

TOMORROW'S LEGACY: OKLAHOMA'S STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN



**Prepared By
State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm
405/521-6249**

2010

This publication, printed by Department of Central Services, Central Printing, is issued by the Oklahoma Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office, as authorized by the Board of Directors. Five Hundred (500) copies have been prepared and distributed at a cost of \$1, 855.00.

January 2010

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SUPPORT . . .

The development and printing of this publication has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE SHPO . . .

It is my great pleasure to present the fourth edition of *Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan*. It was developed through a collaborative effort with our state's preservation community, and we extend our appreciation to everyone who participated in the process. The *State Plan* will guide our joint efforts to build on past accomplishments as we meet the challenges and opportunities for the evolving preservation field over the next few years.

Through outstanding leadership from the Oklahoma Legislature, the well-organized advocacy work of Preservation Oklahoma, Inc., and the tireless efforts of Main Street Program managers and their boards and members, in 2005 state law was amended to provide rehabilitation tax credits equal to the federal tax credits. Basically, this doubled the amount of tax credits for each qualifying project. Expansion of this financial incentive program is clearly one of our most important accomplishments over the past five years and will be critical in future community redevelopment efforts across Oklahoma.

Another recent accomplishment is completion of the study of preservation's economic impacts in Oklahoma. Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. coordinated the initiative, and with its partners released the study in January 2009. The study revealed that rehabilitation work, heritage tourism, and Main Street activities had a combined direct impact of \$357 million on the state's economy in 2007. Additionally, it documented the positive effects of historic district designation on property values. The study provides the data we need to support improvements in public policy that will not only stimulate our economy, but will result in improved preservation of Oklahoma's significant historic buildings, structures, sites, districts, objects, and landscapes.

Recently several tribal governments have elected to assume responsibility for historic resources on their tribal lands as provided under the National Historic Preservation Act. The Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma was the first tribal government in the state to qualify for the formal Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) status. The Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, and the Citizen Potawatomi Nation of Oklahoma also received the designation. Applications from other tribal governments are currently under National Park Service review. With funding through the NPS for THPOs and for the Tribal Preservation Grants Program, Oklahoma tribes have undertaken numerous projects to document and protect their cultural heritage.

Also, having the National Trust for Historic Preservation's National Preservation Conference come to Tulsa in October 2008 was certainly a high point for the state's preservationists. Not only did it allow us to interact with the national preservation network and learn from them, it provided us the opportunity to share Oklahoma's rich and diverse heritage and our many achievements in preserving it, including the outstanding contributions of tribal preservation programs. The energy generated through the conference will fuel successful preservation statewide.

Now, we must consider how we can build on our past successes to ensure that our statewide preservation program continues to develop and benefit all Oklahomans. The goals and objectives set forth in the new edition of the *State Plan* provide the framework for this important work. The SHPO staff and I invite you to join us to continue building a strong statewide preservation program by contributing to accomplishment of these goals and objectives. For the statewide program to be successful, we must have successful local preservation programs too, and we must also take an active part in national and international preservation initiatives as outlined in the recommendations of the *Preserve America* Summit. Oklahoma's preservation community has much to contribute at all these levels.

We invite you to visit the SHPO and other Oklahoma Historical Society divisions in the Oklahoma History Center, just northeast of the State Capitol.

Bob L. Blackburn, Ph.D.
State Historic
Preservation Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY . . .

Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources are among the state's most valuable assets, and every Oklahoman has a role to play in their preservation. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), a division of the Oklahoma Historical Society, is responsible for coordinating the development and implementation of *Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan (State Plan)* which identifies the goals and priorities of the agencies, organizations, and individuals concerned about and responsible for protecting the state's rich heritage.

Through a needs assessment, public meetings, consultation with preservation professionals, and evaluation of data from a variety of sources, the SHPO identified the threats to archeological and historic resources and established priorities for fostering their preservation as expressed in six broad goals:

GOAL #1: Increase the public's awareness of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources and the importance of their preservation.

GOAL #2: Develop and maintain an effective statewide network to communicate preservation information, needs, and concerns.

GOAL #3: Strengthen efforts to identify and evaluate archeological and historic resources.

GOAL #4: Develop appropriate strategies for the preservation of archeological and historic resources.

GOAL #5: Provide incentives for the preservation of Oklahoma's significant archeological and historic resources.

GOAL #6: Incorporate the consideration of archeological and historic resources in public and private sector planning and decision-making processes.

A successful statewide historic preservation program offers important economic, social, and educational benefits for all of Oklahoma's citizens. The SHPO encourages Oklahoma's preservation partners to help meet these ambitious goals by carrying out the activities or programs appropriate to their responsibilities and resources. No one entity is solely responsible for protecting these irreplaceable archeological and historic resources nor has the manpower and financial capability to take advantage of the opportunities or to meet the challenges for preservation of

Oklahoma's heritage over the next five years. Working together, we can ensure that the next generation's legacy is as rich as the one that we inherited.

INTRODUCTION . . .

Until 1995 the *State Plan* consisted of several documents, including the annual Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant application, historic contexts, and other materials. To comply with requirements of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and to make information about Oklahoma's statewide preservation program more accessible to the public, the *State Plan* is now issued as a single document. The first edition of the *State Plan* as a single document was published in 1995, and it was updated in 2000 and 2005. In accordance with the established cycle, we are pleased to present the fourth edition of the *State Plan*, which will be in effect from January 2010 through December 2014.

The responsibility for the preservation of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources rests with many agencies and organizations, as well as private citizens, and the framework for these preservation partners' efforts is expressed in the *State Plan's* goals and objectives. The SHPO develops annual goals and objectives for its programs, designed to facilitate accomplishment of the *State Plan's* broad goals. Other agencies, organizations, and private citizens are encouraged to determine how they can help meet the *State Plan's* goals through their respective programs and operations.

Under the National Historic Preservation Act, the SHPO is responsible for development and implementation of the *State Plan*, and the SHPO sought the widest possible public and professional involvement in the development of this edition. Its successful implementation will require Oklahomans working together from this single blueprint to ensure that future generations can learn from and enjoy the significant archeological and historic resources that represent the state's diverse heritage.

A VISION FOR THE FUTURE . . .

The purpose of the National Historic Preservation Act is set forth in Section 1. of the Act and states, in part, "Section 1.b (2) the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people; and Section 1.b (4) the preservation of this irreplaceable heritage is in the public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, economic, and energy benefits will be maintained and enriched for future

generations of Americans". The future of Oklahoma's historic preservation program will be guided by these principles.

In the spirit of the Act, Oklahomans concerned about the future of the state's cities, towns, and rural areas have joined forces to make a difference through the preservation of significant archeological and historic resources. Federal, state, tribal, and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and individual citizens share the responsibilities and the concerns for preservation of these important places. Appropriate laws and regulations are an integral part of a successful statewide preservation program, but it is the general public's attitude and understanding that will make the real difference. Oklahoma's preservation partners will contribute to the state's growth and economic development in the twenty-first century, and future generations will not have to depend solely on photographic archives and history books to learn about their heritage.

Preservation is a tool for ensuring the vitality of Oklahoma's cities and towns. A tremendous investment of natural, human, and financial resources is embodied in historic buildings and structures. The quality of the construction and design of many of these properties makes them highly desirable locations for retail businesses, professional offices, recreational and entertainment facilities, and residences. Tourists are drawn to vibrant shopping areas that offer a unique experience. The state's communities each have their own character and can build on that quality to attract visitors. A community's character develops over time, and the resources that reflect the contributions of all those involved in building the community are worthy of respect.

Not every historic property is suitable for income producing or residential uses. Battlefields, for example, are preserved and their stories interpreted to the public for educational purposes. We are just beginning to identify and understand the significance of traditional and cultural landscapes, transportation corridors, and other resource types. The evolving nature of the historic preservation field causes us to become aware of such places, and we will educate ourselves about the best management practices to employ for their protection.

We envision a strong communication network that maximizes use of the Internet for the state's public and private sector preservationists. Through the network, we will ensure that individuals in cities, small towns, and rural areas have easy access to the information and technical support needed to build vibrant communities, develop quality heritage tourism programs, and protect the unique places that tell their stories.

Finally, we envision effective leadership for Oklahoma's preservation programs. As historic preservation evolves, it will have positive impacts on public policy for economic growth, housing, transportation, tourism, education, environmental protection, and many other areas. The preservation leaders working with the policy makers at the federal, state, and local levels and with the private development sector will (1) know the authentic history of their community; (2) know which properties represent their community's history; (3) know the historic preservation vocabulary; (4) know the laws and regulations that facilitate preservation efforts in their community; (5) know the roles of all levels of government in preservation projects and programs; (6) know when and how private organizations can assist their local preservation activities; (7) know what financial incentive programs really exist for preservation projects; (8) know what strategies can encourage preservation projects even when no legal or financial tools apply to the situation; (9) know when and how to select a preservation professional and how to use their services; and (10) know that almost all successful preservation work is locally initiated, locally led, and locally financed.

Working together, Oklahoma's preservation partners can realize their vision for the future of our state's heritage.

WHAT IS HISTORIC PRESERVATION . . .

What does *historic preservation* mean? The National Historic Preservation Act defines it as the *identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training regarding the foregoing activities or any combination of the foregoing activities*. This definition makes it clear that many parties are involved in historic preservation on a daily basis and that historic preservation is not just about restoring a few monumental public buildings or grand houses. Historic preservation is a planning and management tool for ensuring the appropriate treatment of the full range of archeological and historic resources that tell the story of the human experience.

The phrase *appropriate treatment* is the key to a successful preservation project, and the best advice available about the treatment of significant resources is contained in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. Federal, state, tribal, and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and individual citizens rely on this guidance as they carry out their historic preservation responsibilities.

For example, the SHPO's archeological and architectural/historic resources survey projects are based on the Secretary's standards for archeological documentation, for identification, and for evaluation. The standards for registration are used when a National Register of Historic Places nomination is prepared. These sets of standards ensure that the archeological and historic resources which may receive special consideration during a federal undertaking or which may qualify for special federal and state tax incentives are indeed worthy of these benefits.

Rehabilitation and restoration are different treatments for historic buildings, and the needs of the owner determine which is the appropriate treatment. A successful rehabilitation project results in retention of the significant historic fabric and character of a building while allowing for modifications necessary for a new use. A restoration project results in the return of a building to its exact appearance at a specific point in time, and restorations are most often undertaken for interpretive purposes, such as a historic house museum. Both treatments are historic preservation, and the Secretary provides standards for each of them.

While retention of an archeological or historic resource is certainly the best level of historic preservation, it may not always be possible. When compromises must be

made to accommodate current needs of a community, other levels of preservation occur. A new highway project, for example, may necessitate the excavation of a significant archeological site, and preservation of the information from that resource results. Or, a significant historic building is carefully moved to a new location to avoid its demolition.

Historic preservation is not a means to limit growth and progress. In fact, well-managed historic preservation programs support community revitalization efforts and new development. For example, a well-maintained historic commercial district provides a unique environment, which attracts businesses, which attract customers. Tourists choose historic places as a favorite destination. Business profits and increased tax revenue result, and new jobs are created. Neighborhoods protected by a local preservation zoning ordinance become desirable places to live, and property values stabilize and increase. Just how important these efforts are to cities, towns, and rural areas across the state is well documented in *Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation in Oklahoma*, a special study released to the public in January 2009.

As we work toward accomplishment of the goals of the *State Plan*, it is essential that we clearly communicate the importance of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources and the real meaning of historic preservation. Perhaps the best way to define historic preservation is to say that it is simply a common sense approach to responsible property maintenance and management.

WHAT IS THE STATE PLAN . . .

The *State Plan* is a framework developed in consultation with Oklahoma's preservation community, to encourage the appropriate treatment of significant buildings, sites, structures, districts, objects and landscapes across the state. The challenges and opportunities that preservationists anticipate for the next five years are discussed in the *State Plan*. The set of broad goals and objectives provides a guide for responding to the challenges and taking advantage of the opportunities.

No one agency, organization, or individual is responsible for the protection of Oklahoma's cultural resources. Federal, tribal, state, and local governments all have important roles to play. Nonprofit organizations often lead successful preservation efforts. Perhaps individuals are the most important facilitators of historic preservation programs. The *State Plan* contains just a few suggestions about how each of these preservation partners can participate in the preservation of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources.

The *State Plan* also includes important information about who to contact for advice and support. Oklahoma's preservation network continues to grow and to strengthen, and the *State Plan* simply provides a central focus for those involved.

DEVELOPMENT AND REVISION OF THE *STATE PLAN* . . .

The first three editions of the *State Plan* (1995, 2000, and 2005) and this revised edition were developed with public and professional input, and the *Planning Process Document, Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan* (PPD) [Appendix A] details the steps involved. In brief, the procedure for developing the updated *State Plan* was carried out as follows:

- In consultation with the Historic Preservation Committee, the Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors (Committee) and the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), a needs assessment was designed and distributed at the June 2008 statewide preservation conference and made available for completion online.
- A public meeting was held on September 5, 2008, to solicit input for the *State Plan*, and comments were recorded for analysis.

- On December 3, 2008, the SHPO conducted a round table discussion session for preservation professionals from across the state to formulate goals and priorities for the *State Plan*.
- The SHPO prepared a preliminary draft of the *State Plan*, distributed it for professional and public review, and submitted it to the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, for comment.
- Based on the comments received, the SHPO prepared a second draft, submitted it for professional and public review, and provided it to the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, for comment.
- In consideration of final comments from the public review and in consultation with the Committee and the state review board, the SHPO prepared the final version of the *State Plan*.
- The *State Plan* was submitted to the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, for final approval.
- Upon receipt of final National Park Service approval, the *State Plan* was published and widely distributed in hard copy and on the SHPO's website.

The *State Plan* is revised every five years. In the fourth year of the cycle, efforts to gather information for the update begin. The process is described in detail in the PPD [Appendix A].

OKLAHOMA'S RESOURCES . . .

When we use the term *resources*, we mean the buildings, sites, structures, and objects, which represent human activity in what is now the State of Oklahoma. We divide the resources into two categories - archeological and historic. For more than a third of a century, the SHPO and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey have worked to identify and record these physical links to the past. Tens of thousands of resources are now included in the SHPO's Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI) and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey Information System (OASIS). However, the work of locating and assessing the state's archeological and historic resources has really only just begun. New information is constantly added to the OLI and OASIS for use by other agencies, preservation professionals, and others.

The SHPO and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey are not the only agencies carrying out this work. The Oklahoma Department of Transportation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and many others conduct surveys prior to construction activities, and the resulting information is deposited in the OLI or OASIS. Also, Oklahoma's Certified Local Governments conduct local surveys to determine the significant resources within their communities, and the data they collect is provided for the OLI. Likewise, individual citizens contribute to the collection of information about resources by reporting archeological sites to the Oklahoma Archeological Survey or by submitting information on standardized forms to the SHPO.

For the purposes of the *State Plan*, two categories for Oklahoma's resources are defined as follows:

- Archeological resources are *sites* that can provide information about prehistoric human occupation (activities). Generally, we consider that the information will be found below the surface of the ground, but this is certainly not always the case. Archeological resources range from sites which contain numerous artifacts and features beneath the ground's surface to those which contain only a few small artifacts scattered on the ground. For the purposes of the *State Plan*, the resources in this category are associated with the pre-1719 (date of LaHarp's first well-documented incursion into the region) time period. It should be noted that archeological resources that date after 1719, or historic archeological resources, are included under the historic resources category below.

- Historic resources are the *buildings, structures, objects, and sites (including historic archeological sites)* that represent human activity. For the purposes of the *State Plan*, the resources in this category are associated with the post-1719 time period.

We are concerned about identifying and protecting resources associated with all the cultures that have shaped through time what is now Oklahoma. Our history did not begin with the great land openings or statehood. We find archeological and historic resources in every community and rural landscape across the state.

About Some of Oklahoma's Archeological Resources

There are approximately 23,500 prehistoric and early historic archeological sites recorded for Oklahoma. In prior editions of the *State Plan* it was estimated that documented sites might represent only 10% of the actual number of sites that potentially exist. This is especially true of historic period sites that were sporadically recorded before the 1990s and are underrepresented in the archeological site files. Based on a 2004 audit of the some 12,000 reports generated through regulatory processes, only slightly more than 2% of Oklahoma's land surface has been examined for archeological/cultural resources. Taking these numbers into consideration, it is not unreasonable to assume that there remain many potentially significant elements of our state's cultural heritage that await discovery. The current archeological site file records also hold many noteworthy camps, villages, and special use locations.

Of the approximately 23,500 archeological sites recorded in Oklahoma, about 65% of them represent solely prehistoric manifestations. The remainder are historic sites or sites that contain both prehistoric and historic materials. The prehistoric record potentially spans some 30,000 years of human occupation in present-day Oklahoma. Prior to the 1990s, it was commonly accepted that people immigrated to the New World across the frozen Bering Strait land bridge around 12,000 to 14,000 years ago. The acceptance of this view has changed markedly in the past fifteen to twenty years with the identification of a number of locations across the United States which hold material evidence from greater than 15,000 years ago. The Burnham site in Woods County (northwest Oklahoma) and the Cooperton Mammoth Kill Site in Kiowa County (southwest Oklahoma) are two such locations.

Paleoindian Sites. More widely accepted is the evidence for Paleoindian Cultures that occupied the New World from 12,000 to 8,000 years ago. These highly mobile nomadic groups specialized in the hunting of large mammals, many of which were extinct by roughly 10,000 years ago (e.g., mammoth, horse, camel, and giant bison). Evidence for these Paleoindian hunters is found throughout Oklahoma and includes noteworthy sites such as the Clovis age Domebo mammoth kill in Caddo County (west-central Oklahoma) and the Folsom age Cooper bison kill in Harper County (northwest Oklahoma).

Archaic Sites. As the climate transitioned to more modern conditions, population increased and native societies became more economically diversified and politically more complex. Hunting, gathering, and trading people (Archaic Cultures) occupied present-day Oklahoma from about 8,000 to 2,000 years ago. The Archaic era represents the period of greatest duration in the prehistoric record. Thousands of archeological sites were occupied during this time including places such as the Certain bison kill in Beckham County (western Oklahoma), the Kubik site in Kay County (north-central Oklahoma), and the black midden mounds of the Fourche Maline Valley in Latimer and LeFlore Counties (eastern Oklahoma).

Woodland Sites. The Woodland period, beginning around 2,000 years ago, was marked by technological innovation such as pottery making and the bow and arrow as well as the beginnings of agriculture. Two well-known sites from the period that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places include the McLaughlin site, also known as McCutchen-McLaughlin Site, in Latimer County (southeast Oklahoma) and the Roulston-Rogers Site in Seminole County (east-central Oklahoma). While this period is of relatively short duration, it sets the stage for the florescence of prehistoric societies known as Village Farmers (ca. 1,200 to 500 years ago) that immediately followed.

