

NOMINATION FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street
Rock Island, Illinois

Legal Description: All that part of Out Lot Twenty-seven (27) in the Southwest quarter of Section Thirty-five (35) in Township Eighteen (18) North Range Two (2) West of the 4th P.M. as shown in The Assessor's Plat of said Section for the year A.D. 1864, more particularly described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point in the Indian Boundary line of Flack and Bean where the same is intersected by the West line of Twenty-second (22nd) Street, in the City of Rock Island, Illinois, said point being in the center of Ninth (9th) Avenue in said city; thence running North along the West line of Twenty-second (22nd) Street Six hundred and fifty-eight and two tenths (658.2) feet to the Northeast corner of parcel R.I. 5278 for a place of beginning; thence running Westerly along the North line of parcel 5278 One hundred and fifty and seven tenths (150.7) feet to the West line of said Out Lot Twenty-seven (27); ~~thence running Northerly along the West line of said Out Lot Twenty-seven (27);~~ thence running Northerly along the West line of said Out Lot Twenty-seven (27) Three hundred and thirty-four and five tenths (334.5) feet more or less to the North line of said Out Lot Twenty-seven (27, the same being the South line of Seventh (7th) Avenue in said city; thence running Easterly along the said last named line One hundred fifty and seven tenths (150.7) feet to the Northeast corner of said Out Lot Twenty-seven (27); thence running Southerly along the East line of said Out Lot Twenty-seven (27) which is also the West line of Twenty-second (22nd) Street; Three hundred and thirty-four and five tenths (334.5) feet more or less to the said point of beginning, situated in the County of Rock Island, in the State of Illinois.

NOMINATION CR ERIA

The applicant believes First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rock Island meets the following criteria as set forth in Section 6-B of the Rock Island Preservation Ordinance:

Significant value as part of the historic, cultural, artistic, social, ethnic or other heritage of the nation, state or community.

- 3) Representative of the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural and/or landscape type inherently valuable for the study of a period, style, draftsmanship, method of construction or use of indigenous materials and which retains a high degree of integrity

- (5) Identifiable as an established and familiar visual feature in the community owing to its unique location or physical characteristics.

CRITERI

At the dedication service of First Church of Christ, Scientist on 4 March 1917, Frederick C. Denkmann, general manager of Weyerhaeuser & Denkmann and secretary-treasurer of Rock Island Lumber & Manufacturing Co., began his paper relating to the Christian Science movement in our area with "Christian Science in Rock Island and the tri-cities in its pioneer days had but few adherents." At first these pioneers held meetings in their homes and progressed to a hall. At the time the change from pastor to readers was made in the Christian Science churches, Davenport was the only church in the tri-cities. In the fall of 1895, the Rock Island members made the decision to hold the testimonial service in Rock Island because of the difficulty of going to Davenport twice a week, Friday and Sunday, for services. They proceeded to rent space at the Industrial Home Building located at Third Avenue and Twenty-first Street. In early spring the meetings were moved to the Swedish Baptist Church at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

In April of 1896, the congregation met at the home of Charles K. Mixter, assistant superintendent at Rock Island Stove Works. He and his wife, Lena Davis Mixter resided at 754 Twenty-third Street. After the meeting, the members discussed the possibility of erecting and organizing a church in Rock Island. There was another meeting held later in the month because of the members' zeal. Pledges were solicited and there were enough to guarantee making plans for a building. An article in the Dispatch of 28 May 1896 announced "...about 25 in number have decided to erect a church on Twenty-third Street south of Eighth Avenue. The lot was bought by Frederick C. Denkmann for \$1,950.00."

The site had a 90 foot frontage and was subsequently deeded to the trustees. A building committee was appointed with the authority to proceed with construction. Plans for the edifice were drawn by J. P. Hubbell, architect, and with some modifications, were adopted. John Volk & Company of Rock Island received the contract for general construction with the understanding the church was to be completed by 16 November 1896.

The Rock Island Scientists withdrew from the Davenport Church on Sunday, 25 October 1896. The next evening, 22 members were present at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Johnston, 2208 Seventh Avenue. He was a surveyor of customs and notary public. Bylaws were adopted and First Church of Christ, Scientist of Rock Island was organized.

The following officers were elected from the membership present. Mr. Charles K. Mixter, first reader; Mrs. Mary L. Johnston, second reader; Mrs. C. H. Lininger, treasurer; Mrs. Alice Shehan, clerk; Mrs. Rhoda Lee Denkmann, Mrs. Regina Kohn, Mrs. Lena Davis Mixter, Miss Mary Platt and Mrs. Gertrude Bacon Sheldon, directors; Mr. Frederick C.

Denkmann, Mr. James R. Johnston, Mr. Louis Kohn, Mr. George H. Sheldon and Mr. Robert M. Watts, trustees; Mrs. J. R. Johnston, Sunday school superintendent; Mrs. R. M. Watts, assistant Sunday school superintendent and teacher; and Mrs. Regina Kohn, Sunday school teacher and organist.

In October, the work was progressing according to schedule. However, it was discovered that the lesson-sermon for 8 November was about building and dedicating the temple and the Golden Text for that day was the same one that had been used on the dedication day for The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, the mother church. Volk and his crews obliged by meeting the week early deadline. The members worked late into Saturday night putting on the finishing touches for the Sunday service in their own little church which would accomodate some two hundred people.

In less than seven months after the first pledges were made, services were being held in the first Christian Science Church erected for public worship in the State of Illinois. In the Rock Island City Directory for 1897/98, "First Church of Christ, (scientist)" is listed at 829 Twenty-third Street. The Sanborn maps have the number as 825.

For several years the Christian Scientists from Moline were among the members. When their number rose to 40, they withdrew to establish their own church in Moline.

An offer was received in 1915 from the Norwegian Lutheran Church to buy the Twenty-third Street property excluding the pulpit, organ and furniture. It was subject to the approval of members living in the immediate neighborhood.

The original church was filled to overflowing for the last midweek evening services held on 10 November 1915. Attending were twelve o the charter members of the congregation. The edifice was razed in August of 1916. The lot became part of the property owned by Frank P. Welch at 817 Twenty-third Street.

CRITERIA 3)

A committee was appointed in the spring of 1914 to study the advisibility of enlarging the church because the congregation had outgrown the capacity of the present facilities. The committee unanimously recommended the construction of an entirely new building. Their recommendation was accepted and the Building Committee appointed by the membership met on 16 April. From the seven members, F. C. Denkmann, Charles K. Mixter, William J. Sweeney, Marcus L. Henderson, H. G. Hagius, William Roth and Louis Kohn, Denkmann and Kohn were made chairman and secretary respectively.

Mr. Solon Spencer Beman of Chicago was to be engaged as the architect for the new church building. Beman's secretary wrote to Denkmann that the architect was not at his office and requested to know what was wanted of him. Mr. Beman passed away 30 April and all correspondence

ceased with his office. S. S. Beman was the architect for Mary Baker Eddy (1821-1910), founder of the Christian Science denomination, for their churches and her residence.

Across the country, the stage was set by Mary Baker Eddy with the Christian Science churches mainly built in the Neoclassical style because of its relative simplicity. The interior focus is concentrated on the readers' pulpit. Lighting was considered important and in order to avoid distraction of the congregation, decoration was kept to a minimum. Consequently, the interiors are very subtle and are not offensive to other denominations and can be easily adapted for other uses. One in Chicago is used as a Baptist Church and another is being converted to condominiums.

Among Beman's works are a model industrial town commissioned by George Pullman in Pullman, Illinois and the Studebaker Building in Chicago. He did at least five Christian Science churches in the Chicago area as well as some synagogues. He was involved in redoing the mother church in Boston as an associate architect because he was not licensed in Massachusetts at the time. One of his Christian Science trademarks was the use of mottled yellow and white glass in his church designs. This could have been the influence of Mary Baker Eddy on Beman or the reverse.

After Beman's death in 1914, the firm was headed by Spencer S. Beman his son, whose temperament was found to be "prickly" by clients and draftsmen alike - many left the firm.

The Building Committee met in early May 1914 and considered purchasing 30 feet of ground south of the church from Mr. Yellman and 60 feet north from Mr. William Rick. More ground was needed at the Twenty-third Street site because of the proposed size of the new edifice. Yellman was not anxious to sell but gave a price of \$5,500. Mrs. Rick was willing to send an offer to the owner of the northern piece, a relative living in the east, and was offered \$6,500 cash. After nothing transpired from these offers, the committee became interested in the Cyrus J. Dart (deceased 11 December 1893) and Frances C. Dart (died 1910) property for which the asking price was \$14,500.00. The church borrowed the money from Peoples National Bank in Rock Island and the notes were endorsed by the Building Committee members. Five years at five and a half percent interest due semi-annually. On 19 May the purchase was completed with Mr. Charles B. Marshall. Thus, the present site at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street was acquired. On a Certificate of Value dated 18 March 1916, the site is described "Bound on North by 7th Ave East by Twenty second Street South by property owned by Harry Knox West, by property owned by William Dart."

Frederick C. Denkmann called and interviewed many architects who designed Christian Science churches and was most impressed with William C. Jones of Chicago who would be coming to Rock Island for an interview

William C. Jones did two buildings in Chicago. The 1916 Rutherford-Sayre Park Fieldhouse on Chicago's northwest side near O'Hare. It's a one storey with raised brick basement, hipped roof, limestone coping

and trim. The style is vaguely Prairie with a verandah across the front. There is also a one storey Mission Revival gas station on the northwest side. The facade is stucco with painted stone trim on the lintels of the elaborate arches leading to the service bays. In 1928 it was described as a filling and greasing station, now it is a Texaco

In the Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Parks, it is stated that "William C. Jones achieved a footnote in architectural history by completely, and mishandling, the Louis Sullivan designed St. Paul's Church in Cedar Rapids, Iowa after Sullivan resigned over an economic dispute".

