HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

2 CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION

3 HABS NO. DU-2015-2

4 <u>Location</u>: Neltnor Boulevard (Illinois Route 59) and Gary's Mill Road

5 West Chicago, Illinois

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7 <u>Present Owner</u>: Forest Preserve District of DuPage County

8 Present Use: Vacant at time of HABS documentation; to be demolished 2015

9 <u>Significance</u>:

10 Constructed in 1963 and designed by Edward Dart, the Church of the Resurrection is characteristic of the

- religious buildings designed by Dart in the 1950s and 1960s. The structure contains features characteristic
- of Dart's church designs, including the expansive hipped roof, use of Chicago common brick exposed on
- the exterior and interior, and the skylight located at the ridge of the roof directly over the chancel platform
- that allowed natural light to strike the altar. The simple geometric form, said to mimic a mill that once
- stood on the site, is also representative of churches designed by Dart. An article in the October 1977 issue
- of *Inland Architecture* states that the building committee at St. John of the Cross in Western Springs,
- 17 Illinois, chose Dart to design their new church in part because they were impressed with the design of
- other churches Dart had designed in the region, including St. Procopius Abbey and Monastery in Lisle,
- 19 Holy Apostles Greek Orthodox Church in Westchester, and the Church of the Resurrection in West
- 20 Chicago. While it is not one of Dart's best-known churches, the Church of the Resurrection is highly
- representative of the religious buildings designed by Edward Dart and embodies many of the
- characteristics seen in his church designs.
- Edward Dart graduated with a degree in architecture from Yale University in 1949. During his time at
- Yale, Dart studied under a number of prominent modernist architects including Pietro Belluschi, Marcel
- Breuer, Louis Kahn, Richard Neutra, Eero Saarinen, Paul Schweikher, Harold Spitznagel, and Edward
- Durell Stone. While still in school, Dart designed his first house, a residence for his parents. Completed
- in 1949, the house was located in Thetford, Vermont.² The building was demolished around 2005.³
- Following his graduation from Yale, Dart received offers of employment from architects Edward Durell
- 29 Stone and Paul Schweikher. Dart was formally offered a job with Schweikher when he visited his office.
- He accepted the job immediately and worked under Schweikher until 1950, at which time he opened his
- own office.⁴ After a potential commission to design a house in Lake Forest was delayed, Dart worked in
- the office of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill for a few months, leaving after he was engaged to design a
- house for Jack and Joan Karstrom in Lake Forest.⁵ The Karstrom House was completed in 1950 and is
- 34 still extant.

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¹ Susan Dart, Edward Dart: Architect (Evanston, Illinois: Evanston Publishing, 1993), 132.

² Ibid, 135.

³ Matthew Seymour, *Edward Dart: Preserving the Works of a Mid-Century Architect*, A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Sciences (Chicago: School of the Art Institute of Chicago, 2011), 73.

⁴ Dart, 135–139.

⁵ Ibid, 140.

- During the early 1950s, Dart was asked by Edward Durell Stone to design the "House of the Fifties" for
- 2 Good Housekeeping. At the same time Dart designed a model home for Popular Mechanics. He also sold
- house plans to the New Homes Guide, a book of house plans, in the early 1950s. Dart was not proud of
- some the designs created for the *New Homes Guide* and destroyed all evidence of his work once he
- 5 completed the commission.⁶
- 6 Dart's practice continued to grow throughout the 1950s, as designed more homes and small commercial
- buildings in the Chicago area. In 1951, Dart was awarded a \$250 prize by the National Association of
- 8 Home Builders for a house design he entered in a design competition. At this time he opened his first
- office in a rented room in Highland Park, Illinois.⁷
- In 1952, Edward Dart received a commission to design a new church building for St. Michael's Episcopal
- 11 Church in Barrington, Illinois. St. Michael's Episcopal would be the first of thirty church buildings Dart
- would design, with twenty-six being constructed between the early 1950s and mid-1960s. The majority of
- these churches were constructed in the fast-developing Chicago suburbs for young and growing
- congregations. Although none of the churches are identical, most are constructed using the same materials
- and contain similar features. Nearly all of the churches designed by Dart, including the Church of the
- Resurrection, are clad with Chicago common brick, with exposed brick on the interior as well. In
- addition, Dart regularly utilized concealed window openings to allow natural light to enter the building
- and reach the exposed brick walls; these features are often found in the churches he designed. Hidden
- clerestory windows shed light on the altars at Augustana Lutheran Church (1967) and First St. Paul's
- Evangelical Lutheran Church (1968), both in Chicago. Similarly, windows located in the tower of
- Lansing Presbyterian Church (1961) in Lansing, Illinois, allow natural light to enter the otherwise
- 22 windowless sanctuary. A skylight over the chancel platform at the Church of the Resurrection allows
- 23 natural light to highlight the wood-clad wall at the east end of the nave.
- 24 Throughout the 1950s and early 1960s, Dart continued to design single family homes, churches, and
- commercial buildings of various scales. His office staff expanded as the number of commissions he
- 26 received grew. During this period, Dart received several awards for his designs. Dart received awards
- 27 from the American Institute of Architects (AIA) for his design of the United Parcel Service Building
- 28 (1963) in Chicago, as well as for his design of his own home in Barrington, Illinois (1965).8 Both
- buildings have been altered, but are extant.
- 30 As new suburbs developed and new congregations formed, relatively small and simple church buildings
- were constructed as people sought to break away from the traditional (and often more elaborate) styles in
- which churches had often been designed in preceding decades. Although Dart's churches utilized simple
- materials and were often small, their designs were often not as simple as they may have appeared. The
- practice of hiding natural light sources and utilizing unique forms, such as the bell towers at St. Michael's
- Episcopal Church (1953) in Barrington, Illinois, and Lansing Presbyterian Church, or the roof structure at
- 36 St. Augustine's Episcopal Church (1961) in Benton Harbor, Michigan, exemplify this sophistication of
- design and use of materials.
- Dart won several awards for the churches he designed, including two awards for his design of St.
- 39 Augustine's Episcopal Church in Gary, Indiana. St Augustine's, which incorporated a sweeping gable

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid, 141.

⁸ Ibid, 167.

⁹ Ibid, 23.

- roof was featured in the September 1960 issue of Architectural Record. The church included exposed
- brick walls with vertical wood siding behind the altar. The underside of the wood roof deck was left
- 3 exposed. Additionally, Dart received an award for his design of Holy Apostles Greek Orthodox Church in
- Westchester (1964). The church was featured in the March 1966 issue of *Progressive Architecture*. 11
- 5 While Dart utilized Chicago common brick and concrete as he did on other churches, the form of Holy
- 6 Apostles is quite different. The church, which serves as a modern interpretation of traditional Greek
- 7 Orthodox Church architecture, includes a copper-clad partial dome that covers the sanctuary. Despite
- 8 utilizing a modern vocabulary of form and materials, Dart was also able to incorporate spaces
- 9 traditionally seen in Greek Orthodox churches, such as dual narthexes, in the modern structure.
- St. Procopius Abbey Church and Monastery (1967) in Lisle, Illinois, is perhaps Dart's best known
- religious building. The complex consists of a private rooms for residents situated around a cloister garden,
- as well as a church that contains several of the typical features seen in other Dart-designed churches. Clad
- in Chicago common brick on both the exterior and interior of the structure, natural light enters the nave
- through clerestory windows illuminating the masonry walls. Despite the lack of ornamentation, and the
- simple geometric forms that make up the church itself, the use of natural light combined with the exposed
- brick walls result in a space that emits a feeling of warmth. 12 The Chicago Chapter of the AIA gave St.
- Procopius its Distinguished Building award in 1971. In 1973, it was awarded the AIA's National Honor
- 18 Award.
- In 1965, Dart was approached by Jerrold Loebl of the architecture firm Loebl Schlossman and Bennett
- with an offer to join the firm as a partner. Dart, who had previously refused offers from firms such as
- Perkins and Will, decided to accept. He would be reunited with Richard Bennett, who was chair of the
- architecture department at Yale in the late 1940s when Dart was a student. At his new firm, now known
- as Loebl Schlossman Bennett and Dart, Dart was able to work on larger projects that he had been unable
- to attract while running his own firm. ¹³ Dart worked on forty-five projects during his time at Loebl
- 25 Schlossman Bennett and Dart, including six churches. Notable buildings designed by Dart from 1965 to
- 1975 include Pick Staiger Concert Hall (1969), Norris University Center (1971), and Nathaniel Leverone
- Hall (1971), all at Northwestern University in Evanston; the Doris Miller Complex (1971) at Naval
- Station Great Lakes; and Water Tower Place (1976) in Chicago, Illinois. All of these buildings are extant.
- In 1967, Dart was made a Fellow of the AIA.
- Edward Dart died suddenly on July 9, 1975, at the age of 53. Water Tower Place, for which Dart served
- as lead designer, was under construction and would not be completed until the following year. Dart's
- remains are interred at St. Michael's Episcopal Church in Barrington, Illinois, the first church that he
- 33 designed.
- 34 <u>Description</u>:
- The Church of the Resurrection is located on a site adjacent to the West Branch of the DuPage River at
- the northeast corner of South Neltnor Boulevard (Illinois Route 59) and Gary's Mill Road in West
- 37 Chicago, Illinois. The south end of the site is wooded, shielding the church from the nearby intersection.
- The river runs north-south along the east edge of the site. The area along the river is wooded. An access
- 39 road leading to a parking lot is entered from Neltnor Boulevard southwest of the main entrance to the

¹⁰ Ibid, 135–137; Dart, 162.

