

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

624



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 First United Methodist Church

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 118 N 7th not for publication

city or town Fairview vicinity

state Oklahoma code OK county Major code 093 zip code 73737

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

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

July 19, 2010
Date

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]
Signature of the Keeper

9.3.10
Date of Action

First United Methodist Church
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	Total

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

N/A

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.)

Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:

Late Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: concrete

walls: brick

concrete

roof: asphalt

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The First United Methodist Church of Fairview is a modest Late Gothic Revival style brick building, outstanding for its historic high style architecture in this rural agricultural community.

The First United Methodist Church is located in Fairview, the county seat of Major County in northwestern Oklahoma. This church is centrally located within the community on Seventh Street, a residential north/south thoroughfare located just blocks east of the downtown corridor. The church is bordered on the north by Walnut, on the west by Seventh Street, and on the south by Broadway. There is a large, paved parking lot on the east side of the church. Churches representing numerous other denominations are scattered among private residences on this street, both north and south of the Methodist Church. The residential properties in the area are diverse, with both small and large homes of varying vernacular styles and materials present.

Constructed in 1939, with the addition of an educational wing in the 1950s, the First United Methodist Church of Fairview is illustrative of the needs of a then growing community and their desire to construct an iconic place of worship in this remote area of the state. Much planning and preparation went into the design and layout of the facility, as well as into the fundraising to ensure that the facility could be completed free of debt. Today, the church is illustrative of a larger trend in Oklahoma and elsewhere among mainline Protestant congregations -- the abandonment of historic places of worship for new, modern facilities with no identifiable architectural style, located outside the downtown core.

Narrative Description

The First United Methodist Church of Fairview is an outstanding local example of the Late Gothic Revival style of architecture popular for educational and religious buildings between the 1890s and the 1940s. Late Gothic Revival Style architecture is characterized by a steeply pitched gabled roof, the use of masonry materials, arched windows (often containing leaded or stained glass), and the use of buttresses.

The First United Methodist Church was originally designed to be a single story L-shaped structure with adequate space for congregational worship and Sunday School. In 1953, the congregation completed a two-story rectangular with basement addition on the east side of the original building. The addition included additional classroom space, a kitchen, and a youth chapel.

The First United Methodist Church is constructed of plain red brick laid in a running bond, with cast stone accents. A single course of bricks in a rowlock bond creates a belt course around the building. Rowlock is also used as an accent above the transom on the main entry. A single soldier course is used to accent the service entrance at the southwest corner of the building. The original building and the addition feature a steeply pitched gabled composition roof with open eaves and exposed, shaped wooden rafters. All the windows in the original building have cast stone sills.

The north façade can be divided into four distinct sections: the north wall of the addition at the far left (east), the original classroom space, the north wall of the sanctuary, and the main entry, or narthex, at the far west end (right side). The central feature of this facade is certainly the north wall of the sanctuary. This wall rises well above the narthex and the single story classroom area into a steeply pitched gabled parapet that has cast stone coping and faux brick buttresses (also with cast stone caps) at each corner. At the peak of the parapet is a decorative cast stone accent in a geometric pattern with a cast stone cross atop it. Beneath the geometric shape is a hexagonal cast stone plaque. Just beneath the plaque is a large arched faceted stained glass window. The window consists of two large rectangular panes with half arched panes atop them. On either side of the arched window are a single paned faceted stained glass window. The faceted stained glass windows are multi-colored with no particular pattern. Further to the east on the north façade is the north wall of the original educational wing. Located on the educational wing, there is an exterior entry door just to the left of the sanctuary. A brick knee wall with cast stone cap supports a railing on the left side of the entry, and two cast stone steps provide access to the doorway. The entry itself is a single metal framed glazed slab. The fenestration on this wall consists of three groupings of two double windows. Each wooden window is a six over six. The window groupings are divided by faux brick buttresses with angled cast stone caps. At the far east end of the north façade, is the north end of

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the 1950s addition. This front gabled addition sticks out slightly from the main wall of the old education wing. On the northeast side is an exterior entry door. The door is accessed by two cast stone steps with a metal railing on the left. The door itself is a wooden slab with two glazed panes. Above the entry door is a six over six aluminum window. The north wall of the 1950s addition also features a gabled parapet with decorative buttresses on either end. The parapet features cast stone coping and has a cast stone decorative element similar at the gable peak similar to that found on both ends of the main sanctuary. Beneath that are visible three fixed multipaned aluminum windows in a stair step pattern. The window on the left and the window on the right each have five panes and the central window has six panes. At the basement level are three equally spaced six paned aluminum windows.

