NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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
JUL - 9 2014
NAT'L REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington
Other names/site number: First United Methodist Church of Farmington
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: 33112 Grand River Avenue
City or town: Farmington State: MI County: Oakland
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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**

Brian D. Conway 7/2/14

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

MI SHPO

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:) _____

for Edson N. Beall 8.25.14

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RELIGION/Religious Structure____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_ RELIGION/Religious Structure_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_Late Gothic Revival__
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: ___Brick, Limestone_____

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

Situated on the northeast corner of Grand River Avenue and Warner Street in downtown Farmington, the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington faces south, with its broad side facing west. It sits back from the corner, near the north edge of the lot, which borders Thomas Street. The building is comprised of the original Late Gothic Revival church (1922) and a non-contributing education wing with addition to the east (1958, 2000), forming a U-shaped building footprint overall. The original dark red brick church building stands on a raised basement and has a T-shaped plan with a three-story tall square bell tower located at the southwest intersection of the T. Asphalt shingles clad the tall, steeply pitched gable roofs.

Narrative Description

The church is sited on the high spot of a slightly sloping grassy lawn that is interrupted by a concrete walkway leading to the main entrance in the bell tower. Evergreen trees are planted along the west side of the nave. To the east is a newer brick arch with an iron gate leading to a concrete walkway lined on both sides by a memorial garden that separates the church from the education wing to the east. To the north between Thomas Street and the building there is a shallow asphalt paved parking area and a circular driveway running under a canopy projecting from the addition.

The original church building is comprised of two sections, the rectangular gable-roof building that ranges north-south on the property with gable at front and contains the church's auditorium or sanctuary and a second gable-roof section that, placed behind (north) of the sanctuary section, forms the head of the T, with gabled ends and a third gable near the center of its long west façade, in line with the sanctuary. A square-plan bell tower, set in the southwest angle between the two sections, contains a primary entrance.

The south facing façade of the original church is comprised of a tall gable-front dark red brick wall, with a limestone foundation, that is framed on each side by one-story tall buttresses with limestone-clad offsets. A limestone water course forms the sill for a one-and-a-half story tall Gothic arch opening containing a stained glass window centered on the elevation. The window is trimmed in limestone and has thick wood tracery painted to mimic the limestone. The top of the

gable wall has a limestone cap. A small gable-roof porch with pointed-arch entry projects from each side of the gabled front. Each has a small diamond paned stained glass casement window, and the ends are punctuated with a buttress that tapers up to a limestone clad gable parapet wall.

Tall cross-gable wings project from both sides of the nave at the rear of the building. The south wall of the three-story tall bell tower sits in front of the majority of the south wall of the west wing. A pair of small Gothic arch windows is situated between the tower and the west wall of the nave. A set of concrete steps with brick wing walls leads to a central entrance door in the tower. The Gothic arch door opening is framed with a carved limestone surround and contains two wood batten doors with decorative metal strap hinges and a stained glass transom above. A single casement window with diamond paned glass and a stone frame is centered at the second floor level. A limestone band at the third floor line creates the sill of a narrow Gothic arch louvered belfry opening framed in stone. A second limestone band runs around the base of the crenellated parapet wall. The tower is framed with brick buttresses with in-stepping limestone-capped offsets that extend from the ground to near the top of the belfry.

The south wall of the east cross-gable wing contains a gable front entrance flanked with buttresses. The heavy wood door and diamond paned transom are set in a stone-framed Gothic arch opening.

The west elevation of the original church faces Warner Street. Beginning at the north end of the building, the end of the cross gable is two stories tall on a raised basement with one-and-a-half-story tall buttresses with limestone-capped shoulders on both sides. Side-by-side upper and lower windows, the uppers with pointed-arch heads, are centered on the elevation beginning at the first floor. The first floor windows are multi-paned stained glass; the second floor windows have Gothic arch tops. The narrow cross-shaped portion of the wall between the side-by-side and upper and lower window pairs is clad with stucco. A stucco clad blind three-sided oriel-like projection with a pyramidal roof extends from between the second floor windows. A small stone framed Gothic arch louvered vent at the attic level is centered in the gable above the two window openings. The steep gable parapet walls have limestone copings.