¹¹ Seymour, 217–222.

¹² Dart, 174.

¹³ Ibid, 167–173; 177.

- church. The road curves and passes in front of the church. The asphalt paved parking lot sits north of the
- church directly adjacent to Neltnor Boulevard. A concrete-paved walk leads from the access road to the
- main entrance of the church on the west elevation of the building. The site slopes up from the access road
- to the main entrance of the church, which is on the building's upper level. Another concrete walk extends
- from a doorway at the east end of the south elevation to the access road at the west end of the site. An
- abandoned brick one-story house that served as the pastor's residence is located north of the parking lot at
- the north end of the site. A single family home and apartment complex are present on the east side of the
- site, just across the West Branch of the DuPage River.
- 9 The Church of the Resurrection is a two-story masonry and steel structure with a concrete foundation.
- The building is rectilinear in plan, with rectilinear projections at each corner. A wood-framed, asphalt
- shingle clad, hipped roof with broad eaves covers the entire structure, slightly overhanging the projections
- at the corners. The overall dimensions of the building are 73 feet 4 inches by 41 feet 8 inches.
- Based on review of the original construction drawings, the building is supported on non-reinforced
- concrete footings, which are 1 foot thick throughout the majority of the building, except at the piers where
- the footings are 1 foot 3 inches thick. The footings are generally 1 foot 8 inches wide, except at the piers
- where they are 3 feet wide. At the chimney, on the east side of the building, the concrete footings are
- reinforced and extend 1 foot past the chimney walls. The walls, which are generally 8 inches thick, are
- constructed of concrete block and brick masonry veneer composed of Chicago common brick set in a
- running bond pattern.
- The main entrance to the church is situated at the center of the west elevation. Due to the slope of the site,
- only the upper level of the building is visible on the west elevation. There are brick clad projections at the
- 22 northwest and southwest corners, with the center portion of the elevation set back approximately 4 feet.
- 23 This set-back portion of the elevation is composed of four, fixed, wood-framed floor-to-ceiling windows.
- A pair of red painted double doors is located in the center of the elevation. The area between the windows
- and the roof above is clad with vertical wood siding that covers two wall vents. The hipped-asphalt
- shingle roof overhangs the brick clad projections slightly. Asphalt shingles were observed to be missing
- 27 from isolated locations on the west side of the roof.
- A brick and concrete canopy is centered on the west elevation, at the entrance doors. The canopy consists
- of solid brick walls at the north and south, with a concrete roof spanning the open space between the two
- walls. Concrete paving at the canopy connects the concrete walk to the entrance of the church. Recessed
- downspouts, 4 inches by 4 inches in section, are located at the center of the exterior of the north and south
- walls. The canopy exhibits significant deterioration, with the structure leaning toward the south. Wood
- bracing has been installed at the south side. In addition, mortar joints are deteriorated and evidence of
- water infiltration through the brick walls of the canopy was observed.
- The full height of the building is visible on the north elevation. The corner brick clad projections frame
- the elevation. On the lower level, three load-bearing brick piers spaced 11 feet on center line divide the
- center portion of the elevation into four bays. The piers project approximately 3 feet 8 inches from the
- main wall of the lower level and are flush with the upper level walls above. The piers support steel beams
- that span the lower level of the building. Windows are located between the piers and extend from the top
- of the foundation wall to the underside of the upper level floor. A large, single-light, wood-framed fixed
- window and a single steel frame casement window are located in each opening between the piers. While
- the original steel casement window remains in the east opening, the other three casement windows have
- been replaced with vinyl clad casements. A horizontal concrete band conceals the precast concrete plank
- 44 floors and extends from the northeast corner projection to the northwest corner projection. Steel-framed

- casement windows are present on the lower level of the west face of the northeast corner projection and
- the east face of the northwest corner projection.
- The central portion of the upper level is clad with wood clapboard siding. The siding is stained a dark
- brown color. A steel casement window, approximately 2 feet wide by 5 feet tall, is centered above each of
- 5 the four window openings on the lower level. Wood-framed fixed windows sit atop the steel-framed
- 6 casements and extend to the underside of the roof. The windows project slightly from the wood-framed,
- 7 clapboard-clad wall along the north elevation at the upper level. Wood framed projections extend past the
- 8 windows, framing the openings. A piece of wood cladding slopes from the sill of the window to the base
- of the protrusion, while the top extends to the underside of the roof. Eight knee braces consisting of two
- 2x6s, situated at 5 feet 6 inches apart, extend from the recessed clapboard wall to the underside of the
- 11 roof. The knee bracing is stained the same color as the clapboard siding. The brick chimney on the east
- end of the structure is visible from the north elevation, as is the adjacent skylight located at the east end of
- the ridge of the roof.
- The east elevation is composed of three parts; the brick clad corner projections at the north and south
- ends, and a recessed brick-clad wall at the central portion of the elevation. A brick chimney is located at
- the center of the elevation, extending approximately 1 foot out from the recessed brick wall. The chimney
- extends through the hipped-roof structure to just above the ridge of the hipped roof. Deterioration
- including apparent open mortar joints and brick deterioration was observed at the chimney. A wood-
- framed porch with a wood stair at center extends the width of the central recessed wall providing access
- to grade from the main level. Knee bracing is present below the porch. Two doors lead from the corner
- projections to the balcony: one door is located on the north wall of the southeast projection and another on
- the south wall of the northeast projection. On the lower level, two doors are present, one on each end of
- the central portion of the elevation. There is a concrete stoops at each door.
- The south elevation is similar to the north elevation with brick clad corner projections at each end, and
- recessed central bays consisting of brick piers and floor-to-ceiling windows at the lower level, and a
- clapboard-clad wall and projecting windows at the upper level. Knee bracing spans from the clapboard-
- clad wall to the roof structure above. At the lower level, the windows at the far eastern bay were removed
- and the opening in with wood clapboard siding and a set of double doors. The foundation wall was
- lowered in this location to allow for the door to be installed. A wood-framed canopy was installed at the
- newer doorway. (Original drawings do not show a door in this area. The style of the door also suggests
- that it was a later alteration.) Roof vents are visible along the ridge of the roof. The skylight and chimney
- are visible at the east end of the roof.
- The interior of the Church of the Resurrection consists of two full stories and a mezzanine. The main
- entrance to the building is on the upper level and provides direct access to the narthex, a small room
- approximately 23 feet wide by 9 feet 7 inches deep in plan. The floor is covered with carpeting. The west
- wall of the narthex consists of wood framed floor-to-ceiling windows. A set of double doors is present in
- the center of the wall. The remaining walls are exposed brick with unframed openings at the east end of
- the north and south walls. The east wall, also exposed brick, has an arched opening at the center. Wood
- doors, which appear to be a later addition, are present at the 5-foot-wide opening. The arched opening
- leads to the main space of the building, the nave. Just south of the narthex is a small restroom, which is
- located in the southwest corner projection. The restroom does not appear in the original drawings, and
- was likely a later alteration.
- The nave is approximately 30 feet wide and 52 feet long. The space has a carpeted floor. The ceiling is
- 44 flat except at the east end where the chancel platform is located. The ceiling slopes up to the skylight at

- the ridge of the roof, allowing light to shine on the chancel platform and alter. The sloped portion of the
- ceiling is painted drywall. The flat portion of the ceiling consists of a series of two 2x10s that appear to
- mimic the location of the unexposed roof trusses above. Three 2x10s are present at the far ends of the
- 4 ceiling. Cork acoustical panels are installed in the space between the each pair of 2x10s.
- 5 The east wall of the nave is clad in vertical wood siding. There are no openings in the east wall. The
- 6 chancel platform is located at the center of the east wall. The west wall is exposed brick and extends
- approximately 10 feet from floor level, allowing the mezzanine situated over the narthex to be open to the
- 8 nave. An arched opening, connecting the nave to the narthex, is present at the center of the west wall. The
- 9 north and south walls are covered with gypsum wallboard, with four evenly spaced window openings
- centered on each wall. Each window opening consists of a steel framed casement unit with a wood-
- framed fixed window above. The windows are surrounded by wood trim. Wood trim is also present at the
- top of the north and south walls. Fin-tube radiators extend along the base of the north and south walls.
- A small room is present in each of the corner projections on the east end of the building. Both rooms have
- carpeted floors and exposed brick and painted concrete masonry unit walls. Cabinets and a small sink are
- present in the south room, which was originally designed to be used as a sacristy, while the north room
- was used as a vestibule. Each room provides access to the exterior porch visible on the east elevation of
- 17 the building.
- Stairs leading to the lower level and mezzanine are located in the northwest corner projection. The stairs
- are carpeted and have steel railings. The walls in the stair hall are exposed brick. Step cracking was
- observed along the north wall of the stair hall.
- The mezzanine, located over the narthex, is a small space extending the width of the building with views
- into the nave. The space is divided by a wood framed wall clad with gypsum wallboard. A wood door is
- located at the west end of the wall. The south space, which makes up approximately one-third of the
- mezzanine, is also open to the nave. Both rooms in the mezzanine are carpeted and have painted gypsum
- 25 wallboard-clad walls and ceilings. The brick wall that forms the west wall of the nave extends past the
- floor of the mezzanine and serves as a low rail for the mezzanine space. Wood trim is present at the top of
- the wall. This wall extends approximately 2 feet 6 inches above the mezzanine floor.
- The lower level consists of a large multi-purpose room under the nave, with restrooms and a kitchen at
- the west end and a mechanical room, storage room, and office at the east end. The multi-purpose room is
- approximately 23 feet wide by 50 feet long. The space currently has an unfinished concrete floor,
- although remnants of adhesive indicate that a floor covering was previously present. The finished flooring
- was likely removed following flood damage that reportedly occurred in recent years. The ceiling finish
- consists of acoustical tiles. Exposed steel beams span the space. The west wall is painted gypsum
- wallboard. An unframed opening leading to two restrooms is centered on this wall. The north and south
- walls each contain exposed three brick piers with windows between the piers. Four window openings are
- present on the north wall and three window openings are present on the south wall, with a set of double
- doors located at the easternmost bay of the south wall. Closets line the east wall, with an opening at the
- north and south ends connecting the multi-purpose room to the doors leading to the exterior of the
- building. The closets do not appear on the original construction drawings and may be later additions.
- 40 The mechanical room is located at the east end of the lower level. The mechanical room contains
- 41 unfinished concrete masonry unit walls, exposed precast concrete plank ceilings and unfinished concrete
- 42 floors. A storage room is located in the southeast corner projection. The room has unfinished concrete
- floors, painted concrete masonry unit walls, and painted precast concrete plank ceilings. A steel casement