The primary entrance to the building is located in the narthex on the west façade. The entryway is a front gabled rectangular brick projection with cast stone accented triangular parapet. The entry doors are double metal framed glazed slab with faceted stained glass transom. Behind the entry projection is visible a brick parapet with cast stone coping on the main wall of the sanctuary. A round cast stone plaque is centrally located on this parapet. On the south wall of the small entry projection, there is second set of metal framed glazed slab doors with faceted stained glass transom. To the right of the entry projection are three equally spaced pairs of one over one faceted stained glass windows. At the far south end of the west façade is a service entrance, delineated by a brick parapet. The parapet has cast stone accents/coping. The door is a metal slab with a single fixed glass pane. A round cast stone plaque is located above the doorway.

The south façade is dominated by the gabled parapet at the south end of the sanctuary. The peak of the gable is accented with cast stone in a decorative geometric pattern. There is also cast stone coping. Faux brick buttresses are located at the edge of each wall. Two single one over one wood windows are located between the faux buttresses at the rear of the sanctuary. To the right of the gabled parapet is the back of the original classroom space of the church. The fenestration of this space features three equally spaced groupings of three one over one faceted stained glass windows. In between the three groupings of windows are faux brick buttresses with cast stone caps. At the far right end of the education wing, there is a small shed roof projection that juts out slightly from the main wall. This brick projection offers entry into the building through a set of wood slab doors. There are two six over six aluminum windows on the south side of this shed roof projection. There is also a slope brick chimney. From the south, the back of the youth chapel is also visible. It features a gabled parapet with cast stone coping. There is a rear exit located along this wall on the main floor, consisting of a single metal slab door. This door is accessible to the exterior by a metal stairwell. Directly beneath the door, at basement level, is a four over four aluminum window. At the extreme east end of this façade, is visible a shed roof storage shed. This shed is clad in vertical wood siding and has a composition roof. An entry door is located on the south side and is a six paneled metal door. Four, six over six aluminum windows are evenly spaced along this wall over the shed.

The east facade of the church is less visible and has fewer decorative elements. There are no faux buttresses. The primary feature of this façade is the steep gable that makes up the addition. There are three sets of six over six aluminum windows on the main floor. On the south end there is a small four over four aluminum window. Spaced at the same interval as the windows on the main floor are three sets of six over six aluminum metal windows at basement level. At the far south end of this façade is an additional gabled brick parapet that houses the youth chapel. This parapet has cast stone coping with a rectangular metal vent located beneath the peak of the gable. Just below the vent is a gothic arched single paned fixed metal window with cast stone lintel.

Interior

The sanctuary of the First United Methodist Church is built in a modest, simplified form of the theater style popular in the first part of the twentieth century. Theater style elements include the large open space free of any visual obstructions with soaring ceilings, the sloped sanctuary floor, the elevated preaching stage, and especially, the wooden proscenium arch. Other than the large faceted stained glass windows and the six, large brass and glass two-tier chandeliers, the church is virtually devoid of any decoration on the interior.

Outside of the sanctuary space, the classrooms and kitchen area have been altered over time to meet the changing needs of the congregation. However, many original elements remain, including the original paneled wood doors and baseboards. The youth chapel remains virtually unaltered, with the original pews, altar, and pulpit in place.

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Alterations

As is common with most protestant churches, some alterations occur over the lifespan of the facility. At some point after the 1953 addition, the narthex was expanded out towards Seventh Street and the original wooden doors replaced with metal framed glazed slabs. In comparing historic photographs to the present state of the building, it is also evident that the faceted stained glass is not original. This type of stained glass was popular in the 1950s, suggesting it was installed during the 1953 renovations. The original windows of the church match those found on the north wall of the education wing. With the departure of the Methodist congregation in 2004, the original wooden pews were removed, as well as the 1950s era stained glass in the youth chapel. The pews were donated to the local historical society and the stained glass was installed at the new church.

