

873

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280

OCT 23 2015

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Fairview Community Center

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Other names/site number: City of Fairview Municipal Building

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 206 East Broadway

City or town: Fairview State: Oklahoma County: Major

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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.

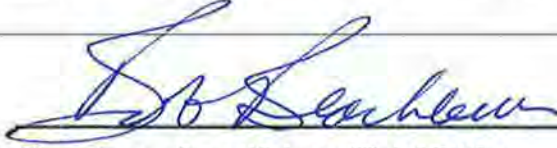
In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

	<u>Oct 19, 2015</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	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

Fairview Community Center
Name of Property

Major 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:)

for Edson H. Beall 12-8-15
Signature of the Keeper 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

Fairview Community Center
Name of Property

Major County, Oklahoma
County and State

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.)

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: city hall

RECREATION AND CULTURE: auditorium

EDUCATION: library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: auditorium

Fairview Community Center
Name of Property

Major County, Oklahoma
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Art Deco

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Concrete

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 Fairview Community Center is located at 206 East Broadway in Fairview, Oklahoma. The building is located near many commercial properties and government buildings including the Major County Courthouse and the city government complex. The Art Deco designed building was constructed with a grant from the Public Works Administration (PWA) in 1939. The Community Center has a two story central section with one story wings on the east and west elevations. The building was rehabilitated in 2010 and the building continues to maintain a high degree of integrity of setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association.

Fairview Community Center
Name of Property

Major County, Oklahoma
County and State

Narrative Description

The north elevation is the façade of the building and faces East Broadway. This elevation is the most decorative of the building with a symmetrical Art Deco style. The building has two-story central portion with single story wings to the east and west. From the east the single story portion has three evenly spaced multi-light (15 pane) paired windows. There is a belt course that surrounds the building and a parapet wall with art deco detailing. The east wing projects slightly from the central portion of the building.

The central portion of the building is symmetrical with a central double entry with a 24-light transom. Above the transom is the signage "Fairview Community Center" and reeding detail above the signage. The projecting surround has reeding details and simple cylindrical light fixtures on each column. The entrance is flanked by two paired multi-light (30 pane) windows and single entries with decorative surrounds with embossed medallions and single multi-light (15 pane) windows located just above the entry. The seven bays in the central portion of the building are separated by pilasters with reeding detail at the top of each that lead to the decorative parapet. On both ends of the parapet are more decorative medallions with a long horn cattle motif.

The façade of the west wing exactly matches the east with the addition of two plaques located on the far west corner.

The west elevation also has a central entry that mimics the entrance on the façade there is a 24 pane transom. The single door is surrounded by multi-pane side lights and above the transom is the signage "Fairview Community Center" above the signage is reeding. The projecting surround has reeding on each side and incorporates a simple cylindrical light fixture. The entrance is flanked by three paired multi-light (15 pane) windows on each side. The belt course continues along this elevation leading to a knee wall that continues south to conceal a parking area. The upper portion of the west elevation has three triple multi-light (15 pane) windows separated by four pilasters and the building is topped with a decorative parapet wall with a simple art deco embellishment at the gable peak.

The rear or south elevation from the west has a one triple multi-light (15 pane) window, then a small multi-light (8 pane) window, and another paired multi-light (15 pane) window. A single metal door is covered by a metal carport. Above the carport is a single multi-light (15 pane) window. The rear of the building has a small projecting portion with one story wings on the east and west and a central two-story portion. The east elevation has a multi-light metal casement window with 16 panes. On the second story there are two evenly spaced single multi-light (12 pane) windows and a chimney extends from the southeast corner of the building. It is capped with a decorative parapet. The southern elevation has a single metal multi-light (16 pane) metal casement window in the single story wing. Also a pair of metal doors are located above grade in the center of the elevation. On the second story there are two evenly spaced single multi-light metal casement windows. On the east end of the wing there are two single metal multi-light (16

Fairview Community Center
Name of Property

Major County, Oklahoma
County and State

pane) windows. On the easternmost portion of the rear elevation there is a large metal door with an accessible ramp leading to it and two areas where windows have been bricked over.

