

# **TOMORROW'S LEGACY: OKLAHOMA'S STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN**

**(January 2015 - December 2019)**



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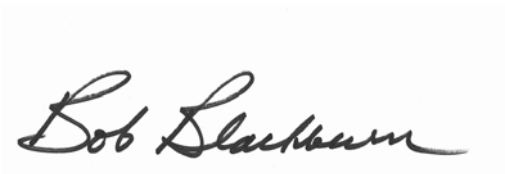
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## A MESSAGE FROM THE SHPO . . .

It is my great pleasure to present the fifth edition of *Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan*. It was developed through a collaborative process that involved federal, tribal, state, and local governments; the business and development community; nonprofit organizations; historic preservation professionals and leaders; and individual citizens. The State Historic Preservation Office staff and I extend our appreciation to everyone who participated. The State Plan will guide our joint efforts to address the challenges and opportunities for protecting the heritage of all Oklahomans over the next five years.

The National Historic Preservation Act became law on October 15, 1966, and we will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary during the time this State Plan is in effect. So, it is appropriate that we reflect on the many ways the law has fostered the identification and treatment of Oklahoma's significant buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects over the last fifty years and that we expand the use of its programs and the Standards developed for them to protect our sense of place for future generations.

The Oklahoma Historical Society's mission is to collect, preserve, and share the state's history. Our State Historic Preservation Office helps accomplish this work through the federal preservation programs, and we appreciate the many partners who compliment these efforts through implementation of the State Plan's goals and objectives. The staff and I invite you to call on us whenever we can be of assistance and to visit us in the Oklahoma History Center, just northeast of the State Capitol.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bob Blackburn". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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, a division of the Oklahoma Historical Society, is responsible for coordinating the development and implementation of *Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan* which identifies the goals and priorities of the agencies, organizations, and individuals concerned about and responsible for protecting the state's heritage.

Through a survey, public meetings, consultation with the broad preservation community, and evaluation of data from a variety of sources, the State Historic Preservation Office identified the threats to archeological and historic resources and established priorities for 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 everyone. The State Historic Preservation Office encourages Oklahoma's preservation partners to help implement the State Plan's goals and objectives through activities appropriate to their respective responsibilities and resources. Working together, we can ensure that the next generation's legacy is as rich as the one that we inherited.

## INTRODUCTION . . .

The responsibility for the preservation of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources rests with public agencies and private organizations, as well as the business and development community and individual citizens. The framework for their efforts is expressed in *Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan* (State Plan). The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to develop the statewide preservation plan, and the National Park Service (NPS) provides guidance for the process.

Since passage of the NHPA in 1966, the State Plan has been presented in several forms, and since 1995, it has been issued as a single document. We are pleased to present the fifth edition of the single-document State Plan, which will be in effect from January 2015 through December 2019.

In the following pages, the vision for historic preservation efforts in Oklahoma is presented; historic preservation is defined; and the process for developing the State Plan is detailed. Additionally, there is a brief overview of Oklahoma's significant archeological and historic resources and a summary of the threats to them. Six broad goals and objectives for meeting them are listed and followed with a discussion of recent accomplishments in the preservation of archeological and historic properties statewide. These examples illustrate the wide range of strategies and partnerships that are involved in preservation initiatives and are offered to encourage the continuation of such activities in Oklahoma. The glossary and other sections provide additional information and guidance.

In 2016, preservationists across the nation will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the NHPA's passage, and Oklahomans will participate in the observance. The SHPO calls on its partners to consider the impacts of NHPA programs on preservation efforts and to carry out activities that focus on related accomplishments. A special feature of the State Plan is devoted to Oklahoma's National Historic Landmarks (NHL), which include the state's first twelve National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties. All twelve were automatically listed on October 15, 1966, the date the NHPA was signed into law. Today, over 1,250 (October 2014) Oklahoma buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects are included in the NRHP and benefit from the NHPA programs. The State Plan is designed to expand the number of resources that receive these benefits and strengthen efforts to deliver them.

The SHPO sought the widest possible public and professional involvement in the preparation of this edition of the State Plan. Its successful implementation will depend on Oklahomans working together 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 . . .

Section 1 of the NHPA 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.” Over the next five years, the fiftieth anniversary of the NHPA’s passage will be celebrated, and this event provides the perfect opportunity for Oklahomans to commit to the NHPA’s principles.

In the spirit of the NHPA, 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, tribal, state, and local governments, the business and development community, 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 venues, 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.

While it is obviously important to identify and protect the resources of all cultures responsible for a community’s development, it is equally important that Oklahoma’s historic preservation community reflect the state’s diverse heritage. Oklahoma’s current total population is approximately 3.8 million. According to the most recent census data, 8.4% are Hispanic or Latino; 7.7% are African-American; 7.3% are American Indian; and 1.7% are Asian. We envision involving these and other cultures in meaningful ways to identify, understand, and appropriately treat the places that represent our rich heritage.

Not every historic property is suitable for income producing or residential uses. Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP), such as tribal ceremonial grounds, are associated 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. Other property types, such as battlefields, 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 protection of these special places.

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 the stories of all Oklahomans.

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 more. Preservation leaders will develop strong working relationships with the policy makers at the federal, tribal, state, and local levels and with the private development sector in these fields to help integrate historic preservation concerns into their decision-making.

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



## WHAT IS HISTORIC PRESERVATION . . .

What does *historic preservation* mean? The NHPA 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*. Clearly, many parties are involved in historic preservation on a daily basis and it 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 success in historic preservation, and the best advice available about the treatment options is contained in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. Federal, tribal, state, and local governments, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and individual citizens rely on this guidance as they carry out their historic preservation responsibilities.

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 NRHP nomination is prepared. These sets of standards ensure that the archeological and historic resources which receive special consideration during a federal undertaking or which qualify for special federal and state tax credits or other incentives are indeed worthy of these benefits.

Rehabilitation and restoration are different treatments for historic buildings, and the needs of the owner determine which approach is appropriate. 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 community needs, other levels of preservation occur. A new highway project, for example, may necessitate the excavation of an archeological site, and preservation of the information from the site occurs. Or, a historic building is carefully moved to a new location as the only alternative to 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. A historic commercial district provides a unique environment, which attracts businesses, which attract customers. Tourists choose historic places as favorite destinations. Business profits and increased tax revenue result, and new jobs are created. Neighborhoods protected through a local preservation zoning ordinance become desirable places to live, and property values stabilize and increase. These facts are documented in *Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation in Oklahoma* (2009, <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/publications.htm>).

As we work to accomplish the goals of the State Plan, it is essential that we 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.

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

The NHPA stipulates that each SHPO shall develop a statewide preservation plan, and NPS sets the standards and guidelines for the process and presentation of results. The first edition of *Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan* was issued in 1995. The process for its development and each subsequent revision is outlined in *Planning Process Document, Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan* (PPD) [<http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/stateplan.htm>]. NPS approved the PPD in 1993. *Updating the Statewide Preservation Plan: Summary of the Process* documents the schedule, methods, public involvement, and results of the process for this edition (Appendix "A"). In brief:

- In consultation with the Historic Preservation Committee (HPC) of the Oklahoma Historical Society (OHS) Board of Directors and the Historic Preservation Review Committee (HPRC, state review board) [Appendix "A"], a survey instrument was designed and distributed at the June 2013 statewide preservation conference, and its availability for completion online was widely publicized.
- A public discussion was held on September 12, 2013, to solicit input for the State Plan, and comments were recorded for analysis.
- On October 15, 22, and 24, 2013, the SHPO hosted roundtable discussion sessions for preservation professionals; federal, tribal, state, and local governments; nonprofit organizations; and the business and development community 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 NPS 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 NPS for comment.
- In consideration of final comments from the public review and in consultation with the HPC and the HPRC, the SHPO prepared the final version of the State Plan.
- The State Plan was submitted to the NPS for final approval.
- Upon receipt of final NPS approval, the State Plan was published and widely distributed in hard copy and on the SHPO's website.

The detailed schedule for developing the fifth edition of the State Plan, the methods for involving the public, and the results of these efforts are documented in Appendix "A". The SHPO considered each comment received and incorporated most of them into the discussion of threats to resources and into the goals and objectives for the State Plan. Also, during the public comment period, participants identified accomplishments in the preservation of the state's resources over the last five years. Examples of these achievements are summarized below as suggestions about how to meet the preservation community's goals and objectives over the next five years.

## OKLAHOMA'S ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES . . .

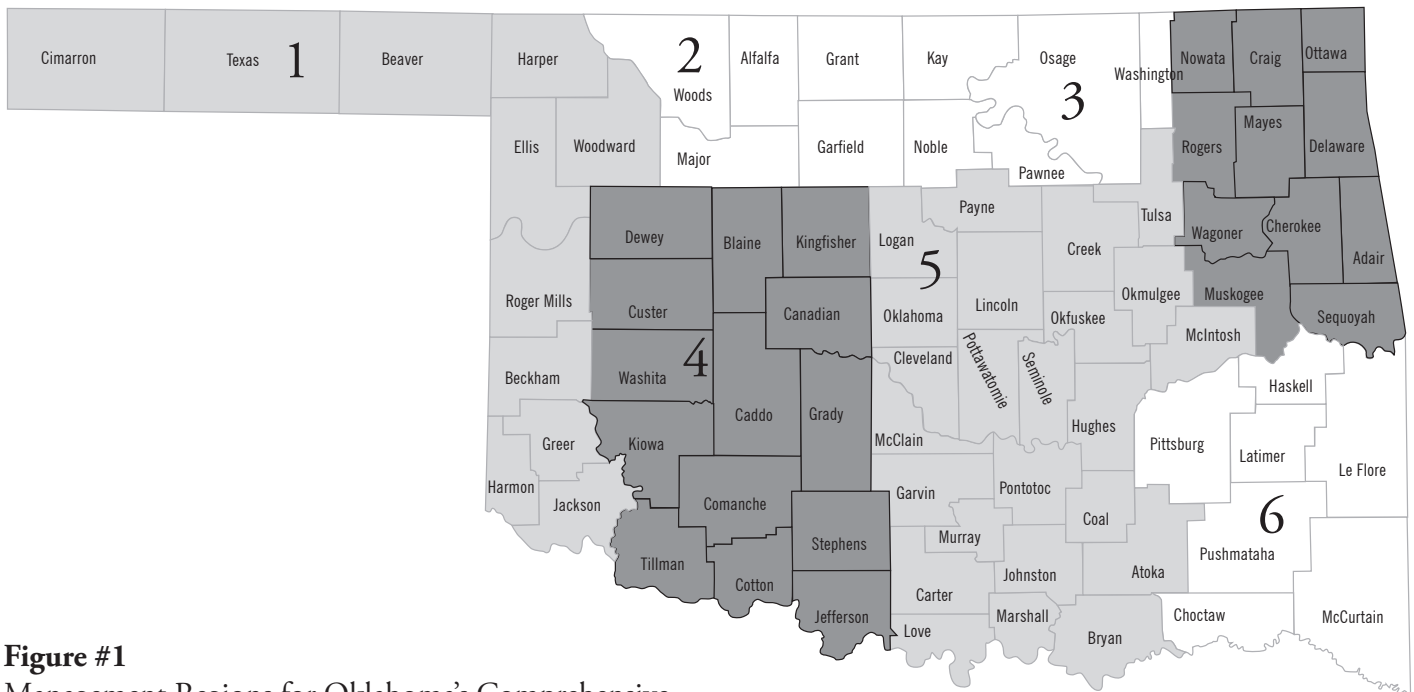
The term *resources* means the buildings, sites, structures, and objects, which represent human activity in present-day Oklahoma. The state's resources are divided into two categories - archeological and historic. For almost half a century, the SHPO and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey (OAS) have worked 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 OAS's Oklahoma Archeological Survey Information System (OASIS). However, the work to identify and evaluate the state's archeological and historic resources is far from complete. New information from many sources is constantly added to the OLI and OASIS for government agencies, preservation professionals, and others to use.

In addition to the SHPO and the OAS, agencies such as the Oklahoma Department of Transportation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, and others conduct surveys prior to construction activities, and the resulting information is deposited in the OLI or OASIS. Also, Oklahoma's Certified Local Governments (CLG) conduct surveys to determine the significant resources within their communities, and the data is added to the OLI. Likewise, individual citizens contribute to the collection of information about resources by reporting archeological sites to the OAS or by submitting information on standardized forms to the SHPO.

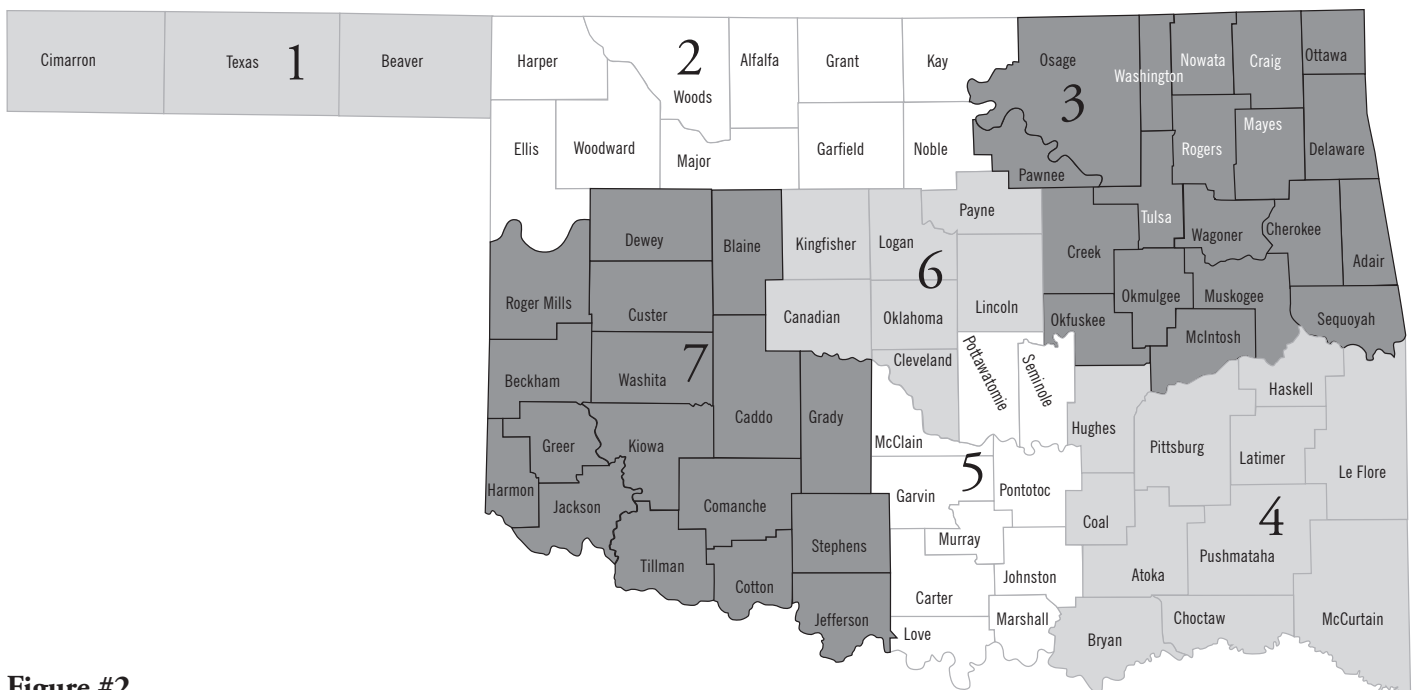
For the purposes of the State Plan, the two categories for Oklahoma's resources are defined as follows:

- Archeological resources are *sites* that can provide information about prehistoric human occupation (activities). Generally, it is considered 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 La Harpe'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, these resources are associated with the post-1719 time period.

Oklahoma's comprehensive preservation planning initiative began in 1980. At that time, *contexts* were established to organize information about archeological and historic resources and to provide a framework for their evaluation. The contexts are presented in a series for *archeological resources* and a series for *historic resources*. Theme, chronological period, and geographic area are the basis for a context. Figures #1 and #2 illustrate the geographic limits of the management regions established for these contexts. 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 NRHP nominations. The SHPO maintains this and other contextual information on file and online at <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/stateplan.htm>.

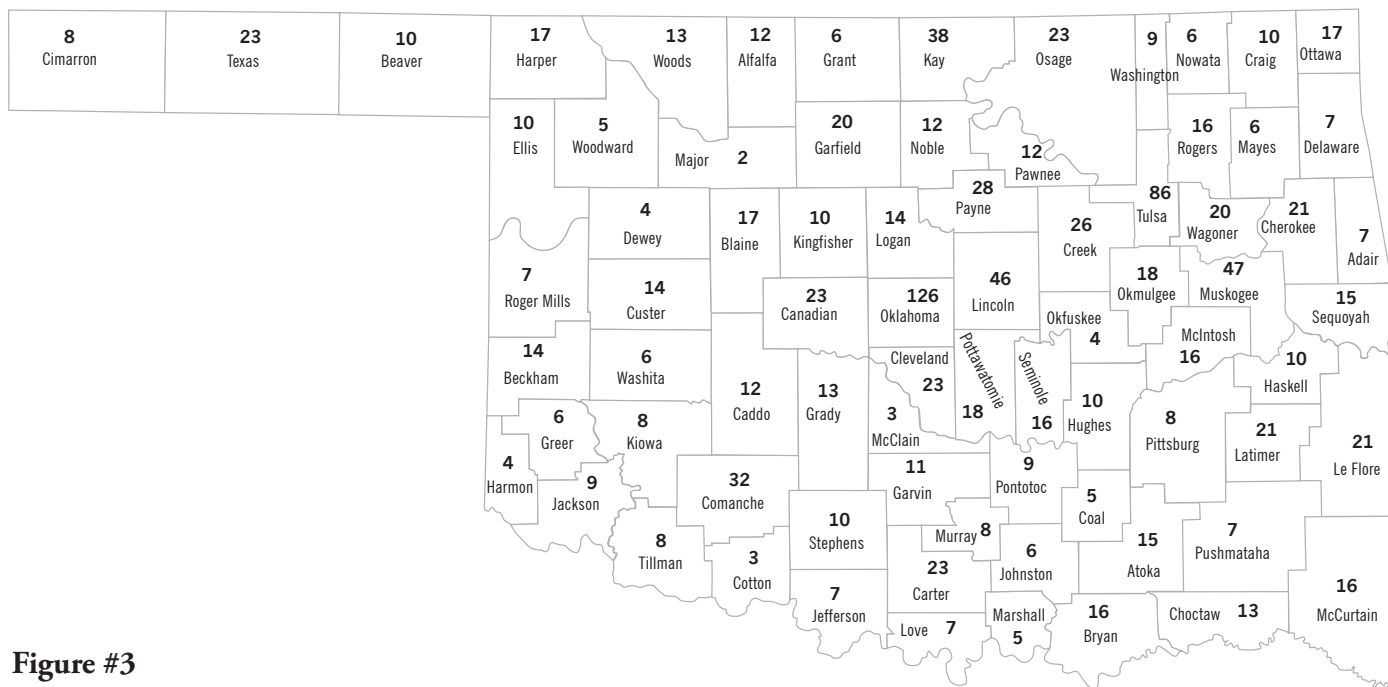


**Figure #1**  
Management Regions for Oklahoma's Comprehensive  
Preservation Planning Process (Prehistoric Component)



**Figure #2**  
Management Regions for Oklahoma's Comprehensive  
Preservation Planning Process (Historic Component)

The state's preservation community is concerned about the identification and protection of resources associated with the diverse cultures that shaped present-day Oklahoma. Its history did not begin with the great land openings or statehood. Archeological and historic resources are found in every community and rural landscape across the state. Over 1,250 Oklahoma properties are listed in the NRHP (October 2014), and these significant places are found in each of the state's seventy-seven counties (Figure #3). Documentation of each NRHP listing is found at <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/nationalregister.htm>. Twenty-two of these properties are also designated National Historic Landmarks (NHL) [see *Oklahoma's National Historic Landmarks* below].

