

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Zion Episcopal Church

other names/site number N/A

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

## 2. Location

street & number 205 East Van Buren Street  not for publication

city or town Brimfield  vicinity

state Illinois county Peoria zip code 61517

## 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 at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Illinois Department of Natural Resources - SHPO  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria 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		buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1		<b>Total</b>

**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.)

Mid-19<sup>th</sup> century: Greek Revival  
Other: Meetinghouse  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone  
\_\_\_\_\_  
walls: Stone  
Wood  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof: Wood  
\_\_\_\_\_  
other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County , Illinois  
County and State

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

#### Summary Paragraph of Narrative Description:

The Zion Episcopal Church of Brimfield, Illinois was constructed in 1845 by the first Episcopal Bishop of the state, Bishop Philander Chase. The 966 square foot structure has an addition slightly over 800 feet set back from the front and resides on a quarter-acre plot (approximately) in downtown Brimfield. Its architecture is of a meetinghouse style with Greek Revival influences and its palette of materials includes a rusticated sandstone exterior with a wood (sometimes ornate) interior and superstructure. The Zion Episcopal Church has maintained sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register. The refurbishing work that occurred before 1945 and the addition made to the church's northeast side in 1995 were done in a manner that was sympathetic to the property.

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#### Narrative Description:

The Zion Episcopal Church of Brimfield is located on a quarter-acre lot at the corner of Van Buren and Madison Streets in the downtown area of Brimfield Illinois, a small rural community about 20 miles northwest of Peoria, Illinois. Its setting is primarily residential although its backyard is adjacent to the village fire station. The church itself is set back from the road on its front (south) side approximately 25 feet and on its west side approximately 15 feet. The east side of the building is adjacent to a residential property, and its back (north) side sits approximately 15 feet from the fire station and an alley.

A sidewalk runs along the building's west side. No other sidewalks follow the building's other three sides although a pathway links the front of the building to its more recent addition. The property is encompassed almost entirely by an ornamental iron picket fence. The fence is located approximately 15 feet from the south edge of Van Buren and Madison Streets. Simple landscaping adorns the property.

The Zion Episcopal Church of Brimfield was erected in 1845 by Bishop Philander Chase, the first Episcopal Bishop of Illinois who founded Jubilee College in Illinois and Kenyon College in Ohio. The church is a simple but elegant structure, both inside and out. It is classically symmetrical and proportional in all of its design elements and detailing. Its style represents a rural religious vernacular that presents as Greek Revival, a dominant architectural style in the United States between the years 1825 and 1860.

**Exterior:** The Zion Episcopal Church has characteristics of the Greek Revival style. The original main pavilion is a 966 square foot single-story building. It is constructed of roughly-dressed or rusticated native sandstone quarried from nearby land. The building's front elevation, which faces East Van Buren Street, presents in the standard Greek Revival triangular pediment. It has gabled end returns; the moldings of the roof clearly turn the corner and continue toward the center of the building. The structure's front elevation is highlighted by a centered wooden door, a name marker positioned just a few feet from the crest of the roof and a marker adhered to the east side of the facade. This first marker bears the church's founding date (1845) and re-dedication date (1945). A second marker recognizing the site's Central Illinois Landmarks Foundation status will soon be adhered to the building.

The building's west elevation runs along South Madison Street and features three multi-paned windows as well as the Illinois State Historical Society marker received in 1950. The rear (north) side of the building has one single stained-glass window.

Zion Episcopal Church

Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois

County and State

The roof of Zion Episcopal Church is triangular in profile shape, a common element of Greek Revival design. While it is speculation as to what the original roofing envelope was, the roofing on the nearby Jubilee College buildings would suggest the likelihood of wood shingles. That original envelope was replaced twice - in 1974 and in 1995. Each time asphaltic shingles were used. The building's sole stone chimney rises above the roof on the building's west side.

**Interior:** The interior of Zion Episcopal Church is simple and open, measuring approximately 23' x 42', and features a tall, white pine ceiling traversed with wooden beams, plaster walls, pine floors, and a raised wooden platform in the altar area. Wood pews are on either side of the center aisle. Access to the church's new addition is through the door on the east wall in the northeast corner.

**Addition:** A 30' x 50' front-facing, gabled addition was built to the east of the church, which is similar to the original in size, material, and massing. The addition is set back from the front elevation of the church by about 20 feet. It is connected to the rear, or northeast corner of the church by a small hyphen. The hyphen has a gabled roof that runs perpendicular to the church and addition. A handicapped accessible entrance and a multi-paned window are located in the portion of the hyphen that faces the street. A 6/6 double-sash window is on the rear elevation of the hyphen.