To the south a steeply pitched shed roof extends from the side of the gable front and sits in front of the west wall of the tower. A pair of heavy wood doors with a stained glass transom window are set into a stone trimmed pointed arch opening. The second floor of the tower visible behind matches the south tower elevation and has a single casement window with diamond paned glass with a stone frame. A limestone band at the third floor line creates the sill of a narrow Gothic arch louvered belfry opening framed in stone. A second limestone band runs around the base of the crenellated parapet wall. The tower is framed with brick buttresses with in-stepping limestone-capped offsets that extend from the ground to near the top of the belfry.

The west wall of the main nave is set back and extends five bays to the south of the tower. The wall is only one story high, the side of the steep gable roof extending high above. The brick wall has a limestone foundation. Four sets of triple Gothic arch stained glass windows are spaced equally on the wall, the southernmost bay contains a projecting gable front entry vestibule with a central Gothic arch door with stained glass transom. All of the door and window openings are trimmed in limestone. The bays are separated by brick buttresses with limestone-capped offsets.

The east elevation of the original church nave is visible in the memorial garden and matches the west elevation. It has four sets of triple Gothic arch stained glass windows with limestone trim. The bays are separated by brick buttresses with limestone-capped offsets. The southernmost bay on the elevation has a projecting gable containing a wood door and Gothic arch transom.

The north elevation of the original church building features a central gable marking the end of the nave with cross gable wings projecting from both sides. The gable is four bays wide and is framed with one-and-a-half-story tall brick buttresses with limestone-capped offsets. It has two one-and-a-half-story tall Gothic arch windows in the center with one-story tall Gothic arch window on either side. Basement windows are located below each window and all of the openings are trimmed in limestone. An aluminum cross is mounted in the center of the upper gable. The west wing is five bays wide and contains a limestone trimmed double-hung window in each but the center bay. A limestone-trimmed window is located in each bay at the basement level. The east wing is one bay wide and contains a pair of double hung windows in the center at the first floor level. A shed roof addition with brick walls projects just below the window sills. The addition extends one bay into the gable end of the nave and has a single door, under a shallow gable roof, leading to the basement.

The education wing and addition are attached to the east wall of the original church building. Beginning with the north elevation the four-bay wide, one-and-a-half-story tall addition extends to the east from the end of the original church. A gable-front canopy extends out to the street from above a Gothic arch entrance door providing a vehicle canopy. To the west of the canopy there are four paired casement windows, two having Gothic arch panels on top that extend into a

gable wall dormer. Two gable-front dormers project from the roof above the other two window openings. The dormers contain a pair of casement windows with Gothic arch panels above.

The majority of the addition's east elevation is not readily visible due to neighboring houses. It is comprised of the newest addition to the north and the remodeled education wing to the south. The north section, near Thomas Street, has a one-and-a-half story gable end with a door and pair of casement windows at the first floor. There is a Gothic arch panel in the center of the gable end at the second floor. The east wall of the education wing has a one-story tall addition. A new three-sided bay projects from the center of the elevation and contains groupings of fixed pane windows. A door and a window make up the remainder of the fenestration of the elevation.

The two-and-a-half-story tall south elevation of the remodeled education wing is close to the Grand River Avenue sidewalk and is comprised of a wide gable front with a shorter projecting gable-front bay at the east edge. The bay has a set of three casement windows at the basement, first, and second floors. The wall around the windows and areas between is clad in stucco which extends above the second floor windows creating three Gothic arch panels. The remainder of the south wall is devoid of openings, and the brick is laid in patterns to create diamond shaped panels. The top gable is marked by two soldier courses and darker brick. A large cross and flame sign spans the west third of the wall. Extending to the west, the side of a gable entrance is visible. The dark red brick wall is one-story high and contains a central Gothic arch window. The steep gable roof extends up through the eaves of the education wing. The one-story high wall extends to the west and has a Gothic arch opening containing an iron gate that accesses the memorial garden.

The west wall of the education wing is generally hidden by the original church building and is four bays wide with a gable roof. Three of the bays contain a pair of casement windows at the first and second floors. The southernmost bay is taller than the rest of the elevation and has a projecting two-story tall gable front entrance with a single Gothic arch door at the first floor. There is a casement window topped by a Gothic arch transom at the second floor in the center of the gable. A second casement window with Gothic arch transom is located at the second floor on the wall behind the gable.

