St., Vienna, 94001603, NOMINATION, 1/24/95 (Illinois Carnegie Libraries)

ILLINOIS, KENDALL COUNTY, Yorkville School, 201 W. Center St., Yorkville, 94001600, NOMINATION, 1/24/95

ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY, Strawn, Jeremiah, House, 532 Congress St., Ottawa, 94001601, NOMINATION, 1/24/95

IOWA, DELAWARE COUNTY, Saints Peter and Paul Church, Jct. of C64 and X47, Petersburg, 94001589, NOMINATION, 1/24/95

IOWA, MARION COUNTY, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery Historic District, 1 mile E of jct. of Co. Rd. G76 and SE. 97th St., Lacona vicinity, 94001590, NOMINATION, 1/24/95

LOUISIANA, CALDWELL PARISH, Blanks House, 333 Wall St., Columbia, 94001567, NOMINATION, 1/17/95

LOUISIANA, CONCORDIA PARISH, Ferriday Commercial Historic District, Roughly bounded by First St., Louisiana Ave., Third St. and Mississippi Ave., Ferriday, 94001584, NOMINATION, 1/27/95

LOUISIANA, EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, Nicholson School, 1143 North St., Baton Rouge, 94001585, NOMINATION, 1/24/95

LOUISIANA, OUACHITA PARISH, Slagle House, 1400 S. Grand, Monroe, 94001590, NOMINATION, 1/24/95

LOUISIANA, WEBSTER PARISH, Union Church, Jct. of Yellow Pine Rd. and LA 7, Sibley vicinity, 94001562, NOMINATION, 1/25/95

MAINE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Farmington Historic District, Roughly bounded by High, Academy, Anson and Grove Sts., Farmington, 94001551, NOMINATION, 1/20/95

MAINE, HANCOCK COUNTY, Sedgwick Historic District, Jct. of ME 172 and Old County Rd., Sedgwick, 94001550, NOMINATION, 1/20/95

MAINE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Pike's Mile Markers, Twelve locations spaced 1 mi. apart along E side of US 1 between Robbinston and Calais, Calais vicinity, 94001548, NOMINATION, 1/20/95

MARYLAND, BALTIMORE INDEPENDENT CITY, Engine House No. 8, 1027 W. Mulberry St., Baltimore (Independent City), 94001577, NOMINATION, 1/26/95 (Cast Iron Architecture of Baltimore MPS)

MARYLAND, BALTIMORE INDEPENDENT CITY, Frank, L., & Son Building, 407 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore (Independent City), 94001642, NOMINATION, 1/19/95 (Cast Iron Architecture of Baltimore MPS)

MARYLAND, BALTIMORE INDEPENDENT CITY, Turner--White Casket Co. Building, 509--511 W. Lombard St., Baltimore (Independent City), 94001553, NOMINATION, 1/26/95 (Cast Iron Architecture of Baltimore MPS)

MARYLAND, WORCESTER COUNTY, Mansion House, Bayside Rd., Public Landing, 94001643, NOMINATION, 1/19/95

MASSACHUSETTS, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, Varnum School, 103 Sixth St., Lowell, 94001591, NOMINATION, 1/24/95

NEW YORK, MONROE COUNTY, Lomb, Adolph, House, Jct. of Southerland St. and W. Jefferson Rd., Pittsford, 94001597, NOMINATION, 1/24/95

TENNESSEE, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, Collins, James E., House, Hillsboro Rd./US 431 1/2 mi. S of Spencer Creek Rd., Franklin vicinity, 88000344, REMOVAL, 1/17/95 (Williamson County MRA)

TEXAS, BEXAR COUNTY, Maverick Building, 606 N. Presa, San Antonio, 94001593, NOMINATION, 1/24/95

TEXAS, CAMERON COUNTY, Cameron County Jail, Old, 1201 E. Van Buren, Brownsville, 94001594, NOMINATION, 1/24/95

UTAH, MILLARD COUNTY, Van's Hall, 321 W. Main St., Delta, 94001629, NOMINATION, 1/27/95

UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Deaconess, Davis, Home, 347 S. 400 East, Salt Lake City, 94001583, NOMINATION, 1/24/95

UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, First Methodist Episcopal Church, 200 S. 200 East, Salt Lake City, 94001582, NOMINATION, 1/24/95

UTAH, UTAH COUNTY, Chipman, Delbert and Ora, House, 317 E. Main St., American Fork, 94001563, NOMINATION, 1/25/95

WASHINGTON, DOUGLAS COUNTY, Gallaher House, 11.5 mi. NW of Mansfield on Dyer Rd., Mansfield vicinity, 75001848, REMOVAL, 1/11/95

WISCONSIN, JUNEAU COUNTY, Sprague Bridge, Over the Yellow R. SE of Finley, Finley Township, Finley vicinity, 94001574, NOMINATION, 1/23/95