The south, or front elevation of the addition has two windows, the east elevation has three windows, and the rear elevation has two windows and a glazed door with multiple lights. These windows are 6/6 double-sash. The west elevation has one 8/8 double-sash window. This elevation is partially eclipsed by the hyphen. The hyphen is set back approximately 10 feet from the rear elevation.

The interior of the addition is composed of modern materials and consists of sacristy, kitchenette, gathering space, and a men and women's restroom,

**Integrity:** The Zion Episcopal Church has sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register. The church retains the character defining features of a rural church with Greek Revival characteristics. It has also been the recipient of much-needed restoration work over the decades. This work has included a new wooden floor, a significant portion of which is currently covered with red carpeting. The ceiling's original wooden beams remain, now supplemented and made sturdier with the addition of white pine. The original chandeliers were equipped with electricity in 1993. The wooden platform upon which the altar sits was newly constructed, but the stained-glass window, the highlight of the interior space, dates from 1945.

**Restoration Work (1943 through the 1950s):** In 1945, the Zion Episcopal Church held a re-dedication ceremony to honor and recognize its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Prior to this occasion, the building had seen certain essential restoration work which was deemed vital to its survival. While clear notes regarding the precise restoration work done are not available, the following is known to have been completed.

Records indicate that certain aesthetic details were addressed during this period of restoration. Six new windows were installed (three on the west side and three on the east side); all six were marked as memorials. The stained-glass window at the back of the altar was funded by prominent Peorian Murray Baker and dedicated to the memory of Philander Chase. It appears that the ornamental iron picket fence was also built around the property at this time.

**Restoration Work (1970s through 1980s):** According to the information available, minimal restoration work seems to have occurred during these decades. Records indicate that a new roof was installed in 1974 and that tuckpointing, yard work and tree removal were done in 1986. In 1987 approximately 12 feet of termite-damaged floor from the north altar wall were removed and replaced with treated wood.

Zion Episcopal Church

Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois

County and State

**Restoration Work (1990s):** Zion Episcopal Church saw more work accomplished in the early to mid-1990s. Because construction records are not available, details have been pieced together from a variety of notes left by various members of the congregation.

In 1992, when the remainder of the original church floor was found to suffer from termite damage, it was completely removed and the entire floor reconstructed. A substratum of gravel, concrete and treated 2" x 4" wood strips was overlaid with 2" x 6" tongue-and-groove pine flooring.

Updated electrical wiring was installed in 1993. Two original gas lights were converted to electricity, and two new electric light fixtures were installed.

In 1995 the ceiling was fortified. Water damage had caused the original plaster ceiling to become less well-anchored to the ceiling joints. A tongue-and-groove white pine ceiling was installed on top of the structural ceiling.

On the building's exterior, the original shutters, having also experienced heavy termite damage, were removed.

**The addition (1995):** In 1992, church trustees began to discuss ways that Zion could serve as a functional year-round space for meetings and fellowship. When the original plan to dig a basement was deemed problematic, the idea of an above-ground addition arose. Such an addition would be ADA compliant and, more importantly, it would allow the integrity of the historical structure to be maintained.

Thus, in 1995, a 30' x 50' symmetrical structure was added to the northeast side of the church. One window was removed from the original building in order to create a passageway to this new addition, thereby respecting and maintaining the original opening of the original building. (As an important side note, the removed window was re-installed in the front façade of the modest link between the old and the new). This contiguous addition provided ample meeting space as well as a kitchenette and two restrooms. Originally clad in contemporary vinyl, the addition is now dressed in rusticated sandstone almost identical in appearance to the stone façade of the original church it abuts. In keeping with the provenance of the original palette of church building materials, the sandstone used for the addition was mined from a quarry located in the neighboring state of Indiana.

This 1995 addition offered the advantage of bringing a new and contemporary functional life to a largely dormant structure. At the same time, it did modify the perfect symmetry and clarity of the original, purely rectangular church. The latter was ultimately accommodated with sensitive yet clear architectural separation through the following features: the substantial setback of the addition's front façade from that of the original structure, the discreet and modest link that connects these two architectural volumes and the subtle (yet discernable) difference between the original sandstone and the addition's sandstone in terms of coursing, finish and color hue.

**Conclusion:** The Zion Episcopal Church of Brimfield, Illinois, notably one of the oldest churches in Illinois, displays significant historical and architectural integrity having remained largely unchanged since its construction in 1845. Some necessary restoration work was undertaken to coincide with the church's 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1945, but this conservation work was deemed essential to the building's health and survival. Further, restoration work completed in the late 1980s and early 1990s did not adversely impact the building's architectural integrity, nor did the addition constructed to the northeast corner of the original structure. Instead, these restoration efforts served to repair and prevent further damage from termites and time while the addition only enhanced and augmented the structure's viability as a contemporary meeting house.