The interior of the original church is entered from the west through the narthex which has a red tile floor, plaster walls and a wood beam ceiling. The door is a few steps down from the main floor of the building. A pair of wood panel doors enters the side north-south running nave near the rear. The nave or main sanctuary faces south and has a carpeted floor and smooth plaster walls and ceiling. Large dark stained timber trusses cross the ceiling between each set of windows. The wood pews are fairly simple in design with an inset panel at the ends. They are arranged with a center and side aisles. At the south end of the nave the altar area is raised up three steps which appear to have been added. Wood pulpit and lectern, with carved wood fronts, flank each end of the altar, with a carved wood front table in the center. A carved wood screen runs along the back of the altar in front of the choir loft, which steps upward to the south wall.

A large stained glass window is centered on the south wall above the choir and depicts John Wesley, John Wycliff, Saint Paul, and John the Baptist, all important figures in early Christianity from the Methodist viewpoint. The side walls of the nave each contain four groups of triple Gothic arch stained glass windows. Each window depicts a symbol of Christianity such as a cross and crown, lilies of the field, dove with olive branch, cross and palms, and a sheaf of wheat. A partial wall near the back of the nave indicates where the sanctuary originally ended and the community room was located. A stained glass rose window is located in the center of the upper part of the wall. The wood pews continue in rows matching the main rest of the sanctuary. The rear wall contains four Gothic arch windows with square paned stained glass windows. Large timber trusses run diagonally to the center of the tall ceiling.

In the east and west ends of the rear of the sanctuary, in what used to be part of the community room and stage, are the memorial room and choir room. The east end is the choir room and offices in what used to be a stage. It has carpeted floors and plaster walls. The memorial room is a two story space that was originally part of the community room. It contains a staircase that accesses the bell tower. It has flat plaster walls and timber trusses running across the ceiling.

The education wing and addition are accessed from the east side of the nave. The addition contains a library, offices and circulation space, all with carpeted floors and painted gypsum board walls. The education wing has a central corridor running north-south double-loaded with classrooms and offices. Each level has a similar room layout, including a large room at the south end of the building. Generally the walls are painted concrete block with either carpeted or vinyl tile floors.

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.)

[x] 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
Social history

Period of Significance
1922-1953

Significant Dates
1922
1958

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Butterfield and Butterfield
Grenier, Francois

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

The First Methodist Episcopal (later United Methodist) Church of Farmington is significant under criteria A and C at the local level of significance. It is significant for its association with the social history of Farmington, holding community events such as high school graduations, movies, and school board meetings from the time of the church's construction in 1922 until 1953 when the larger high school was constructed. It is also significant for its architecture; the design by Butterfield and Butterfield for their home church was one the firm was particularly proud of as an example of a church that was specifically designed with a dedicated community auditorium. It is a good example of Late Gothic Revival style by the firm.

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

Farmington

The First Methodist Church of Farmington is located in downtown Farmington on Grand River Avenue. The heart of Farmington, Grand River Avenue, is roughly aligned on the Grand River Trail which was used by Native Americans moving from what is now Detroit westward across Michigan. Arthur Power, a Quaker from Farmington, New York, is credited with being Farmington's first non-native American settler in 1824. The earliest concentration of settlement was north of what became downtown Farmington, along current day Shiawassee Street, which was originally called Detroit Road. This location was along the Rouge River, which powered the early mills. The original building for the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington was constructed on Shiawassee Street in 1844.

From 1832 to 1837 the Grand River Trail between Detroit and Howell was rebuilt as a road, causing Farmington's commercial development to shift from Shiawassee Street to present day Grand River Avenue. In 1837 the first stage passed through Farmington. As areas further west developed, and especially with the state capitol being located in Lansing in 1847, traffic increased on Grand River Avenue. By 1853, under the state Plank Road Act of 1850, the Grand River Road became a privately operated turnpike with a wood plank surface. Grand River Avenue was the main transportation artery running to Lansing and onward to Grand Rapids from Detroit, and Farmington was a stopping place for stages and wagons.

Farmington grew over time and was incorporated as a village in 1867. By 1868 the village had a population of five hundred people, which supported five churches, one school, ten stores, two sawmills, two flour mills, an iron foundry, three hotels, and an axe and a chair factory.

Early downtown Farmington had at least two dry goods stores. One of the stores was founded by the Warner family, originally from New York. The most prominent member of the family was Fred M. Warner who served as Michigan's governor from 1904 through 1910. In Farmington the Warner family owned and operated a number of businesses including a dairy and a dry-goods store on Grand River Avenue. Fred Warner's father, P. D. Warner, was active in politics at the local and state level. The Warners were members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington.