Village Farming Sites. Village farming societies were the most frequently occurring habitations on the prehistoric cultural landscape. Thousands of village sites are found throughout Oklahoma. In the western part of the state, these societies practiced intensive agriculture supplemented by bison hunting. The Heerwald site in Custer County (west-central Oklahoma) is representative of these Plains-adapted farming people. In the east, mound building societies focused on farming but continued hunting and gathering practices. However, the ceremonial centers consisting of temple, burial, and house mounds set these groups apart from their western counterparts. Sites such as Spiro Mounds in LeFlore County (eastern Oklahoma) and the Grobin Davis Mounds in McCurtain County (southeast

Oklahoma) portray a sophisticated religious/political way-of-life that existed in eastern Oklahoma as well as the Midwest and Southeastern United States.

Protohistoric Sites. Dramatic climatic change brought about significant decline in the agricultural societies which began about 650 years ago. There appears to have been a significant reduction in population and many fewer archeological sites dating from immediately prior to and following European contact have been found. Sites dating from the Protohistoric period (approximately 650 to 250 years ago) include Bryson-Paddock in Kay County (north-central Oklahoma) and Duncan in Washita County (western Oklahoma).

In 1981, while examining broad research questions for the archeological record described above, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey defined three study areas: Southern Plains Adaptations, the Cross Timbers, and Caddoan Origins. Southern Plains Adaptations encompass cultural development in roughly the western third of Oklahoma and demonstrate how Plains societies adapted to the warm, arid conditions of the Plains. The Cross Timbers represents an ecotonal area that encompasses the middle one-third of Oklahoma. Comprised of a mixture of woodlands and grasslands, this mosaic presented an interesting setting for its prehistoric inhabitants. Caddoan Origins refers to the development of the mound-building societies of the eastern one-third of Oklahoma. In the following section, sites representing these three distinct study areas are highlighted. Additional information on prehistoric or “pre-contact” native people in Oklahoma as well as more specific information on the sites discussed can be found in *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture* (<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia>).

Southern Plains Adaptations. Possibly one of the oldest dated sites known for North America is the 9,000 to 42,000 year old Burnham site in Woods County. There are also a number of sites in northwestern Oklahoma and the Oklahoma Panhandle that are associated with the more firmly established Paleoindian period. These include the Bull Creek site in Beaver County with Paleoindian cultural materials and an environmental record that dates to about 12,000 years ago. In Harper County, the Jake Bluff site presents the only evidence for a Clovis culture that practiced communal bison hunting. One of the best-documented Southern Plains mammoth kills associated with the 11,000-year-old Clovis culture is Caddo County’s Domebo site (south-central Oklahoma). Harper County’s 10,200-10,500 Cooper bison kill presents evidence for three kill events by Folsom culture hunters. Most significantly, the Cooper site contains the earliest evidence for ritualistic art in North America with the presence of a bison skull exhibiting evidence of a painted lightening bolt.

In Caddo County, evidence has been found at the Anthony site of bison hunting nomadic Calf Creek people. These mobile foraging societies lived during the warm, dry conditions of the Hypsithermal (Altithermal) about 4,000 to 7,000 years ago. The Certain site, located in Beckham County (western Oklahoma), is the largest bison kill known for the Southern Plains from Late Archaic/Plains Woodland times. Evidence was discovered at the Patsy's Island site in Harper County documenting the domestication of corn about 1,400 years ago. In Texas and Beaver counties of the Panhandle, stone masonry remnants attest to the presence of a bison hunting, farming people who built southwestern pueblo style villages approximately 800 to 500 years ago. There were also other groups living in Beaver County at this time that were more agriculturally based and lived in large pit house villages. The Edwards Site in Beckham County and Duncan Site in Washita County represent fortified Protohistoric villages that traded bison meat and hides to eastern Pueblos in exchange for corn, southwestern pottery, obsidian, and turquoise.

Cross Timbers. In northern Kay County occur some of the largest known prehistoric stone quarries in the region. These quarries were dug for the distinctive high quality chert that was extensively used throughout the Southern Plains from about 5,000 to 300 years ago. Kay County is also the location of the Kubik site, a major camp of the Calf Creek people discussed above. That portion of west-central and south-central Oklahoma which comprises present-day Blaine, Caddo, Custer, Garvin, Grady and Washita Counties was the core area for sedentary farming societies of the Turkey Creek/Washita River cultures (also a part of the Southern Plains Adaptations area). These societies, ancestral to the historically known Wichita, existed in the region from 800 to 500 years ago. The Deer Creek & Bryson-Paddock (Kay County) sites represent remains of the historic Wichita or their subgroups and hold the potential to yield invaluable information on the links between prehistoric societies and historically identified tribes.

Caddoan Origins. Eastern Oklahoma's Arkansas River basin was the setting for a long history of occupation dating from some 9,000 years ago as documented at the Packard site in Mayes County. Artifacts found at the Packard site represent materials discarded at a small camp of mobile hunters living in the region at the beginning of early Holocene. There was a marked increase in prehistoric population of the Arkansas River basin that began around 3,500 years ago. The Lake Wister Archeological District in Latimer and LeFlore Counties contains some thirty-five intensively occupied "midden mounds", representing occupation by the hunting and gathering Wister and Fourche Maline cultures, although by the end of the period (ca. 1,400-1,200 years ago) some plant domestication may also have

been occurring. This served as the base for the subsequent Spiro culture, a sedentary mound building society that occupied the Arkansas River basin between 1,200 and 600 years ago. These groups are thought to represent ancestral Caddoan-speaking people of whom the Caddo, Wichita, and Kichai are descended. South of the Ouachita Mountains there were other mound building people living a similar lifestyle. Most noteworthy among these sites is the Grobin Davis Mound Center in McCurtain County. These residential places and ceremonial centers can be directly linked to the historically known Caddo who now have their tribal headquarters in Binger, Oklahoma.

About Some of Oklahoma's Historic Resources

Over 50,000 historic resources have been recorded in rural and urban areas across Oklahoma. As is true for the archeological resources, this number reflects but a fraction of the buildings, structures, sites, and objects that remain to be inventoried. The historic resources recorded so far include examples of all periods of the state's development from early nineteenth century log buildings; to territorial commercial buildings, tribal government buildings, and military installations; to representatives of early statehood, including bridges, oil well sites, farm and ranch properties, and government buildings; to New-Deal-era buildings, structures, and parks; and to the public and private buildings, neighborhoods, and more of the recent past.

Following is a brief summary of Oklahoma resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places that represent these themes.

Native American Resources. Historic resources associated with the many Native Americans who were removed to current day Oklahoma are among the state's most important assets. In eastern Oklahoma we find such buildings as the Choctaw's Wheelock Academy (McCurtain County), the Cherokee National Capitol and Park Hill Mission Cemetery (Cherokee County), and the Creek National Capitol (Okmulgee County). Doaksville and the Everidge Cabin are early nineteenth century Choctaw resources (Choctaw County). The Osage Nation's heritage is represented by the Osage Agency and the Hominy Osage Round House (Osage County). Just a few other recorded Native American resources include Medicine Bluffs and Indian Cemeteries (Comanche County). The Washita Battlefield (Roger Mills County) was one of the most important sites associated with the Indian Wars of the late nineteenth century.

Two other extremely important Native American resources include the Chilocco Indian Agricultural School (Kay County), a nationally significant collection of

buildings and landscape important to numerous tribes, and White Eagle Park (Kay County), a traditional cultural property of the Ponca Tribe.

Military Resources. The life of the military on the frontier during the 1830s to the 1880s is well represented by the resources found at Fort Gibson (Muskogee County); Fort Towson (Choctaw County); Fort Washita (Bryan County); Fort Sill (Comanche County); and Fort Supply (Woodward County).

Exploration and Settlement. Landmarks along the California Road such as Rock Mary (Caddo County) and the Antelope Hills (Roger Mills/Ellis Counties) guided thousands of immigrants westward across Indian Territory in the mid-nineteenth century.

Ethnic Heritage Resources. Just as Oklahoma has a wealth of historic resources associated with Native Americans, it has numerous places associated with many other ethnic and cultural groups. The experience of African-Americans in Oklahoma is represented through the Boley Historic District (Okfuskee County); First Baptist Church [Colored] (Caddo County); Lawton's Douglass School (Comanche County); Oklahoma City's Calvary Baptist Church, Edwards Heights Historic District, and Old Douglass High School (Oklahoma County); Langston University's Cottage Row Historic District (Logan County); Taft City Hall and Summit's St. Thomas Primitive Baptist Church (Muskogee County); McAlester's L'Ouverture Gymnasium (Pittsburg County); Chickasha's New Hope Baptist Church (Grady County); and Tulsa's Mount Zion Baptist Church (Tulsa County).

Oklahoma's ethnic diversity is further represented through resources such as the Czech Hall (Canadian County) and the Mass Grave of the Mexican Miners (Pittsburg County).

Commercial Resources of the Territorial Era. Oklahoma Territory was opened to non-Indian settlement in 1889, and the Guthrie Historic District (Logan County) contains hundreds of commercial, residential, and public buildings associated with the territorial era. The rapid growth of cities and towns through the early statehood period to the mid-twentieth century is preserved in dozens of historic commercial districts, including Enid Downtown Historic District (Garfield County); Durant Downtown Historic District (Bryan County); Newkirk Historic Commercial District (Kay County); Perry Courthouse Square Historic District (Noble County); Shawnee's Bell Street Historic District (Pottawatomie County); Sayre Historic Commercial District (Beckham County); and the Historic Downtown Sulphur Historic District (Murray County).

Residential Neighborhoods of the Early Twentieth Century. The lifestyles of Oklahomans are illustrated through the residential neighborhoods that developed as cities and towns grew. Some of these include Enid's Waverley Historic District (Garfield County); Tulsa's Buena Vista Park Historic District, Carlton Place Historic District, Maple Ridge Historic District, Riverview Historic District, Stonebreaker Heights Historic District, and Swan Lake Historic District (Tulsa County); Oklahoma City's Edgemere Park Historic District, Gatewood East and Gatewood West Historic Districts, Heritage Hills Historic District, Mesta Park Historic District, Paseo Neighborhood Historic District, and Shepherd Neighborhood Historic District (Oklahoma County); and Norman's DeBarr Historic District (Cleveland County).

Education-Related Resources. The development of education in Oklahoma is also reflected in numerous historic buildings. Some of those currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places are Oklahoma Presbyterian College (Bryan County); Cherokee Female Seminary (Cherokee County); the University of Oklahoma's Bizzell Library (Cleveland County); Lawton High School (Comanche County); Oklahoma College for Women Historic District (Grady County); Harding Junior High School (Oklahoma County); Oklahoma State University's Old Central and Pleasant Valley School (Payne County); Rosenwald School (Seminole County); Panhandle State University's Franklin Hall (Texas County); and Tulsa's Will Rogers High School (Tulsa County).

Energy-Related Resources. The petroleum industry is obviously significant to Oklahoma's economic development. Historic resources associated with the theme are numerous. Representative resources include the Jackson Barnett Oil Well and the Drumright Gasoline Plant #2 (Creek County); the H. H. Champlin House (Garfield County); the Frank Phillips House (Washington County); the Philtower Building (Tulsa County); the ITIO Discovery Well (Oklahoma County); the E. W. Marland Mansion (Kay County); the Healdton Oil Field Bunk House (Carter County); the Wewoka Switch (Seminole County); and Woolaroc Ranch Historic District (Osage County).

Industrial Resources. Other significant industries impacted Oklahoma's economy. Representative resources include Picher's Tri-State Zinc and Lead Ore Producers Association Office (Ottawa County) and Southard's U.S. Gypsum Company Plant Office Building (Blaine County).

Agriculture and Ranching Resources. Of course, agriculture is a highly significant theme in Oklahoma's development. Just a few examples of resources that reflect the state's agricultural heritage include the Cronkite Ranch House and the Shinn Family Barn (Blaine County); Old Settler's Irrigation Ditch (Harper County); Perryman Ranch Headquarters (Jackson County); Fullerton Dam (Jackson County); J. P. Tipton Farmstead (Kay County); Farmers Co-op Elevator (Kingfisher County); First Soil Conservation District Dedication Site (McIntosh County); Cartmill Farmhouse (Oklahoma County); Chapmen-Barnard Ranch Headquarters (Osage County); and the Rio Grande Ranch Headquarters Historic District (Wagoner County).

Depression-Era Resources. The Great Depression of the 1930s impacted Oklahomans and their communities in countless ways. New Deal programs played a critical role in the state's recovery from those hard times, and the Works Progress Administration funded armories, schools, and recreational facilities across the state. The Okmulgee Armory (Okmulgee County), the Marlow Armory (Stephens County), and the Clinton Armory (Custer County), as well as many other armories, resulted from the WPA. School buildings and related facilities such as the Valliant School Gymnasium (McCurtain County) and recreational facilities like Crystal Beach (Woodward County) were also funded.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) left us outstanding landscapes such as Robbers Cave State Park (Latimer County) and Lake Murray State Park (Carter County). City parks were also developed, and two examples are Perry Lake Park (Noble County) and Nichols Park (Okmulgee County).

Transportation Resources. Another important theme in Oklahoma's growth and development, especially during the mid-twentieth century, is that of transportation. Properties associated with historic Route 66 are excellent examples of the variety of property types related to the theme, such as Erick's West Winds Motel (Beckham County); Clinton's Y Service Station and Café (Custer County); the Bridgeport Hill-Hydro Route 66 Segment (Caddo and Canadian Counties); Bristow's Beard Motor Company Building (Creek County); Tulsa's Eleventh Street Bridge (Tulsa County); Pryor Creek Bridge (Rogers County); and the Tank Farm Loop Route 66 Roadbed (Creek County).

Such resources face many pressures and present challenges for historic preservationists and transportation agencies. But, they also are integral parts of the growing heritage tourism industry in the state. Inclusion of Route 66 on the World

Monument Fund's 2008 World Monument Watch list is just one indication of how significant these resources are.

In addition to Route 66 resources, many other transportation-related buildings and structures are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, including recent entries like the Rock Creek Bridge (Pittsburg County); Keel Creek Bridge (Coal County); Vici's M-K-T Depot (Dewey County); Wichita Falls and Northwestern Railroad Passenger Depot (Jackson County); Santa Fe Depot (Love County); Muskogee Depot and Freight District (Muskogee County); and Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Viaduct (Carter County).

Recent Past Resources. While it may still be difficult for some people to accept that buildings, structures, and other properties associated with the recent past are worthy of preservation, Oklahoma has a tremendous legacy of these significant resources. We are really just getting started in the work of documenting and evaluating them. Excellent examples of Oklahoma's rich architectural legacy are found in Norman's Eugene Bavinger House (Cleveland County); Sapulpa's John Frank House (Creek County); and Oklahoma City's Donald Pollock House (Oklahoma County); all designed by master architect Bruce Goff.

A discussion of important mid-twentieth century historic resources is not complete unless we mention Oklahoma City's Citizens State Bank Building (Oklahoma County), commonly known as the Gold Dome. Just a few other recent past resources include the Lawton National Guard Armory (Comanche County); Oklahoma City's Fidelity National Bank Building (Oklahoma County); Tulsa's Ranch Acres Historic District (Tulsa County); and Bartlesville's Price Tower (Washington County), recently proposed for designation as a World Heritage Site.

Preservation Planning and the Resources

A comprehensive preservation planning effort in Oklahoma began in 1980 with the establishment of *contexts* for the organization of information about and evaluation of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources. These contexts are divided into a series for *archeological resources* and a series for *historic resources*. Figures #1 and #2 illustrate the geographic limits for these regional groupings. The contexts developed under this framework address a specific theme for a specific time period in each of the regions and provide the basis for evaluating the significance of resource types. Additional contextual information, for more localized geographic areas, is available in archeological and historic resource survey reports and National Register of Historic Places nominations. The SHPO

maintains this and other contextual information on file and online for researchers and the public to use.

The goals and objectives contained in the *State Plan* represent the priorities for preservation in Oklahoma. Through a variety of mechanisms, Oklahoma's preservation partners will work toward the accomplishment of these goals over the next five years. The *State Plan* suggests ways for all Oklahomans to participate in the preservation program. Every city and town and every rural area has its own unique legacy embodied in archeological and historic resources, and we all have a responsibility to continue the identification of these resources and to insure that the archeological and historic resources of all cultures are protected. We will all benefit from the endeavor.

