United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

678

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Evangelical United Brethren Church

Other names/site number United Evangelical Church, "E" United Methodist Church, Nance Co. Historical Society Museum

Name of related multiple property listing N/A

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

2. Location

Street & Number 501 Broadway Street

City or town Fullerton State Nebraska County Nance

Not for publication [] Vicinity []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 [X] C [] D

SHPO/Director

Signature of certifying official/Title:

July 9, 2013

Date

Nebraska State Historical Society

State or Federal Agency/Bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting Official **Date**

Title **State or Federal Agency/Bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[✓] entered in the National Register.
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register.
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[ ] removed from the National Register.
[ ] other, (explain):

Signature of Keeper 9/4/2013 **Date of Action**

Evangelical United Brethren Church
Name of Property

Nance County, Nebraska
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

[] Private
[X] Public-local
[] Public-state
[] Public-federal

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

[X] Building(s)
[] District
[] Site
[] Structure
[] Object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	Buildings
		Sites
	1	Structures
		Objects
1	2	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.)
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Gothic Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood clapboard, brick foundation

Description

Summary Paragraph (Briefly describe 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.)

The Evangelical United Brethren Church is located in the small central Nebraska farming community of Fullerton in Nance County, Nebraska, located between the Loup and Cedar Rivers. Fullerton is the county seat. As of the 2010 census, Fullerton had a population of 1,307. The Gothic Revival style church sits prominently on the corner of 5th and Broadway Streets in downtown Fullerton among residential homes and businesses. The small frame building retains very strong integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, and setting.

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable.)

Exterior

This one-story, steepled-ell, frame church sits atop a brick foundation. The roughly 43'x40' building is clad in wood clapboards, which are painted white, and has a cross-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A bell tower, which rises in the ell of the northwest corner, is topped by a steeply-pitched pyramidal roof spire. The spire retains its gold-painted wooden shingles, and the bell remains in the original belfry. Each side of the belfry has an open, pointed-arch frame, and louvered/vented siding. Above each frame sits a steeply-pitched pediment. The entrance is also contained within the bell tower. Three concrete steps, flanked by a simple wrought iron railing, lead to the main double door entry, which has been replaced with modern metal doors. A pointed-arch stained glass transom rests above these doors, while another pointed-arch stained glass window is found on the north side of the tower. All four sides of the church are adorned with double-hung, textured and stained glass lancet windows: one pair on the north façade, two singles on the east façade, three singles on the south façade, and one pair on the west façade. Each window is double-hung with five panes over four, with different colors of stained glass in the top, or fifth pane. The remainder of the panes are frosted. In addition to the two windows, the rear (east) façade contains another entry, which contains a modern metal door, and a brick chimney, which does not rise above the roofline. A concrete ramp has been added to the rear entrance for ADA accessibility. An outside entrance to the dirt-floor basement is located on the rear of the church as well.

Interior

All interior walls contain their original lathe and plaster composition, and wood floors remain underneath a modern carpet. Acoustic ceiling tiles have been placed over the original ceiling, but the ceiling has not been dropped. All of the original oak trim remains. The building now houses the collection of the Fullerton Museum, although the museum is temporarily closed. Due to the closure, the space serves solely as storage.

The main entry doors lead to a small foyer with beadboard wainscoting lining the bottom third of the walls. There are two sets of original oak paneled swinging doors in the foyer; one set leads to the sanctuary while the other leads to a small room to the side of the sanctuary. In front of these doors rests an intricately carved railing. This railing was originally part of the chancel railing. The foyer also contains the rope to ring the church bell.

The main sanctuary space now contains numerous wooden and glass display cases. These cases line the walls and the main floor space. Some of the original wooden pews remain in the building, yet they are not in their original locations. The same beadboard wainscoting from the foyer continues around the perimeter of the sanctuary. Large iron floor grates remain in place. The chancel is located at the eastern end of the sanctuary and is two steps higher than the main floor. Each end of the chancel has steps, and each step and the base of the chancel rail are clad in the same beadboard wainscoting found throughout the church. The original wooden lectern remains in the chancel space. The chancel rail, while of wood construction and historic, is not original to the building and is varied. The majority of the railing contains turned posts while the southernmost section (approximately one-quarter of the entire railing) is made up of square posts. Rev. Bornemeier,

who served the congregation for only one year (1956-57) likely made the "modern" railing.[1] The carved wooden railing found in the foyer was originally a part of the chancel railing.

