

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

6-29-05

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name **Prairie Dell Meetinghouse**

other names/site number **Prairie Dell Church**

2. Location

street & number **Juncture of 2550 East and 2150 North Road** Not for publication

city or town **Iroquois** vicinity

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Iroquois** code **075** zip code **60945**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Howe / SHPO

Signature of certifying official

6-27-05

Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency _____
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

State or Federal agency and bureau

American Indian Tribe

Prairie Dell Meeting House
Name of Property

Iroquois County, IL
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="text" value="3"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	buildings
<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	sites
<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	structures
<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	objects
<input type="text" value="4"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

Prairie Dell Meeting House
Name of Property

Iroquois County, IL
County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Religious: Religious Facility

Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Religious: Religious Facility

Funerary: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Meetinghouse

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Stone**

Roof **Asphalt Shingles**

Walls **Clapboard**

other

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

Prairie Dell Meeting House
Name of Property

Iroquois County, IL
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.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance **1870**

Significant Dates **1870**

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.)

Prairie Dell Meeting House

Name of Property

Iroquois County, IL

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository **Personal Interviews, conducted by author (Helen Crow)**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **9.05**

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

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 16 445476 4519744 3 16 445688 4519638

2 16 445688 4519744 4 16 445476 4519633

____ 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.)

Prairie Dell Meeting House
Name of Property

Iroquois County, IL
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Helen Crow**

organization

date **2/11/05**

street & number **115 East Adams Avenue**

telephone **815/432-3837**

city or town **Watseka** state **IL**

zip code **60970**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:
Continuation Sheets

Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name **Prairie Dell Cemetery Association, c/o John Lubben**

street & number **R.R. 4** telephone **815/429-3806**

city or town **Watseka** state **IL** zip code **60970**

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

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

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Section 7 Page 1

Prairie Dell Meetinghouse, Iroquois County, IL

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Prairie Dell Meetinghouse is a vernacular frame building set on the intersection of 2550 E. and 2150 N. Road, in Concord Township, Iroquois County, Illinois. It is situated in an old grove with associated Prairie Dell Cemetery on knolls north and west of the church. Behind the church, to the north are two privies, one used for men, one for women; these are considered contributing resources of the nominated property. The privies are wood frame and have side-gabled roofs. The cemetery, which is included within the boundaries, also contributes to the significance of the church. The cemetery is located behind the church and includes approximately 2,000 markers. While the cemetery was not platted until 1869, there were earlier graves on the site; the earliest known burial dates to 1856. The cemetery is still used today. The church and the cemetery encompass 9.05 acres.

The rectangular one-story church rests on a coursed rubble foundation of native glacial boulders and has clapboard wall-cladding. A water table runs the perimeter of the building and the corners are clad with narrow corner boards. It has a front gable design with a medium-pitched roof. Beneath the gable is a simple wooden frieze. A large bell is housed in a belfry located on the ridge of the roof and slightly set back from the gable end. The belfry has a low-pitched, hipped roof with paired louver windows with round arches on each side. A chimney is located on the slope of the west side of the roof.

The building measures 36' x 50', with a horizontal core plan oriented parallel to the road on the south side of the church, where the entry doors are located. The façade, or south elevation, consists of a recessed porch that is within the outside rectangular measurements. The porch is accessed by four wooden steps and is recessed about 7 ¾' from the front. Three openings adorned with two slender, fluted Doric columns and matching pilasters form an arcade. The architrave has flattened arches. Two 8', four-panel entry doors to the sanctuary have door surrounds capped with simple pediments and are symmetrically placed on the south wall, on either side of the center bay. On the west and east walls of the porch are 6' entry doors; the door on the west wall is to the cob bin and the door on the east wall is to the coal bin, which still contains coal.

Above the porch is a paired one-over-one, double-sash window with round arches and wood window hoods. Directly beneath the paired window are two wooden placards, one on top of the other, with "Prairie Dell" and "1870" painted on them.

The east and west elevation are identical, each with three sets of paired windows. The windows are tall

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and narrow and have segmental arch window hoods. Thick mullions divide the windows in half and each half is divided by wood muntins into three lights. The north or rear elevation has no openings or ornamentation.

