

Centennial Farm & Ranch Historic Structures Award



Forms & Instructions

Mail Completed Forms to:

State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
Oklahoma History Center
800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive
Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917

January 2018

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Dear Historic Structures Award Applicant:

Thank you for your interest in applying for the Oklahoma Centennial Farm and Ranch Program's Historic Structures Award. If your property qualifies as either an Oklahoma Centennial Farm or Ranch, you may also be eligible for this additional recognition.

There must be at least four (4) buildings and/or structures (such as a windmill, cellar, etc.) located on your farm or ranch that are each at least fifty (50) years old and that have not been significantly modified (that is, they must retain their overall historic character or integrity). We will use the included National Register of Historic Places criteria for the evaluation of each resource's historic integrity.

Enclosed you will find the necessary forms (Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form) required to apply for this award and instructions for completing them. Along with the forms, please include photographs of each building or structure and a site plan that shows their locations and relationship to one another. Please label the photographs according to the sample found in this packet.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me at 405/522-4485 or sjotley@okhistory.org.

Sincerely,



Shea J. Otley
Oklahoma Centennial
Farm & Ranch Program Coordinator

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CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The following criteria are designed to guide States, Federal agencies, and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating entries for the National Register.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to our broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years shall not be considered for the National Register. Such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- d. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of person of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as a part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- g. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

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INSTRUCTIONS

Historic Structures Forms

TYPE ALL ENTRIES

1. PROPERTY NAME. List the name of your property. (Example: Lollypop Ranch, Mayes Farm, William Homestead, etc.)
2. RESOURCE NAME. List the type of building or structure for which you are completing this form. (Example: barn, chicken coop, shed, windmill, etc.) Resource name listed on this form should match how the building or structure was listed on the farm and ranch application.
3. ADDRESS. List the address of your property or directions from the nearest major intersection.
4. CITY. What is the nearest city or town (with a U.S. Post Office)?
5. VICINITY. If the building or structure is located within the city limits, leave blank. If it is not located within the city limits, put a "V".
6. COUNTY NAME. In what county is the building or structure located?
7. LOT. The lots on which the building or structure is located. (For most rural properties, this does not apply.)
8. BLOCK. The block on which the building or structure is located. (For most rural properties, this does not apply.)
9. PLAT NAME. The legally recorded name of the subdivision that is listed in the official plat book. (For most rural properties, this does not apply.)
10. SECTION. Section number and nearest 1/4 division. (Example: NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 25)
11. TOWNSHIP. Township number. (Example: Township 15 North or T15N)
12. RANGE. Range number. (Example: Range 8 East or R8E)
13. LATITUDE (NORTH): Leave blank

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): Leave blank
15. UTM ZONE: Leave blank
16. NORTHINGS: Leave blank
17. EASTINGS: Leave blank
18. RESOURCE TYPE. Choose from the following:
- Building
 - Site
 - Object
 - Structure
19. HISTORIC FUNCTION. For what purpose was the building or structure used?
(Example: shed, storage, etc.)
20. CURRENT FUNCTION. For what purpose is the building currently used, if any?
21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY. See list following instructions. For most farm and ranch properties, the primary area of significance will be agriculture.
22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY. See list following instructions.
23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE. Why is your property important? Please explain. (Example: Property is the longest continually operating ranch in the county.)
24. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES. Where did you find your information about the property? (Examples: county history, interviews, family history, county records, etc.)
25. NAME OF PREPARER. Who prepared this form?
59. SURVEY PROJECT. Leave blank.
26. PROJECT NAME. Leave blank
27. DATE OF PREPARATION. On what date was the form completed?
28. PHOTOGRAPHS. Are you including photographs?

