

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 Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church

other names/site number Greater Tabernacle Cathedral

Name of Multiple Property Listing \_\_\_\_\_

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

## 2. Location

street & number 11300 S. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Drive  not for publication

city or town Chicago  vicinity

state Illinois county Cook zip code 60628

## 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

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook 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	
2		buildings
		site
		structure
1		object
3		<b>Total</b>

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

## 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.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

foundation: Limestone  
walls: Brick  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof: Asphalt; Galvanized Lead  
other: Copper  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

---

## 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

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church, commonly known as Holy Rosary Church, is located in Chicago's far south side Community Area of Roseland at 11300 S. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive/351 E. 113<sup>th</sup> Street. The complex is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of S. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive and E. 113<sup>th</sup> Street, and immediately south of the prominent Palmer Park. First dedicated in 1890, the property is composed of the original church (contributing), a later Rectory (contributing), completed sometime between 1897 and 1911, a historic garage constructed sometime between 1911 and 1938 (contributing), a historic grotto (contributing object), and historic site features including flagstone walks and wrought iron fence with brick and limestone pillars (contributing). The period of significance is from 1890, the date of initial construction, to 1941, the completion of the last contributing resource in the complex, the grotto. Due to its consistent use as a place of worship for nearly 135 years, many of the property's significant architectural details and character-defining features from the period of significance remain intact. Holy Rosary Church retains a high degree of integrity and is worthy of listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

---

## Narrative Description

Holy Rosary Church is located at 11300 S. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive / 351 E. 113<sup>th</sup> Street in Chicago's Roseland Community Area. The complex consists of contributing site features, including flagstone walks and wrought iron fence with brick pillars, one contributing object, the historic grotto, the contributing church building, completed in 1890 and designed by Solon S. Beman, the contributing rectory, which is the second rectory on the site and was constructed sometime between 1897-1911, and a contributing utilitarian garage, completed between 1911 and 1938. The architect/designer for the rectory and garage is unknown.

The church building is a significant example of the Romanesque Revival style applied to ecclesiastical architecture, while the rectory features more modest and simpler details of the style. Featured architectural details on the church include a towering gable roof and imposing belltower, arcades of monumental windows trimmed with a continuous pressed brick label moulding, and brick corbel tables, while the more restrained design of the rectory is a more austere and subdued interpretation of the Romanesque Revival style and focuses more on the American Foursquare form with a cascading hipped roof accentuated with prominent gabled dormers that break the face of the hipped roof line at the center of each façade and limited ornamentation including inset limestone blocks and simple brick relief

Historically, the site also included the Holy Rosary Convent (1930) and Holy Rosary School located at 11316 and 11330 S. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive (1901), but both buildings have been separated from the church and are not included in this nomination.

### SITE

The Holy Rosary Church complex is located at the southwest corner of the S. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive and E. 113<sup>th</sup> Street. The site extends westward to Calumet Avenue and southward to the adjacent historic convent building that is no longer part of the complex. The site is flat and predominately composed of built improvements such as the church, rectory, and garage, though the western seventy feet of the site, which fronts E. 113<sup>th</sup> Street, is composed of a grass lawn, bordered on the north and west by a row of neatly trimmed hedges. There is also a

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

small garden approximately fifty-five feet in length fronting S. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive and encompasses the area between the church building to the north, garage to the west, and present-day southern lot line to the south. The garden is landscaped with flagstone walks, low shrubs and flowering plants, and immature trees, and features a grotto at the center of the area. Along Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, the garden is defined by a historic iron fence flanked by brick pillars with limestone caps at the exterior corners of the garden and a stone grotto and pathway. Constructed in 1940-1941, the grotto is a shrine built out of a manufactured rock formation located on the former site of the original parsonage immediately south of the church. The parsonage was demolished in 1936. A stone pathway flanked by rough-faced limestone pillars leads from the public sidewalk along Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive to the grotto. The pathway terminates at a set of limestone steps that flank a low retaining wall composed of rough-faced limestone in a random ashlar pattern.

The grotto features a semi-circular wall, which gradually steps down from the center and is composed of matching limestone to the retaining wall. At the center of the wall is a shallow, arched-top niche. The top of the arch is trimmed with smooth limestone voussoirs.

#### CHURCH

The church is rectangular in plan and oriented on an east-west axis, with the apse located at the west end. The only deviation from the main floor plan is a two-story addition constructed at the southwest corner of the church in 1937. Typically, the apse is oriented west at the east end of the church, but at Holy Rosary Church, it is "occidented" so that the priest faces east toward the rising sign, a symbol of Christ and the Second Coming, instead of the congregation.

The church sits on an impressive one-story base of rough-faced Joliet limestone that terminates at a smooth base course of limestone. The exterior of the church is clad in contrasting bright red brick at the primary north, east, and west façades and common brick at the south façade. It is crowned by an imposing gable roof on a north-south axis with a series of cross-gable roofs at the north and south façade, which define each structural bay. The front-facing peak of the main gable roof is topped with a carved limestone cross.

The east (front façade) is divided into three bays denoted by the centered gabled bay flanked by a lower cross-gabled bay to the south and the belltower to the north. The main entrance to the church comprises the central bay. The entrance consists of three pairs of doors flanked by engaged columns clad in granite panels. Each entrance is composed of a wood flush door with an offset, narrow light. A historic flat metal canopy projects over the entrance. The existing features of the entrance date to the mid-twentieth century, though the overall configuration remains unchanged, including the location of the three entrance openings. Historically, the engaged columns were clad in limestone, and each entrance was composed of a pair of paneled wood doors.

Rising above each pair of doors and the canopy is a monumental arcade on the second floor of the front facade. The center arch is solid and clad in mosaic tiles in blue, green, and grey hues. Historically, this opening contained a stained glass window, but it was lost during a fire in 1937 and then remodeled as part of alterations in the mid-twentieth century. A small platform clad in granite extends from the arch and served as a base for a statue, installed as part of the alterations. In each flanking arch is a stained glass window with a chevron design in shades of blue. The spandrel below each window is also clad in granite. Originally, the spandrel panel at the base of each arched opening contained a blind arcade adorned with tracery. These were replaced following the aforementioned fire and then replaced again with the existing granite panels as part of the mid-twentieth-century alterations. Located above the arcade is a rose window located at the center of the east façade below the peak of the main gabled roof. The bay is then crowned by a striking raking cornice composed of a brick corbel table.

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

The bay located to the south of the central bay at the front (east) façade features a pair of arched windows each composed of a single stained glass window identical in design to the stained glass windows found at the south façade of this bay. The brick corbel table at the cornice extends across the façade of this bay as well.

Rising eighty-five feet in height from the northeast corner of the limestone base is the prominent bell tower and spire located immediately north of the central entrance bay at the front (east) façade. At the tower's primary east and north façades, there is an arcade of three windows set within compounded round arch openings and spanning the second through fifth floors. On the second through fourth floors, a narrow, stained glass window is within each opening. On the fifth floor there is a small arched top stained glass window in each opening. The stained glass windows at the second floor feature an elaborate and delicate foliated design, while the windows at the third through fifth floors are quarreled stained glass windows. A label moulding wraps the façade of the tower above the arcade and below a handsome brick corbel table, which features an arcade design. The tower is crowned by a steeply pitched, towering, hipped roof. At each face of the roof is a dormer vent that mimics the design of the bell tower.

At the side (north and south) façades of the church, the building is structurally and visually divided into five bays. At bays two through five, the facades are identical. Within each bay are three arched-top, multi-light steel sash windows. The center window is the tallest, flanked by two matching shorter windows. The center window is further differentiated as it features a pair of windows within the masonry opening in lieu of a single window in the shorter windows. The center window is further accentuated by a fixed window within the tympanum of the arched masonry opening outlined with wood trim, which simulates Gothic tracery. Together, the windows in bays two through five create a monumental arcade of windows trimmed in a brick label moulding which extends the entire width of the façade. Each bay is crowned by a lower cross-gable roof, but only at the north façade is the roofline adorned with a raking cornice composed of a brick corbel table. Deviations in the design between the side façades are only found in bay one. At the north façade, bay one is composed of the previously described bell tower. On the south façade, bay one is composed of the aforementioned lower cross-gabled bay, mentioned at the front (east) façade. Similar to the front (east) façade, the south façade of bay one features a pair of narrow, round arch stained glass windows set within a deeply recessed masonry opening trimmed with a brick label moulding at the second floor. The pair of stained glass windows feature foliated and geometric patterns. Above these windows is a fixed circular window with clear glass. The gabled roofline is accentuated with a raking cornice composed of the brick corbel table which wraps the front (east) and side (north) façades.

The rear (west) façade is unadorned. A shallow alcove, crowned by a gable roof, projects from the main plane of the façade, and rises nearly the full height of the building. On the interior, the alcove corresponds to the location of the apse in the sanctuary.

Once inside the building, the church's significant interior feature is the sanctuary consisting of the narthex, nave, and the apse, which includes the chancel, altar, and sacristy. A choral balcony is located at a mezzanine level above the narthex in the sanctuary.

To access the sanctuary there are two terrazzo staircases, at the north and south ends of the first floor lobby. The stairs are unadorned, with the exception of full-height wood wall paneling. A simple wood stair provides access to the choral balcony and entrance into the bell tower from the southwest corner of the narthex. The existing configuration of the lobby and materials dates to the mid-twentieth century. The original design is unknown.