The First United Church of Fairview retains a high degree of historic integrity. Any additions to the building were done in a manner to mimic the original, in terms of materials and design. The alteration of the original windows, with the replacement of clear glass with faceted stain class is in keeping with the style of architecture of the building and was likely an original intention of the congregation. Other modifications reflect changing needs for accessibility or efficiency. Although it no longer houses an active religious congregation, the church retains the elements of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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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.)

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

1938-1953

Significant Dates

1939

1953

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hope, John C. -- architect

Keck, Leon -- contractor

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from the original construction of the church to the completion of the addition in 1953. The period of significance reflects the architectural significance of the church.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The First United Methodist Church of Fairview, Oklahoma is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance for criterion C, architecture. This church is the most outstanding local example of Late Gothic Revival style architecture and is one of the only high style designed buildings in the community to retain any degree of historic integrity.

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

Fairview is located in Major County, one of Oklahoma's underserved counties, where few historic and architectural resources have been identified and/or documented. There is only one National Register listed property in Fairview, the Major County Courthouse listed August 1984. A reconnaissance level survey of Fairview conducted in 1996 as part of a larger survey project of Northwestern Oklahoma towns found that the First United Methodist Church of Fairview warranted further study for its architectural significance. In looking at the community of Fairview as a whole, the survey identified one individually eligible building, the Fairview Municipal Building, located across the street from the church. This facility had previously been declared eligible by the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office. Since completion of the 1996 survey, the Municipal Building has undergone significant renovations which destroyed its historic integrity. Like the Municipal Building, the courthouse has also been highly altered with the removal of its historic wood windows among other changes to the exterior. As is common in most small towns in Oklahoma, the historic integrity of most other downtown buildings was destroyed with the application of non-historic materials in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s in an effort to update downtown. Because of such efforts in Fairview, there is no possibility of a downtown historic district, nor is it likely that any other building in the downtown area would be individually eligible for the National Register. Despite the existence of numerous older homes in the community, none are outstanding enough architecturally or historically to warrant National Register status.

Many of Fairview's churches are roughly the same age as the First United Methodist Church. These include a Catholic Church, a Church of Christ, Church of God 7th Day, First Assembly of God, and a Christian Church all located within several blocks of the First United Methodist Church. The Church of God 7th Day is Carpenter Gothic in design but has been significantly altered through the application of non-historic siding, as well as the replacement of original doors and windows. The Church of Christ is a modest brick building with no architectural style. The First Assembly of God is a 1960s era modern style brick building. The Christian Church is located just across the street to the west from the First United Methodist Church. It is a 1960s era contemporary building. Saint Ann's Catholic Church is also a 1960s era gable front brick building that possesses no architectural style. Just to the east of the subject property, is the First Baptist Church of Fairview. Like the First United Methodist Church, the Baptist church was constructed in the Late Gothic Revival style but during the 1950s. However, the Baptist church has new doors and windows, as well as a massive metal clad addition that overwhelms the original building and destroys the property's historic integrity. The largest church in the area belongs to the Mennonite Brethren and is located east of the main city. It was constructed c. 1980 and has no particular architectural style. In comparing the First United Methodist of Fairview to other buildings and other churches in the area, it is evident that the Methodist Church is notable for its architectural style and its historic integrity.