The east elevation is very similar to the west elevation. There is a single entry with multi-pane side-light and a 24 pane transom above the entrance. Above the transom is the signage "Fairview Community Center" and simple reeding detail above the transom. The entrance also has reeding detail in each side of the projecting surround with a simple cylindrical light fixture on each side. The entrance is flanked by three paired multi-light (15 pane) windows on each side. There are steps leading to the entrance and an accessible ramp to the north. The belt course continues across this elevation. The one story wing has a decorative parapet with art deco details above the central windows. The east elevation of the central portion of the building has three triple multi-light (15 pane) windows, with four pilasters and a decorative parapet wall with a simple art deco embellishment at the gable peak.

Fairview Community Center
Name of Property

Major County, Oklahoma
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

Fairview Community Center
Name of Property

Major County, Oklahoma
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development

Social History

Period of Significance

1939

Significant Dates

1939

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John C. Hope, Architect

Higgins & Higgins Contractors

Fairview Community Center
Name of Property

Major County, Oklahoma
County and State

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

The Fairview Community Center is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A for its association with the Public Works Administration (PWA) at the local level for Social History and Community Planning and Development. The building, constructed in 1939, was designed by John C. Hope, an Oklahoma City architect. The Fairview Community Center is one of three buildings constructed using New Deal era programs in Fairview. The other two were the WPA constructed Fire Station which has since been demolished and the Major County Exhibit/Livestock Building, also constructed by the WPA, that has been highly altered with the addition of a standing seam metal roofing system and no longer retains its historic integrity.

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

Fairview is the county seat of Major County and is situated at the intersection of State Highway 8 and State Highway 58/U.S. Highway 60 and is the largest community in Major County. It serves as an economic, social and civic hub for the region. Before 1907 statehood and the establishment of Major County, the town was situated in Woods County. The first settlers in Fairview were Clifford and Henry Bower, John Floyd, and A.J. Decker who were the four homesteaders that staked the four quarter-sections of land upon which Fairview now stands. These men made the Land Run of 1893 in to the Cherokee Outlet. A.J. Bower, the father of Clifford and Henry, is credited with the title "Father of Fairview" because most local sources give him credit for naming the town. One morning in 1894, A.J. looked in all directions around the town and said this locale has a "Fairview."¹

In 1903 the K.C.M. and O., commonly called "The Orient" railroad arrived in Fairview. The Orient was later absorbed by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, and Fairview became a division point for the railroad with a maintenance shop and roundhouse in 1908. The Santa Fe brought both freight and passenger service to Fairview.²

The area near Fairview was settled by Russian-born Germans who brought hard Russian wheat to the region. Both Turkey Red and Kharkof were resistant to freezing during the winter and allowed for winter wheat production. By 1910 the farmers in the Fairview area were producing more than a million bushels of wheat. Wheat became the chief cash crop for the area as production grew to over 1.6 million bushels by 1930.³

¹ Carney, George O. and Jeffery K. Williams, "Reconnaissance Level Survey of Five Northwestern Oklahoma Towns." (1996. On-file at the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma), 194.

² Ibid, 194.

³ Ibid, 195.

Fairview Community Center
Name of Property

Major County, Oklahoma
County and State

The new deal program formally known as the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, the PWA, was created on June 16, 1933 as one of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal Era programs. In an effort to assist citizens in distress and stimulate the national economy during the trying times of the 1930s, President Roosevelt drafted twenty-nine different acts between 1933 and 1939. The bills were structured to sustain various parts of the economy with the majority seeking to provide some type of relief for the unemployed. The PWA was enacted to "prepare a comprehensive program of public works." In doing this, the PWA was intended "to create employment and aide industry by the construction of useful public works of enduring social value."⁴