Interior

The interior of the church has 18' high cove ceilings, and walls clad with pressed metal and wood wainscoting. The patterns of the pressed metal ceiling are different from those on the wall and a pressed-metal crown molding is located at the juncture of the ceiling and the wall. The floors are wooden planks. On the west and east sides of the church are three windows respectively, each aligned symmetrically with the opposite side. The windows are 9' tall, and are faced inside with black walnut, as are the deep window sills, to accommodate kerosene lamps. The church is lit by four pendant lights with dome-shaped globes. The matching pews are hand-hewn of one-inch thick black walnut and can accommodate 150 people. The pews are arranged on either side of the two aisles, which extend to the entry doors to the front of the church. There are also pews on either side of the altar, a raised platform which is located on the north wall of the church. A cast-iron stove is located on the west side of the church about midway up the aisle, and a matching stove is on the east side of the aisle.

Integrity

The Prairie Dell Meetinghouse has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It has received little alteration since its construction in 1870. On the exterior, the only change has been to the roof. The roof originally had wooden shingles and another chimney on the east slope. This chimney was destroyed during a storm when a tree fell on the roof. In 2002, roofers installed new gray composition shingles, and covered over the chimney hole. Both chimneys are present on the interior.

The only known change on the interior has been the pressed metal wall cladding. The ceiling and walls were first interfaced with sand plaster. At some later date, presumably between the late 1800s through the early 1900s, tin was applied to the original plaster and the pressed tin remains. The church was wired by local farmers in the early 1940s when the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), a project initiated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to bring electricity to rural areas, came to the Prairie Dell.

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Prairie Dell Meetinghouse, Iroquois County, IL

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Prairie Dell Meetinghouse is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture as a good local example of a vernacular meeting house type with both Greek Revival and Italianate details. The church also meets Criteria Consideration A as a religious property that has derived its primary significance from architectural distinction. The period of significance is 1870, the year it was built.

Nineteenth Century Vernacular Church Architecture

(The majority of the following text was taken from the Union Church National Register nomination form.)

Prairie Dell Meetinghouse is a good vernacular example of a rural religious building built in the 1870s, having qualities of varying styles of architecture, including Greek Revival and Italianate characteristics. During the 1700s through the 1800s the church was the major edifice in any community. According to Carole Rifkind, author of *A Field Guide to American Architecture* (1980), an impressive legacy of these early buildings testifies to the varied cultures, practices, and experiences of the wanderers whose religious beliefs impelled their foray into New World wildernesses. The "meetinghouse" was the favored form for Protestant denominations in the 1600s and 1700s. These early meetinghouses were frame buildings with a clapboard exterior and their entries on the long or broad side of the building. By the last of the eighteenth century, for all denominations except for the Quakers and the Brethren, the "church" supplanted the meetinghouse. Its plan became rectangular with the entry at the narrow gable front end of the building (Rifkind, 1980, p. 117).

Like the one-room school and the farmstead, the rural or country church and cemetery are part of the historic iconography of much of North America. At first, settlers worshipped in homes, barns and even in groves of trees. When they did begin to build churches and meetinghouses, they often resembled small frame houses, schoolhouses, and township and town halls. They also generally lacked the ornamentation and religious symbolism (e.g., spires, belfries, weather vanes, crosses and stained glass windows) common to later ecclesiastical architecture. (Stilgoe, 1982, p. 238-240) Rural churches proliferated in the early and mid-nineteenth century, as a result of the "Great Awakening" among religious groups. At first ecumenical and probably economic necessity prevailed. Many early churches were constructed as union meetinghouses. Though probably built for the specific use of two or more

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Prairie Dell Meetinghouse, Iroquois County, IL

local denominations, they could also be free for the use of all other Christian ministries when not occupied by the designated groups. However, denominational pluralism eventually prevailed. Many rural religious groups divided again and again into numerous denominations and sects, with each group eventually building its own house of worship. Rural church construction in the Midwest appears to have peaked during the 1880s and 1890s (Williams, 1997, p 212-213). The Prairie Dell Meetinghouse was always for the community's use, and was never owned by any of the denominations that used it. From the beginning it was served by different circuit riders and attended by local farmers who kept the meeting house for generations.

