

First Church of Christ Scientist
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

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:)

John Edison H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

3.9.15
Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone

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

The First Church of Christ Scientist, now Pioneer Bible Church, in Ponca City, Oklahoma is located on the northeast corner of Chestnut Avenue and North 3rd Street just north of the central business district. It was designed in 1933 in the Colonial Revival style by prominent architect John Duncan Forsyth. It is one story with a basement and is approximately seventy-six feet by forty-five feet. The axis of the generally-rectangular building parallels Chestnut Avenue on its south. The asphalt shingled roof is end-gabled and has a small cupola toward the west end. The walls are rough-cut limestone blocks laid in regular courses. With the exception of the main gable on the east elevation, which has aluminum siding, all other walls are limestone to the roofline. The main entry is set near the west end of the south elevation and faces Chestnut Avenue from a shallow south-facing extension. It has double panel doors beneath a stone arch and fanlight. There is also a somewhat larger extension on the east elevation. On the main body of the building, both the south and north elevations have three double overhung, multiple-light windows. Each has wood shutters and a fanlight beneath a stone arch. Smaller rectangular basement windows, single or in bands of three, are set at ground level on the south, west, and north elevations. Some small single windows also are located on the main floor in less conspicuous places. There are single panel doors on the east end of the south elevation and on

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the north, or rear, elevation. The latter opens onto a flight of concrete steps and a long turn-back metal ramp. The First Church of Christ Scientist has a strong degree of integrity, and, with the exception of the ramp on the rear elevation, shows little alteration from its original 1933 design by architect John Duncan Forsyth.

Narrative Description

Setting:

The First Church of Christ Scientist, built in 1933 and now the Pioneer Bible Church, stands on the northeast corner of the intersection of North 3rd Street and Chestnut Avenue in Ponca City, Oklahoma. Ponca City in Kay County is historically and currently one of the most prominent towns in north central Oklahoma. Geographically it lies on the boundary between the Northern Limestone-Cuesta Plains to the east and the Central Red-Bed Plains to the west. The gently rolling land supports small grain crops and livestock pastures. Hardwood timber lines the watercourses. The most prominent is the Arkansas River which makes a large westward loop just southeast of the city. Although Ponca City's population has been declining in recent years, it was estimated at about twenty-six thousand in 2010. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad line lies about three blocks west of the First Church of Christ Scientist. U. S. Highways 177, 77, and 60 intersect near the south city boundary, and 77 passes about ten blocks east of the First Church of Christ Scientist. From the early 1900s to the present, agriculture, commerce, and petroleum production and refining have been the foundation of Ponca City's financial status and supported fine architecture such as that of the First Church of Christ Scientist. The building is adjacent to the historic central business district (Downtown Ponca City Historic District, NR 2011). When constructed, the church stood in a predominantly residential neighborhood composed of substantial early twentieth century houses, including single family homes and an apartment building adjacent on the east. Today the church, on an original brick-paved street, sits among well-maintained early twentieth-century houses, vacant lots, parking lots, small commercial and office buildings, and the *Ponca City News* plant.¹

Historic Physical Appearance

Architect John Duncan Forsyth used the Colonial Revival style in designing the First Church of Christ Scientist. The church is a generally rectangular building with its longer axis, approximately seventy-six feet long, parallel to Chestnut Avenue on its south. This includes the main body, approximately sixty-seven feet long, plus an extension on the east elevation that measures about thirty-two feet across and adds about nine feet to the length of the building. The rectangular footprint of the main building is about thirty-seven feet across. However, the entry is

¹ Charles Robert Goins and Danney Goble, *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma* (Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 2006, fourth edition), 5; "About Ponca City, Oklahoma," <<http://www.poncacity.com/about.htm>> (July 18, 2014); Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, "National Register Properties in Oklahoma: Downtown Ponca City Historic District," <<http://www.ocgi.okstate.edu/shpo/shoppic.asp?id+10001010>> (July 18, 2014); Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Ponca City, Oklahoma, March 1931, 4, 3, <<http://sanborn.umi.com/mage/view?state=ok&reelid=reel14&lcid=7216&imagenam=0001>> (July 12, 2014).