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

#### Architecture

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### Period of Significance

1845

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### Significant Dates

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### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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### Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

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### Architect/Builder

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Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

**Summary Paragraph of Statement of Significance:**

The Zion Episcopal Church of Brimfield, Illinois is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture as a locally significant example of a rural church architecture displaying Greek Revival influences. It meets Criterion Consideration A since it derives its importance through its architecture. The period of significance is 1845, the year it was built.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

**Narrative Statement of Significance:**

**History and Architectural Characteristics of the Rural Meetinghouse**

The first half of the nineteenth century in America brought with it a great proliferation of rural churches thanks in part to the Second Great Awakening, a significant religious revival movement among Protestant denominations in the United States. Prior to this, rural churches across the US were heavily influenced by the Puritan meetinghouses of the 1600s and 1700s. These structures were simple, plain in appearance, and generally without elements such as a porch, tower or steeple. These buildings eschewed the use of religious iconography and ornamentation and avoided including a traditional sanctuary. Buildings of this style were typically box-like and billed not just as religious halls but as general meeting places as well. This basic rural meetinghouse style continued into the early to mid-nineteenth century. (Williams: 1997, p. 212-213)

The rise of these religious groups and their edifices of worship and gathering came about for variety of reasons. While many organized to avoid persecution and some organized to recruit converts, most were established for a combination of reasons. Additionally, some religious groups began to split and various sects and denominations were formed. Logically, each new sect needed its own new meetinghouse. During this building boom, Greek Revival became the dominant style of choice. This architectural style borrowed elements from the Greek and Roman traditions which emphasized symmetry, horizontal window sills and lintels, low-pitched roofs with gabled fronts, open interior space with plain plastered walls, and overall congruent proportions. Elements of Greek Revival can be found in Zion Episcopal Church of Brimfield. (Caravan: 1996, p. 24)

Zion Episcopal Church of Brimfield clearly reflects the Second Great Awakening in rural Midwest America, is an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth century rural vernacular meetinghouse and displays characteristics of Greek Revival architecture, a dominant style of its era.

The Second Great Awakening of the early to mid-1800s woke up rural America, and the emerging community of Brimfield, then called Charleston, was ripe for this awakening. The first house built in Charleston/Brimfield was constructed of logs in 1836; it rose on the northwest corner of Knoxville and Galena Avenues. The second house, built that same year, was used as a post office and a residence. Soon after, the area saw the need for a place of worship and fellowship.

Zion Episcopal Church is an important example of a mid-century rural vernacular meetinghouse with features in the style of Greek Revival architecture. It is a simple structure - classically symmetrical in all of its detailing and design elements and detailing.

Zion Episcopal Church

Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois

County and State

The Church's symmetry is readily apparent with its west and east elevations appearing to be nearly identical to each other (aside from one window whose removal was necessitated by the 1995 addition). Proportionally, the building's exterior and interior elements are equal. The windows are framed with sills and lintels of symmetrical size. The roof is distinctly Greek Revival with its triangular shape, wide frieze, and gabled end returns.

The structure's balance and equal proportions continue inside as seen in the interior's center aisle, the pews on either side and the centrally placed altar. The interior space is open with plain, plastered walls.

**Establishment of the Zion Episcopal Church:** The Zion Episcopal Church of Brimfield was erected in 1845 by Bishop Philander Chase, the first Episcopal Bishop of Illinois who founded Jubilee College in Illinois and Kenyon College in Ohio. During this time many religious groups across the country also established colleges and institutions of higher learning. Their goal was to instill church values and cultivate future clerics within a congregation's younger population.

Philander Chase came to what was then called Charleston in 1838, a few years after the town had been platted. When two other towns in the state claimed the same name, Charleston was renamed Brimfield after local resident Senator William Thompson, who had been born in Brimfield, Massachusetts.

In 1838, Chase began to preach in Postmaster Guyer's Hall, where he held regular services for several years. In 1844, a Reverend Mildoller arrived from Brooklyn, New York and decided to build a parish church on land just south of Brimfield. He sought and obtained funding, and appointed a board of trustees but, when asked to build instead in Brimfield's town proper, he declined (*The History of Peoria*: 1880, pp.573-574). Bishop Chase was also offered assistance if he would build a church in Brimfield, which he did. That stone church—Zion Episcopal—was erected in 1845. It was the first church built in the village of Brimfield (*The History of Peoria*: 1880, pp.573-574).

## Comparable churches

**Jubilee College outside Brimfield, IL (Figure 1):** The Zion Episcopal Church of Brimfield is comparable to another significant local structure, also constructed by Bishop Chase and presenting in Greek Revival style (with some Gothic Revival influences). Zion Episcopal Church and Jubilee College share the same architectural influences and material choices as both were developed in the same town (Brimfield), by the same man (Philander Chase) and during the same time period (1830s-1840s). In fact, similar influences and palettes of materials can be found in other religious structures of the same era throughout Illinois and the greater Midwest.