MANAGEMENT REGIONS FOR OKLAHOMA'S COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLANNING PROCESS (PREHISTORIC COMPONENT)

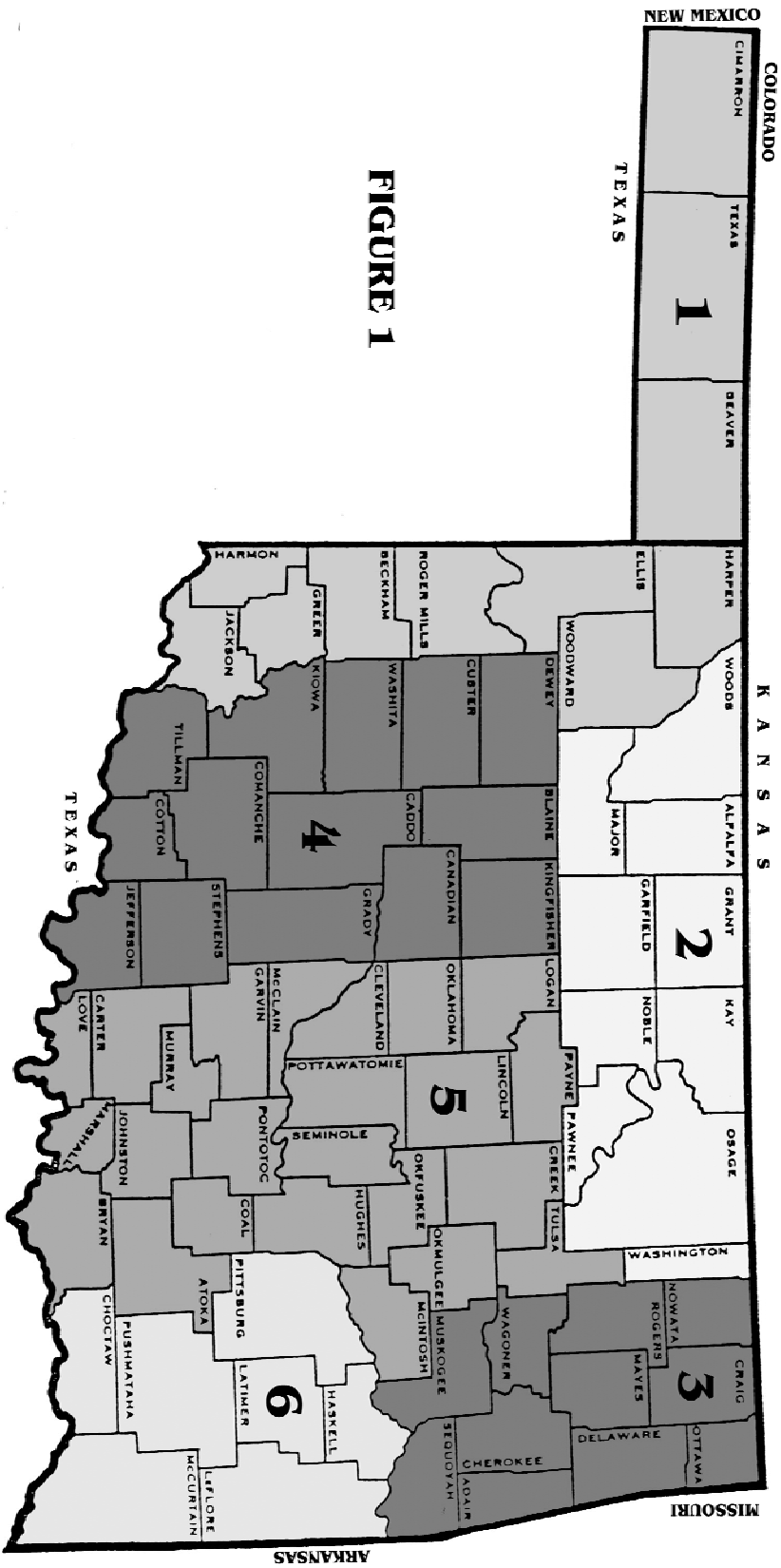


FIGURE 1

MANAGEMENT REGIONS FOR OKLAHOMA'S COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLANNING PROCESS (HISTORIC COMPONENT)

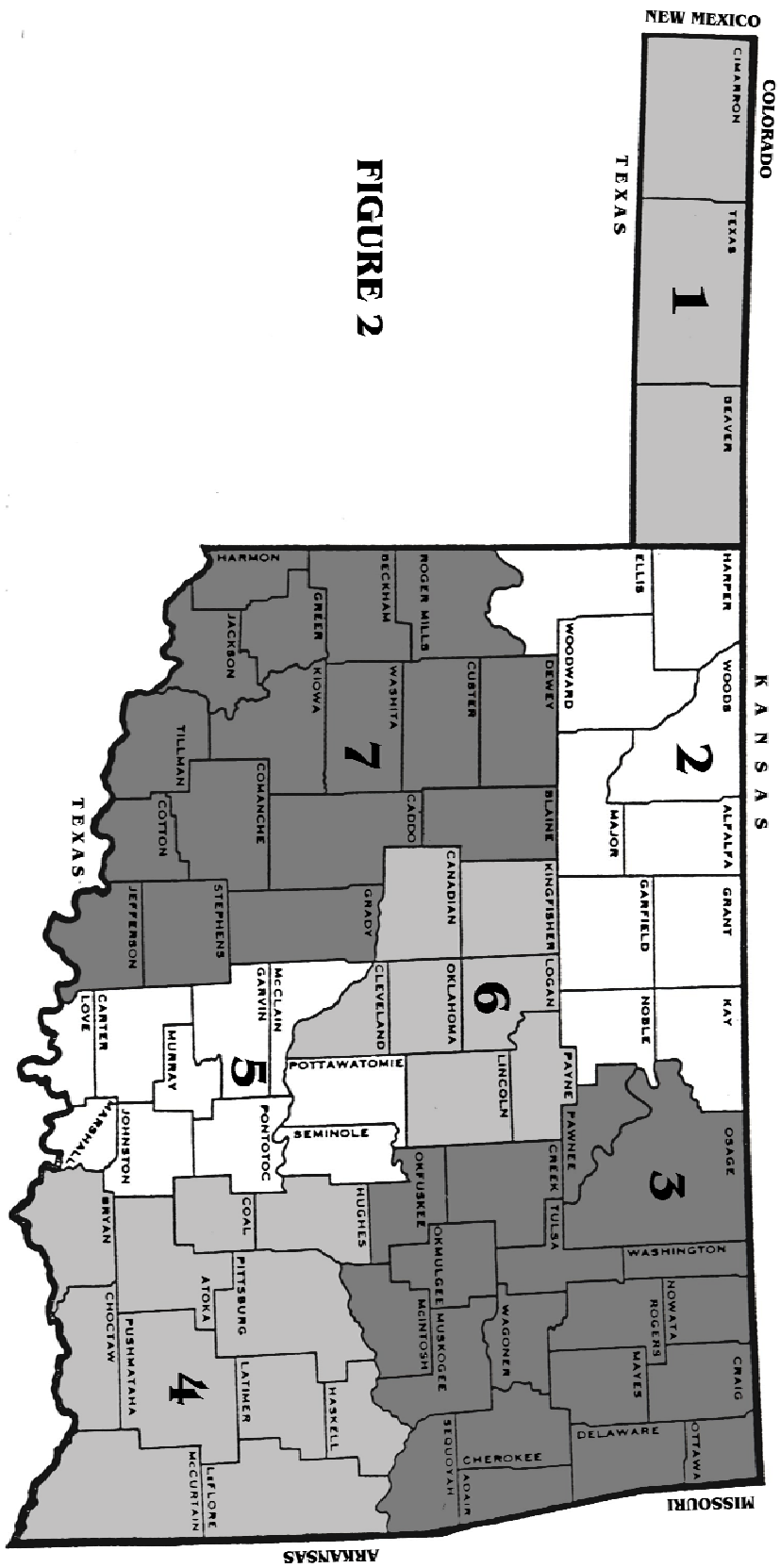


FIGURE 2

THREATS TO OKLAHOMA'S ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES . . .

Archeological and historic resources are subject to many of the same threats, such as natural forces, public policy, economic forces, development pressure, ignorance, and indifference. Due to the cooperative efforts of many different agencies, organizations, and individuals, protection for Oklahoma's heritage is stronger today than it has ever been. However, the state's preservation partners must build on their successes and their cooperative efforts to protect it. Participants in the process to update the *State Plan* identified a number of current threats to archeological and historic resources, and these are briefly described below.

Archeological Resources

In 1980 there were roughly 8,600 prehistoric and historic archeological sites recorded for Oklahoma. By the end of 2004 there were some 18,000 sites, reflecting a doubling of the site counts over a 20-year period. As of December 2008 there were 23,500 sites. At this rate of increase, the site files will have grown by another 10,000 sites by 2024. This increase, as noted in previous editions of the *State Plan*, is a direct result of increased compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In 1985, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey commented on approximately 1,000 federal undertakings. Since 2000, the number of reviews has averaged about 7,000 per year. The number of inventory, testing, and data recovery programs has also increased accordingly. In 2008 over 1,100 archeological reports were submitted by state and federal agencies. This is not to say, however, that unregulated actions pose no threat to prehistoric and historic archeological sites. Demands for foreign oil during the past decade have brought renewed emphasis on stateside oil and gas drilling and delivery systems (pipelines) as well as construction of alternative energy systems (wind power). With the passage of federal energy legislation a few years ago, oil and gas activity that would have come under federal review through the storm water discharge rules and the clean water act were exempted from federal oversight. This has resulted in the construction of oil and gas wells less than 2.5 acres and many gas pipelines without federal oversight. Based on reporting by the public, these wells and pipelines have created new threats to existing sites. For example, the Odessa Yates site, a 700-year-old pit-house village in Beaver County had a well placed within the site's core area-without any reported concern about potential damage to the village. Numerous other instances have been reported from throughout the state. Wind farms pose a somewhat different challenge. Currently, wind farm construction is not subject to federal regulation. The developers of wind farms have also been

diligent in seeking out lands that would not result in state or federal involvement. Unlike oil and gas wells, wind farms typically contain large numbers of turbines and expansive networks of power grids and maintenance roads. In many cases, the footprint for wind farms ranges from 5 to 10 square miles. Currently, the extent of damage to cultural resources by wind farm development is unknown.

Problems remain for archeological resources even where they are under federal oversight. Two of these problem areas are lack of assessment for significance and neglect. Failure to assess site significance pertaining to eligibility for the National Register comes about due to an advocacy for preservation and economic practices. Current practice calls for site avoidance if this can be accomplished without presenting higher design costs to an agency or private sector applicant. Most agencies perceive site avoidance as a protective measure and also one that reduces the cost involved with site evaluation. Private sector applicants working on federal/Indian lands or under federal regulatory permitting also view avoidance as a means of reducing the cost involved with regulatory compliance. If projects are re-designed to avoid the cultural resource, then there is no effect and evaluation of the site is no longer warranted. However, cultural resource managers are then left with a prehistoric or historic archeological site that has an unknown eligibility status. This means that the site will be treated as potentially eligible regardless of whether it truly holds substantive content and integrity of deposits or not. On federal land, as more and more sites are avoided, agency historic preservation officers as well as SHPO staff are faced with managing an increasing database with less and less information.

At some point, a major undertaking for an agency will present a dilemma in that there are too many sites of unknown status to effectively address with the available budget and it is most likely that treatment of the archeological resources will be compromised. An example of this problem occurred a few years ago with the exchange of large tracts of land between the Ouachita National Forest and the Weyerhaeuser Corporation. The Forest Service, in general, would not provide funds for evaluating sites but practiced site avoidance. They were subsequently faced with large numbers of sites that had not been assessed for eligibility. In general though, threats to sites on federal/Indian land can be addressed in some fashion. More serious problems exist when the site is on private property and is avoided during a project under federal regulatory oversight (e.g., FERC permitting of pipelines, BLM permitting of oil/gas wells, COE Section 404 permits). In these instances, avoidance of the site leaves behind a cultural resource of unknown eligibility status with no future protection. For example, a site avoided during pipeline design could potentially be very significant but this information would not

be known. It is then potentially exposed to threats ranging from unregulated construction damage to vandalism. If the potential of the site is established, actions ranging from acquisition by the Archaeological Conservancy to landowner stewardship are possible.

A recurring theme in threats to archeological resources is that of neglect. Countless archeological sites are badly damaged or destroyed through lack of attention on the part of federal agencies. There are numerous causes of neglect but in most federal agencies, the principal cause is underfunding of their cultural resource management programs, including treatment of significant resources not affected by undertakings subject to Section 106 review.

In Oklahoma, some 10 federal agencies have land-managing responsibilities. Under Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, these agencies are charged with the documentation of archeological and historic resources, evaluation of their National Register of Historic Places eligibility, assessing effects to these resources, and devising various treatment measures to mitigate adverse effects. However, many of these agencies have inadequate budgets for personnel to perform the tasks necessary to meet their cultural resource management responsibilities. Many agencies have enormous workloads confronting them in respect to archeological resources. The Tulsa District of the Corps of Engineers is but one example. The Tulsa District is responsible for more miles of shoreline than any other district in the Southwest Division. This is accomplished with two cultural resource managers and a depleted operations staff at the lake level. With the current federal deficit, there is little expectation of additional staff or more funds for treatment of sites. Thus, archeological sites on Corps of Engineers property face a reduced pool of local and district personnel to care for them as well as limited funds for treatment of threatened sites. This has resulted in the loss of a number of archeological sites through natural attrition (e.g., erosion) even though it may have been recognized as an eventuality. While the Corps of Engineers has been used as an example, this situation is not unique to the Corps and other agencies such as the US Forest Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Reclamation face similar dilemmas. The danger here is that this practice may become acceptable rather than challenged by the respective managers. Such loss is unacceptable to a concerned preservation community and can only be prevented through advocacy on the part of the agency managers themselves.

Regulatory agencies are experiencing similar problems. Although they do not have land managing responsibilities, their oversight of regulatory permitting is also

sensitive to budgetary constraints. Many regulatory agencies are operating understaffed for their current workload, especially those that deal with energy related oversight (e.g., Bureau of Land Management, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and even the Bureau of Indian Affairs). Increased workloads seldom lead to improved efficiency. Rather, they begin to generate an attitude of saturation where the process of oversight becomes more critical than the product of oversight. Agencies facing such demands have little choice but to delegate their responsibilities to the very applicants they are charged with overseeing. Some of the permit applicants have qualified staff for dealing with archeological resources. In other cases, they are poorly equipped for such a responsibility and must rely on consulting CRM firms for their counsel. These trends typically do not lead to proactive/advocative management of the archaeological resources.

In the previous preservation plan, it was cautioned that popularization of archeology through the media could lead to diminished concern for preservation of the past rather than the opposite. It was argued that much of the attention in the media has been on the sensational, thus diminishing the perceived value of less highlighted but equally important resources for understanding prehistory and history. Although no data exists to suggest whether such a reverse trend is present, it merits attention and caution when dealing with the media.

Certainly, the demographic transition to an increasingly urban population base is a problem. Current economic trends have brought about an increase in farm foreclosures and increased turnover to agri-business. Small-scale farmers and ranchers often have family histories tied to the area—what has been termed “place identity”. These individuals and their families are more likely to be concerned about archeological and historic resources on the landscape than a corporate farm manager. With an increased interest in bio-fuels due to our dependence on foreign oil, agri-business operations may bring about increasing agricultural destruction of prehistoric and early historic archeological sites such as that documented for the Mississippi Valley in the 1960s.

Economic conditions may also exacerbate problems with site looting and vandalism. An increase in unemployment has frequently contributed to greater incidences of “pothunting”. Commercial pothunters’ guides often present outlandish prices for certain artifacts such as Paleoindian spearpoints and complete ceramic vessels of Mississippian or Puebloan origin. Even common arrowpoints sometimes carry price tags that encourage the unemployed to engage in looting. The unemployed in rural areas also have considerable free time and even if they

are not interested in digging sites for profit, they may get involved as something to occupy their time, which leads to increased site vandalism.

Historic Resources

As with archeological resources, there are many threats to Oklahoma's historic resources. Of course, the threats of disasters, both natural and man-made, are always present. The ice storms of December 2007 caused major damage to the Oklahoma landscape as thousands of mature trees were severely damaged or destroyed. Roof damage was also a result of the storm. Tornadoes are always a threat to Oklahoma's historic resources, as exhibited in the May 3, 1999, and May 2003 storms.

Accidental fire is always a threat to historic buildings. In the spring of 2008 the historic Rock Cafe, located along historic Route 66 in Stroud, was almost destroyed due to a fire. Another tragic fire completely destroyed the First United Methodist Church of Newkirk, and fire also recently destroyed or caused serious damage to buildings in Muskogee, Okmulgee, and Tulsa. One of the biggest problems for property owners is often just knowing whom to contact for professional advice about saving the building after such a disaster. They may be facing pressure to demolish the building for safety reasons and take the action without a full understanding of how the building might be saved.

Man-made disasters cannot be discounted as potential threats to historic properties. The 1995 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Building in Oklahoma City caused extensive damage to four National Register listed buildings and several other eligible buildings, as well as less severe damage to dozens more. Oklahoma's preservation community responded after this tragic event, but it is vital that we draw upon this experience and continue to explore ways to provide the most effective assistance at the appropriate time following a disaster.

Development and other economic pressures are a constant threat to historic resources. Reuse of historic commercial buildings is encouraged through federal and state tax incentives. However, difficulties in putting together an adequate financial package for redevelopment often delay historic building rehabilitation. In other cases, the delay results because a viable new use for the building has not been determined. So, when a developer decides to acquire property for new construction, the location of historic buildings that have been sitting vacant may seem like the perfect place for the project.

Expansion of institutions, such as universities, hospitals, and churches, may also come at the expense of historic buildings and neighborhoods. Blocks of historic residential property may become large parking lots.

Preservation advocates are pleased when businesses decide to remain downtown or to return to the community's historic commercial core. But, sometimes the result is not what was expected. For example, the local bank acquires and demolishes several historic commercial buildings to construct its new facility with plenty of drive-through lanes. Similarly, we are pleased that people want to return to historic neighborhoods, but unless local zoning ordinances provide adequate protection, the threat of "teardowns" exists. Instead of rehabilitating a historic house, the new owner buys one or two houses, tears them down, and builds a new one that overwhelms the other houses on the block.

Pressure from new development is not the only threat to vacant historic buildings. As many small towns across Oklahoma experience population decline, the local economy can no longer support the businesses and services that once filled these properties. So, they are left unused and deteriorating. These same economic forces affect local government's ability to adequately maintain their facilities too. The plight of many of Oklahoma's historic county courthouses evidences this threat. Federal and other government entities may own buildings for which they no longer have a use or that are simply difficult for them to maintain. Seeking private sector managers/occupants of such buildings often seems like an acceptable alternative to demolition; however, such privatization initiatives can be a threat if adequate control measures are not in place or enforced.

Revenue shortfalls for the State of Oklahoma also cause concern about many State owned historic properties. Postponing a much needed roof repair project, for example, is often the Oklahoma Historical Society's only option at highly significant historic properties. Other state entities, including colleges and universities, the Oklahoma Military Department, and others, face similar problems with respect to maintenance of National Register of Historic Places listed properties that house their programs.

One of the biggest threats to historic resources is the lack of state and local laws to protect them. Too many people make the faulty assumption that listing on the National Register of Historic Places is all it takes to preserve a historic property. While this designation is certainly an important factor in every preservation project, it is not a guarantee. A local historic preservation zoning ordinance may be the most effective tool for protection of historic properties, especially buildings.

The thirteen Oklahoma municipalities that currently participate in the SHPO's Certified Local Governments Program have such local ordinances, and several other cities also have enacted similar measures. However, unless city governments actively enforce such ordinances and extend their protection to all eligible districts and landmarks, even these cities can lose valuable historic resources. For example, archeological sites and historic landscapes may exist in a community, but local survey and inventories have not recorded them. Therefore, these special properties may be lost with no consideration of their importance or possible preservation. Local governments should adopt protective ordinances or review existing ones for their adequacy and consider other mechanisms that increase protection of resources such as archeological sites and landscapes.

Another threat to historic buildings is the current trend toward "greening" buildings. Preservationists are just as concerned about protecting our environment as any other group, and we must find ways to demonstrate how rehabilitation of a historic building can be accomplished while meeting preservation standards as well as energy conservation goals.

Perhaps the worst threats to Oklahoma's historic resources remain ignorance and apathy. Citizen involvement in the formulation of policy at all levels of government is key to an effective statewide preservation program. Too often preservation advocates emerge too late to have meaningful input into the design of projects, such as major transportation improvements. Preservationists must work to insure that resources are identified and appropriate protection mechanisms extended to them before there is a crisis; otherwise, "big box stores" will continue to appear on the site of landmark quality buildings and structures. Citizens must participate in local government and take advantage of opportunities to express their views early in any planning effort. They must help decision makers understand what is historically significant and why.