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set in a small extension toward Chestnut Avenue. It is placed near the southwest corner and adds about eight feet to the building's width. The building is end-gabled with a medium-pitched roof. It has a tall stone chimney on the northeast corner and a small cupola toward the west end. The cupola has a square base covered in wood siding. It is topped with a slightly smaller square body with louvered sides and clipped corners. The cupola top achieves a bell shape by combining four curved sides and clipped corners, all tapering toward a center point. The roofs of the building and extensions are covered in asphalt shingles. The roof overhang is narrow. Fascia and soffits are wood, and cornice returns finish each gable. The primary wall material is locally-quarried limestone, a common building material in Ponca City. It is rough-cut and laid in regular courses from the exposed portion of the basement to the roofline, including all the gables except the main gable on the east.

The primary elevation is on the south and faces Chestnut Avenue. Its main feature is the gabled entry extension, set about two feet to the right of the building's southwest corner and extending south about eight feet. A cornerstone engraved with the construction date "1933" is set into the southwest corner wall junction at the lower left of the extension. Three concrete steps and wrought iron railings lead up to double wood panel doors set in a wood surround. Each door has a small rectangular light. These doors are set beneath a nine-light fanlight, in turn set beneath a stone arch of alternating long and short stones. There is a wrought iron lantern on either side of the entry. Beneath each is a scroll-topped white-painted wood sign board. To the right of the entry, there are two sets of windows in the south wall of the main building. The upper set consists of three single overhung windows beneath a stone arch and five-light fanlight. These wood-framed windows have ten lights over fifteen and wood sills. Each has a pair of white painted wood shutters topped by a half arch, shaped to cover both window and fanlight. At the basement level directly below each upper window is a band of three casement windows set in wood frames. The center window is three over three, while the narrower flanking windows are two over two. On the right of the primary elevation is a single wood panel door set beneath a transom with four lights beneath a flat stone lintel. Set back beyond this main façade is the south elevation of the east extension. It is about five feet lower than the main building, but its gable roof maintains the angle of the main roofline. The main feature on this secondary elevation is a single six-over-six overhung window with a wood frame. The top of this window is set flush with the soffit at the roof line.

The east elevation of the church, then, includes the main gable and wall as well as the gable and wall of the somewhat lower east extension. Unlike the other elevations, the main gable on this elevation has an asymmetrical area of wood siding centered above the extension gable. On the left, siding fills the gable. On the right, it fills the space between the upper and lower gables, while leaving the chimney on the northeast corner exposed. Centered below the main roof peak on this elevation is a wooden rectangular louvered vent. The east elevation of the east extension is stone from the roofline to the ground. A small fan-shaped louvered wood vent is set near the roofline. Centered below the gable are two overhung six over six windows in wood frames. Each has a stone lintel.

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The north elevation is the rear of the building. A driveway separates the church from the house next door. On the far left of this elevation is the north wall of the east extension. Like the south elevation wall, it is stone from roofline to ground level. There is a single six-over-six overhung window with a wood frame, and the top of this window is set flush with the soffit beneath the roof.

To the right of the east extension is the north wall of the main building with the tall stone chimney on its northeast corner. To the right of the chimney is a small wood-framed, six-light window with a stone lintel. At ground level directly below is a small three-light wood-framed window. To the right of these windows is the rear exit from the building. It consists of a wood panel door with a stone lintel. This door opens onto a small concrete porch with seven steps leading down toward the east. To the right of the door, the north elevation closely resembles the south elevation. There are three single wood-framed ten over fifteen overhung windows. Each has a five-light fanlight set beneath an arched stone lintel. Each window also has white-painted wood shutters topped by a half-arch shaped to cover the fanlight as well as the window. Below each of these windows at ground level is a band of three casement windows with wood frames. Each band consists of a three-over-three center window flanked by single two-over-two windows. To the right of this section of the north wall at ground level are two additional basement windows. These are two-over-two casement windows in wood frames. Over the western-most is a single six-over-six overhung window with a wood frame and stone lintel.