One of the major events in Farmington's early history was the fire of October 2, 1872. It destroyed four business establishments plus the Township Hall which were primarily frame structures. Because of the fire the township required a new hall, and in 1875 land on the northwest corner of Grand River and

Farmington Road was purchased. The hall was constructed in 1876 with the township offices on the first floor and the Masonic Temple on the second. In addition to the township offices the building became the center for community functions including plays, lectures, dances, dinners and basketball games. The basketball team raised money to wire and provide electric lights for the building in 1911.

During the early 1900s Farmington continued to serve as a market town for the surrounding agricultural community and provided access to new technologies such as cars and telephones. In 1919 Grand River Avenue was paved in concrete as far as Farmington Road.

In 1924 Farmington celebrated its centennial with dinners, parades, and festivals, including the construction of a replica pioneer log cabin. In 1925 the village, with a population just over 1000, voted to become a city. Wells D. Butterfield, of the Butterfield & Butterfield architectural firm, was elected the city's first mayor in 1926.

In 1940 the Civic Theater opened on Grand River Avenue. Designed by prominent Detroit-based theater architect C. Howard Crane, the Moderne theater served as a new community gathering place, especially during World War II when patriotic films and newsreels were shown.

The postwar years brought increased success to nearby Detroit, and additional growth to Farmington and the surrounding township as Detroit suburbs. The population of the City of Farmington reached nearly 2500, two times the number of people from just twenty-five years before when the village became a city. The community continues today as a Detroit suburb.

First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington

Although the first Methodist ministers arrived as visitors in the Detroit area as early as 1804, it was not until 1810 that ministers were assigned to the area to form Methodist societies in Michigan. In 1827 the first Methodist circuit riders came to the Farmington area and in 1829 a Methodist society was formed with about thirteen members. Initially meeting in homes and businesses, the congregation began its permanent church in 1840 on Shiawassee Street. Completed in 1844, the building was expanded in 1878 when the church had 135 members. In 1919 the congregation began looking for property to construct a modern church building, and in January of 1920 $38,000 was raised for the new building in honor of the church's ninetieth anniversary. A site at the corner of Grand River Avenue and Warner Street was selected for the new building. In February 1920 a fire completely destroyed the 1844 building on Shiawassee Street. The congregation met in the Baptist Church for two years while the new church was constructed. At that time the congregation had 220 members.

Ground was broken for the new church in 1921. The church was designed by the architectural firm Butterfield and Butterfield. The firm's offices were in Detroit, but the Butterfields resided in Farmington and First M. E. was their church. The new Late Gothic Revival building housed both a sanctuary for the congregation and a separate large auditorium with stage for community events. The arrangement to have separate worship and community spaces was Butterfield and Butterfield's idea. The two spaces were separated by folding doors and could be combined when more space was needed in the sanctuary. Former three-term Michigan governor and Farmington businessman Fred M. Warner and his wife Martha were active members of the church and donated the funds for the large stained glass window above the altar in the south wall of the nave which was executed by Detroit artist Francois Grenier of the Beaux Arts Studio. He also did the stained glass windows in Oak Hill Cemetery Chapel in Battle Creek, a granite Gothic building completed 1926, designed by Lewis J. Sarvis of Battle Creek.

The community room quickly became the focal point of Farmington community life. The only other large space available until that time had been the Masonic Hall/Township offices constructed in 1876. The new church community room could seat 400 people and featured a proper stage, balcony, and a lead-lined projection booth to show movies. The community room space was used for over twenty years to host weekly movie screenings, school board meetings, basketball games, pageants, plays, and high school graduations. In 1940 the Civic Theater opened to the east on Grand River Avenue, giving the community

a new place to watch movies. The school activities were housed in the community room until the new high school with a gymnasium and stage was constructed in 1953.

Although community functions at the church were dwindling, the congregation grew in size as Farmington flourished as a suburban Detroit community. In 1958 there were nearly 900 members and a new education wing was constructed. Designed by Detroit architect James B. Morison, the building housed classrooms for the Sunday school. In 1961 the sanctuary and community room were altered, also with James Morison as the architect. The altar area was extended into the sanctuary by removing the communion rail and adding three steps. The community room was eliminated. The dividing doors were removed and its formerly sloping floor was leveled. The central section was incorporated into the sanctuary space as a rear extension. The community room balcony was eliminated and the west half of the room was converted into the Markham Memorial Room. The stage area was closed in and became the choir room. In 2000 an addition was constructed on the north and east sides of the education wing, which was remodeled at the same time. The congregation continues to flourish and provides social services to the Farmington community as part of its religious mission.