- window is present in the west wall of the room. The study, on the north side of the mechanical room is
- similar to the storage room. Located in the northeast projection, the study has unfinished concrete floors,
- painted concrete masonry unit walls, and painted precast concrete plank ceilings. A steel casement
- 4 window is present in the west wall of the room.
- North of the multi-purpose room are two restrooms. The restrooms and the small hall that leads to them
- are elevated from the main level of the multi-purpose room with a stair consisting of three risers. Both
- 7 restrooms have linoleum tile flooring, painted gypsum wallboard walls, and painted precast concrete
- 8 plank ceilings. Wood doors lead to both restrooms.
- 9 South of the restrooms in the southwest corner projection is a kitchen. The kitchen was initially altered in
- 10 1969, and it appears the current finishes were added more recently. The space has linoleum floors,
- acoustical tile ceiling and painted gypsum wallboard walls.
- 12 <u>History</u>:
- The Church of the Resurrection was constructed in 1963 at the northeast corner of Neltnor Boulevard
- (Illinois Route 59) and Gary's Mill Road in west suburban West Chicago.
- During the time it was utilized as a church, several alterations were made to the church building. A wood-
- framed canopy, not shown on the original drawings, was installed at a doorway on the lower level at the
- east end of the south elevation. It is unknown when the door and canopy were added.
- In 1969, alterations were made to the lower level kitchen. Further alterations to the kitchen, including the
- installation of new finishes, were completed more recently, at an unknown date. Additionally, closets
- were added along the east end of the lower level multi-purpose room at unknown date.
- 21 The building housed the congregation of the Church of the Resurrection through 2007, when the building
- ceased to be used as a church and was vacated.
- Following years on the market, the Church of the Resurrection was purchased by the Forest Preserve
- District of DuPage County in 2014. Since acquiring the Church of the Resurrection property, the Forest
- 25 Preserve District has sought to find a new use for the church. However, proposed new uses have been
- found to be unfeasible. As a result, the Forest Preserve District of DuPage County anticipates demolition
- of the former Church of the Resurrection.
- 28 Sources:
- "Architect Dart dies; rites Friday." *Chicago Tribune*. July 10, 1975.
- Dart, Susan. Edward Dart: Architect. Evanston, Illinois: Evanston Publishing, 1993.
- Deschamps Mills Associates. "Undercroft Storage Cabinets, Episcopal Church of the Resurrection."
- March 8, 1969. Construction Drawings.
- Edward D. Dart and Associates. "Episcopal Church of the Resurrection." July 1, 1963, with final revisions
- November 27, 1963. Construction Drawings.

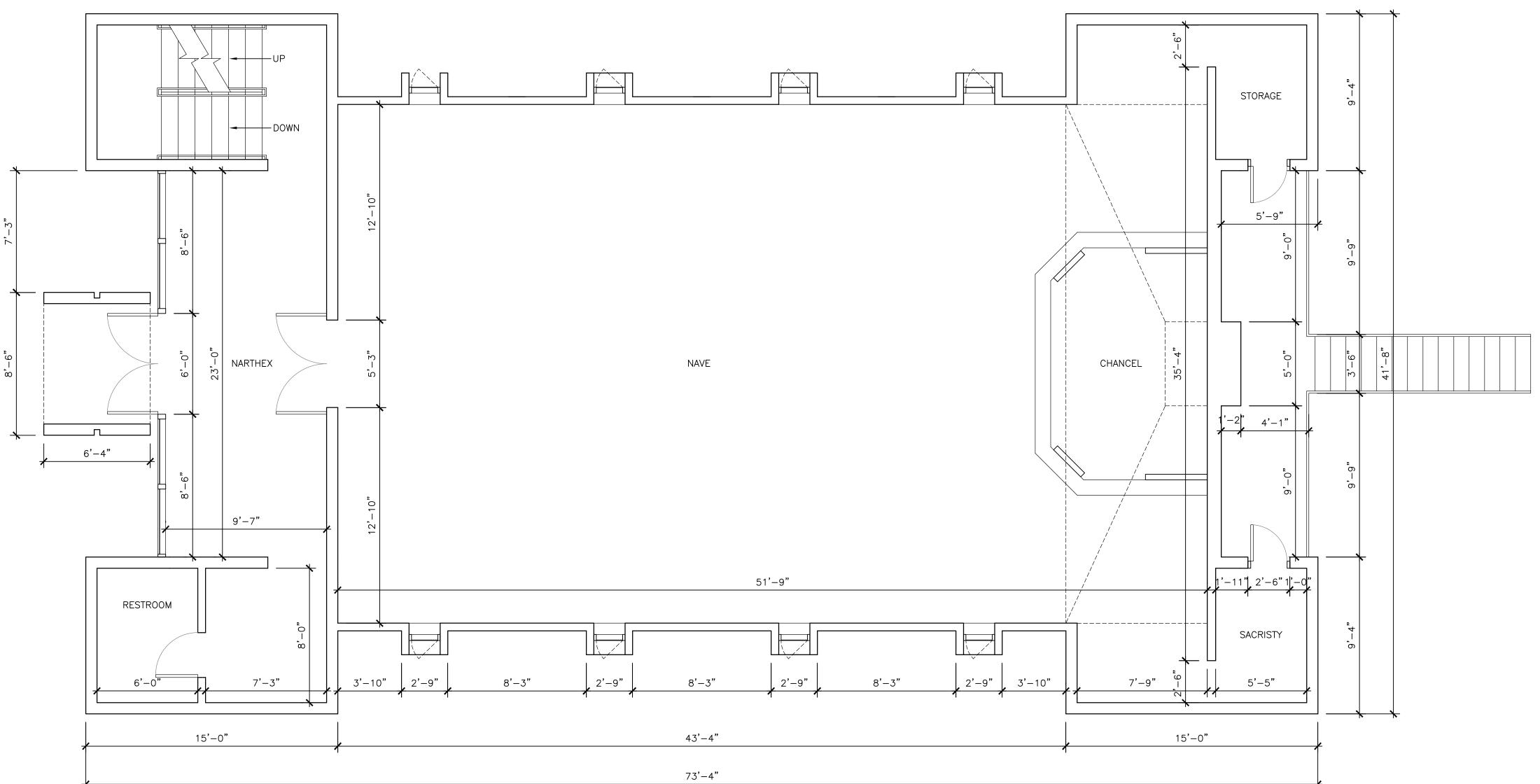
- Seymour, Matthew. Edward Dart: Preserving the Works of a Mid-Century Architect. A Thesis Submitted
- in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Sciences. Chicago: School
- of the Art Institute of Chicago, 2011.
- 4 Historians:
- 5 Tim Penich and Deborah Slaton, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2015.
- 6 Project Information:
- 7 This historical narrative and drawings for this documentation project were prepared by Wiss, Janney,
- 8 Elstner Associates, Inc., in Northbrook, Illinois. Leslie Schwartz Photography, Chicago, Illinois, prepared
- 9 the photographic documentation. The HABS documentation of the Church of the Resurrection was
- completed for the Forest Preserve District of DuPage County.

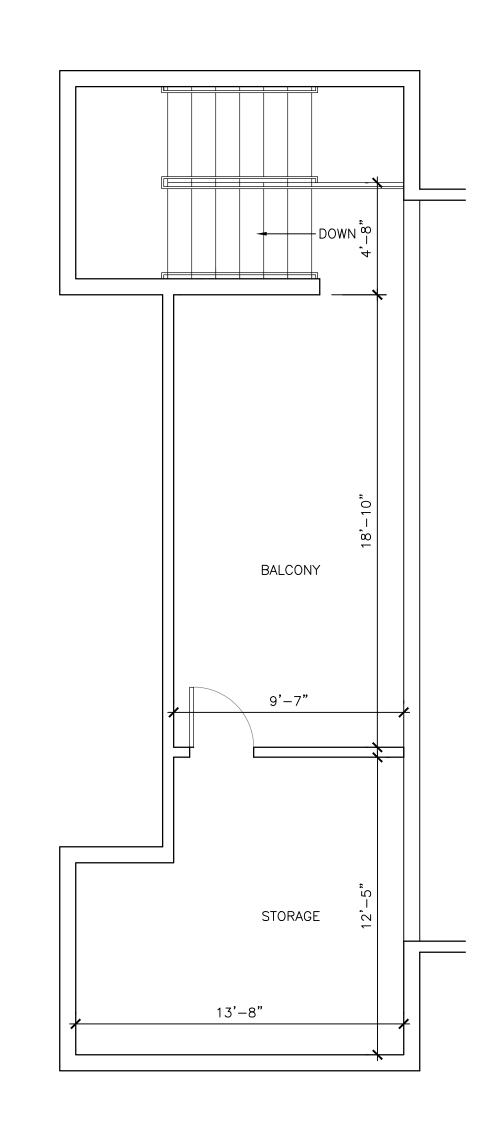
ILLINOIS

NARTHEX CHANCEL 6'-4" 51'-9" RESTROOM SACRISTY <u>3'-10"</u> 2'-9" 2'-9" 8'-3" 8'-3" 8'-3" 3'-10" 15'-0" 43'-4" 15'-0" 73'-4"