In the sanctuary, a groin vault ceiling accentuated by a set of three arched windows in each transverse vault illuminates the space. The vaulted ceiling terminates at the west end of the sanctuary at an arched alcove behind the altar that houses the sacristy. Above each center window in the transverse vaults is a roundel painted with

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

several variations of a Christogram, a monogram, or a combination of letters that forms an abbreviation for the name of Jesus Christ. Where the impost of the arch would meet the pier of the vault, plaster ornamentation adorned with bas-relief acanthus leaves has been placed on the wall. The finishes in the sanctuary today date to the remodeling immediately following the fire, including marble and terrazzo flooring, wood wainscotting, wood paneling that clads the face of the choral balcony, marble baseboards, a marble railing and bronze gate that separates the nave from the chancel in the apse, carved wood pews, bronze chandeliers with five cylindrical opaque shades, and intricately carved wood confessional booths adorned with Neoclassical detailing.

### RECTORY

In contrast to the design of the church, the rectory at the western end of the complex is austere, with limited ornamentation applied to the common American Foursquare residential type, reflecting the time period in which it was constructed. The building is rectangular in plan and two stories in height, crowned by a cascading hipped roof accentuated with prominent gabled dormers at the primary north and west façades and shed dormers at the south and east façades. The gabled dormers break the face of the hipped roof line at the center of each façade. The exterior is clad in dark brown brick. Ornamentation is limited to inset limestone blocks at the gabled ends and peak of the gabled dormers, limestone coping at the gabled dormers, a continuous limestone sill course with end blocks at the second floor and attic windows, and simple brick relief work below the crown of the chimneys located at the west and south façades. The rectory retains its original one-over-one double-hung wood windows and full-light wood casement windows.

The main entrance to the rectory is located at the center of the north façade, protected by a covered porch that spans the full width of the façade. The porch features four square brick columns which support the low-pitched hipped roof. The only ornamentation on the porch is a series of carved wood brackets that flank either side of the columns. The entrance is composed of a modest full-light wood stile and rail door flanked by sidelights with transoms above.

On the interior, one first passes through two entrance vestibules located between the exterior front porch and the interior lobby. The first vestibule is finished with a white tile floor with a black Greek key tile border, grey marble wainscotting with smooth plaster above and on the ceiling ornamented with a picture railing, crown moulding, and ceiling trim. At the center of the space is an elongated hexagonal pendant light with a metal frame embellished with delicate filagree and inset stained glass panels. The door opening is trimmed in a simple, rectilinear wood trim to match the original details of the window and door openings. The second vestibule has a lower degree of finish than the first and features non-historic carpeting and textured plaster wainscotting framed by a wide wood baseboard and a chair rail. The entrances into the vestibule are trimmed in a matching wood trim to the door and sidelights. The second vestibule also has a matching historic pendant light to the first vestibule. A small office is located off of the second vestibule to the west.

Once in the lobby, the floor plan radiates from the main stair, located in the northeast corner of the building, and a double-loaded corridor that runs north-south through the entire length of the building on the first and second floors. The stair features simple square wood newel posts with and without decorative incised panels, a wood railing with square balusters, and a wide wood baseboard. The double-loaded corridor begins immediately south of the lobby and is lined with offices on the first floor and bedrooms and bathrooms on the second floor. Finishes throughout the interior remain consistent with carpeting, textured plaster wainscotting, bordered by a wide wood baseboard and narrower wood chair rail, with smooth plaster or beadboard on the upper portion of the wall in the public areas and smooth plaster or drywall in the private bedrooms and offices.

On each floor, an enclosed porch is at the rear of the rectory. The porches are relatively unfinished except for a vinyl tile floor and wood beadboard ceiling.

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

## GARAGE

On the site is also a contributing auto garage located on the rear of the Rectory (constructed between 1911 and 1938). The garage is a simple one-story brick structure with a low-pitched hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The west façade of the garage is composed of a large automobile door. A human door is located at the west end of the north façade, and original window openings located at the east end of the north and south façade have been boarded up. There are no fenestration openings at the east façade, and there is no additional architectural ornamentation at the exterior of the garage.

## INTEGRITY

The Holy Rosary Church complex retains its historic location, setting, exterior design, materials, and workmanship. The complex also retains a significant amount of historic material throughout the individual buildings which compose the contributing resources of this nomination. Home to three congregations of different faiths over the last 134 years, the congregations that followed Holy Rosary Church have preserved the original design and character-defining features of the contributing resources.

Alterations from the church's original construction include interior reconstruction and repairs following the 1937 fire. These alterations were necessary to restore the church as a functioning house of worship. The reconstruction paid homage to the original Romanesque Revival style by maintaining its defining forms while introducing stylistic details of the Late Classical Revival style to complete the interior. The age of these changes and their association with Holy Rosary Church have gained significance in their own right.

Other changes to the church appeared sometime during the mid-twentieth century: the narthex of the church was updated with new interior finishes, a stainless steel canopy was added over the front entrance of the church, and new stained glass windows were added at the front elevation of the church. No information is available to document the exact date of these changes or who designed them, though they likely occurred after the Second Vatican Council (1962-1965), when many Catholic churches saw similar modernist updates. While these changes are not consistent with the nineteenth-century Romanesque qualities of the building, these changes have not impacted the integrity of Holy Rosary Church as the defining exterior and interior characteristics of the Romanesque Revival style, as well as the later significant interior features of the Late Classical Revival style were left unaltered.

As the Holy Rosary Church complex stands today, it clearly retains the historic, architectural, and aesthetic integrity from when the church was completed in 1890 and 1937, the rectory in c. 1897-1911, and site features installed during the period of significance. Alterations and maintenance over time have been sympathetic and have preserved the integrity of the complex over the last 134 years.

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook 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

### Period of Significance

1890-1941

### Significant Dates

1890

1937

1941

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

### Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

### Architect/Builder

Solon S. Beman



Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

---

**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).

Holy Rosary Church is locally significant and eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance is from 1890, with the completion of construction and formal dedication of the church, and ends in 1941, which corresponds to the completion of the last contributing resource on the site, the grotto. In addition to the significant dates of 1890 and 1941, 1937 has also been identified as significant and corresponds to a devastating fire on March 4, 1937. The fire swept through the interior, destroying everything except the bell tower and exterior walls of the structure -- within that year, the congregation began to rebuild, and the extant interior of the sanctuary dates to this time.

---

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

**THE ARCHITECTURE OF HOLY ROSARY CHURCH**

The contributing architectural resources at Holy Rosary Church are composed of the church building designed by Solon S. Beman in 1890, the Rectory (c. 1897-1911) located immediately west of the church and connected to the church via a two-story hyphen, and a garage (c. 1911-1938). The exact date of construction for the Rectory is unknown. Based on available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, it was constructed between 1897 and 1911.

The church is prominently sited at the southwest corner of the intersection of E. 113<sup>th</sup> Street and S. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. When the church was first constructed, it was one of few structures in the vicinity and stood as an imposing structure on the native prairie. Today, it remains as an exemplary local example of the Romanesque Revival architectural style. Romanesque Revival in America was partly inspired by the medieval European style known as Romanesque, which first appeared in Europe during the eleventh and twelfth centuries as a revival of earlier classical Roman forms. The Romanesque Revival in America occurred between the 1830s and 1890s.

The buildings in the Romanesque Revival style are heavy, massive masonry construction, usually with rough-faced stonework. Wide, rounded arches are an important identifying feature, often resting on squat columns. Frequently, decorative floral and arabesque details appear in the stonework and sometimes on column capitals. It was a highly original style that was immensely popular in Chicago during the late 1880s and 1890s, influencing the work of John Wellborn Root, Henry Ives Cobb, Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright, and many other Chicago architects.

The design of Holy Rosary Church follows the characteristic form of the Romanesque Revival style. On the exterior, Beman's design is monumental yet restrained. The church sits on an impressive one-story base of rough-faced Joliet limestone and terminates at a smooth base course of limestone. The exterior of the church is clad in contrasting bright red brick at the primary north, east, and west façades and common brick at the south façade. With the exception of the west façade, which lacks ornamentation, the façades are only accentuated by arcades of monumental windows trimmed with a continuous pressed brick label moulding and brick corbeling tables below the gabled roof line at the north and west façades.

Maintaining the key forms of the Romanesque Revival style while taking stylistic cues from the Late Classical Revival style, the 1937 post-fire and post-depression interior is modest and focuses more on the overall form of the space and less on superfluous finishes. The significant interior feature of the church is the sanctuary. This space is defined by a soaring groin vault ceiling featuring a set of three arched windows in each transverse vault that illuminate the sanctuary -- both significant features of the Romanesque Revival style. The vaulted ceiling terminates at the west end of the sanctuary at an arched alcove behind the altar that houses the sacristy.

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

From the overall Romanesque form and massing of the space, the architectural details of the interior shift to the Late Classical Revival style. This style is inspired by stylistic details of the Greek Revival style, made popular by Burnham & Root's design for the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Frequently used for civic, institutional, and commercial buildings, Late Classical Revival is known for its more formal and monumental details, including: balanced arrangement of windows and/or doors; entrances often flanked by pilasters or side lights and capped with a flat entablature, pediment, or rounded fanlight; symmetrical elevations; smooth surfaces; and decorative wall trim embellished with classical motifs.