By 1938, W. C. Jones had his son, W. C. Jr., in partnership and they did an addition to Snowden School in Memphis, Tennessee for the Board of Education using terra cotta.

Mr. Jones met with the committee 3 June 1914 with this proposition, a stone church which the committee favored, plans, specifications and full detail drawings furnished, two percent commission with commission waived on the organ, five visits during the construction at actual expense and railroad fare, over five visits the charge would be \$15.00 per visit and actual expenses. Or, he would furnish a superintendent and an inspector during the erection for five percent. The committee unanimously approved "that Mr. Jones be engaged to furnish plans, specifications and full detail drawings and etc. to erect the church edifice for the Christian Science congregation at Rock Island at a five percent commission he to furnish a superintendent and an inspector who is to be on the "job" all the time."

An offer of \$5,000.00 for the south 60 feet of the recently purchased site was rejected. The committee wished to retain the full 334 feet on Twenty-second Street for church purposes. Mr. and Mrs. Denkmann presented to the church the Dart property. The gift was made conditional upon the congregation adding \$10,000.00 to the building fund. The Denkmann donation of the new site saved the building fund and allowed for the building of a better structure than originally contemplated.

June 1914 was a very busy month for the Building Committee. Mr. Kohn was authorized to sell the large outbuilding (shed) for \$50.00 and the small shed at the best price along with all movable material. Please see the Sanborn Maps dated 1892, 1898 and 1906. The brick building, the Dart residence which had been built some 28 years earlier and reputed to be one of the finest in the city, was to be advertised for sale either to move or to wreck. It is understandable why, according to the Historical Sketch, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rock Island, Illinois, "Through a happy circumstance, which at first appeared to be a cross, a new site was obtained on the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street. This location was more advantageous in every way, especially in furnishing a proper setting for the larger structure which it was proposed to build."

The first bids for the house were rejected; the second time around, one was accepted for \$360.00 by Jacob Ramser. Mr. Jones submitted new drawings for the church and some changes were made such as the capitals

and moulding which had been plain Doric design were, at the suggestion of the architect, changed to the egg and dart design. The dome would be covered with tile or slate instead of copper. Also, the building fund was increased by selling the former Dart residence which was demolished, the large shed for \$50.00, small shed for \$5.00 and the gas heater for \$2.00. Some of the committee's suggested changes could not be made because of accoustics and some not permitted due to construction methods.

Opening building bids was announced for 31 August at 2:00 p.m. The wiring, plumbing and heating bids were to be taken later and separately William Goetzinger of Chicago was the low bidder at \$76,350.00, however that included pews, heating, plumbing and electrical work. The estimated cost of the structure presented was: \$76,350; architect \$4,000; carpets \$1,000; side walk \$1,500; cloak rooms \$300; extras \$1,500; and organ \$4,000 totaling \$88,650.00. The committee decided to give the local contractors the opportunity to bid on the plumbing, heating, ventilating and electrical work. The architect was requested to make certain the respective specifications could be readily understood by all bidders for the work. Mr. Goetzinger had barely received the contract before it was increased to \$76,740 by raising the chimney and the dome. William A. Robb of Moline was given the electrical work for the low bid of \$1,600 and then increased by \$90 worth of wiring for a vacuum cleaning system. The plumbing contract was awarded to Channon & Dufva of Rock Island provided the contract did not exceed \$2,020.

The full board met with Mr. Goetzinger and Mr. Jones at the church lot in September to select the exact location of the building. It was placed 128 feet from the north line of the lot and 116 feet from the south line and 12 feet from the west line. The city surveyor determined that the lot was 150 $\frac{7}{10}$ feet deep.

A check for \$75.00 was authorized to pay for a building permit for the church. Then three members were appointed to go before the city council to ask for a refund of the \$75.00 "as it is an injustice to charge for building permits for churches and charitable institutions."

"The fir shovel full of dirt thrown was on Tuesday, September 22, 1914. The first stone laid was in the northeast corner on Saturday, October 1914.

The Building Committee and Board of Directors met on 4 November for the momentous decision making of what should be put in the copper box that was to be placed in the corner stone. All of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy's writings, Science & Health with Key to the Scriptures, miscellaneous writings, a bible, church manual, hymnal, Journal, Quarterly, Sentinal, Monitor, der Herold, a history of the church to date, names of charter members, names of present officers and names of the Building Committee, pictures of the present church (interior and exterior views), a roster of the Sunday school members and a copy of the lesson read at the laying of the corner stone. All this in a copper box which cost a mere \$2.00.

The corner stone was laid at 7:00 a.m. on 29 November 1914. In addition to the items mentioned previously, the first copy issued and latest copy of the Monitor received were added. The services were

reported as beautiful and impressive. The stone is New Hampshire granite and was made by Berry Bros. of Concord, New Hampshire.

It was the committee's decision that the wild crab trees in front of the building could be cut down if necessary when placing the large pillars. Whether these were the six trees cut down before the secretary's report of 1 July 1915 is not known. He wrote that the reason the trees were "hewn down" was that the church would turn black because of too much shade and that since removal the stone was beginning to bleach out. Also, the approach would add to its beauty.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rock Island, Illinois was designed by William C. Jones, Church Architect, of Chicago.

Andrea Palladio (1508-1580) was the most influential architect of the entire Renaissance. He first appears as an architect in 1540 when he secured the patronage of a connoisseur. His designs for buildings in Venice and Vicenza are the results of his Classical research after intensive studies in Rome of ancient remains.

Classical - The architecture originating in ancient Greece and Rome, the rules and forms of which were largely revived in the Renaissance in Europe and elsewhere.

The Villa Capra, Vicenza (1567 -), also known as the Rotunda, is basically a square building with a pillared portico on each face leading to a circular central hall of which only the low dome appears above the tiled roof. Having the roof hipped from the angles of the main building was a significant departure and caught the public's taste.

The Neoclassical style is characterized by a two storey pedimented portico or porch supported by colossal columns usually with Ionic, Corinthian or composite capitals, a centrally located doorway and symmetrically placed windows.

First Church of Christ, Scientist of Rock Island building of overall dimensions of 84± feet by 72± feet is constructed of Bedford limestone supplied by The Consolidated Stone Company of Bedford, Indiana over brick. Considering the size of the project, the completion time was relatively short. The opening services were held on 14 November 1915. The Building Committee held their first meeting 16 April 1914. The formal dedication services were held 4 March 1917 for the new church. The structure had been occupied for over a year, however, until all indebtedness is settled, a rule of the denomination is that dedication is delayed.

The secretary, Louis Kohn, of the Building Committee, reported at the annual meeting 11 January 1917, that the sum of \$11,790.00 was owed on the new church. In February, William Roth, church treasurer, reported that amount had been received from the trustees under the will of Mary Baker Eddy and paid off all borrowed money which cancelled all indebtedness. From the available records, the cost of the new church is estimated at \$116,800.00 including the organ.

The facade of First Church of Christ, Scientist has six - one piece, two storey plus columns with capitals of an egg and dart concept. The five second storey windows with semi-circular silted arches are balanced below by three pairs of doors and a single rectangular window on each side of the bank of doors. The doors have full length beveled glass set in massive bronze frames which have been adorned with angular studs. The stylistic "star" motif of the transom light is repeated in many places including the art glass windows and interior wood details. The pediment has dentils on its moulding as do the frieze and cornice on only three sides of the building. In order to save money, the west side has no cornice.

Extending to the north and south corners of the facade are "fill-ins" with rectangular blind windows carved in stone between the first and second storeys. These were originally to have text but that was deleted for money reasons. Going around the edifice to the south, the pilasters have the same design as the order with which they are used. On this side there is a driveway, coal chute doors and a basement entrance as well as a side entrance to the building. The west side is simple and rectangular in comparison to the other three sides.

The north side shows well how Jones adapted Palladio's roof hipped from the angles of the building to a strong vertical design accented by pilasters over the pediment.

The dome of the church is actually two domes, one covered by the other. The exterior dome has copper flashing on the outer rim. Under the roof surround are 84 small electric lights. The outer dome can be described as elongated, sectioned pieces of pie which are glazed with wire glass. Its center is approximately 15 feet above the inner dome.

In late May of 1980, a brave and small group of church members began cleaning the inner dome armed with snow brushes, mops, sponges and cloths. There are foot/toe holds on the wood brace supports of the dome. Their rough calculation was some 8,000 fish scale panes in the dome's 16 sections between the wood supports. Each of the large sections contains 17 small sections with approximately 25 to 30 panes in each. The great dome feat was concluded by painting the boards surrounding the inner dome white which had been done originally to reflect the light. Architect Jones was instructed by the Building Committee that the lower section of the inner dome be made removable for putting in electric globes.

The sanctuary is lighted by four enormous, 48 inch diameter, bowls of metal and art glass. These fixtures can be lowered on chains from the roof to pew level for changing the globes. On each side of the readers' platform are two light standards with bowls matching those of the chandeliers except four pieces of art glass rather than eight. There are also lights over the cornices of the dome and all four sides of the room. The Decorators Supply Company of Chicago furnished the four ceiling fixtures, six gas torch brackets, nineteen three light ceiling fixtures (foyer) and two post light standards for \$735.50. All designed by the architect.