MAIN LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"





BALCONY FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

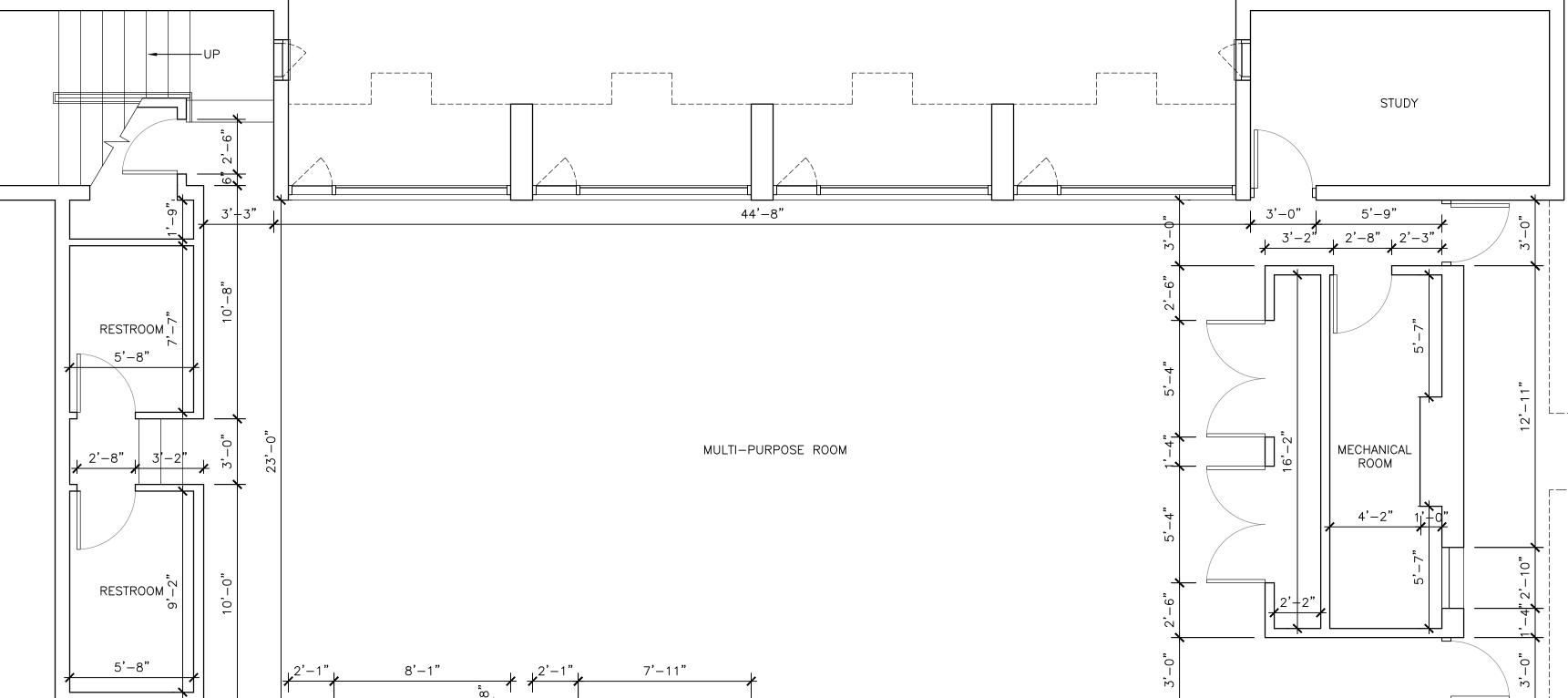
MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM MECHANICAL ROOM 4'-2" 1'-0" 7'-11" STORAGE KITCHEN 13'-8" 13'-8"

10'-0"

73'-4"

10'-2"

15'-0"