Unfortunately, many communities have no leaders with even a basic understanding of what historic preservation is and how it can help revitalize commercial districts and neighborhoods. Proposed demolition of a deteriorated old building seems like progress. There are not even any local preservation advocates to sound the alarm at the last minute. Or, everyone cheers whatever renovation work is done to a historic building even though the good intentions may have destroyed the building's historic character. This seems especially true with respect to interior spaces as property owners and project designers fail to understand that appropriate rehabilitation work takes into account the entire building, not just the exterior.

The goals and objectives of the *State Plan* set forth a framework for addressing the many threats to Oklahoma's important archeological and historic resources.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES . . .

Priorities for Oklahoma's statewide historic preservation program are expressed in the following six broad goals established by the state's preservation community. The objectives outline ways to meet these goals. Every Oklahoman has a role to play in the implementation of the *State Plan*. The continued strengthening of Oklahoma's efforts to preserve its heritage requires the cooperation and hard work of private citizens, preservation professionals, and government officials.

Goal #1: Increase the public's awareness of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources and the importance of their preservation.

Objectives:

- a. Develop heritage preservation related curricula for elementary and secondary schools.
- b. Develop effective working relationships with representatives of the electronic and print media to transmit information about preservation issues.
- c. Make information about Oklahoma's significant historic and archeological resources, including information about threats to them, widely available.
- d. Develop programs for government agencies, civic clubs, and other organizations about Oklahoma's heritage and its preservation.
- e. Develop and participate in preservation advocacy efforts at the national, state, and local level.
- f. Interpret Oklahoma's heritage through significant properties that are accessible to the public.
- g. Strengthen heritage tourism initiatives.
- h. Participate in the *Preserve America* programs.
- i. Develop effective local nonprofit preservation organizations.

Goal #2: Develop and maintain an effective statewide network to communicate preservation information, needs, and concerns.

Objectives:

- a. Expand Oklahoma's network of preservation partners.
- b. Develop cooperative working relationships with Native Americans and other minority groups.
- c. Disseminate information about national, state, and local preservation issues and activities in hard copy and electronic formats.
- d. Expand use of the Internet for better communication within Oklahoma's preservation community.
- e. Discuss preservation issues and exchange ideas in public forums.
- f. Increase opportunities for youth organizations to participate in national, state, and local historic preservation programs.

Goal #3: Strengthen efforts to identify and evaluate archeological and historic resources.

Objectives:

- a. Develop historic context information for use in identifying and evaluating archeological and historic resources.
- b. Conduct surveys to identify archeological and historic resources.
- c. Register and/or designate significant archeological and historic resources.
- d. Increase access to and use of survey and registration information.
- e. Include archeological and historic properties representative of all cultures in survey and inventory databases.

- f. Propose eligible Oklahoma archeological and historic resources for National Historic Landmark status and for the World Heritage List.

Goal #4: Develop appropriate strategies for the preservation of archeological and historic resources.

Objectives:

- a. Develop effective working relationships for the protection of archeological and historic resources.
- b. Strengthen the skills of Oklahoma's preservation leaders.
- c. Follow the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* in project planning and implementation.
- d. Make information about appropriate preservation techniques and technology widely available.
- e. Include preservation professionals in project planning and implementation.
- f. Develop training programs for preservation professionals.
- g. Make historic properties that serve the public universally accessible.
- h. Acquire significant archeological and historic resources for preservation and interpretation.
- i. Increase opportunities for college and university students to pursue historic preservation-related degrees and careers.
- j. Disseminate information about how historic preservation is good for the environment.

Goal #5: Provide incentives for the preservation of Oklahoma's significant archeological and historic resources.

Objectives:

- a. Establish a state grants program for preservation.
- b. Develop revolving loan programs for preservation.
- c. Enact legislation to provide state tax incentives for appropriate rehabilitation of owner-occupied historic residential properties.
- d. Enact legislation to establish local financial incentives for commercial district, residential neighborhood, and rural landscape preservation efforts.
- e. Identify public and private sector funding sources for preservation.
- f. Recognize outstanding efforts to preserve archeological and historic resources.
- g. Designate local historic districts and landmarks to improve and stabilize property values.
- h. Provide information and guidance about the use of federal and state tax credits for rehabilitation of income-producing properties.

Goal #6: Incorporate the consideration of archeological and historic resources in public and private sector planning and decision-making processes.

Objectives:

- a. Enforce existing federal, state, and local laws and regulations related to the protection of archeological and historic resources.
- b. Enact state legislation for the identification, evaluation, and protection of archeological and historic resources.
- c. Include the preservation of historic districts and landmarks in local government planning efforts.

- d. Provide training for state and local officials responsible for enforcing laws and regulations that protect archeological and historic resources.
- e. Provide technical assistance to agencies and individuals who must comply with federal, state, and/or local laws and regulations related to preservation.
- f. Adapt historic buildings and structures for compatible new uses.
- g. Strengthen neighborhood preservation initiatives.
- h. Increase consideration of historic landscapes in project planning at all levels of government.
- i. Increase the awareness of national, state, and local government officials and community leaders about the economic impacts of historic preservation in Oklahoma.
- j. Develop and maintain mechanisms for protection of significant archeological and historic resources following natural or man-made disasters.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING THE GOALS OF THE *STATE PLAN* . . .

While the government agencies, private organizations, and individual citizens implementing the *State Plan* are all concerned about strengthening preservation efforts in Oklahoma, each partner has specific responsibilities, priorities, and capabilities. Each partner is encouraged to actively participate in the *State Plan's* implementation. Just a few suggestions about how Oklahomans can help preserve tomorrow's legacy are listed below. Many of these ideas were identified through the public meeting and discussion sessions held to help the SHPO update the *State Plan*. As you review these suggestions, you will no doubt think of many other ways to participate.

The SHPO develops an annual list of activities based on the *State Plan's* goals and objectives as part of its application for its allocation of the U. S. Department of the Interior's Historic Preservation Fund. For each of the *State Plan's* objectives, one example of a possible SHPO activity (coded "SHPO") is given. Sample activities for other preservation partners are provided and coded "Agency" for government agencies, "Organization" for private sector groups, and "Citizen" for individuals.

Goal #1: Increase the public's awareness of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources and the importance of their preservation.

Objective a. Develop heritage preservation related curricula for elementary and secondary schools.

Activities:

Citizen: Serves as a guide for an elementary class's walking tour of a historic neighborhood.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma representative serves as a guest speaker for a high school art class to talk about the historic wall treatments in the Overholser Mansion and their restoration.

Agency: University school of architecture faculty member speaks about the practice of historic architecture at a career day program for high school students.

SHPO: Provides information about Historic Route 66 and National Register properties associated with it to an Oklahoma history teacher.

Objective b. Develop effective working relationships with representatives of the electronic and print media to transmit information about preservation issues.

Activities:

Citizen: Volunteers to write a press release for the local newspaper about completion of restoration of the local historic house museum.

Organization: Local Main Street program manager agrees to serve as the guest for a local radio station's community affairs program.

Agency: Oklahoma Main Street Center invites media representatives to attend the National Town Meeting in Oklahoma City.

SHPO: Assists a public radio station developing a special series on historic preservation to identify people for interviews.

Objective c. Make information about Oklahoma's significant historic and archeological resources, including information about threats to them, widely available.

Activities:

Citizen: Blogs about threats to a highly significant historic resource in his/her community.

Organization: Local preservation organization publishes a self-guided tour of historic landscapes as a component of the community's heritage tourism program.

Agency: *Oklahoma Today* publishes an article about historic commercial districts in small towns and what makes them significant.

SHPO: Continues to update its website to include information about Oklahoma's most recent listings in the National Register of Historic Places.

Objective d. Develop programs for government agencies, civic clubs, and other organizations about Oklahoma's heritage and its preservation.

Activities:

Citizen: As program chair for a civic club, invites a SHPO staff member to talk about how properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Organization: Tulsa Foundation for Architecture sponsors a special lecture by National Trust for Historic Preservation staff about national policy initiatives on making buildings "green" and meeting historic preservation standards.

Agency: Oklahoma State University's Landscape Architecture Department provides a special session at the statewide preservation conference on their documentation of historic landscapes.

SHPO: SHPO presents a workshop for transportation officials about the importance of historic roads and related resources to heritage tourism.

Objective e. Develop and participate in preservation advocacy efforts at the national, state, and local level.

Activities:

Citizen: Becomes a member of Preservation Action, the national advocacy organization.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. organizes the statewide preservation community to support adoption of state legislation to establish a preservation grants program.

Agency: Oklahoma Main Street Center provides data about reinvestment in downtowns as a result of Main Street program participation to a community group working to gain local government support for Main Street status.

SHPO: SHPO maintains the study of the economic impacts of historic preservation in Oklahoma on its website for easy access by local preservation advocates.

Objective f. Interpret Oklahoma's heritage through significant properties that are accessible to the public.

Activities:

Citizen: Serves as a docent to provide guided tours at a local historic site.

Organization: County historical society applies to SHPO for a grant to update the National Register nomination form for a historic house and uses the information to expand information in their tours and other programs about the architectural significance of the building.

Agency: The Oklahoma Historical Society provides special programs for school groups at historic military sites.

SHPO: SHPO staff provides advice to stewards of a local historic property about how to appropriately meet requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Objective g. Strengthen heritage tourism initiatives.

Activities:

Citizen: Appropriately rehabilitates his/her historic building for use as a restaurant.

Organization: Organization forms to develop and manage a heritage area related to the petroleum industry, cattle ranching, or other theme prominent in Oklahoma history.

Agency: Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department features heritage tourism opportunities, such as historic Route 66, in their visitor's guide.

SHPO: Assists Oklahoma's *Preserve America* communities to develop applications for *Preserve America* grants to support heritage tourism initiatives.

Objective h. Participate in the *Preserve America* programs.

Activities:

Citizen: Volunteers to prepare the *Preserve America* Community application for his/her city or town.

Organization: Convention and Visitors Bureau (or other similar organization) identifies the city/town as a *Preserve America* community in promotional literature.

Agency: City government of a *Preserve America* community applies for grant assistance from the program to develop interpretive signage in the historic downtown district.

SHPO: SHPO develops a *Preserve America* grant application for the purpose of awarding subgrants to communities that have projects that are too small to be considered in the national competition but that are otherwise eligible for assistance.

Objective i. Develop effective local nonprofit preservation organizations.

Activities:

Citizen: Attorney volunteers time to draft incorporation documents for a new local preservation nonprofit organization.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. establishes a network of local nonprofit preservation partner organizations.

Agency: City historic preservation commission provides a workshop for local preservation leaders about how the city's preservation zoning ordinance works and how local landmarks and districts are designated.

SHPO: Ensures sessions that offer information about effective local preservation nonprofit organizations and advocacy efforts are included in the statewide preservation conference program.

Goal #2: Develop and maintain an effective statewide network to communicate preservation information, needs, and concerns.

Objective a. Expand Oklahoma's network of preservation partners.

Activities:

Citizen: Invites a friend to join Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. conducts a statewide membership campaign.

Agency: Oklahoma Main Street Center continues to recruit and support new Main Street towns.

SHPO: Encourages subscription to its listserve.

Objective b. Develop cooperative working relationships with Native Americans and other minority groups.

Activities:

Citizen: Individual shares information about diversity scholarships from the National Trust for Historic Preservation to attend the National Preservation Conference with a local ethnic heritage preservation group leader.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. includes properties on their annual endangered historic places list that represent Oklahoma's diverse population.

Agency: Oklahoma Department of Transportation continues its efforts to consult with tribal governments about possible impacts of the agency's projects on places of importance to the various tribes.

SHPO: Makes nomination of properties associated with ethnic and minority group heritage a priority of its National Register program.

Objective c. Disseminate information about national, state, and local preservation issues and activities in hard copy and electronic formats.

Activities:

Citizen: Individual joins the NTHP's Forum-L and the SHPO's listserve and shares information about local preservation issues with the lists.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. continues cosponsorship of *Preservation Oklahoma News*.

Agency: Certified Local Government develops a website that features information about local districts and landmarks, the local preservation ordinance and design guidelines, and other information to provide convenient access for property owners to local preservation program information.

SHPO: Routinely posts information about federal and state preservation programs, grant opportunities, and more to its listserve and website.

Objective d. Expand the use of the Internet for better communication within Oklahoma's preservation community.

Activities:

Citizen: Establishes a resource list of contractors and preservation professionals and makes it available through a fee-based website.

Organization: Local nonprofit establishes a listserve for its members to facilitate quick distribution of information.

Agency: Oklahoma Department of Transportation provides information about its bridge relocation program on its website.

SHPO: Expands the list of links from its website to other appropriate agencies and organizations.

Objective e. Discuss preservation issues and exchange ideas in public forums.

Activities:

Citizen: Local preservation leader provides a presentation about a threatened local landmark at the statewide preservation conference.

Organization: Neighborhood association invites city officials to join them in a discussion about impacts of a planned new development on the historic district.

Agency: Local school board invites citizens to share their views about rehabilitation of a historic school building verses relocation to a new facility.

SHPO: Holds a roundtable discussion to obtain input for development of the next edition of the *State Plan*.

Objective f. Increase opportunities for youth organizations to participate in national, state, and local historic preservation programs.

Activities:

Citizen: An architectural historian volunteers time to teach a youth group about architectural styles found in their community.

Organization: Boy Scouts volunteer to help clean up a city park constructed by the CCC.

Agency: City government recognizes exemplary efforts of the local Junior Main Street group for maintaining flowerbeds in a pocket park.

SHPO: Invites a church youth organization to share their experiences helping rehabilitate a house on the gulf coast damaged by a hurricane with statewide preservation conference attendees.

Goal #3: Strengthen efforts to identify and evaluate archeological and historic resources.

Objective a. Develop historic context information for use in identifying and evaluating archeological and historic resources.

Activities:

Citizen: Graduate student prepares a historic context for a historic transportation corridor as a seminar paper.

Organization: Local preservation organization sponsors preparation of a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form for historic landmarks and districts associated with their community's growth and development.

Agency: Oklahoma Archeological Survey prepares a context for evaluation of prehistoric sites in a major river drainage.

SHPO: Develops a historic context for evaluation of farmsteads in northwest Oklahoma.

Objective b. Conduct surveys to identify archeological and historic resources.

Activities:

Citizen: Serves as a volunteer to assist the local historic preservation commission survey a historic neighborhood.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. sponsors the first phase of a multi-phase thematic survey of railroad depots in the state.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management completes an archeological survey of lands under their control in Oklahoma.

SHPO: Conducts a survey of Art Deco architecture in Oklahoma.

Objective c. Register and/or designate significant archeological and historic resources.

Activities:

Citizen: Prepares a National Register nomination for his/her community's city hall.

Organization: Oklahoma Anthropological Society sponsors a National Register nomination for a highly significant prehistoric site.

Agency: Tribal Historic Preservation Office nominates a Traditional Cultural Property to the National Register.

SHPO: Prepares a Multiple Property Documentation Form for historic barns in Oklahoma.

Objective d. Increase access to and use of survey and registration information.

Activities:

Citizen: Land owner reports a potentially significant archeological site to the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.

<i>Organization:</i>	Local preservation organization provides updated survey information to the SHPO for a neighborhood inventoried twenty years ago.
<i>Agency:</i>	Bureau of Land Management works with the SHPO and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey to develop a process for sharing survey data in an electronic format.
<i>SHPO:</i>	SHPO digitizes the locational information for all resources recorded in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.
Objective e.	Include archeological and historic properties representative of all cultures in survey and inventory databases.
Activities:	
<i>Citizen:</i>	Shares with the SHPO that there is a need to update an older survey of a community to include ethnic heritage resources.
<i>Organization:</i>	Ethnic heritage groups review Oklahoma's National Register listings and the online Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and share with the SHPO where they believe data gaps exist.
<i>Agency:</i>	Oklahoma Archeological survey periodically reviews the state site files to determine where to focus archeological survey efforts carried out in partnership with the SHPO.
<i>SHPO:</i>	Sponsors a survey to record historic resources associated with African-Americans in Oklahoma.
Objective f.	Propose eligible Oklahoma archeological and historic resources for National Historic Landmark status and for the World Heritage List.
Activities:	
<i>Citizen:</i>	Shares family records with consultants preparing a National Historic Landmark nomination.

Organization: Completes the nomination form to have a highly significant Oklahoma property considered for the World Heritage List.

Agency: Oklahoma Historical Society pursues National Historic Landmark status for Honey Springs Battlefield.

SHPO: Completes the National Historic Landmark nomination for Chilocco Indian Boarding School.

Goal #4: Develop appropriate strategies for the preservation of archeological and historic resources.

Objective a. Develop effective working relationships for the protection of archeological and historic resources.

Activities:

Citizen: Recruits partners to form an LLC to acquire an endangered historic building and rehabilitate it using federal and state tax credits.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. develops a preservation easements program to facilitate protection of endangered historic properties.

Agency: Oklahoma Department of Commerce partners with the SHPO to provide guidance about the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* to recipients of CDBG assistance.

SHPO: SHPO architect provides a workshop about the appropriate treatment of historic windows for a local historic preservation commission.

Objective b. Strengthen the skills of Oklahoma's preservation leaders.

Activities:

- Citizen:* Professional archeologist serves as a speaker at the annual County government officials conference to discuss federal and state laws concerning protection of archeological sites.
- Organization:* Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. develops training program for local preservation leaders concerning techniques for successful advocacy initiatives.
- Agency:* Oklahoma Main Street Center provides a training session on how federal and state tax credits can support rehabilitation efforts in a Main Street community.
- SHPO:* SHPO staff presents a workshop to train local preservation leaders about effective participation in the Section 106 process.
- Objective c. Follow the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* in project planning and implementation.**

Activities:

- Citizen:* Local preservation leader invites SHPO architect to provide technical assistance to a property owner about the appropriate materials for a new roof on a highly significant historic house.
- Organization:* American Institute of Architects chapter urges members to attend the SHPO's workshops on federal and state tax credits to earn continuing education units.
- Agency:* City's historic preservation commission assists the local government to plan rehabilitation of the historic city hall in accordance with the *Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation*.
- SHPO:* Staff archeologist provides guidance to consultants about documenting and evaluating the significance of early twentieth century farmsteads.

Objective d. Make information about appropriate preservation techniques and technology widely available.

Activities:

Citizen: Building owner shares information about appropriate masonry cleaning techniques used in his certified rehabilitation with neighboring property owners.

Organization: American Institute of Architects chapters invite SHPO architect to discuss appropriate ways to improve energy efficiency of a historic building.

Agency: City Planning Department includes the local historic preservation commission's design guidelines on the city website.

SHPO: SHPO maintains the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*, Preservation Briefs, and other materials on its website and promotes use of the website through Preservation Oklahoma News, the OKSHPO listserv, and other outlets.