The west elevation is stone from the gable roofline to ground level. A fan-shaped louvered wood vent with a stone lintel is set in the middle of the gable. Two single six-over-six overhung windows are set in the middle of this elevation. Each has a wood frame and a stone lintel. Three basement windows are set at ground level. In the center is a band of three wood-framed casement windows. The center window is six-over-six. Flanking it are two-over-two windows. On either side of this band is a single two-over-two casement window with a wood frame. Also on this elevation is the west wall of the entry extension. It includes a single casement window, three lights tall and two wide, with a stone lintel.

Alterations:

The First Church of Christ Scientist has retained its historic appearance on the east, south, and west elevations. Alterations to the First Church of Christ Scientist are few and for the most part unobtrusive. Such alterations as there are closely replicate the original features and overall appearance and style of the building. Aluminum storm windows now cover the main floor windows on all elevations. The south, or main elevation, has undergone some necessary repairs that slightly change the original appearance. The nine-light fanlight over the double door entry has been replaced with a six-light fanlight. New metal panel doors replace the original wood doors. The single pane in each new door is taller than in the original doors. New metal railings on either side of the entry steps have straight rather than the original twisted supports. The major change on this elevation is a metal gate and six-foot wood panel fence from the southeast corner of the main building to the sidewalk, eastward toward the adjacent driveway and parking lot, northward along the edge of the parking lot, and westward to the northeast corner of the building. It blocks the view of the east end of the building but encloses two small metal buildings not

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attached to the original church building. The north, or rear, elevation is the most altered. There are now two turbine vents on the north slope of the roof. On the east end of the main building on this elevation, a four-foot high chain-link fence surrounds exterior heating and cooling units and utility boxes, while a vent now partially fills one section of the enclosed triple basement window. The original wood panel rear door has been replaced with a metal panel door set beneath the original stone lintel. A railed concrete and metal ramp now begins at the small concrete porch outside the rear door, slopes downward to the west, and doubles back to ground level near the bottom of the porch steps.

The alterations to the First Church of Christ Scientist are in keeping with the original style and appearance of the building. They have been made to protect and maintain the building or its property. The major addition is the metal ramp on the north, or rear, elevation for compliance with today's handicapped accessibility requirements.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1933

Significant Dates

1933

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John Duncan Forsyth, architect
Richard Sherbon, contractor

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

The First Church of Christ Scientist, today the Pioneer Bible Church, in Ponca City, Oklahoma, was designed in 1933 by architect John Duncan Forsyth (1886-1963). The First Church of Christ Scientist is eligible under Criterion C because it is the work of this master architect, who practiced his profession for almost four decades. Known for his versatility, Forsyth designed a wide variety of buildings, including homes, schools, churches, business buildings, and facilities for cities and the State of Oklahoma. He is best known for designing the second Marland Mansion in Ponca City and the Will Rogers Memorial in Claremore, Oklahoma. The period of significance for the First Church of Christ Scientist begins in 1933, the year Forsyth designed the building. Little changed from its original appearance, the well-maintained building still displays the “elegance of simplicity” Forsyth strove for in his architectural designs. Criteria Consideration A applies because the property is owned by a religious institution and used for religious purposes.²

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

The First Church of Christ Scientist in Ponca City, Oklahoma is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because it is an excellent example of the work of architect John Duncan Forsyth. According to a biographical sketch by his associate and fellow architect John Brooks Walton, he was born in 1887 near Edinburgh, Scotland. Forsyth studied art in Scotland and France before focusing on architecture because of his talent for design. He immigrated to the United States in 1908 and worked on the staff of several architectural offices, among them that of John Russell Pope, designer of the Jefferson Memorial and several federal buildings in Washington, D.C. Forsyth returned to Britain during World War I and served in the Royal Flying Corps. However, by 1921 he had come back to the United States, become a member of the American Institute of Architects, and moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma. He worked with John Vincent McDonnell designing homes in that city, then flourishing because of the oil business. Forsyth received his Oklahoma license as an architect in 1925.³

At the same time, Forsyth won the opportunity to design the new home planned by E. W. Marland, founder of the Marland Oil Company head-quartered in Ponca City, Oklahoma.⁴

²John Brooks Walton, *The Architecture of John Duncan Forsyth* (Tulsa, Okla.: JBW Publications, 2007), dedication page.