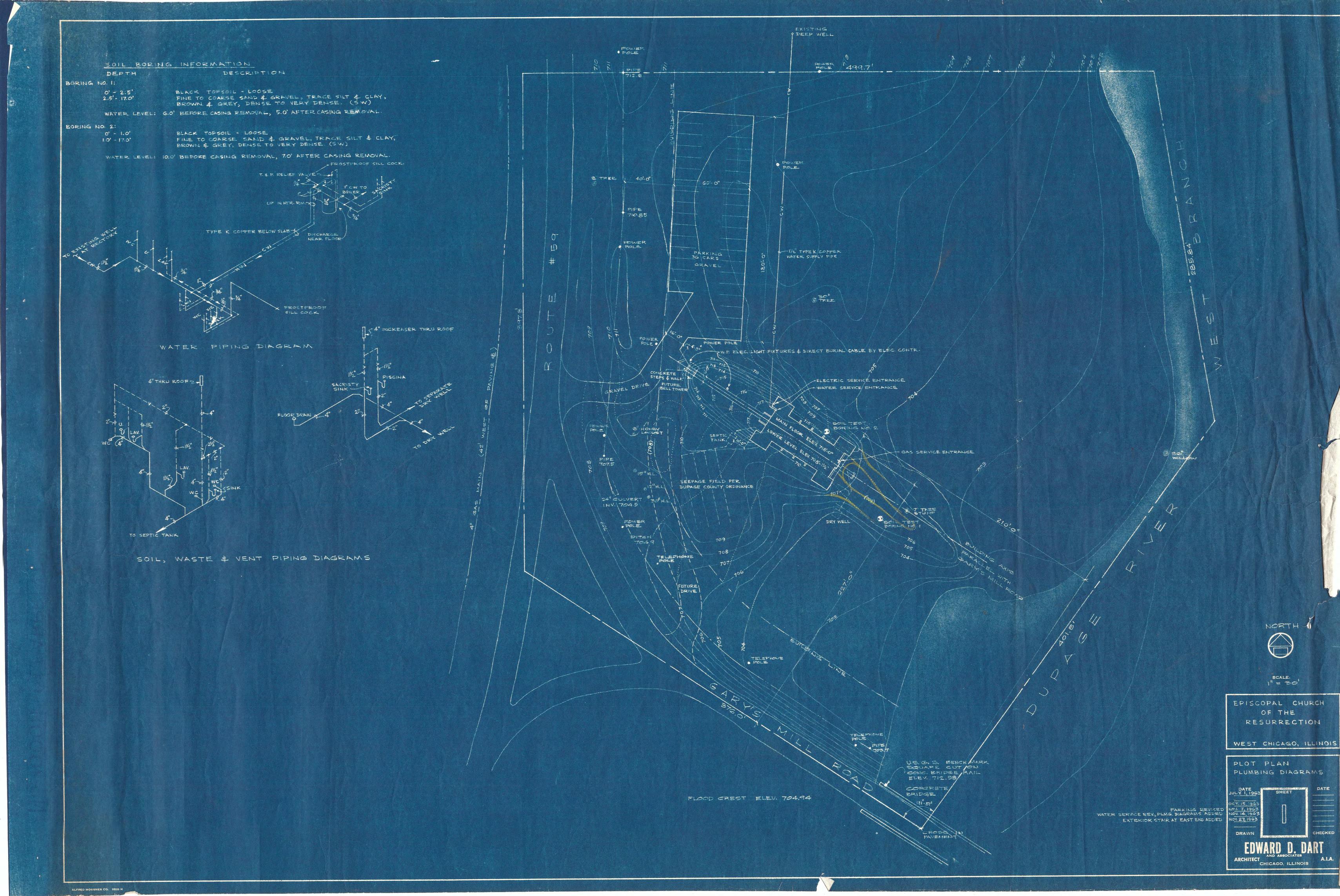


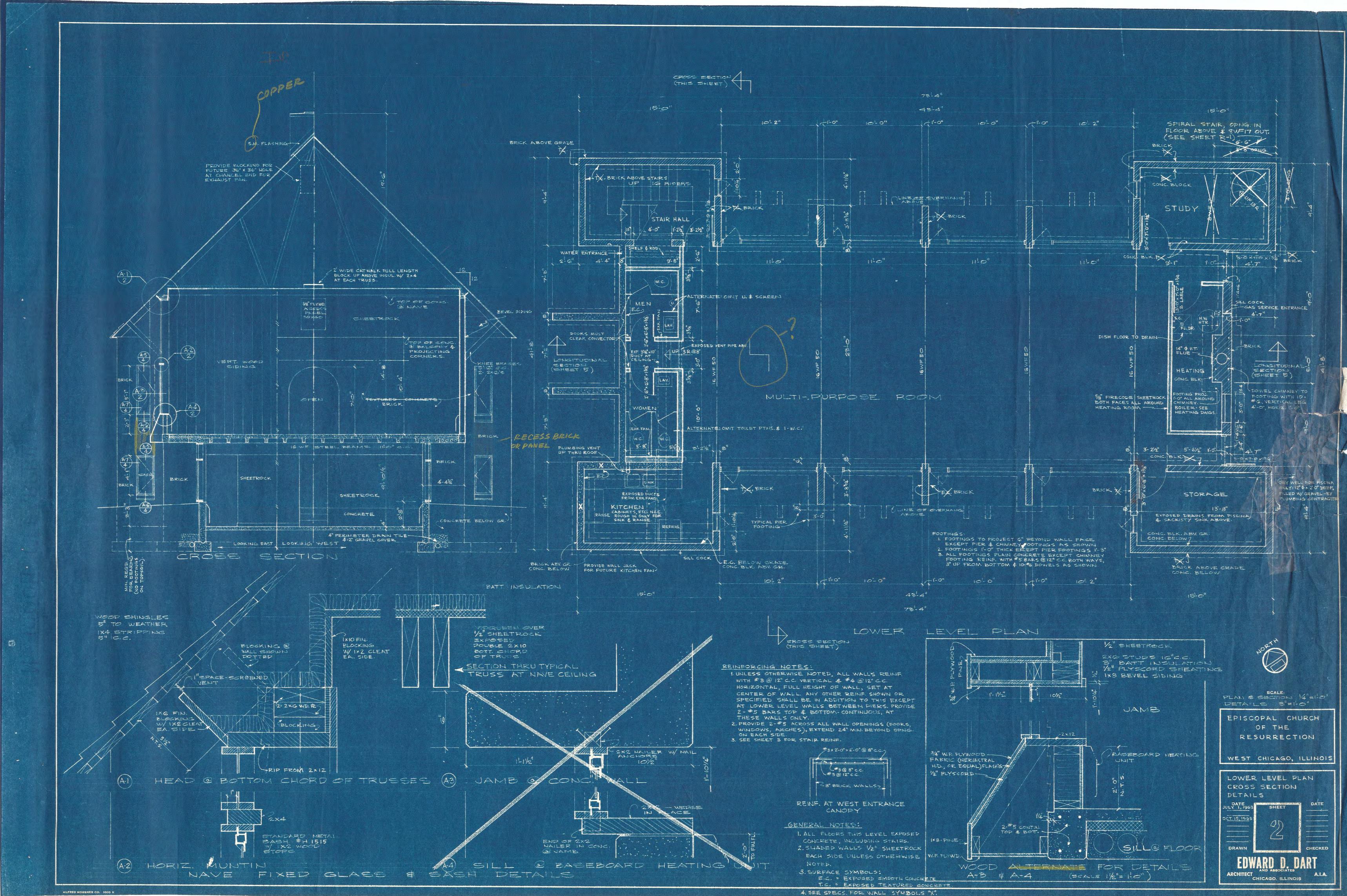
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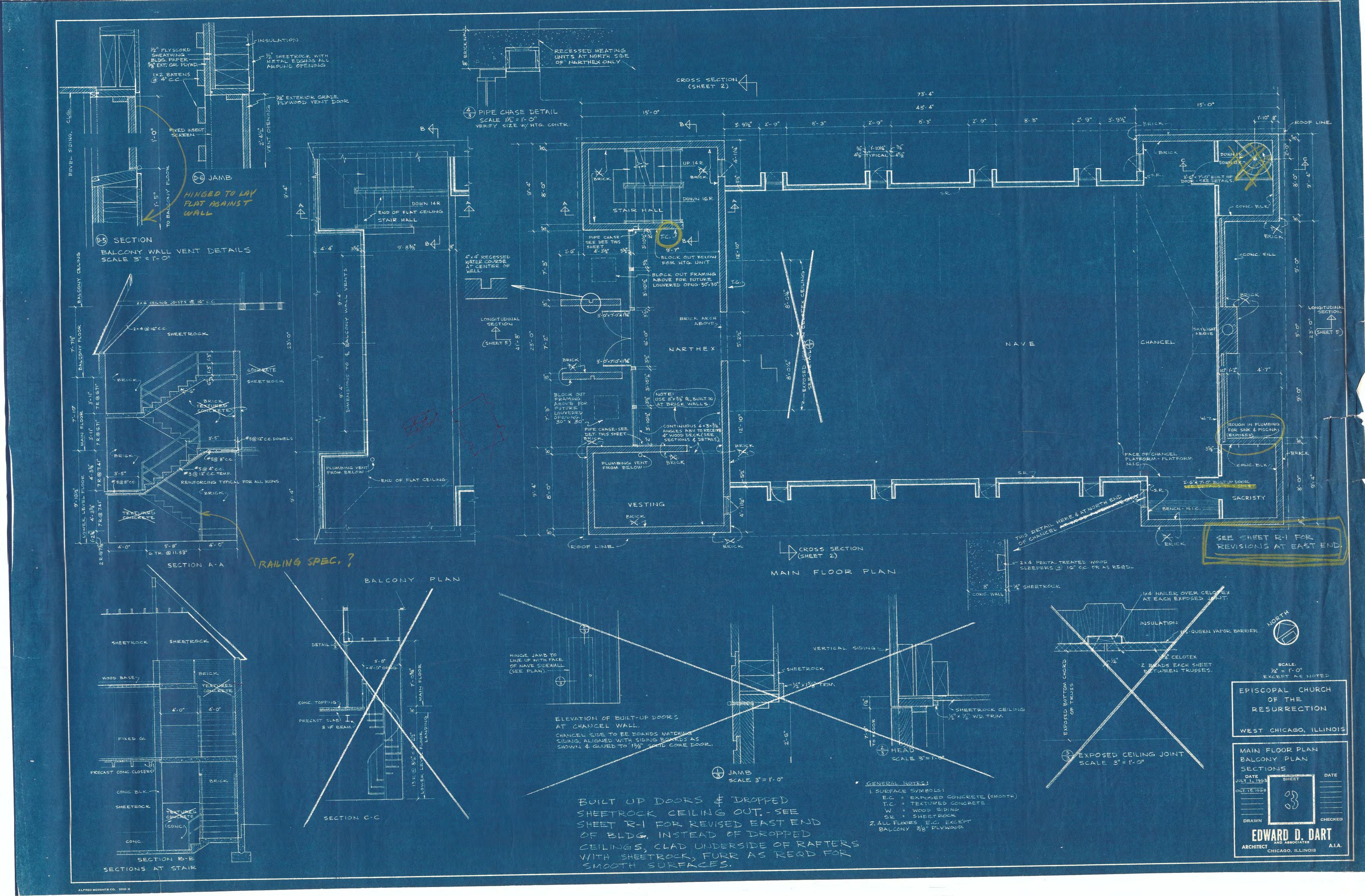
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