Objective e. Include preservation professionals in project planning and implementation.

Activities:

Citizen: Retains an architect to prepare plans for a major rehabilitation project in a historic district for presentation to the local historic preservation commission.

Organization: County historical society retains an architectural historian to complete a National Register of Historic Places nomination for an important local landmark.

Agency: Oklahoma Department of Transportation's enhancements program requires applicants for assistance to rehabilitate historic transportation buildings to select a project architect experienced in applying the *Secretary's Standards for*

Rehabilitation.

SHPO: Publishes a fact sheet about how to select the appropriate professional for a preservation project.

Objective f. Develop training programs for preservation professionals.

Activities:

Citizen: Archeologist speaks at a workshop for architects to explain how archeological resources may be discovered during a rehabilitation project and what to do if they are found.

Organization: American Planning Association chapter presents a workshop for AICP credits concerning the design review process in historic districts.

Agency: University Landscape Architecture Department provides a special workshop about preparing Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) documentation.

SHPO: SHPO staff member presents a workshop for National Register and survey consultants about research techniques and sources of information when dealing with rural properties.

Objective g. Make historic properties that serve the public universally accessible.

Activities:

Citizen: Commercial building owner consults SHPO architect to discuss how to make a building more accessible.

Organization: American Institute of Architects chapter sponsors training course for architects about meeting requirements of the ADA and the *Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation* for AIA/CES units.

Agency: County commissioners install an elevator in a historic county courthouse in a way consistent with the *Secretary of the*

Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

SHPO: Provides advice to a local museum board working to make their historic house museum more accessible.

Objective h. Acquire significant archeological and historic resources for preservation and interpretation.

Activities:

Citizen: Heads a fundraising drive to purchase an endangered local landmark for a nonprofit preservation group.

Organization: County historical society accepts donation of a tract of land containing a significant archeological site so that it can be protected from vandalism and development.

Agency: City government acquires a local landmark threatened with demolition and rehabilitates it for use as a community center.

SHPO: Updates National Register nominations for historic houses owned by the Oklahoma Historical Society to provide improved documentation of their significance and of their architectural character for use by the OHS Historic Sites and Museums Division.

Objective i. Increase opportunities for college and university students to pursue historic preservation-related degrees and careers.

Activities:

Citizen: Architect specializing in rehabilitation provides a special internship for architecture students.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. develops a web-based publication about career opportunities in historic preservation.

Agency: University offers special studies in historic landscape preservation.

SHPO: Hosts a preservation career day in its office for college and university students to help them understand the wide range of activities and projects carried out in public sector agencies related to historic preservation.

Objective j. Disseminate information about how historic preservation is good for the environment.

Activities:

Citizen: Attends National Trust's annual conference and shares materials with his local neighborhood association about making historic houses more energy efficient while respecting their historic character.

Organization: Local Main Street program hosts a workshop for property owners about special funding for improving energy efficiency in historic commercial buildings while meeting preservation standards.

Agency: CLG publishes an article in the local newspaper about the materials and energy embodied in existing buildings and how reusing them is the ultimate recycling initiative.

SHPO: Posts information to its website from the National Park Service and other sources about the benefits of maintaining historic buildings to the environment.

Goal #5: Provide incentives for the preservation of Oklahoma's significant archeological and historic resources.

Objective a. Establish a state grants program for preservation.

Activities:

Citizen: Contacts his/her state senator and representative to request support for creation of a state grants program for preservation.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. conducts a statewide advocacy campaign for passage of legislation to establish a state grants fund.

Agency: Oklahoma Historical Society works with legislators developing language for a bill authorizing a state grants program for preservation.

SHPO: Provides information about the economic impacts of restoration/rehabilitation work in Oklahoma in response to a legislator's request.

Objective b. Develop revolving loan programs for preservation.

Activities:

Citizen: Conducts a fundraising campaign to start a revolving loan program administered by a local nonprofit organization.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. works with banks to create local revolving loan programs for rehabilitation.

Agency: Oklahoma Main Street Center provides training to Main Street managers about how to establish local revolving loan funds and about the benefits of such a financial tool.

SHPO: Collects information about revolving loan funds in other states, compiles the data, and shares it with Oklahoma's preservation leaders.

Objective c. Enact legislation to provide state tax incentives for appropriate rehabilitation of owner-occupied historic residential properties.

Activities:

Citizen: Contacts his/her state and federal elected officials about how a homeowner tax credit could benefit the community.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. conducts a statewide advocacy campaign to support passage of state and federal legislation for respective homeowners tax credits.

Agency: Oklahoma Tax Commission provides data about the potential impact of such a credit on the state's revenue collection.

SHPO: Provides comments on proposed legislation establishing the tax credit at the request of bill sponsors in the Oklahoma legislature.

Objective d. Enact legislation to establish local financial incentives for commercial district, residential neighborhood, and rural landscape preservation efforts.

Activities:

Citizen: Petitions the local Planning commission and City council to consider establishing a Tax Increment Finance District (TIF) in the community's central business district.

Organization: Neighborhood association petitions its city council to apply provisions of Oklahoma's Local Development Act for preservation work in their historic district.

Agency: Rural Development office compiles and reviews information about successful easement programs for rural landscapes and shares the information about how the financial incentives resulting from the programs can benefit landowners.

SHPO: Obtains case studies about local financial incentives programs operating successfully in other states and posts it to the SHPO's website or provides links to it.

Objective e. Identify public and private sector funding sources for preservation.

Activities:

Citizen: Using the Foundation Center, a local preservation leader compiles a list of possible sources for grant assistance to restore a local landmark.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. posts links to websites related to funding sources for historic preservation.

Agency: Oklahoma Department of Commerce shares information with local governments about the use of CDBG and other public funds for rehabilitation of local government buildings.

SHPO: Shares information about special grant opportunities via its listserve.

Objective f. Recognize outstanding efforts to preserve archeological and historic resources.

Activities:

Citizen: Nominates an exemplary local preservation leader for the SHPO's Citation of Merit.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. expands its awards program to recognize outstanding accomplishments in preservation leadership and advocacy.

Agency: CLG establishes an annual preservation awards program for its community.

SHPO: Presents the SHPO's Citations of Merit at the statewide preservation conference.

Objective g. Designate local historic districts and landmarks to improve and stabilize property values.

Activities:

Citizen: Organizes support in his/her neighborhood for local historic district designation.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. shares information about the effects of local district designation on property values outlined in its study of the economic impacts of preservation in the state.

Agency: CLG conducts a study of the effects of local district designation on neighborhoods in its community and makes the data widely available.

SHPO: Suggests that CLGs use some or all of their annual matching grant from the CLG fund to evaluate the impacts of landmark and district designation on property values in the respective communities.

Objective h. Provide information and guidance about the use of federal and state tax credits for rehabilitation of income-producing properties.

Activities:

Citizen: Property owner who utilized the federal and state tax credits provides a presentation about the project at the statewide preservation conference.

Organization: American Institute of Architects chapter requests the SHPO to deliver a special training session for its members about the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Agency: The Oklahoma Main Street Center incorporates information about the federal and state tax credits into its new manager training program.

SHPO: Assists property owners to complete the Historic Preservation Certification Application that is required to obtain National Park Service certification of a proposed rehabilitation project.

Goal #6: Incorporate the consideration of archeological and historic resources in public and private sector planning and decision-making processes.

Objective a. Enforce existing federal, state, and local laws and regulations related to the protection of archeological and historic resources.

Activities:

Citizen: Citizen serving on a local historic preservation commission attends the NAPC Forum to improve his/her skills in performing duties associated with the local design review process.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. requests consulting party status in an important Section 106 case concerning possible demolition of one of Oklahoma's National Historic Landmarks.

Agency: Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department insures that applicants for federal grants they administer understand how the Section 106 review process works and how it benefits the applicant's community.

SHPO: Assists a federal agency to develop a Programmatic Agreement (PA) to streamline the Section 106 process so more time can be spent appropriately addressing those projects with a real potential to impact significant historic resources.

Objective b. Enact state legislation for the identification, evaluation, and protection of archeological and historic resources.

Activities:

Citizen: Contacts the SHPO to share a local groups interest in drafting legislation to establish a State project review process.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. conducts a survey to assess the Oklahoma preservation community's support for State project review legislation.

Agency: Oklahoma Archeological Survey provides data about loss of archeological sites due to lack of adequate State protection upon request of a State legislator.

SHPO: SHPO staff reviews and comments on draft State project review legislation at the request of legislative staff.

Objective c. Include the preservation of historic districts and landmarks in local government planning efforts.

Activities:

Citizen: Attends school board meeting to express concern about possible demolition of a WPA school building in the community.

Organization: Local preservation organization members meet with City Planning staff to discuss a major new construction project planned on land adjacent to a historic district.

Agency: Local historic preservation commission provides comments to the City Planning commission about the adverse effects on historic properties that may be caused as a result of a new street widening project.

SHPO: Suggests a CLG use its annual CLG Fund grant to conduct an architectural/historic survey of a residential neighborhood experiencing development pressure due to inadequate local protection under city ordinances.

Objective d. Provide training for state and local officials responsible for enforcing laws and regulations that protect archeological and historic resources.

Activities:

Citizen: Member of local historic preservation commission proposes use of CLG money to hold a NACP CAMP for the commission.

Organization: American Planning Association chapter hosts a workshop for city planners concerning compliance with Section 106 under the CDBG programs.

Agency: Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency schedules special sessions at its annual conference about compliance with Section 106 under its various federally assisted housing programs.

SHPO: Continues presentation of its Section 106 workshops and regularly updates the content to ensure all officials responsible for Section 106 compliance in Oklahoma have access to the latest best practices in compliance and to any changes in regulations or their interpretation.

Objective e. Provide technical assistance to agencies and individuals who must comply with federal, state, and/or local laws and regulations related to preservation.

Activities:

Citizen: Homeowner in a historic district assists a new neighbor to complete an application for a certificate of appropriateness.

Organization: Main Street manager assists a new business owner in the commercial district by putting him in touch with the SHPO for guidance in completing a Historic Preservation Certification application for tax credits.

Agency: City staff explains to a property owner in a historic district about how to apply the design guidelines for installation of handrails on the front steps of a historic house.

SHPO: Consults with a federal agency that must demolish a historic building to develop acceptable mitigation measures for a MOA.

Objective f. Adapt historic buildings and structures for compatible new uses.

Activities:

Citizen: Realtor assists a client to find a historic building for adaptive reuse as a professional office.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. develops a planning grants program for local governments in rural communities to encourage them to adapt historic buildings for community centers and other public functions.

Agency: Public agency offers historic buildings in its ownership for lease to private individuals or firms with reasonable rents in exchange for appropriate maintenance of the property.

SHPO: Widely publicizes the federal and state tax credits for rehabilitation of historic buildings.

Objective g. Strengthen neighborhood preservation initiatives.

Activities:

Citizen: Buys a house in a historic neighborhood.

Organization: Neighborhood organization publishes a regular newsletter for residents to keep them informed about neighborhood issues, appropriate rehabilitation techniques, and the history of the community.

Agency: City designates a residential neighborhood as a historic district under its local preservation ordinance.

SHPO: SHPO staff assists a neighborhood association to complete a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the district.

Objective h. Increase consideration of historic landscapes in project planning at all levels of government.

Activities:

Citizen: Forms a volunteer group to help maintain a historic city park.

Organization: Local preservation group sponsors a National Register nomination for a CCC built City Park.

Agency: Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department rehabilitates trails and related structures in New Deal-era state parks.

SHPO: SHPO requires Historic American Landscape Survey documentation of an important cultural landscape as mitigation for an adverse effect under the Section 106 process.

Objective i. **Increase the awareness of national, state, and local government officials and community leaders about the economic impacts of historic preservation in Oklahoma.**

Activities:

Citizen: Attends a public meeting held by a United States Congressman to voice support for funding Save America's Treasures, Preserve America, and the HPF and points out how these programs support heritage tourism for the state.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. delivers copies of the Executive Summary of the Economic Impacts of Preservation in Oklahoma study to every state legislator.

Agency: Oklahoma Main Street Center continues to publish data about the reinvestment in communities and job creation related to the program.

SHPO: Shares information with elected officials about the economic impacts of rehabilitation work under federal and state tax credits programs.

Objective j. **Develop and maintain mechanisms for protection of significant archeological and historic resources following natural or man-made disasters.**

Activities:

Citizen: Participates in the local government's disaster response planning efforts.

Organization: Professional associations for architects, engineers, and other preservation-related fields volunteer to provide services in a major disaster when FEMA and ODEM may require such assistance.

Agency: Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management consults with the SHPO and FEMA to update the existing PA for Section 106 compliance following a declared disaster.

SHPO: SHPO, in consultation with FEMA and ODEM, develops an emergency response mechanism to help protect archeological and historic resources following a disaster.

GLOSSARY . . .

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) - means the independent federal agency established by the National Historic Preservation Act to comment on federal undertakings and to encourage federal agencies to consider historic resources in their project planning.

Advocacy – mean the active support of an individual or group for a cause, such as preservation of an endangered property or adoption of preservation-friendly legislation.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) - means Public Law 101-336 which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by private entities in places of public accommodation, requires that all new places of public accommodation and commercial facilities be designed and constructed so as to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. Public agencies and private entities must comply.

Archeological Resources - means sites that can provide information about prehistoric human occupation (activities). Generally, we consider that the information will be found below the surface of the ground, but this is certainly not always the case. Archeological resources range from sites which contain numerous artifacts and features beneath the ground's surface to those which contain only a few small artifacts scattered on the ground. For the purposes of the *State Plan*, the resources in this category are associated with the pre-1719 time period. It should be noted that archeological resources that date after 1719, or historic archeological resources, are included under “Historic Resources” in this glossary.

Building - means a structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. "Building" may refer to a historically related complex such as a courthouse and jail or house and barn.

Certificate of Appropriateness (CA) - the approval issued by the local Historic Preservation Review Commission (Historic District Commission) for alterations to historic properties designated under a local ordinance (local legislation), demolition of such properties, or new construction in a district designated under the ordinance or that may impact a designated property.

Certified Historic Structure - means a building (and its structural components) which is of a character subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which is either (a) individually listed in the National Register; or (b) located in a registered historic district and certified by the Secretary of the Interior as being of historical significance to the district. For purposes of the charitable contribution provisions only, a certified historic structure need not be depreciable to qualify, may be a structure other than a building, and may also be a remnant of a building such as a facade, if that is all that remains, and may include the land area on which it is located.

Certified Local Government (CLG) - means a local government whose local historic preservation program has been certified pursuant to Section 101 (c) of the National Historic Preservation Act. Basically, a CLG enforces a local historic preservation ordinance and meets other requirements specified in the Certified Local Governments Program for Oklahoma.

Certified Rehabilitation - means the rehabilitation of a certified historic structure which the Secretary of the Interior has certified as being consistent with the historic character of the structure and, where applicable, with the district in which the structure is located.

Contributing Resource - means a building, structure, site, or object that adds to the historic significance of a property.

Covenant - means a deed restriction limiting the owner's use of his/her property.

Cultural Resource - means a building, site, structure, district, or object evaluated as having significance in prehistory or history.

Design Guidelines - means the document that sets forth the standards by which a historic preservation commission judges applications for certificates of appropriateness.

Design Review - means the process of evaluating the appropriateness of proposed construction projects, including alterations to historic buildings and new construction, within designated historic districts.

Determination of Eligibility (DOE) - means an action through which eligibility of a property for National Register listing is decided but the property is not actually listed, and nominating authorities and federal agency officials commonly request determinations of eligibility for federal planning purposes and in cases where a majority of private property owners has objected to National Register listing.

Development Grant - means financial assistance from the Historic Preservation Fund for protection, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction of a historic property.

District - means a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of buildings, structures, sites, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Documentation - means information that describes, locates, and explains the significance of a historic property.

Easement - See *Preservation Easement*.

Economic Impacts Study – means *Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation in Oklahoma* prepared by Rutgers University under contract to Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. to evaluate the direct and indirect economic impacts on the state's economy of general historic building rehabilitation, heritage tourism, Main Street activities, and federal and state rehabilitation tax credits and the effects of historic district designation on property values in residential neighborhoods.

Evaluation - means the process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged and eligibility for National Register listing is determined.

Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) - means the official designated by the head of each federal agency responsible for coordinating that agency's activities under the National Historic Preservation Act, including nominating properties under that agency's ownership or control to the National Register.

Heritage Tourism – means the tourism business generated by those who are traveling for pleasure to visit a historic site, museum, or historic community.

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) - means the National Park Service program begun in 1933 to document the history of the building arts in the United

States with architectural measured drawings, photographs, and written reports. The Survey aids urban neighborhoods and rural communities, state and local governments, and federal agencies in surveying and recording their historic architectural resources.

Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) - means the National Park Service program established in 1969 to survey and document America's historic industrial, engineering, and transportation resources and to record the working and living conditions of the people associated with them.

Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) – means the program of the National Park Service established in 2000 to survey and document landscapes. HALS builds on the HABS/HAER documentation traditions, while expanding the range of stories that can be told about human relationships with the land. HALS documents the dynamics of landscapes, as HABS and HAER document unique buildings and engineering structures and systems.

Historic Context - means a unit created for planning purposes that groups information about historic properties based on a theme, specific time period, and geographical area.

Historic District Ordinance - means a local government's instrument for creating a historic preservation review commission and setting forth its membership, functions, and responsibilities.

Historic Preservation Committee, Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors - means the committee of the Society's board that serves as a communications link between the State Historic Preservation Office and the Board of Directors.

Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) - means the source from which monies are appropriated to fund the program of matching grants-in-aid to the states (State Historic Preservation Office), and other authorized grant recipients, for historic preservation programs, as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act.

Historic Preservation Review Commission (Historic District Commission) - means a board, council, commission, or other similar collegial body which is established by state or local legislation as provided in section 101(c)(1)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the members of which are appointed, unless otherwise provided by state or local legislation, by the chief elected official

of the jurisdiction concerned from among (A) professionals in the disciplines of architecture, history, architectural history, planning, prehistoric and historic archeology, folklore, cultural anthropology, curation, conservation, and landscape architecture available in the community concerned, and (B) such other persons as have demonstrated special interest, expertise, or knowledge in history, architecture, or related disciplines, and as will provide for an adequate and qualified commission. Such a commission has many duties, including the review of proposed rehabilitation work within a designated historic district.

Historic Preservation Review Committee - means Oklahoma's state review board, the collegial body appointed by the Governor to review the eligibility of properties and the adequacy of nominations to the National Register and to advise the State Historic Preservation Officer as appropriate.

Historic Resources - means the buildings, structures, objects, and sites (including historic archeological sites) that represent human activity. For the purposes of the *State Plan*, the resources in this category are associated with the post-1719 time period.