After entering through the bronze framed exterior doors, the interior pairs of doors have frames of curly birch. The foyer has a mosaic tile floor with a white background and the pattern is brown and green

Directly opposite the front doors of the church, there is a cloak room with two pairs of art glass windows over counters. The hooks are ornate gargoyles. Each hook is numbered on the wall as well as having a brass numbered tag to give to the article's owner. Even the coat racks were specially designed with a metal drip pan near the floor line to protect it against water by inclement weather outside.

After entering the foyer and before going up the stairs or down to the Sunday school room, on the north there is a room designated as a nursery. On the south side of the foyer there is a similar room used for the board of directors.

There are three entrances to the sanctuary. Stairs on the north and south sides and a center flight framed in wood decorated with the "star" motif. The pews, seating capacity 840, are curly birch with specially designed end pieces and were made by American Seating Company of Chicago for \$2,780.00. The incline of the main part of the sanctuary is 28 inches in 40 feet. The upper section's rise is 10 inches in 14 feet.

The readers' platform has an ornate double pulpit for the first and second readers. It is accented below by the "star" motif and above the motif is used in large panels of the pipe room for the organ. Because the architect waived his commission on the organ, the specifications call for wiring for a five H.P. organ motor and the 14 November 1915 issue of Daily Union reported the \$6,000.00 organ was donated by Mrs. F. C. Denkmann, it can be reasonably assumed that she did. It was purchased from the Austin Organ Co. of Hartford, Connecticut.

The upholstered bench behind the pulpit was made by Rock Island Wood Works with the two carved corbels costing \$24.00. Originally, the stationary back and seat cushions were tufted with seven dozen buttons and stuffed with twenty-five pounds of hair. Including labor and materials, the cost was \$24.65.

The doorways on each side of the back wall of the sanctuary lead to rooms for the readers, organist and others. Initially, the doorways had velvet portiers which matched those hung on the center staircase from the foyer.

Under the sanctuary is the Sunday school room which is approximately 48 feet by 80 feet. It was furnished with birch desks and chairs. The radiators have shields for reflecting the heat outward. The ceiling support columns even though they are cast iron have decorative capitals. The original hardwood floor was concreted over sometime in the past.

The first and second readers' pulpit in the Sunday school room was presented to the first church on Twenty-third Street by Mrs. Elizabeth Webster and Mrs. Adams who were loyal and devoted students of Mary Baker Eddy.

One entrance to the steam pipe tunnel, requested by the Building Committee for repair accessibility, is located in the school room. It runs behind the readers' platform and on each side of the platform registers are placed to utilize the heat from the pipes.

Brief comments have been made earlier about the Neoclassical style of Christian Science churches in the Chicago area. There are three churches locally, Moline and two in Davenport.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1401 Sixteenth Street, Moline, has the date of 1922 on its cornerstone. The edifice is Neoclassical of yellow brick with white columns. The doors and windows of the facade are symetrically placed three over three. There are pilasters on the north side with rectangular windows. As on the Rock Island church, the west side is plain with only a return on the cornice. The roof is gabled with a rectangular, paned skylight.

Frederick G. Clausen designed in 1910, First Church of Christ, Scientist in Davenport at 636 Kirkwood Boulevard. It has the Neoclassical symetrical facade with one double door flanked by two single entrance doors. A semi-circular fanlight is over the center doors. The front stairs have single globe light standards at each side. There is a stucco finish on the building now and the cornice, door and window trim appear to be wood. The east windows seem to have colored glass in the diamond shaped panes.

The second First Church of Christ, Scientist in Davenport is located at 3705 Fairhaven. Built in 1980, it is a radical change from the others in this area. The edifice has a very symetrical facade. The building material is a brownish, reddish brick with some yellow. There is an open work central steeple.

CRITERIA (5

First Church of Christ, Scientist on Twenty-second Street and Seventh Avenue is an outstanding example of the Neoclassical style of architecture in Rock Island. In fact, it is the only structure of this style on the city's significant structure list.

It has been an established, familiar and very visible feature in the community since the corner stone was laid in November of 1914 - some 79 years. The edifice is one more that should join the distinctive, historic, architecturally interesting and irreplaceable buildings along the Seventh Avenue corridor.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Art Institute of Chicago, Department of Architecture, telephone conversation with Ms. Luigi Mumford, architect

Burchard, John and Albert Bush-Brown, The Architecture of America, A Social and Cultural History, Little Brown and Company, Publishers: Boston, Toronto, 1961

Fletcher, Sir Banister, A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method, Charles Scribner's Sons: New York, 1967 (17th Edition, Revised by R. A. Cordingley)

Short, Ernest, The House of God, A History of Religious Architecture, Eyre & Spottiswood, Publishers: London, 1955

City Directories - Rock Island, 867 through 1917

Commission of Chicago Landmarks, Landmarks Division, telephone conversation with Tim Wittman

The writer of this nomination wants to acknowledge the extraordinary help given by Scott Wittekind in researching First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rock Island by freely allowing and providing access to church records. Without his knowledge and assistance, the task would have been formidable, if not impossible.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rock Island Archives

Actual Bills - of some contractors who worked on the church

Application for Assistance, 18 March 1916

Assessor's Certificate

Attested Vote

Certificate of Value

Description of Land

Building Committee Record, 16 April 1914 - 10 June 1917, Louis

Kohn, Secretary

Building Committee Reports, 14 January 1915 and 1 July 1915,

Louis Kohn, Secretary

Building Fund Reports, 2 January 1915, 28 June 1915, 3 January 1916,

3 July 1916 and 5 July 1917, George F. Roth, Treasurer

Historical Sketch, Revised 3 November 1974, Bylaws Committee

Jones, William C., Church Architect, 30 North La Salle St., Chicago

Detail of Chair Placement, Sunday School

Detail of Steam Pipe Tunnel, April 1915, 1/4 inch scale

Detail of Special Pew End, 19 January 1915, scale 3" = 1'

Specifications, Correct Set of for First Church of Christ

Scientist, Rock Island, Illinois

Insurance Maps for Rock Island, Illinois, Sanborn Map Company

886, 1892, 1898 and

Inspired Partnerships, telephone conversation with Neal Vogel

Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Parks, 3 Volumes, October 1982,
Office of John Vinci, architect, and Stephen Christy

Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois, telephone conversation
with Vince Michael

Newspapers

Dispatch, 28 May 1896

Rock Island Argus

Early History of Local Churches, 26 April 1902

Lay Cornerstone For New Church, 30 November 1914

First Service in Science Temple, 13 November 1915

Hold Dedicatory Church Services, 5 March 1917

Early History of R.I. Churches, 31 December 1925

Christian Scientists Ponder, 2 January 1980

Turning Back, 75 Years Ago, 19 May 1989

Turning Back, 75 Years Ago, 11 August 1989

Rock Island Daily Union

New Edifice To Be Opened, 14 November 1915

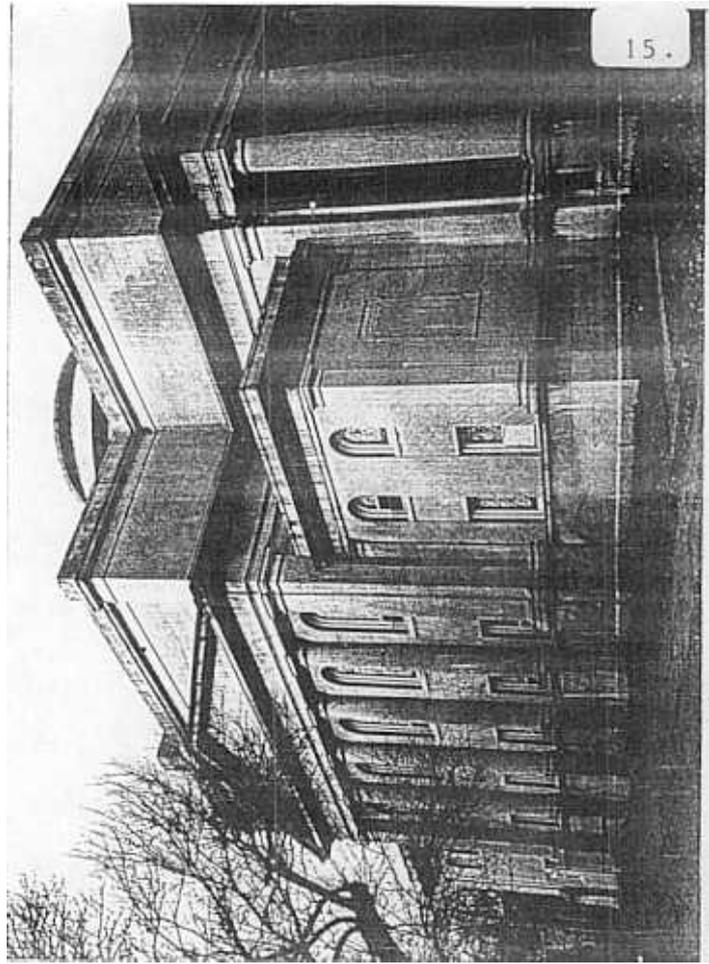
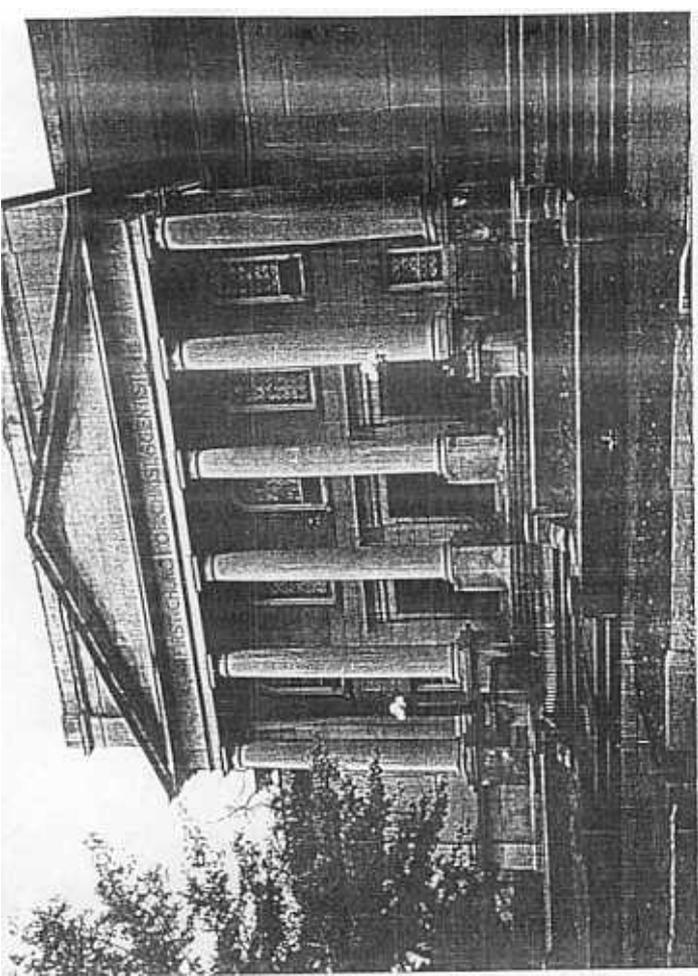
????