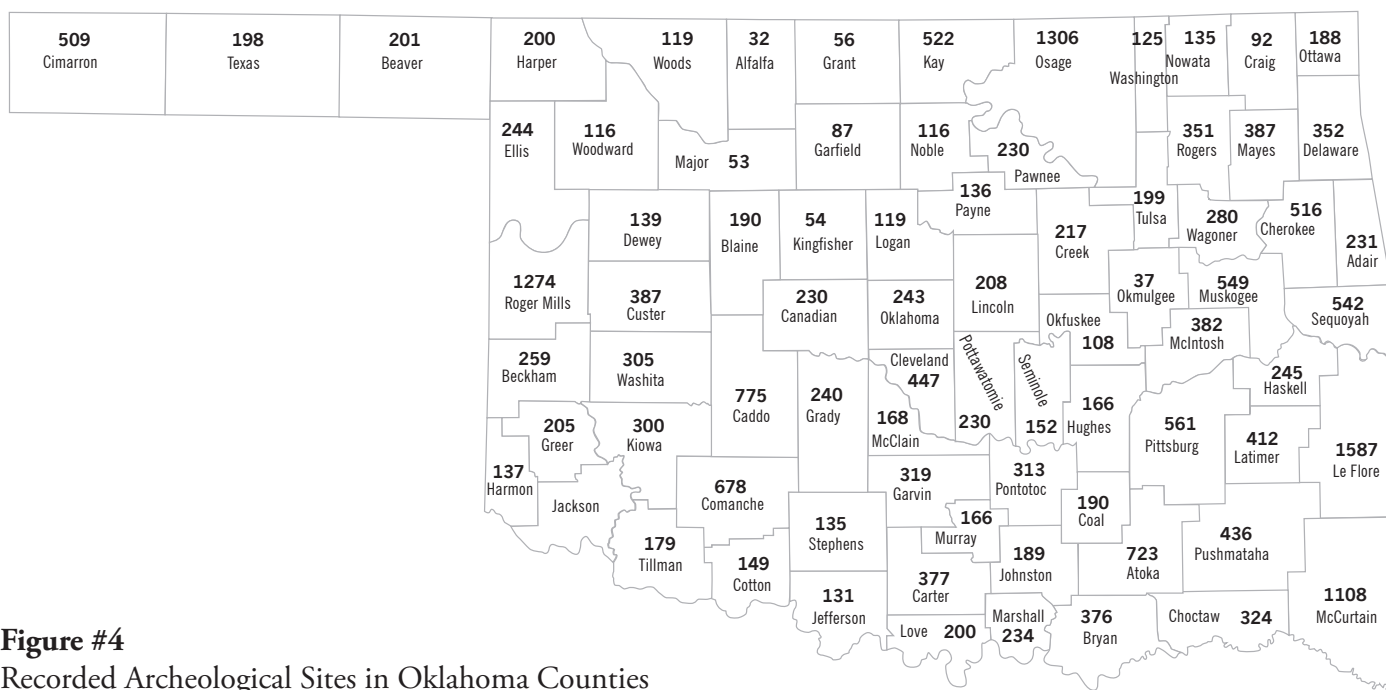


**Figure #3**  
National Register of Historic Places Listings  
in Oklahoma Counties

## About Some of Oklahoma's Archeological Resources

As of September 2014, 24,240 archeological sites have been recorded for Oklahoma. The OAS began digitization of its site records in 2009, and now all new incoming site records are immediately digitized. The number of sites represents the results of professional research during the 1930s-1960s; approximately 17,000 archeological investigations conducted since that time; and volunteered reports from landowners and a concerned public over the past sixty years.

Of the 24,240 sites, slightly more than a third are historic (37%) and about two-thirds are prehistoric (63%). There is a wide range in the number of sites recorded for Oklahoma's seventy-seven counties (Figure #4). Alfalfa County has only 32 known sites and Okmulgee County 37 recorded sites. Le Flore County has the largest number of recorded archeological sites (1,587) and three other counties have more than 1,000 known sites, including McCurtain County (1,108), Roger Mills County (1,274), and Osage County (1,306). Only 100 to 250 sites are recorded for each of forty-one counties (53%). Despite the rather modest numbers of known prehistoric and early historic places on the landscape, they present a remarkable record of Oklahoma's earliest people. Approximately 5% of the state's land area has been surveyed for these resources.



**Figure #4**  
Recorded Archeological Sites in Oklahoma Counties



## **Early Arrivals**

It is now more generally accepted that peopling of the New World took place more than 30,000 years ago. This is increasingly supported by new archeological evidence as well as DNA analysis and historical linguistic data. While many of the initial colonization efforts may have failed, they ultimately led to a successful occupation of the North American continent. Oklahoma has a role in this new interpretation of the peopling of the New World. The 30,000-year-old Burnham site in Woods County (northwest Oklahoma) and the 18,000-year-old Cooperton Mammoth site in Kiowa County (southwest Oklahoma) both hold promise for aiding in our understanding of these early arrivals.

## **Early Specialized Hunters (Paleoindians)**

Early specialized hunters or Paleoindians were the first highly successful colonists in the New World, existing from roughly 12,000 to 9,000 years ago. These highly mobile groups, living at the terminal end of the ice age, specialized in the hunting of large mammals such as mammoth, horse, camel, and giant bison (most were extinct by ca. 10,000 years ago). Some groups, such as the Clovis culture, were also known for their non-selective hunting practices. Evidence of Paleoindians is found throughout Oklahoma and includes the Clovis age Jake Bluff bison kill in Harper County (northwest Oklahoma) and the Domebo mammoth kill in Caddo County (west-central Oklahoma); the Folsom age Cooper, Waugh, and Badger Hole bison kills in Harper County (northwest Oklahoma); the Plainview age Perry Ranch bison kill in Jackson County (southwest Oklahoma); the Agate Basin age Packard site in Mayes County (northeast Oklahoma); and the Dalton age McKellips site in McIntosh County (east-central Oklahoma) and Quince site in Atoka County (southeast Oklahoma).

## **Hunters and Gatherers (Archaic)**

Changes in climatic conditions slowly brought about modern plant and animal communities. However, there were periods of hot, dry conditions from 7,000 to 4,000 years ago that significantly affected native peoples' life ways. Beginning around 4,000 years ago, climatic conditions moderated, triggering more economic diversification and increased political complexity. Hunting and gathering people occupied present-day Oklahoma from about 8,000 to 2,000 years ago. This era represents the period of longest duration in the archaeological record in North America. Hunting and gathering societies, while remaining semi-nomadic, settled into regions of the state and practiced a mix of hunting of modern game animals and collecting of edible wild plants. Especially during the latter time of 4,000 to 2,000 years ago, there were thousands of archeological sites occupied by Archaic groups. Some noteworthy sites of this time were the 5,000 year old Kubik site in Kay County (north-central Oklahoma); the 2,500-3,500 year old Wister culture of the Fourche Maline valley (southeast Oklahoma); the 2,500-3,000 year old Lawrence culture in Nowata County (northeast Oklahoma); and the Certain bison kill in Beckham County (western Oklahoma).

## **Beginning Agriculturalists (Woodland)**

Climatic conditions from around 2,000 to 1,200 years appear to have been cooler with greater amounts of rainfall. These conditions were undoubtedly favorable to societies living at this time. During the Woodland period, three very significant technological innovations took place: the use of the bow and arrow, pottery making, and the beginning of farming practices. Three of the more significant sites of these beginning agriculturalists are the Alford Mound, also known as the McLaughlin site, in Latimer County (southeast Oklahoma), the Roulston-Rogers site in Seminole County (east-central Oklahoma), and the Patsy's Island site in Harper County (northwest Oklahoma).

## **Intensive Agriculturalists (Village Farming)**

Because of significant population increases that began during Woodland times and agricultural production providing an increasingly staple diet, it is not surprising that settlements of the subsequent Village Farming period are the most frequently occurring habitations on the prehistoric cultural landscape. There are thousands of Village

Farming sites distributed from the Oklahoma panhandle to extreme southeastern Oklahoma. In the western part of Oklahoma these societies practiced intensive agriculture supplemented by bison hunting. The Heerwald site in Custer County (west-central Oklahoma) is representative of the Plains-adapted farming people. In the east, mound building societies also farmed but perhaps not as intensively as in the western part of the state. They continued earlier hunting and gathering practices as a significant component of their diet. The thing that sets these groups apart from their western counterparts is their construction of large ceremonial centers containing burial, temple, and house mounds. Ceremonial centers such as Spiro Mounds in Le Flore County (eastern Oklahoma) and the Grobin Davis Mounds in McCurtain County (southeast Oklahoma) serve to define a religious-political way of life that existed in eastern Oklahoma as well as the Midwest and Southeastern United States. Village Farming societies are also noteworthy because they can frequently be identified with known historic groups such as the Wichita and Caddo.

### **Coalesced Villagers/Traders (Protohistoric)**

The Little Ice Age had profound effects on agricultural societies beginning around 650 years ago. There appears to have been a significant reduction in population and substantially fewer archeological sites have been found that date from immediately prior to and following European contact. Societies also appear to have coalesced into communities representing multiple group identities. Sites from this traumatic time include the Bryson-Paddock village in Kay County (north-central Oklahoma), the Duncan site in Washita County (western Oklahoma), and the Lasley Vore site in Tulsa County (northeast Oklahoma).

### **Study Units:**

In 1981, while examining broad research questions for the archeological record described above, the OAS defined three study units: Southern Plains Adaptations, the Cross Timbers, and Caddoan Origins. Southern Plains Adaptations encompass cultural developments 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 a challenging 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 sections, sites representing these three distinct study units 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://okhistory.org/publications/encyclopedia>).

### **Southern Plains Adaptations**

One of the earliest places with possible evidence for the early peopling of the New World is the 28,000-42,000 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 9,000 year old Nall site in Cimarron County. Also in the panhandle is 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 Clovis peoples’ communal hunting of bison. One of the most thoroughly documented Southern Plains mammoth kills is the Domebo site in Caddo County, an 11,800-year-old kill attributed to Clovis people. Harper County’s 10,200-10,500 year old Cooper bison kill presents evidence for three kill events by Folsom age hunters. More significantly, the Cooper bison kill contains the earliest evidence for ritualistic art in North America with the presence of a bison skull exhibiting a painted lightning bolt. The cultural landscape adjacent to the Cooper bison kill also contains evidence of Folsom people hunting bison at the Badger Hole site and processing bison at Jake Bluff following its use by Clovis groups.

In Caddo County, spear points found at the Anthony site attest to the presence of the nomadic Calf Creek people. These mobile foraging societies lived during the warm, dry conditions of the Altithermal, about 7,000 to 4,000



years ago. The Certain site, located in Beckham County (western Oklahoma), is the largest bison kill known for the Southern Plains during Late Archaic/Woodland times. Evidence was found 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 Oklahoma Panhandle, stone masonry remains attest to the presence of 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 the Duncan site in Washita County represent fortified villages where Protohistoric villagers traded bison meat and hides to the 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 Oklahoma. These quarries were dug for the distinctive high quality "Florence A" 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 that 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 part of the Southern Plains Adaptations study area). These societies, ancestral to the historically known Wichita, existed in the region from 800 to 500 years ago. In central Oklahoma, the Allcorn site in McClain County and the Nagle site in Oklahoma County are a village and a cemetery respectively of Arkansas River Basin Caddoans living roughly 100 miles from their homeland. The Deer Creek (NHL) and Bryson-Paddock sites in Kay County hold the remains of the historic Wichita or their subgroups and have the potential to yield significant 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 the 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 Le Flore counties contain some 35 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. Similar evidence exists to the north in the Grand River valley where chipped stone hoes and large numbers of prepared grinding stones suggest intensive plant harvesting if not limited farming. The Wister and Fourche Maline cultures served as the base for the subsequent Spiro culture, a sedentary mound building society that occupied the Arkansas River basin between 1,200 and 1,600 years ago. Spiroan society built temple and burial mounds as well as charnel houses at a series of ceremonial centers such as Harlan in Cherokee County and Norman in Wagoner County as well as the nationally renowned Spiro site in Le Flore County. The people inhabiting these mound centers and surrounding villages are thought to represent ancestral Caddoan language 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 are the Grobin Davis Mound Center and the Clement Mound Center in McCurtain County. These two ceremonial centers and their village populations can be directly linked to the historically known Caddo who now have their tribal offices in Binger, Oklahoma.

## **About Some of Oklahoma's Historic Resources**

Over 50,000 historic resources are recorded in the OLI for 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 properties, 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. A few examples of resources that represent these themes and that are listed in the NRHP are identified below.

### **Native American Resources**

Historic resources associated with the Native Americans who occupied present-day Oklahoma or who were moved to Indian Territory in the nineteenth century are among our most important assets. For example, the Cherokee people were moved over the Trail of Tears to Indian Territory (present-day eastern Oklahoma). The Ballard Creek Roadbed (Adair County), a remnant of a nineteenth century wagon road which linked an important location in the new Cherokee Nation with supply sources and services in northwestern Arkansas; the Illinois Campground, the location for the disbandment of the final Cherokee detachment to reach the Indian Territory; the Walker Farmhouse (Craig County), built by George Washington Walker, or Tahlakitehi (1829-1911), a Cherokee who survived the Trail of Tears as a child; and the Cherokee National Capitol (NHL, Cherokee County) are a few resources that represent the tribe's heritage.

The Choctaw's Wheelock Academy (NHL, McCurtain County) is one of the best-known historic properties in Oklahoma. Doaksville and the Everidge Cabin (Choctaw County) are associated with the tribe's early settlement in Indian Territory. Another nineteenth century property associated with the Choctaw is Rose Hill Plantation. It was the summer home of Robert Jones, a prominent member of the Choctaw Nation. At the peak of his success, he managed over twenty trading stores and six plantations along the Arkansas and Texas borders as well as a sugar plantation in Louisiana.

The Muscogee (Creek) came to Indian Territory over their own Trail of Tears. The Creek National Capitol (NHL, Okmulgee County) is one of the most prominent buildings associated with the tribe's heritage, and they again own the building. The Muscogee (Creek) brought black slaves with them as did the other Five Tribes. The Jamison Cemetery (Wagoner County) is significant as the only surviving resource associated with the Muscogee (Creek), Creek Freedmen and African-American community in the vicinity of the small town of Okay.

The Osage Nation's heritage is represented by the Osage Agency and the Hominy Osage Round House (Osage County). Medicine Bluffs, located on Fort Sill (Comanche County), is a site of exceptional importance to the Comanche and others. White Eagle Park (Kay County) is a TCP of the Ponca Tribe. The Washita Battlefield (NHL, Roger Mills County) is a nationally significant site associated with the Indian Wars of the late nineteenth century.

### **Military Resources**

Fort Gibson (NHL, Muskogee County); Fort Towson (Choctaw County); Fort Washita (NHL, Bryan County); Fort Sill (Comanche County); and Fort Supply (Woodward County) represent present-day Oklahoma's nineteenth-century military history. Additionally, Honey Springs Battlefield (NHL, McIntosh and Muskogee counties) was the site of the largest American Civil War engagement in Indian Territory, and the battle impacted the development of Indian Territory far beyond the end of the war.

### **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. Also, tens of thousands of Texas cattle moved through Indian Territory to railheads and markets. The McGranahan Portion of the Chisholm Trail (Canadian County) represents this important early commercial enterprise. Another resource associated with the famous trail is the Silver City Cemetery (Grady County): last extant resource associated with the early settlement that served the drovers moving the cattle up the Chisholm Trail.

The Frazer Cemetery (Jackson County) is the final resting place for many early Greer County, Texas/Jackson County, Oklahoma settlers. The community of Frazer moved to Altus and the cemetery is all that remains to mark the early town's original location. Another property significant in the settlement and growth of southwest Oklahoma is the Irving Baptist Church (Jefferson County).

### **Ethnic Heritage Resources**

Oklahoma's ethnic and cultural diversity is well-represented in the NRHP. The experience of African-Americans in Oklahoma is reflected through the Boley Historic District (NHL, Okfuskee County), the largest of the more than twenty All-Black towns established as refuges for former slaves. Attucks School (Craig County), a separate primary/secondary school in Vinita, represents the period of segregation in Oklahoma education. Other African-American resources include First Baptist Church [Colored] (Caddo County); Lawton's Douglass School (Comanche County); Oklahoma City's Calvary Baptist Church and Edwards Heights Historic District (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). The Knipplemier Farmstead (Grady County) was established by a first generation German-American family on land owned by a German-born immigrant in the new territory.

### **Commercial Resources**

Oklahoma Territory opened to non-Indian settlement in 1889, and the Guthrie Historic District (portion is an NHL, 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 those in Enid (Garfield County), Durant (Bryan County), Hobart (Kiowa County), Mangum (Greer County), Miami (Ottawa County), Newkirk (Kay County), Norman (Cleveland County), Perry (Noble County), Ponca City (Kay County), Sayre (Beckham County), Shawnee (Pottawatomie County), and Sulphur (Murray County).