Identification - means the process by which information is gathered about historic properties.

Intensive Level Survey - means (1) systematic, detailed field (and archival) inspection of an area designed to identify fully the architectural, archeological, and historic properties; and calculated to produce a level of documentation sufficient, without any further data, to evaluate National Register eligibility (and nominate if appropriate); or (2) systematic, detailed examination of an area designed to gather information about historic properties sufficient to evaluate them against predetermined criteria of significance within specific historic contexts.

Inventory - means a list of historic resources determined to meet specified criteria of significance.

Investment Tax Credits (ITC) - means the financial incentive for rehabilitation of historic and older income producing properties provided for under the Internal Revenue Code.

Keeper of the National Register - means the individual to whom the authority has been delegated to list properties and determine their eligibility for the National Register.

Management Region - means the geographic limits established for the various historic contexts included in the state preservation plan.

Minimum Level Documentation - means information on the location, type, condition, and significance, or identification of research needed to determine the importance of a property, but which must be supplemented with information before the property could be submitted as a nomination to the National Register. Completion of the Oklahoma SHPO's "Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form" (including required photographs) constitutes minimum level documentation.

Mitigation - means any action which reduces or eliminates adverse impacts resulting from a proposed action. Mitigation may include project redesign or relocation, data recovery and documentation, etc. (See 36 CFR 800).

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) - means the organization that serves all of the nation's State Historic Preservation Officers through special workshops, a monthly newsletter, information sharing with other preservation organizations and government entities, and many other special efforts.

National Historic Landmark (NHL) - means a historic property evaluated and found to have significance at the national level and designated as such by the Secretary of the Interior.

National Historic Preservation Act, as amended - means the 1966 legislation establishing the National Register of Historic Places and extending the national historic preservation programs to properties of state and local significance.

National Park Service (NPS) - means the bureau of the Department of the Interior to which the Secretary of the Interior has delegated the authority and responsibility to administer the National Historic Preservation Program.

National Register of Historic Places (NR) - means the national list of sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act.

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form - means the form required for nominating properties to the National Register which includes all or a defined portion of the cultural resources identified in a specified geographical area.

National Register Level of Documentation - means information on a property that is sufficient, without further data, to submit the property as a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) - means the private, nonprofit organization chartered by legislation approved by Congress on October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 927), with the responsibility of encouraging public participation in the preservation of districts, structures, sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture.

Noncontributing Resource - means a building, structure, site, or object that does not add to the historic significance of a property.

Object - means those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

Oklahoma Anthropological Society - means the statewide nonprofit organization devoted to the preservation of the state's archeological resources.

Oklahoma Archeological Survey (OAS) - means the state agency responsible for the identification and preservation of the state's archeological resources and for the permitting of archeological investigations within the state.

Oklahoma Archeological Survey Information System (OASIS) - means the state's computerized database for archeological resources.

Oklahoma Heritage Association (OHA) - means the statewide nonprofit organization which promotes the research, interpretation, and preservation of Oklahoma's heritage. Maintenance of the Oklahoma Hall of Fame is a program of the organization.

Oklahoma Historical Society (OHS) - means the state agency whose mission it is to identify, collect, interpret, and preserve Oklahoma's rich heritage.

Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI) - means the State Historic Preservation Office's database on the state's historic resources.

Oklahoma Main Street Center - means the Oklahoma Department of Commerce's program for the revitalization of commercial areas through organization, economic restructuring, design, and promotions.

Planning Process Document (PPD) - means the publication that describes how Oklahoma's statewide preservation plan was developed and how it will be updated.

Preservation (Historic Preservation) [HP] - includes identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training regarding the foregoing activities or any combination of the foregoing activities.

Preservation Action (PA) - means the national nonprofit organization which specializes in preservation advocacy.

Preservation Easement - means a right or limitation set forth in a legal instrument which in general allows a property owner to keep possession of a historic property while granting to another entity, such as a preservation organization, the right to protect the integrity of the historic property.

Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. - means the statewide nonprofit organization devoted to the preservation of Oklahoma's historic and prehistoric properties.

Preservation Partner - means any agency, organization, or individual who participates in the development and implementation of Oklahoma's state preservation plan.

Preservation Planning - means the process by which goals, priorities, and strategies for preservation activities are set forth and carried out.

Preserve America - means the broad-based White House initiative that recognizes the efforts of towns, regions, and organizations to preserve cultural, natural, and other heritage resources. It focuses on communities and encourages a preservation ethic that links heritage resources to broader economic and policy goals. The program consists of several components. First, four annual awards are given to recognize exemplary projects or programs. The second component extends the

special *Preserve America* Community designation to eligible applicants throughout the year. Third, matching grants are available from the program. The U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Department of Commerce are joint sponsors of *Preserve America*.

Preserve America Community - means a community that has submitted an acceptable application to the *Preserve America* program and been formally notified of the special designation which encourages and supports community efforts for the preservation and enjoyment of America's priceless cultural and natural heritage and makes the community eligible to apply for special grant assistance.

Preserve America Summit - means the national collaboration carried out on the occasion of the Fortieth anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act to consider results of the federal historic preservation programs and to develop recommendations for the future of these programs. Almost 450 experts took part in the 11 panels formed to carry out the initiative. The *Preserve America* Summit was held in New Orleans, Louisiana, in October 2006.

Preserve America Summit Report - means the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's report that summarizes the findings and recommendations for the future of the federal government's historic preservation efforts based on the national *Preserve America* Summit held in New Orleans, Louisiana, in October 2006.

Property - means an area of land containing a single historic resource or a group of resources, and constituting a single entry in the National Register of Historic Places.

Reconnaissance Level Survey - means (1) small-scale archival or field research, designed to provide a general impression of an area's architectural, archeological, and historic properties and their values, but not calculated to provide a level of documentation sufficient to determine a property's eligibility or to nominate a property to the National Register; or (2) an examination of all or part of an area accomplished in sufficient detail to make generalizations about the types and distributions of historic properties that may be present.

Reconstruction - means the act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, or object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time.

Recordation - means the documentation of a historic resource.

Registration - means the process which results in historic or archeological properties being listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register.

Rehabilitation - means the act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values.

Research Design - means a statement of proposed identification, documentation, investigation, or other treatment of a historic property that identifies the project's goals, methods, and techniques, expected results, and the relationship of the expected results to other proposed activities or treatments.

Resource - means any building, structure, site, or object that is part of or constitutes a historic property.

Restoration - means the act or process of accurately recreating the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work or by replacement of missing earlier work.

Review and Compliance (R&C) - See Section 106 Review Process.

Save America's Treasures (SAT) - means the grants program administered by the National Park Service in partnership with the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum and Library Services that makes critical investments in the preservation of our nation's most significant cultural treasures. Grants are awarded for preservation and/or conservation work on nationally significant intellectual and cultural artifacts and nationally significant historic structures and sites.

Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards means – the professional qualifications included in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* which detail the minimum education and experience a person must possess in order to successfully perform tasks associated with the preservation of archeological and historic resources. For example, an individual retained to evaluate the significance of a prehistoric archeological site should meet the Professional Qualification Standards for Prehistoric Archeology.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation - means the standards and guidelines which provide technical information about archeological and historic preservation activities and methods. These include guidance for preservation planning, identification, evaluation, registration, historic research and documentation, architectural and engineering documentation, archeological investigation, historic preservation projects, professional qualifications, and preservation terminology.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation - means the ten (10) basic principles established by the Secretary of the Interior which are recommended in the planning and execution of projects which alter historic buildings.

Section 106 Review Process - means the procedure established under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and subsequent regulations which provides the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Officers an opportunity to comment on the impact of federal undertakings on historic and archeological resources.

Site - means the location of an event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, architectural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Stabilization - means the act or process of applying measures designed to reestablish a weather-resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorating property while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) - means the person designated by the Governor or Chief Executive Officer to act for the State in matters pertaining to the national historic preservation program. Oklahoma statutes provide that the Executive Director of the Oklahoma Historical Society shall be designated the State Historic Preservation Officer.

State Plan - means the document that sets forth the goals, priorities, and strategies for developing and implementing a process to preserve Oklahoma's historic and archeological resources.

State Register of Historic Places - means Oklahoma's official program for recognition of significant buildings, sites, structures, districts, and objects.

State Rehabilitation Tax Credit - means the State tax credits authorized under State Statute 68-2357.41 and administered pursuant to Oklahoma Tax Commission Rules (Chapter 50, "Income") Section "710:50-15-108. *Credit for qualified rehabilitation expenditures.*"

Structure - means those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter, such as a bridge.

Survey - means a carefully designed and systematic process of identifying and gathering data on the historic resources of a given area. It includes field survey, the physical search for and recording of historic resources on the ground, but it also includes planning and background research before field survey begins.

Teardowns – means the recent trend to replace older and historic houses with new ones that are dramatically larger and out of scale for the neighborhood resulting in a loss of historic fabric and overall neighborhood character. Not only the houses themselves are destroyed, but also trees and other plantings and entire backyards may be eliminated, and natural sunlight may be blocked from neighboring houses by the new one.

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) – means generally, a property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. "Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. There are many definitions of the word "culture"; but in the National Register programs the word is understood to mean the traditions, beliefs, practices, lifeways, arts, crafts, and social institutions of any community, be it an Indian tribe, a local ethnic group, or the people of the nation as a whole.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) – means the tribal official appointed by the tribe's chief governing authority or designated by a tribal ordinance or preservation program who has assumed all or any part of the responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal lands in accordance with provisions of the Act.

Tribal Lands – means all lands within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation and all dependent Indian communities.

Undertaking - means, as used in the National Historic Preservation Act, a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including (A) those carried out by or on behalf of the agency; (B) those carried out with federal financial assistance, (C) those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval, and (D) those subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency.

World Heritage Site - means a site (such as a forest, mountain, lake, desert, monument, building, complex, or city) that is on the list maintained by the international World Heritage Program administered by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. The program catalogues, names, and conserves sites of outstanding cultural or natural importance to the common heritage of humanity. The program was founded with the *Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, which was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on November 16, 1972.

World Monument Watch - means the World Monument Fund's list that calls international attention to cultural heritage around the world that is threatened by the forces of nature and society. From archaeological sites to iconic architecture, cultural landscapes to historic city centers, the Watch identifies places of significance in need of timely action. Every two years, the WMF accepts new nominations to the Watch, from which 100 are selected for listing. Watch listing provides an opportunity for sites and their nominators to raise public awareness, foster local participation, advance innovation and collaboration, and demonstrate effective solutions.

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APPENDIX A

PLANNING PROCESS DOCUMENT

TOMORROW'S LEGACY: OKLAHOMA'S STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN

PLANNING PROCESS DOCUMENT

TOMORROW'S LEGACY: OKLAHOMA'S STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN

**State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
(405) 521-6249**

JULY 1993

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To Our Preservation Partners:

On behalf of the State Historic Preservation Office staff, I am requesting your participation in a most important effort. Many agencies and organizations have historic preservation related responsibilities and concerns. Under the National Historic Preservation Act, the SHPO is responsible for developing the statewide preservation plan which will set forth broad goals for all of Oklahoma's "preservation partners." For the State Plan to be effective, it must have wide acceptance and applicability. Your involvement in the State Plan's development will help us achieve this goal.

Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan will set broad goals for all of us to work toward. Specific priorities for the SHPO will be included, as well as suggested ways for other agencies, organizations, and individuals to contribute to the accomplishment of the statewide goals.

The State Plan will be published in a single document for wide distribution, and its release is set for the summer of 1994. We will welcome your input as the project progresses according to the process outlined in this document (Planning Process Document).

Sincerely,

J. Blake Wade
State Historic
Preservation Officer

What is the State Plan?

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), a division of the Oklahoma Historical Society, administers the National Register programs in the state. These programs include identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of significant archeological and historic resources. To insure that all property types are given consideration, that the SHPO's activities satisfy the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*, and that the public's preservation needs and concerns are met, the SHPO implements comprehensive statewide historic preservation planning. Since 1983 the State Plan for historic preservation has consisted of several documents, including the annual Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant application, historic contexts, and other materials. To comply with new requirements of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and to make information about preservation in Oklahoma more accessible to the public, the State Plan will be issued as a single published document.

While the State Plan will set goals and priorities for the SHPO's HPF programs, it will be much broader in scope. The responsibility for preservation of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources rests with many agencies and organizations, as well as private citizens. The State Plan will identify ways for all of these "preservation partners" to work toward common goals and make clear what the priorities are for preservation activities in Oklahoma. Working together from a single blueprint, we can succeed in the effort to preserve Oklahoma's rich heritage for future generations.

As the entity responsible for development of the State Plan, the SHPO will seek the widest possible public and professional involvement in the process and encourage participation in the State Plan's implementation. The planning process described below is designed to accomplish this goal.

Oklahoma's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Planning Process

A National Park Service-approved comprehensive statewide preservation planning process has been in place in Oklahoma since 1983. On August 1, 1994, the SHPO will issue a single document entitled *Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan* which will contain the preservation goals and priorities for the next five years in Oklahoma. An updated version of the State Plan will be issued every five years thereafter. The five-year planning cycle was adopted to coincide with the Oklahoma Historical Society's agency-wide planning efforts and to provide a reasonable timeframe in which to achieve goals as well as keep the State Plan relevant to the needs of the state. The process for developing the State Plan is outlined below.

Collection and analysis of information will be a critical step in the planning process and will be done as follows:

- Information obtained from a needs assessment distributed at Oklahoma's Fourth Annual Statewide Preservation Conference (1992) will be tabulated and used as a basis for discussions with the public and preservation professionals. (Needs

assessments will be done every five years as a part of the process to update the State Plan.)

- A public meeting will be held in September 1993 (and in September of each year the State Plan is updated) to solicit comments from public agencies, organizations, and private citizens about the goals and priorities for inclusion in the State Plan.
- In October 1993 (and in October of each year in which the State Plan is updated) a special round table discussion with preservation professionals will be held to solicit their views about the goals and priorities for the State Plan.
- Information will also be obtained from the SHPO's HPF activities, including archeological and architectural/historic survey project reports, historic context documents, National Register of Historic Places nominations, reports from Certified Local Governments, summaries of activity in the Federal Investment Tax Credits Program, summaries of information collected through the Section 106 review process, and other data resulting from public outreach efforts.
- Information about population growth and other development trends will be obtained from summaries of the most recent United States Census.

A preliminary draft of the State Plan will be developed on the basis of the above information and will be made available for public and professional reviews, including its submission to the Rocky Mountain Regional Office/National Park Service (RMRO/NPS). A second draft of the document will be prepared on the basis of comments received on the preliminary draft and again made available for public and professional comment. The second draft will also be submitted to RMRO/NPS for review. The final version of the State Plan will be published and widely distributed (after receipt of RMRO/NPS approval of the final version).

Once the State Plan is finalized, Oklahoma's "preservation partners" will determine how they will participate in meeting its goals. The SHPO will encourage other agencies and organizations to set objectives for themselves and will be available to work with them in the process. The SHPO will set annual objectives for its HPF programs based on the goals and priorities of the State Plan as follows:

Annually, in accordance with its "Open Project Selection Process," the SHPO will develop a work program for the year to carry out specific HPF-assisted activities to meet the goals of the State Plan. This annual "operational plan" will be developed as follows:

Each year the SHPO shall conduct a public meeting to receive comments concerning the priorities for the SHPO's annual program and accept project suggestions for inclusion in the SHPO's annual Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) application submitted to the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, that will help address the priorities. The public meeting shall be advertised through publication of a paid legal notice in two (2) major newspapers in general distribution throughout the state and in

notice in a general press release. The notice shall also be given in the Oklahoma Historical Society's newsletter, *Mistletoe Leaves*. A direct mailing of the notice shall be sent to each entity on the State Historic Preservation Office's general mailing list which includes local governments, federal and state agencies, substate planning agencies, preservation organizations, former applicants for subgrant assistance, preservation professionals, Native American tribes, minority community organizations, handicapped-concerns organizations, and interested citizens.

The public meeting shall be held in September unless the federal funding cycle necessitates a scheduling change.

During the public meeting all persons present shall be given an opportunity to comment on the statewide preservation program priorities and to suggest projects. A record of all comments shall be maintained in the State Historic Preservation Office. Written comments and project suggestions shall also be accepted and considered in the development of the annual HPF application.

Beginning in May of the fourth year of the five-year planning cycle, the SHPO repeats the process used for development of the initial State Plan and produces the updated State Plan.

Development of the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

For the development of the initial State Plan, and for each State Plan update, the SHPO shall obtain and use the above listed information and public and professional input as described below:

- In consultation with the Historic Preservation Committee, the Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors (Committee), and the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), a needs assessment will be designed for distribution at the statewide preservation conference in the year the State Plan is updated, as was done in 1992 in preparation for development of the initial State Plan.
- A public meeting will be held in September to solicit input for the State Plan, and comments will be recorded for analysis.
- In October, the SHPO invites preservation professionals from across the state to discuss goals and priorities for the State Plan. A round table format will be used.
- The SHPO will prepare a preliminary draft of the State Plan, distribute it for professional and public review, and submit it to RMRO/NPS for comment.
- Based on the comments received, the SHPO will prepare a second draft, submit it for professional and public review, and provide it to RMRO/NPS for comment.

- In consideration of final comments from the public review, and in consultation with the Committee and the state review board, the SHPO will prepare the final version of the State Plan.
- The State Plan will be submitted to RMRO/NPS for final approval.
- Upon receipt of final RMRO/NPS approval, the State Plan will be published and widely distributed.

How the Public Participates

The SHPO encourages public involvement in the development of its annual HPF work program, and makes every possible effort to keep the public informed about its programs and activities. The annual statewide preservation conference, the spring and fall workshop series, presentations for other government agencies and civic organizations, publication of information in the Oklahoma Historical Society's newsletter and journal, press releases, and other efforts are ways information about the National Register Programs and preservation in general in Oklahoma is distributed.

For purposes of development of the State Plan, the SHPO considers "public" input critical to the State Plan's effectiveness. The "public" is defined as those (a) who are interested in historic preservation, (b) who affect or have the potential to affect historic resources throughout the state, and (c) who will or may be affected by the planning process or plan goals. To provide the maximum possible opportunity for the "public" to participate in development of the State Plan, the SHPO shall:

- Distribute a needs assessment to all who attend the statewide preservation conference as a means of gathering information about the "public's" ideas about and concerns for preservation of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources. The needs assessment is included in the conference packet given to each participant. The SHPO collects the questionnaires during the conference.
- Conduct a public meeting for the purpose of obtaining the "public's" concerns and priorities for the State Plan. This public meeting shall be held in conjunction with the annual public meeting for development of the Historic Preservation Fund grant application, and notice of the meeting shall be given as described above.
- Hold a round table discussion with preservation professionals from across Oklahoma to discuss goals and priorities for the State Plan. Representatives of preservation-related agencies and organizations, as well as private consultants from preservation fields, will be invited to participate.
- Provide a copy of the preliminary draft of the State Plan to the members of the Committee, the state review board, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey; Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.; the Oklahoma Heritage Association; all Certified Local

Governments coordinators in Oklahoma; Tribal Governments; the Oklahoma Anthropological Society; all of the SHPO's subgrantees for the previous five (5) year period; all substate planning districts; the Oklahoma Main Street Program; Main Street Project Managers; federal and state agencies included in the SHPO's "Review and Compliance Mailing List"; and RMRO/NPS for a thirty (30) day review and comment period.