Butterfield and Butterfield

The firm Butterfield and Butterfield was comprised of architect Wells D. Butterfield (1859–1936) and his daughter Emily Butterfield (1884-1958). The partnership was formed in 1915 and worked throughout southeast Michigan. The firm had a general practice but specialized in church designs. It was their idea to include community rooms in rural churches in order that the buildings could be in use several days a week by the community. The firm designed sixty-five churches. The obituary of Wells D. Butterfield notes the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Farmington as one of the designs of which they were particularly proud. In addition to churches the pair designed schools, homes, and factories. In the Farmington area the firm also designed the Glen Oaks Clubhouse on Thirteen Mile Road. Both Wells and his daughter Emily became involved with the community and the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington. As part of the commission for the church design Wells received the property that the previous church was located on before it was destroyed by fire. He constructed a house on that property, and a small cottage was constructed for Emily next door. He became the first mayor of Farmington when it became a city in 1926. Emily taught Sunday School at the church, was a Girl Scout leader and taught sketching classes to the local children.

Wells D. Butterfield was born in Algonac, Michigan, and worked in architectural firms in Chicago and Detroit before founding his own Detroit office in 1891. Before his daughter joined his practice, Wells D. Butterfield designed around forty other churches. Some of those include the Martha Holmes Methodist and Wesley Methodist, both in Detroit; Wyandotte Congregational Church; Pontiac Baptist; Traverse City Methodist; Laurium Methodist; Ishpeming Methodist Episcopal and Vassar Baptist. He also designed the Highland Park High School and grade schools.

Emily H. Butterfield (1884-1958) graduated from Syracuse University in 1907. She worked for the Syracuse architectural firm Revels & Hallenbeck before working for her father. She was one of two only women architects licensed in 1916 when the State of Michigan began licensing architects. In addition to practicing architecture she published two books, *Young People's History of Architecture* and *College Fraternity Heraldry*.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Ashlee, Laura R., ed. *Traveling Through Time: A Guide to Michigan's Historical Markers.* Lansing: Bureau of History, Michigan Department of State, 1991.

"Bishop to Lay Corner Stones," *Pontiac Daily Press.* March 1922.

"Butterfield Services Tomorrow," *Algonac Times.* obituary, March 24, 1958.

"Emily Butterfield" *The Michigan Women's Historical Center and Hall of* Fame. accessed October 10, 2013: http://hall.michiganwomen.org/honoree.php?C=0&A=69~133

Farmington History, Excerpts from Newspapers, Articles and Pamphlets. Binder compiled at the Farmington Community Library. November 1990.

"First United Methodist Church of Farmington" unpublished history, First United Methodist Church of Farmington, unknown date.

"He Is First Mayor of Farmington City," *Detroit News.* February 17, 1926.

Kidorf, Kristine. *Downtown Farmington Intensive Level Survey.* Farmington Downtown Development Authority, 2010.

Laughlin, Barbara. *Through the Years, Celebrating 175 Years Serving Christ and Community, 1829-2004.* Booklet, First United Methodist Church of Farmington, November, 2004.

MacMillan, Margaret Burham. *The Methodist Church in Michigan: The Nineteenth Cenury.* Grand Rapids: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company. Volume 1, 1967.

MacNaughton, Dr. A. Douglas. *The Methodist Church in Michigan: The Twentieth Cenury.* Grand Rapids: Michigan Area United Methodist Church Historical Society/William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company. Volume 2, 1976.

"A Notable Specimen of Church Architecture—Dedication of Farmington Church," *Michigan Christian Advocate.* March 29, 1922.

"W.D. Butterfield, Architect, Dies," *Detroit News.* Obituary, July 15, 1936.

"Wells D. Butterfield," *Detroit Free Press.* Obituary, July 16, 1936.

"Wells D. Butterfield," *The Farmington Enterprise.* Obituary, July 16, 1936.