### **Residential Neighborhoods of the Early Twentieth Century**

The residential neighborhoods that developed as cities and towns grew reflect the lifestyles of Oklahomans. 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**

Development of educational institutions in Oklahoma is also reflected in historic buildings. Some of these are Oklahoma Presbyterian College (Bryan County); Cherokee Female Seminary (Cherokee County); the University of Oklahoma's Bizzell Library (NHL, Cleveland County); Lawton High School (Comanche County); Clay Hall (Garfield County); Oklahoma College for Women Historic District (Grady County); Main Public Library (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 especially significant to Oklahoma's economic development. Representative historic 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 (NHL, Kay County); the Healdton Oil Field Bunk House (Carter County); the Wewoka Switch (Seminole County); and Woolaroc Ranch Historic District (Osage County).

### **Entertainment and Recreation Resources**

Historic properties associated with this theme include Ponca City's Wentz Camp (Kay County), which is also an outstanding example of Romanesque Revival architecture; the Chandler Baseball Camp (Lincoln County), the first and only facility built in Oklahoma designed to teach the skills of baseball in a traditional camp environment; and the NPS's Travertine Recreation Center (Murray County), associated with environmental education efforts of the 1960s.

### **Health/Medicine Resources**

Developments in health care are illustrated through the Eastern Oklahoma Tuberculosis Sanatorium (Latimer County), which opened in 1921 and was the only such treatment facility in the eastern part of the state; the Osler Building (Oklahoma County), significant as the location where prominent teaching physicians from the University of Oklahoma Medical School and Hospital served patients; and Wesley Hospital (Oklahoma County), a rare and intact mid-twentieth century hospital.

### **Industrial Resources**

Industries, in addition to the petroleum industry, impacted Oklahoma's economy. Representative resources include Picher's Tri-State Zinc and Lead Ore Producers Association Office (Ottawa County); Southard's U.S. Gypsum Company Plant Office Building (Blaine County), associated with one of the highest quality gypsum deposits in the world; Enid Terminal Grain Elevators (Garfield County), important for its critical role in the maturation of Oklahoma's grain industry, as well as its architectural and engineering significance; and Ingle Brothers Broomcorn Warehouse (Ellis County), a rare surviving example of a facility associated with broomcorn production.

### **Agriculture and Ranching Resources**

Agriculture and ranching are highly significant themes in Oklahoma's development. A few related resources include the Acre Family Barn (Blaine County); Old Settler's Irrigation Ditch (Harper County); Perryman Ranch Headquarters (Jackson County); J. P. Tipton Farmstead (Kay County); First Soil Conservation District Dedication Site (McIntosh County); Bennie A. Aupperle Dairy Barn (Kay County); Moore Ranch (Nowata County); Chapman-Barnard Ranch Headquarters (Osage County); and the Elmer Baker Barn (Texas 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

(WPA) 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 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); Phillips 66 Station No. 1423 (Lincoln County); Bristow Firestone Service Station (Creek County); Tulsa's Eleventh Street Bridge (Tulsa County); Cities Service Station #8 (Tulsa County); Pryor Creek Bridge (Rogers County); and Little Cabin Creek Bridge (Craig County).

Other historic transportation resources include the Opossum Creek Bridge (Nowata County), one of the best remaining stone arch bridges in Oklahoma; Squirrel Creek Bridge (Pottawatomie County), the only extant Rainbow arch bridge in the state; and Old Santa Fe Railroad Bridge (Pottawatomie County), a Camelback Through Truss bridge. There are thousands of bridges across the state that generally go unnoticed until there is a maintenance issue. Developments in design and engineering expressed in bridges or their historical associations make many of them eligible for the NRHP. While bridges may be considered utilitarian and common, they represent a major feature of the Oklahoma landscape and contribute to sense of place.

### **Recent Past Resources**

While it is difficult for some people to accept that buildings, structures, and other properties of the recent past are worthy of preservation, Oklahoma has a rich legacy embodied in the resources of this time period. The University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University produced the architects who designed some of the state's most important buildings of the recent past. Blaine Imel and Herb Greene, who studied at the University of Oklahoma, and Elmira Sauberan Smyrl from Oklahoma State University are among them. The Gillespie Drilling Company Building (Payne County), an excellent local example of Organic Architecture was designed by Blaine Imel; the Joyce House (Kiowa County), another outstanding example of Organic Architecture was designed by Herb Greene; and White Cloud Lodge (Payne County) is the work of Elmira Sauberan Smyrl. Another example of the period is the OCCE Historic District (Cleveland County), constructed from 1961 to 1964, and located on the University of Oklahoma campus.

The complete NRHP nomination forms for these and the hundreds of other Oklahoma properties that benefit from the designation are available at <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/nationalregister.htm>.

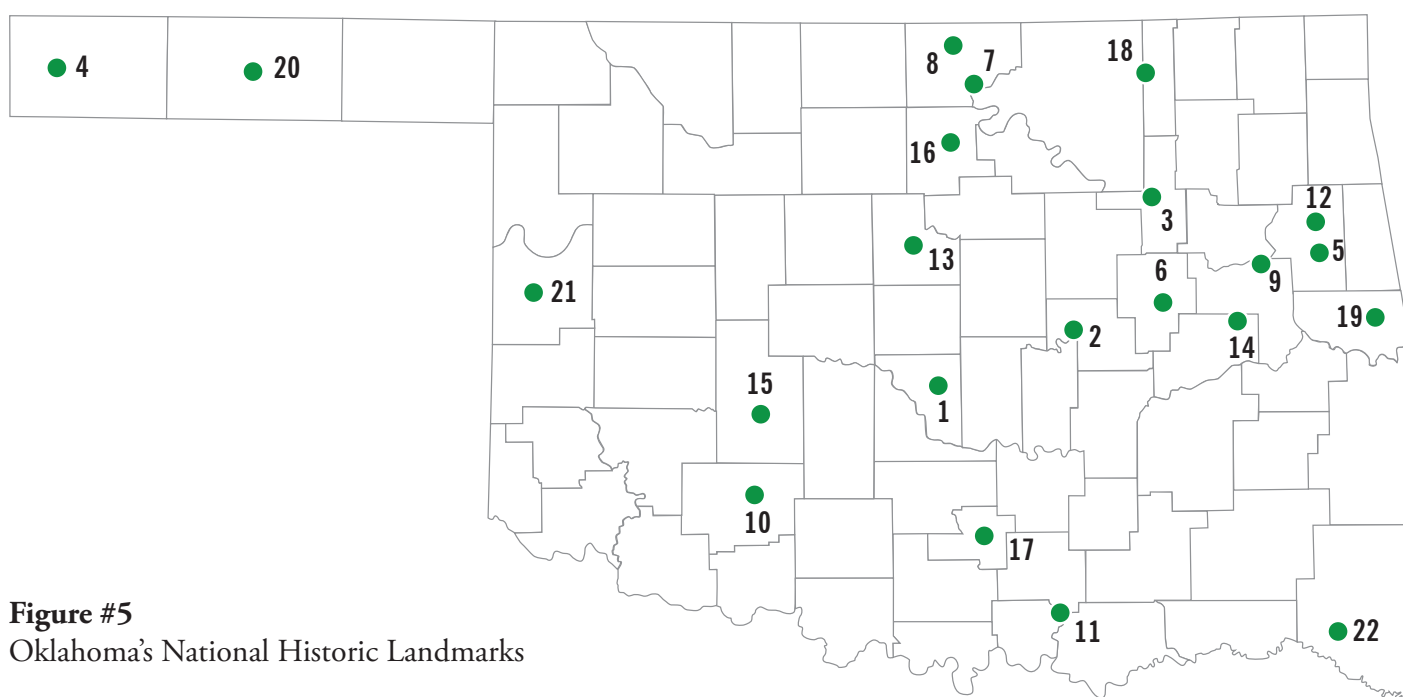


## OKLAHOMA'S NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS...

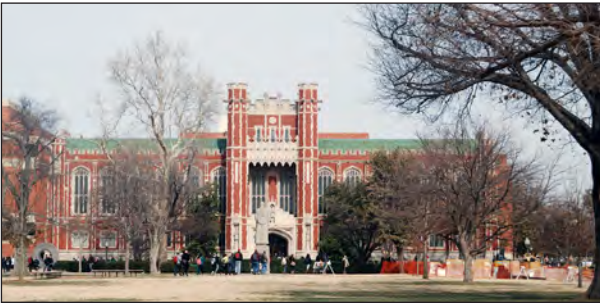
The National Historic Sites Act of 1935 (Act) established the National Historic Landmarks (NHL) program and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to administer it. The program recognizes the buildings, sites, and objects that represent the prehistory and history of the United States and encourages 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 NRHP.

The NRHP was established under the NHPA. In addition to the benefits extended to all NRHP properties, the Secretary issues a commemorative plaque for each NHL, reports to Congress on the status of these national treasures, and provides special preservation advice to their owners.

Following is the complete list of Oklahoma's NHLs as of January 2015 (Figure #5) with brief summaries of their national significance. Twelve Oklahoma properties were designated NHLs prior to passage of the NHPA, and they became the state's first NRHP listings on October 15, 1966, the date it went into effect.



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Bizzell Library                          | 12. George M. Murrell House                     |
| 2. Boley Historic District                  | 13. Guthrie National Historic Landmark District |
| 3. Boston Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church | 14. Honey Springs Battlefield                   |
| 4. Camp Nichols                             | 15. McLemore Archeological Site                 |
| 5. Cherokee National Capitol                | 16. 101 Ranch Historic District                 |
| 6. Creek National Capitol                   | 17. Platt National Park Historic District       |
| 7. Deer Creek Archeological Site            | 18. Price Tower                                 |
| 8. E.W. Marland Mansion                     | 19. Sequoyah's Cabin                            |
| 9. Fort Gibson Historic District            | 20. Stamper Archeological Site                  |
| 10. Fort Sill Historic District             | 21. Washita Battlefield                         |
| 11. Fort Washita                            | 22. Wheelock Academy                            |



Bizzell Library, University of Oklahoma

### 1. Bizzell Library, University of Oklahoma

401 West Brooks, Norman, Cleveland County  
(NHL-1/3/01, NRHP-1/3/01)

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

### 2. Boley Historic District

roughly bounded by Seward Avenue, Walnut, Cedar, and the southern city limits, Boley, Okfuskee County  
(NHL-5/15/75, NRHP-5/15/75)

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, Tulsa

### 3. Boston Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church

Boston Avenue and 13th, Tulsa, Tulsa County  
(NHL-1/20/99, NRHP-8/31/78)

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.

### 4. Camp Nichols

Address Restricted, Wheelless vic., Cimarron County  
(NHL-5/23/63, NRHP-10/15/66)

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 breastwork of stone and banked earth still surrounds the compound where the 360 officers and soldiers were housed.



Camp Nichols, Wheelless vicinity





Cherokee National Capitol, Tahlequah

### 5. Cherokee National Capitol

100 South Muskogee Avenue, Tahlequah, Cherokee County  
(NHL-7/4/61, NRHP-10/15/66)

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

### 6. Creek National Capitol

6th and Grand Avenue, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County  
(NHL-7/4/61, NRHP-10/15/66)

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 Archeological Site, Newkirk vicinity

### 7. Deer Creek Archeological Site (“Ferdinandino”)

Address Restricted, Newkirk vic., Kay County  
(NHL-4/16/64, NRHP-10/15/66)

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

### 8. E. W. Marland Mansion

901 Monument Road, Ponca City, Kay County  
(NHL-12/22/77, NRHP-4/11/73)

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 Historic District, Fort Gibson



Fort Sill Historic District, Fort Sill



Fort Washita, Durant vicinity



George M. Murrell House, Park Hill

## 9. Fort Gibson Historic District

Lee and Ash Streets, Fort Gibson, Muskogee County  
(NHL-12/19/60, NRHP-10/15/66)

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.

## 10. Fort Sill Historic District

on US-62, Fort Sill, Comanche County  
(NHL-12/19/60, NRHP-10/15/66)

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. In 1911, the U.S. Army Field Artillery School was established at the fort.

## 11. Fort Washita

SW of Nida on SH-199, Durant vic., Bryan County  
(NHL-6/23/65, NRHP-10/15/66)

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.

## 12. George M. Murrell House

19479 E. Murrell Home Road, Park Hill, Cherokee County  
(4 miles south of Tahlequah)  
(NHL-5/30/74, NRHP-6/22/70)

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 National Historic Landmark District,  
Guthrie



Honey Springs Battlefield Historic Landmark,  
Rentiesville vicinity



McLemore Archeological Site, Colony vicinity

### 13. Guthrie National Historic Landmark District

roughly bounded by Oklahoma Avenue, Broad Street, Harrison Avenue, & the Railroad Tracks, and including 301 West Harrison Avenue, Guthrie, Logan County  
(NHL-1/20/99, a portion of Guthrie Historic District listed in NRHP-6/13/74)

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 capital. The removal of the capital 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.

### 14. Honey Springs Battlefield National Historic Landmark

1863 Honey Springs Battlefield Road, Rentiesville vic., McIntosh and Muskogee counties  
(NHL-2/27/13, a portion of Honey Springs Battlefield listed in NRHP-9/29/70)

The Battle of Honey Springs (July 17, 1863) occurred within the context of the American Civil War and was partially the result of Indian nations' alliances with the Confederacy. It was the climax of a devastating concurrent civil war within the Cherokee and Creek (Muscogee) nations, rooted in their pasts and key to the futures of all five of the Indian nations removed from the southeastern United States to Indian Territory. The battle was by far the largest Civil War engagement fought in Indian Territory, and Indian men fought as members of national regiments (Union and Confederate). Also, it was the largest and among the first engagements in which former slaves of Indians participated in Union uniform and was also among the first major engagements of black troops as Union soldiers.

### 15. McLemore Archeological Site

Address Restricted, Colony vic., Washita County  
(NHL-7/19/64, NRHP-10/15/6)

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 Historic District, Marland vicinity

#### **16. 101 Ranch Historic District**

13 miles SW of Ponca City on SH-156, Marland vic., Kay County  
(NHL-5/15/75, NRHP-4/11/73)

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.



Platt National Park Historic District, Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Sulphur

#### **17. Platt National Park Historic District, Chickasaw National Recreation Area**

SH-7 at SH-177, Sulphur, Murray County  
(NHL-7/7/11, NRHP-7/7/11)

Platt National Park is nationally significant for its tangible representation of the federal policies in conservation, outdoor recreation and national resource planning central to the federal government’s response to the Great Depression under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is a highly illustrative example of the Civilian Conservation Corps program exhibiting the design principles and practices of landscape design that were formulated by NPS designers in the early twentieth century and, in the 1930s, became the hallmark of CCC work in national, state and local parks. Platt National Park reflects one of the most cohesive and intensive master planning and landscape conservation initiatives carried out in the national parks.



Price Tower, Bartlesville

#### **18. Price Tower**

6th and Dewey Avenue, Bartlesville, Washington County  
(NHL-3/29/07, NRHP-9/13/74)

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 vicinity

### 19. Sequoyah's Cabin

470288 SH-101, Sallisaw vic., Sequoyah County  
(NHL-12/21/65, NRHP-10/15/66)

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 or Gist, the inventor of the eighty-five character Cherokee syllabary.

### 20. Stamper Archeological Site

Address Restricted, Optima vic., Texas County  
(NHL-7/19/64, NRHP-10/15/66)



Stamper Archeological Site, Optima vicinity

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.

### 21. Washita Battlefield

NW of Cheyenne on US-283, Cheyenne vic., Roger Mills County  
(NHL-1/12/65, NRHP-10/15/66)



Washita Battlefield, Cheyenne vicinity

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 vicinity

## **22. Wheelock Academy**

East of Millerton on US-70, Millerton vic., McCurtain County  
(NHL-12/21/65, NRHP-10/15/66)

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.



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

Threats to archeological and historic resources include disasters (natural and man-made), public policy issues, economic forces, development pressures, ignorance and indifference, and limited communication. Due to the cooperative efforts of the state's preservation community, protection for Oklahoma's heritage is stronger today than ever before, but challenges remain. Participants in the update of the State Plan identified current threats to archeological and historic resources (Appendix "A"). The following summarizes the threats and how they will be addressed. Specific actions for meeting these challenges are included in the State Plan's goals and objectives.

Oklahoma's weather poses threats to historic resources throughout the year. Winter ice storms are common. When heavy ice collects on large trees in historic neighborhoods, falling branches damage rooftops or uprooted trees fall onto buildings. The mature vegetation of historic landscapes is destroyed.

Tornadoes threaten Oklahoma's historic resources, and they can occur anywhere in the state. For example, the iconic Old US 62 Bridge (not in use for vehicular traffic but carrying pipelines) paralleled Interstate 44 over the Canadian River near Newcastle (Cleveland County) and was severely damaged in the May 2013 tornadoes. The historic structure was removed to prevent its collapse onto the modern interstate bridge.