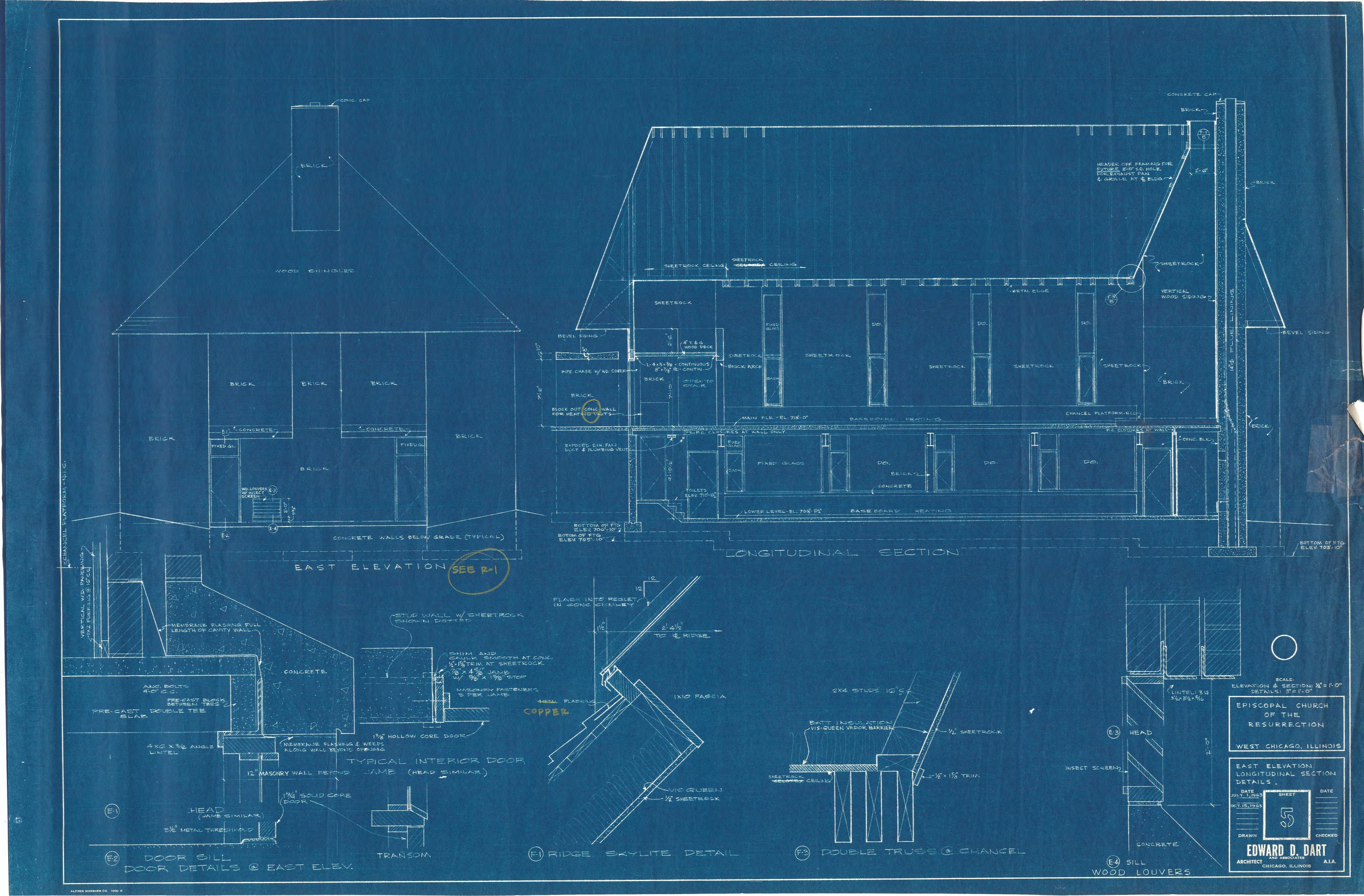
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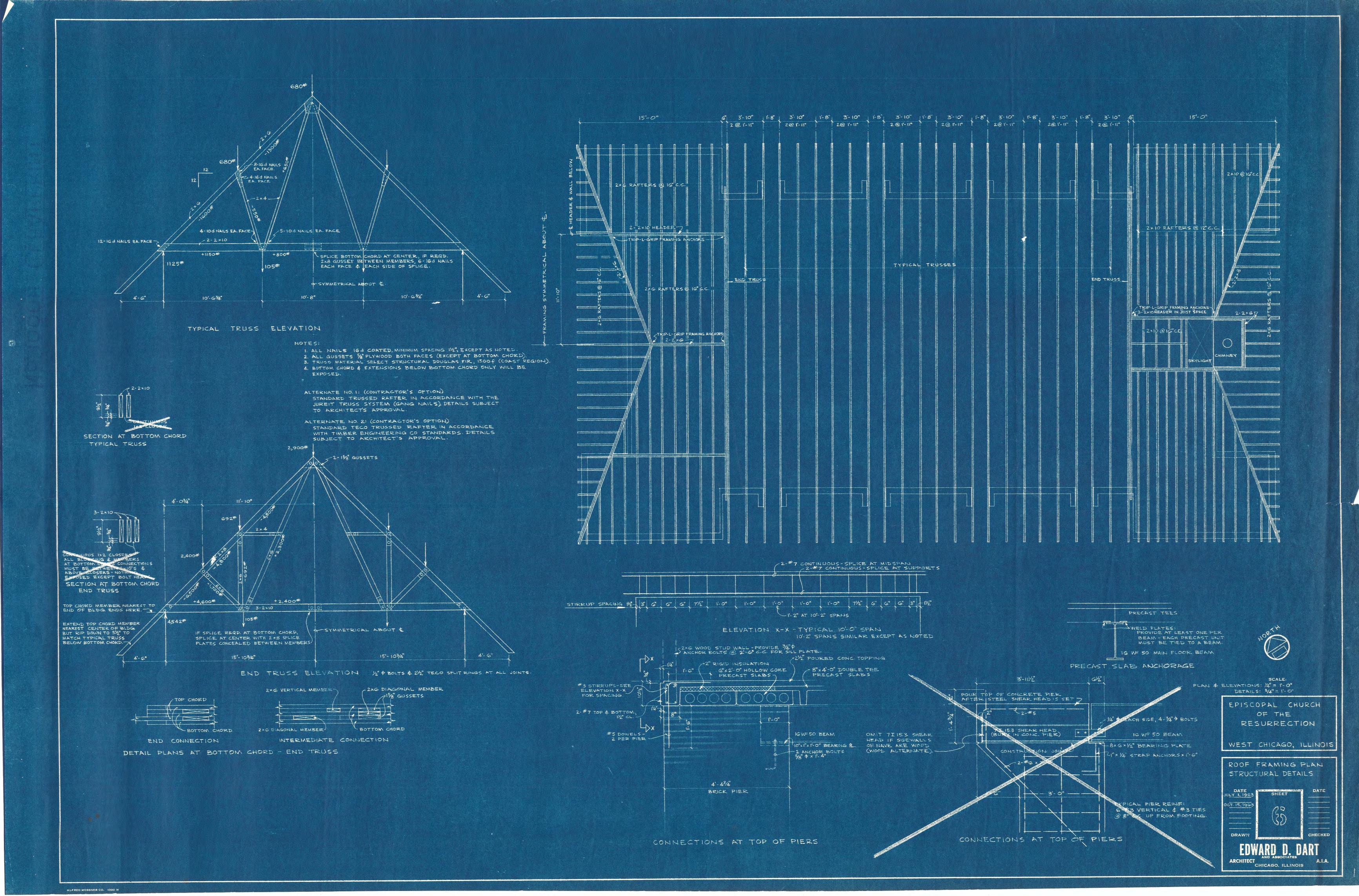
LOWER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