These small white frame churches incorporated a range of popular styles from the Greek Revival to the Eastlake and other Victorian modes, and dominated the landscape with little regard to ethnicity or denomination. Churches of this sort were usually designed by a local carpenter, clergyman or member of the congregation who often drew on their memories of the eastern United States or parts of Europe from which they had come and from contemporary architectural fashions and styles producing a local, vernacular structure with minimal distinguishing stylistic cues. Typically these buildings would stand about 30 feet by 80 feet and were built with clapboard siding, a gable roof, entry in the front gable, and sometimes a small steeple. The interiors were simple, with wood or coal stoves for heat and light furnished by kerosene or coal oil lamps. (Williams, 1997, p. 212-213)

It is not known who designed Prairie Dell Church, but it was built by local farmers. The church is similar to the many simple schoolhouses, town halls, and churches that were found throughout the Midwest and the builder of the church was probably familiar with current architectural styles of the day, for he adapted Greek Revival and Italianate characteristics to the church.

According to Jill Caravan, country churches, “. . . stand as an icon of the religious, political and cultural openness that characterizes North America” (Caravan, 1996, p. 24). Additionally, Caravan notes that such churches have filled the vital roles as centers for community service, religious and educational activities, and civic discourse, since the time of the first settlers. Also, Caravan comments that “. . .during the middle part of the 19th century, roughly from 1825 to 1860, America experienced a church building boom.” Caravan notes that the Greek Revival style became extremely popular for ecclesiastical architecture because of its versatility.

The Greek Revival style was the most popular in the United States from about the 1830s to the 1850s. The style appealed to Americans who began to look at ancient Greek and Roman architecture as a way

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Prairie Dell Meetinghouse, Iroquois County, IL

of expressing their new found independence. The style, which borrowed classical ideas and details from Greek and Roman models, is characterized by low-pitched roofs, symmetrical front facades, wide cornices and friezes often with dentils and cornice returns, porches with classical columns or pilasters and Doric capitals, six-over-six windows with horizontal sills and lintels, and elaborate entry doors with sidelights and transoms.

While the Greek Revival style often adapted the classic Greek temple front which employed details of either the Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian order, a building need not to have a bank of white columns or a pedimented entry porch to qualify as Greek Revival (Blumenson, 1981, p. 27). The pared-down simplicity of these buildings is typical of the Greek Revival aesthetic. The temple-front, simple frieze, Doric columns, and triangular pediments above the entrance doors, are all characteristics of the Greek Revival style found on the Prairie Dell Church.

The Italianate style was popular from 1850 through the 1880s. The style was adopted for houses, commercial buildings, train stations, religious buildings, and industrial buildings. Like the Gothic Revival, Italianate architecture emphasizes height. The earliest Italianate buildings in the United States were built in the late 1830s. Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books increased the style's popularity throughout the 1840s and 1850s. The Italianate style, along with the Gothic Revival style, began in England as part of the Picturesque movement, a reaction against the formal classical styles that had influence architecture throughout the world over two hundred years.

Features associated with Italianate buildings include low-pitched roofs, tall, narrow windows with one-over-one, two-over-two, or four-over-four glazing. The windows and entry doors tend to be arched and curved and many have elaborate crowns. Paired and triple windows were also frequent. The cornices are usually wide and have decorative brackets, either singly or in pairs. Sometimes the cornices have decorative panels or moldings.

The windows treatments of the Prairie Dell Meetinghouse are Italianate. The paired windows on the front façade and the tall, narrow, windows on the east and west elevations are a very common feature of the style, as are the prominent window hoods.

Prairie Dell Meetinghouse is the oldest known church in the area. The integrity of other similar churches in the vicinity has been compromised by numerous alterations.

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Prairie Dell Meetinghouse, Iroquois County, IL

History of Iroquois

Prairie Dell Meetinghouse is located within Concord Township, which formerly included Sheldon Township, in Iroquois County. Concord Township was surveyed by the United States Government in 1822 but was not organized under Township Organization until 1856. Settlement was not rapid; pack horses or ox teams were the only transportation. There were no roads, no bridges, but swamps and sloughs and rivers instead, which were impassable except during the dry season.

Public schools were established in 1835. A log cabin was the first school, on the north side of the Iroquois River, in a settlement then known as Bunkum. In 1840 the first school house was built in Concord Township. In 1855 the township slowly began to develop, with a grist mill at Old Texas, a village south of the Old Texas Ford of the Iroquois River. Development progressed more rapidly after the Big Four railroad came in 1871. The village of Bunkum was platted in 1836 under the name of Concord, which later came to be officially named Iroquois.