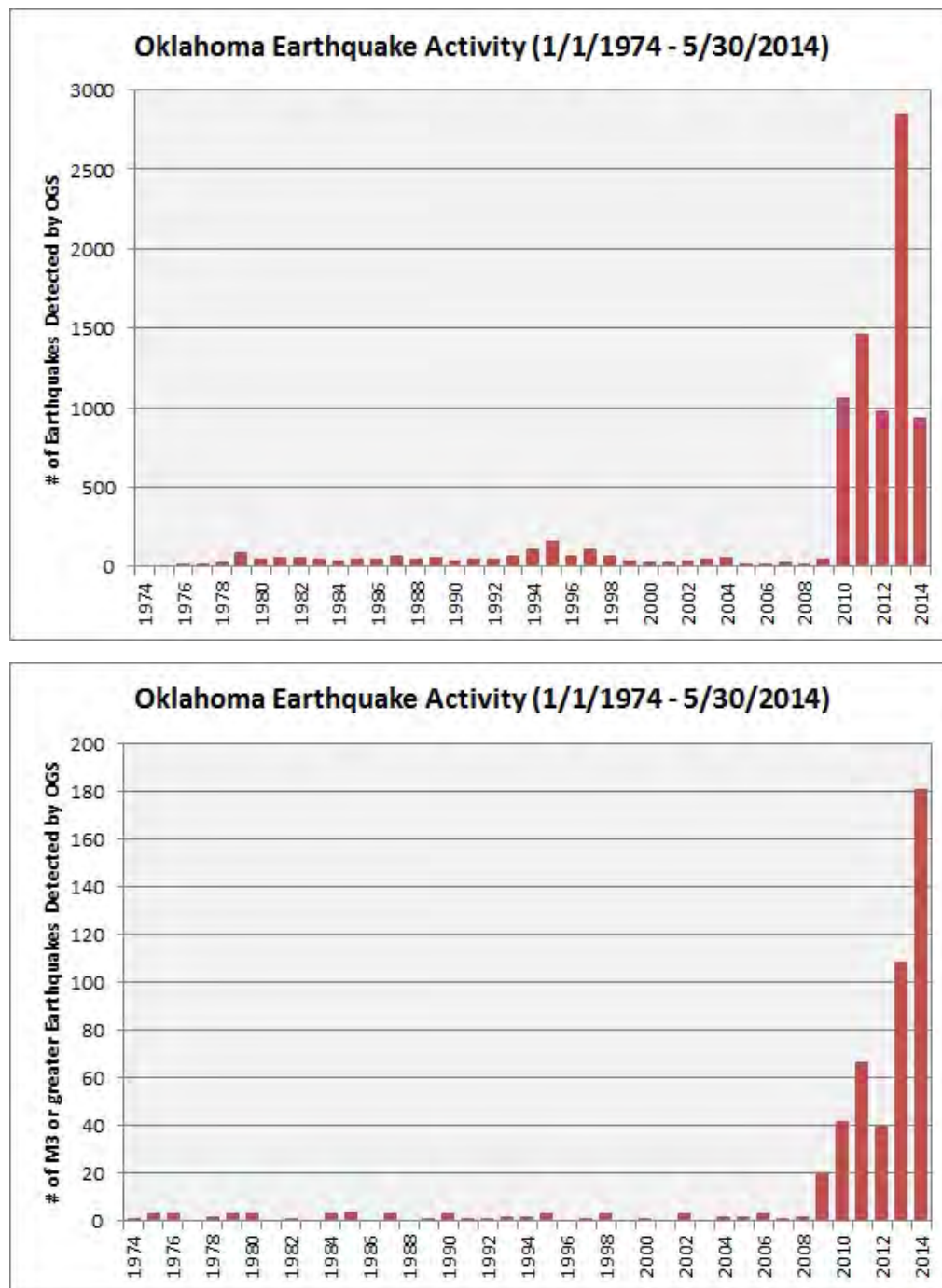
According to the National Weather Service, 3,550 tornadoes occurred in Oklahoma from 1950 through 2013, for an average of fifty-six per year. Sixty-five of these storms were rated as F4 or F5, and an estimated \$7 billion in property damage resulted. Smaller intensity tornadoes certainly cause damage, but it is difficult to estimate the dollar value. There is no information about how many historic resources have been lost or damaged as a result of these storms.

Until quite recently, approximately fifty measurable earthquakes occurred in the state each year, according to the Oklahoma Geological Survey. One to three 3.0 magnitude earthquakes occurred annually from 1975 to 2008. Damage estimates were lighter than experienced in more densely populated states. But, Oklahomans now experience more frequent, higher magnitude earthquakes (20 3.0 or greater in 2009 to 109 3.0 or greater in 2013), especially in the central part of the state (Figure #6). In November 2011, the NRHP-listed Benedictine Hall at St. Gregory's University in Shawnee suffered serious damage from an earthquake, and the building's towers had to be rebuilt. The OHS is currently evaluating suspected earthquake damage to the Frank and Jane Phillips Home, an OHS-owned historic house museum listed in the NRHP and located in Bartlesville. As with tornadoes, there is no available data on how many historic resources suffer from earthquake damage, but the increased numbers of earthquakes will no doubt impact historic buildings and structures. Many studies are in progress to determine whether hydrofracturing employed by the oil and gas industry or something else is the cause of the dramatic increase in earthquake activity.

Fire, whether accidental or arson, is always a threat to historic buildings. The reconstructed South Barracks at Fort Washita (NHL) was destroyed by a fire caused by intruders.

Following any disaster, government officials are concerned about public safety, and demolition of damaged buildings and structures as quickly as possible is considered necessary. Property owners may not have access to professional advice about how to stabilize the building and assume demolition is the only course of action. Of course, there is no way to prevent natural disasters, and man-made disasters will continue. Public and private sector preservation professionals must ensure that state and local inventories of historic resources are maintained and accessible for emergency management agencies to use in the aftermath of a disaster. The information helps officials know which properties should be given special attention. Additionally, the SHPO and other preservation organizations shall provide training opportunities and technical assistance to emergency management officials about the importance of archeological and historic resources to a community and about appropriate methods for their

protection. These activities will occur with full recognition that public safety is the first priority and that historic resources can be saved without jeopardizing anyone's safety.



**Figure #6**  
Seismic Hazards and Seismic Activity from 1974-2014

Public policy has an especially important role in the identification and treatment of archeological and historic resources. Archeological investigations carried out as part of federal agency compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA are largely responsible for the increased recordation of sites in Oklahoma. In the last three to four years, 800 to 1,000 or more archeological surveys, testing programs, and data recovery efforts were carried out annually. The work resulted in a two percent increase in the number of documented archeological sites (c.a. 500 sites per year). The Section 106 process provides that archaeological and historic resources identified during planning of federal undertakings shall be considered and appropriately treated. However, the protection does not extend to all resources on the landscape, and the threats to the resources are complex.

For instance, political instability in the Middle East raises concern about the United States' dependence on foreign oil. In response, there are renewed efforts for domestic oil and gas production and delivery and an increased emphasis on development of alternative energy sources. Oil and gas wells drilled on federal or Indian land or where Indian-owned mineral interests are present are federal undertakings, and Section 106 applies to them. However, these wells constitute only a fraction of the drilling activity in Oklahoma. Because most of the wells drilled are not federal undertakings, no archeological and historic resource surveys are required for the locations, and thus, it is difficult to assess the loss of or damage to significant sites.

Inadequate federal laws and regulations exacerbate the problem because they prevent consideration of some drilling activities as federal undertakings. The Environmental Protection Agency's storm water discharge regulations, for example, do not apply to most drilling activities in Oklahoma.

Construction of oil and natural gas pipelines occurs statewide. But, not all of these projects are federal undertakings. Further complicating the situation is the fact that a Corps of Engineer's permit is required for pipelines that cross certain waterways. While issuance of a federal permit triggers the Section 106 process, the COE's regulations define the area of potential effect as only the actual stream crossing. Archeological sites identified in these small areas are considered and treated; however, the COE does not consider the length of the pipeline to be included in the Section 106 process. If no other federal involvement exists, such as a license from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, no archeological resource surveys are required. As with oil and gas well drilling, it is difficult to assess the loss of prehistoric and historic sites from pipeline construction.

Construction of wind farms poses another significant challenge to preservation of archeological and historic resources. There are no federal laws to regulate their construction. It was noted in the previous edition of the State Plan that wind farm development was expanding with little or no regulation. In 2011, there were approximately 350 square miles of wind farms in Oklahoma. Today, they cover approximately 500 square miles. Only a few wind farm locations have been examined for archeological and historic resources and in these instances, they were conducted as a matter of the developer's due diligence. One wind farm survey in Kiowa County resulted in recordation of roughly 150 sites, and another in Osage County documented about a hundred sites. Clearly, these are substantial actions with potential for significant impacts to archeological and historic resources, but there is seldom a federal connection to wind farm development that necessitates compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

A more general threat that involves a wide range of land disturbing practices is the failure of some federal agencies to comply with the NHPA. In some instances, agencies profess ignorance of the full meaning of the law. Equally frustrating are situations where proactive behavior on the part of federal agencies would have resulted in more favorable preservation outcomes, but instead, the process is unnecessarily protracted or delayed indefinitely.

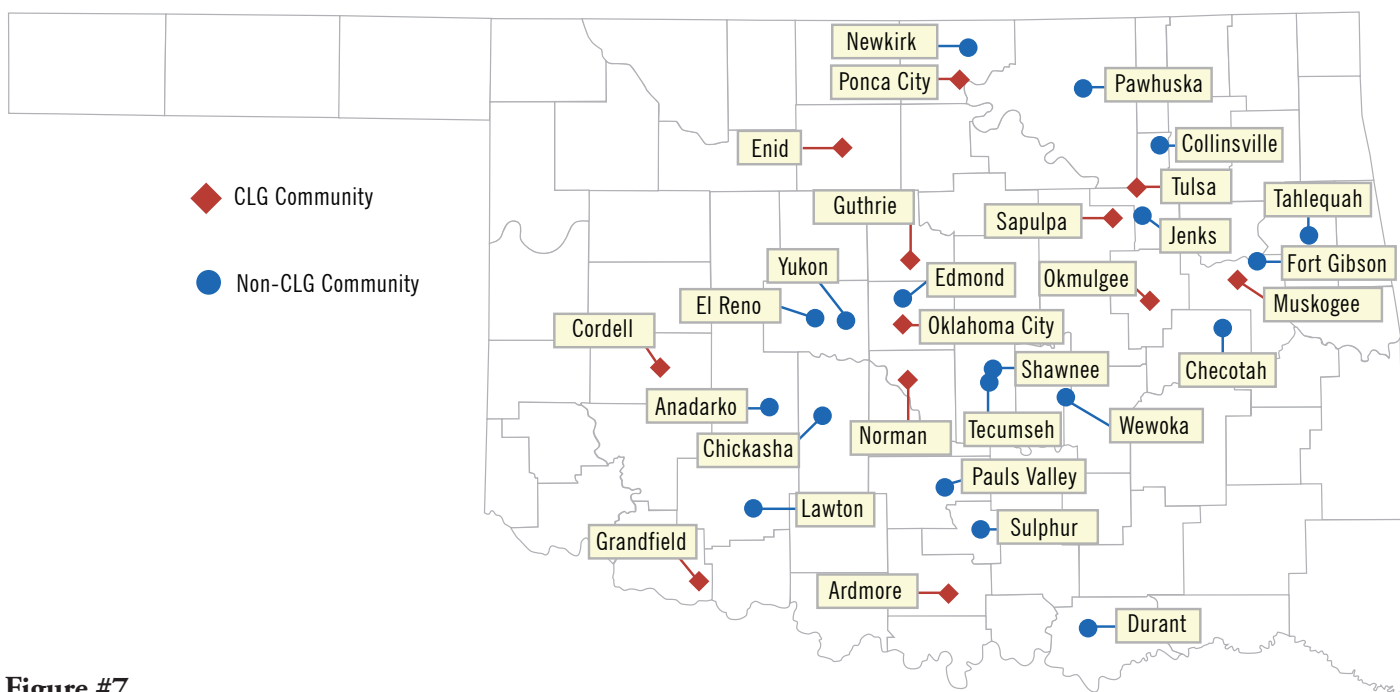
Neglect on the part of land owners is a constant threat to archeological resources. These situations exist for both public and private lands. With respect to federal agencies, neglect is often a function of understaffing and



underfunding. This, in part, is a consequence of the political process, and agencies may be forced to defer full compliance with the NHPA.

The federal agencies with land-managing responsibilities in Oklahoma are faced with insufficient personnel to counter site vandalism (pot hunting) or visit and assess sites threatened by natural processes such as erosion. There is often reluctance on the part of the agency administration to spend funds on protection and preservation of archaeological resources. The private sector owners also have limited financial resources to address damage to sites from natural causes. But, they face other issues as well. The private landowner is unaware of whom to contact for professional advice about stabilizing an eroding site or deteriorating structural remains. The archeology community is also partly responsible as it fails to aggressively seek out and maintain contact with owners of significant sites.

Additionally, the lack of appropriate state and local preservation laws threatens archeological and historic resources. Property owners and preservation advocates make the faulty assumption that NRHP listing is all that is necessary to protect historic resources. While the designation is an important factor in developing preservation strategies, it is not a guarantee of appropriate treatment of a property or of its retention. A local historic preservation zoning ordinance is the most effective tool for protection of historic properties. The thirteen Oklahoma municipalities that currently participate in the SHPO's CLG Program have such ordinances, and several other cities also have enacted similar measures (Figure #7). However, unless city governments actively enforce them and extend their protection to all eligible districts and landmarks, even these cities will lose valuable historic resources.



**Figure #7**  
Oklahoma Municipalities with Historic Preservation-related Zoning Ordinances

Over the next five years, Oklahoma's preservation community will work to improve public policy related to archeological and historic resources management. Preservation leaders and advocates will engage elected officials at all levels of government and find ways to improve protection of Oklahoma's legacy for the next generation. The SHPO and OAS will redouble efforts to encourage better compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and encourage agencies to follow streamlining options afforded in the ACHP's regulations so that limited budgets and staff time are expended on project reviews with real potential to impact archeological and historic resources. The SHPO will provide training and technical assistance to local governments to improve enforcement of existing ordinances and encourage participation in the CLG program.

Where population growth is occurring, as in Oklahoma, Tulsa, Cleveland, Comanche, and Canadian counties, development and economic forces threaten 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 can delay a rehabilitation project. 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 vacant, deteriorating historic buildings seems 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 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, as people return to historic neighborhoods, the threat of "teardowns" exists when adequate design review processes are not in place. 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. Even if the historic houses are retained, inappropriate alterations occur in districts not protected through a design review process.

Pressure from new development is not the only threat to vacant historic buildings. Twenty-four (24) of the state's seventy-seven (77) counties have experienced population decline, almost continuously since statehood. The five least-populous counties include Harmon, Roger Mills, Ellis, Dewey, and Tillman counties. The local economies of communities in these counties and small cities and towns across the state no longer support the businesses and services that once filled historic buildings. So, they are left unused and deteriorating.

These same economic forces affect local government's ability to adequately maintain their facilities. The plight of historic county courthouses evidences this threat. Federal and other public agencies 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. But, privatization initiatives are threats if adequate control measures are not in place or enforced.

Revenue shortfalls for the State of Oklahoma cause concern about state owned historic properties. The Oklahoma State Capitol (NRHP) is the most prominent historic building in the state, and budget issues and deferred maintenance have resulted in a much-publicized crisis. Covered walkways are in place to protect visitors entering the landmark building from falling masonry, and building systems are antiquated and failing. Funding for rehabilitation was authorized through a bond issue in the 2014 legislative session, and construction work is expected to begin in 2015. It is too early to know if the funding is sufficient.

Advancing technologies and public safety concerns threaten historic properties. Transportation resources, particularly bridges, face almost certain destruction for both of these reasons. The State of Oklahoma plans to replace all steel truss bridges on the state highway system with structures that use new design techniques and construction materials. While public safety must receive priority consideration, alternatives to replacement of

many bridges do exist, and these alternatives also provide a safe transportation system. Increased public awareness of these facts is key to addressing this threat.

Another threat to historic buildings is the current trend toward “greening” buildings. Preservationists are as concerned about protecting the environment as anyone else, and they must find ways to demonstrate how rehabilitation of a historic building can be accomplished while meeting both preservation standards and energy conservation goals.

Population shifts, economic forces, and public and private development pressures all threaten archeological and historic resources. Historic preservation is not about stopping progress. It is about balancing the needs of modern society with the protection of the state’s heritage. One does not have to be sacrificed for the other. Oklahoma’s preservation leaders and advocates will demonstrate the economic benefits of preserving community heritage as heritage tourism programs grow. Job creation results from historic preservation, and data about this fact will be maintained and shared with the business and development community. The advantages of rehabilitation to the environment will be emphasized among design professionals and developers. The SHPO and others will continue survey and inventory work in areas experiencing population loss and economic decline and provide technical assistance to local leaders about tax incentives and other preservation strategies. The Oklahoma Main Street Center will be a critical partner in these efforts.

Perhaps the worst threats to Oklahoma’s archeological and 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. Preservation advocates often emerge too late to have meaningful input into project design, such as for transportation improvements. They must work to ensure 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 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, some communities lack 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 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 includes the entire building, not just the exterior.

Throughout the State Plan’s development, concern was expressed about how to involve youth in historic preservation. Oklahoma’s preservation programs have matured since passage of the NHPA, especially during the last ten to fifteen years. Without new preservation leaders and professionals, there will be no support for strengthening protection of archeological and historic resources.

The lack of academic programs for training preservation professionals poses a threat to the state’s archeological and historic resources. Oklahoma institutions of higher education currently do not offer either undergraduate or graduate degree programs in historic preservation. While degrees are offered in academic fields related to preservation, such as history, anthropology, architecture, and others, there is minimal emphasis on historic preservation. Without dedicated and well-trained professionals, Oklahoma’s archeological and historic resources will suffer. CLGs often cannot find a consultant to produce NRHP nominations because those few qualified professionals in state have all the work they can complete in a timely manner, and projects are too small to attract consultants from other states. If an increased universe of professionals is not developed in Oklahoma, the problem

will intensify. However, this is just part of the problem. Only a few consulting archeologists or government agency archeologists attend state or regional professional conferences. Even fewer present papers at these meetings or publish in state, regional, or national journals. The question must be asked, “How can we encourage the private sector and federal agencies to be more proactive in archeological preservation when those trained in the discipline appear disengaged?”

The internet and television provide easy access to historic preservation information. But, it can be difficult, especially for the general public, to filter out the misleading and inaccurate content. The production of television shows focused on metal detecting for treasure present a threat to archeological resources. Spike Television and even the National Geographic channel contributed to the problem. The programs presented such treasure hunting as legitimate and advocated digging by untrained individuals. One program featured a metal detecting crew digging for treasure on state land without permission. When the archeology community complained about program content, the producers ignored them. However, a more widespread outrage over the National Geographic channel’s program did eventually lead to its cancellation. These incidents highlight the fact that an uninformed public is a threat to archeological and historic resources.

The statewide preservation network must be expanded and strengthened to reduce threats of all kinds to resources. Oklahoma enjoys a rich cultural diversity, but significant resources, such as TCPs and sacred places, may be known to only one tribe or ethnic group. Without effective communication and mutual trust, these special places will be damaged or lost, regardless of federal, state, or local legislation. The SHPO, OAS, and other agencies and organizations will consult with tribal governments and THPOs to develop more effective communication and ways to address mutual concerns about the identification and treatment of resources.

Since the 1970s, Oklahoma’s Asian and Latino populations have significantly increased. Unless preservation leaders reach out to these new Oklahomans and involve them in meaningful ways in historic preservation, the opportunity to protect significant historic resources associated with these underserved groups will be lost.

Oklahoma’s preservation partners agree that education programs and a strong statewide preservation network are essential to protecting the places that matter to all communities and ethnic groups in the state. To emphasize the importance of these issues, they are addressed as the first two goals of the State Plan.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES...

The following goals and objectives represent the Oklahoma preservation community's priorities for the next five years. Everyone has a role to play in accomplishing them. No agency, organization, or individual has the responsibility or means to address every objective. But, the collective effort of the state's preservation partners will ensure progress in the protection of the buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects that give Oklahomans their sense of place.