Jubilee College sits just five miles southeast of the small stone house of worship in Brimfield. Jubilee College was established in 1839 by Bishop Chase who became the first Episcopal Bishop of Illinois upon his arrival in the area. Constructed between 1839 and 1844 on a 3,500-acre tract of land, Jubilee held roughly a dozen structures. The school included a theological seminary, a college, a classical preparatory school for boys, a preparatory school for girls and a small farming operation. Unfortunately, the school's tenure was brief; Jubilee closed in 1862 upon the death of Bishop Chase.

Today the vestiges of the old college comprise the Jubilee College State Historic Site. The centerpiece of this site is the two-story L-shaped native sandstone building which once housed the school's chapel, classrooms and dormitories. The restored building's chapel wing contains representations of an 1840s Episcopal chapel, a first-story chapel extension that served during the week as classroom space and a second-floor dormitory room. The re-created schoolmaster's office and library are located in the building's largest west wing, which also contains museum exhibits and a video theater.



Zion Episcopal Church

Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois

County and State

While the Jubilee College chapel displays some distinctive Gothic Revival characteristics such as its high-pitched roof and pointed and arch-shaped windows and doors, its architectural style is also clearly Greek Revival. From its exterior, the Greek Revival symmetry is evident within its window placements, horizontal sill and lintel orientation and gabled roof. It can be said that the Gothic and Greek Revival architectural styles were frequently close sisters at least with early 19<sup>th</sup> century religious constructions in Midwest America.

Notable as one of the earliest educational institutions in Illinois, Jubilee College was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

**St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Oak Hill/Kickapoo (Figure 2):** One other nearby comparative example of rural religious architecture is the former St. Patrick's Catholic Church on North Voorhees Road near its intersection with US Route 150/Main Street in Kickapoo/Oak Hill, Illinois. Erected in 1837 and dedicated in 1839, this church and its surrounding cemetery serve as an exemplary companion to the Zion Episcopal Church in Brimfield. The two churches are identical in overall massing, expression and symmetry while St. Patrick's Church provides a significant exterior contrast via the roughness and irregularities of its exterior stone cladding. The church also shows influences of Romanesque Revival, with its round arched windows and fanlight above the door. Additionally, St. Patrick's interior space offers a smooth plaster ceiling with little prominent woodwork which stands in contrast to the exposed wood ceiling and other embellishments seen in the interior of Zion Episcopal.

**Conclusion:** The Zion Episcopal Church of Brimfield, Illinois is well-suited for the National Register of Historic Places as a regionally significant example of rural church architecture displaying strong Greek Revival influences and detailing.

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Ahrends, Theo Jean. "Remarkable Characters, Founders of Colleges, Philander Chase and Lydia Bradley."  
Manuscript

Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Historic Preservation Division.  
<https://www2.illinois.gov/dnhistoric/Experience/Sites/Central/Pages/Jubilee-College.aspx>.

Knox County Historical Society of Mount Vernon, Ohio.  
<https://www.knoxhistory.org/index.php/local-history/historic-markers/213-kenyon-college#>.

McLain, John A. *Zion Episcopal Church*. 15 September 1995.

National Register of Historic Places, Bristol Congregational Church, Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois,  
Reference # 16000580

Ohio History Connection. [https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Kenyon\\_College](https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Kenyon_College).

*The History of Peoria*. "Brimfield Township." Chicago: Johnson and Co, 1880, pp. 573-574. Accessed through  
Genealogy Trails History Group, 11/07/2023. <http://genealogytrails.com/ill/peoria/hx/brimfieldtwp.html>

*The One Hundred-thirtieth Birthday of The Episcopal Church in Illinois at Jubilee College State Park*.  
Church Publication. 10 October 1965.

Peoria Historical Society. *The Timeline*. Summer 2022

Shively, R. *Jubilee: A Pioneer College*. Pamphlet

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>40.838210°</u> Latitude	<u>-89.882426°</u> Longitude	3	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude
2	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude	4	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lot 10 in Block 11 according to the plat of the village of Brimfield. Situated upon section 24 of Township 10 North, Range 5 East. Situated in the County of Peoria in the state of Illinois.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These are the current, legal boundaries that contain the historic asset being nominated, and they have remained the same for the majority of the asset's existence.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edward J. Barry Jr., Board Member date August 2023  
organization Peoria Historical Society telephone (309) 685-5888  
street & number 611 SW Washington Street email ebarry@F-W.com  
city or town Peoria state IL zip code 61602