Is F rs in State, Built Here Nine Years Ago, 905

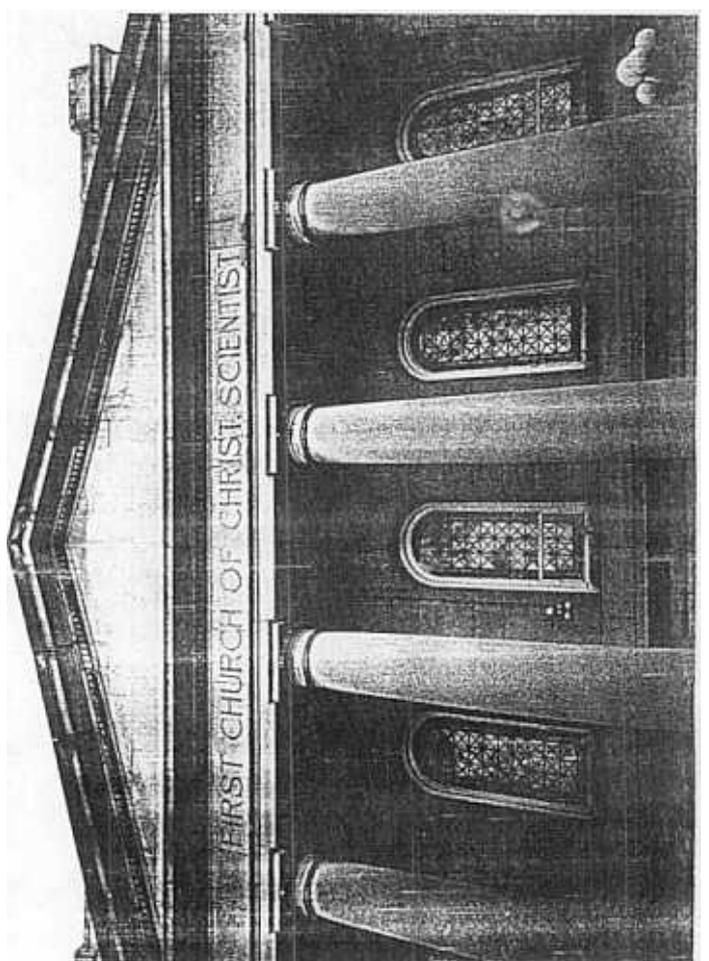
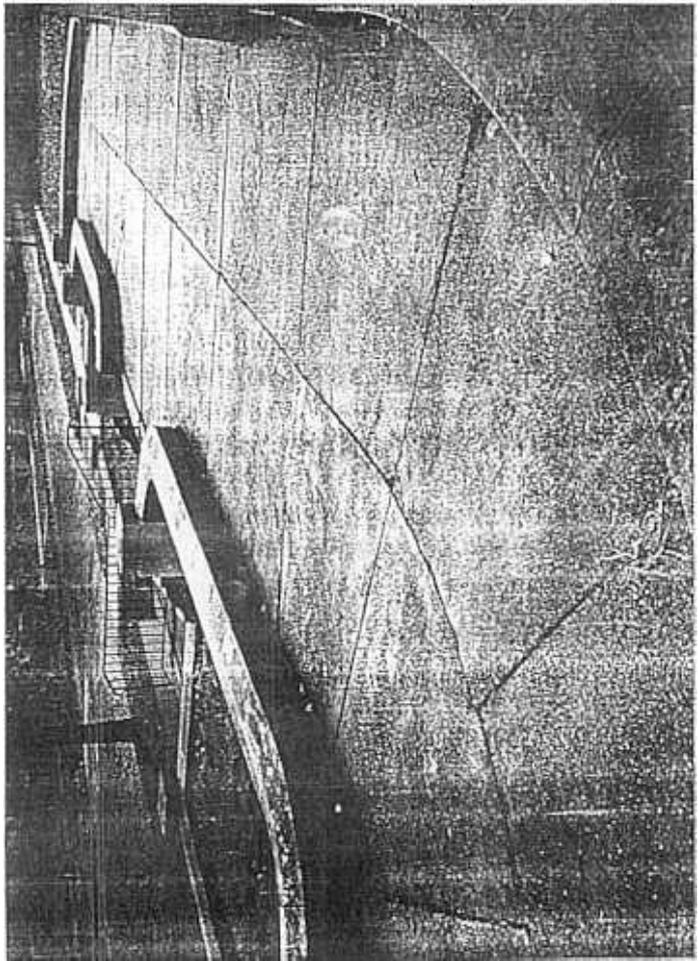
ATTACHMENTS

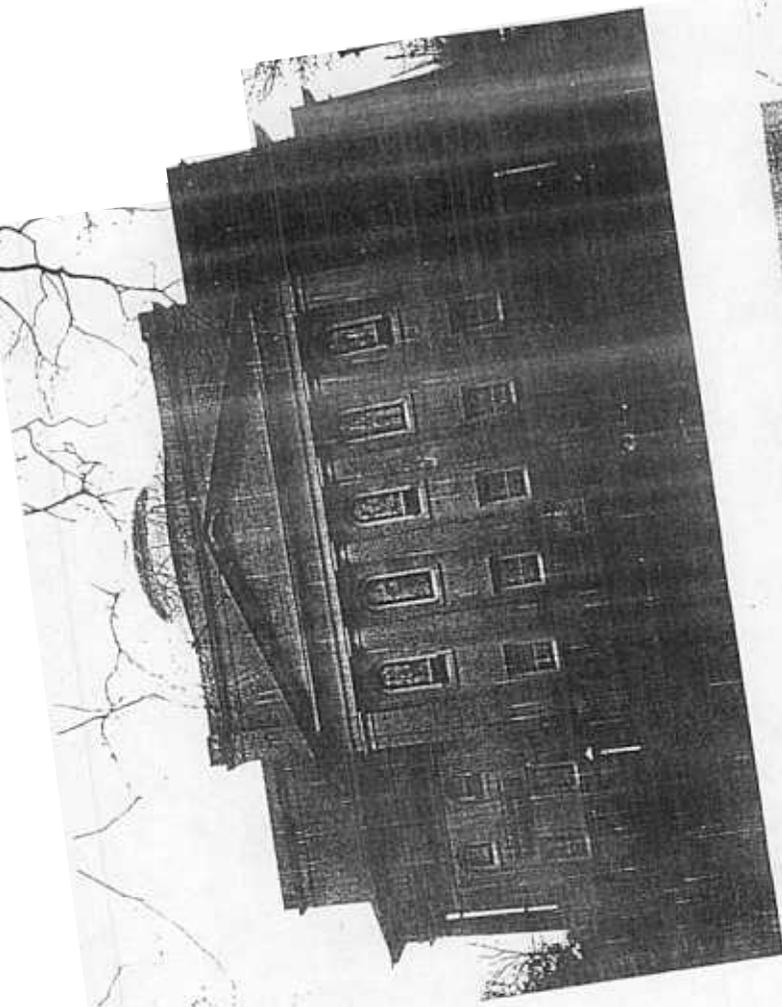
- P 4 Exterior Photograph of First Church of Christ, Scientist
1896 - 1916
- 5 Exterior Photographs of First Church of Christ, Scientist
1915 -
Approach, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rock
Island, Facade, South Side
- P 6 Exterior Photographs of First Church of Christ, Scientist
1915 -
West Side, North Side, North Entrance Door
Pilaster Detail
- Interior Photographs of First Church of Christ, Scientist
1915
North Foyer, Cloak Room, Center Sanctuary Staircase,
Inner Dome
- P 8 Interior Photographs of First Church of Christ, Scientist
1915 -
Sanctuary Readers' Platform, Northwest Corner of
Sanctuary, North Window Detail, Sunday School Room
- 9 Drawing of Andrea Palladio's Villa Capra, Vicenza 567
- 20 Description and copied verbatim from Deed Book 75
Page 463
- P. 2 Sanborn Map 892 - Cyrus J. Dart Property and Residence
- P 22 Sanborn Map 1898 - First Church of Christ, Scientist
825 Twenty-third Street, Rock Island, Illinois
- P 23 Sanborn Map 898 - Dart Property with Sheds
- P 24 Sanborn Map 906 - Dart Property