The finishes and fine details in the sanctuary exhibit the defining characteristics of the Late Classical Revival style. The finishes are simple, including marble and terrazzo flooring, wood wainscoting, marble baseboards, and a marble railing and bronze gate that separates the nave/crossing from the chancel in the apse. Smooth plaster walls are adorned with minimalistic classical plaster ornamentation with bas-relief acanthus leaves and classical roundels accentuate the center window in the transverse vaults. The east elevation of the sanctuary and choral balcony is clad in carved wood paneling embellished with Doric pilasters flanking each entrance opening and a classical frieze. The east elevation is then flanked by historic intricately carved, pedimented wood confessional booths adorned with similar classical detailing.

## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN ROSELAND

Designed by prominent architect Solon S. Beman, Holy Rosary Church is a significant example of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century Romanesque Revival style, as applied to ecclesiastical architecture in the Roseland community. The design of the church reflects the quintessential character-defining features of the Romanesque Revival style and served as a precedent for later churches in the community, which would adapt these features to the building traditions and tastes of the congregation. In 1889, all of Roseland was annexed to the City of Chicago, and the community had become ethnically and religiously diverse. To meet the varied religious beliefs and customs of Roseland's flourishing population, several churches were constructed as reflections of the diverse (European) community, including:

- First Reform Church of Roseland (now Lilydale Progressive Missionary Baptist Church) Dutch, 1887;
- Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church (now Greater Tabernacle Cathedral), Mother Church of Roseland, 1890;
- St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Church (demolished), German, 1896;
- First Christian Reformed Church of Roseland (now Mary Magdalene Missionary Baptist Church), Dutch, 1916;
- St. Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church (now Kingdom Word Church Chicago), Greek, 1928; and
- Fourth Christian Reformed Church of Roseland (now Christian Missionary Baptist Church), Dutch, c. 1930.<sup>1</sup>

Not only were these churches some of the earliest organized to serve the newly formed European enclaves established in Roseland during the end of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century, but they were also designed in the Romanesque Revival style with variations in architectural features and details reflective of each congregation and the period of construction.

Each of the churches follow a similar rectilinear footprint crowned by a prominent, yet simplistic front-facing gable roof. Only at Holy Rosary Church is the roof emphasized by a series of four lower cross-gable roofs which flank the side facades and correspond to the sanctuary on the interior. The primary deviations from the rectilinear footprint of each church are found flanking the front façade and consist of a square bell tower on one side and a lower projecting tower

---

<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that there are several other church buildings in the Roseland community, though these were predominately designed in the Gothic Revival or classically derived architectural styles, popular during the early twentieth century, and are not architecturally comparable to Holy Rosary Church.

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

or bay on the other side. Architectural variations to the design of these deviations between each church are predominately found in the height and roof form of the bell tower and lower projecting tower or bay. At the former First Reform Church of Roseland and First Christian Reformed Church of Roseland, the bell towers feature a modest moderately-pitched pyramidal hipped roof. Similarly, at the Fourth Christian Reformed Church of Roseland, the bell tower has a restrained, low-pitched hipped roof, illustrative of the Italian Renaissance Revival style, popular at the time of construction. At the opposite end of the spectrum is St. Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church, which features an impressive, stepped roof incorporating aspects of the Art Deco style, similar to the monumentality of the bell tower at Holy Rosary Church which is crowned by an exceptional and imposing steeply pitched pyramidal hipped roof. The height of the bell tower of Holy Rosary Church (approximately seven stories) is unmatched by any of the comparable Romanesque Revival churches in Roseland (approximately four stories), reflecting the church's significance and prominence within the community. Many of the roofs of the lower projecting tower or bay are flat with the exception of the First Reform Church of Roseland, which features a stepped gable, echoing the Dutch heritage of the original congregation, and at Holy Rosary Church, where the projecting bay features a lower cross-gable roof adorned with a prominent brick corbel table repeated as a raking cornice at the face of each gable end.

On the exterior, the churches are predominately clad in red face brick, though the former First Reform Church of Roseland is much more austere as it is clad in Chicago common brick. The brick exteriors of each church are accentuated by smooth Bedford limestone detailing, except for Holy Rosary Church, where the use of rough-faced Joliet limestone was employed to create a striking appearance when the white and golden hues of the rusticated limestone were juxtaposed against the smooth, bright red face brick.

From there, the churches feature many of the same hallmark architectural features of the Romanesque Revival style, including monumental, compounded arch or arcade windows, articulated brick piers, stained glass windows, and brick corbeling along the roof lines. At each church, the architectural details are applied in different stylized variations, making them unique from one another. This is particularly apparent at the First Reform Church of Roseland and St. Spyridon. At the First Reformed Church, the front-facing gable end of the main roof is accentuated by a dentillated cornice that frames the face of the gable to mimic a classical pediment and expresses classically derived stylistic details, popular at the end of the nineteenth century. Similarly, at St. Spyridon, which was constructed during the height of the Art Deco style, the church features intricately carved arabesque details of the Romanesque Revival carvings adjacent to smooth and sharp-edged stylized, geometric inset limestone details and a series of setbacks at the façade of the bell tower to create the quintessential stepped silhouette prominent in many Art Deco style buildings.

While the churches discussed are excellent examples of the Romanesque Revival style with applied stylistic details of secondary styles popular at the time of construction, Holy Rosary Church remains as a pure and significant example of the style applied to ecclesiastical architecture within Roseland that provided inspiration for the churches which followed.

#### SOLON S. BEMAN (1854-1914)

A native of New York, Beman began his architectural training in the office of renowned New York architect Richard Upjohn. He served as apprentice and associate to Upjohn from 1870 until 1877, when he established his own office in New York City. Two years later, Beman relocated to Chicago in 1879 at the request of railroad car magnate George Pullman to design what would become the nation's first planned company town. Located on the city's Far South Side, the Pullman project included more than 1,300 houses, a factory, the Pullman Administration Building, the Arcade Building, the Greenstone Church, Hotel Florence, Market Square, and schools. Beman's designs for Pullman reflected a picturesque Victorian eclecticism influenced by traditional revival styles such as Gothic, Flemish, and Romanesque, as well as the popular French Chateausque style of the time. While best known for his work in Pullman, Beman was an accomplished architect who specialized in the design of residential, transportation, civic, educational, and, most notably, ecclesiastical buildings across the country.

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

Beman's ecclesiastical designs in Chicago first date to his work on the Greenstone Church in Pullman in 1882. Next, Beman designed Holy Rosary Church and Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Elim Church (113<sup>th</sup> Street and Forest Avenue) in 1887 to serve Pullman's Catholic and Lutheran congregations. Beman then embarked on a nearly two-decade relationship with the Christian Science Church and designed at least a dozen of their churches across the country. Beman continued designing until his death on April 23, 1914. His architectural legacy continued with his son, Spencer S. Beman, who practiced architecture with his father and continued his work with the Christian Science Church.

### **HISTORY OF HOLY ROSARY CHURCH**

Over the course of its 134-year history, the Holy Rosary Church building has fostered Catholic and Protestant congregations, including Holy Rosary (1890-2008), New Day Ministries International (2011-2016), and Greater Tabernacle Church (2016-present). It has remained a constant in the Roseland community as a place of worship and a center for community, education, and culture.

### **HOLY ROSARY PARISH**

The origins of the Holy Rosary Church and congregation date to May 12, 1882, when Archbishop Patrick Feehan, the first archbishop of the Archdiocese of Chicago, commissioned Father John Waldron, one of the first priests for the Archdiocese, to form an English-speaking parish in Pullman. The first mass was said in the two-story Market Hall for the town of Pullman on April 2, 1882, by Reverend M. Letellier of St. Anne, Illinois. The establishment of the parish was difficult as George Pullman refused to sell any land for the construction of a church building, as he sought to force all denominations into one building, the Green Stone Church. Pullman, however, charged rent that was too high for the fledgling congregations of the community, including Holy Rosary Church, Pullman Presbyterian Church, and Pullman Methodist Church. The Green Stone Church thus sat predominately vacant, while less expensive accommodations in Pullman, such as the Market Hall or Arcade and Casino buildings or sites outside of the boundaries of the company town were secured to construct dedicated houses of worship. In 1886, the Green Stone Church was finally occupied by the Pullman Presbyterian Church (established in 1882 as the First Presbyterian Church of Pullman, Illinois), which remained the occupant of the building until 1907, followed by the Pullman Methodist Church. A Methodist congregation remains the primary tenant of the building today under Greenstone United Methodist Church.

Holy Rosary Church is the only original parish to Pullman that did not ever have services in the Green Stone Church. The congregation's first mass was held in Market Hall, and less than a year later, Father Waldron identified a site for a new church building at the southwest corner of 110<sup>th</sup> Street and Indiana Avenue, in the Roseland Community Area, just west of Pullman. The congregation built a wood frame church (demolished), which was dedicated on January 21, 1883. In the first year, there were 102 families in the congregation of predominately French heritage. Within two years, the congregation more than tripled to 320 families, and by 1886, the congregation had grown to 1,500 individuals, the majority of whom were now Irish. As other ethnic groups immigrated to the community, individual ethnic enclaves departed Holy Rosary Church, and new Catholic parishes were organized, while Holy Rosary remained the English-speaking parish and mother parish of Pullman.

Despite these departures, the congregation had outgrown its small frame church at 110<sup>th</sup> Street and Indiana Avenue, and Father Waldron began making arrangements with George Pullman to build a Catholic church at the southwest corner of E. 113<sup>th</sup> Street and S. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive (formerly South Park Avenue). The oral agreement stipulated that Solon S. Beman be commissioned as the architect so that the church would be in harmony with the red brick buildings of Pullman, which had also been designed by Beman. Ground was broken for the new edifice, and the basement walls had been completed before Pullman reneged on his agreement and decided to no longer grant the congregation a deed to the property. Without anything in writing and Pullman refusing to negotiate, Father Waldron halted construction of the church and resigned from his post with the parish.