To the north of the chancel and sanctuary is a smaller room separated by a configuration of large wooden panels and doors. Each panel is comprised of narrow wooden boards arranged diagonally, horizontally, and vertically. The easternmost section contains a swinging door comprised of alternating panels of horizontal and vertical boards. The central section is comprised of an upward moving pocket door and is comprised of panels containing diagonally laid boards in alternating directions. The westernmost panel is similar to the central section in size, but it is comprised of panels with alternating diagonal boards and vertical boards; it is a fixed panel. Originally used for Sunday school classes and overflow seating, this space now serves as extra storage for the museum. A modest restroom was added to this room when the Nance County Historical Society purchased the building in the 1970s. When doing so, a window was removed, yet it has been retained in storage. A kitchen sink was also added at this time. It is located on the other side of the bathroom wall, next to the door leading to the exterior on the east.

Below the church sits a partial dirt-floor basement used for seasonal storage. The space also houses a modern, energy efficient heating system.

Non-Contributing Building/Structure

In the 1970s, a one-room schoolhouse was relocated from a rural setting and placed behind the church to the east. The schoolhouse was restored and recently reshingled. An ornate iron fence, which was moved from the former hospital in Fullerton, surrounds the church. Both the schoolhouse (building) and fence (structure) are non-contributing due to their relocation and lack of historic association with the church. While they do not contribute to the property, they do not detract from the significance of the Evangelical United Brethren Church.

The c. 1920s parsonage, the second for the church, still stands directly to the south of the EUB Church. However, it was sold in the early 1970s when the church and grounds were given to the City of Fullerton. The parsonage is not included in the boundary of this property, as it is not the original parsonage and is no longer in the same ownership. It currently serves as a private residence.

[1] Rodger Bassett et al., Fullerton's First 100 Years: 1879-1979 (Fullerton, Nebraska: Fullerton Centennial Book Committee, 1979). 83.

Evangelical United Brethren Church
Name of Property

Nance County, Nebraska
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.)

X **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.

X **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:

X **A** Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

__ **B** Removed from its original location.

__ **C** A birthplace or a grave.

__ **D** A cemetery.

__ **E** A reconstructed building, object, or structure.

__ **F** A commemorative property.

__ **G** Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Social History
Architecture

Period of Significance
1900-1963

Significant Dates
1900 – Construction Date

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

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 Evangelical United Brethren Church, located in Fullerton, Nance County, Nebraska is eligible for listing on the National Register at the local level under both Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the Church is significant as it represents the determination and devotion of the Fullerton congregation and served as a gathering place for Evangelicals in the community. The Church was organized as the Fullerton United Evangelical Church and made part of the Platte River Conference in 1900, with just nine founding members. Although funds were extremely limited, and the period encompassed the Great Depression and World War II, the congregation was able to build, upgrade, and maintain the

Church for 70 years. The Fullerton EUB Church is also significant under Criterion C, as it is the only recorded L-shaped steepled-ell type church that retains architectural integrity, not only in Nance County, but also within the five surrounding counties. Furthermore, it is the only historic wood frame church in Fullerton. The interior and exterior integrity of the Gothic Revival style building has been maintained, remaining virtually unchanged.

The period of significance begins with the construction of the church in 1900. As the congregation remained in the church throughout 1971, the period of significance would most logically end in 1971; however, this date is far beyond the generally accepted 50-year mark for allowing sufficient historic perspective to discern significance. Therefore, the period of significance for this structure ends in 1963 (50 years from the present) as no better end date can be established.