Within this community, The First United Methodist Church of Fairview is outstanding for its high style architecture. As in many small towns across Oklahoma and elsewhere, churches were likely to be one of the only architect designed buildings in a community. The Gothic Revival style was extremely popular for church construction projects in the early twentieth century because it represented a "return to romantic, emotional architecture" as opposed to the symmetrical, linear designs of the Classical Revival style typical of public buildings during that same time period. As such, Gothic Revival style churches were a concrete example of the separation of church and state. The distinctive characteristics of the Gothic Revival style found in the First United Methodist Church of Fairview include a steeply pitched gabled roof with parapet, masonry exterior walls, arched stained glass windows, and faux brick buttresses. Today, the most dramatic elements of the late Gothic Revival style found at the church remain. The imposing gabled parapets, the cast stone coping, and decorative plaques continue to dominate the façade. The original fenestration is in place, despite the insertion of faceted stained glass into many of the original wood windows. The replacement of original doors does not affect the ability of the building to convey its historic integrity. The large addition at the back of the building was completed with complementary materials and does not overwhelm the original building. Further it was completed in the 1950s and has itself become historic.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Fairview was settled as a result of the opening of the Cherokee Outlet lands in September 1893. Initial settlement was slow, but successful crops in the late 1890s encouraged additional people to move into the area. Settlement was further encouraged by the opening of a railway line through Fairview in 1903. At that time, Fairview became a stop along the Kansas City, Mexican and Orient Railway, a line that ran from the Kansas/Oklahoma border to western Oklahoma. Prior to statehood in 1907, Fairview was actually part of Woods County, Oklahoma Territory. After statehood, however, Woods County was split into two separate counties, and Fairview became the county seat of the newly created Major County. Throughout its history, ranching and other agricultural activities have been important economic activities in the surrounding areas. During the first decades of the twentieth century, the community prospered and the population continued to increase. City leaders were able to provide citizens with a safe city water supply as well as electrical service by 1910. As with most early communities in Oklahoma, it was in these early decades of the twentieth century that business owners and municipal leaders replaced original hastily constructed frame buildings with permanent, brick structures. Contemporary newspaper accounts often chronicled the construction projects and praised the ever increasing beauty of the community and the resourcefulness of its residents and leaders.

Like other denominations in other communities across Oklahoma, the First United Methodist Church in Fairview had humble beginnings. Shortly after settlement in 1893, a congregation was organized and began meeting beneath a tree south of town. In 1896, the "church" moved to the nearby Sand Creek School. This school was actually a soddy located on a private farm just outside of town. The church was part of the Okeene preaching circuit until a Fairview Circuit was formed in the fall of 1896. The church was actually incorporated on October 7, 1896. In 1901, the church was able to move from the Sand Creek School into the growing town of Fairview. A frame church was constructed at the corner of Seventh and Walnut in 1901 and housed the congregation until 1938. At that time, the frame church was demolished and the wood used in the construction of the new facility across the street. The church was designed by Oklahoma City architect, John C. Hope, and constructed by local contractor, Leon Keck, for around \$18,000. According to newspaper accounts, members of the church's building committee traveled across the state and even into north Texas, looking at other church facilities and gathering ideas to incorporate into their building project. After their information gathering tour, the building committee met with the architect to design a facility that would meet the current and future needs of the congregation. Once a design and a budget were in place, the church undertook a canvass to raise the needed funds. Because of the generosity of the congregants, the needed sum was quickly raised and construction began in March and was completed in October of 1939. During construction, services were held at the Presbyterian Church. Special services were held to commemorate the completion of the construction project in late October, 1939. In the 1950s, the church decided to expand again, this time with an addition to their existing facility. The two-story with basement addition was completed in 1953. In the 1980s, church members began to express interest in building a new facility. This was due, in large part, to overcrowding in the historic church. The congregation continued to grow, increasing by approximately 30% in the period from 1990 to 2000. Initially, the church attempted to deal with its growing pains by holding two services, but that combined with multiple maintenance problems caused the church trustees to begin plans for the construction of a new facility. In 2004, a new church was completed on the eastern outskirts of town.

Today, Fairview is a small, rural town with a population of less than 3,000. Unfortunately, the population of Fairview and of Major County continues to decline as fewer people move into the area and more and more move away in search of greater educational and economic opportunities. For those who remain, there is evidence of a move to modernize the community yet again, with the construction of new homes, businesses, and schools on the outskirts of the community, away from the historic town core. The First United Methodist Church of Fairview is just such a victim of progress. Instead of spending the necessary funds and effort to maintain and adapt their historic facility, the congregation instead chose to abandon the building and rebuild on the eastern edge of town. The new modern brick and metal facility is larger, with more space for children's activities, and is easier and less expensive to maintain, offering a comfortable haven for this Methodist congregation.

Although the First United Methodist Church of Fairview no longer houses an active congregation, the building itself is testimony to the growth, prosperity, and decline of the community around it, and of the aspirations of the congregation who commissioned the building long ago. The First United Methodist Church is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as an outstanding local example of the Late Gothic Revival Style of architecture.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

The Fairview Republican

Gowans, Alan. *Styles and Types of North American Architecture: Social Function and Cultural Expressions*. New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1992.