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

Following Father Waldron's departure, Reverend Patrick J. Tinan, an assistant at St. James Church (29<sup>th</sup> Street and Wabash Avenue), was named pastor. Under his leadership, the deed to the church was obtained, Pullman donated fifty feet, and the additional fifty-eight feet of the property was purchased from Pullman. Pullman's donation would directly impact the lives of his workers as many of the congregants of Holy Rosary Church were employed by Pullman, and a house of worship within the town was no longer available as the Pullman Presbyterian Church had recently begun services in the Green Stone Church. In 1888, an additional twenty-five feet of land was purchased adjoining the church property for the construction of the first rectory, which opened on August 22, 1888.

The new church building was dedicated as Our Lady of the Holy Rosary at a cornerstone laying ceremony led by Archbishop Feehan on June 1, 1890, though the congregation had held services in the basement since December 4, 1887. For the church, Beman designed an imposing and striking place of worship that imparted a sense of monumentality on the undeveloped prairie that remained sparsely dotted with only farmsteads and frame cottages at the time of construction. At the time of dedication, the congregation was comprised of 275 English-speaking families, predominately of Irish descent, and thirty-five Polish families. In 1900, Father Tinan purchased a lot to the south of the church for the parochial school (11330 S. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive). The cornerstone of the school was laid in 1901, and classes began in September 1902 under the leadership of the School Sisters of Notre Dame.

Under the leadership of Holy Rosary's third and longest-serving pastor, Father Edward Keough, who pastored from 1907-1947, the parish flourished. On March 31, 1916, the Calumet Index reported: "That on March 28, the Holy Rosary church, school houses, and grounds were freed from debt, and the event was celebrated in Market Hall." In 1925, there were 487 children enrolled at Holy Rosary School. Over the next year, Czech-American artist John Anton Mallin redecorated the church, school, and rectory in preparation for the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago in 1926. Unfortunately, nine years later, on March 4, 1937, a fire devastated the church as it swept through the interior, destroying everything except the bell tower and exterior walls of the structure. Following the fire, plans for rebuilding were immediately underway within the year. The exterior walls and the steeple were reinforced, and a new roof was installed. While reconstruction and repairs were underway, services were held in the Palmer Park Fieldhouse, located two blocks north on E. 111<sup>th</sup> Street. The first mass in the restored church was Easter Sunday, April 17, 1938.

The parish marked its seventy-fifth anniversary in 1957. The following decade was an era of change for the parish, Roseland, and the broader southside communities of Chicago, as most of the area's white population moved to the suburbs while Holy Rosary Church remained interracial. By 1978, there were 350 families in the church and 238 students enrolled in the Holy Rosary School. In 1984, Holy Rosary School closed due to declining enrollment and a dwindling number of Sisters available to instruct the remaining students. In 1989, Holy Rosary received parishioners from All Saints Catholic Church, located at 10809 S. State Street (now Universal Community Missionary Baptist Church), which had closed in June of that year. As part of the union of the two parishes, flags representing the heritage of the new members, Lithuanian, Czech, Slovak, French, German, and African American, were hung next to flags representing the ethnic origins of the existing members, and candles and other fixtures were also moved to Holy Rosary Church.

Despite the merger, membership of the congregation dwindled to less than 200 active members by the early twenty-first century, and the parish was not able to survive. The closing mass at Holy Rosary was held on Saturday, June 28, 2008, ending the 126-year history of this parish.

#### HOLY ROSARY CHURCH AND THE DEVELOPING COMMUNITIES PROJECT

In addition to housing the parish's house of worship, Holy Rosary Church served as the first headquarters for the Developing Communities Project. Founded in 1984, the Developing Communities Project (DCP) was a faith-based organization established as a branch of the Calumet Community Religious Conference (CCRC) in response to increased unemployment due to the closure of manufacturing plants in southeast Chicago during the 1970s and 1980s. DCP provided literacy, job training, and leadership development programs to support the community and those individuals

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

who had lost their jobs. In 1986, the young organization was incorporated as a not-for-profit under the leadership of its first executive director Barack Obama.

The origins of DPC date to the establishment of the Catholic Campaign for Human Development (CCHD) (formerly the National Catholic Crusade Against Poverty) in 1969 when American Catholic bishops responded to a call for action by Pope Paul VI's encyclical *Populorum Progressio* ("The Progress of Peoples") to focus on antipoverty and social justice programs. CCHD was founded to "address the root causes of poverty in America through promotion and support of community-controlled self-help organizations and through transformative social justice, education, and solidarity between poor and non-poor."

In Chicago during the early 1980s, the CCHD was working to expand beyond Catholic parishes to Black Protestant churches, where much more of the community impacted by the closing of the city's industrial plants worshipped. To broaden their outreach, CCHD hired Barack Obama, a fledgling community organizer, for a new position with the recently established DCP in 1985. At the time, the mission of the program was to unify Chicago's South Side residents against unsafe streets, poor living conditions, and political neglect. Obama's salary was less than \$10,000 a year. While with the DCP, Obama's office was on the first floor of the rectory of Holy Rosary Church. Here, he became ingrained in the Catholic Church, which he would later acknowledge played a powerful role in his political formation and devoted a third of his memoir, "A Promised Land," to his time in Chicago as a community organizer.

From his office at Holy Rosary, Obama worked to expand the reach of CCHD's and DCP's programming from Catholic parishes to megachurches and Protestant congregations. He quickly became a familiar face in South Side Black churches attending peace and Black history services and conferring with pastors on topics ranging from unemployment to public safety and violence to the adoption of troubled children. He organized large meetings where residents could talk with officials on topics such as water contamination to asbestos in schools. To support residents, he provided instruction, assigned roles, and gave encouragement. He provided the community with the tools to get involved and listened to what they felt could be done to address key issues. Obama also helped establish a job training program, a college prep tutoring program, and a tenants' rights organization in the Altgeld Gardens housing projects.

Obama left his post with DCP in 1988 as he entered Harvard Law School at Harvard University. In his final months with DPC, he ensured that the organization had enough money, staff members, and church members to survive after his departure. The DCP continued on the foundation a young Obama built to become the largest faith-based community-organizing agency on Chicago's far South Side. DCP's mission remained focused on the organization of community leaders and residents in the Greater Roseland communities of Roseland, Pullman, West Pullman, Riverdale, and Morgan Park to be effective advocates in reclaiming their communities from the forces of social stagnation and economic decline that began in the 1980s.

#### GREATER TABERNACLE CATHEDRAL

Following the closing of the Holy Rosary parish, the Catholic Bishop of Chicago leased the church to New Day Ministries International from 2011 to 2016 until the building was purchased by Greater Tabernacle Cathedral (formerly Tabernacle of God Church of God in Christ). Greater Tabernacle Cathedral was organized in 1956 by Bishop Ocie Booker, who remains the pastor of the congregation today. The mission of the church is the holistic development of men, women, and children. The church has a rich history of providing services, including educational opportunities, housing assistance, food assistance programs for low-income families, summer camps, and other assistance programs in the community. One of the pinnacles of Greater Tabernacle Cathedral's work was the establishment of the Tabernacle Christian Academy in 1976, an independent co-educational, elementary, and secondary Christian school for students from pre-school through grade 12. The school began with eight students in the basement of Tabernacle of God Church in Harvey, Illinois (14838 Page Avenue, extant). The school grew from its initial eight students to become the largest private African American Christian School in the State of Illinois. In its nearly forty years of operation, TCA educated over 15,000

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

students with a graduation rate of one hundred percent. In 2014, economic uncertainty in the heavily tuition-dependent school forced TCA to discontinue its operations.

In September 2016, Greater Tabernacle Cathedral purchased the former Holy Rosary Church and Rectory buildings. While located in the former Holy Rosary Church, Greater Tabernacle Cathedral has worked to connect with the residents of Roseland and Pullman by hosting community food programs, Back to School programs that provide free school supplies to children, Holiday Package Programs that give food, toys, and clothing to families in need, and a Community Outreach in the Park to reach individuals with physical and spiritual needs. Today, Greater Tabernacle Cathedral is a cornerstone of the Roseland community and serves as a place of resource and worship for all. The former Holy Rosary Church continues to operate as a place of worship and community center under Greater Tabernacle Cathedral, which has continued the stewardship begun in 1882 by the founding parishioners and continues their preservation of the complex.