The church was owned by a religious institution and used for religious purposes for the entirety of its period of significance. However, the property derives its primary significance from its architectural distinction and historical importance. Neither the church building nor the grounds are currently owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

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

Criteria A: Social History

Nance County, formerly a Pawnee Indian Reservation, was designated a county by Nebraska governor Albinus Nance in 1879. Within one year's time, the county seat of Fullerton and the surrounding area were experiencing a boom, in spite of a Congressional Bill stipulating that the former reservation lands should be sold for the benefit of the Pawnee – making "Nance County … unique in that almost no homesteading was to take place here. All land had to be purchased by settlers or by investors for resale."[2]

Twenty years later, in 1899, the county's population reached approximately 8,200 (up from about 1,200 in 1880)[3] and the Fullerton Mission of the United Evangelical Church was organized with nine members following a tent meeting. At this time, the United Evangelical denomination was only a few years old, after splitting with the Evangelical Association and forming a new church in 1894. The newly formed United Evangelicals represented approximately two-fifths of the original Evangelical Association and chose English, not German, as their preferred language.[4] The Fullerton congregation joined this newly formed denomination, as part of the Platte River Conference, in 1900. The Fullerton United Evangelical Church was built and dedicated on July 8, 1900. Both of Fullerton's local newspapers announced the church dedication. Each paper reported that, "(w)hen Rev. L. G. Brooker set up his tabernacle and began meetings here it was not generally thought that in less than a year a neat little church such as stands on the corner of 5th and Broadway, would be pointing its spire heavenward inviting the passers by to look to God for salvation and eternal life."[5]

From the start, Church records report many revival meetings, conversions, and accessions, and it is inferred that the latter was in part owing to other Evangelical Church closings nearby. For example, the Morning Star Church (which shared a pastor with the Fullerton church) was built just one year after the Fullerton United Evangelical Church, and was less than 10 miles away, but between 1904 and 1906, its doors were shuttered and the Fullerton Church became home to some of its congregation. Likewise, neighboring Plum Creek Church closed between 1912 and 1917, and it is recorded that several members joined the Fullerton congregation. It was during this same period that the Fullerton Church was able to buy a piano, and by 1918, pay its debts in full, in spite of the 1918 flu epidemic that cancelled Sunday services for nine weeks. By

[2] Bassett, 6.
[3] "Nance County Nebraska," Familypedia, last accessed March 20, 2013, *familypedia.wikia.com/wiki/Nance_County,_Nebraska.*
[4] Don W. Holter, Flames on the Plains, A History of United Methodism in Nebraska (Nashville: Parthenon Press of the United Methodist Publishing House, 1983). 180-184.
[5] "Church Dedication," The News Journal, Fullerton, 13 July 1900, 5.
"Church Dedication," Fullerton Post, 13 July 1900, 4.

1920, membership had reached 190 congregants, which was one of the largest United Evangelical Church congregations in the Platte River Conference.[6] By 1922, the membership reached its peak number of 194. The year 1922 also saw the reunification of the two Evangelical denominations into the sole Evangelical denomination, although the Fullerton church retained its original name. Membership remained strong, and by 1929, the church was self-supporting.

Many entries in the Church Record Book indicate that the Great Depression was very hard on the congregation. Nationally, average giving per Evangelical Church member dropped from $50.01 to a mere $13.45.[7] By 1935, the Fullerton United Evangelical Church had lost its self-supporting status. Nevertheless, revival meetings continued and new members were welcome as the nearby Fairview Church closed. A large youth choir was active, as were a number of auxiliary societies, including the Women's Missionary Society, the Mission Band, the Keystone League of Christian Endeavor, and the Ladies Aid Society. The congregation also organized Junior League and Senior League assemblies.

In 1946, the Evangelicals merged with the United Brethrens and became the Evangelical United Brethren (EUB) Church. The Fullerton church changed its name accordingly and was known locally as the EUB Church.

Throughout the Fullerton Church's 70-year history, but most notably during the 1940s and 1950s, the congregation mobilized to make necessary repairs and upgrades to the church, church grounds, and the parsonage, but it seems that the changes were often long overdue and rather modest. Eva Stearman, a member of the Fullerton Church for 65 years, wrote, "…I was impressed that most of these men [assumedly the pastors] were more concerned with spiritual things than aught else."[8] Stearman also wrote that for many years, the Church's pastors were also its janitors; they "not only had to see that money was collected for lights and coal but … [also] to shovel the coal afterwards."[9]