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

### **Objectives:**

- a. Develop effective methods to enhance the teaching of Oklahoma history and to include heritage preservation topics in elementary and secondary school curricula.
- b. Develop effective working relationships with representatives of the electronic and print media to transmit information about preservation issues to the public.
- c. Make information about Oklahoma's significant historic and archeological resources, including 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, including efforts to secure adequate funding for government agencies to meet their NHPA responsibilities.
- f. Interpret Oklahoma's heritage through significant properties that are accessible to the public.
- g. Strengthen heritage tourism initiatives.
- h. Develop and implement activities to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act and to publicize its importance in the preservation of Oklahoma's heritage.
- i. Contribute the Oklahoma segment for the national *Making Archeology Public* project.
- j. Develop games and activities for the SHPO's website to teach children about significant archeological and historic resources.
- k. Preservation organizations and agencies participate as exhibitors at annual events such as the Oklahoma Wildlife Expo and the Oklahoma State Fair to highlight Oklahoma's heritage and the importance of its preservation.

**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 in rural and underserved communities.
- b. Consult with tribal governments and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers to exchange historic preservation program information and to develop effective working relationships.
- c. Develop partnerships with Oklahoma's diverse cultural groups to broaden the statewide preservation network.
- d. Local preservation leaders develop effective nonprofit preservation organizations to address historic preservation issues in their communities.
- e. Disseminate current information about national, state, and local issues and activities relevant to the statewide preservation network through the SHPO's listserve, Facebook page, and Twitter page and through outreach efforts of other agencies and organizations.
- f. Discuss preservation issues and exchange ideas in public forums, including established events (POK's Annual Preservation 20/20 Event, the SHPO's Annual Public Meeting for Development of the HPF application, and Oklahoma Main Street Center local manager trainings) and special issue-based events to address immediate concerns.
- g. Consult with organizations (such as Future Farmers of America, 4-H Club, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts) to involve youth in the Oklahoma preservation network.
- h. Continue presentation of Oklahoma's annual statewide preservation conference.
- i. Establish and maintain an online calendar of statewide historic preservation events.
- j. Continue publication and free distribution of the *Preservation Oklahoma News*, the quarterly publication of POK and the SHPO.
- k. Encourage communities to participate in the Oklahoma Main Street Program.

**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 with an emphasis on ethnic heritage, rural communities, farmsteads, and Modern architecture.
- b. Conduct new and update existing surveys to identify archeological and historic resources.
- c. Develop and conduct surveys of archeological and historic resources based on the results of the SHPO's public process for preparing its annual HPF application.

- d. Develop a list of African-American architects who practiced in Oklahoma and conduct a survey to document their work.
- e. Complete the survey of Rosenwald schools built in Oklahoma.
- f. Complete a survey of historic resources associated with women in Oklahoma.
- g. Complete a historic context for Modern architecture in Oklahoma and document resources associated with the theme.
- h. Nominate eligible archeological and historic resources to the NRHP with an emphasis on those associated with underserved communities.
- i. Designate historic districts and landmarks in accordance with local historic preservation ordinances.
- j. Tribal governments and THPOs list properties in tribal registers.
- k. Provide online access to information about archeological and historic resources for both professional and public use as appropriate.
- l. Propose eligible Oklahoma archeological and historic resources for National Historic Landmark status and for the World Heritage List.
- m. Develop, publish, and distribute in hard copy and online a guide to information resources for historic preservation research projects.

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

**Objectives:**

- a. Develop effective working relationships among federal, tribal, state, and local governments and the private sector for the protection of archeological and historic resources.
- b. Strengthen the skills of Oklahoma's preservation leaders.
- c. Encourage use of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* in public and private project planning and implementation, even when there is no governmental requirement to do so.
- d. Make information about appropriate preservation techniques and technology widely available.
- e. Provide information and guidance about the federal and state tax credits for rehabilitation of income-producing properties.
- f. Include preservation professionals in the planning and implementation of rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, archeological and historic resource survey, and other projects.
- g. Provide training programs for preservation professionals.



- h. Make historic properties that serve the public accessible in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and Preservation Brief #32.
- i. Acquire significant archeological and historic resources for preservation and interpretation.
- j. Initiate discussions with the faculty and administrators in Oklahoma's schools of architecture about establishment of a curriculum in preservation.
- k. Disseminate information about why historic preservation is good for the environment.
- l. Develop a program for the award of free professional services for a one-time, limited-scope project to demonstrate how such services improve preservation project outcomes.
- m. Develop a pocket handbook of preservation services and information for preservation professionals to use and share with property owners and clients.
- n. Provide workshops and webinars for contractors and tradespeople about the appropriate treatment of archeological and historic resources.
- o. Advocate for adequate funding to appropriately maintain state-owned historic properties.

**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 local revolving loan programs for preservation.
- c. Develop facade improvement grant programs for Main Street project areas and other local revitalization districts.
- d. Advocate retention of current federal and state tax credit programs for appropriate rehabilitation of historic buildings.
- e. Continue presentation of the SHPO's workshops about the process and standards for certified rehabilitations.
- f. Enact legislation to establish local financial incentives for commercial district, residential neighborhood, and rural landscape preservation efforts.
- g. Identify public and private sector funding sources for preservation and make information about them widely available.
- h. Recognize outstanding efforts to preserve archeological and historic resources through awards programs at the state and local levels.



- i. Designate local historic districts and landmarks to protect their historic integrity and to improve and stabilize property values.

**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 for the protection of archeological and historic resources.
- b. Incorporate the preservation of historic districts and landmarks into local government planning efforts.
- c. Provide training for state and local officials responsible for enforcing laws and regulations that protect archeological and historic resources.
- d. Provide technical assistance to agency officials and individuals responsible for compliance with federal, state, and local historic preservation laws and regulations.
- e. Encourage municipal governments to become Certified Local Governments.
- 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.
- j. Increase the awareness of national, state, and local government officials and community leaders about the economic impacts of historic preservation in Oklahoma.
- k. Develop and maintain state and local mechanisms for protection of significant archeological and historic resources following natural or man-made disasters.
- l. Consult with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and Oklahoma Emergency Management to update the current statewide programmatic agreement for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA following disasters and explore best practices for preservation professionals to assist in disaster recovery.
- m. Collect data about adverse impacts of unregulated construction/development activities, including but not limited to wind farms and pipelines, on archeological and historic resources and share it with federal, state, or local elected officials and other decision makers to inform public policy development.

## MEETING THE GOALS OF THE STATE PLAN . . .

Oklahoma's preservation partners determined that six broad goals must be addressed to protect archeological and historic resources. These goals have remained constant through several editions of the State Plan, but the objectives for meeting them change as challenges and opportunities evolve. The following projects and activities illustrate the accomplishments of Oklahoma's preservation community over the last five years and serve as examples for success in meeting the State Plan's goals and objectives in the next five years.

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

Perhaps the most basic work for Oklahoma's preservation partners is increasing the public's awareness of archeological and historic resources and the importance of their preservation. The activities that support accomplishment of this goal and its objectives include adding heritage preservation topics to school curricula; work with the media; public outreach programs of all kinds; advocacy for improvements in public policy; interpretation of significant properties and making them accessible to the public; and strengthening of heritage tourism initiatives.

Public schools in Muskogee provide examples for encouraging students to learn about their heritage. The Sadler Arts Academy focused on preserving and honoring the legacy of its namesake, Samuel L. Sadler, the school's principal in the 1920s through the 1940s. Before desegregation of the public schools, Manual Training High School served African-American students. About 10 years ago it was converted to a K-8 magnet school, Sadler Arts Academy. The school recently chose as its annual theme, Building a Legacy, and completed an in-depth study about education for African-Americans in Muskogee. The school is pursuing designation of the building as a local landmark through the Muskogee Historic Preservation Commission.

November 11, 2011, marked the centennial of Muskogee's Whittier Elementary School. Whittier principal Ed Wallace and teachers planned for over a year for the celebration. They placed signs around the perimeters of the school identifying it as historically significant to the community and opened the school year with an old-fashioned ice cream social for alumni and current students. The creative program will serve as a model for others to teach students about connecting the past to the present.

Media interest in historic preservation obviously increases public awareness of historic properties, threats to them, and success in their revitalization. OETA-TV produced the Oklahoma News Report's Preserving History segment. These in-depth stories featured Claremore's Belvedere Mansion, El Reno's Fogg House, the Pawnee Bill Mansion, and Ponca City's Marland Mansion. The segment also focused on the listing of several historic districts in downtown Tulsa on the NRHP and explained how the designation stimulates rehabilitation. The two segments about the rehabilitation of downtown Sapulpa's Wells Building for the federal and state tax credits demonstrated preservation's role in community revitalization.

Individuals like Andy Slaucitajs, a professional videographer and member of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society, play key roles in informing the public. He produced video records of two archeological site excavations. One video is entitled "A View from Jake Bluff." It tells the story of the excavation of this prehistoric Clovis culture bison kill site in northwest Oklahoma. The second video is entitled "Finding Fort Gibson," and it chronicles the stockade archeology project at the Fort Gibson Historic Site.

Organizations and agencies were involved in a wide range of public outreach activities, including tour publications and more. Participating in the NTHP's initiative, the Main Street Guymon Design Committee presented its "This Place Matters Tour" in April 2012. Five of Guymon's historic buildings were featured in the tour which attracted

more than twice the number of expected guests. Jim and Ann Grocholski helped plan the event and opened their historic home for the tour. Dean and Joan Kear served as the historians and hosts for the tour at the old Guymon High School. Judy Ortiz served as the historian for the Nash House, and the owners of the house, Mike and Susan Byers, hosted the tour in their home. Craig and Jamie Barnes, now owners of the Varney Farm, shared their home and yard, and Sharon Morgan completed the research on the property. The Hotel Dale was also featured on the tour. Southern Office Supply occupies it, and they supported the event. Phyllis Claycomb compiled the hotel's history and served as a docent during the tour. The program culminated with a reception in the hotel lobby and Sara Richter's lecture.

Southern Prairie Library System, Western Trail Historical Society, Museum of the Western Prairie, Main Street Altus, Shortgrass Arts and Humanities Council, and the Oklahoma Humanities Council developed and presented "A Tapestry Tour of Five Historic Sites in Southwest Oklahoma." It focused on five NRHP properties: the Jackson County Courthouse, the Wichita Falls and Northwestern Railroad Passenger Depot, the Cross S Ranch House, the Olustee Park and Library, and the Perryman Ranch. The project had three major components: a bus tour, a video production, and a brochure. Responses to the event indicated that participants gained a better understanding of the pioneer experience and new perspectives that built pride in the community's history.

The Choctaw Nation developed and presented workshops to teach tribal members and others traditional arts. Thlopthlocco Town provides information about tribal heritage in the local schools. Tribal representatives consider teaching their languages as one of their most important heritage preservation accomplishments.

The City of Ponca City Historic Preservation Advisory Panel and Ponca City Main Street Adventures in History & Heritage Planning Group developed and published "Adventures in History & Heritage: A Directory of Cultural Sites and Museums in Ponca City, Oklahoma." It was designed as a resource for teachers and citizens. It identifies each cultural and/or historic site in the Ponca City area and contains the information needed for planning and scheduling field trips, group tours, or individual visits. The directory benefits Ponca City as it encourages people to discover the city's heritage; creates community awareness and pride; encourages community involvement; and generates partnerships among local schools, cultural heritage sites, students and citizens.

The Oklahoma Humanities Council recognizes historic preservation as a valuable part of the humanities and an important link to the legacy of the state. Oklahoma Humanities Magazine featured articles that convey the value of historic preservation to its readers, including "Historic Preservation: Finding the Human Experience in 'Place'" by Katie McLaughlin Friddle and "Oklahoma City Heritage" by Larry Johnson.

POK continues its annual Most Endangered Places program. It focuses attention on well-known, endangered landmarks like the Skirvin Hotel, the Mayo Hotel, and the Gold Dome, as well as on prehistoric resources, small town commercial districts, and Route 66 resources. In addition to simply putting places on their list, POK explores ways to assist the threatened properties.

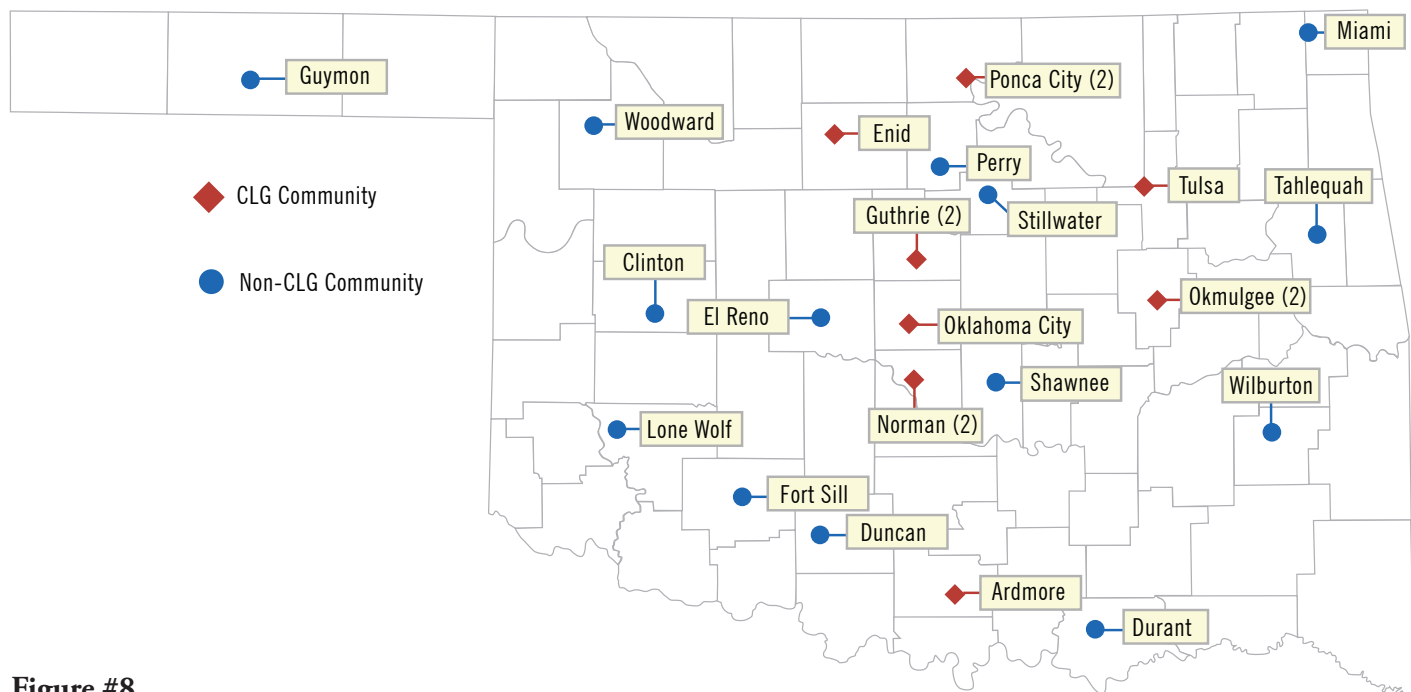
POK and the SHPO developed a workshop entitled *Making the Most of the Mother Road: How to Care for (and Benefit from) Your Route 66 Resources* and presented it in Bethany, Chandler, Clinton, and El Reno. The workshop focused on tools and resources for the preservation, revitalization, and promotion of historic properties associated with the historic highway, including federal and state rehabilitation tax credits, Route 66 Corridor Preservation grants, and services from the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department for heritage tourism promotion.

The SHPO developed *Oklahoma's Historic Route 66 Mobile Tour*, a self-guided tour of the state's Historic Route 66 properties listed in the NRHP. Historic Route 66 is one of Oklahoma's most significant heritage tourism destinations, and the tour is designed to enhance the visitor experience.

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

To meet this goal, the state's preservation community continued expansion of its network of partners, worked with tribal preservation programs and other cultural groups, helped strengthen nonprofit organizations, offered opportunities for discussion of preservation issues, increased the use of technology, reached out to youth organizations, and continued the statewide preservation conference.

The SHPO, OMSC, and POK cosponsor the annual statewide preservation conference with local partners in the host community. It is the largest preservation event in Oklahoma and exemplifies the impact of partnerships in promoting and protecting the state's heritage and contributes to the overall expansion of the statewide preservation network. The two-and-a-half-day event features special guest speakers from across the nation and dozens of Oklahoma preservation leaders and professionals. Special events, such as local tours, bring a focus to the heritage of the host community (Figure #8).



**Figure #8**  
Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Conference Locations

Tribal governments and THPOs are important preservation partners. To help other agencies and organizations contact tribes and THPOs, the SHPO added a special section to its website at <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/tribalconsultation.htm> and provides links to THPO websites upon their request. Agencies, such as the Oklahoma Department of Transportation, have established communication links with tribes and THPOs.

The annual To Bridge a Gap conference, an event led by tribal governments and the U. S. Forest Service, brings agencies and tribes together to discuss preservation issues.

POK hosted a special roundtable of state preservation leaders to help identify policy issues for their advocacy efforts. Also, the organization celebrated its twentieth anniversary in 2012. As part of the celebration, they held a one-day forum to discuss the status of historic preservation across the state and to identify the important challenges and opportunities for the future.

The internet and social media make it possible to quickly share information with the statewide preservation community. For example, the SHPO maintains information about its programs on <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm> and shares the latest information about its programs and historic preservation in general through its listserve, Facebook, and Twitter.

The state's preservation community supported the NTHP's 2008 National Preservation Conference held in Tulsa, a special opportunity to share preservation successes in northeast Oklahoma with people from across the country. Just two years later, Oklahoma City was the site for the May 2010 National Main Streets Conference. It highlighted preservation and downtown revitalization work in central Oklahoma. These two national events had two important results for the state. They brought visitors to Oklahoma who had never been here before, and many people expressed a desire to return. Second, and perhaps most important, Oklahoma's preservationists realized their hard work is paying off and is worthy of national attention.

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

Efforts to develop historic contexts, complete surveys to identify archeological and historic resources representative of all of the state's cultures, designate and register significant properties, and increase access to and use of survey information all contribute to accomplishment of this goal.