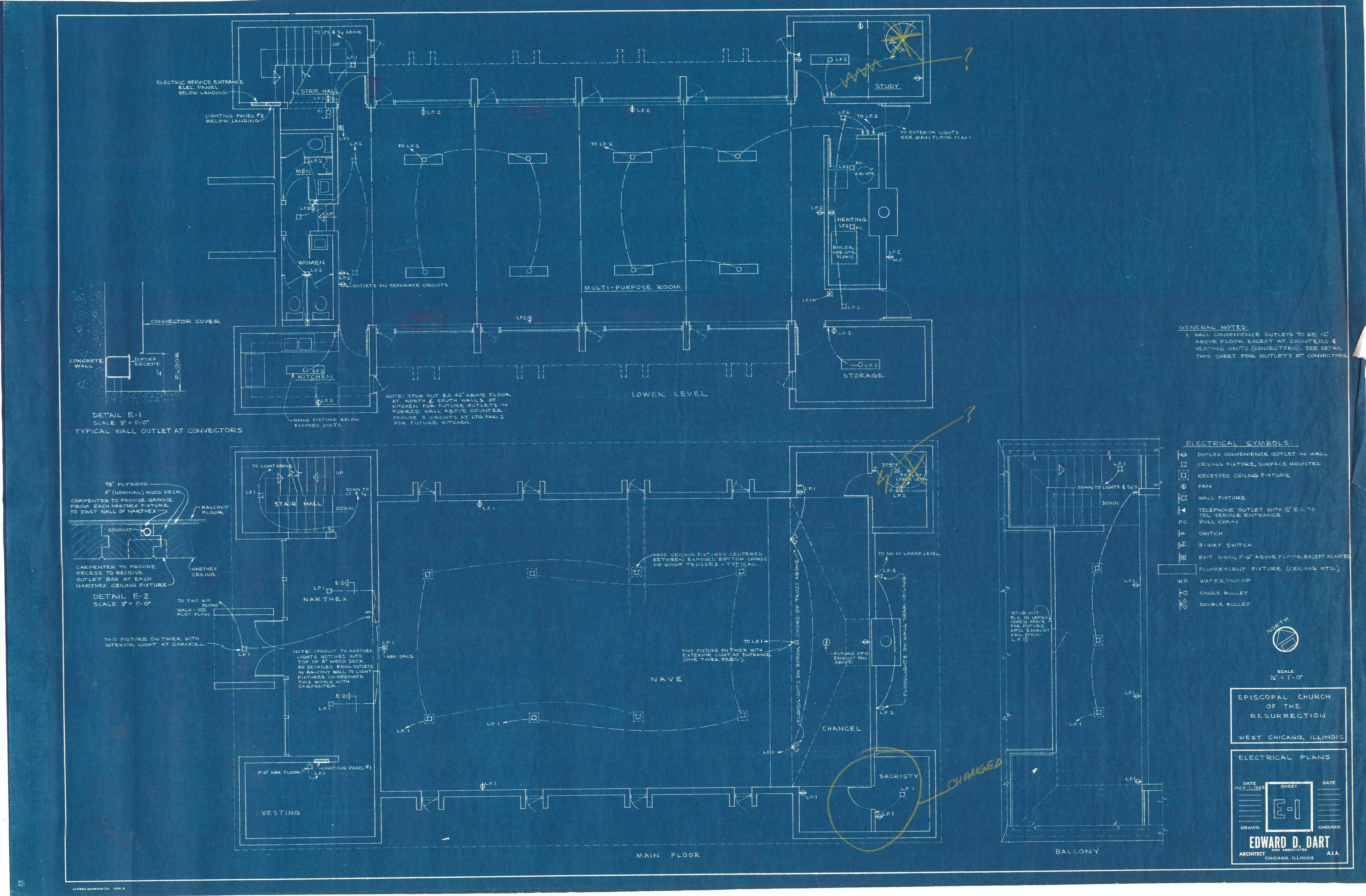


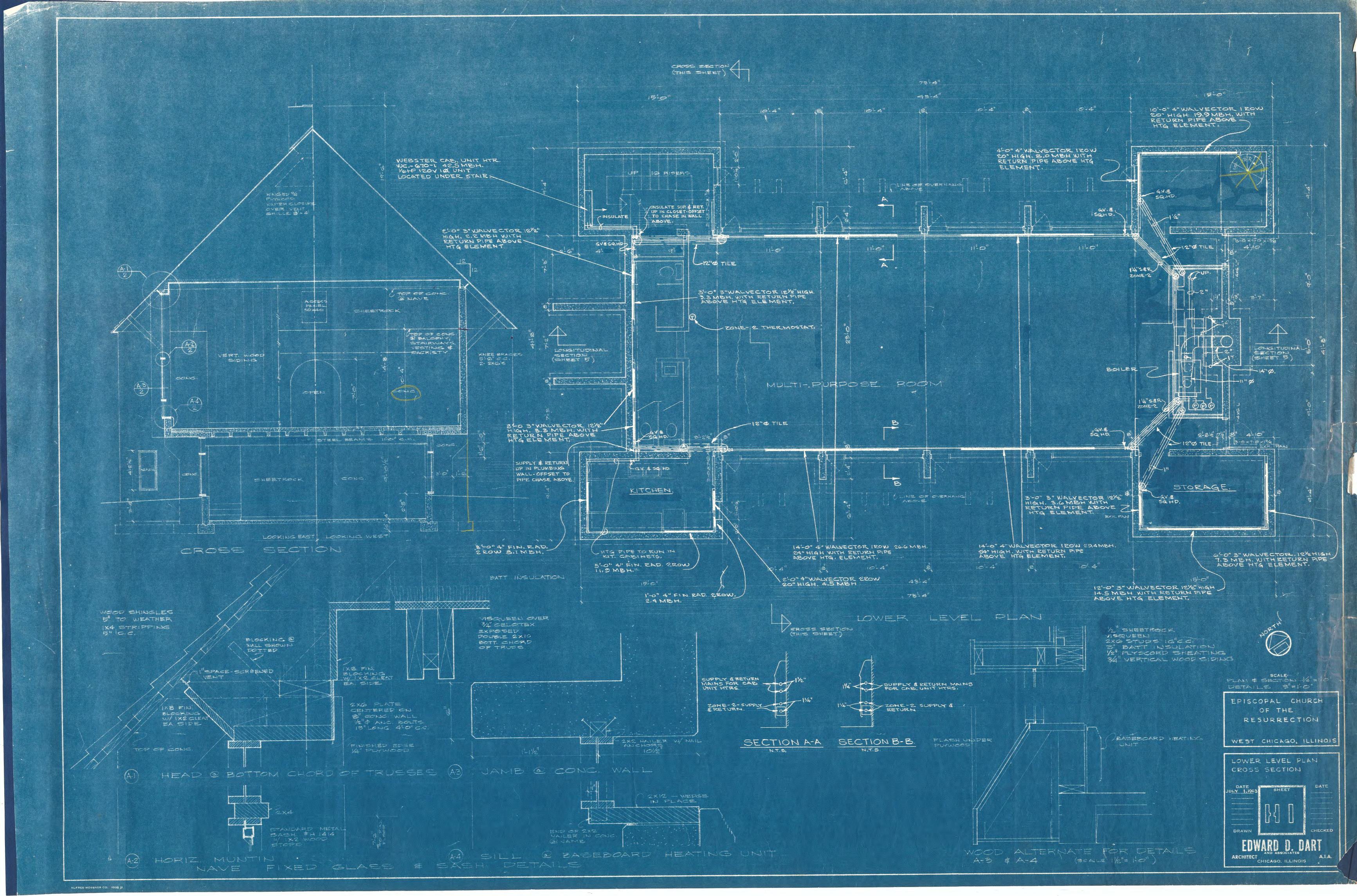


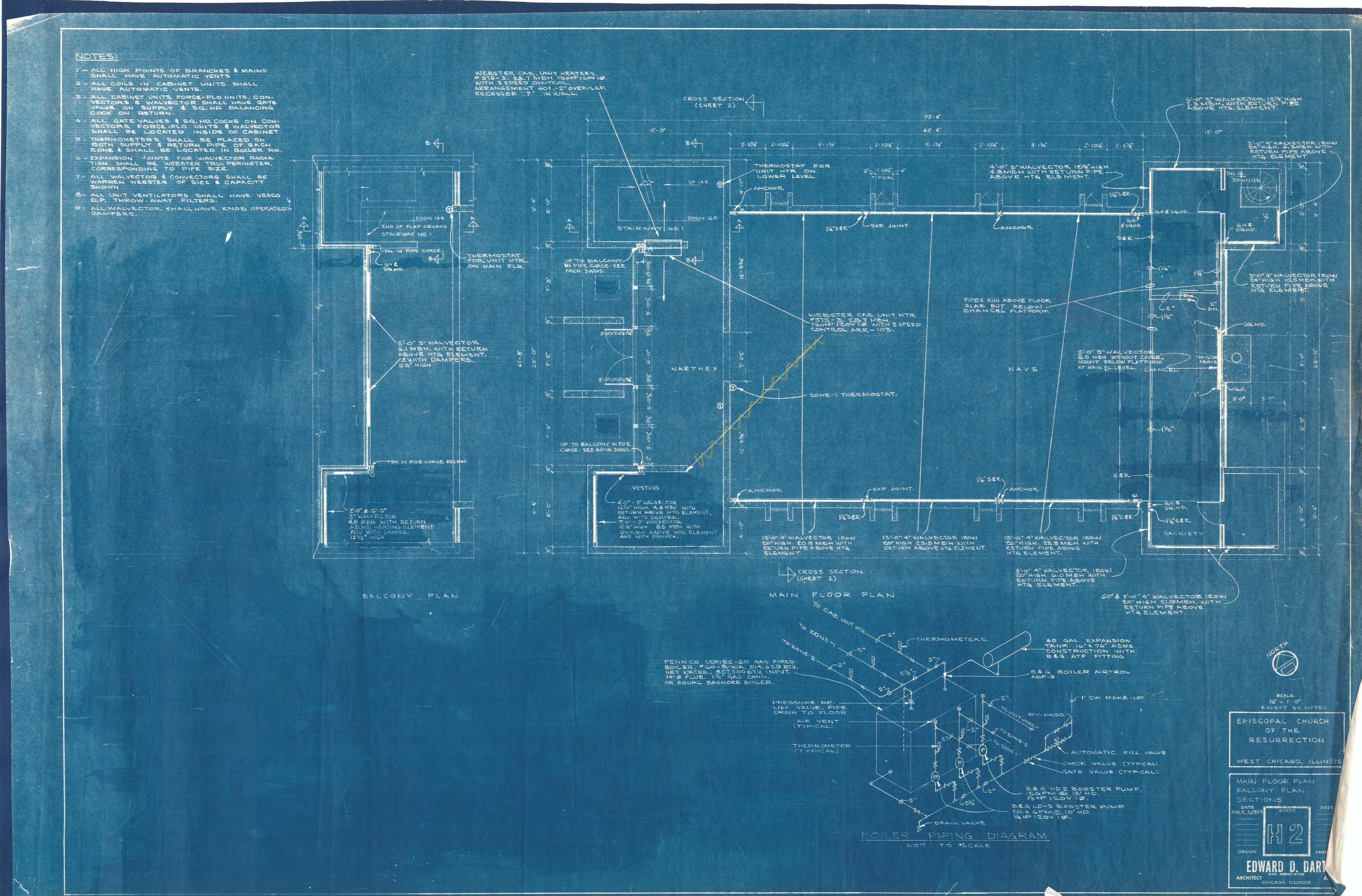


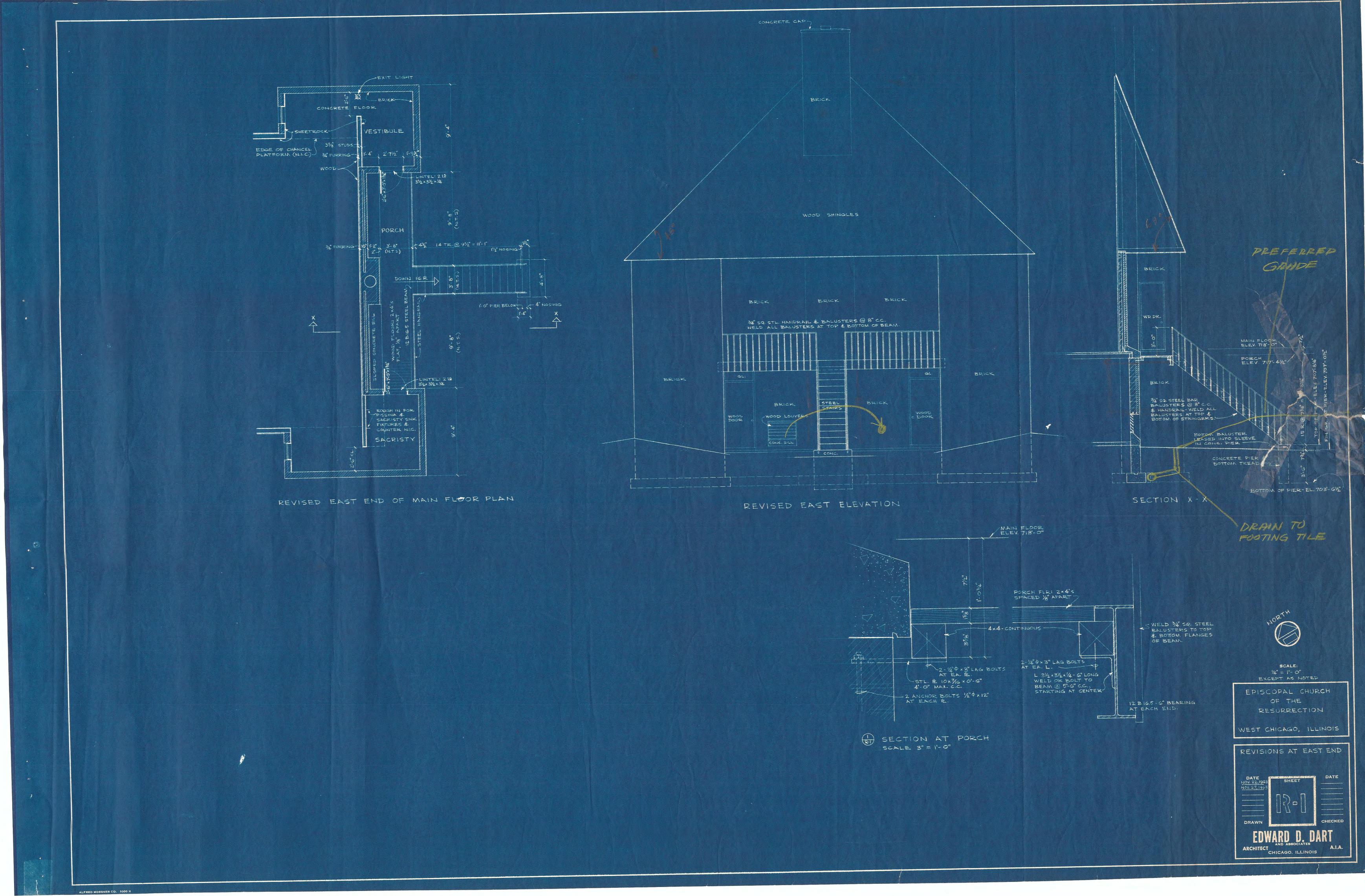


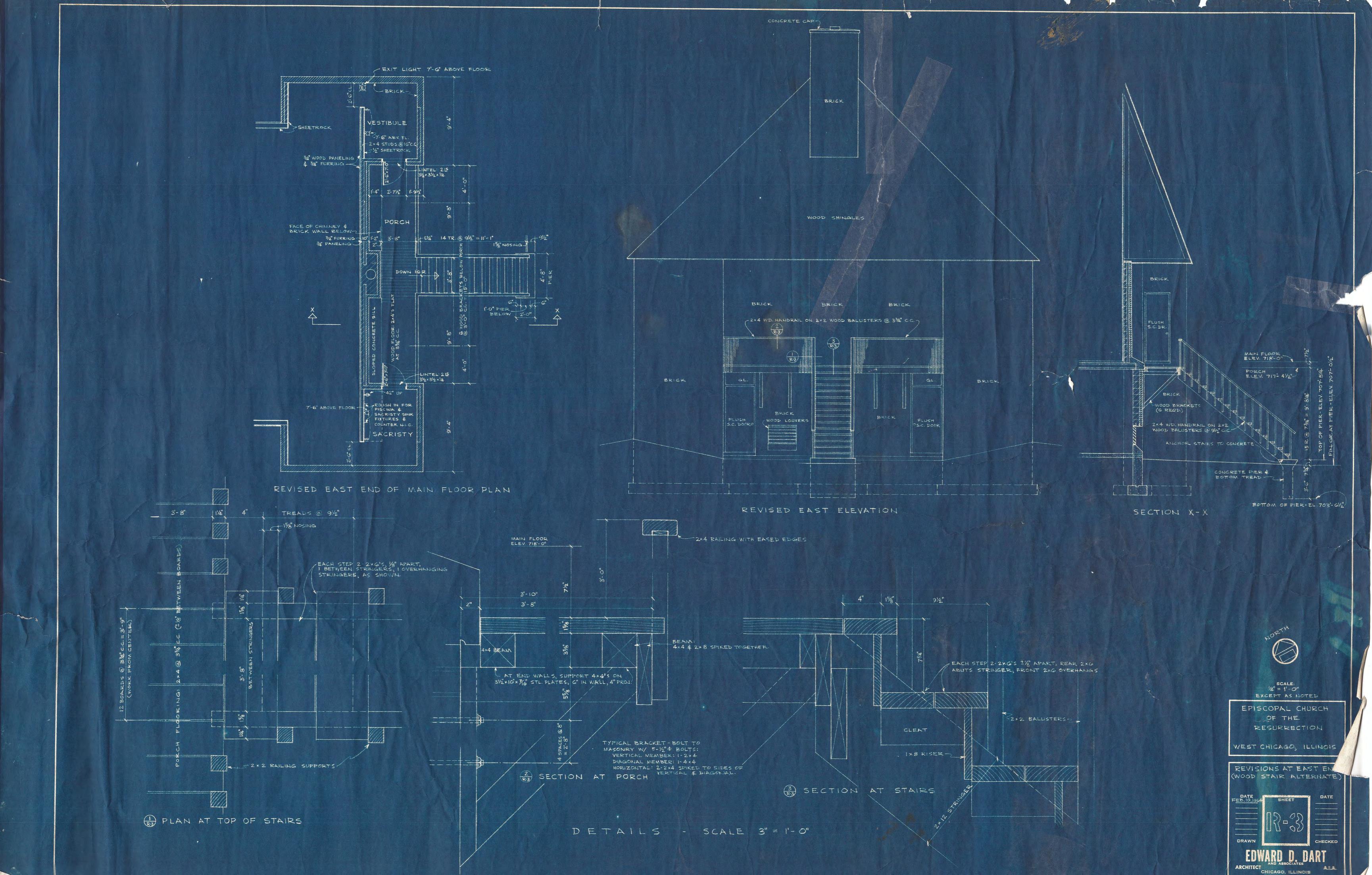




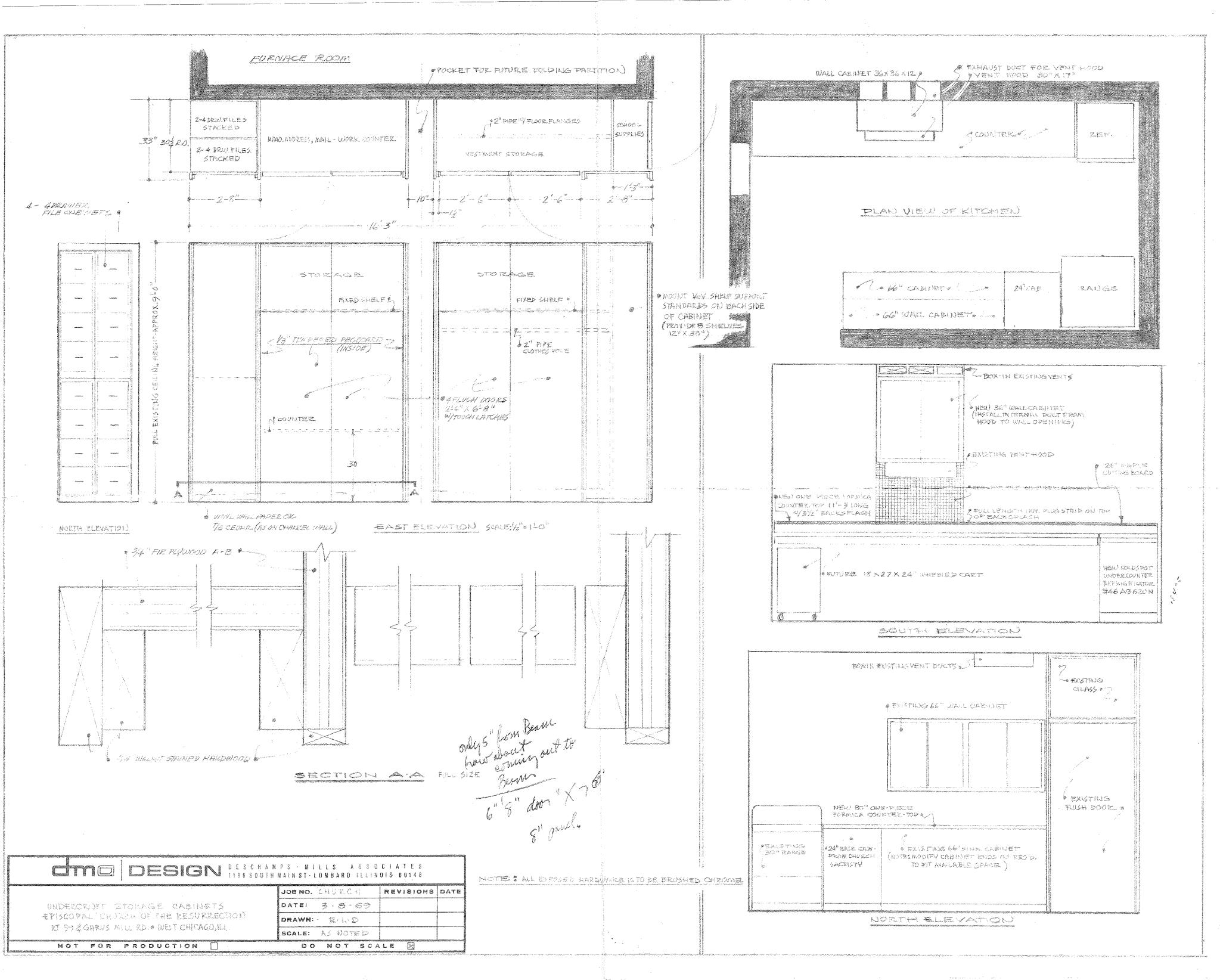








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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Church of the Resurrection Neltnor Boulevard (Illinois Route 59) and Gary's Mill Road West Chicago, Illinois HABS No. DU-2015-2

Leslie Schwartz, Photographer, September 2015

DU-2015-2-1	CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, LOOKING SOUTHEAST
DU-2015-2-2	WEST ELEVATION, LOOKING EAST
DU-2015-2-3	NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH
DU-2015-2-4	EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST
DU-2015-2-5	SOUTH ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH
DU-2015-2-6	CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, LOOKING NORTHEAST
DU-2015-2-7	NAVE, LOOKING EAST TOWARD CHANCEL
DU-2015-2-8	NAVE, LOOKING WEST TOWARD BALCONY
DU-2015-2-9	SKYLIGHT ABOVE CHANCEL, LOOKING SOUTH
DU-2015-2-10	MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM LOOKING NORTHEAST



