³Sources differ as to the details of Forsyth’s birth and training. His associate John Brooks Walton noted that he studied briefly at the L’Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris 14. See also “Forsyth,” Price Tower Arts Center, <<https://www.pricetower.org/pages/forsyth>> (July 18, 2014); “John Duncan Forsyth,” Tulsa Foundation for Architecture, <<http://tulsaarchitecture.com/resources/archives/john-duncan-forsyth>> (July 18, 2014); Jim Gabbert, “Buildings by John Duncan Forsyth,” *Preservation Oklahoma News*, July, 2006, 5, (July 18, 2006).

⁴“Our History,” <<http://www.phillips66.com/EN/about/history/Pages/index.aspx>> (July 18, 2014).

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Forsyth moved to that northern Oklahoma town for the construction phase of the mansion (NRIS #73001561) and its associated estate buildings. Over the next decade he also designed numerous houses in Ponca City ranging from small to large in a variety of styles then popular. Examples were his own 1925 home, a Cape Cod house at 712 Overbrook Avenue; a large Colonial Revival house at 10 Hillcrest Drive; and a large residence at 820 North 14th Street in the Mediterranean style highly popular in Ponca City.⁵ Most of the homes he designed were in the Acre Homes and Hillcrest subdivisions, preferred residence locations of several Marland Oil Company executives. However, Forsyth also worked on a wide range of buildings in Ponca City as well as other places in Oklahoma and Kansas. Among his projects were the Industrial Institute, later Ponca Military Academy, Ponca City (1928, demolished 1978); Southern Hills Country Club, Tulsa (1935); and the Will Rogers Memorial, Claremore (dedicated 1938). While many of his building designs stylistically reflected his British Isles roots, by the 1930s, during which Forsyth designed public projects, he also worked in the Art Deco style. Examples of the latter included the Bartlesville High School and Field House, Bartlesville (1937); Daniel Webster High School, Tulsa (1937); the United States Post Office, Ponca City (1930s); the State of Oklahoma Capitol Office Building (Jim Thorpe Building), Oklahoma City, 1938; Jane Addams Hall, Chickasha, 1938-1939; and Pensacola Dam, Langley, Oklahoma (NRIS #03000883), completed in 1940 and for which Forsyth was architect of record.⁶

Considering Forsyth's prominence as an architect in Ponca City in the 1920s and 1930s, it was perhaps not surprising that the congregation of the First Church of Christ Scientist selected him to design their new building in 1933.⁷ Present in Ponca City as early as 1895, members began meeting in the winter of 1909 and holding services in 1910. However, it was not until 1918 that a congregation was firmly established. They built a bungalow-type meeting house in 1920 on leased property at the corner of North 3rd Street and Chestnut Avenue just north of Ponca City's central business district. In 1924 they received a charter from the State of Oklahoma and the Seal of First Church from their denominational organization. Having purchased the property in 1922, they began accumulating funds for a new building in 1927. In 1933 they moved the old building elsewhere and sold it to make way for construction of a new church. They hired Forsyth as architect, while Richard Sherbon was the contractor for the project. Ground breaking occurred on May 23, 1933 and construction began. The cornerstone was laid on August 3, 1933.⁸ The primary building material was limestone "quarried within five miles of Ponca City,"⁹ according to a newspaper account.

⁵ In his biography, Walton notes that Forsyth often claimed credit for designing homes that bore John McDonnell's architectural seal. See Walton, *The Architecture of John Duncan Forsyth*, 14, 63-103.