29. YEAR. When were they taken?
30. ARCHITECT/BUILDING. Who constructed the buildings or structures?
31. YEAR BUILT. Approximately when was the building or structure constructed.
(Example: circa 1902)
32. ORIGINAL SITE. Has the building or structure been moved?
33. DATE MOVED. When was it moved?
34. FROM WHERE. What was the original location?
35. ACCESSIBLE. Is the building or structure viewable from a public road?
36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE. See list following instructions. If none apply, choose no style.
37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE. See list following instructions.
38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL. What is the primary material in the foundation?
See list following instructions.
39. ROOF TYPE. What is the primary type of roof on the building or structure? See list following instructions.
40. ROOF MATERIAL. What is the primary roofing material? See list following instructions.
41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY. What material covers the exterior walls of the building or structure? (Example: brick, stone, wood – See list following instructions.)
42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY. Use this space to list any additional exterior wall materials. See list following instructions.
43. WINDOW TYPE. The types below are the most common (see included images for additional window types and illustrations):
Hung - One or both panes can be moved up and down to provide ventilation.
Fixed – The window does not open.

44. WINDOW MATERIAL. The most common types are wood, metal, and vinyl. If the window has storm windows, describe the actual window and not the storm windows.
45. DOOR TYPE. The most common types are (see attached for illustrations):
Paneled – Solid door divided into panels.
Slab – Solid door.
Glazed Panel – Door with multiple divided glass panes.
Glazed Slab – Metal or wood-framed door with a single large pane of glass.
46. DOOR MATERIAL. The most common types are wood and metal. (see attached for additional materials.)
47. EXTERIOR FEATURES. Describe any outstanding exterior structural elements of the building or structure. (Example: porches, chimneys, dormers, etc.)
48. INTERIOR FEATURES. Describe any outstanding interior elements of the building or structure. (Example: mantles, staircases, decorative woodwork, stalls, lofts, etc.)
49. DECORATIVE DETAILS. Describe any special or unique decorations and trims that were historically on the building or structure and that are still present.
50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE. Excellent = perfectly maintained; Good = very well maintained; Fair = somewhat in need of maintenance; Poor = badly in need of maintenance; Ruins = most or all of the building or structure is destroyed or missing.
51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE (Present and Historic). Describe the building or structure's appearance, making note of any known alterations that have occurred since original construction. (See sample form for example)
52. COMMENTS. Use this space to provide any additional information.
53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP. Provide a sketch map showing this building or structure's location in relation to the rest of the property. (See sample form for example)
54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER. Is property listed on the National Register.
55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY. Leave blank.
56. CONTINUATION. If you have additional information to add, include it here.

COUNTY LIST

ADAIR	AD	LEFLORE	LF
ALFALFA	AL	LINCOLN	LN
ATOKA	AT	LOGAN	LG
BEAVER	BV	LOVE	LV
BECKHAM	BK	McCLAIN	ML
BLAINE	BL	McCURTAIN	MC
BRYAN	BR	McINTOSH	MI
CADDO	CD	MAJOR	MJ
CANADIAN	CN	MARSHALL	MA
CARTER	CA	MAYES	MY
CHEROKEE	CK	MURRAY	MR
CHOCTAW	CH	MUSKOGEE	MS
CIMARRON	CI	NOBLE	NB
CLEVELAND	CL	NOWATA	NW
COAL	CO	OKFUSKEE	OF
COMANCHE	CM	OKLAHOMA	OK
COTTON	CT	OKMULGEE	OG
CRAIG	CG	OSAGE	OS
CREEK	CR	OTTAWA	OT
CUSTER	CU	PAWNEE	PW
DELAWARE	DL	PAYNE	PY
DEWEY	DW	PITTSBURG	PS
ELLIS	EL	PONTOTOC	PN
GARFIELD	GF	POTTAWATOMIE	PT
GARVIN	GV	PUSHMATAHA	PU
GRADY	GD	ROGER MILLS	RM
GRANT	GT	ROGERS	RO
GREER	GR	SEMINOLE	SM
HARMON	HR	SEQUOYAH	SQ
HARPER	HP	STEPHENS	ST
HASKELL	HS	TEXAS	TX
HUGHES	HU	TILLMAN	TI
JACKSON	JK	TULSA	TU
JEFFERSON	JF	WAGONER	WG
JOHNSTON	JN	WASHINGTON	WN
KAY	KA	WASHITA	WA
KINGFISHER	KG	WOODS	WO
KIOWA	KI	WOODWARD	WD
LATIMER	LT		