Individual citizens complete research as they prepare NRHP nominations or work with the SHPO to produce them. For example, Stacey and Kelly Bayles completed significant historical research about the Eastern Oklahoma Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and based on their efforts, the SHPO prepared the NRHP nomination for the property. Also, a descendent of a Creek Freedman buried in a small, neglected cemetery in Wagoner County worked with the SHPO to nominate the cemetery to the NRHP. The Jamison Cemetery is the only surviving resource associated with the Creek Freedman community near Okay. Muscogee (Creek) and Creek Freedmen were interred in this cemetery from 1849 until 1960.

The SHPO completed the successful NHL nomination for the Honey Springs Battlefield, the most important engagement of the American Civil War to occur in Indian Territory. The effort increased the number of Oklahoma's NHLs to twenty-two.

Nonprofit organizations and government agencies participate in NRHP nomination projects. The Oklahoma Chapter of the Trail of Tears Association identifies graves of those who came to Indian Territory over the Trail of Tears and of places associated with their journey. Since the project began in 1998, the organization has marked 136 graves. During the summer of 2012, chapter members assisted the SHPO and NPS staff to identify four Trail of Tears sites for nomination to the NRHP.

The Cherokee Nation Housing Authority, in consultation with the SHPO, identified the Carselowey House, located in Vinita, Craig County, during the Section 106 review process for one of their tribal housing program projects. The house was determined eligible for the NRHP as an outstanding local example of the Colonial Revival style. SHPO staff prepared the nomination form. After listing in the NRHP, the housing authority organized a special public ceremony to honor the owner of the house.

The Choctaw Nation and the Muscogee (Creek) nation each developed a cemetery identification and preservation program and lead efforts to clean away debris and repair fencing and other features. The Cheyenne and Arapaho THPO initiated an inventory of significant resources for the tribe in the nine Oklahoma counties where they were originally assigned.



Like many other tribes, the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma maintains a register of significant properties. The “Drake House,” owned by the tribe, is located in the tribal jurisdiction area in Ottawa County. Listed in the Miami Tribal Register of Historic Places, the house was built circa 1885 by Miami allottee Jane Drake (siipihkwa - River Woman) and her husband Milton following the removal of the Miami from Kansas to Indian Territory in the late 1870s. Through time, the house passed out of a tribal member’s ownership, and it eventually fell into disrepair. Then, in 1994, Dustin Olds, a descendent of the original family, and Julie Langford Olds, also a tribal member, acquired it and began restoration of the house. After extensive work, it was sold to the Miami tribe with ten acres for completion of the restoration as a tribal historic property.

With an annual matching grant from the SHPO’s Certified Local Governments fund, the City of Ponca City undertook an intensive-level survey to document the historic churches of the community. The City retained Mary Jane Warde, Historian, to complete the field and archival work required and to prepare the survey report. Thirty-six buildings were recorded.

Also, with CLG subgrant assistance, the City of Tulsa retained consultants Rosin Preservation and Cathy Ambler to prepare NRHP nominations for districts identified in the City’s and SHPO’s joint survey of Tulsa’s downtown core. Three of them included the KATY Historic District, North Cheyenne Historic District, and Oil Capital Historic District.

The City of Norman retained a consultant to complete an intensive level survey in the City’s commercial core to determine if the boundaries of the existing NRHP district should be expanded. The results justified the expansion, and the boundary was formally revised.

SHPO staff prepared the NRHP nomination for the Heerwald Site in Custer County, an archeological site discovered during the original construction of Interstate-40, c.a. 1959. The Heerwald Site is significant as it represents a village of the incompletely understood Turkey Creek phase, A.D. 1200-1450.

The OAS, in partnership with the SHPO, upgraded the original NRHP nomination form for the Grobin Davis Archeological Site in McCurtain County. Current ground-penetrating radar technology allowed better documentation of the site without damaging it than was possible when the original nomination form was developed.

Archeological and architectural/historic survey projects are the basis for historic preservation programs, providing the data necessary to evaluate the significance and integrity of resources. OAS and the SHPO routinely partner to complete archeological surveys statewide. A few examples include the FY 2011 Survey of Turkey Creek and Testing of a Bison Kill Site and the Survey of Quarry Sites of North Central Oklahoma, as well as the FY 2013 Archaeological Survey of the Vici Divide and testing of the Promontory Site (34EL211), Ellis County.

Also in FY 2013, the SHPO partnered with Missouri State University’s Center for Archaeological Research to complete the Archaeological Survey, Peoria Acquisition and/or Quarry Sites, Ottawa County.

Oklahoma State University, Department of Geography, partnered with the SHPO to complete the five-phase, statewide survey of historic barns. Also, the department completed the first phase of the statewide survey of properties associated with women in Oklahoma history.

Researchers need convenient access to the results of archeological and architectural/historic surveys for a wide range of projects. Current technology has greatly enhanced OAS and SHPO processes for providing this access. OAS completed digitization of the state’s prehistoric archeology site files in preparation for making them available online to authorized users.

Oklahoma State University, Department of Geography, and the SHPO provide online access to the OLI and to the nomination forms for the state's NRHP properties.

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

It is essential that everyone concerned about the preservation of archeological and historic resources understand the appropriate ways to accomplish their work. Often, the most effective strategy will involve a partnership arrangement, and good leadership will be key to success. Encouraging use of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation* and providing easy access to information about their application supports preservation leaders and others in achieving success. Also, including preservation professionals in project planning and implementation will improve results. To ensure the availability of such services, we must provide training for professionals and develop and strengthen college and university degree programs for students interested in careers in the preservation field. These efforts will lead to general understanding about how historic preservation is part of broader public policy for community revitalization and concern for the environment.

Professionals in a variety of fields may be involved in preservation projects. For example, Leland Bement, archeologist with OAS, directed an important excavation for the OHS at the Fort Gibson Historic Site (NHL). OAS archeologists Scott Hammerstedt and Amanda Regnier and Oklahoma Department of Transportation Archeologist Mike McKay provided professional services. Members of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society volunteered their labor to the project which located the original stockade. With the location of this long-lost feature, it can now be protected from inadvertent damage. Also, thousands of artifacts were recovered that will further interpretation of the frontier military post.

The City of Oklahoma City, with the services of Mehlburger Brawley Inc., rehabilitated the Lake Overholser Bridge (NRHP), located on Historic Route 66, spanning the North Canadian River at the northeast corner of the lake. Responding to the strong local support for repair of the bridge so it could continue in use for vehicular traffic, the City decided to rehabilitate the bridge. It was reopened during a special ceremony on October 1, 2011, with Mayor Mick Cornett and many other dignitaries on hand to share stories about the importance of Route 66 and the historic bridge.

Other icons of Route 66 benefited from the services of professionals and from cost share grant assistance from the NPS Historic Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program. The Tulsa Foundation for Architecture and its partners, PSA Dewberry; Markham Ferrell; the City of Tulsa; Claude Neon Federal Signs; Tulsa County; and the Oklahoma Route 66 Association saved Tulsa's Meadow Gold sign, constructed in the 1930s by Beatrice Foods, from demolition, relocated it and refurbished it. Dawn Welch, Rock Cafe owner, with Mike Kertok, architect, and David Burke, engineer, rehabilitated the Rock Cafe, located on Route 66 in Stroud, after a fire almost destroyed it.

The Arcadia Historical Society and Affordable Construction Company (which donated roofing materials) restored the roof of the Arcadia Round Barn, one of the best-known buildings along Route 66 in Oklahoma. Uptown Development Group, Superior Neon Signs, Inc., and Fitzsimmons Architects restored the Tower Theater's neon sign, located on Northwest 23rd Street in Oklahoma City.

SHPO staff established an informal working relationship with Tulsa's Gilcrease Museum concerning WPA Section Art. The museum staff notifies SHPO staff when they become aware of artwork produced under the WPA, such as post office murals, that may be endangered. Several Oklahoma post offices were listed in the NRHP due to the significant artworks they contain.

Cherokee Nation Cultural Tourism, with services of Sikes Abernathie Architects, rehabilitated Oklahoma's oldest government building, the Cherokee National Supreme Court Building, which also housed the *Cherokee Advocate*.

For a time, the building was not under tribal ownership. The Cherokee Nation reacquired the building in 1979 and stabilized its structure. Thereafter, the building sat vacant. The CNCT reopened the building as a museum that focuses on the Cherokee National Judicial System and the *Cherokee Advocate* newspaper.

Also, the Cherokee Nation and the Saline Preservation Association partnered in the Saline Courthouse Stabilization and Springhouse Restoration projects, and Fritz Baily Architects designed the project work. The Saline District Courthouse was built in 1884 and is the only survivor of the nine rural Cherokee courthouses.

The Peoria tribe was removed from southeastern Kansas to present-day northeastern Oklahoma. The Peoria Indian School (NRHP) is located east of Miami and was constructed in 1872. The school and the Peoria Indian Cemetery (NRHP) are the only two documented historic resources associated with the Peoria remaining in the United States. The school is a one-story, frame building on a sandstone foundation. An addition to it was constructed in 1977. The school served the Peoria children until 1893. Over the decades the building was sold out of tribal ownership and was used as a public school and a church. The tribe again owns the building and undertook a four-phase restoration through a Tribal Preservation Program Grant from the NPS. The tribe retained The Small Architects of Edmond to provide professional services for the project, including development of a Historic Structures Report.

Guthrie's First United Methodist Church was founded on April 22, 1889. A building to serve the capital city was needed, and the impressive building was dedicated in 1910. But, three months later, the state church offices moved to Oklahoma City, and for decades the congregation used its meager resources to maintain the church. Then, in 2008, the congregation realized the need to plan for the church's future preservation. With funding from the NTHP and POK and private donations from members, the architectural firm Preservation and Design Studio was retained to develop a Historic Structures Report. With the HSR as a basis, a preservation plan was prepared for the building, and a successful capital campaign was completed.

Langston University, with the services of Anishinabe Design, Inc., rehabilitated Langston University Cottage Row Historic District (NRHP). The district is situated in the southwest corner of the campus, and the houses originally served as living quarters for faculty members. In the summer of 2012, the University completed rehabilitation of the houses under a Historically Black Colleges and Universities matching grant from the NPS and in accordance with the Secretary's standards. The cottages are again serving the University in a variety of ways.

Oklahoma State University, with the services of TAP Architecture, completed the sensitive rehabilitation of Old Central (NRHP), the first building on OSU's campus. It survived surprisingly intact through university history, despite multiple renovations and a tornado. OSU and the OHS tried to develop the building as a museum, but budgets were never adequate to sustain the use. Then, the OSU Honors College saw the potential for adapting the building for their programs, and OSU and OHS worked together to accommodate the new use. Now there are five offices, two classrooms, a computer lab, and an assembly room on the top floor. The historic President's office and the Night Watchman's office were left intact as historical exhibits.

The Darlington Chapel (NRHP), located at Darlington Agency, was rehabilitated to serve as a meeting and conference center for Redlands Community College. Funding for the project came, in part, from a special U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development grant. Mass Architects planned the project work, and they consulted with the SHPO to ensure the rehabilitation work met the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

Federal and state tax incentives stimulate historic preservation projects across the state. Compliance with the *Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation* is required to qualify for these tax credits, and professional design services facilitate the developer's success. Here are just a few examples.

Built in 1904, DeVaughn Drug is located in the Anadarko Downtown Historic District (NRHP), and it functioned as a pharmacy for over 100 years. O.E. Stevenson moved his pharmacy business into the building in 1904. The DeVaughn family acquired the business in 1959, changed its name from Rexall to DeVaughn's Drug Store, and operated their pharmacy at this location through 2005. Then, Kathlene Lacey, a licensed psychologist, purchased the building in 2009 and began its rehabilitation. Completed in 2011, the certified rehabilitation project included repair of the building's exterior walls, windows, and storefront and extensive interior work. The historic building now houses a number of mental health and social services programs serving a multi-county area and the several tribal governments in the region.

Cohen-Esrey Communities, LLC transformed Enid's Clay Hall, a long-shuttered women's dormitory at former Phillips University, into 30 units of affordable senior housing. Built in phases between 1946 and 1959, it contained 200 dorm rooms and shared bathrooms. There was a large reception room on the first floor and smaller common spaces on the upper floors. During the 30 years it sat vacant, a leaking roof and pipes deteriorated surfaces, leaving heavy mold infestation. But, with careful planning, masonry and terracotta were repaired; wood windows were restored and protected with exterior storms. Small dorm rooms were combined to create functional living units, retaining many historic closets and doors and most wood trim. Apartments have high ceilings that drop only at kitchens and bathrooms to conceal mechanical equipment. The project is the first certified rehabilitation in Enid.

Forty-two critically needed housing units became available in downtown Muskogee as a result of the Phoenix Manhattan Building's (NRHP) rehabilitation. The 45,000 square foot building is 8 stories tall and, when constructed in 1911 for the Phoenix Clothing Company, became one of the State of Oklahoma's first skyscrapers. The Garrison Companies, with Sikes Abernathie Architects, have demonstrated how historic buildings can be adapted for new uses and meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

The Automobile Alley Historic District lies between N.W. 4th and N.W. 10th Streets along Broadway in Oklahoma City. It is now a vibrant retail and entertainment area, and the redevelopment has promoted good preservation practices. Some of the projects include the Broadway Garage and Gaston Cadillac Building, rehabilitated by Mason Realty Investors LLC, with the services of Hornbeek Blatt Architects; Greenlease Moore Cadillac Company's buildings, rehabilitated by 914 North Broadway Association, with design services from TAP Architecture and HSE Architects; ImageNet Consulting completed the second certified rehabilitation of the Vesper Building. The first rehabilitation was completed in 2004 and the second in 2012. Ghost, a print and branding design company, now occupies the entire Broadway Avenue frontage on the first floor.

Two Midtown Renaissance projects are contributing to the revitalization of Automobile Alley and to the Midtown area. The three-story Hadden Hall Hotel, designed in the Classical Revival Style, was constructed in 1911. Over 100 years later, thanks to Midtown Renaissance and the design services of Krittenbrink Architecture, the building continues in productive use for the community. It now serves the Midtown Oklahoma City neighborhood residents as market rate apartments. Plaza Court is located on North Classen Drive and was constructed in 1927 as the city's first "in town" shopping center. Mid-Town Renaissance's investment provided a new generation of Plaza Court businesses, including Irma's Burger Shack and James E. McNelly's Public House, with modern accommodations while maintaining the building's historic character.

Located within the Perry Courthouse Square Historic District (NRHP), the building at 323 Seventh Street was constructed in 1910 in the Commercial Style. Two stories in height and almost 5,000 square feet in area, the building suffered a devastating fire which raised doubts about its preservation. However, in 2009, Northwest Corner LLC, with the services of HSE Architects, began a rehabilitation of this important building. The project is a certified rehabilitation under the federal and state tax credits program. Today the 1910 Building, as it is known, again serves retail shoppers and visitors to the Courthouse Square District.



Built in 1917, the five-story building now commonly known as the Wells Building stands adjacent to the Creek County Courthouse and is the largest building in downtown Sapulpa. Through time, changes to the building completely obscured the historic facade. When the Sapulpa Downtown Historic District was listed in the NRHP, the Wells Building was identified as a noncontributing resource due to this alteration. But, Sapulpa Main Street recognized the potential of this underutilized property and partnered with Metro Plains Development to qualify the rehabilitation project for HOME funds from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Sikes Abernathie Architects designed the project, and the building's historic character is again visible. Today, the Wells Building is a vibrant part of downtown Sapulpa with retail space on the first floor and four floors of affordable rate housing for seniors.

The Snyder Family and Phillips Slaughter Rose Architects accomplished the certified rehabilitation of Tulsa's Mayo Hotel (NRHP). Designed by George Winkler, the Mayo was built in 1925 and welcomed a multitude of celebrity guests and was Tulsa's place to go for special events. But, the hotel closed in 1980 and sat vacant for almost thirty years. Then, on December 3, 2009, the Mayo officially reopened to an enthusiastic crowd of dignitaries and other guests.

Tulsa's 10-story Mayo Building (NRHP) served as the home of the prominent Mayo family's businesses and many other tenants over the years. But, as tastes changed and Urban Renewal rolled through downtown Tulsa, the Mayo Building began to look tired and old. By 1994 the building had closed. Then, fourteen years later, Wiggin Properties, with design services from Kinslow, Keith, & Todd, Inc., began a two-year certified rehabilitation of the building. The new YMCA and the Mayo 420 Lofts now occupy it and are vibrant additions to downtown Tulsa.

The Robinson Packer Building, located in Tulsa's Brady District, was constructed in 1920 by the Robinson Packer Company, an Oklahoma oilfield supply company. The company utilized the building as office space and for storage. The Regal Hotel occupied the upper levels of the three-story building. When the George Kaiser Family Foundation acquired the building, it was in poor condition yet still maintained most of its original character. Sikes Abernathie Architects designed the rehabilitation which preserved that character. The exterior appears unchanged, but the interior underwent significant rehabilitation. One of the key elements in the finished project is the open light well that celebrates the historic stairwell that once connected the lobby with the historic Regal Hotel. The building is now home to the "Teach for America" teachers. The ground level remains as retail space.

Another Tulsa project redeveloped the Atlas Life Insurance Company's flagship building (NRHP). Recognizing that downtown Tulsa was on the brink of a renaissance, developer Jeff Hartman of SJS Hospitality had his sights set on this historic building on Boston Avenue. The certified rehabilitation became the first international brand adaptive reuse hotel in downtown Tulsa. SJS Hospitality worked closely with Marriott and local GH2 Architects to ensure the historic fabric of the building, including its iconic neon sign, was preserved.

Historic preservation plays an important role in the broader environmental movement, and the phrase "preservation was green before green was cool" sums it up. The City of Oklahoma City demonstrated the point in August 2011 when it presented the Historic Preservation EXPO. Joined by its Office of Sustainability, the SHPO, and others, the City developed the program, raised funding, and carried out the exposition. Dozens of vendors were on hand with products ranging from replacement windows to counter tops and a wide variety of professional services. There were live demonstrations about refurbishing historic wood windows and wood floors, the economic impacts of historic preservation, and the ways historic preservation guidelines support "green" initiatives. Hundreds of people attended the exposition in person, and for the next year many more experienced it on a website for virtual trade shows.



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

Most historic preservation work is locally initiated, locally led, and locally funded, and most of the funding is from private sources. However, incentives are often necessary to spark preservation projects that, in turn, spark broader community revitalization. Oklahoma's preservation community advocated for legislation to establish the state preservation tax incentives. Local tax incentives, revolving loan programs, and public grant assistance are appropriate for the preservation of many historic properties. Preservationists must make sure property owners are informed about public and private funding opportunities. Incentives are not always financial. Designation of local historic districts has been demonstrated to stabilize and increase property values which is one reason people may choose to purchase property in such areas. Finally, awards programs encourage excellence in historic preservation and are considered an incentive.