Similar to other New Deal Era programs, the PWA relied on a partnership between the federal, state, county and city governments to stimulate employment. Local public bodies submitted applications to the PWA for the construction of desirable improvements. The PWA then reviewed the application to ensure that 1) the application was submitted by a public body which represented the people and that the project complied with applicable local, state and national laws; 2) the project was financially sound and the applicant was in a financial position to provide its share of construction costs; and, 3) the project was feasible from an engineering standpoint.⁵

Unlike other New Deal Era programs, more specifically the Works Progress Administration, the PWA created an increase in private employment which helped to relieve the widespread local, state and national unemployment problem without restoring the "dole." The WPA, in contrast was aimed specifically at employing the jobless on worthwhile public works projects for which the workers received public relief money. The PWA made grants and loans to public bodies for the hiring of architects, contractors and laborers to construct public works. They did not provide direct relief to the unemployed in the sponsoring community.⁶

Once an application was approved and the applicant agreed to build the project according to the rules and regulations of the PWA, the PWA granted forty-five percent of the project cost outright to the sponsoring body. If the applicant had the legal authority to borrow money, they could also borrow the remaining funds from the PWA but this was considered a loan that had to be repaid. Once the money was in place, the community solicited contracts for project construction by open, competitive bidding. The PWA remained a supervising participant in the project through construction. After the project was completed to PWA specifications, the PWA retained no control over the use of the project.⁷

The voters of Fairview approved a bond in September of 1938 to construct a city hall. The Fairview Republican ran a letter on August 13, 1936 on the front page called "How One Taxpayer sees Community Building." In the letter Henry A. Bower outlined six reasons the city of Fairview needed a new building. These reasons included: a better performance space for the children of Fairview to hold plays and athletic events, a place for "The Betterment Club" to meet

⁴ The Story of PWA: Building for Recovery, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1939), 1.

⁵ Ibid., 1, 3, 6-7.

⁶ Ibid., 4.

⁷ Ibid., 3-4, and 8.

Fairview Community Center

Name of Property

Major County, Oklahoma

County and State

an organization for the women of Major County, better office space for the city employees, living quarters for the fire chief, and a large capacity hall and stage so the city will be able to become a convention city. The sixth and final reason Mr. Bower listed was because of the availability of PWA grants that would cover at least 45% of the building costs. In addition to the County Commissioners offered to donate the land were the old jail was located.⁸

It would be two more years before ground breaking on this project. On December 22, 1938 Mayor Harp and PWA Supervisor W.A. Hopps along with the Fairview High School Band quickly held a ground breaking ceremony so work could begin on site preparation for the project. The four initial workers were standing by and ready to begin work they were Chester Gosney, L.J. Guant, Issac Wiggins and J.B. Parker.⁹

The Fairview Community Center was designed by Oklahoma City architect John C. Hope. The city council of Fairview appointed a building committee to meet with members of the community and bring the city's input to the building plans. The final design for the building included city offices, the library, and an auditorium with 1,500 person capacity.¹⁰

The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works continued as a separate agency until July 1, 1939, when it was consolidated with the Federal Works Agency under Reorganization Plan No. I of 1939. Under the Federal Works Agency, work continued under the name Public Works Administration. In the same reorganization plan, the Federal Works Agency also incorporated the Works Progress Administration (renaming it the Works Project Administration), Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division, Public Records Administration and the United States Housing Authority.¹¹ The Federal Works Agency continued in operation until June 30, 1949, when it was abolished and the agency functions transferred to the General Services Administration.

Between June 1933 and March 1939, the PWA funded projects in 3,069 of the nation's 3,071 counties. These projects ranged from conservation projects, electric power plants, sewage disposal and waterworks projects, and the construction of school buildings, hospitals, and numerous public buildings. Total, the PWA was allotted over 2.4 billion dollars. This money was made available by appropriations or sales of securities by the National Industrial Recovery Act, Emergency Appropriation Act for Fiscal Year 1935, Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1936 and Public works Administration Appropriation Act of 1938. Of the 2.4 billion dollars allotted, the PWA expended nearly 1.7 billion dollars by February 1939 and had obligated all but 15 million of the remaining 751 million dollars on a variety of projects nationwide.¹²

⁸ *Fairview Republican* August 13, 1936.