⁶ Bret A. Carter, *Kay County's Historic Architecture* (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2007), 72, 84; Walton, *The Architecture of John Duncan Forsyth*, 15, 105-107; 110-113; 115; 120-123; John Brooks Walton and Kathy Adams, *More Historic Homes of Ponca City and Kay County* (Tulsa: JBW Publications, 2005), 54; Gabbert, "Buildings by John Duncan Forsyth," 5. Southern Hills Country Club was a joint design with Donald McCormick.

⁷ Walton, *The Architecture of John Duncan Forsyth*, 121.

⁸ "Historical Sketch of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ponca City, Oklahoma," unidentified typescript, Vertical File, Ponca City Public Library, Ponca City, Oklahoma; "Christian Scientists Began Meeting in 1909," unidentified newspaper clipping, c. 1982, *ibid*.

⁹ "Christian Scientists Began Meeting in 1909."

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The style of the building was Colonial Revival, which Forsyth had previously employed in designing homes in Ponca City. Reminiscent of the nation's birth, this style had flourished with the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition and the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. A Colonial Revival home or building was generally symmetrical with a medium-pitched, side-gabled roof; narrow eaves; and a centered entrance accented with sidelights, a transom or fanlight, and a paneled door. Windows were usually double-hung, multi-paned, and perhaps crowned with fanlights.¹⁰ The First Church of Christ Scientist designed by Forsyth employed several of these features, although the entrance was placed near the west end. Finished November 26, 1933, it reminded some observers of a small New England-style church. It remained the home of the First Church of Christ Scientist until 1989 when the building was sold to Pioneer Bible Church.¹¹

Criteria Considerations:

First Church of Christ Scientist is owned and used by a religious organization therefore meeting Criteria Consideration A. The property derives its primary significance from its design and is eligible under Criterion C, Architecture as an excellent example of a Colonial Revival style church in Ponca City, Oklahoma.

The First Church of Christ Scientist, today's Pioneer Bible Church in Ponca City, was the first church the versatile John Duncan Forsyth designed. After a move to California about 1940 and service in the United States Navy's "Seabees" during World War II, Forsyth resumed his architectural career and designed still more buildings in Oklahoma. Among them were three additional churches—Grace Episcopal Church, Ponca City; All Souls Unitarian Church, Tulsa, Oklahoma; and Glass Memorial Chapel, First Presbyterian Church, Nowata, Oklahoma—all built in the 1950s. The First Church of Christ Scientist was the earliest and remains an excellent example of the work of John Duncan Forsyth, one of Oklahoma's leading twentieth-century architects. The building maintains its architectural integrity after eighty-one years. It is therefore eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

¹⁰ "Colonial Revival Style—1880 to 1960," *Antique Home Style*, <<http://www.antiquehomestyle.com/styles/colonial-revival.htm>> (August 27, 2014).

¹¹ "Pioneer Bible Church Settles Into New Home During 1989," *The Ponca City News*, October 15, 1989; Walton, *The Architecture of John Duncan Forsyth*, 121.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

“About Ponca City, Oklahoma.” <<http://www.poncacity.com/about.htm>> (July 18, 2014).

Carter, Bret A. *Kay County's Historic Architecture*. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2007.

“Christian Scientists Began Meeting in 1909.” Unidentified newspaper clipping, c. 1982. Vertical File, Ponca City Public Library, Ponca City, Oklahoma.

“Colonial Revival Style—1880 to 1960.” *Antique Home Style*.
<<http://www.antiquehomestyle.com/styles/colonial-revival.htm>> (August 27, 2014).

“Forsyth.” Price Tower Arts Center. <<https://www.pricetower.org/pages/forsyth>> (July 18, 2014).

Gabbert, Jim. “Buildings by John Duncan Forsyth.” *Preservation Oklahoma News*. July 18, 2006.

Goins, Charles Robert, and Danney Goble. *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*. Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 2006, fourth edition.

“Historical Sketch of First Church of Christ, Scientist[,] Ponca City, Oklahoma,” unidentified typescript, Vertical File, Ponca City Public Library, Ponca City, Oklahoma.