In 1968, the EUB Church and the Methodist Church merged, becoming the United Methodist Church. When the newly named Fullerton "E" United Methodist Church's pastor retired in 1969, the pastor of the Fullerton Methodist Church became the Fullerton "E" Church's pastor, too. Upon his retirement in January 1971, another "satisfactory" pastor could not be found. A Special Church Conference was held in February 1971 at which attendees voted to close the Fullerton Evangelical United Brethren, or "E" United Methodist Church, for good, and on February 21, 1971, a final Commemoration Service was held for the congregation that now numbered just 40. Stearman wrote:

> I cannot say why the church failed at last. It was started by 9 people, went up to 194, and came down to fail with 40 members. No doubt some were offended in some way as indeed the history says, and left the church[10], some wanted to go to a church with more social prestige, many moved away and few moved to this town of 1400 to take their places. Some went with husband or wife to other churches, or perhaps we lacked leaders and age was slowing some of us too much.[11]

In the end, the parsonage was sold and the Church and its grounds were given to the City of Fullerton to use as a museum, which opened in 1973. In 1977, an old, one-room schoolhouse was moved from west of Fullerton to the museum site, and at about the same time, a wrought iron fence was moved from the grounds of the old Memorial Hospital in the west part of Fullerton and placed around the grounds of the Fullerton EUB Church, now the Fullerton Museum.

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[6] Holter, 273.
[7] Ibid., 299.
[8] Eva M. Stearman, "Fullerton, Nebraska, 1899-1971", an unpublished chronology of the Fullerton Evangelical United Brethren Church's history, 6.
[9] Ibid., 2.
[10] It is not clear what offense some Church members may have taken. The only related citation in the Church history available notes, on page 1, that between 1901 and 1903, "There was some trouble and several members withdrew to another church. . . ."
[11] Stearman, 6.

During and beyond the first half of the 20th Century, the Fullerton EUB Church became a hub for Evangelicals in Nance County. Though the definitive reasons are unknown, other Evangelical congregations in the area were forced to close, and they found a community at the Fullerton Church. The most obvious inference is that the Fullerton Church succeeded because it was located in the heart of town, on what quickly became "Main Street." Another rather obvious inference is that the early 1900s were very difficult socio-economic times, and countryside churches simply could not be sustained. Disease, rampant prairie fires, and the Great Depression marked the beginning of the century, and World War II marked the middle. The Fullerton EUB Church provided not only a place of worship, but also a place of stability, community, and continuity during difficult times. Likewise, the Fullerton Church fostered a sense of hope and renewal through its multitudinous outreach programs, from revival services to missions abroad, to the efforts of various auxiliary societies to educate, represent, and inspire all members of the community, particularly women and children.

Criterion C: Architecture

Fullerton's Evangelical United Brethren Church is best defined as an 'L' plan steepled-ell type church[12]. Characterized by two intersecting gables with a steeple or bell tower in the ell of the two gables, the steepled-ell type takes either an 'L' or a 'T' shape plan. This type is not as common in small towns and rural Nebraska as that of the hall plan and side- or front-steeple type, which are the most common in this area. In fact, the Fullerton EUB Church is the only recorded extant church of this type in Nance County that retains architectural integrity. Furthermore, no other churches of this type, which retain historic integrity, were identified within the five counties bordering Nance County. The few other know 'L" plan steepled-ell churches are either no longer standing or clad in modern siding.

An in-depth investigation has not been conducted into the different church types in Nebraska, but it can be inferred, by reviewing contexts prepared by neighboring states,[13] that church types reflected current architectural styles, size of community and congregation, and the beliefs of the congregation. Many of the churches standing today were constructed when communities were more stable and congregations firmly established. These churches were often built on a larger scale and more closely followed a specific style. Expensive building materials, such as brick and stone, would be used, and denominations would develop identifiable styles and/or plans. However, most early and first-generation churches were of rather simple wood construction, painted white, with minimal decorative elements;[14] many were built knowing (or at least hoping) they were only temporary. When a style was present on these early churches, it was often Gothic Revival, as is the case with Fullerton's EUB Church. While its decoration is simple, the EUB Church clearly portrays the Gothic Revival style. The lancet windows and steeply-pitched bell tower are undeniable characteristics of the style. However, the Fullerton EUB Church was not necessarily an "early" church building in Fullerton; the town had been thriving for over twenty years when the EUB Church was built. It was, however, the first church building for this congregation.