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
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _N/A_____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __.83_____

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: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

[ ] NAD 1927 or [x] NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17	Easting:	304850	Northing: 4703820
2. Zone:	Easting:		Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:		Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :		Northing:

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

Lots 11 through 13 and the north half of Lot 14, Block 3; Plat of Davis Addition to the Village (now City) of Farmington, of part of the West half of the Northwest ¼ of Section 27, T.1 N., R. 8 E., City of Farmington, Oakland County, Michigan as recorded in Liber 2 of Plats, Page 36 of Oakland County Records.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are the parcels that the present building and additions occupy. Privately owned houses fill out the remainder of the block and are not associated with the church.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kristine M. Kidorf
organization: Kidorf Preservation Consulting
street & number: 451 E. Ferry Street
city or town: Detroit state: MI zip code: 48202
e-mail kristine@kidorfpreservationconsulting.com
telephone: 313-300-9376
date: March 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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: First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington
City or Vicinity: Farmington
County: Oakland **State:** Michigan
Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf
Date Photographed: March 27, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking north at south façade of church and education wing.

MI_Oakland County_First Methodist Episcopal Church Farmington_0001.tif
1 of 12.

Name of Property: First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington

City or Vicinity: Farmington
County: Oakland **State:** Michigan
Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf
Date Photographed: March 27, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking northeast at south and east elevations of church.

MI_Oakland County_First Methodist Episcopal Church Farmington_0002.tif
2 of 12.

Name of Property: First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington
City or Vicinity: Farmington
County: Oakland **State:** Michigan
Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf
Date Photographed: March 27, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking north at original church.

MI_Oakland County_First Methodist Episcopal Church Farmington_0003.tif
3 of 12.

Name of Property: First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington
City or Vicinity: Farmington
County: Oakland **State:** Michigan
Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf
Date Photographed: March 27, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking east at west elevation.

MI_Oakland County_First Methodist Episcopal Church Farmington_0004.tif
4 of 12.

Name of Property: First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington
City or Vicinity: Farmington
County: Oakland **State:** Michigan
Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf
Date Photographed: March 27, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking southeast at north and west elevations.

MI_Oakland County_First Methodist Episcopal Church Farmington_0005.tif
5 of 12.

Name of Property: First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington
City or Vicinity: Farmington
County: Oakland **State:** Michigan
Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf
Date Photographed: March 27, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking south at north elevation of original church.

MI_Oakland County_First Methodist Episcopal Church Farmington_0006.tif
6 of 12.

Name of Property: First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington
City or Vicinity: Farmington
County: Oakland **State:** Michigan
Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf
Date Photographed: October 9, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking north in memorial garden between church and education wing.

MI_Oakland County_First Methodist Episcopal Church Farmington_0007.tif
7 of 12.

Name of Property: First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington
City or Vicinity: Farmington
County: Oakland **State:** Michigan
Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf
Date Photographed: October 9, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking west in narthex.

MI_Oakland County_First Methodist Episcopal Church Farmington_0008.tif
8 of 12.

Name of Property: First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington
City or Vicinity: Farmington
County: Oakland **State:** Michigan
Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf
Date Photographed: October 9, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking south in sanctuary.

MI_Oakland County_First Methodist Episcopal Church Farmington_0009.tif
9 of 12.

Name of Property: First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington
City or Vicinity: Farmington
County: Oakland **State:** Michigan
Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf
Date Photographed: October 9, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking north in sanctuary.

MI_Oakland County_First Methodist Episcopal Church Farmington_0010.tif
10 of 12.

Name of Property: First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington
City or Vicinity: Farmington
County: Oakland **State:** Michigan
Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf
Date Photographed: October 9, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Detail of stained glass window in south wall of nave.

MI_Oakland County_First Methodist Episcopal Church Farmington_0011.tif
11 of 12.

Name of Property: First Methodist Episcopal Church of Farmington

City or Vicinity: Farmington
County: Oakland **State:** Michigan
Photographer: Kristine M. Kidorf
Date Photographed: October 9, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Looking north in sanctuary (former community room area).

MI_Oakland County_First Methodist Episcopal Church Farmington_0012.tif
12 of 12.