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photo Log**

**Name of Property:** Zion Episcopal Church

**City or Vicinity:** Brimfield

**County:** Peoria **State:** Illinois

**Photographer:** Ed Barry

**Date Photographed:** 13 December 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. Zion Episcopal Church, facing northeast  
Corner of East Van Buren and South Madison Streets  
Brimfield, Illinois
2. Zion Episcopal Church, facing southeast  
West side along South Madison Street  
Brimfield, Illinois
3. Zion Episcopal Church, facing southeast  
North side (back side) of church  
Brimfield, Illinois
4. Zion Episcopal Church, facing east  
West side along South Madison Street  
Brimfield, Illinois
5. Zion Episcopal Church, facing north  
Front entry along East Van Buren Street  
Brimfield, Illinois
6. Zion Episcopal Church, facing east  
West side along South Madison Street  
Brimfield, Illinois
7. Zion Episcopal Church, facing east  
West side along South Madison Street  
Brimfield, Illinois
8. Zion Episcopal Church  
Connection between church and addition

Zion Episcopal Church

Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois

County and State

Brimfield, Illinois

9. Zion Episcopal Church  
Close-up, connection between church and addition  
Brimfield, Illinois
  
10. Zion Episcopal Church, facing southwest  
Interior  
Brimfield, Illinois
  
11. Zion Episcopal Church, facing south  
Interior  
Brimfield, Illinois
  
12. Zion Episcopal Church, facing north  
Interior  
Brimfield, Illinois
  
13. Zion Episcopal Church, facing west  
Interior  
Brimfield, Illinois

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State



1. Zion Episcopal Church  
Corner of East Van Buren and South Madison Streets, facing northeast  
Brimfield, Illinois

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State



2. Zion Episcopal Church, facing southeast  
West side along South Madison Street  
Brimfield, Illinois

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State



3. Zion Episcopal Church, facing southeast  
North side (back side) of church  
Brimfield, Illinois



Zion Episcopal Church

Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois

County and State



4. Zion Episcopal Church, facing east  
West side along South Madison Street  
Brimfield, Illinois

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

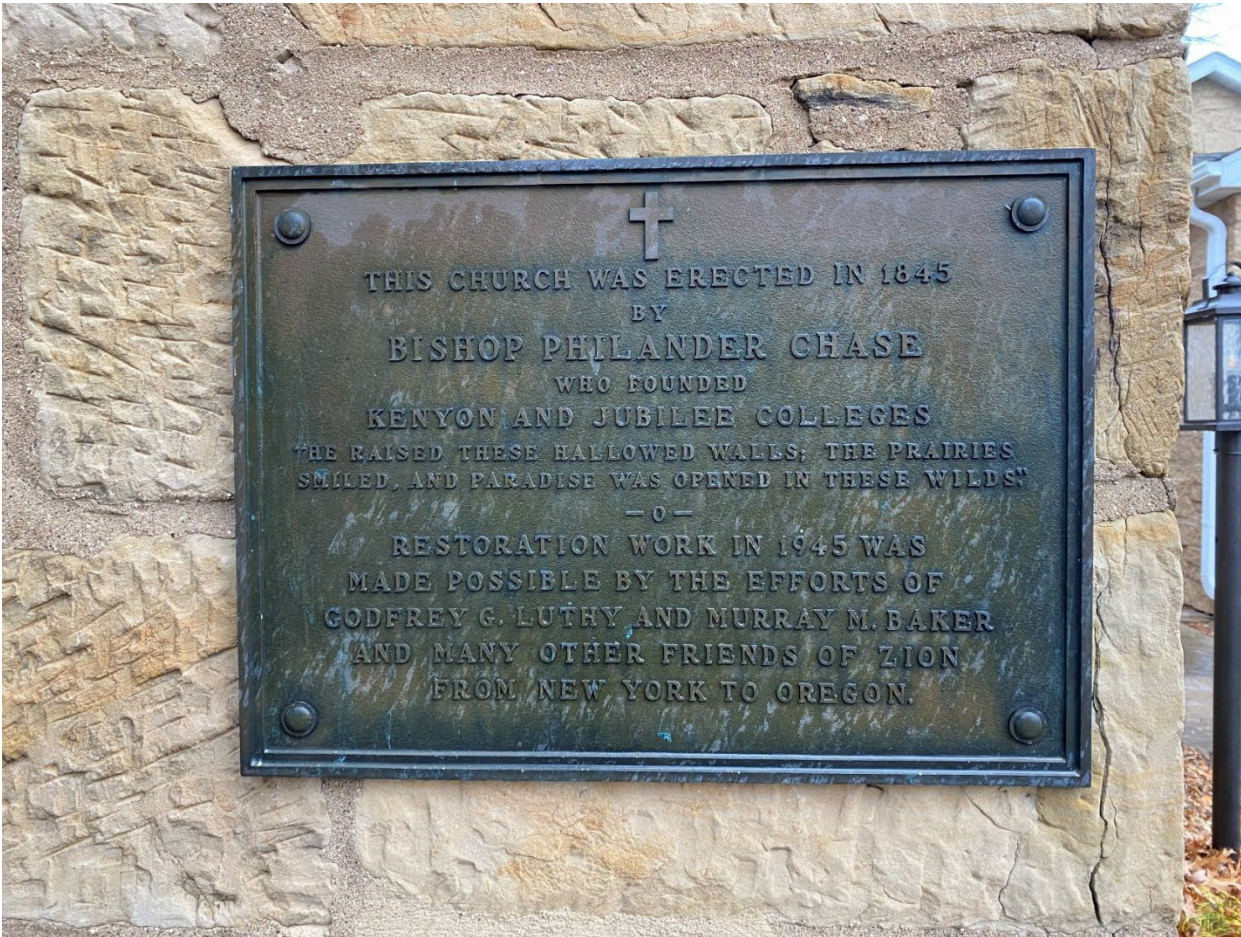
Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State