Unlike other congregations in Fullerton, the EUB congregation remained in their first church building throughout their entire history. Because of this, the EUB Church is the only historic frame church building in Fullerton. All others have been replaced by substantial brick buildings, which are rather significant in size and of a high style. Besides the EUB Church, there are three other churches in the community that were constructed during the early 1900s and retain their architectural integrity. The current First Presbyterian Church (NC02-024) was constructed in 1912. This congregation was first housed in an 1883 building.[15] The First Methodist Evangelical congregation has been housed in several church buildings, with its current constructed in 1908 (NC02-030).[16] The congregation of St. Peter's Catholic Church was first

[12] Tiffany Patterson, Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: *Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c.1819 to c.1945* (December 2010), Section F, Page 21.
[13] Nebraska does not have a comprehensive context on rural and small town church architecture. For this nomination, the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c.1819 to c.1945*, and *Churches in South Dakota*, were used.
[14] Megan Edaes, Churches in South Dakota (Pierre, South Dakota: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2002), 18-19.
[15] Bassett, 64.
[16] Ibid., 68-69.

housed in an 1887 simple frame building, later constructing the current church in 1923 (NC02-066). The latter building was built for a cost of $80,000 and was "reputed to be one of the most beautiful churches in Central Nebraska."[17]

The EUB congregation chose not to build a second-generation building because they preferred the simple design, construction, and architecture of their church. In general, the Evangelical, Methodist, and Brethren congregations were very conservative. In the earlier days, Gothic architecture was discouraged, as it was seen as "the architecture of the aristocracy."[18] A July 1871 Evangelical Messenger noted the congregation's disdain for stained glass:

> Colored windows have already made their appearance by which the light which God has adapted to the eyes is broken and varicolored, so as to affect the nervous system most painfully and induce an almost intolerable headache during public worship, to say nothing of the dreariness and gloom spread over the whole audience room.[19]

However, as congregations were formed on the "Frontier" and in more rural areas, some moral standards of the Church were not upheld as they were in the past. Congregations made more decisions independent of the doctrine, while still adhering to the general parameters. When Fullerton's congregation formed, they were part of the newly organized United Evangelicals. This new congregation held more modern beliefs than the Evangelical Association, such as conducting sermons in English rather than the traditional German. Given the timeframe in which the Fullerton congregation formed and built their church, it is very fitting that their modest church have only touches of the Gothic Revival style and simple stained glass windows. It represented the new United Evangelical faith, while still respecting the traditional beliefs of the Evangelical Association. As other congregations in town were completing grand, new churches, it is quite likely that the United Evangelical, and later Evangelical United Brethren, congregation did not wish to invest a great deal of money into a new structure, but choose instead to use their funds for mission and charity work. It is a testament to the United Evangelical, the Evangelical, and the Evangelical United Brethren congregation that they were able to carry out the mission of their church for over 70 years in the simple frame building.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (Insert bibliography here – cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bassett, Rodger, et al. Fullerton's First 100 Years: 1879-1979. Fullerton, Nebraska: Fullerton Centennial Book Committee, 1979.

"Church Dedication." Fullerton Post, 13 July 1900, 4.

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"Church Record of the Fullerton Mission of the United Evangelical Church", pp. 5 & 41, Fullerton, Nebraska. Unknown date.

Edaes, Megan. Churches in South Dakota. Pierre, South Dakota: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 2002.

"Evangelical Conference. Close of a Very Successful Meeting at Blue Springs." The Nebraska State Journal. 21 March 1900, 5.

Familypedia. "Nance County Nebraska." Last accessed March 20, 2013. *familypedia.wikia.com/wiki/Nance_County,_Nebraska.*

[17] Ibid., 75-76.
[18] Holter, 160.
[19] Ibid.

Faris, John, ed. Who's Who in Nebraska, "Nance County" by C.N. Philbrick, Nebraska Press Association, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1940.