Property Owner:

name Reverend Marshall G. Dunlap, Senior Pastor, First UMC Farmington

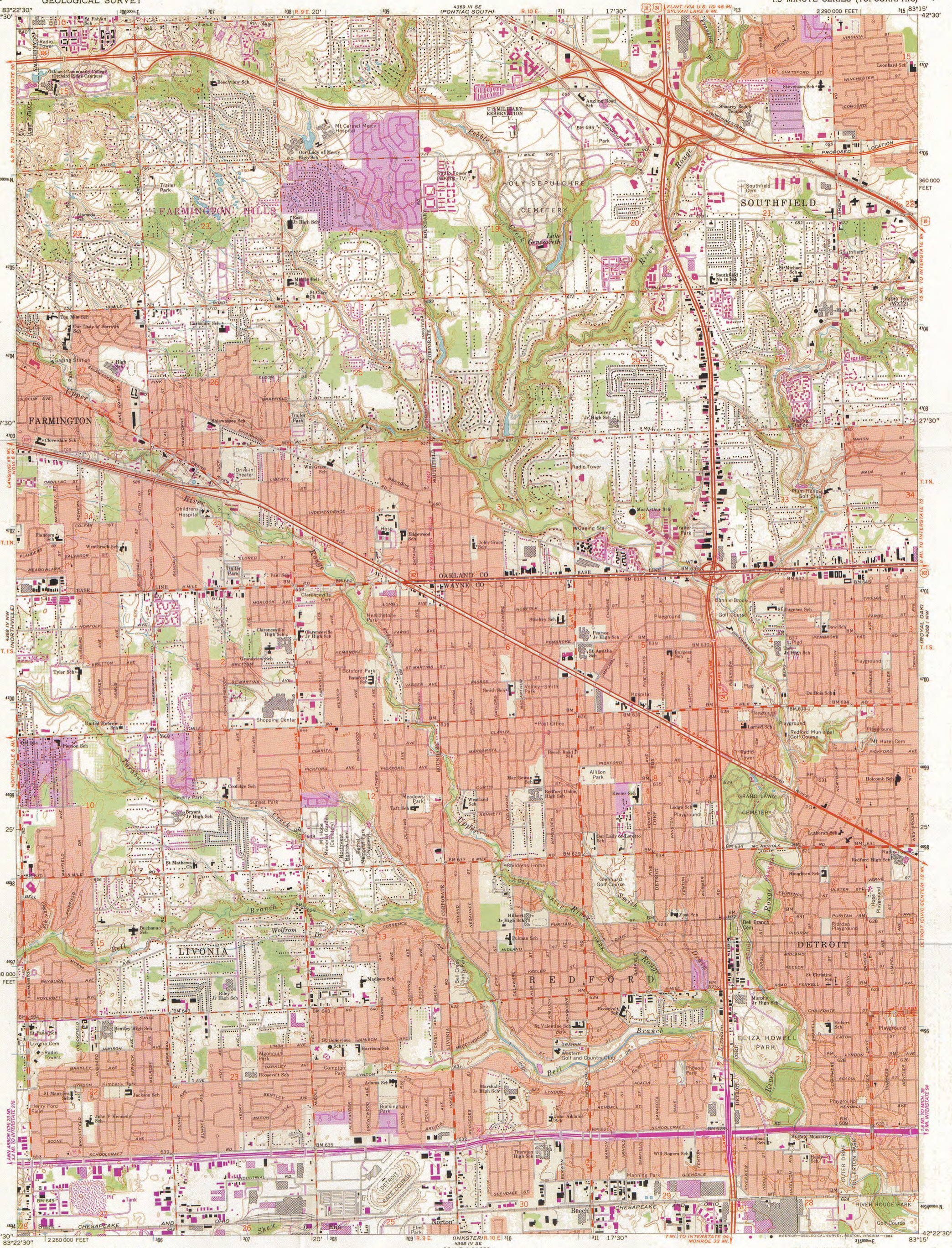
street & number PO BOX 38 telephone 248-474-6573

city or town Farmington state MI zip code 48332-0038

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.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

REDFORD QUADRANGLE
MICHIGAN
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)