- Consider all comments received and prepare a second draft of the State Plan. The second draft shall be provided to the Committee, the state review board, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey; Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.; the Oklahoma Heritage Association; the Oklahoma Main Street Program; all Certified Local Governments Coordinators in Oklahoma; RMRO/NPS; and all others who commented on the preliminary draft for a thirty (30) day review and comment period.
- Consider again all comments received and prepare a final draft of the State Plan for submission to RMRO/NPS for approval. The State Plan will be printed and widely distributed.
- Provide the final version of the State Plan to all agencies, organizations, and individuals who commented on either the preliminary draft or the second draft of the plan. Additionally, a general press release and notice about how to obtain a copy of the Plan will be given in the Oklahoma Historical Society's monthly newsletter, *Mistletoe Leaves*. Copies of the Plan will be distributed to those attending the next statewide preservation conference and the SHPO's spring and fall workshop series. Finally, in accordance with State law, copies of the State Plan will be provided to the Oklahoma Department of Libraries for distribution through their statewide system.

The Basis of the Plan

To insure that the State Plan is meaningful for all of its users, the SHPO will incorporate information from a variety of sources, including comments from the public meeting, responses to the SHPO's needs assessment, data gathered through the HPF programs, and U.S. Census data. In preparation of the preliminary draft, these sources will be used as follows:

- To analyze comments received at the public meeting. All comments presented at the public meeting will be recorded and transcribed. Conclusions about the concerns, priorities, and issues presented in the comments will be summarized in a written report.
- To analyze comments received from the professional community. These will be documented and summarized in a written report.
- To analyze the responses to the needs assessment distributed at the 1992 statewide preservation conference. The responses will be summarized in a report that contains

conclusions about where there is interest in preservation, what kinds of technical assistance programs are needed, what kinds of legislation for preservation are desired, where archeological and architectural/historic resource surveys should occur, and what threats to cultural resources the public considers most important.

- To review information from the SHPO's HPF programs:

From historic contexts developed through the National Register program, surveys, and other efforts, the SHPO will determine what property types are under-represented in the state's inventory of archeological and historic resources, which areas of the state have not been surveyed, and which property types may be in jeopardy. The results of the review will be summarized in a report.

From archeological and architectural/historic survey reports, the SHPO will determine where intensive-level surveys are needed and where properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are located.

From End of Year Report data for the Review and Compliance Program (Section 106 Review), the SHPO will determine where federally-assisted undertakings occur with the most frequency and which tend to have the highest potential to affect significant resources.

From End of Year Report data for the Federal Tax Incentives Program, the SHPO will determine which communities may be experiencing economic growth, as well as a concern for preservation of historic resources.

From annual reports of the state's Certified Local Governments, the SHPO will obtain information about specific local preservation issues and kinds of problems and successes local governments must face.

From inquiries received by the SHPO on a daily basis, conclusions can be made about preservation issues of general concern to the public.

- To review summaries of U.S. Census data. The SHPO will obtain information about population growth and decline in Oklahoma's communities and rural areas.

Based on these information sources, the SHPO will develop a preliminary draft of the State Plan for public and professional review. The State Plan will contain the broad goals for preservation in Oklahoma. Many agencies, organizations, and individuals have responsibilities and concerns for identification and protection of archeological and historic properties. In addition to the broad goals, the State Plan will include suggested objectives for the state's "preservation partners," as well as objectives for the SHPO's HPF programs. After comments are received on the preliminary draft, a second draft will also be issued for public and professional comment prior to the final version of the State Plan.

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In reply refer to:
H32 (RMR-PR)

July 12, 1993

J. Blake Wade
Executive Director
Oklahoma Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office
621 N. Robinson, Suite 375
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Dear Mr. Wade:

I am pleased to inform you that the National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, has approved the Planning Process Document (PPD) for "*Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan*." The Oklahoma PPD satisfies all National Park Service requirements for such documents, and is an excellent description of your state's preservation planning activities.

Overall, we applaud Oklahoma's outstanding commitment to planning. We congratulate you and the staff at the Oklahoma Historical Society - particularly Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Melvena Heisch - on your efforts towards developing a statewide preservation plan.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Baker
Regional Director
Rocky Mountain Region

cc: Melvena Heisch, Oklahoma SHPO

APPENDIX B

LIST OF FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LIST OF FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Federal laws and regulations are critical to historic preservation efforts in Oklahoma and across the nation. For more detailed information, consult *Federal Historic Preservation Laws* on the National Park Service's website at www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/fhpl/index.htm. You may also contact the State Historic Preservation Office. The SHPO staff can answer many questions about the laws and regulations listed below and/or refer you to other appropriate agencies.

Laws Governing National Historic Preservation Programs:

Historic Sites Act of 1935

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended

Laws Governing National Historic Landmarks:

Historic Sites Act of 1935

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended

Section 8 of the General Authorities Act Amendments of 1976

Section 9 of the Mining in the National Parks Act of 1976

Laws Governing the Federal Archeology Program:

Antiquities Act of 1906

Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974

Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987

Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act

Laws Governing Federal Preservation Tax Incentives:

Certified Rehabilitations: Section 48(g) of the Internal Revenue Code

Conservation Easements: Section 170(h) of the Internal Revenue Code

Other Major Federal Historic Preservation Laws:

Transportation Act of 1966

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

Amtrak Improvement Act of 1974

Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976

Regulations Governing National Historic Preservation Programs:

36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places

36 CFR Part 61: Procedures for approved State and Local Government historic preservation programs

36 CFR Part 63: Determinations of Eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places

36 CFR Part 68: The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects

36 CFR Part 73: World Heritage Convention

36 CFR Part 78: Waiver of Federal agency responsibilities under section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act

36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)

Regulations Governing National Historic Landmarks:

36 CFR Part 65: National Historic Landmarks Program

Regulations Governing the Federal Archeology Program:

43 CFR Part 3: Preservation of American Antiquities

43 CFR Part 7: Protection of Archeological Resources

36 CFR Part 79: Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections

Regulations Governing Federal Preservation Tax Incentives:

36 CFR Part 67: Historic Preservation Certifications

26 CFR Parts 1 and 602: Income Tax - Investment Tax Credit for Qualified Rehabilitation Expenditures (Internal Revenue Service)

26 CFR Parts 1, 20, 25 and 602: Income Tax - Qualified Conservation Contributions (Internal Revenue Service)

Regulations Governing Other Major Federal Historic Preservation Programs:

23 CFR Part 771: Environmental Impact and Related Procedures (Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration)

40 CFR Parts 1500-1517: Regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality

41 CFR Part 101-17: Assignment and Utilization of Space (General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service)

41 CFR Part 101-20: Management of Buildings and Grounds (General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service)

43 CFR Part 10: Regulations Implementing the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Historic Preservation Guidelines:

Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines

Guidelines for Federal Agency Responsibilities, Under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Abandoned Shipwreck Guidelines

APPENDIX C

OKLAHOMA LAWS RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION & LOCAL LAWS RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1. OKLAHOMA LAWS RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION:

State laws are important in the efforts to protect Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources. Brief summaries of each of these laws are provided below, as well as information about who to contact for further details about each statute. Copies of all of the laws are available from the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information about Oklahoma statutes that contain information of interest to the user of the *State Plan* is available at the National Conference of State Legislatures' website, http://www.ncsl.org/programs/arts/statehist_intro.htm.

Oklahoma State Register of Historic Places Act (Title 53, Chapter 20, Sections 351-355 and 361)

The Act created the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Review Committee and provided that the Governor shall appoint the membership in compliance with requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Oklahoma State Register of Historic Places Act further provided that the Executive Director of the Oklahoma Historical Society shall serve as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The Act also established the State Register of Historic Places which includes all properties listed in or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and those properties approved specifically for inclusion in the State Register of Historic Places. State Register listing provides only recognition. The designation carries no protective features or financial incentives. (Contact the SHPO for further information.)

Section 361 of the Act transferred the authority for issuing permits for archeological investigations to the Oklahoma Archeological Survey. Formerly, the University of Oklahoma's Department of Anthropology was responsible for this function. (Contact the State Archeologist, Oklahoma Archeological Survey, 111 E. Chesapeake, Building #134, Norman, OK 73019-0575 [405/325-7211] for additional information.)

Contributions, gifts and donations-Title to real estate-Leasing real estate-Custodians (Title 53, Section 8)

The section provides that prior to the acquisition of real estate the Oklahoma Historical Society must request the Historic Preservation Review Committee to evaluate the property and formulate an opinion about the acquisition. Furthermore, the Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President Pro Tempore must approve the acquisition.

Archeological Survey (Title 74, Chapter 9A)

The statute provides that the Oklahoma Archeological Survey shall be under the supervision of the Regents of the University of Oklahoma. Further, it stipulates that the objectives of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey shall be excavation of sites to obtain data and artifacts associated with early man in Oklahoma, research and study, publication, curation, and education. (Contact the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.)

Violating Sepulture and the Remains of the Dead (commonly referred to as the "Burial Act" (Title 21, Chapter 47, Section 1168)

The section concerns the disturbance of prehistoric and unmarked graves. It specifies the procedure for dealing with accidental discoveries of such burials which involves both the State Historic Preservation Office and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey. Further, the section provides that the marketing and trafficking of human skeletal remains and burial furniture is a crime, and penalties for violation of the law are prescribed in the statute. (Contact the State Archeologist for further information.)

Local Development Act (Title 62, Section 850)

The Act enables local governments to offer local tax exemptions and other incentives to assist in rehabilitation and revitalization efforts. *Historic preservation areas* may be eligible for such local incentives. These areas are defined in the Act as districts or individual structures listed in or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Furthermore, the Act stipulates that to qualify for the local incentives, the rehabilitation work must meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. (Contact your local government for information.)

The State tax credits authorized under the Local Development Act for historic hotels and newspaper plants were expanded to provide incentives for all other rehabilitation projects meeting requirements for the federal 20% or 10% rehabilitation tax credits. This important change was authorized under State Statute 68-2357.41 and is administered pursuant to Oklahoma Tax Commission Rules (Chapter 50, "Income") Section "710:50-15-108. Credit for qualified rehabilitation expenditures." For further information, refer to SHPO Fact Sheet #14: Frequently Asked Questions about Tax Credits for Rehabilitation.

2. LOCAL LAWS RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION:

Historic preservation zoning ordinances are the most effective tools available for protecting a community's heritage. Many Oklahoma cities and towns enforce such local ordinances. Commercial districts, residential neighborhoods, and individual landmarks can benefit from them.

In general, these ordinances provide for a local historic preservation commission which functions as a part of local government in the designation of historic districts and landmarks. Then the commission issues certificates of appropriateness for projects that affect the districts or landmarks. Such projects include rehabilitation of building exteriors, demolition of buildings, and new construction. The commissions follow established design guidelines for their decision making process.

Contact your local government to determine if a historic preservation zoning ordinance is in force in your community. The State Historic Preservation Office works with several Oklahoma cities and towns which enforce preservation ordinances and participate in its Certified Local Governments Program. Visit the SHPO's website at www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm for details about the CLG program.

APPENDIX D

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION STANDARDS

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION STANDARDS

The historic preservation field is very broad, and the activities that support it may require the services of professionals. Some of the disciplines in which these professionals are trained include history, prehistoric archeology, historic archeology, architecture, architectural history, planning, folklife, and other disciplines that address the 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. The kind of resource (archeological or historic) and the issue at hand will determine the need to consult with a professional and in what field that individual should be qualified. The *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* are used in preservation programs nationwide and are published in *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*.

As a recipient of federal grant assistance from the Department of the Interior's Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) follows the professional qualification standards in its programs. The SHPO employs professionals in the fields of history, archeology, architecture, and architectural history. Staff work assignments are made on the basis of the field in which the individual is qualified. For example, the architectural historian is responsible for assessing the National Register eligibility of standing structures under the Review and Compliance (Section 106) Program, and the architect is responsible for evaluating proposed rehabilitation plans under the federal tax incentives program. Also, the SHPO maintains a professionally qualified state review board (Historic Preservation Review Committee) to assist in the National Register of Historic Places nomination process.

When the SHPO funds projects, such as a Certified Local Government's activities, or contracts for services, such as preparation of a National Register nomination or completion of a survey, the primary project personnel must meet the appropriate professional qualification standards. For example, if the project involves completion of an architectural/historic survey of a community, the survey team must consist of qualified historians and architectural historians or architects. If the project involves preparation of a National Register nomination for a prehistoric mound site, the SHPO will contract with a professional in the field of prehistoric archeology.

Other agencies, organizations, and citizens also employ qualified professionals to carry out historic preservation activities. The SHPO encourages them to follow the Secretary's standards when retaining such services. For copies of the Professional Qualification Standards and guidance in identifying individuals qualified to assist with your preservation efforts, contact the State Historic Preservation Office.

APPENDIX E

SELECTED LIST OF AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS WITH HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESPONSIBILITIES

SELECTED LIST OF AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS WITH HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The sole or primary mission of the following government agencies and nonprofit organizations concerns the preservation of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources.

STATE AGENCIES:

Oklahoma Archeological Survey
University of Oklahoma
111 E. Chesapeake, Bldg. #134
Norman, OK 73019
405/325-7211
FAX 405/325-7604
www.ou.edu/cas/archsur

Oklahoma Historical Society
Museums and Historic Sites Division
Oklahoma History Center
2401 North Laird Avenue
Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7914
405/522-5231
FAX 405/522-0821
www.okhistory.org

Oklahoma Main Street Center
Department of Commerce
900 North Stiles Avenue
Oklahoma City, OK 73104
405/815-5171
1-800/879-6552 Ext. 171
FAX 405/815-5234
www.okcommerce.gov

State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
Oklahoma History Center
2401 N. Laird Avenue
Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7914
405/521-6249
FAX 405/522-0816
www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

City of Anadarko
City of Anadarko Preservation Review Commission
P.O. Box 647
Anadarko, OK 73005
405/247-2481
FAX 405/247-2866
www.ci.anadarko.ok.us

City of Ardmore
Historic Preservation Board of the City of Ardmore
Department of Planning and Development
P.O. Box 249
Ardmore, OK 73402
580/223-3477
FAX 580/221-2563
www.ardmorecity.com

City of Cordell
New Cordell, Oklahoma Preservation Review Commission
203 E. Main
Cordell, OK 73632
580/832-5888
FAX 580/832-6717

City of Enid
City of Enid Historic Preservation Commission
Community Development Department
P.O. Box 1768
Enid, OK 73702-1768
580/234-0400
FAX 580/234-8946
www.enid.org

City of Grandfield
Grandfield, Oklahoma, Planning and Preservation Commission
Drawer "L"
Grandfield, OK 73546
580/479-5215
FAX 580/479-5663

City of Guthrie
Guthrie Historic District Townsite Commission
P.O. Box 908
Guthrie, OK 73044
405/282-1110 or 0611
FAX 405/282-0213
www.cityofguthrie.com
City of Muskogee

Muskogee Historic Preservation Commission
Planning and Community Development
P. O. Box 1927
Muskogee, OK 74402
918/684-6370
FAX 918/684-6233
www.cityofmuskogee.com

City of Norman
Norman Historic District Commission
Planning Department
P.O. Box 370
Norman, OK 73070
405/366-5434
FAX 405/366-5438
www.ci.norman.ok.us

City of Oklahoma City
Historic Preservation Commission
Planning Department
420 W. Main, #900
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
405/297-2245
FAX 405/297-3796
www.okc.gov

City of Okmulgee
City of Okmulgee Historic Preservation Commission
P.O. Box 250
Okmulgee, OK 74447
918/756-4060
FAX 918/758-1122
www.cityofokmulgee.net

City of Ponca City
Ponca City Historic Preservation Panel
Community Development Department
P.O. Box 1450
Ponca City, OK 74602
580/767-0334
FAX 580/767-0325
www.poncacityok.com

City of Sapulpa
Sapulpa Preservation Commission
Planning Department
P.O. Box 1130
Sapulpa, OK 74067
918/224-3040
FAX 918/227-5132
www.cityofsapulpa.net

City of Tulsa
City of Tulsa Preservation Commission
Planning Department
175 E 2nd Street, Suite 570
Tulsa OK 74103
918/576-5669
FAX: 918/699-3418
www.cityoftulsa.org

TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS:

Tribal governments play critical roles in the preservation of Oklahoma's rich heritage. Some of them have elected to exercise their rights under Section 101(d)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act and now carry out the programs and activities, previously the responsibility of the SHPO, on tribal lands. As of the date of publication for this edition of the State Plan, the following tribes have formal Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) status, and five others have applications pending National Park Service approval.