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Fullerton "E" United Methodist Church Minutes. "Special Church Conference" meeting. Fullerton, Nebraska, Feb. 9, 1971.

Holter, Don W. Flames on the Plains, A History of United Methodism in Nebraska. Nashville: Parthenon Press of the United Methodist Publishing House, 1983.

Miller, Gregory and David Murphy. Historic Context Report 02.06.08: The Evangelical Association in Nebraska. Nebraska State Historical Society, August 1988.

Miller, Gregory and David Murphy. Historic Context Report 02.06.09: The United Brethren Church in Nebraska. Nebraska State Historical Society, August 1988.

Patterson, Tiffany, Missouri State Historic Preservation Office. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: *Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c.1819 to c.1945.* December 2010.

Stearman, Eva M. "Fullerton, Nebraska, 1899-1971", an unpublished chronology of the Fullerton Evangelical United Brethren Church's history, date unknown.

"United Evangelical Church." The News-Journal, July 1902 Special Edition, 2.

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:

x State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
x Local government
____ University
____ Other (Name of repository)

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NC02-048

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one USGS Quadrangle Fullerton Quadrangle

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

1. Latitude 41.360907 Longitude -97.96842
2. Latitude _____ Longitude _____
3. Latitude _____ Longitude _____
4. Latitude _____ Longitude _____

Evangelical United Brethren Church — **Name of Property**

Nance County, Nebraska — **County and State**

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary encompasses all of Lots 1 and 2 of Block 13 in the Fuller & Slaughter Addition to the original Fullerton Plat.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary includes the land and church building that is historically associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeanne Wegner, Mary Baldridge, Betty Mapes
organization Nance County Historical Society date April 2013
street & number 626 First Street telephone 308-536-2595
city or town Fullerton state NE zip code 68638
email jjw626@yahoo.com

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 map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO for any additional items.)

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 Evangelical United Brethren Church

City or Vicinity Fullerton County Nance State Nebraska

Photographer Audrey Mohr Date Photographed 8-23-12

Photo 1 of 13 (NE_NanceCounty_EvangelicalUnitedBrethrenChurch_001)
Evangelical United Brethren Church, main facades (west and north). Camera facing southeast.

Photo 2 of 13 (NE_NanceCounty_EvangelicalUnitedBrethrenChurch_002)
Evangelical United Brethren Church, side facade (south). Camera facing north.

Photo 3 of 13 (NE_NanceCounty_EvangelicalUnitedBrethrenChurch_003)
Evangelical United Brethren Church, rear (east) and front (north) façade. Camera facing southwest.

Photo 4 of 13 (NE_NanceCounty_EvangelicalUnitedBrethrenChurch_004)
Non-contributing schoolhouse and fence, located directly east of the church. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 5 of 13 (NE_NanceCounty_EvangelicalUnitedBrethrenChurch_005)

Entry foyer, looking into sanctuary. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 6 of 13 (NE_NanceCounty_EvangelicalUnitedBrethrenChurch_006)
Sanctuary looking towards chancel. Camera facing east.

Photo 7 of 13 (NE_NanceCounty_EvangelicalUnitedBrethrenChurch_007)
Sanctuary looking towards chancel and the south wall. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 8 of 13 (NE_NanceCounty_EvangelicalUnitedBrethrenChurch_008)
Chancel with original pulpit. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 9 of 13 (NE_NanceCounty_EvangelicalUnitedBrethrenChurch_009)
View of the sanctuary from the chancel. Camera facing west.