History of Prairie Dell Church

One of the earliest permanent settlers of the township was John Tullis, who homesteaded in Section 18 in 1849. Tullis died in 1855 and was buried on the hill. In 1869 three men, Samuel Warrick, Semer Cobb, and William Brown purchased that land, three miles west of present-day Iroquois, for the cemetery and church, at a cost of \$40. After the purchase, the cemetery association paid \$96 for planks and fencing plus \$5 for help in surveying and laying corner stones. The land was not platted or surveyed until 1893, when the association hired W.B. Kellog to do the job for \$15. The oldest deed recorded was in 1874, and in 1895, the association paid D. Ely \$1.50 for acknowledging the deeds.

The church was constructed in 1870. Local farmers set up a sawmill in the area of the future church and began to saw the logs families had donated. This was the source for the hand-hewn black walnut pews, and the windows and sills interfaced with the precious walnut. The entire community engaged in clearing trees and brush from the church site and the cemetery, with women and children working, and eating a basket dinner when they came to spend the day.

Two men from Iroquois, Mike Kane and Charlie Boone donated the masonry work for the foundation, using the glacial boulders which abound in the area. Two privies were erected, one for men, one for women, and they still exist behind the church.

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Prairie Dell Meetinghouse, Iroquois County, IL

Two of the founders of the Prairie Dell Meetinghouse were Quakers who had moved into the neighborhood in 1856, and their influence has remained. They considered it a community church, non-denominational, and essentially in its years of use the concept was carried out. The Quakers' influence is evident in the architecture and furnishings of the church, as well as in its early principles. A certain freedom of discussion remained a hallmark of all events there. For instance, it was used in turn by other groups but ownership stayed with the community while groups "borrowed" it for a time. It was served first by a circuit rider from the United Brethren Church. While the United Church of the Brethren is known for its simple churches, or meetinghouses, it may not have had any influence over the church design, since it was built before circuit rider came. In 1880 the Methodists used it until the Methodist Conference announced that they must own the building. When the Methodists learned that the church was owned by the community and not for sale, they stopped using it for their services. Next came the Campbellites, forerunners of the Christian Church.

The really remarkable predominance of independent thinkers who came to worship were exemplified in the early 1900s by a very charismatic woman preacher who served congregations in Donoven, Prairie Dell, and a church close to the state line of Indiana. She was the second women to be ordained in Illinois and was considered a very powerful preacher. Even with a one-week old baby, she drove her buggy to Prairie Dell. She was one of the early temperance speakers, no doubt due in part to her having grown up in a home with an alcoholic father. A book about her ministry entitled *Can women preach?* has been published.

The church retains many original furnishings, including the matching lamp stands, chairs, and desk located on the altar. During the Depression, an effort was made to update the church's furnishings. The ladies in the community served lunches consisting of soup, sandwiches, and coffee at farm sales, with men of the community taking planks, sawhorses and finally a kerosene stove to the barns where they served. With the money they bought two aisle runners of carpet as well as enough to cover the raised platform under the pulpit. They bought new matching stoves for heat in the church, which still are there. Also the wood box and coal bucket and coal oil can for starting fires all are there. The piano they purchased to replace the pump organ is still there. Other historic furnishings and fixtures include a large funeral basket formerly used by little "flower girls" who carried cut flowers in it to burials on the knoll behind the church and wall brackets for holding coal oil lamps at the platform end of the church.

Baptisms were carried out in two places in the Iroquois River which is one mile south of the church at its nearest point, and some were done by breaking ice. The more usual place for baptisms was at the Old

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Prairie Dell Meetinghouse, Iroquois County, IL

Texas Ford, a shallower section of the river long used by Native Americans and early settlers until a bridge was built there in 1912. One day, it is recorded, 70 people were baptized at the ford.