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

---

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

- Andreas, A. T. *History of Cook County, Illinois from the Earliest Period to the Present Time*. Chicago, IL: A.T. Andreas, 1884.
- Armstrong, William. *Industrial Chicago*. Chicago, IL: Goodspeed Pub. Co., 1891.
- Bult, Ken. *The Dutch in the Calumet Region*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2015.
- Cain, Louis P. (2005). "Annexations". The Electronic Encyclopedia of Chicago. Chicago Historical Society. Accessed October 28, 2022.
- Davis, Susan O'Connor. *Chicago's Historic Hyde Park*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, 2013.
- Dolar, Brian. *The Negro in Illinois the WPA Papers*. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2013.
- Dekker, Simon, and Jan Helge. *History of Roseland and Vicinity*. Roseland, IL, 1938.
- Ettema, Ross K. *The Trail South Out of Chicago*. Palos Heights, IL: Trinity Christian College, 1987.  
[https://dutchamericans.files.wordpress.com/2017/01/1987\\_2\\_ettema.pdf](https://dutchamericans.files.wordpress.com/2017/01/1987_2_ettema.pdf).
- Gale, Dr. Neil. "The Eleven Mile House Tavern at 92<sup>nd</sup> and State Streets in Chicago, 1879." The Digital Research Library of Illinois History Journal™, January 1, 1970. <https://drloihjournal.blogspot.com/2018/08/eleven-mile-house-tavern-at-92nd-and-state-streets-chicago-1879.html>.
- Gale, Dr. Neil. "Willard F. Myrick (1809-1889), a Brief Biography of a Chicagoan." The Digital Research Library of Illinois History Journal™, January 1, 1970. <https://drloihjournal.blogspot.com/2018/08/brief-history-of-chicagoan-willard-f-myrick-1809-1889.html>.
- "Hyde Park Township: A Chicago Annexed Neighborhood." Living History of Illinois and Chicago. Accessed November 10, 2022. [http://livinghistoryofillinois.com/pdf\\_files/Hyde Park Township - Chicago Annexed Neighborhood.pdf](http://livinghistoryofillinois.com/pdf_files/Hyde Park Township - Chicago Annexed Neighborhood.pdf).
- In the City, But Not of the City: Dutch Truck Farmers in the Calumet Region, and David L. Zandstra. In the City, But Not of the City: Dutch Truck Farmers in the Calumet Region, 2003.  
[https://dutchamericans.files.wordpress.com/2017/03/2003\\_09\\_zandstra.pdf](https://dutchamericans.files.wordpress.com/2017/03/2003_09_zandstra.pdf).
- Keating, Ann Durkin (2005). "Annexations and Additions to the City of Chicago". The Electronic Encyclopedia of Chicago. Chicago Historical Society. Accessed November 28, 2020.
- Keating, Ann Durkin (2005). "Hyde Park Township". The Electronic Encyclopedia of Chicago. Chicago Historical Society. Accessed November 28, 2020.
- Keating, Ann Durkin (2005). "Townships". The Electronic Encyclopedia of Chicago. Chicago Historical Society. Accessed November 28, 2020.



Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

Mottier, Charles H. "History of Illinois Central Passenger Stations on the Chicago Lake Front." The Railway and Locomotive Historical Society Bulletin, no. 43 (1937): 69-76. Accessed November 8, 2022.  
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/43519756>.

Pacyga, Dominic A. Chicago Journal, Hyde Park - from the 1830s to the beginning of Urban Renewal, pp. 5-7, Accessed November 8, 2022.

Reiff, Janice L. (2005). "Roseland". The Electronic Encyclopedia of Chicago. Chicago Historical Society. Accessed November 8, 2022.

Roberts, G. F. *Pictorial Roseland 1907*. West Pullman, IL, 1907.

*Roseland, Pullman and the Calumet District of Chicago: An Historical, Descriptive and Statistical Sketch of the Future Manufacturing and Shipping Center of the United States*. Chicago, IL: Van Vliissingen & Bro., 1892.

Rowlands, Marie K. *Down an Indian Trail in 1849: The Story of Roseland*. Palos Heights, IL: Dutch Heritage Center, Trinity Christian College, 1987.

Swierenga, Robert P. *Dutch Chicago: A History of the Hollanders in the Windy City*. Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 2005. *The Calumet Region Historical Guide; Containing the Early History of the Region as Well as the Contemporary Scene within the Cities of Gary, Hammond, East Chicago (Including Indiana Harbor), and Whiting*. New York, NY: AMS Press, 1975.

Ton, Cornelius J. *60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Dutch Settlement at Roseland Chicago July 5th 1909*. Chicago, IL, 1909. Vandenbosch, Amry. *The Dutch Communities of Chicago*. Chicago, IL: Knickerbocker Society of Chicago, 1927.

### Additional Sources

- Chicago Historic Resources Survey
- Chicago Public Library Newspaper.com Illinois Collection
- Paul Petraitis Collection; Pullman State Historic Site
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
- United States Federal Census Records
- University of Illinois at Chicago: City of Chicago Building Permits

### **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):

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

---

## 10. Geographical Data

---

### Acreage of Property

.91 acres

(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 41.688835 87.613894  
Latitude Longitude

---

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

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/Holy Rosary Church is bounded by 113<sup>th</sup> Street on the north, Calumet Avenue on the west, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive on the east, and the southern lot line of the south.

---

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

The boundaries selected are based on the historical and existing property boundaries for Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/Holy Rosary Church, and the portions of the property owned by the existing Greater Tabernacle Cathedral congregation.

---

## 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Erica Ruggiero/Historic Preservation Specialist date November 24, 2023  
organization McGuire Igleski & Associates, Inc. telephone 847.328.5679 ext. 5  
street & number 1330 Sherman Avenue email erica@miarchitects.com  
city or town Evanston state IL zip code 60201

---

## 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).

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook 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:** Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church

**City or Vicinity:** Chicago

**County:** Cook **State:** Illinois

**Photographer:** Erica Ruggiero

**Date Photographed:** September 20, 2022

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

#### Photo 1 of 23:

View of the east (front) façade of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking west.

#### Photo 2 of 23:

View of the east (front) and south (side) facades of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking northwest.

#### Photo 3 of 23:

View of the north (side) façade fronting 113<sup>th</sup> Street of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking southwest.

#### Photo 4 of 23:

View of the south (side) façade of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking northwest.

#### Photo 5 of 23:

View of the historic fence and limestone pillars fronting Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking north.

#### Photo 6 of 23:

View of the historic fence and brick pillars fronting Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking north.

#### Photo 7 of 23:

View of the garden and grotto of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking west from the entrance on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive.

#### Photo 8 of 23:

View of the grotto of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking southwest from the interior of the garden.

#### Photo 9 of 23:

Detail view of the grotto of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking west.

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church/Holy Rosary Church  
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
County and State

**Photo 10 of 23:**

View of the front (north) façade of the rectory of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking southeast.

**Photo 11 of 23:**

View of the front (north) and side (west) façades of the rectory of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking southeast.

**Photo 12 of 23:**

View of the side (west) and rear (south) façades of the rectory of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking northwest.

**Photo 13 of 23:**

View of the rear (south) of the rectory of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking north.

**Photo 14 of 23:**

View of the hyphen connecting the church and rectory of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking north.

**Photo 15 of 23:**

View of the garage located on the rear of the site of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking northeast.

**Photo 16 of 23:**

Interior view of the second floor narthex leading into the sanctuary looking south.

**Photo 17 of 23:**

Interior view of the second floor narthex leading into the sanctuary looking north.

**Photo 18 of 23:**

View of the choral balcony located on a mezzanine level over the narthex looking north.

**Photo 19 of 23:**

Interior view of the sanctuary looking west from the choral balcony.

**Photo 20 of 23:**

Detail view of a historic confessional booth located in the southeast corner of the sanctuary.

**Photo 21 of 23:**

Interior view of the sanctuary looking east from near the western end of the space.

**Photo 22 of 23:**

Interior view of the sanctuary looking northeast from the southwest corner of the space.

**Photo 23 of 23:**

Interior view of the sanctuary looking southeast from the northwest corner of the space.

**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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number      Additional Documentation      Page      21

---

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.)