FARMINGTON HILLS
FARMINGTON
SOUTHFIELD
LIVONIA
REDFORD
DETROIT
HOLY SEPULCHRE CEMETERY
Lake Genesareth
GRAND LAWN CEMETERY
ELIZA HOWELL PARK
RIVER ROUGE PARK
OAKLAND CO
WAYNE CO
U.S. MILITARY RESERVATION
Oakland Community College (Orchard Ridge Campus)
Mt Carmel Mercy Hospital
Our Lady of Mercy High Sch
Radio Tower (WXYZ)
Radio Tower (WWJ-TV)
Radio Tower (WJR)
Radio Tower (WXYZ)
Radio Towers
Childrens Hospital
Childrens Home
Gaging Station
Drive-in Theater
Shopping Center
Post Office
Hospital
Golf Course
Playground
Cemetery
Park
Trailer Park
Radio Tower
Pebble Creek
Rouge River
Upper Rouge River
Bell Branch
Wolfram Dr
Shiawassee Rd
Grand River Ave
Schoolcraft Rd
Telegraph Rd
Southfield Fwy
Lodge Fwy
Jeffries Fwy
Ford Fwy
Chicago Blvd
Plum Hollow Golf Club
Bonnie Brook Golf Course
Redford Municipal Golf Course
Glenburnie Golf Course
Western Golf and Country Club
Detroit Race Course
Norton
Beech
Elm
Stark
Shaw
Chesapeake and Ohio
Pit
Tank
Henry Ford Field
Algonquin Park
Compton Park
Bell Creek County Park
Kimberly Park
Beverly Park
Sunset Park
Botsford Park
Allison Park
Manning Park
Phoenix Park
Buckingham Park
Meadows Park
Hearthstone Park
Clarenceville Cem
Southfield Cem
Mt Hazel Cem
Bell Branch Cem
Mt Hope Memorial Garden (Cemetery)
Northwest Hebrew Cem
Bethel Memorial Park (Cemetery)
Lutheran Sch
Redford High Sch
Houghten Sch
Holcomb Sch
Dow Sch
Du Bois Sch
Burgess Sch
Pearson Jr High Sch
St Agatha Sch
Smith Sch
Volney-Smith Park
Mac Gowan Sch
Redford Union High Sch
Keeler Sch
Lodge Sch
Our Lady of Loretto Sch
Westland Sch
Beech Road Sch
Taft Sch
Meadows Park
Hilbert Jr High Sch
Pulman Sch
Yost Sch
Bell Branch Cem
Riordan Playground
Pope Playground
St Christine Sch
Murphy Jr High Sch
Hubert Sch
Roosevelt Sch
St Valentine Sch
Marshall Jr High Sch
Jane Addams Sch
Thurston High Sch
Will Rogers Sch
Healy Sch
St Gemmas Sch
St Paul Monastery
Manning Park
Buchanan Sch
Riley Jr High Sch
Madison Sch
Bentley High Sch
St Paul Sch
Livonia Cem
St Genevieve Sch
Harrison Sch
Roosevelt Sch
Adams Sch
Jackson Sch
St Maurice Sch
John F Kennedy Sch
Tyler Sch
United Hebrew Sch
Pierson Sch
Coolidge Sch
Beverly Park
Bryant Jr High Sch
St Mathews Ch
Cloverdale Sch
Flanders Sch
Weathrock Sch
Shiawassee Sch
Wm Grace Sch
Edgewood Sch
John Grace Sch
S. Paul Sch
Clarenceville High Sch
Clarenceville Jr High Sch
Grandview Sch
Botsford Sch
Smith Sch
Stockey Sch
Pearson Jr High Sch
Burgess Sch
Tart Jr High Sch
Pigd
Dow Sch
Du Bois Sch
Playground
Lorned Sch
Redford Municipal Golf Course
Holcomb Sch
Mt Hazel Cem
Lutheran Sch
Redford High Sch
Houghten Sch
Pope Playground
Riordan Playground
Bell Branch Cem
Murphy Jr High Sch
Hubert Sch
St Christine

WORSHIP SERVICES
STATE LAW

SPEED LIMIT 25
WORSHIP SERVICES
TRADITIONAL W/SS 9:30
CAROL W/SS 11:15
REV. MARSHALL DUNLAP
FARMINGTONFUMC.ORG

FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
WORSHIP SERVICES
TRADITIONAL W/SS 9:30
CASUAL W/SS 11:15
REV.MARSHALLDUNLAP
FARMINGTONFUMC.ORG
COME & JOIN US
FREE
COMMUNITY
DINNER
FRIDAY 5:30

SUNDAY ONLY
SUNDAY ONLY
ADDITIONAL CHURCH PARKING

CHURCH PARKING
SUNDAY ONLY
SUNDAY ONLY
SUNDAY ONLY
STOP

NO
ROLLERBLADING
OR
SKATEBOARDING

EXIT

Joshua
Fit the
Battle
of
Jericho
Joshua
Fit the
Battle
of
Jericho