⁹ *Fairview Republican* December 23, 1938.

¹⁰ *Fairview Republican* Dec 7, 1939.

¹¹ C.W. Short and R. Stanley-Brown, *Public Buildings: A Survey of Architecture of Projects Constructed by Federal and Other Governmental Bodies between the Years 1933-1939 with the Assistance of the Public Works Administration*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1939), preface.

¹² *America Builds: The Record of the PWA*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1939), 264 and 272.

Fairview Community Center

Name of Property

Major County, Oklahoma

County and State

In terms of public buildings, 4,237 buildings were constructed using allotments from the PWA. Of this, 1,492 were buildings for administration, legislative, judicial and general governmental purposes built in partnership with cities, counties and states. This included 206 city and town halls, 295 courthouses, 101 fire stations, 12 combined fire and police stations, 15 police stations, 126 jails and prisons and 130 other city, county, and state administrative and office buildings. In outright gifts, the PWA granted over a hundred million for the construction of city, county and state government buildings. They also loaned nearly 18 million dollars toward the total estimated cost of over 313 million dollars.¹³

In Oklahoma, the PWA undertook 302 projects with non-federal partners. The total estimated cost of these projects was just under 52 million dollars. The PWA allotted nearly 39 million of the total projected cost. These projects ranged from the construction of hospitals, schools, waterworks, sewage disposal, electric power plants and government buildings.¹⁴ Some of the larger PWA projects in Oklahoma included the construction of the civic center complex in Oklahoma City.¹⁵

The impact of the PWA was not as widespread as other New Deal Era programs like the Works Progress Administration. Aimed specifically at aiding private enterprise, the PWA helped boost employment in the private sector with the employment of everyone from architects and engineers to construction workers and laborers. This helped to relieve the number of people who were taking the "dole." Between June 1933 and February 1939, the Department of Labor revealed that PWA projects provided nearly 2 billion hours of employment at construction sites and an additional 4 billion plus of indirect labor employment in private industry.¹⁶

The PWA stimulated more than the economy. The New Deal Era funding allowed for the construction of many new facilities for local government offices. The improved facilities allowed cities like Fairview to function with new efficiency and allowed for expansion of city services. This new building enhanced the community identity. The Fairview Community Center continues to serve as a reminder of the efforts of the PWA's effort to stimulate the local economy in Fairview.

The Fairview Community Center was altered and the windows were bricked over. In 2010 the City of Fairview rehabilitated the building and brought it back into service. The Fairview Community Center now serves as an event space for the City of Fairview and the surrounding community. When the building was originally constructed the City Council of Fairview had great aspirations for their town to become a convention destination for Northwestern Oklahoma and today that goal is being realized with the Fairview Community Center.

¹³ Ibid., 283-291.

¹⁴ Ibid., 285 and 269-271.

¹⁵ Short, Public Buildings, 28, 30, 58-59, 104, 132, 232, 166, 390, and 505.

¹⁶ The Story of the PWA, 5-6.

Fairview Community Center
Name of Property

Major County, Oklahoma
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

America Builds: The Record of the PWA. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1939.

Carney, George O. and Jeffery K. Williams, "Reconnaissance Level Survey of Five Northwestern Oklahoma Towns." 1996. On-file at the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Fairview Republican. Fairview, Oklahoma. 13 August 1936; 9 June 1938; 23 June 1938; 25 August 1938; 29 September 1938; 3 November 1938; 22 December 1938; 2 March 1939; 14 September 1939; 21 September 1939; 16 November 1939; 7 December 1939; 14 December 1939; 21 December 1939; 30 January 1940.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. "Fairview." 1910, 1916, 1929, 1929-1938.

Short, C.W. and R. Stanley-Brown. *Public Buildings: A Survey of Architecture of Projects Constructed by Federal and Other Governmental Bodies Between the Years 1933 and 1939 with the Assistance of the Public Works Administration.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1939.

The Story of the PWA: Building for Recovery. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1939.