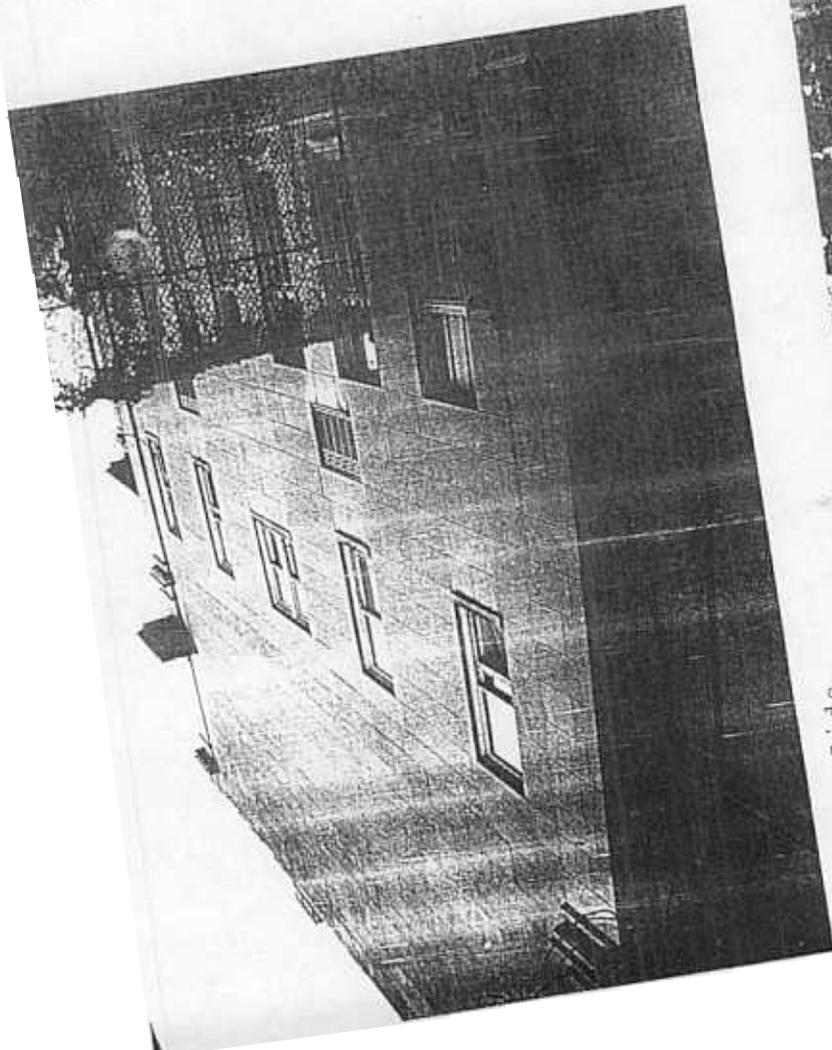
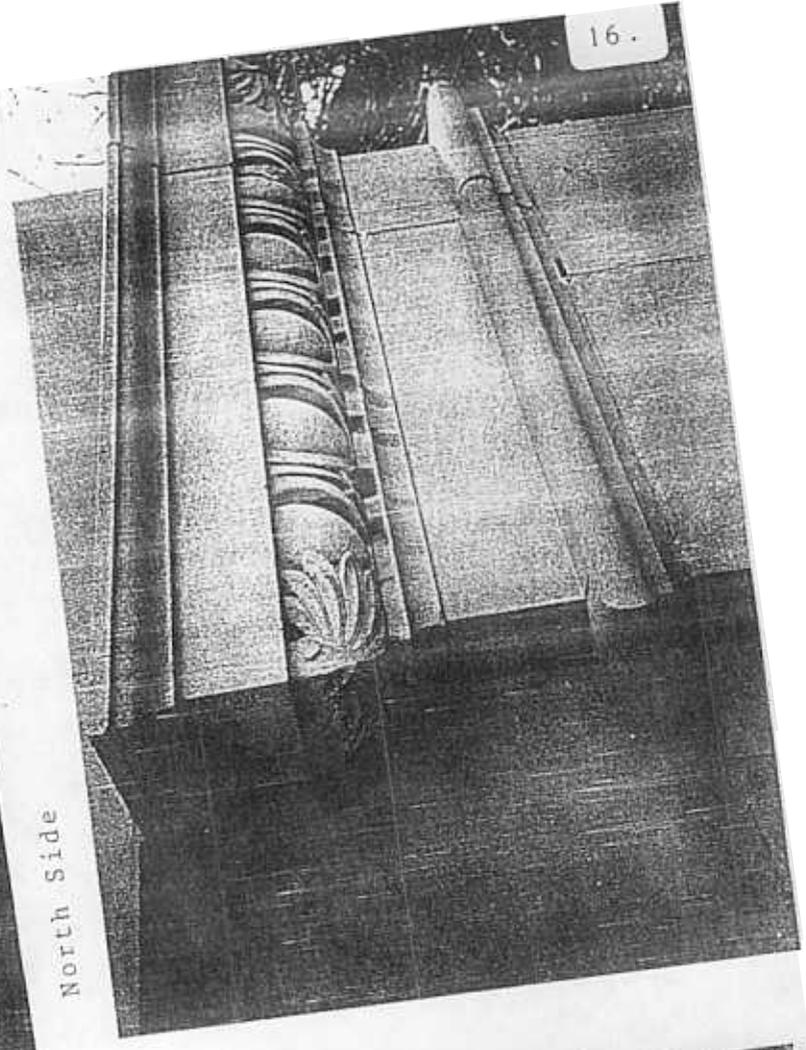