Historic Preservation Resource Identification Terms

RESOURCE TYPES

DISTRICT
BUILDING
SITE
OBJECT
STRUCTURE

FUNCTION TYPES

DOMESTIC
 SINGLE DWELLING
 MULTIPLE DWELLING
 SECONDARY STRUCTURE
 HOTEL
 INSTITUTIONAL HOUSING
 CAMP
 VILLAGE SITE
COMMERCE/TRADE
 BUSINESS
 PROFESSIONAL
 ORGANIZATIONAL
 FINANCIAL INSTITUTION
 SPECIALTY STORE
 DEPARTMENT STORE
 RESTAURANT
 WAREHOUSE
 TRADE (ARCHEOLOGY)
SOCIAL
 MEETING HALL
 CLUBHOUSE
 CIVIC
GOVERNMENT
 CAPITOL
 CITY HALL
 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
 FIRE STATION
 GOVERNMENT OFFICE
 DIPLOMATIC BUILDING
 CUSTOM HOUSE

 POST OFFICE
 PUBLIC WORKS
 COURTHOUSE
EDUCATION
 SCHOOL
 COLLEGE
 LIBRARY
 RESEARCH FACILITY
 EDUCATIONAL-RELATED HOUSING
RELIGION
 RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE
 CEREMONIAL SITE
 CHURCH SCHOOL
 CHURCH-RELATED RESIDENCE
FUNERARY
 CEMETERY
 GRAVES/BURIALS
 MORTUARY
RECREATION
 THEATER
 AUDITORIUM
 MUSEUM
 MUSIC FACILITY
 SPORT FACILITY
OUTDOOR RECREATION
 FAIR
MONUMENT/MARKER
WORK OF ART (SCULPTURE, CARVING, ROCK ART)

FUNCTION TYPES (CONTINUED)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

PROCESSING

STORAGE

AGRICULTURAL FIELD

ANIMAL FACILITY

FISHING FACILITY OR SITE

AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS

HORTICULTURE FACILITY

IRRIGATION FACILITY

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING EXTRACTION

MANUFACTURING FACILITY

EXTRACTIVE FACILITY

WATER WORKS

ENERGY FACILITY

COMMUNICATION FACILITY

PROCESSING SITE

HEALTH CARE

HOSPITAL

CLINIC

SANITORIUM

MEDICAL BUSINESS/OFFICE

RESORT

DEFENSE

ARMS STORAGE

FORTIFICATION

MILITARY FACILITY

BATTLE SITE

COAST GUARD FACILITY

NAVAL FACILITY

AIR FACILITY

LANDSCAPE

PARKING LOT

PARK

PLAZA

GARDEN

FOREST

UNOCCUPIED LAND

UNDERWATER

NATURAL FEATURE

STREET FURNITURE/OBJECT

CONSERVATION AREA

STREET FURNITURE/STRUCTURE

CONSERVATION

TRANSPORTATION

RAIL-RELATED

AIR-RELATED

WATER-RELATED

ROAD-RELATED

PEDESTRIAN-RELATED

WORK IN PROGRESS

UNKNOWN

VACANT/NOT IN USE

OTHER

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE

AGRICULTURE

ARCHEOLOGY

 PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY

 HISTORIC – ABORIGINAL

 HISTORIC – NON-ABORIGINAL

ARCHITECTURE

ART

COMMERCE

COMMUNICATIONS

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

CONSERVATION

ECONOMICS

EDUCATION

ENGINEERING

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE

 ASIAN

 BLACK

 EUROPEAN

 HISPANIC

 NATIVE AMERICAN

 OTHER

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

HEALTH/MEDICINE

INDUSTRY

INVENTION

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

LAW

LITERATURE

MARITIME HISTORY

MILITARY

PERFORMING ARTS

PHILOSOPHY

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

RELIGION

SCIENCE

SOCIAL HISTORY

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE

COLONIAL

EARLY REPUBLIC

FEDERAL

MID 19TH CENTURY

GREEK REVIVAL

GOTHIC REVIVAL

ITALIAN REVIVAL

EXOTIC REVIVAL

OCTAGON MODE

LATE VICTORIAN

GOTHIC

ITALIANATE

SECOND EMPIRE

STICK/EASTLAKE

QUEEN ANNE

SHINGLE STYLE

ROMANESQUE

RENAISSANCE

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS

COLONIAL REVIVAL

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

TUDOR REVIVAL

LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL

MISSION/SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL

BEAUX ARTS

PUEBLO

SECOND RENAISSANCE REVIVAL

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

PRAIRIE SCHOOL

COMMERCIAL STYLE

CHICAGO

SKYSCRAPER

BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN

MODERN MOVEMENT

MODERNE

INTERNATIONAL STYLE

ART DECO

NATIONAL FOLK

SHOTGUN

FOLK VICTORIAN

MIXED (More Than Two Styles From Different Periods)