The City of Shawnee, in partnership with the Shawnee Industrial Foundation and the Shawnee Economic Development Foundation, established a grant program to encourage local business and property owners to rehabilitate the historic facades of buildings in the locally designated downtown historic district. The program provides matching funds up to \$2,500 to facilitate appropriate facade improvements, including the removal of non-historic materials.

The Tulsa Foundation for Architecture published "Downtown Tulsa-Building Opportunity." The brochure informs the business community about the many positive features of Tulsa's commercial core, including numerous historic buildings, and special programs that support their redevelopment, such as the federal and state rehabilitation tax credits.

POK, in partnership with BancFirst, established the PlanFirst grants program to encourage the use of appropriate professionals in historic preservation projects.

The SHPO presents its annual Citation of Merit to individuals, businesses, organizations and agencies for their contributions to the preservation of Oklahoma's heritage.

Hobart Main Street established a facade improvement grants program for buildings in the southwest Oklahoma community's commercial district, listed in the NRHP.

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

To achieve this goal, we must have well-informed leaders in both the public and private sectors. When they understand that historic preservation is an effective tool for community revitalization when it is appropriately implemented, all of Oklahoma's citizens will benefit. Success depends on enforcement of existing federal, state, and local laws and regulations and consideration of ways to improve these processes. Offering informational programs for local officials and technical assistance to those responsible for compliance with such provisions improves protection of archeological and historic resources.

The NHPA requires federal agencies to consider how their undertakings may affect archeological and historic properties and encourages them to be good stewards of the ones they own. For example, the US Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District, owns Spiro Mounds, one of the most significant archeological sites in the United States and listed in the NRHP since 1969. Due to changes in a streambed resulting from a private landowner's actions in the 1940s, erosion of a portion of the archeological site was noticed. To comply with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Corps of Engineers consulted the SHPO, the Caddo Nation, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of

Oklahoma. They agreed that salvage excavation of the impacted features was necessary. The parties entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that would result in the ultimate destruction of these features through excavation to avoid future loss of the information that they contain and that may reveal significant information about prehistoric residential life at Spiro and allow for better management of the site.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT) initiated a study entitled *Depression-era Bridges and Bridge-Class Culverts* to inventory and evaluate Depression-era bridges constructed between 1933 and 1945, specifically concentrating on those properties associated with Federal-aid Work Relief Programs. The intent of the study is to inventory and assess the subject bridges for their NRHP eligibility and to streamline the Section 106 (NHPA) review for transportation projects that impact these structures

Fort Sill recently engaged in several activities designed to improve the management of archeological and historic resources at the installation and to streamline the Section 106 (NHPA) process. These include execution of a Programmatic Agreement with the SHPO to streamline the review of historic building interiors rehabilitation projects and the update of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the base. A third effort involves the critical confirmation of the exact boundary of the Fort Sill Historic District, an NHL.

Historic district markers are in the works for downtown Tulsa. Funded by KOTV and Griffin Communications, the new markers will be a very public indication that Section 106 of the NHPA works. The new signage will identify and increase awareness of historic assets in the heart of Tulsa, including all of the historic commercial and industrial districts recently listed in the NRHP. Faced with a need to expand their facilities and committed to remaining in downtown Tulsa, Griffin Communications acquired land adjacent to what is now the Brady Historic District to build a state of the art media center. The project required a license from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) which is a federal undertaking and subject to Section 106 review. To mitigate the adverse effects to the historic districts, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was executed, and funding for the marker program was determined to mitigate the adverse effects of the new construction on the historic districts.

The SHPO and OAS published Fact Sheet No. 16 *Guidelines for Developing Archaeological Survey Reports in Oklahoma and Report Components*. In Oklahoma, archaeological studies are conducted by a diverse group of CRM professionals for a wide range of projects under Section 106 of the NHPA. These studies generate archaeological reports that are submitted to the SHPO and OAS for review. The intent of these guidelines is to streamline the review process by providing an outline of the organization and content for archaeological reports that will allow for an accurate and prompt review by both agencies.

The SHPO maintains a special section of its website devoted to information for federal agencies and others about consultation with tribal governments and THPOs under Section 106 of the NHPA. Contact information for all federally recognized tribes in Oklahoma and for the current THPOs is provided.

Fifteen (15) Oklahoma tribal governments currently have formal THPO status (Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA), including the Absentee Shawnee, Caddo Tribe, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, Choctaw Nation, Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Comanche Nation, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma, Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, Seneca Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, and Wyandotte Nation. Each of these THPOs assist federal agencies to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties on their tribal trust lands. Many of them are finding new uses for their historic buildings.

The Pawnee Business Council, with services from Barrett L. Williamson Architects, Inc. and Builders Unlimited, Inc., rehabilitated three buildings in the Pawnee Agency and Boarding School Historic District, which is listed in the NRHP. Two of the buildings now serve the new Pawnee Nation College. The former staff quarters were

converted to offices and a conference facility, and the historic dining hall was adapted for use as classrooms. The third building, the Pawnee Indian Clinic, now serves as the tribe's community health center. Project financing was from tribal funds, an Indian Community Development Block Grant, and a U. S. Department of Energy Grant.

Tribal governments that do not have formal THPO status under Section 101d(2) of the NHPA also maintain Historic Preservation Offices. They are successful in their efforts to preserve and protect their historic properties. They assist federal agencies to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties in their historic homeland areas which are located outside of Oklahoma and in their present homelands in the state. They employ professionals, such as archeologists, who attend regional and other conferences and participate through presentations. Their scholarship is also shared through publication of research results, expanding the information relevant to the preservation and protection of cultural sites.

Public agencies own many of Oklahoma's landmark buildings, and there are several examples of their efforts to maintain and appropriately rehabilitate these facilities to serve the needs of local citizens today. The Pittsburg County Commissioners led the successful rehabilitation of the historic Pittsburg County Courthouse. The building was constructed in 1905 as the Busby Hotel and was converted to serve as the county courthouse in 1926. By 2004 the courthouse was overcrowded and in need of rehabilitation. The Pittsburg County Progress Committee worked with Architects in Partnership to develop a plan for rehabilitation of the courthouse. The plan respected the historic integrity of the courthouse and called for acquisition of a neighboring building to serve as an annex to address space needs. Thus, there was no need to demolish buildings along the downtown McAlester streetscape.

The City of Fairview completed rehabilitation of the Fairview Municipal Building constructed by the WPA in 1939. Located at 206 East Broadway, the building now serves as the Fairview Conference Center. The City utilized a 1% sales tax to finance the project. Rehabilitation work included repairing plaster, painting, removing bricks from the window openings, and installing sensitive replacement windows, in addition to interior work. The building is now used for conferences, meetings, weddings, proms, and reunions.

Retired General Tommy Franks selected Hobart to be the site for his museum of artifacts and memorabilia from around the world that reflects his distinguished career in the U.S. Army. After successful funding campaigns and the cooperation of the City of Hobart, five historic buildings were initially secured and rehabilitated. The museum opened on May 28, 2009. Since then, two additional buildings were acquired for museum expansion. The General Tommy Franks Leadership Institute & Museum brings over 30,000 visitors each year to tour the museum's exhibits and participate in the many special events held in the facility.

Public school buildings are often among the most valued historic properties in a community. This is certainly true of the Will Rogers High School, an art deco masterpiece built in 1939 and listed in the NRHP. The building features terra cotta panels that illustrate the life of Will Rogers in pictorial relief, tall terra cotta towers with stepped brick pilasters, and large classroom windows. Due to benign neglect and shrinking budgets, the building was showing its age. Deterioration of ornamental terra cotta threatened the integrity of the towers, and steel windows were difficult to repair. But, careful planning resulted in an excellent preservation project. Tulsa Public Schools, their design professionals, Fritz Bailey Architects, and Trigon Construction have ensured that the historic building will serve public education in Tulsa for generations to come.

Additionally, Tulsa Public Schools rehabilitated one of the oldest facilities in its District, the Pleasant Porter School. GH2 Architects, LLC provided the architectural design services, and Manhattan Construction Company, Inc. managed the rehabilitation work. The project adapted the 1929 elementary school for use as an early childhood development center. The rehabilitation included installation of new heating and air conditioning, electrical, and life safety systems. Also added were new learning technology systems, an updated kitchen, cafeteria, and new elevator for accessibility to both floors. Careful attention was given to the primary elevation and classical portico at the

main entrance of the building. This project demonstrates that a modern learning environment can be accommodated in a historic school building.

Local government officials statewide realize that historic preservation is a tool for community revitalization. One of these officials is Chris Bauer, Planning Administrator for the City of Enid, who led development of the 2009 concept plan for revitalization of Enid's Downtown Historic District. The plan recognizes that the historic district, listed in the NRHP in 2008, is the heart of the community and that revitalization of the area will benefit the local economy and preservation efforts. The plan calls for rehabilitation of vacant public buildings such as Mark Price Arena; for adaptive reuse of upper floors of downtown buildings as living space; and for walking and bicycle paths for access to downtown.

The City of Guthrie and the City of Okmulgee used CLG grants to retain a consultant to work with their city government officials, conduct public meetings, and lead workshops on the issue of neglected historic properties. The consultant visited each community twice and met with the mayors, city council members, the historic preservation commissions, and property owners. The results were policy recommendations for improving communication among local government departments and between the city government staff and the general public, especially owners of property designated under the respective city historic preservation ordinances.

In 2009, POK and its partners released *Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation*. The study offers community leaders in the public and private sectors the data they have long needed to support improvements in public policy that will not only stimulate the economy, but will result in improved preservation of the buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects that represent Oklahoma's unique heritage. POK and the SHPO maintain the study on their websites, utilize the data in other publications and presentations, and encourage consideration of the report's recommendations.

The SHPO continued its two annual series of workshops about Section 106 of the NHPA, federal and state rehabilitation tax credits, and the NRHP and promoted these training opportunities statewide. At the request of the editor of the Oklahoma Municipal League's electronic newsletter, the SHPO contributed an article about how historic preservation programs are helping revitalize communities across Oklahoma.

Twelve historic districts were identified as a result of a joint survey project of the City of Tulsa and the SHPO, completed in 2009. In FY 2010, Tulsa's CLG program and the SHPO carried out projects based on the survey results. The City of Tulsa hosted a public "drop in" event about the NRHP, tax credits, and the survey. Tulsa's Mayor provided a formal announcement about the survey results, and the SHPO, Tulsa CLG staff, local financial institutions, and others manned booths at City Hall throughout the day to discuss the benefits of historic preservation with property owners and local government officials.

The connection between historic preservation and building sustainable communities was emphasized during *Wide Open for Preservation: Oklahoma's 23rd Annual Statewide Preservation Conference*, held in Guymon. One of the three concurrent tracks was devoted to the theme, "Old is the New Green," and featured a presentation entitled "*Green Design*" and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards*, provided by NPS and SHPO staff. Then certified rehabilitation projects located in Oklahoma City and Tulsa involving green design issues were highlighted. Then, the City of Oklahoma City's CLG staff and their consultant discussed the recent "greening" of the City's design guidelines for its locally designated historic preservation districts. The Oklahoma Sustainability Network followed with a discussion of its project concerning building codes and sustainability issues funded through the U. S. Department of Energy. The conference concluded with a plenary session that featured *Historic Landscapes and 21st Century Windmills* presented by J. Paul Loether of the NRHP Program.

Neighborhood preservation has long been a priority for the state's preservation leaders, and there are numerous success stories. Forbes recently named the Paseo one of "America's most transformed neighborhoods," and the American Planning Association included it in its list of 10 Great Neighborhoods for 2010. The decades of hard work by *Positively Paseo!* staff and volunteer board members led to the transformation of Oklahoma City's Paseo Neighborhood, listed in the NRHP, and national attention for their accomplishments. Located about two miles north of downtown, the neighborhood was once a thriving artists' colony of 1920s Spanish Revival architecture and bungalows. But, crime and deteriorating buildings made it an unsafe place to live by the 1970s. The leadership, creativity, and personal investment of those determined to reclaim the neighborhood paid off.

For decades, Oklahoma's preservation partners have worked to protect the state's heritage (Figure #9), and the brief discussion above highlights some of their recent successes. Building on these accomplishments, federal, tribal, state, and local governments; preservation professionals; the business and development community; nonprofit organizations, and individual citizens will meet the goals and objectives of the State Plan in the next five years.



The following summary illustrates Oklahoma communities' use of historic preservation tools and incentives to revitalize their local economies and improve their quality of life. These communities have commercial and/or residential districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), participate in the Certified Local Governments Program (CLG), participate in the Oklahoma Main Street Program (OMSP, urban, mid-sized, small, or tiered program), recipient of the National Main Street Center's Great American Main Street Award (GAMSA), are the location of at least one certified rehabilitation project under federal and state tax incentives programs (CRP), and/or are Preserve America Communities (PAC).

	NRHP	CLG	OMSP	GAMSA	CRP	PAC
Ada			X		X	
Altus			X			
Anadarko	X	X			X	
Ardmore	X	X	X		X	X
Atoka			X			
Bartlesville	X		X		X	
Boley	X					
Bristow					X	
Broken Bow			X			
Checotah	X				X	
Cherokee			X			
Chickasha	X				X	
Claremore			X		X	
Collinsville			X			
Cordell	X	X		X	X	
Duncan			X			
Durant	X		X			X
Edmond					X	
El Reno			X	X		
Enid	X	X	X	X	X	X
Eufaula	X					
Frederick			X			
Grandfield	X	X				
Guthrie	X	X			X	
Guymon			X			
Hobart	X		X			
Hugo	X					
Idabel			X		X	
Laverne	X		X			
McAlester			X		X	
Mangum	X		X			
Miami	X		X		X	
Muskogee	X	X	X		X	X
Newkirk	X		X	X		X
Norman	X	X			X	
Oklahoma City	X	X	X		X	X
Okmulgee	X	X	X	X	X	
Pauls Valley	X		X			
Pawhuska	X					
Perkins	X					
Perry	X		X		X	
Ponca City	X	X	X			X
Poteau			X			
Prague			X			
Ralston					X	
Sapulpa	X	X	X		X	
Sayre	X					
Seminole			X			
Shattuck			X			
Shawnee	X				X	X
Sulphur	X		X		X	
Tahlequah			X			
Tulsa	X	X	X		X	X
Watonga					X	
Wilburton			X			
Woodward			X			
Yukon			X			

**Figure #9**  
Summary of Community Preservation in Oklahoma

## GLOSSARY . . .

**Acquisition and Development (A&D) [under the federal historic preservation programs]** - means (a) A grant project which has for its purpose obtaining fee title, or interest other than fee title, of real property (including the acquisition of development rights or remainder interest); or (b) A project which has for its purpose the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction of a historic property.

**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** - means 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.

**Certification Agreement** - means the executed document between the Certified Local Government and the State Historic Preservation Officer for participation in the CLG program.

**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 Local Government Fund** - means that portion of the State Historic Preservation Office annual allocation from the Historic Preservation Fund set aside for Certified Local Governments.

**Certified Local Governments Program Agreement** - means the contract between the Certified Local Government and the State Historic Preservation Officer for transfer of a share of the Certified Local Governments Fund.

**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.

**Chief Elected Local Official** - means the elected head of a local government.

**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.

**Cultural Resources Management (CRM)** - means the practice of identifying archeological and historic resources; evaluating their significance, determining how development and other forces may impact them, establishing measures to avoid or minimize harm to them, and encouraging good stewardship that is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. CRM efforts help ensure compliance with environmental and historic preservation laws, including the National Historic Preservation Act, that may apply to construction projects.

**Decertification** - means the State Historic Preservation Office and the Secretary of the Interior's revocation of Certified Local Government status in accordance with *Certified Local Governments Program for Oklahoma*.

**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.

**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 (HP)** - See Preservation below.

**Historic Preservation Committee, Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors (HPC)** - 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 Fund Grants Manual** - means the manual that sets forth National Park Service administrative procedures and guidelines for activities concerning the federally related historic preservation programs. The manual includes guidelines and procedures for the administration of the historic preservation grants-in-aid program.

**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 (HPRC)** - 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.

**Indian Tribe** - means an Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including a native village, regional corporation or village corporation, as those terms are defined in Section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

**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.

**Local Legislation** - means the local government's code, statute, ordinance, etc. which creates the Historic Preservation Review Commission and sets forth its function, responsibilities, and membership.

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

**Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)** - means the document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon during consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to resolve the adverse effects of a federal undertaking upon historic properties.



**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 Alliance of Preservation Commissions (NAPC)** - means the national nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting local historic preservation commissions and the historic resources they help protect. The NAPC office is located in Norfolk, Virginia.

**National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO)** - means the national nonprofit membership organization of tribal government officials who implement federal and tribal preservation laws. NATHPO's overarching purpose is to support the preservation, maintenance and revitalization of the culture and traditions of Native peoples of the United States. This is accomplished most importantly through the support of Tribal Historic Preservation Programs as acknowledged by the National Park Service. Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) have the responsibilities of State Historic Preservation Officers on tribal lands and advise and work with federal agencies on the management of tribal historic properties. THPOs also preserve and rejuvenate the unique cultural traditions and practices of their tribal communities.

**National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO)** - means the professional association of the State government officials who carry out the national historic preservation program as delegates of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA) (16 USC 470). The NHPA provides for the designation of a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in each state. The NCSHPO is a 501(c)(3) corporation registered in the District of Columbia. The NCSHPO acts as a communications vehicle among the SHPOs and their staffs and represents the SHPOs with federal agencies and national preservation organizations.

**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 (NHPA)** - 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 (National Register, NRHP or 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 Information System (NRIS)** - means the database, maintained by the National Park Service, that contains over 84,000 historic buildings, districts, sites, structures and objects listed on, removed from, or pending listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

**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 (OMSC)** - 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 or 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. (POK)** - 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 federal program 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.

**Programmatic Agreement (PA)** - means a document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects on historic properties of a Federal agency program, complex undertaking or other situations in accordance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations [36 CFR 800.14(b)].

**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 (a) 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 (b) 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.

**Request for Proposals (RFP)** - means a set of documents which includes a sufficiently detailed description of the product or service desired to enable a prospective contractor to submit a proposal which includes information that procurement and technical personnel need to evaluate proposals submitted. RFP is the specific term applied to the solicitation used in contracts involving Federal funds when negotiated procurement procedures are used.

**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 (when funding is appropriated) for preservation and/or conservation work on nationally significant intellectual and cultural artifacts and nationally significant historic structures and sites.