Long Bannister, Laura Belle. "First United Methodist Church of Fairview: Reminiscences Highlighting our 90th Anniversary (1896-1986)." Fairview, OK. 1986.

Major County Historical Society. *Gloss Mountain Country: A History of Major County*. Fairview, OK: Major County Historical Society 1977.

O'Malley, Margaret. Emails to Kelli E. Gaston, January – March 2010.

Redinger, Rick. Interview by Kelli E. Gaston, 15 March 2010.

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: Fairview Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>14S</u>	<u>546952</u>	<u>4014043</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Lots 7-12, Block 73, Original Townsite of Fairview, OK

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This includes the extent of the property historically associated with the church

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kelli E. Gaston, architectural historian for Preservation Oklahoma Incorporated
organization Preservation Oklahoma date March 2010
street & number 909 SW 41st telephone 405-227-4431
city or town Moore state OK zip code 73160
e-mail kellgaston@cox.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: First United Methodist Church
City or Vicinity: Fairview
County: Major State: Oklahoma
Photographer: Kelli E. Gaston
Date Photographed: January 14, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

No.	Subject	Direction
0001	Façade	Southeast
0002	West elevation	East
0003	Primary entrance	East
0004	North elevation	Southwest
0005	East elevation	West
0006	Youth chapel exterior	Northwest
0007	Sanctuary interior	Southeast

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Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Steven and Margaret O'Malley
street & number 9191 NW Klahowya telephone _____
city or town Bremerton state WA zip code 98312

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 18 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
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY First United Methodist Church
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Major

DATE RECEIVED: 7/20/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/13/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/30/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/03/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000624

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 9.3.10 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.



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Major Co., OK

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First United Methodist Church

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First United Methodist Church

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Photo 3 of 7



First United Methodist Church

Major Co., OK

Photo 4 of 7



First United Methodist Church

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First United Methodist Church