Sou
ide

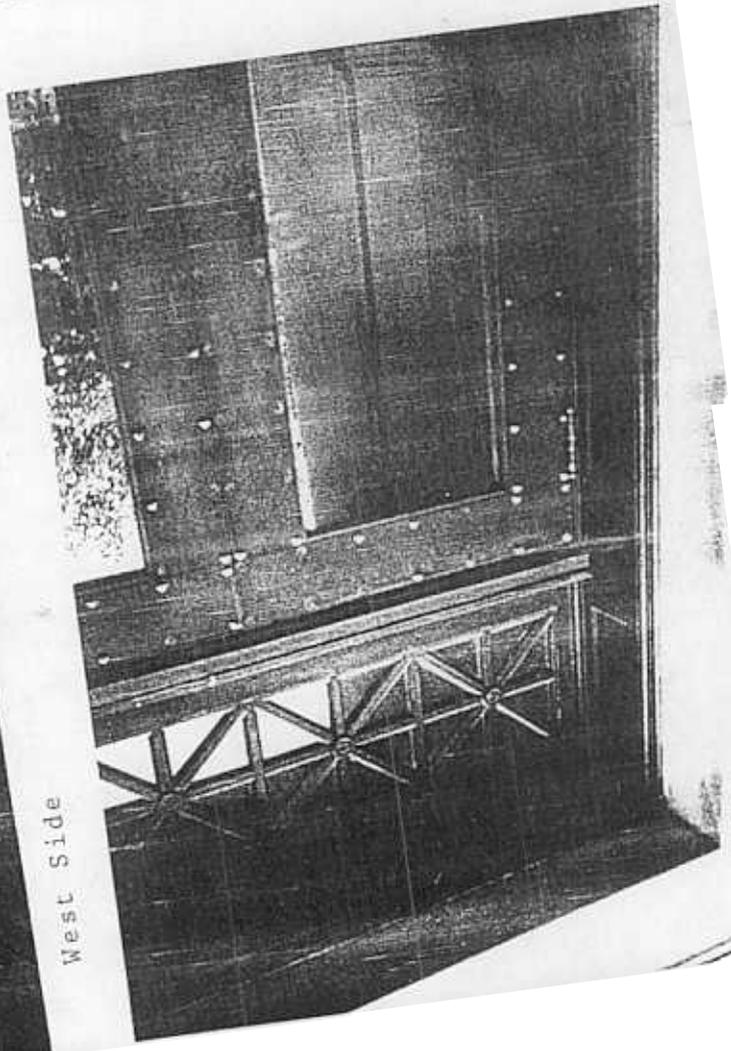


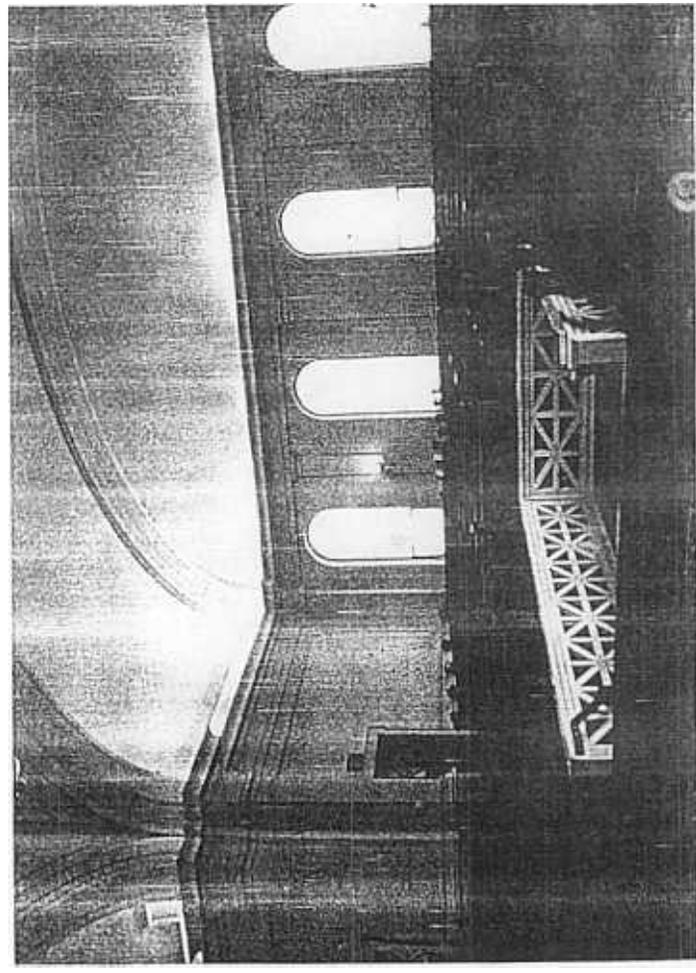
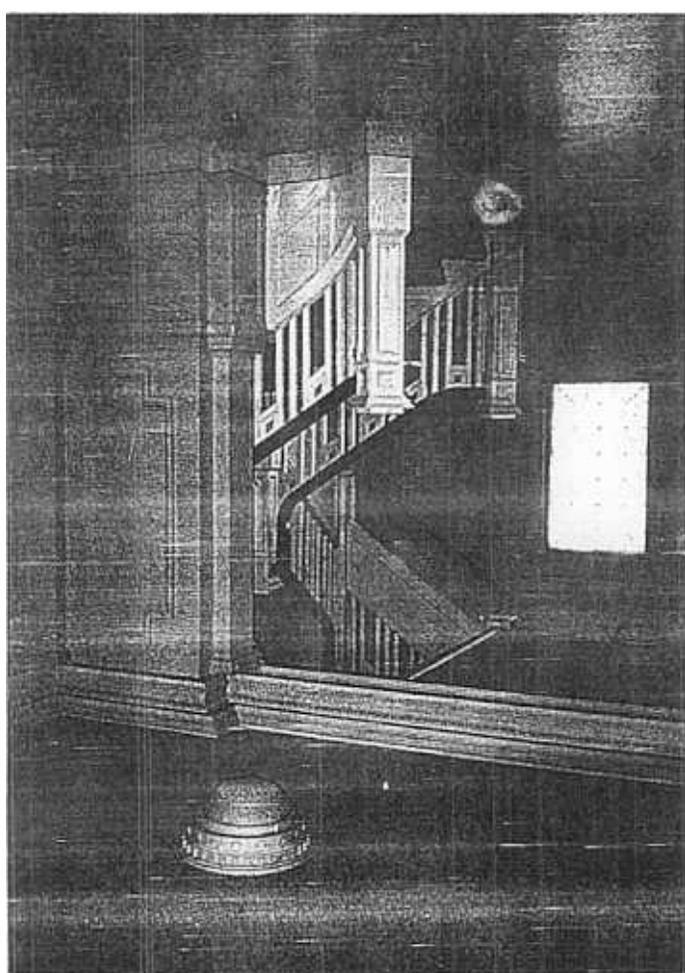
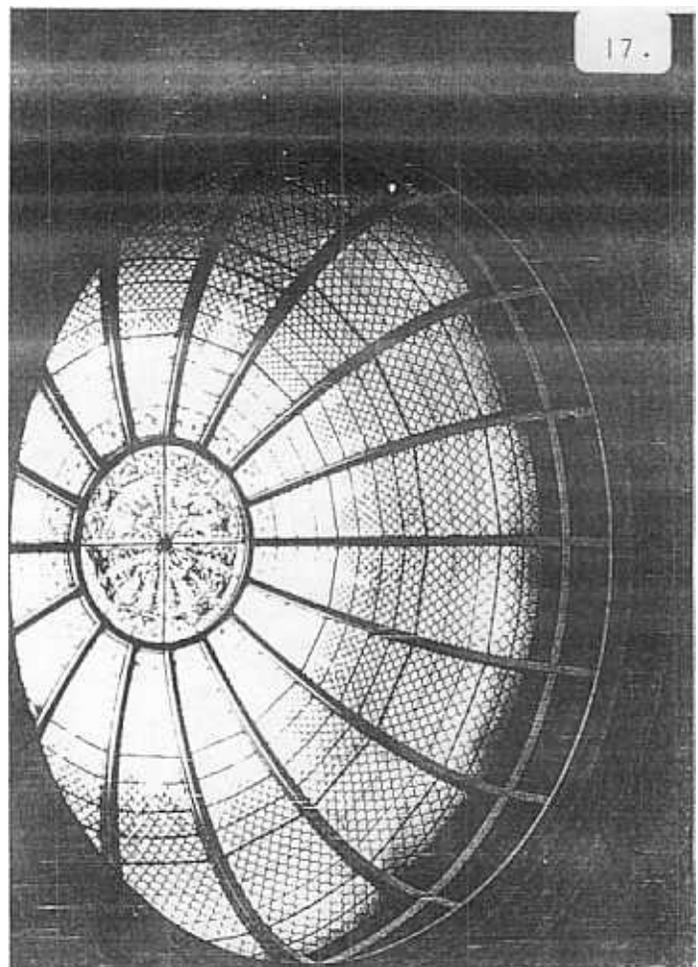
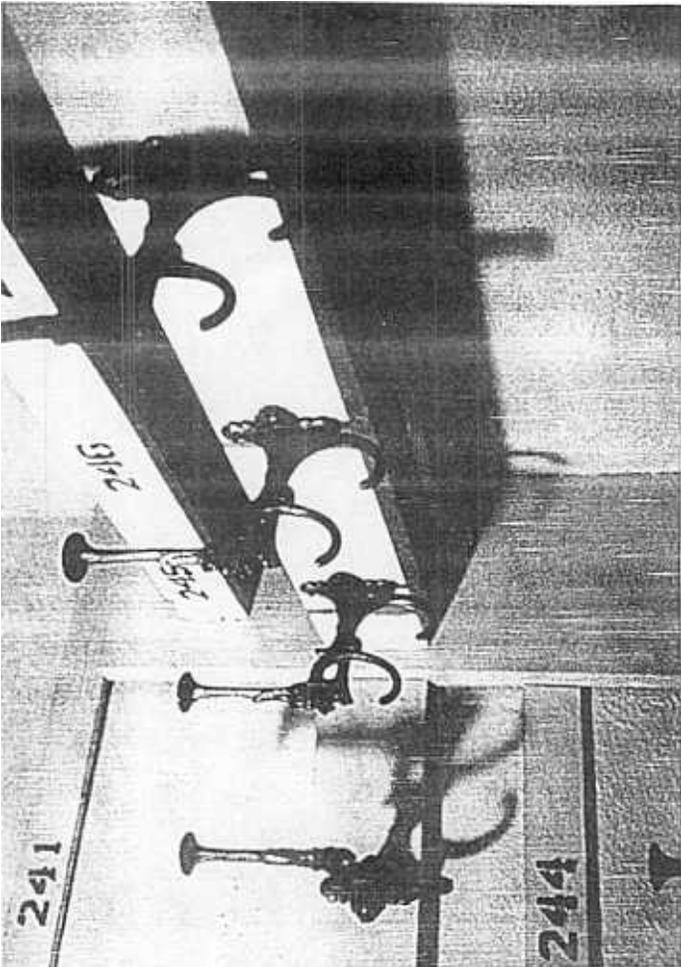