OTHER (PROVIDE NAME OF STYLE BELOW)

MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

RANCH

SPLIT-LEVEL

CONTEMPORARY

SHED

ORGANIC

A-FRAME

NEW FORMALISM

BRUTALISM

POST MODERN

MANSARD

STYLIZED RANCH

NEO-COLONIAL

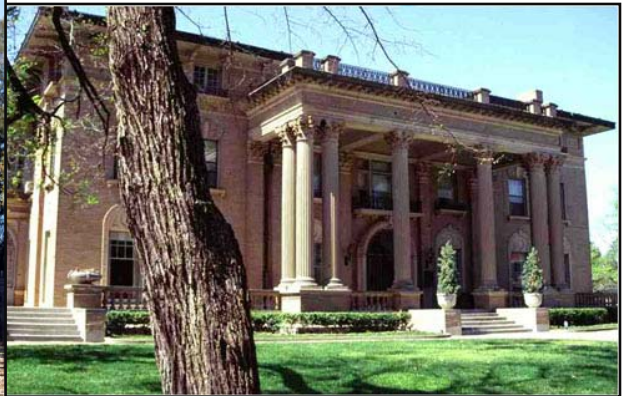
MATERIAL TYPES

NONE LISTED	STEEL
EARTH	LEAD
WOOD	NICKEL
WEATHERBOARD	CAST IRON
SHINGLE	STUCCO
LOG	TERRA COTTA
PLYWOOD/PARTICLE BOARD	ASPHALT
SHAKE	ASBESTOS
BRICK	CONCRETE
STONE	ADOBE
GRANITE	CERAMIC TILE
SANDSTONE	GLASS
LIMESTONE	CLOTH/CANVAS
MARBLE	SYNTHETICS
SLATE	FIBERGLASS
METAL	VINYL
IRON	RUBBER
COPPER	PLASTIC
BRONZE	OTHER
TIN	INAPPLICABLE
ALUMINUM	UNCOLLECTED

CONDITION

EXCELLENT (PERFECTLY MAINTAINED)
GOOD (VERY WELL MAINTAINED)
FAIR (SOMEWHAT IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)
POOR (BADLY IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE)
RUINS (MOST OR ALL OF RESOURCE IS DESTROYED OR MISSING)

COMMON ARCHITECTURAL STYLES



Features of the Classical Revival Style

- Full height porch
- Classical columns with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- Façades with symmetrically balanced windows and central door



Features of the Colonial Revival Style

- Accentuated front door with decorative pediment
- Pilasters/columns supporting entry porch
- Entry doors with fanlights or sidelights
- Symmetrically balanced windows with central door
- Adjacent double hung windows with multi-pane glazing

Features of the Craftsman Style

- Low-pitched, gabled roof
- Exposed roof rafters
- Full- or partial-width porches with tapered columns or piers
- Commonly one or one and one-half stories high

COMMON ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

(Continued)



Features of the Mission Spanish Colonial Revival Style

- Mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet
- Red tile roof covering
- Wall surfaces typically stucco
- Façade typically asymmetrical
- Prominent arches placed on porch, door and/or windows



Features of the Prairie School Style

- Low-pitched roof, usually hipped
- Two stories with one-story wing porches and porte cocheres
- Details emphasize the horizontal lines
- Massive, square porch supports



Features of the Queen Anne Style

- Steeply pitched roof of irregular shape
- Patterned shingles, cutaway bay windows and other devices used to avoid a smooth-walled appearance
- Asymmetrical façade with a partial- or full-width porch which is usually one story high and extends along one or both side walls.