Absentee Shawnee of Oklahoma
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Preservation Department
2025 South Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee, OK 74801
405/275-4030
www.astribe.com

Caddo Nation
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P. O. Box 487
Binger, OK 73009
405/656-2901
405/656-2386
www.caddonation-nsn.gov

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P. O. Box 1210
Durant, OK 74701-1210
580/924-8280
www.choctawnation.com

Citizen Potawatomi Nation
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
1601 S. Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801
405/878-4672
Fax 405/878-4678
www.potawatomi.org

PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS:

Oklahoma Anthropological Society
Membership
6424 Sudbury Drive
Oklahoma City, OK 73162-1725
www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/oas

Oklahoma Heritage Association
1400 Classen Drive
Oklahoma City, OK 73106
405/235-4458
FAX 405/235-2714
www.oklahomaheritage.com

Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.
405 N.W. 15th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73103
405/525-5325
FAX 405/525-5325
www.preservationok.org

NATIONAL AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS:

FEDERAL AGENCIES:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #803
Washington, D. C. 20004
202/606-8503
www.achp.gov

National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
Superintendent
Chickasaw National Recreation Area
1008 West 2nd
Sulphur, OK 73086
580/622-3161
www.nps.gov/chic

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Heritage Partnerships Program (NHL property owner assistance)
P. O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225-0287
FAX 303/987-6675
www.nps.gov/nhl

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Long Distance Trails Group Office
Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504
505/988-6742
FAX 505/986-5214
www.nps.gov/rt66

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
(National Register of Historic Places, Tax Incentives, etc.)
1201 I Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
www.nps.gov

PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS:

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
P.O. Box 1605
Athens, GA 30603
706/542-4731
FAX 706/583-0320
www.uga.edu/napc

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
444 North Capitol St NW, Suite 342
Washington, D. C. 20001-1512
202-624-5465
www.ncshpo.org

National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
202/588-6000
www.preservationnation.org

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Southwest Office
500 Main Street, Suite 1030
Fort Worth, TX 76102
817/332-4398
FAX 817/332-4512
www.preservationnation.org/about-us/regional-offices/southwest

Preservation Action
1054 31st Street, NW, Suite 526
Washington, D.C. 20007
202/298-6180
FAX 202/298-6182
www.preservationaction.org

PUBLIC AGENCIES WITH CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES IN OKLAHOMA

Federal agencies and their designees have responsibilities pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act even though historic preservation is not their primary mission. To meet these responsibilities many agencies employ preservation professionals who work closely with the SHPO and others to identify, evaluate, and treat Oklahoma's significant archeological and historic resources.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
NRCS
100 USDA, Suite 206
Stillwater, OK 74074
405/742-1271
www.ok.nrcs.usda.gov

U. S. Department of the Army
Corps of Engineers, Tulsa Office
Archeologist
1645 S. 101 E. Ave
Tulsa, OK 74128
918/669-7661
www.swt.usace.army.mil

U. S. Department of the Army
Environmental Quality Division
Fort Sill
HQ US Army Garrison Fort Sill
5503 N.W. Currie Road, Bldg. #2592
Fort Sill, OK 73503-9051
580/442-2715
<http://sill-www.army.mil/>

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Archeologist
Anadarko Office
P.O. Box 368
Anadarko, OK 73005-0368
405/247-6673 Ext. 265
www.doi.gov/bia

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Archeologist
Muskogee Office
P.O. Box 8002
Muskogee, OK 74402
918/781-4660
FAX 918/781-4644
www.doi.gov/bia

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Osage Agency
P.O. Box 1539
Pawhuska, OK 74056
918/287-5700
www.doi.gov/bia

Bureau of Land Management
Archeologist
7906 East 33rd, Suite 101
Tulsa, OK 74145-1352
918/621-4106
www.blm.gov

Bureau of Reclamation
Archeologist
5924 N.W. 2, #200
Oklahoma City, OK 73127
405/470-4800
www.usbr.gov/gp/otao

U. S. Forest Service
Ouachita National Forest
P.O. Box 1270
Hot Springs, AR 71902
501/321-5252
www.fs.fed.us/r8/ouachita/

General Services Administration
Historic Preservation Officer
Greater Southwest Region
Portfolio Management
819 Taylor Street (7PT), #12A2
Fort Worth, TX 76102
817/978-4229
FAX 817/978-2577
www.gsa.gov

U. S. Department of Transportation
FHWA - Oklahoma Division
Environmental Program Manager
5801 North Broadway Extension, Suite 300
Oklahoma City, OK 73118
405/254-3341
www.fhwa.dot.gov/okdiv/

(FHWA Designee)
Oklahoma Department of Transportation
Cultural Resources Program
111 E. Chesapeake
Norman, OK 73019
405/325-7201
www.okladot.state.ok.us/env/index.htm

APPENDIX F

LIST OF ACRONYMS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHP: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

A&D: Acquisition and Development

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

CA: Certificate of Appropriateness

CLG: Certified Local Government

CRM: Cultural Resource Management

DOE: Determination of Eligibility

FPO: Federal Preservation Officer

HABS: Historic American Buildings Survey

HAER: Historic American Engineering Record

HALS: Historic American Landscapes Survey

HP: Historic Preservation

HPF: Historic Preservation Fund

ITC: Investment Tax Credit

MOA: Memorandum of Agreement

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding

NAPC: National Alliance of Preservation Commissions

NAGPRA: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

NCSHPO: National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

NHL: National Historic Landmark

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act

NPS: National Park Service

NR: National Register

NRIS: National Register Information System

NTHP: National Trust for Historic Preservation

OAS: Oklahoma Archeological Survey

OASIS: Oklahoma Archeological Survey Information System

OHA: Oklahoma Heritage Association

OHS: Oklahoma Historical Society

OLI: Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory

PA: Preservation Action

PA: Programmatic Agreement

POK: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.

PPD: Planning Process Document

R&C: Review and Compliance (Section 106)

RFP: Request for Proposals

SAT: Save America's Treasures

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Officer

THPO: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

WHS: World Heritage Site

WMF: World Monuments Fund

APPENDIX G

INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (SHPO)

INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (SHPO)

SHPO Website Links

The Oklahoma SHPO's website is found at www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm. The following selected links provide shortcuts to some of the information the site includes.

For National Register of Historic Places (including nomination forms in PDF):
<http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/nationalregister.htm>

For Section 106: <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/section106.htm>

For Rehabilitation Tax Credits: <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/taxcredits.htm>

For CLG: <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/clg.htm>

For the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, survey reports, and historic contexts:
<http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpoplanning.htm>

For Oklahoma Centennial Farm & Ranch Program: <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/farmandranch.htm>

For SHPO Awards: <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpoawards.htm>

For *Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation in Oklahoma*
<http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/econimpact.htm>

For Oklahoma's *Preserve America* communities: <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/okpacomms.htm>

BASIC INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM THE SHPO

Just some of the basic information available from the Oklahoma SHPO (in hard copy upon request or at www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm) is listed below. For a more detailed list, visit the website or contact the SHPO at 405/521-6249.

Oklahoma's National Register Handbook (includes county-by-county listing of the state's entries in the National Register of Historic Places)

SHPO Fact Sheet #1: National Register of Historic Places

SHPO Fact Sheet #2: Review & Compliance

SHPO Fact Sheet #3: Investment Tax Credits for Rehabilitations

SHPO Fact Sheet #4: Historic Preservation Resource Identification

SHPO Fact Sheet #5: Certified Local Governments

SHPO Fact Sheet #6: Historic District Designations

SHPO Fact Sheet #7: Historic Properties and the ADA

SHPO Fact Sheet #8: Oklahoma's State Historic Preservation Office

SHPO Fact Sheet #9: Cemeteries

SHPO Fact Sheet #10: Frequently Asked Questions about Section 106 Review

SHPO Fact Sheet #11: Frequently Asked Questions about the National Register of Historic Places

SHPO Fact Sheet #12: Evaluating Historic Period Archeological Sites for the National Register Under Section 106 with Particular Reference to Sites Dating after 1890

SHPO Fact Sheet #13: Ten Things Successful Preservationists Know

SHPO Fact Sheet #14: Frequently Asked Questions about Tax Credits for Rehabilitation

SHPO Fact Sheet #15: Oklahoma Historic Property Guidelines

SUBSCRIBE TO THE OKLAHOMA SHPO'S LISTSERVE

The Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office invites you to subscribe to its listserve. Get the latest information on a wide range of topics such as availability of grants and share information about your preservation efforts.

To subscribe, just go to <http://lists.onenet.net/mailman/listinfo/okshpo> for step-by-step instructions for subscribing and using the listserve.

Anyone can post a message to the listserve whether or not they are a subscriber. Just send a regular e-mail message to okshpo@onenet.net. That's all there is to it, and your message reaches everyone on the list. Please remember that you cannot send attachments with your message.

The OKSHPO listserve is an easy way to publicize your preservation-related events. Join us.

APPENDIX H

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

NATIONAL REGISTER 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, archeology, 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 the 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 in 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 persons 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.

APPENDIX I

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PRESERVE AMERICA SUMMIT

***PRESERVE AMERICA* SUMMIT RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has published findings and recommendations for the future of the federal government's historic preservation efforts based on the national *Preserve America* Summit held in New Orleans, Louisiana, in October 2006.

“The National Historic Preservation Act was created at the grassroots level to preserve our heritage and benefit present and future generations,” Nau said. “Today we realize more fully the value and benefits of historic preservation to the vitality and quality of our lives, our nation, and all our diverse communities. The recommendations resulting from the *Preserve America* Summit will help us better guide our efforts to more wisely and broadly share the cultural, educational, and economic benefits of preservation.”

The recommendations endorsed by the ACHP and submitted to the President include:

- 1) Create a comprehensive inventory of historic properties through a multi-year plan that expands current inventories and makes them more compatible and accessible.
- 2) Promote cultural diversity in the identification of historic properties by evaluating the National Register of Historic Places for its inclusiveness and encouraging local, state, and tribal governments to evaluate their own inventories.
- 3) Respond to disasters by forming a technical advisory committee to develop guidance, a plan for dissemination and training, and emergency and mitigation strategies consistent with the Department of Homeland Security's National Response Plan.
- 4) Address security needs by developing guidance, including guidance on all-hazards risk assessment.
- 5) Conserve cultural collections by pursuing cost-effective collaboration between the historic preservation community and the broader cultural heritage community, including support for the Institute of Museum and Library Service's "Connecting to Collections" initiative.
- 6) Promote innovation by creating a clearinghouse through the National Park Service National Center for Preservation Technology and Training to disseminate information in innovative technologies and encourage their use.
- 7) Measure and share preservation's benefits by developing consistent ways to measure direct and indirect impacts (particularly economic) and by pursuing and promoting necessary research.

- 8) Provide more technical assistance to local communities to promote historic preservation and heritage tourism, and explore the concept of a *Preserve America* Community agent or similar mechanism to work more actively with local communities.
- 9) Increase synergy between the development community and public sector partners by implementing the recommendations of the National Park System Advisory Board Committee on the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit and by seeking ways to expand use of federal financial assistance programs for historic preservation.
- 10) Enhance heritage education by developing a communication strategy for providing information to the educational community about Web sites, curriculum guides, and other outreach products that promote heritage education.
- 11) Engage youth in historic preservation by promoting programs that involve them in hands-on preservation activities and through the possible establishment of an ongoing youth summit as part of the *Preserve America* initiative.
- 12) Optimize U.S. participation in the international preservation arena by improving information exchange and facilitating U.S. participation in international preservation activities.
- 13) Explore improvements to the program structure of the federal preservation program through creation of an independent review panel.

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For Immediate Release
September 17, 2007

The entire *Preserve America* Summit Report and other information regarding the initiative are available at www.preserveamerica.gov.

About the ACHP: An independent federal agency, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our nation's historic resources, and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. It also provides a forum for influencing federal activities, programs, and policies that affect historic properties. In addition, the ACHP has a key role in carrying out the Administration's *Preserve America* initiative.

APPENDIX J

OKLAHOMA'S NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

OKLAHOMA'S NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

The National Historic Sites Act of 1935 (Act) established the National Historic Landmarks (NHL) program and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to administer it. The purpose of the program is to recognize the buildings, sites, and objects that represent the prehistory and history of the United States and to encourage their long-range preservation. The Secretary identifies places for study, assesses their national significance, and with the advice of the National Park System Advisory Board, designates eligible properties as NHLs. Each NHL is automatically entered in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to the benefits extended to all National Register properties, the Secretary issues a commemorative plaque for each NHL, annually reports to Congress on the status of these national treasures, and provides special financial and technical assistance to owners of NHLs. Also, the Act established that the preservation of our nation's historic properties for the use and benefit of its citizens is an important matter of public policy, and when it is appropriate for the National Park Service to acquire historic property for the National Park System, only NHLs are considered.

The following Oklahoma properties constitute the state's National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) as of January 2010:

Bizzell Library, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Cleveland County -- The main library at the University of Oklahoma is nationally significant for its association with the U.S. Supreme Court case *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education*, one of four cases that later served as the basis for the decision in *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education*. George McLaurin, a retired teacher, had finally gained admittance to the University of Oklahoma, but was forced to sit and study apart from white students in the library.

Boley Historic District, Boley, Okfuskee County -- Founded in 1903 as a product of Oklahoma's unique settlement patterns, the town of Boley was the largest and most successful "all black" town. Touted by Booker T. Washington, Boley was a commercial, political, and social success until a combination of Jim Crow laws and a poor agricultural economy stymied further success in the 1920s.

Boston Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Tulsa, Tulsa County --

Embracing new technologies and modern architectural style, the 1929 Boston Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was at the forefront of modern ecclesiastical design and was designated an NHL under the program's architectural theme study.

Camp Nichols, Cimarron County -- Camp Nichols near Wheelless, Oklahoma, is the site of a military cantonment constructed on high ground overlooking the Cimarron River. The camp under command of Colonel Kit Carson was established in the Spring of 1865 and abandoned less than six months later due to the lessening of threats from Kiowa and Comanche raiding parties. A square breastworks of stone and banked earth still surrounds the compound where the 360 officers and soldiers were housed.

Cherokee National Capitol, Tahlequah, Cherokee County -- This red brick, Italianate style building served as the capital building for the Cherokee Nation from 1869 to 1907. The Cherokee, forced from their homelands in the southeastern United States, established a sophisticated governmental system in Indian Territory, including district courts and representative government.

Creek National Capitol, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County -- This building served not only as the seat of the Creek Confederacy from 1878 to 1907, but also as the home to the Inter-Tribal Council, where the Creek Nation took the lead in fostering relationships between the Five Civilized Tribes and the newly-arrived Plains Tribes.

Deer Creek Site, Newkirk vic., Kay County -- The Deer Creek site is the location of an early Eighteenth Century (1700-1760 A.D.) Wichita Indian village associated with the French fur trade. The site contains evidence of numerous depressions, believed to be the locations of houses and trash mounds that yield prehistoric debris and historic trade goods, including glass trade beads, gun parts, musket flints, lead balls, axe heads, and hoes.

E. W. Marland Mansion, Ponca City, Kay County -- E. W. Marland (Governor of Oklahoma, 1934-1938), an independent oilman who pioneered the vertical integration of the oil industry, commissioned this estate at the height of his wealth and power. The John Duncan Forsyth designed home was completed in 1926 but Marland lost his fortune soon after occupying it.

Fort Gibson, Fort Gibson, Muskogee County -- Established in 1824 under the command of General Matthew Arbuckle, the post was named for Commissary General George Gibson. The War Department abandoned the fort in 1890. In 1938 the Works Progress Administration reconstructed the stockade buildings. The fort is of national significance because it served as the end of the "Trail of Tears" traveled by the Five Civilized Tribes removed from the Southern United States during the 1830s and 1840s, and as the hub for both military and civilian administrative programs implemented by the federal government on the Great Plains frontier.

Fort Sill, Comanche County -- Established in January 1869 by General Philip H. Sheridan, the fort is nationally significant for serving as a base of operations for military campaigns against the Southern Plains tribes, and as the administrative center for President Ulysses S. Grant's "peace policy" in Indian Territory. Members of the Tenth Cavalry, the famous U. S. Army unit composed of African-American soldiers, constructed many of the buildings within the NHL district, and Flipper's Ditch, a drainage facility critical to development of the post was designed by the first African-American graduate of West Point.

Fort Washita, Durant vic., Bryan County -- General Zachary Taylor established Fort Washita in 1842. The fort is nationally significant as the post that provided protection for the Chickasaws and Choctaws against the nomadic Comanche and Apache tribes, and as a way station for travelers along the southern route of the Butterfield Overland Trail.

George M. Murrell House, Cherokee County -- Virginian George M. Murrell, son-in-law of Cherokee Principal Chief John Ross, built this house at Park Hill in 1845. It is a two-story frame, weather-boarded federal style house with a native limestone foundation. The Murrell House is nationally significant as an example of the style of houses built by Cherokee leaders during the post-removal period of Indian Territory.

Guthrie Historic District, Guthrie, Logan County -- The Guthrie Historic District is a well-preserved late 19th/early 20th century commercial downtown. The city was born on April 22, 1889, and served as the territorial capital from 1890 until 1907 and then as Oklahoma's first state capitol. The removal of the capitol to Oklahoma City in 1910 doomed the town's future but preserved its past. The district is nationally significant for what it conveys about settlement patterns in the United States.

McLemore Archeological Site, Colony vic., Washita County --

The McLemore archeological site in Washita County, dating from approximately 1330 to 1360 A.D., is a late Plains Village site that helped define the Washita River focus. The site, which has since been reassigned to the Washita River phase, contains evidence of a nearby community cemetery with numerous burials, some of which show evidence of violent deaths. The site has yielded an abundance of prehistoric artifacts. The practice of tattooing is implied by designs applied to clay figurines recovered from the site.

101 Ranch, Ponca City vic., Kay County -- This diversified ranch was the home of the 101 Wild West Show, a pioneering entertainment venue that featured notable performers like Tom Mix, Will Rogers and Bill Pickett, the African American cowboy famous for inventing the sport of "bull-dogging." The Miller Brothers, founders and owners of the ranch and Wild West show, had always had a racially integrated crew.

Price Tower, Bartlesville, Washington County -- Built for the H. C. Price Company, the Price Tower is one of two completed designs for high-rise buildings during Frank Lloyd Wright's long career, and the only one that might be appropriately termed a "skyscraper." Constructed between 1953 and 1956, it was a striking addition to the urban landscape of Bartlesville. As a building type introduced and largely developed in the United States and having a location on Midwestern prairie, Wright is reported to have described the Price Tower as "an assertion of the American sense of itself."

Sequoyah's Cabin, Sallisaw vic., Sequoyah County -- Located eleven miles northeast of present-day Sallisaw, the one-room log cabin was built c.a. 1829. In 1936 a stone cover building was constructed over the cabin to protect it. It is nationally significant as the home of Sequoyah, also known as George Guess, the inventor of the eighty-five character Cherokee syllabary.

Stamper Archeological Site, Optima vic., Texas County -- The Stamper archeological site is a late Plains Village site dating from approximately 1300 A.D. and assigned to the Antelope Creek phase. The pueblo-style apartment construction methods, black on white southwest trade sherds, obsidian waste flakes, Olivella shell beads and shell pendants found at the site attest to contacts with Pueblo groups to the west.

Washita Battlefield, Cheyenne vic., Roger Mills County -- The Washita Battlefield is the site of one of the most significant engagements of the Indian Wars on the Great Plains during the last half of the nineteenth century. On the snowy, bitter cold morning of November 27, 1868, Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer led eight hundred men of the 7th Cavalry in a surprise attack against Black Kettle's Southern Cheyenne village on the Washita River. Custer reported one hundred and three Cheyenne warriors killed; 53 women and children taken prisoner; and 875 Indian ponies slaughtered. The battle made Custer a national hero, a distinction he did not share among Plains Indians. When he and his men died at the Battle of the Little Big Horn, the Indian participants saw it as fitting revenge for what Custer had done that freezing November morning along the Washita River.

Wheelock Academy, Millerton vic., McCurtain County -- Established in 1832 by Presbyterian missionary Allen Wright, Wheelock Academy is nationally significant as the first academy of the Choctaw Nation, and as the model other tribes in Indian Territory emulated for their own schools. It closed in 1955.