Different itinerant ministers preached at the Prairie Dell Meetinghouse until about 1920 when no more pastors came. Then the church functioned solely as a Sunday School until 1945, when World War II took away a generation of young men and women who never returned to the community. But from 1870 to 1945, the church was a significant adjunct to the best of Midwest culture, as well as a springboard for individual leadership, well-learned in the lively community discussions. During the 1950s, the church was loaned to a Baptist group, and for the first time, the congregation came from elsewhere. They used the church for about four years; after that, the church had fallen into disuse. It became inconvenient for people to keep up with the maintenance and area residents could easily drive to larger churches.

In 1974, when a tree fell on the roof, the community sprang into action. Through advertising in the newspaper and holding an "open church" weekend, church members were able to raise \$3000 -- enough to paint the outside, replace part of the roof, and do other necessary repairs. The money was not enough to pay for the labor, but two volunteers assumed the responsibility. To this day people who have roots in the community pitch in to take care of the building's basic maintenance. In 2002 the church needed a new porch floor, a few new steps, paint, and a new roof. Its state of disrepair led to its designation by the Landmark Preservation Council of Illinois as one of ten most endangered historic sites in the state. Because of the resultant publicity, the urgent needs were met.

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Bibliography

Personal interviews, conducted by Helen Crow over a life-span, in 2005, of 87 years;

Wayne Center, my grandfather.

Daughters of Semer Cobb, who was one of the three men who bought the land in 1869, platted the cemetery, and left a corner for erecting Prairie Dell's Meetinghouse:

1. Alice Cobb Warrick (Great Aunt)
2. Winnie Cobb Fredrickson (Great Aunt)
3. Nona Cobb Center (Grandmother)

All of the above talked about the history, helped with the lunches served at farm auctions to raise money to support the church, and attended services.

Additional interviews by Helen Crow. All are of keen mind, and 100 years old:

Charlie Bauer, who attended the dedication when he was a child.

Amy Boughton Oppy, who went with her parents for all-day sessions at the church and cemetery, and helped clear the cemetery of brush.

Edna Wockner Ash, who drove her pony to church and tied it to a hitching rail on the east side of the church yard.

Besides the family members, Crow interviewed all who came for years to a Fall program called "The Homecoming" at Prairie Dell on an annual basis, where couples who had been married 50 years or more were honored. Each couple contributed something they remembered about attending there in their past. All of this information was included in the history Crow has written, and used in newspaper articles in local newspapers since 1974.

NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

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Prairie Dell Meetinghouse, Iroquois County, IL