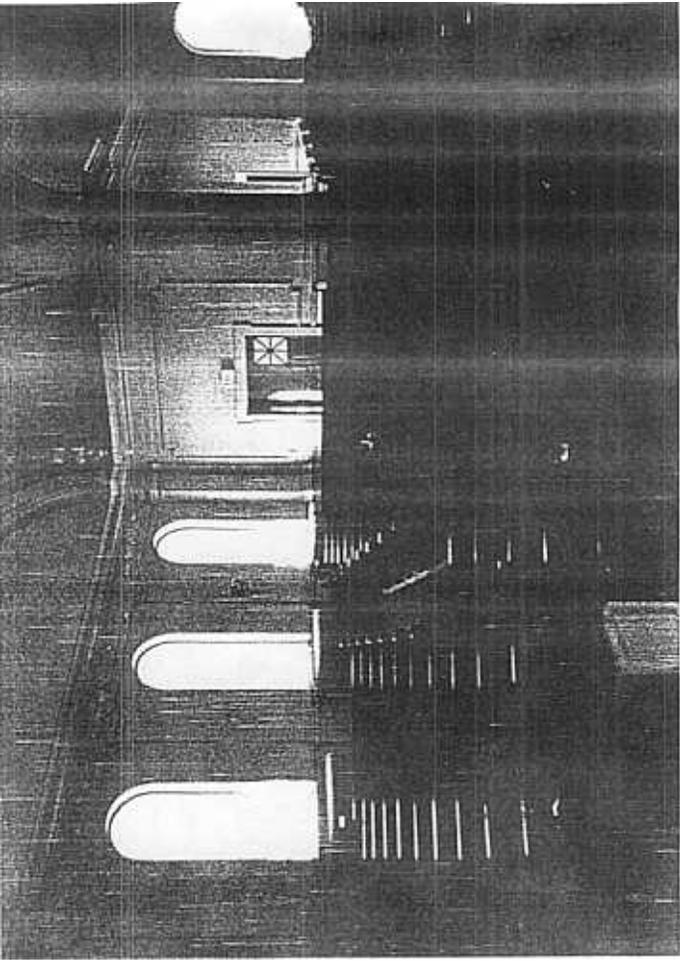
North Side



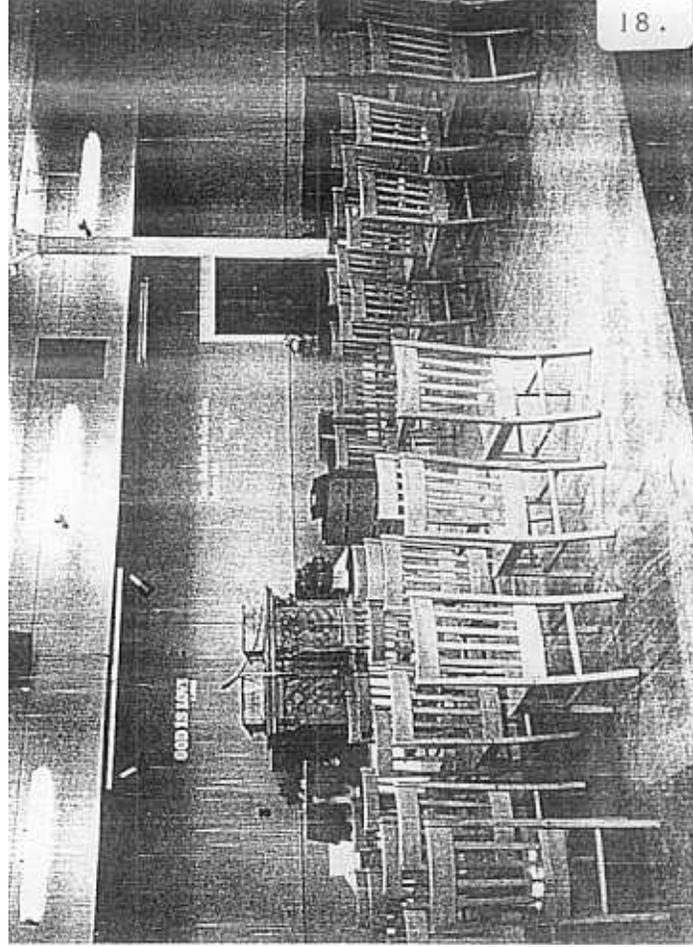
West Side



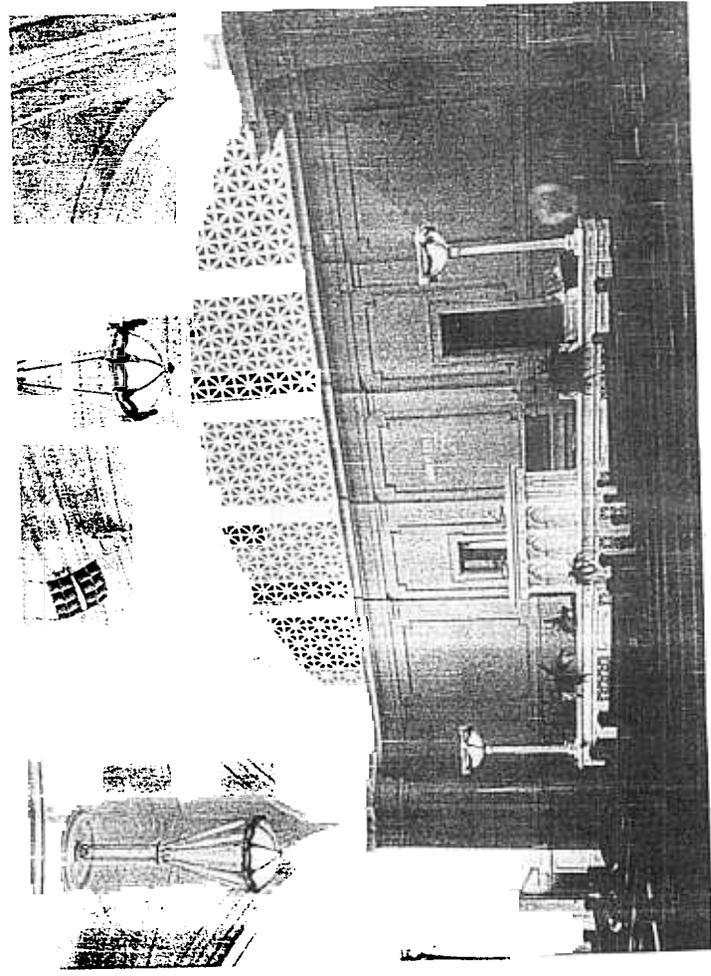




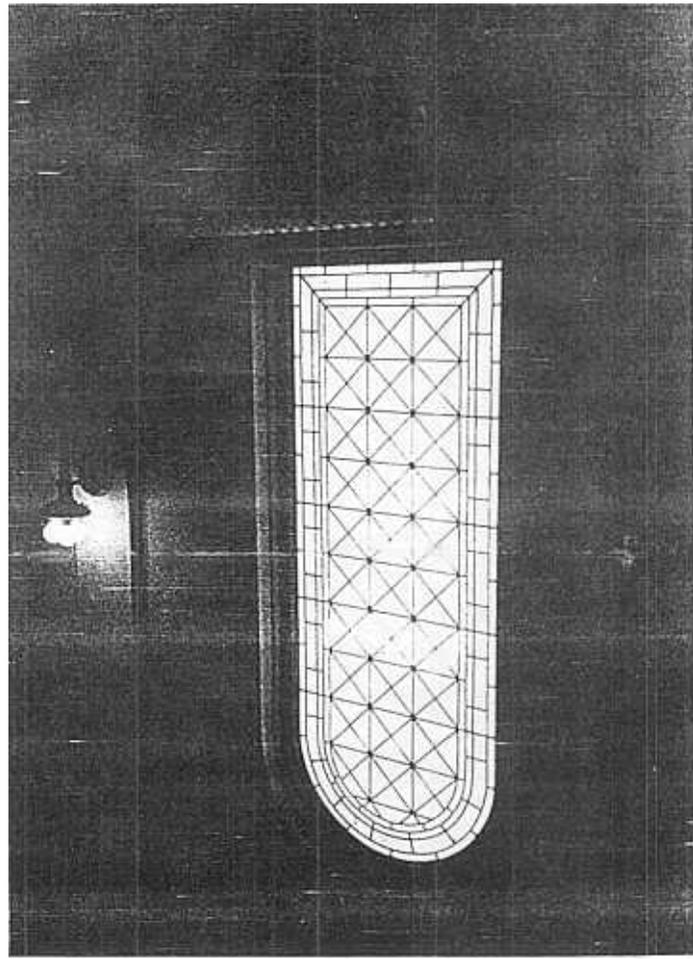
Northwest corner of Sanctuary



Sunday School Room

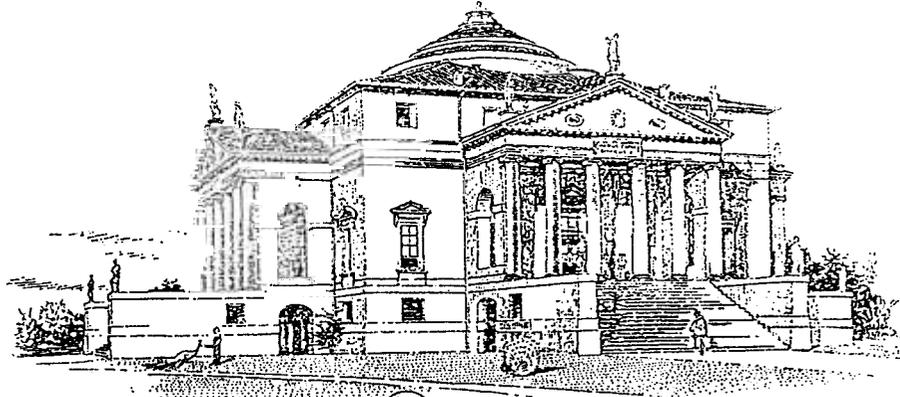


Readers Platform I Sanctuary

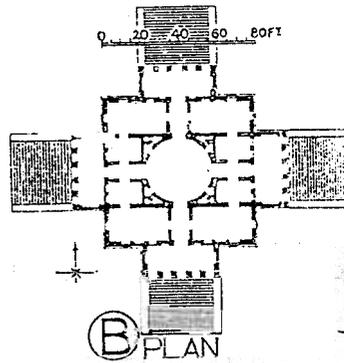


Detail Of A North Window

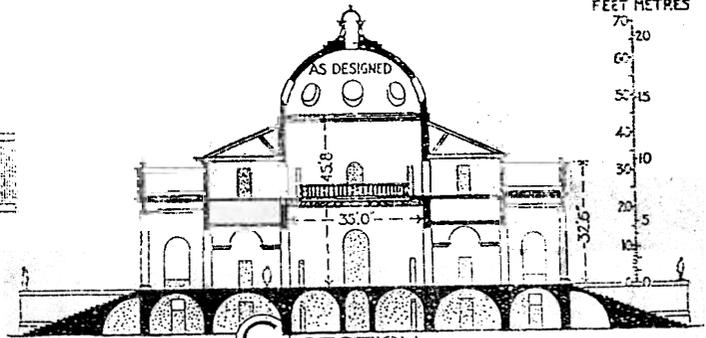
ITALIAN RENAISSANCE VILLA CAPRA VICENZA



(A) EXTERIOR

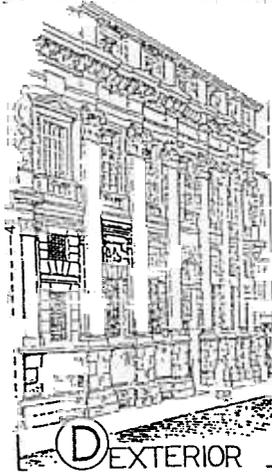


(B) PLAN



(C) SECTION

PALAZZO VALMARANA
VICENZA

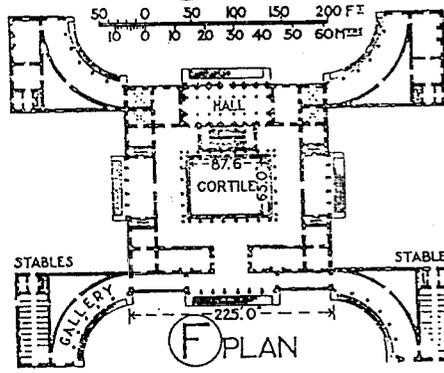


(D) EXTERIOR

HOUSE FOR SIG MOCENIGO
ON THE BRENTA
(NOT EXECUTED)