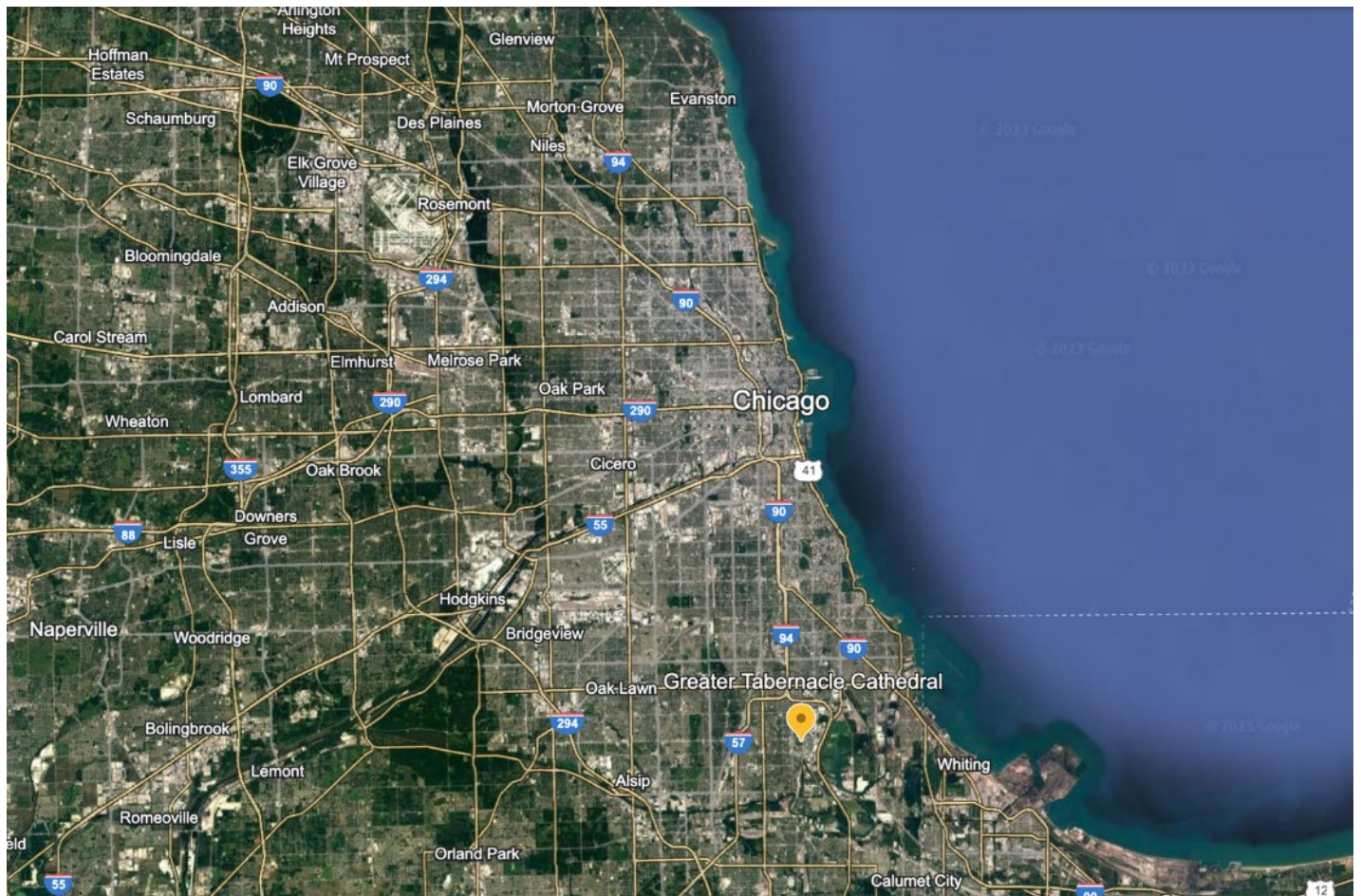


FIGURE 1: LOCAL LOCATOR MAP OF HOLY ROSARY CHURCH.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church

Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section  
number

Additional Documentation

Page 22

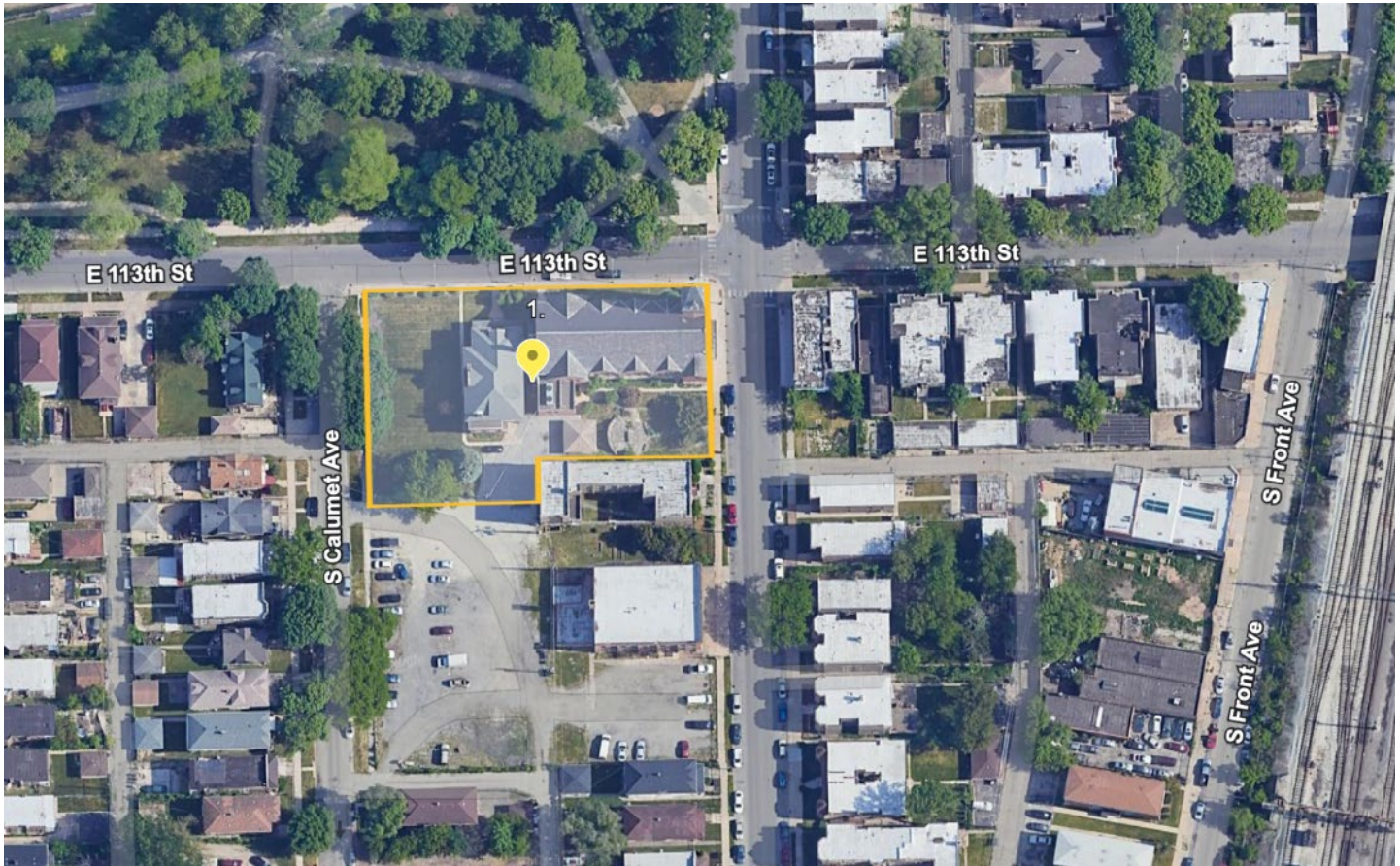


FIGURE 2: GIS MAP OF HOLY ROSARY CHURCH.

1	<u>41.688835</u>	<u>87.613894</u>
	Latitude	Longitude

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church

Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section  
number

Additional Documentation

Page 23



FIGURE 3: SITE MAP AND RESOURCE KEY.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation \_\_\_\_\_ Page 24



**FIGURE 4: EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPH KEY.**  
\*Photograph number denotes the location of the camera.

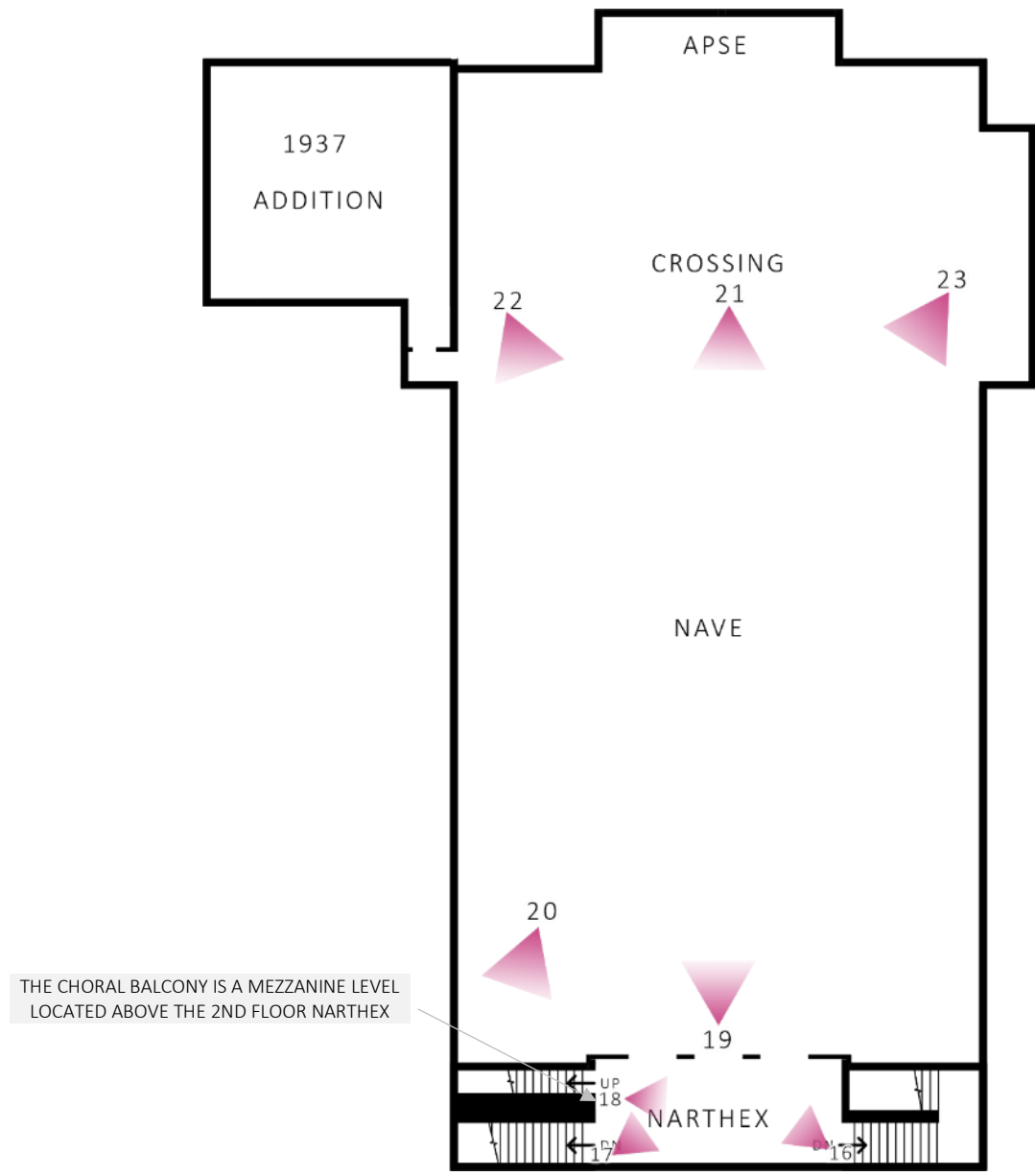


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation \_\_\_\_\_ Page 25



**FIGURE 5: INTERIOR PHOTOGRAPH KEY.**  
\*Photograph number denotes the location of the camera.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation \_\_\_\_\_ Page 26