5. Zion Episcopal Church, facing north  
Front entry along East Van Buren Street  
Brimfield, Illinois

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State



6. Zion Episcopal Church, facing east  
Illinois State Historical Society Marker (1950)  
West side along South Madison Street  
Brimfield, Illinois

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State



7. Zion Episcopal Church, facing east  
West side along South Madison Street  
Brimfield, Illinois

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State



8. Zion Episcopal Church  
Connection between church and addition  
Brimfield, Illinois

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State



9. Zion Episcopal Church  
Connection between church and addition close-up  
Brimfield, Illinois

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State



10. Zion Episcopal Church, facing southwest  
Interior  
Brimfield, Illinois

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State



11. Zion Episcopal Church, facing south  
Interior  
Brimfield, Illinois



Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State



12. Zion Episcopal Church, facing north  
Interior  
Brimfield, Illinois

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State



13. Zion Episcopal Church, facing west  
Interior  
Brimfield, Illinois

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State



Zion Episcopal Church

Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois

County and State

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State

## List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

## GIS Location Map



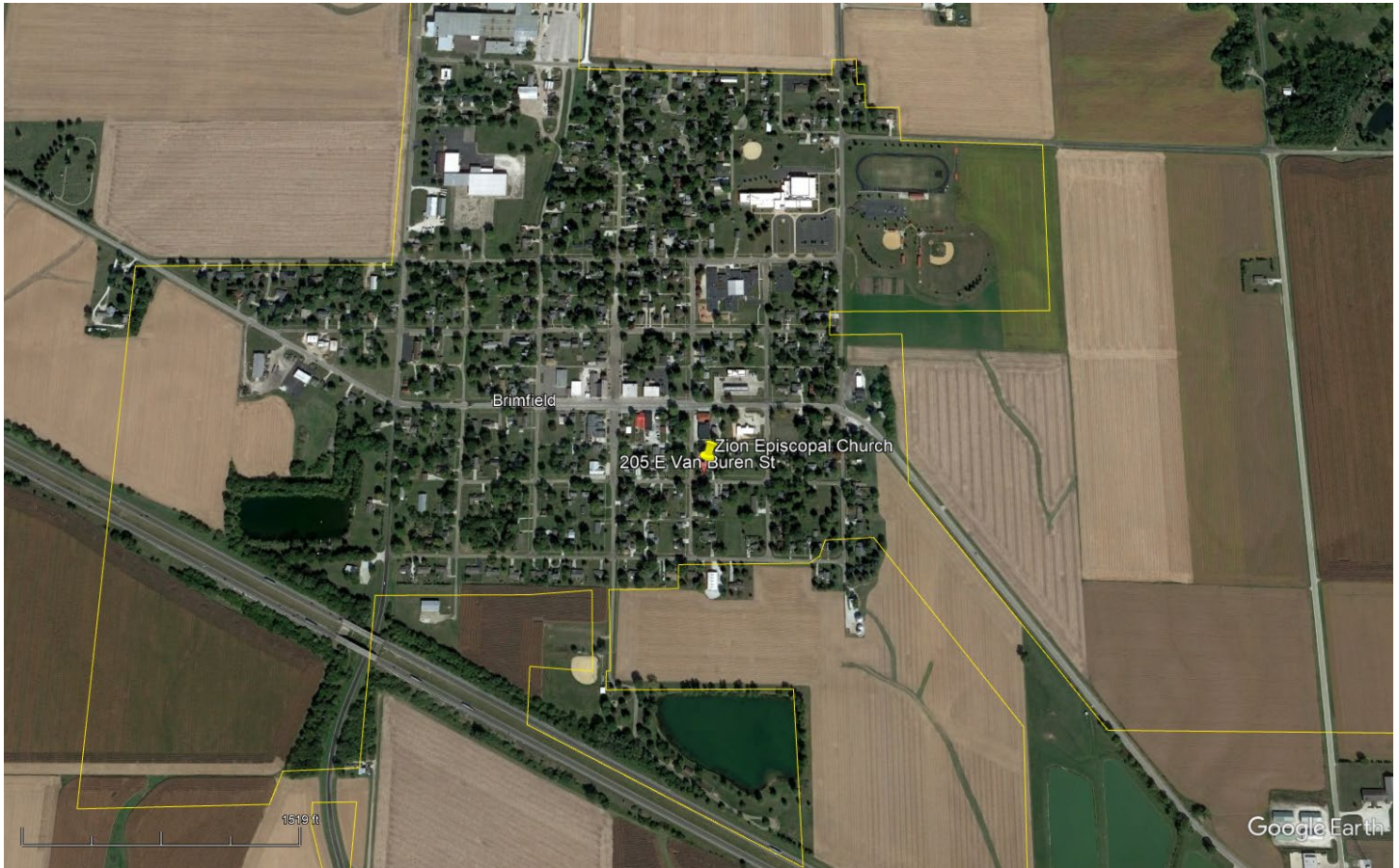
### Zion Episcopal Church Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Latitude: 40.838210°  
Longitude: -89.882426°

Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State

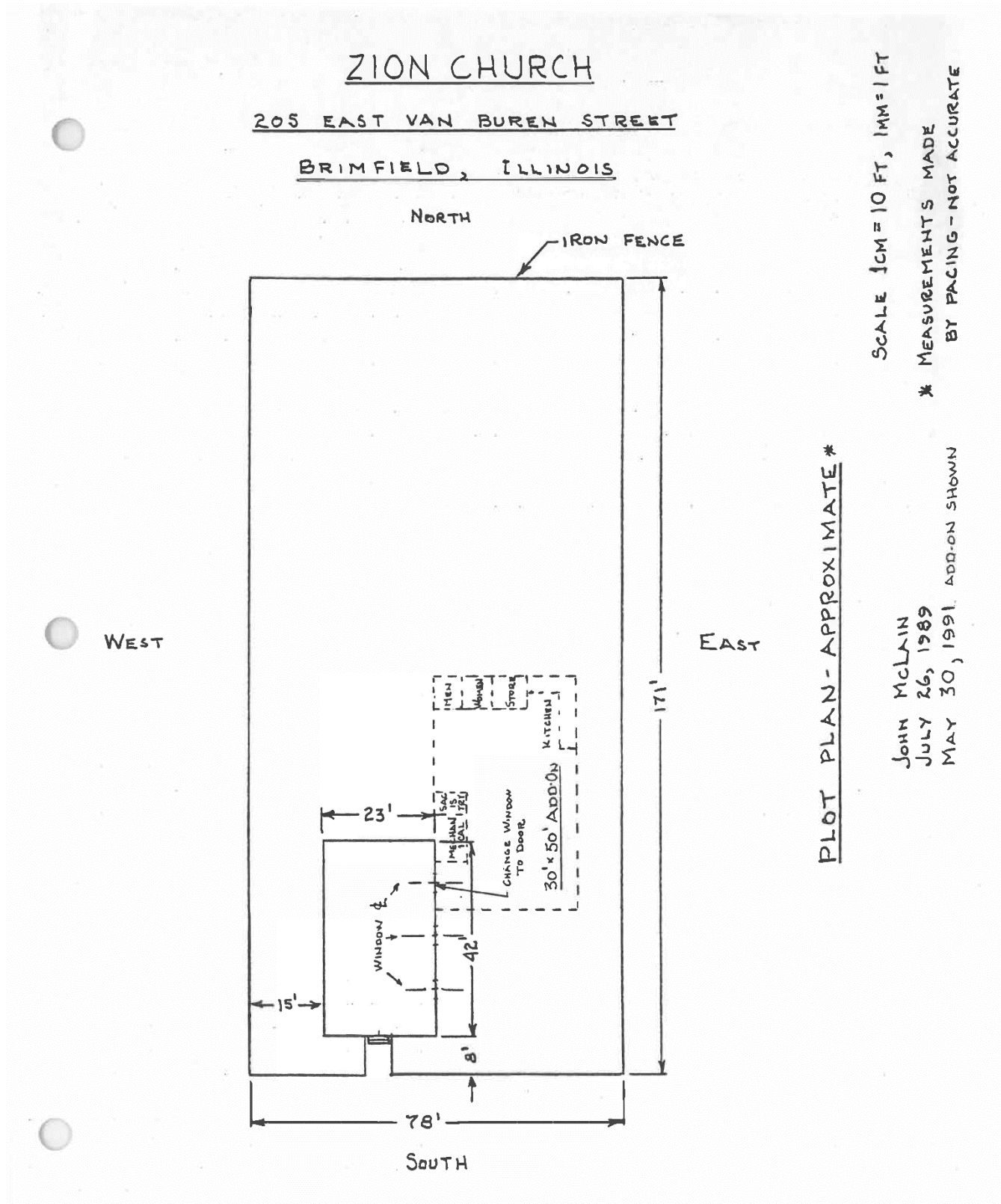
## GIS Location Map



Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State

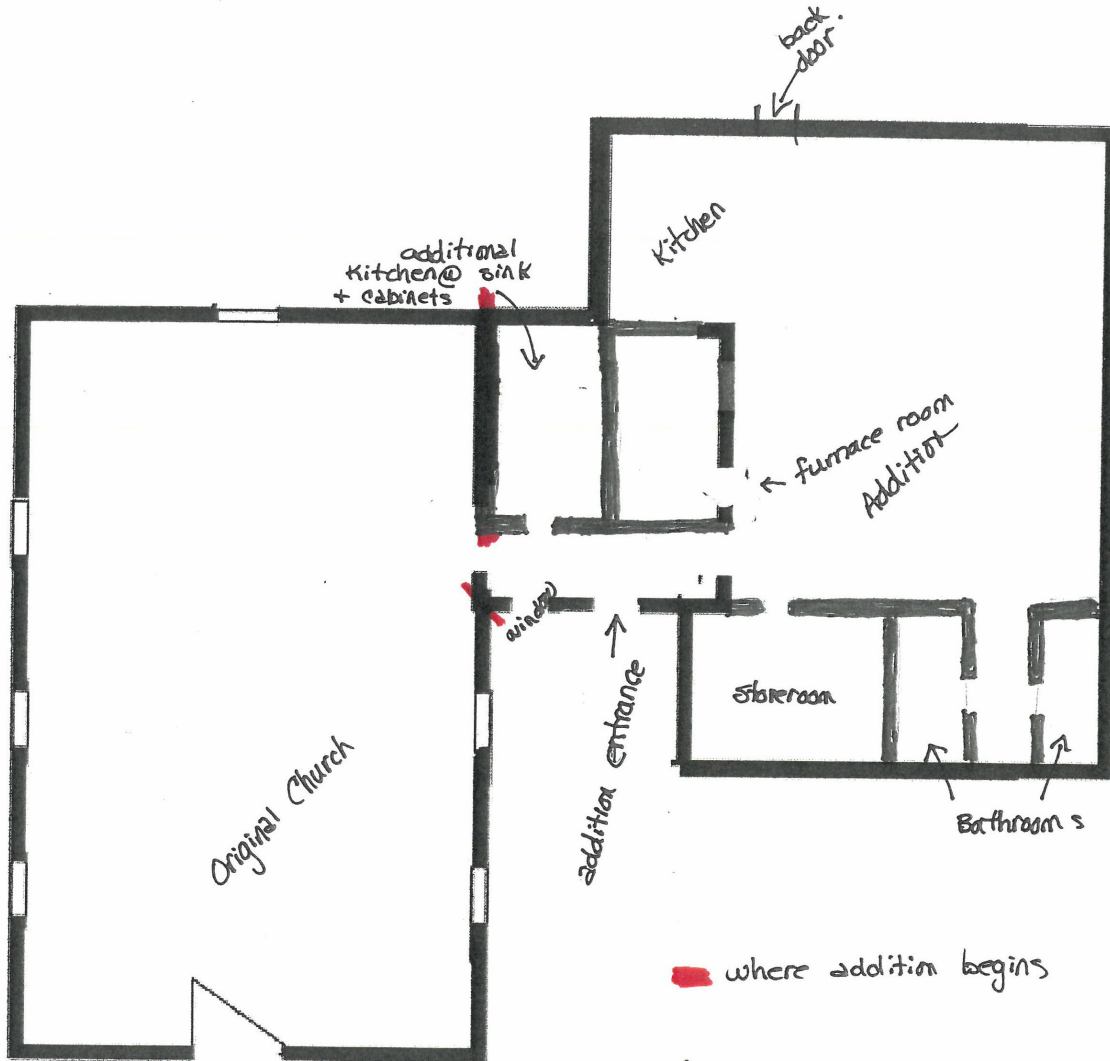
## Site Plan



Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
County and State

## Floor Plan



Absolutely not to scale  
~





Zion Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Peoria County, Illinois  
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**Figure 1: Jubilee College outside Brimfield**



<https://dnrhistoric.illinois.gov/experience/sites/central/jubilee-college.html>

Zion Episcopal Church  
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**Figure 2: St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Oak Hill/Kickapoo**



<https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2145689/saint-patricks-cemetery>