Major Co., OK

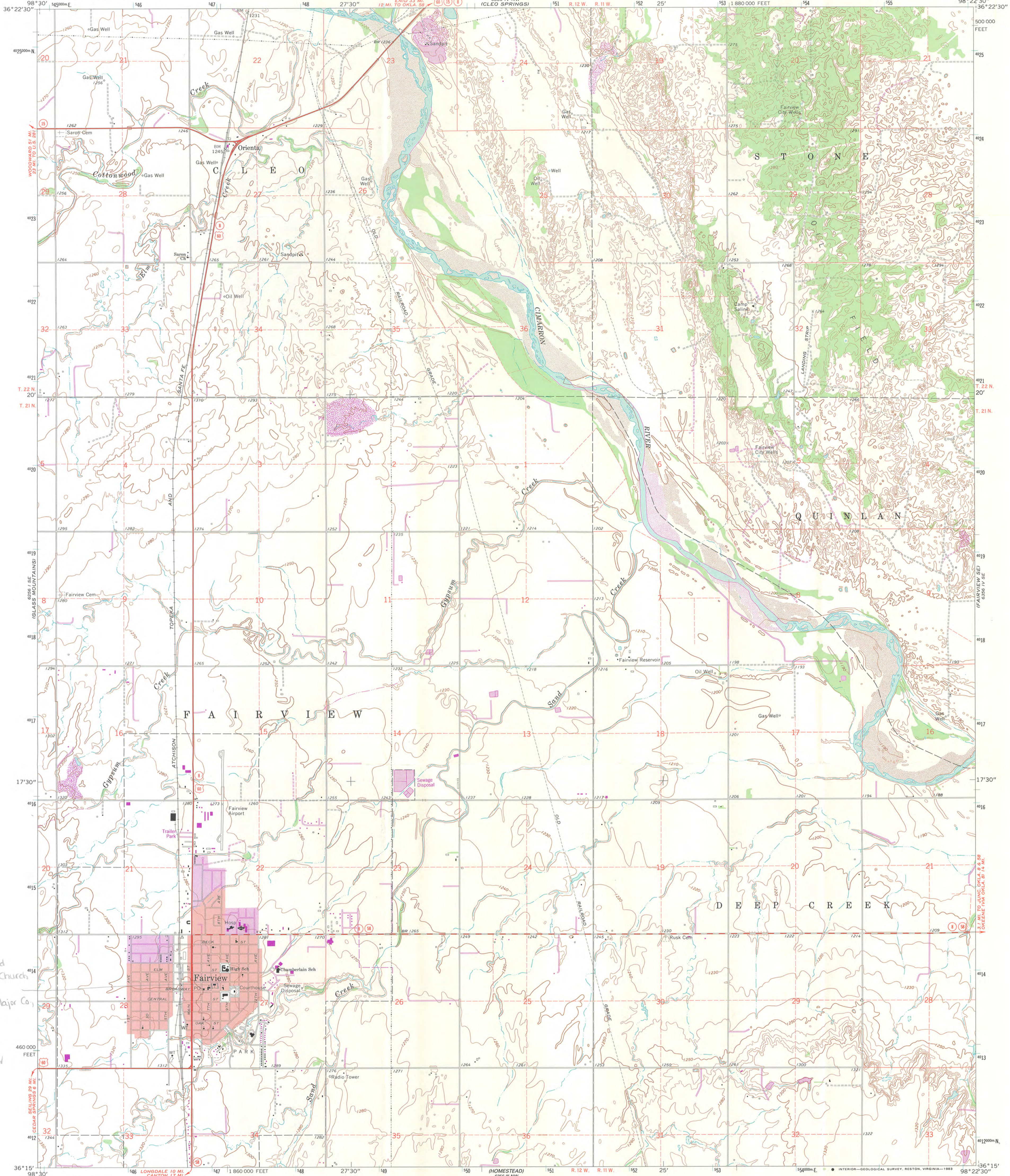
Photo leaf 7



First United Methodist Church

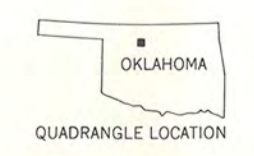
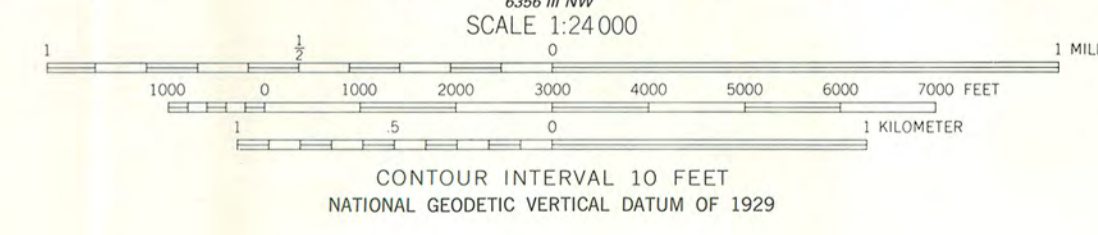
Major Co., OK

Photo 7 of 7



First United
Methodist Church
118 N 7th
Fairview, Major Co,
Oklahoma
14S
546952E
401403N

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1968. Field checked 1969
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Oklahoma coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 1 meter south and
31 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1981
and other sources. This information is not field checked. Map edited 1983
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
U.S. Route	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
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FAIRVIEW, OKLA.
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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

July 19, 2010

Ms. Carol Shull
Acting Keeper of the Register
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005



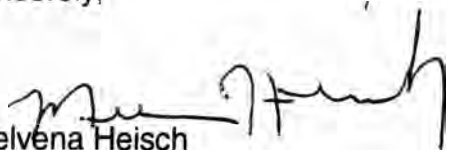
Dear Ms. Shull:

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

Brady Historic District, Tulsa, Tulsa County
Casa Loma Hotel, Tulsa, Tulsa County
Morrow Home Place, Collinsville, Tulsa County
Moore Ranch, Nowata Vicinity, Nowata County
White Cloud Lodge, Payne County
Wentz Camp, Ponca City, Kay County
Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125, Pond Creek, Grant County
Nickels Ensor McClure House, Alva, Woods County
First United Methodist Church, Fairview, Major County
Squirrel Creek Bridge, Shawnee, Pottawatomie County
American Baptist Home Mission House, Tahlequah, Cherokee County
Administration Building, Wilburton Vicinity, Latimer County

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

Sincerely,


Melvena Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

MKH:lbs

Enclosures