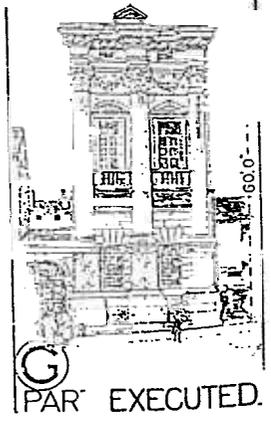


(E) VIEW



(F) PLAN

CASA DEL
DIAVOLO
VICENZA



(G) PART EXECUTED.

Description of Land

The land owned by the church is situated on 7th Ave and 22nd
 Street in the City of Rock Island in the County of Rock Island
 and State of Illinois and is described in a
 deed from C. B. Marshall and Theresa A. Marshall his wife
(Name of grantor as it appears)
 to First Church of Christ Scientist Rock Island, a Corporation City of R
(Name of grantee in full as it appears in Instrument) City of R
 dated May 19th, 1914, 1914, and recorded in the Recording Office State of Ill.
 for Rock Island County situated
(County or other recording district)
 in City of Rock Island, in Book 175
(City or town)
 Page 463, as follows: _____

All that part of Out Lot Twenty-seven (27) in the Southwest quarter of Section Thirty-five (35) in Township Eighteen (18) North Range Two (2) West of the 4th P.M. as shown by the Assessor's Plat of said Section for the year A.D. 1864, more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point in the Indian Boundary line of Flack & Bean where the same is intersected by the West line of Twenty-second (22nd) Street in the city of Rock Island, Illinois, said point being in the center of Ninth (9th) Avenue in said city; thence running North along the West line of Twenty Second (22nd) Street Six hundred and fifty-eight and two tenths (658.2) feet to the Northeast corner of lands of Frank B. Knox, for a place of beginning; thence run Westerly along the North line of said Frank B. Knox's tract of land three tenths of one foot (3/10) to an iron stake; thence continuing Westerly in the same line along the said Frank B. Knox's North line One hundred forty and four tenths (140.4) feet to an iron stake; thence continuing Westerly in the same line Ten (10) feet to the West line of said Out Lot Twenty seven (27); thence running Northerly along the West line of said Out lot twenty seven (27) Three hundred and thirty four and five tenths (334.5) feet more or less to the North line of said Out Lot Twenty-seven (27), the same being the South line of Seventh (7th) Avenue in said city; thence running Easterly along the said last named line ten (10) feet more or less to an iron stake; thence continuing Easterly along the same line One Hundred forty and seven tenths (140.7) feet to an iron pin; thence continuing Easterly along the same line three tenths of one foot to the Northeast corner of said Out Lot Twenty seven (27); thence running Southerly along the East line of said Out Lot Twenty seven (27) which is also the West line of Twenty second (22) Street; three hundred and thirty four and five tenths (334.5) feet, more or less to the said point of beginning, situated in the County of Rock Island, in the State of Illinois.

ST.

54'

60'

7th AVENUE

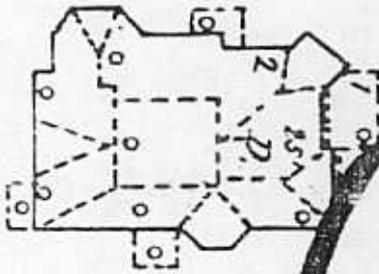
22nd STREET

Q. M. P.

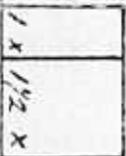
ROCK ISLAND

JAN. 1892

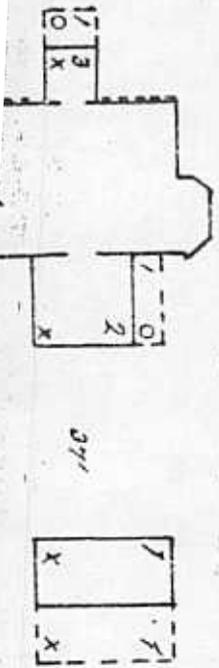
ILL.



D 1/3



. C . D # # # F ' S S U B



16

OPEN 1ST.

22.

836

834

832

824

816

23RD STREET (80' WIDE)

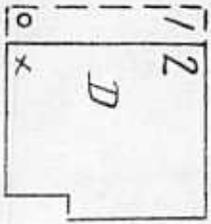
841

835

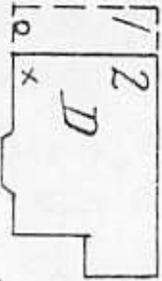
831

825

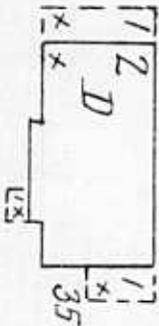
817



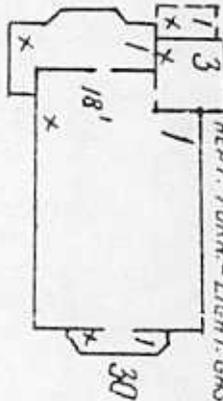
41



36



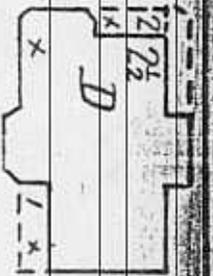
35



30

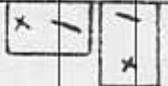
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST
SCIENTIST

HEPT: FURN - LIGHT GAS & ELEC.



29

6



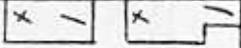
816



820



822



830

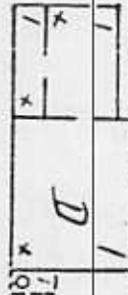


834



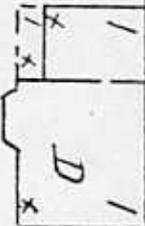
840

5



818

4



826



824

2

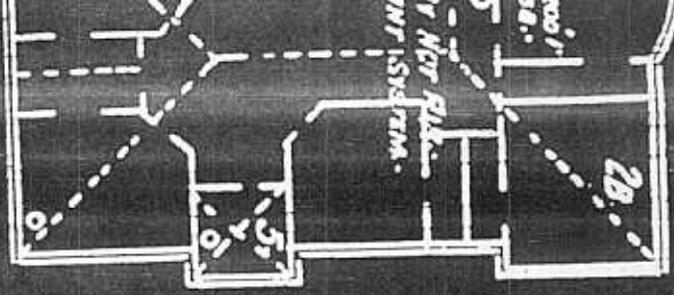


832

44

828

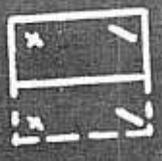
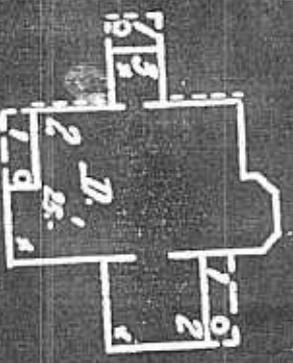
SCHOOL No. 4.



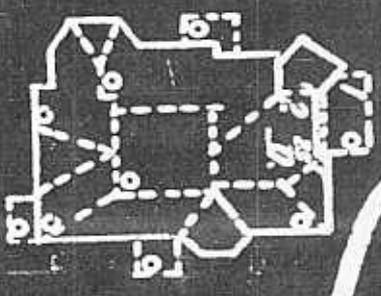
60

2016

H. C. DART'S SUB.



D 3



ROCK ISLAND
ILL.
OCT. 1898.

6th W.P. 69
D.H.
24.
6th W.P. 69

2100

2106

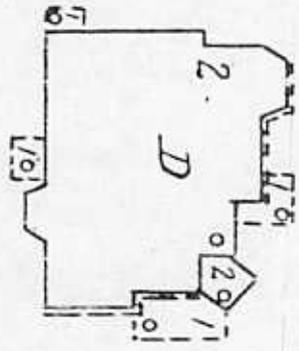
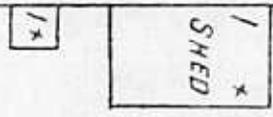
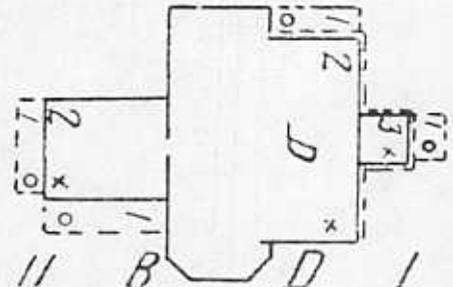
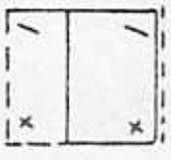


7th AVENUE

60

S

S U B D I V



716
714

22nd STREET

1906