“John Duncan Forsyth.” Tulsa Foundation for Architecture.
<<http://tulsaarchitecture.com/resources/archives/john-duncan-forsyth>> (July 18, 2014).

Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office. “National Register Properties in Oklahoma: Downtown Ponca City Historic District.”
<<http://www.ocgi.okstate.edu/shpo/shoppic.asp?id+10001010>> (July 18, 2014).

“Our History.” <<http://www.phillips66.com/EN/about/history/Pages/index.aspx>> (July 18, 2014).

“Pioneer Bible Church Settles Into New Home During 1989,” *The Ponca City News*, October 15, 1989.

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Ponca City, Oklahoma, March 1931, 4, 3,
<<http://sanborn.umi.com/mage/view?state=ok&reelid=reel14&lcid=7216&image name=0001>> (July 12, 2014).

Walton, John Brooks. *The Architecture of John Duncan Forsyth*. Tulsa: JBW Publications, 2007.

Walton, John Brooks, and Kathy Adams. *More Historic Homes of Ponca City and Kay County*. Tulsa: JBW Publications, 2005.

Interview of Larry Harris by Mary Jane Warde, Ponca City, Oklahoma, July 3, 2014.

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): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.705942 | Longitude: -97.080824 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

From the southwest corner of Lot 11, Block 25, Hartman Subdivision, go north to the northwest corner of Lot 12, Block 25. Go east along the north boundary of Lot 12 to the northeast corner of Lot 12. Go south along the east boundary of Lot 12 and Lot 11 to the southeast corner of Lot 11. Go west along the south boundary of Lot 11 to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These are the boundaries of the lots on which the First Church of Christ Scientist, now the Pioneer Bible Church, stands.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mary Jane Warde, Ph.D.
organization: For the City of Ponca City
street & number: 3523 Willow Park Circle
city or town: Stillwater state: Oklahoma zip code: 74074
e-mail mary.warde2@gmail.com
telephone: 405/377-0412
date: 31 July 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, 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: Pioneer Bible Church

City or Vicinity: Ponca City

County: Kay

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Mary Jane Warde

Date Photographed: July 3, 2014

Location of Original Digital Files: 3523 Willow Park Circle, Stillwater, OK 74074

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

1 of 6

South elevation, camera facing north-northeast from Chestnut Avenue

2 of 6

West and south elevations, camera facing northeast from Chestnut Avenue

3 of 6

West elevation, camera facing southeast from North 3rd Street

4 of 6

North elevation, camera facing east-southeast from adjacent driveway and North 3rd Street

5 of 6

East and north elevations, camera facing southwest from the parking lot

6 of 6

A portion of the south elevation and the east elevation from inside the fence on the southeast corner, camera facing northwest

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County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

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



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CHURCH
Pastor: Larry Smith, Pastor

Church Office



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: First Church of Christ, Scientist

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Kay

DATE RECEIVED: 1/23/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/13/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/02/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/10/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000063

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3 9 15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

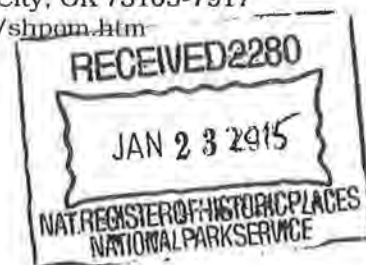


Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm



January 20, 2015

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are pleased to transmit five National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

First Church of Christ Scientist, Ponca City, Kay County
St. John Baptist Church and Rectory, Ponca City, Kay County
McAlester Downtown Historic District, McAlester, Pittsburg County
First National Bank, Skiatook, Tulsa County
Oklahoma Iron Works/Bethlehem Supply Company Building, Tulsa County

The member of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), professionally qualified in the fields of prehistoric archeology was absent from the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. However, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of each nominated property was present and participated in the recommendation's formulation

We look forward to the results of your review. If there may be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Lynda S. Ozan of my staff or myself.

Sincerely,

Melvena Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

MKH:lso

Enclosures