Wilson, Linda D., "Fairview," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, www.okhistory.org (accessed March 25, 2015).

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 # _____

Fairview Community Center
Name of Property

Major County, Oklahoma
County and State

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): _____

Fairview Community Center
Name of Property

Major County, Oklahoma
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one 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: 36.268711 | Longitude: -98.478128 |
| 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.)

Lots 1-12, Block 83, Original Townsite, Fairview, Oklahoma

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the property historically associated with the city hall.

Fairview Community Center
Name of Property

Major County, Oklahoma
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Allison Archambo/Survey Coordinator
organization: OK/SHPO
street & number: 800 Nazih Zhudi Drive
city or town: Oklahoma City state: OK zip code: 73105
e-mail aarchambo@okhistory.org
telephone: 405-522-2713
date: June 2015

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.)

Fairview Community Center
Name of Property

Major County, Oklahoma
County and State

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: Fairview Community Center

City or Vicinity: Fairview

County: Major

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Allison Archambo

Date Photographed: April 1, 2015

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

Photograph Number	Subject	Direction
0001	Fairview Community Center	South
0002	Fairview Community Center	East
0003	Fairview Community Center	West

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.

Fairview Community Center
Name of Property

Major County, Oklahoma
County and State

Fairview Community Center, 206 East Broadway Fairview, Major County, Oklahoma



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



FAIRVIEW
COMMUNITY
CENTER



FAIRVIEW
COMMUNITY
CENTER

Handicap
Parking





FAIRVIEW
COMMUNITY
CENTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Fairview Community Center
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Oklahoma

DATE RECEIVED: 10/23/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/27/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/14/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/08/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000873

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 12.8.15 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
State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73117
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpon.htm

Founded May 27, 1893

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OCT 23 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

October 19, 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

RECEIVED 2280

OCT 23 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Dear Mr. Loether:

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

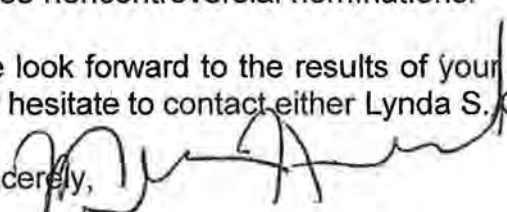
- a. Vannerson Homestead, South 7 miles on Highway 30 from intersection with Route 66, then 1.15 miles southwest, Erick Vicinity, Beckham County
- b. The University of Oklahoma Armory, 103 West Brooks Street, Norman, Cleveland County
- c. Fuksa, John and Mary, Farm, 1228 Marshall Road, Bison Vicinity, Garfield County
- d. Marshall Hall, 100 South University Avenue, Enid, Garfield County
- e. Public Library of Enid and Garfield County, 120 West Maine Street, Enid, Garfield County
- f. Robert R. and Minnie L. Kisner Mansion, 1111 West Wynona Avenue, Enid, Garfield County
- g. Santa Fe Freight Depot, 702 North Washington Avenue, Enid, Garfield County
- h. Lake Ponca Duck Pond Historic District, L.A. Cann Drive, Ponca City, Kay County
- i. Fairview Community Center, 206 East Broadway, Fairview, Major County
- j. Santa Fe Depot, 146 South EK Gaylord Boulevard, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
- k. Foyil Filling Station, 12243 S. Andy Payne Blvd, Claremore, Rogers County
- l. Belmont Apartments, 1314 South Denver Avenue West, Tulsa, Tulsa County

The members of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), professionally qualified in the fields of architectural history and prehistoric archeology were absent from the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. Therefore, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of Fuksa, John and Mary, Farm, Marshall Hall, Public Library of Enid and Garfield County, Robert R. and Minnie L. Kisner Mansion, Lake Ponca Duck Pond Historic District, Santa Fe Depot, and Foyil Filling Station was not present for the HPRC's formulation of its recommendation on the nomination. However, substantive

review of this nomination is not requested because the SHPO staff member possessing the requisite professional qualifications participated in the HPRC's deliberations on these noncontroversial nominations.

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