**FIGURE 6: HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH OF HOLY ROSARY CHURCH SHORTLY AFTER ITS COMPLETION IN 1890. SOURCE: ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO ARCHIVES.**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church

Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section  
number

Additional Documentation

Page 27



**Photo 1 of 23:**

View of the east (front) façade of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking west.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church

Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section  
number

Additional Documentation

Page 28



**Photo 2 of 23:**

View of the east (front) and south (side) facades of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking northwest.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation \_\_\_\_\_ Page 29



**Photo 3 of 23:**  
View of the north (side) façade fronting 113<sup>th</sup> Street of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking southwest.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number      Additional Documentation      Page      30

---



**Photo 4 of 23:**  
View of the south (side) façade of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking northwest.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church

Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section  
number

Additional Documentation

Page 31



**Photo 5 of 23:**

View of the historic fence and limestone pillars fronting Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking north.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation \_\_\_\_\_ Page 32



**Photo 6 of 23:**  
View of the historic fence and brick pillars fronting Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking north.

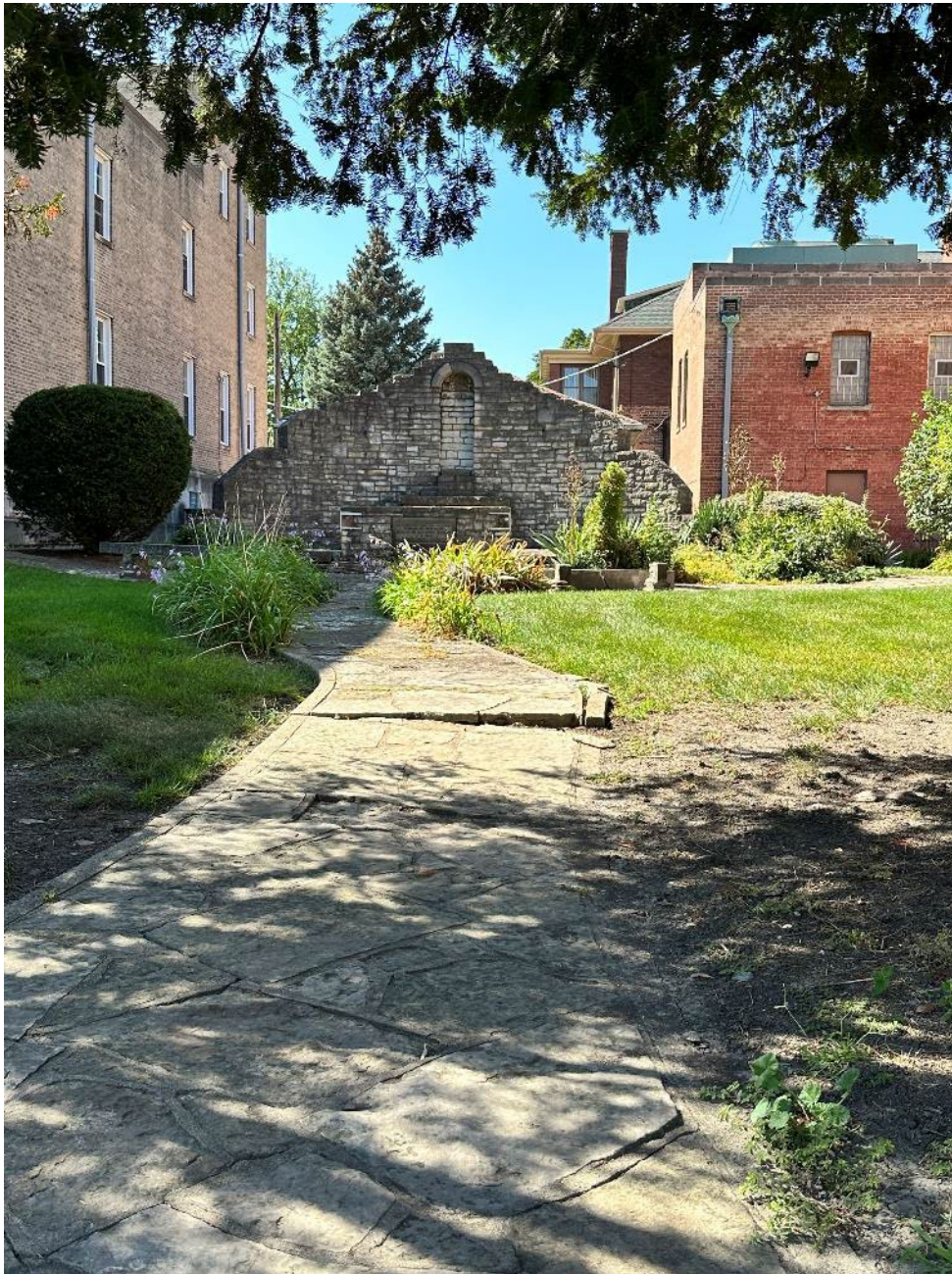


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation \_\_\_\_\_ Page 33



**Photo 7 of 23:**  
View of the garden and grotto of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking west from the entrance on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church

Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section  
number

Additional Documentation

Page 34



**Photo 8 of 23:**

View of the grotto of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking southwest from the interior of the garden.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church

Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section  
number

Additional Documentation

Page 35

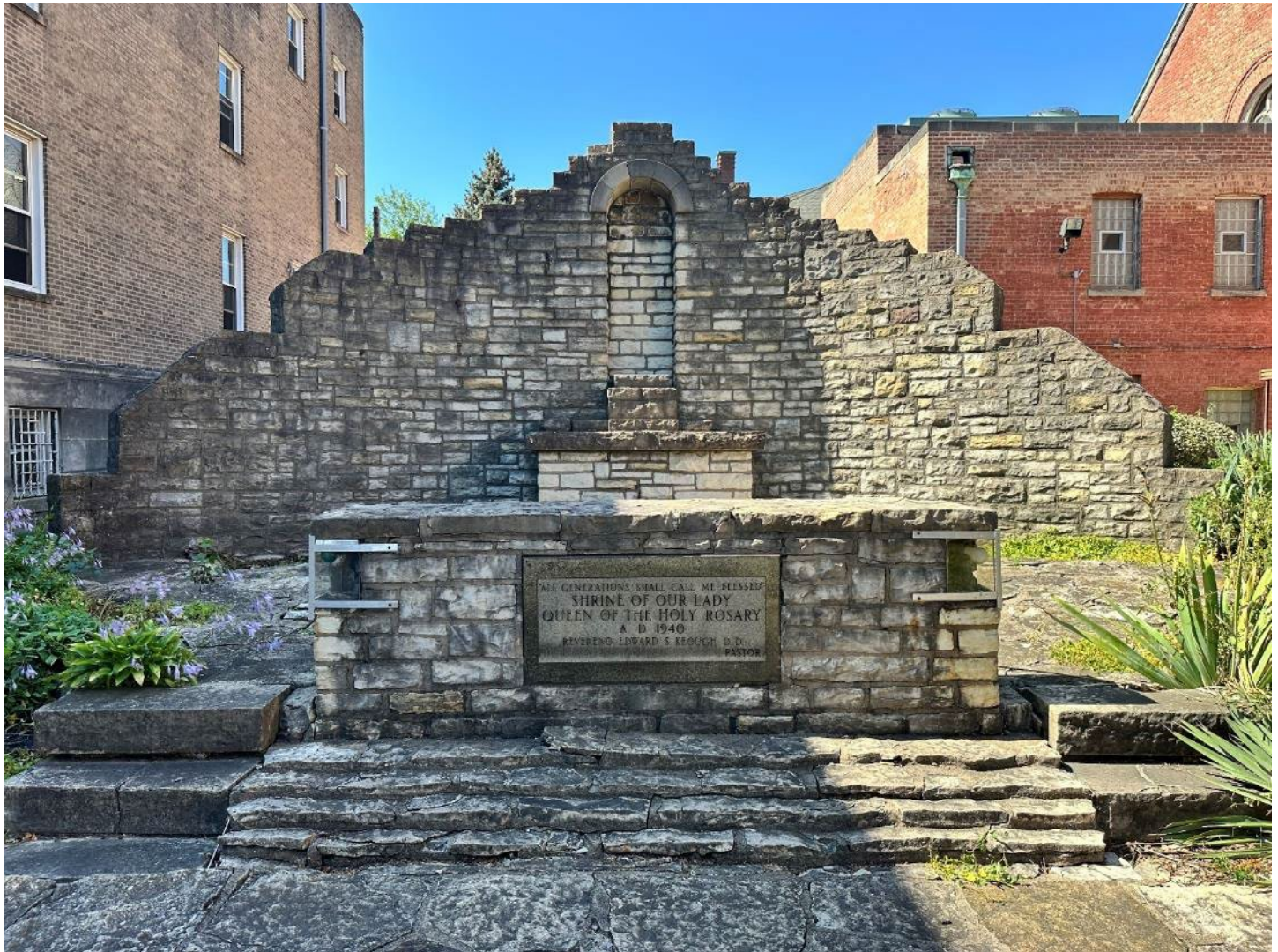


Photo 9 of 23:

Detail view of the grotto of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking west.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation \_\_\_\_\_ Page 36



**Photo 10 of 23:**  
View of the front (north) façade of the rectory of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking southeast.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number      Additional Documentation      Page    37

---



**Photo 11 of 23:**  
View of the front (north) and side (west) façades of the rectory of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking southeast.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church

Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section  
number

Additional Documentation

Page 38



**Photo 12 of 23:**

View of the side (west) and rear (south) façades of the rectory of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking northwest.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church

Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section  
number

Additional Documentation

Page 39



**Photo 13 of 23:**

View of the rear (south) of the rectory of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking north.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church

Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section  
number

Additional Documentation

Page 40





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation \_\_\_\_\_ Page 41



**Photo 14 of 23:**  
View of the hyphen connecting the church and rectory of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking north.