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Section 10 Page 11

Prairie Dell Meetinghouse, Iroquois County, IL

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

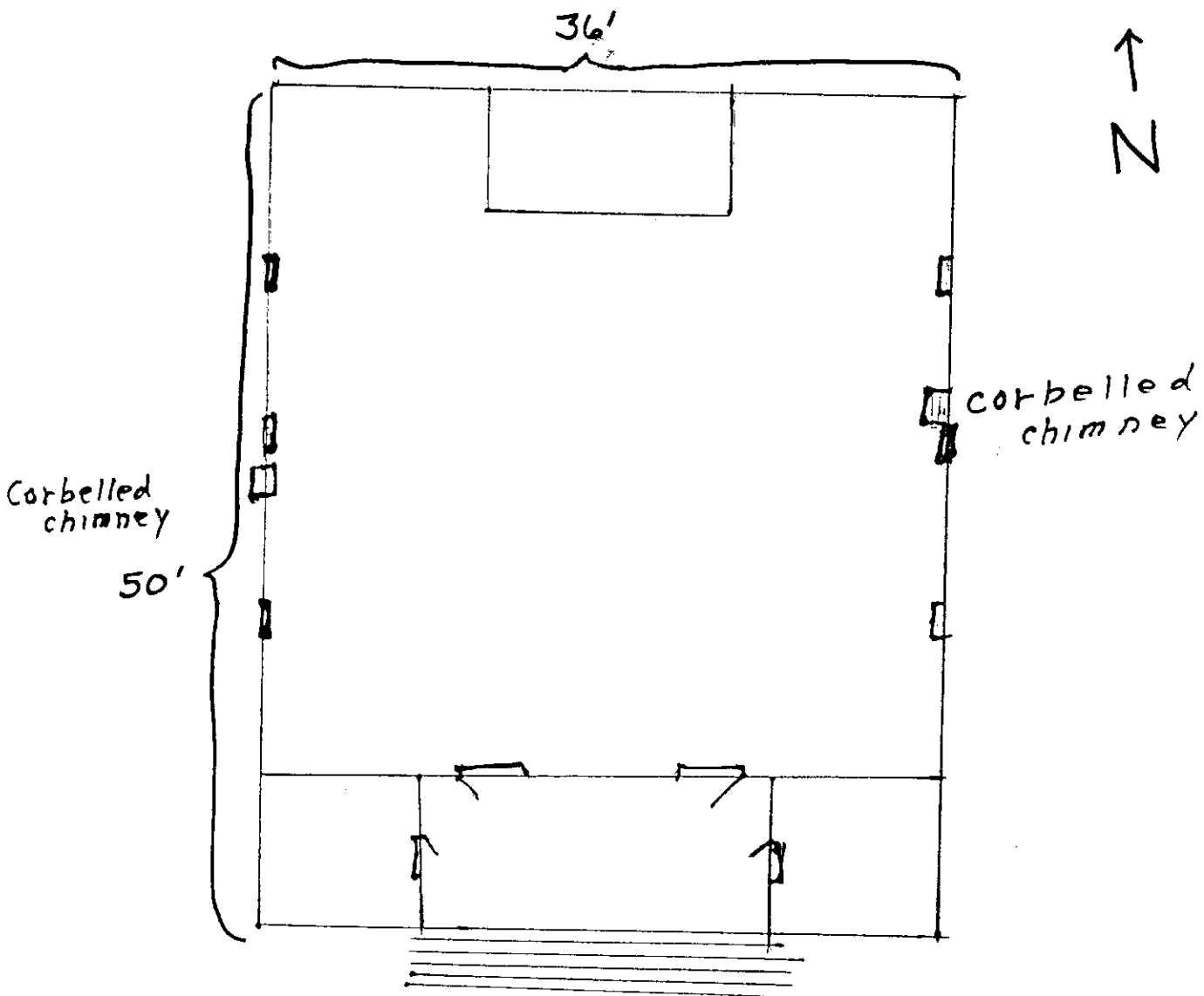
The Prairie Dell Meetinghouse and cemetery are located on 9.05 acres at the intersection of 2550 E. and 2150 N. Road, in Concord Township, Iroquois County, Illinois, on a parcel of land measuring 956 feet by 412.5 feet in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section eighteen (18), township twenty-seven (27) north, range eleven (11) west of the second principal meridian.”

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary includes the church, outbuildings, and cemetery historically associated with the property.

Prairie Dell Meetinghouse

The building retains all of its historic design integrity in foot print, roof profile, wall openings and coverings, and exterior and interior detailing. The two outhouses north of the church remain intact as built originally.



3531-39 W. Roosevelt Rd.,
Chicago, 05000873,
LISTED, 8/10/05

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Cornell Square,
1809 W 50th St.,
Chicago, 05000875,
LISTED, 8/11/05
(Chicago Park District MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Illinois Institute of Technology Academic Campus,
Roughly bounded by 31st St., State St., 325th St. and the Dan Ryan Expressway,
Chicago, 05000871,
LISTED, 8/12/05

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Purple, George E., House,
338 Sunset Ave.,
LaGrange, 05000845,
LISTED, 8/12/05

ILLINOIS, DU PAGE COUNTY,
Grand Theater,
123 N. Hale St.,
Wheaton, 05000872,
LISTED, 8/12/05

ILLINOIS, IROQUOIS COUNTY,
Prairie Dell Meetinghouse,
Jct. of 2550 East and 2150 North Rd.,
Iroquois vicinity, 05000846,
LISTED, 8/12/05

ILLINOIS, PIKE COUNTY,
New Philadelphia Town Site,
Address Restricted,
Barry vicinity, 05000869,
LISTED, 8/11/05

ILLINOIS, TAZEWELL COUNTY,
Denhart Bank Building,
101 Washington Sq.,
Washington, 05000874,
LISTED, 8/12/05

IOWA, SCOTT COUNTY,
Heinz, Bonaventura, House (first),
1128 W. 5th St.,
Davenport, 84001435,
REMOVED, 7/22/05
(Davenport MRA)

MARYLAND, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,
Moreland,
7810 Moorland Ln.,
Bethesda, 05000877,
LISTED, 8/11/05

MASSACHUSETTS, BERKSHIRE COUNTY,