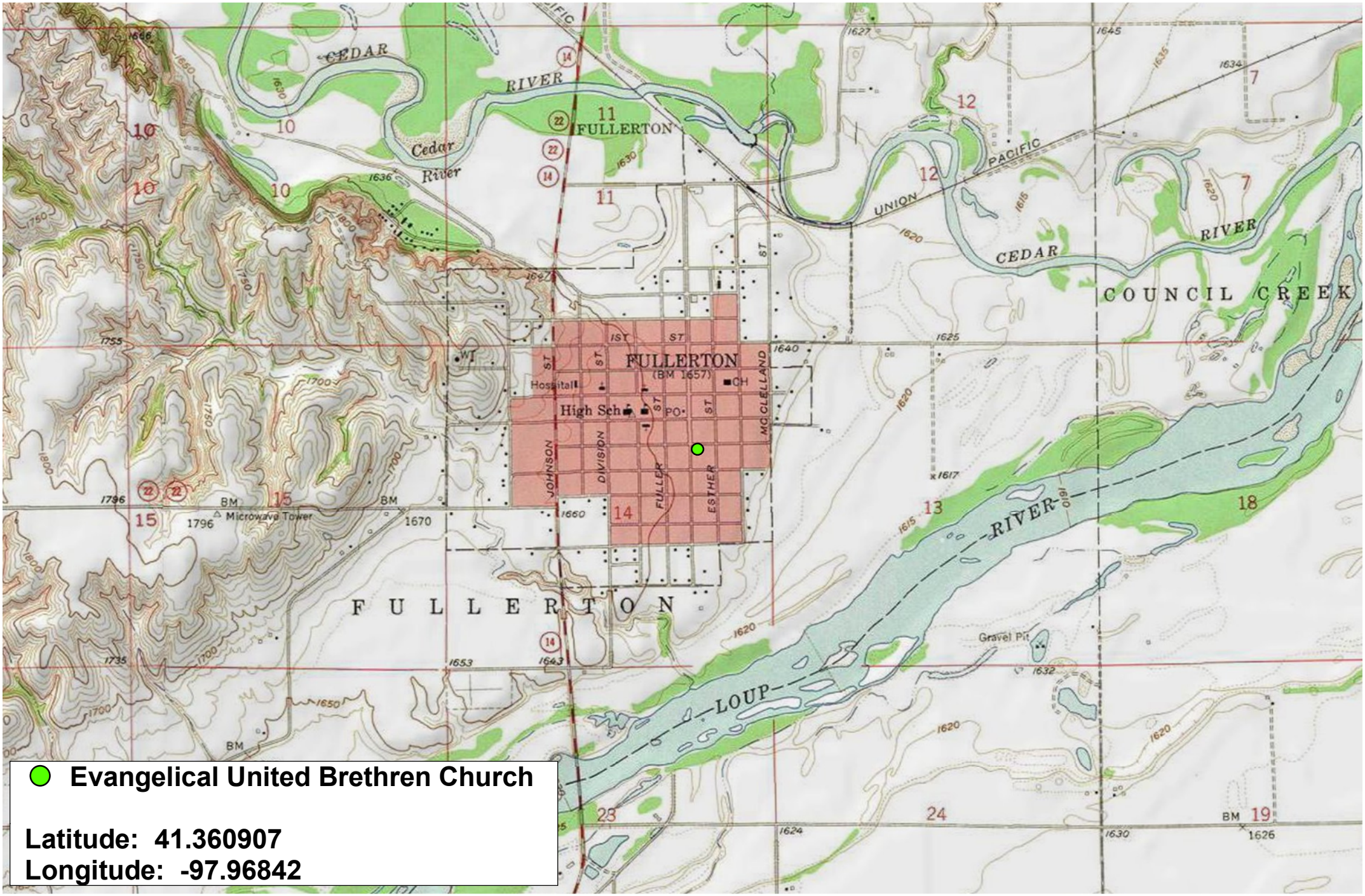
Photo 10 of 13 (NE_NanceCounty_EvangelicalUnitedBrethrenChurch_010)
Sanctuary looking towards foyer and door/panels leading into smaller room. Camera facing northeast.

Photo 11 of 13 (NE_NanceCounty_EvangelicalUnitedBrethrenChurch_011)
View of the smaller room and door/panels, taken from the chancel. Camera facing north.

Photo 12 of 13 (NE_NanceCounty_EvangelicalUnitedBrethrenChurch_012)
Smaller room to the north of the sanctuary. View of rear exit door and door/panels. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 13 of 13 (NE_NanceCounty_EvangelicalUnitedBrethrenChurch_013)
Modern bathroom at the rear of the building, accessed from the smaller room. Camera facing northeast.

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.



Fullerton USGS Quadrangle 1:24,000

Fullerton, Nance County, Nebraska

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

BROADWAY
FIFTH ST
FULLERTON
MUSEUM

EXIT