COMMON ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

(Continued)



Features of the Tudor Style

- Steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- Façade is dominated by one or more front-facing gables
- Tall, narrow, multi-pane windows
- Massive chimneys
- Decorative half-timbering present on roughly one-third of examples

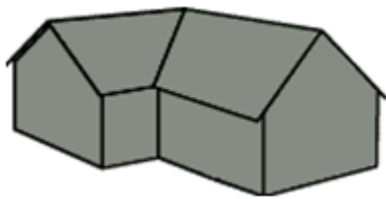
ROOF TYPES



FRONT GABLE



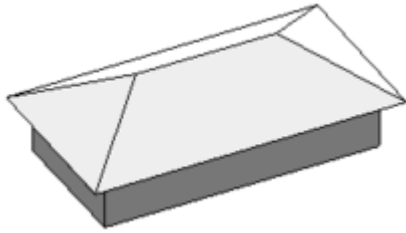
SIDE GABLE



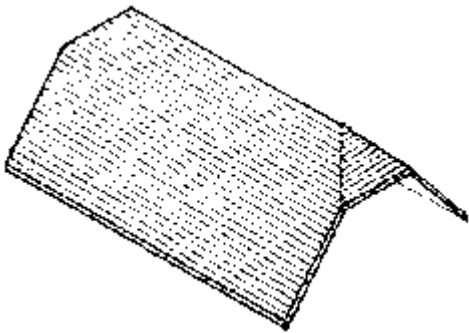
CROSS GABLE

ROOF TYPES

(Continued)



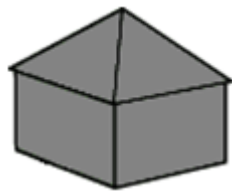
HIPPED



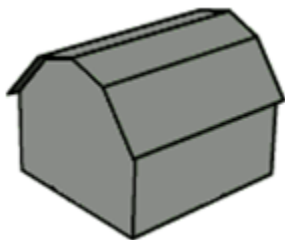
HIPPED GABLE

ROOF TYPES

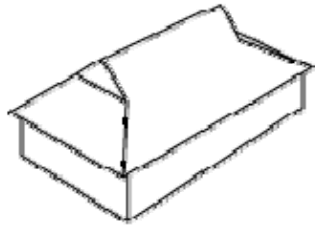
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PYRAMID



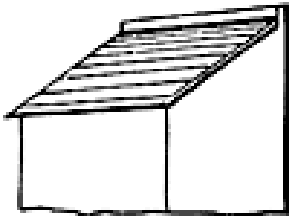
GAMBREL



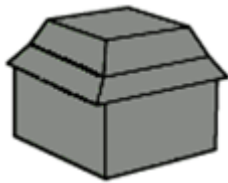
HIP WITH GABLET

ROOF TYPES

(Continued)



SHED

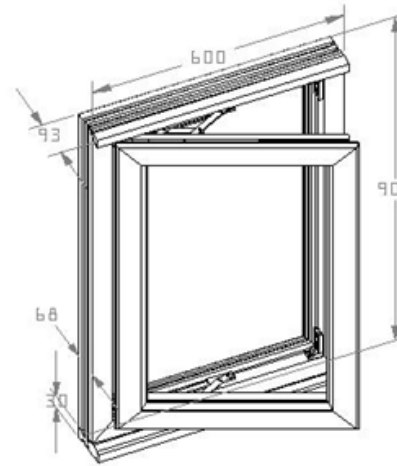


MANSARD



FLAT

WINDOW TYPES



CASEMENT



FIXED

WINDOW TYPES

(Continued)



SLIDE



AWNING

WINDOW TYPES

(Continued)



HOPPER



HUNG

SAMPLE PHOTOGRAPH & LABEL



(Label on back of photograph)

Moore Ranch
6 miles west of Nowata on NXXXX Road
Nowata vicinity, Nowata County, Oklahoma
Lynda B. Schwan
March 20, 2009
Barn and Milk House
South and east elevations

Items on Label (label may be handwritten as long as it can be read)

Name of Property

Address/Location of Property

City/vicinity, County, State

Photographer

Date of Photograph

Building or structure being photographed

Direction from which the photograph is being taken