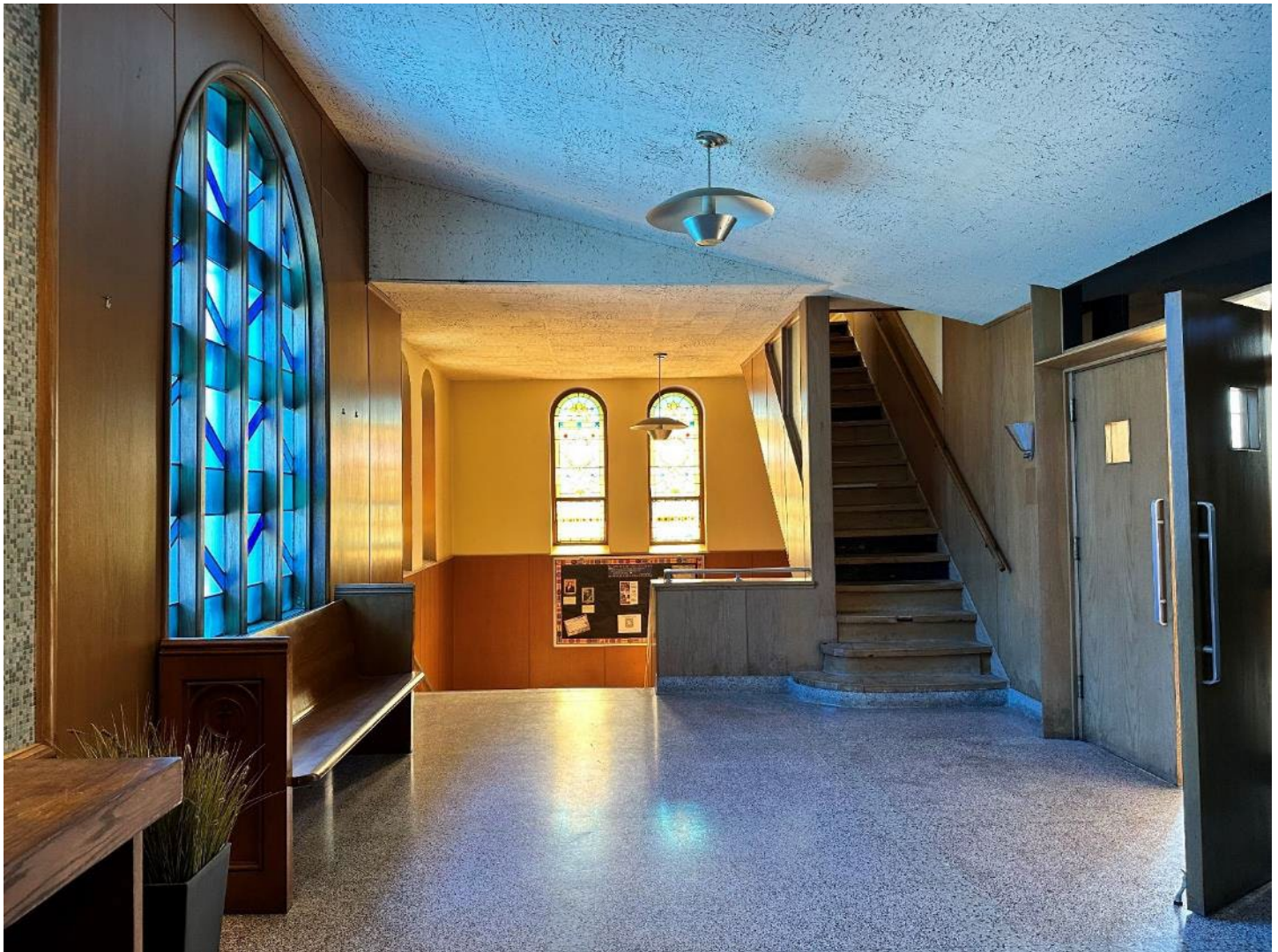


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation \_\_\_\_\_ Page 42



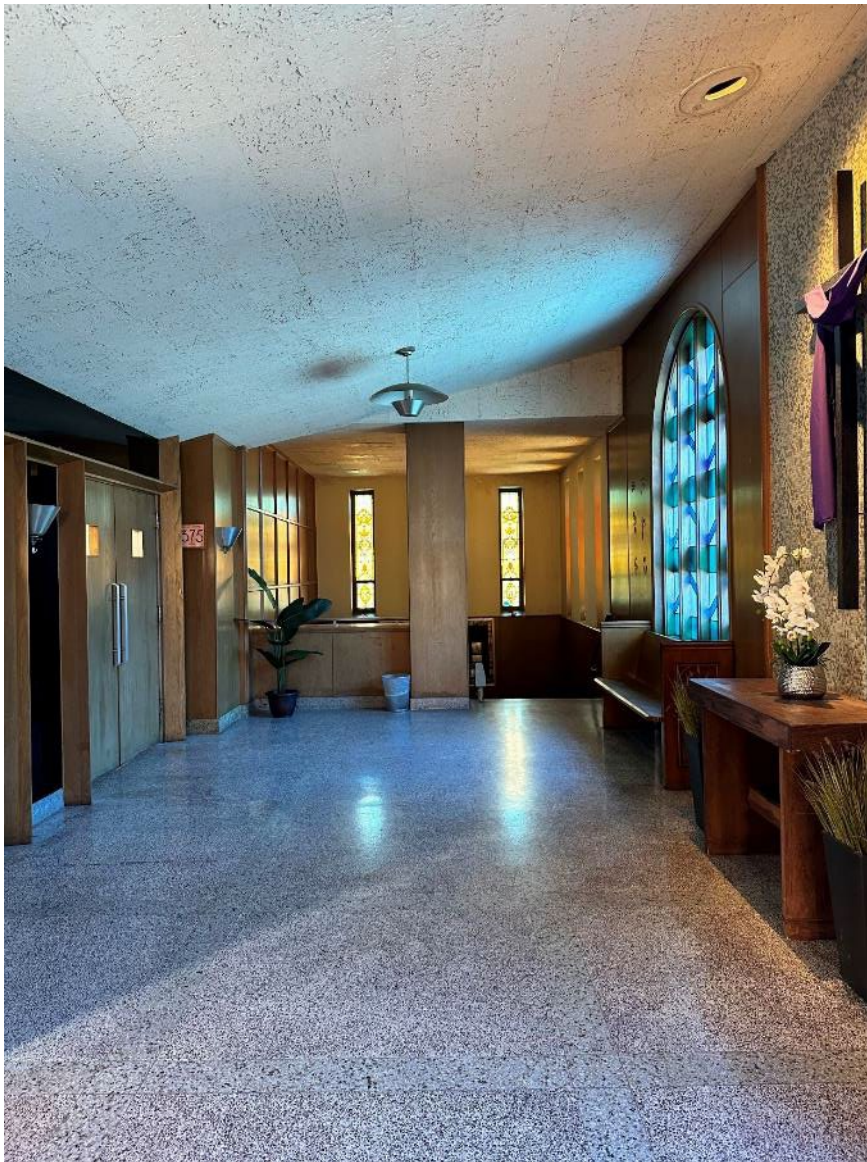
**Photo 15 of 23:**  
View of the garage located on the rear of the site of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary Church looking northeast.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation \_\_\_\_\_ Page 43



**Photo 16 of 23:**  
Interior view of the second floor narthex leading into the sanctuary looking south.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church

Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section  
number

Additional Documentation

Page 44



**Photo 18 of 23:**

View of the choral balcony located on a mezzanine level over the narthex looking north.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation \_\_\_\_\_ Page 45



**Photo 19 of 23:**  
Interior view of the sanctuary looking west from the choral balcony.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church

Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section  
number

Additional Documentation

Page 46



**Photo 20 of 23:**

Detail view of a historic confessional booth located in the southeast corner of the sanctuary.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation \_\_\_\_\_ Page 47



**Photo 21 of 23:**  
Interior view of the sanctuary looking east from near the western end of the space.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation \_\_\_\_\_ Page 48



**Photo 22 of 23:**  
Interior view of the sanctuary looking northeast from the southwest corner of the space.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Our Lady of the Holy Rosary/ Holy Rosary Church
Name of Property
Cook County, Illinois
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Additional Documentation \_\_\_\_\_ Page 49 \_\_\_\_\_



**Photo 23 of 23:**  
Interior view of the sanctuary looking southeast from the northwest corner of the space.