**Secretary** - means the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior.

**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, 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 Tax Credits** - means the financial incentive for rehabilitation of income-producing historic and older buildings authorized under Oklahoma State Statute 68-2357.41. The program is 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.

**Sustainability** - means the nexus of society, the environment, and the economy. It is the measure of a project's use of renewable energy and recycled/renewable materials in order to reduce pollution and eliminate adverse environmental consequences.

**Sustainable Development** - means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (From United Nations, the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development)

**Traditional Cultural Property (TCP)** - means, generally, a property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register 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.

**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 (WHS)** - means a site that embraces superlative natural or cultural attributes and that is nominated for this special recognition by a member nation of the World Heritage Convention. Among other requirements, the sites must be authentic and meet at least one of several highly stringent criteria for universal value. Each signatory to the Convention maintains sovereignty over its sites, is responsible for their protection, and pledges to assist others in preservation efforts. Direct authority over individual properties remains with the national, state, tribal, or local government or private organization in charge. The Secretary of the Interior, through the



National Park Service, is responsible for identifying and nominating U.S. sites to the World Heritage List. Proposed U.S. sites must be either federal property, such as national parks, or sites already designated as national historic landmarks or national natural landmarks. Properties not owned by the federal government are nominated only if their owners wish to do so and pledge to protect their property in perpetuity.

**World Monuments Fund (WMF)** - means the independent organization dedicated to saving the world's most treasured places. Since 1965, WMF has worked to preserve important architectural and cultural heritage sites in over 90 countries around the globe. The work, including preservation projects, field work, advocacy, and education, is accomplished through partnerships with local communities, funders, and governments.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

See Glossary for definitions.

**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 Resources 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  
**HPRC:** Historic Preservation Review Committee  
**ITC:** Investment Tax Credit  
**MOA:** Memorandum of Agreement  
**NAPC:** National Alliance of Preservation Commissions  
**NATHPO:** National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers  
**NCSHPO:** National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers  
**NHL:** National Historic Landmark  
**NHPA:** National Historic Preservation Act  
**NPS:** National Park Service  
**NRHP or NR:** National Register of Historic Places  
**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  
**OMSC:** Oklahoma Main Street Center  
**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  
**TCP:** Traditional Cultural Property  
**THPO:** Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
**WHS:** World Heritage Site  
**WMF:** World Monuments Fund

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Wyckoff, Don G. and Robert L. Brooks. *Oklahoma Archeology: A 1981 Perspective of the State's Archeological Resources, Their Significance, Their Problems and Some Proposed Solutions*, Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Norman (1983).

## SOURCES FOR FURTHER INFORMATION . . .

### Oklahoma Agencies and Organizations:

#### State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma Historical Society  
Oklahoma History Center  
800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917  
405/521-6249  
FAX 405/522-0816  
<http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm>  
<http://www.twitter.com/okshpo>  
<http://www.facebook.com/okshpo>

*Certified Local Governments Program:* <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/clg.htm>

*National Register of Historic Places* (including nomination forms in PDF):

<http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/nationalregister.htm>

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

*Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, survey reports, and historic contexts:*

<http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpoplanning.htm>

*Publications:* <http://www.okhistory.org/publications.htm>

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

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

*Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan:* <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/stateplan.htm>

*Tribal Programs:* <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/tribalconsultation.htm>

#### Oklahoma Archeological Survey

University of Oklahoma  
111 E. Chesapeake, Bldg. #134  
Norman, OK 73019  
405/325-7211  
<http://www.ou.edu/cas/archsur>

#### Oklahoma Main Street Center

Department of Commerce  
900 North Stiles Avenue  
Oklahoma City, OK 73104  
405/815-5171  
1-800/879-6552 Ext. 171  
<http://www.okcommerce.gov>

#### Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.

405 N.W. 15th Street  
Oklahoma City, OK 73103  
405/525-5325  
<http://www.preservationok.org>



## **National Agencies and Organizations:**

### **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation**

401 F Street NW, Suite 308  
Washington, DC 20001-2637  
<http://www.achp.gov>

### **National Alliance of Preservation Commissions**

P.O. Box 1605  
Athens, GA 30603  
<http://www.uga.edu/napc>

### **National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers**

P. O. Box 19819  
Washington, D. C. 20036  
<http://www.nathpo.org>

### **National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers**

444 North Capitol St NW, Suite 342  
Washington, D. C. 20001-1512  
<http://www.ncshpo.org>

### **National Trust for Historic Preservation**

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
<http://www.preservationnation.org>

### **Preservation Action**

Eurich House  
1307 New Hampshire Ave., NW  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
<http://www.preservationaction.org/index.htm>

## **U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service Programs:**

### **Heritage Partnerships Program** (NHL property owner assistance)

P. O. Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-0287  
<http://www.nps.gov/nhl>

### **National Register of Historic Places**

(Tax Incentives, etc.)  
1201 Eye Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
<http://www.nps.gov>

**National Trails-Intermountain Region**

P.O. Box 728

Santa Fe, NM 87504

<http://www.nps.gov>

and

Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program

<http://www.nps.gov/rt66>

**Tribal Preservation Program**

NPS\HPS\WASO

1201 Eye Street, NW (2255)

Washington, DC 20005

[http://www.grants.cr.nps.gov/thpo\\_review/index.cfm](http://www.grants.cr.nps.gov/thpo_review/index.cfm)

## **APPENDIX A**

Updating Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan: Summary of the Process

The Oklahoma Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) develops the statewide preservation plan and encourages other agencies, organizations, and individuals to participate in its update every five years and in its implementation. The following summary documents the development of *Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan (2015-2019)*. (Note: Copies of notices, mailing lists, completed survey forms, and sign-in sheets from the public and roundtable discussions are on file with the SHPO.)

The Historic Preservation Review Committee (HPRC) [Figure #1] and the Historic Preservation Committee, Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors (HPC) [Figure #2] advised the SHPO throughout the process to update the State Plan. The committees reviewed and approved the survey instrument, contributed information about accomplishments and missed opportunities in Oklahoma's historic preservation program and about threats to archeological and historic resources. They also suggested goals and objectives for the updated State Plan and commented on the preliminary and second drafts of the document.

**Figure #1: Historic Preservation Review Committee (HPRC):**

The HPRC is Oklahoma's state review board, the collegial body appointed by the Governor to review the eligibility of properties for and the adequacy of nominations to the NRHP and to advise the SHPO as appropriate. During the update of the State Plan, the HPRC membership included these individuals.

**William P. Corbett, Ph.D. (Historian)**

Northeastern State University  
Tahlequah, Oklahoma

**Arn Henderson (Architectural Historian)**

Professor (retired)  
University of Oklahoma  
College of Architecture  
Norman, Oklahoma

**Ron Frantz (Architect)**

The University of Oklahoma  
College of Architecture  
Norman, Oklahoma

**Charles S. Wallis (Historical Archeologist)**

State Historic Preservation Office Staff (retired)  
Norman, Oklahoma

**John D. Hartley (Prehistoric Archeologist)**

Norman, Oklahoma

**Figure #2: Historic Preservation Committee, Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors (HPC)**

The HPC is the OHS board committee that serves as a communications link between the SHPO (a division of OHS) and the Board. The OHS membership elects thirteen (13) of the board's members, and the Governor appoints twelve (12) members. During the update of the State Plan, the HPC membership included the following individuals.

**Betty K. Crow (Vice Chairman)**

Altus, Oklahoma

**Shirley Ann Nero**

Clearview, Oklahoma

**Frederick F. Drummond**

Pawhuska, Oklahoma

**Sandra Olson**

Waynoka, Oklahoma

**Karen Keith**

Tulsa, Oklahoma

**Donna Sharpe**

Checotah, Oklahoma

**John M. Mabrey**

Citizens Security Bank  
Bixby, Oklahoma



Following the steps outlined in *Planning Process Document, Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan* (PPD, NPS-approved in 1993) [<http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/stateplan.htm>], utilizing current technology, and extending outreach efforts beyond those cited in the PPD, the SHPO sought the broadest possible public involvement in the development of the State Plan.

First, the SHPO invited interested persons to complete *Survey for Updating Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan* (Figure #3). A hard copy of the survey was provided to each person who attended the 2013 statewide preservation conference.

Notice of the opportunity to complete the survey (in hard copy or online), to participate in a public discussion (September 12, 2013), and to comment on the preliminary and second drafts of the State Plan was published in the July 2013 issues of *Mistletoe Leaves* and *Preservation Oklahoma News*. Additionally, the notice was posted to the SHPO's listserve, Facebook page, and Twitter and to the Oklahoma Main Street Center's listserve on June 17, 2013. A hard copy of the notice was included in all information request packets and correspondence under the SHPO's Section 106 process sent through regular mail between June 18, 2013, and August 9, 2013.

Complete online by: August 15, 2013 at:  
<http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/stateplan.htm>

Figure #3

OR

Return by August 15, 2013 to:  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Oklahoma Historical Society  
Oklahoma History Center  
800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917  
OR  
mheisch@okhistory.org

**SURVEY FOR UPDATING  
TOMORROW'S LEGACY  
OKLAHOMA'S STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN**

The State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society (SHPO), is updating the statewide preservation plan, and your input is vital to our understanding of historic preservation issues across Oklahoma. By working together, citizens; federal, tribal, state, and local governments; preservation professionals; nonprofit organizations; and the business and development community can set attainable goals to preserve Oklahoma's important historic properties and the unique character of each community while enhancing their economic vitality and quality of life. We invite you to join the effort by completing this brief survey.

Before completing the survey, you may find it helpful to review the current plan at <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/stateplan.htm>. The term *historic property* means buildings, structures, sites, districts, objects, and landscapes. The term *community* is for you to define as indicated in the first question below.

Thank you in advance for your input which will help the SHPO ensure that the new plan identifies and addresses the issues raised by Oklahomans from across the state.

1. What are the strengths of your community (e.g., rural area, city, town, tribal lands, etc.)?
2. What concerns do you currently have about your community?
3. What are the biggest challenges you anticipate for your community in the next five to ten years?
4. What are your community's most important historic properties?  
(Place an "X" by all that apply.)
  - ☐ Buildings
  - ☐ Commercial Districts
  - ☐ Landscapes (e.g. parks)
  - ☐ Objects (e.g. public art)
  - ☐ Residential Districts
  - ☐ Sites (e.g. archeological sites)

- \_\_\_\_ Structures (e.g. bridges)
- \_\_\_\_ Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs)
- \_\_\_\_ Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

5. On a scale of 1 to 5 (with 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest), rate each of the following possible threats to historic properties in your community.

- \_\_\_\_ Absentee Owners
- \_\_\_\_ Agricultural Practices
- \_\_\_\_ Economic Conditions
- \_\_\_\_ Energy Development (oil, gas, solar, wind)
- \_\_\_\_ Inadequate Government Regulations
- \_\_\_\_ Inappropriate Repairs/Alterations
- \_\_\_\_ Lack of Maintenance
- \_\_\_\_ Population Decline
- \_\_\_\_ Transportation Systems Development
- \_\_\_\_ Urban Sprawl
- \_\_\_\_ Vandalism
- \_\_\_\_ Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_ On a scale of 1 to 5 (with 1 being absolutely unnecessary to 5 being absolutely essential), how important is historic preservation to your community's future?

7. At least fifteen Oklahoma cities and towns use historic preservation ordinances to regulate and protect the character and fabric of local districts and landmarks.

a. \_\_\_\_ On a scale of 1 to 5 (with 1 being completely ineffective and 5 being completely effective), rate your local government's enforcement of its historic preservation ordinance.

b. If your local government has a historic preservation ordinance, how do you think its enforcement could be improved?

8. On a scale of 1 to 5 (with 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest), which of the following themes should be the priorities for the SHPO's archeological/historic survey and National Register of Historic Places nomination programs for the next five years?

- \_\_\_\_ Architecture of the Post-World War II Era
- \_\_\_\_ Commerce and Industry
- \_\_\_\_ Depression Era and Recovery
- \_\_\_\_ Ethnic Heritage (non-Native American)
- \_\_\_\_ Farming and Ranching
- \_\_\_\_ Native American Heritage
- \_\_\_\_ Popular Culture
- \_\_\_\_ Prehistoric Archeology
- \_\_\_\_ Urban Development
- \_\_\_\_ Places Associated with Women in Oklahoma History
- \_\_\_\_ Other (Specify): \_\_\_\_\_

9. a. \_\_\_\_\_ On a scale of 1 to 5 (with 1 being completely unfamiliar and 5 being totally familiar), how familiar are you with the programs and services of the SHPO?

b. How could the SHPO best assist historic preservation efforts in your community?

### **ABOUT THE SURVEY PARTICIPANT**

1. Required:

a. Your Community: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Your County: \_\_\_\_\_

c. What is your age range?

\_\_\_\_\_ Under 21

\_\_\_\_\_ 22-35

\_\_\_\_\_ 36-50

\_\_\_\_\_ 51-65

\_\_\_\_\_ 66 and above

2. Optional:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

**Figure #4: Results of *Survey for Updating Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan***

Following is the tabulation of the responses received to *Survey for Updating Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan*. Complete survey form shown in Figure #3.

Question #1	
Respondent 1	Continuity
Respondent 2	University Town
Respondent 3	Arch. Hist., arts, river, downtown revitalization
Respondent 4	Natural resources, active community orgs., major HWYs
Respondent 5	No Response
Respondent 6	Large urban population
Respondent 7	Education

Question #2	
Respondent 1	Lack of jobs, education
Respondent 2	Population Density, no enforcement of covenants
Respondent 3	no HP zoning
Respondent 4	Reduced revenues, negative attitudes of citizens
Respondent 5	Loss of hist. Properties
Respondent 6	Unregulated economic growth in urban areas
Respondent 7	Gentrification

Question #3	
Respondent 1	Stability
Respondent 2	Development of high-rise, high-density bldgs
Respondent 3	Preserving hist. homes
Respondent 4	Funding for infrastructure, shrinking population
Respondent 5	Apathy, lack of funding
Respondent 6	loss of architecturally interesting bldgs.
Respondent 7	sprawl

Question #4	
Respondent 1	Bldgs, Comm. Dists., Landscapes, objects, Res. Dists., Sites
Respondent 2	Blds., Comm. Dists., Res. Dists.
Respondent 3	Blds., Comm Dists., Landscapes, Objects, Res. Dists.
Respondent 4	Bldgs., Comm. Dists.
Respondent 5	Bldgs., Comm. Dists., Landscapes, Objects, Res. Dists., Structures, TCPs
Respondent 6	Bldgs., Res. Dists.
Respondent 7	Bldgs. Res. Dists.



Question #5	
Respondent 1	<u>4</u> Absentee Owners; <u>1</u> Agricultural Practices; <u>4</u> Economic Conditions; <u>4</u> Energy Development (oil, gas, solar, wind); <u>1</u> Inadequate Government Regulations; <u>5</u> Inappropriate Repairs/Alterations; <u>4</u> Lack of Maintenance; <u>5</u> Population Decline; <u>4</u> Transportation Systems Development; <u>1</u> Urban Sprawl; <u>3</u> Vandalism; ____ Other (specify) _____
Respondent 2	<u>2</u> Absentee Owners; <u>1</u> Agricultural Practices; <u>1</u> Economic Conditions; <u>1</u> Energy Development (oil, gas, solar, wind); <u>3</u> Inadequate Government Regulations; <u>5</u> Inappropriate Repairs/Alterations; <u>5</u> Lack of Maintenance; <u>1</u> Population Decline; <u>1</u> Transportation Systems Development; <u>3</u> Urban Sprawl; <u>1</u> Vandalism; ____ Other (specify) _____
Respondent 3	<u>1</u> Absentee Owners; <u>1</u> Agricultural Practices; <u>4</u> Economic Conditions; <u>2</u> Energy Development (oil, gas, solar, wind); <u>3</u> Inadequate Government Regulations; <u>5</u> Inappropriate Repairs/Alterations; <u>2</u> Lack of Maintenance; <u>1</u> Population Decline; <u>1</u> Transportation Systems Development; <u>1</u> Urban Sprawl; <u>1</u> Vandalism; ____ Other (specify) _____
Respondent 4	<u>3</u> Absentee Owners; <u>1</u> Agricultural Practices; <u>5</u> Economic Conditions; <u>3</u> Energy Development (oil, gas, solar, wind); <u>5</u> Inadequate Government Regulations; <u>5</u> Inappropriate Repairs/Alterations; <u>5</u> Lack of Maintenance; <u>3</u> Population Decline; <u>2</u> Transportation Systems Development; <u>2</u> Urban Sprawl; <u>3</u> Vandalism; ____ Other (specify) _____
Respondent 5	<u>5</u> Absentee Owners; <u>1</u> Agricultural Practices; <u>5</u> Economic Conditions; <u>2</u> Energy Development (oil, gas, solar, wind); <u>1</u> Inadequate Government Regulations; <u>5</u> Inappropriate Repairs/Alterations; <u>5</u> Lack of Maintenance; <u>4</u> Population Decline; <u>2</u> Transportation Systems Development; <u>5</u> Urban Sprawl; <u>4</u> Vandalism; ____ Other (specify) _____
Respondent 6	____ Absentee Owners; ____ Agricultural Practices; <u>5</u> Economic Conditions; ____ Energy Development (oil, gas, solar, wind); <u>5</u> Inadequate Government Regulations; ____ Inappropriate Repairs/Alterations; ____ Lack of Maintenance; ____ Population Decline; ____ Transportation Systems Development; <u>5</u> Urban Sprawl; ____ Vandalism; ____ Other (specify) _____
Respondent 7	<u>2</u> Absentee Owners; <u>1</u> Agricultural Practices; <u>2</u> Economic Conditions; <u>5</u> Energy Development (oil, gas, solar, wind); <u>5</u> Inadequate Government Regulations; <u>3</u> Inappropriate Repairs/Alterations; <u>2</u> Lack of Maintenance; <u>1</u> Population Decline; <u>1</u> Transportation Systems Development; <u>1</u> Urban Sprawl; <u>5</u> Vandalism; ____ Other (specify) _____

Question #6	
Respondent 1	5
Respondent 2	5
Respondent 3	5
Respondent 4	3
Respondent 5	No Response
Respondent 6	5
Respondent 7	4

Question #7a	
Respondent 1	3
Respondent 2	4
Respondent 3	2
Respondent 4	1
Respondent 5	No Response
Respondent 6	No Response
Respondent 7	3

Question #7b	
Respondent 1	No Response
Respondent 2	Renew focus on indiv. NRHP Listings
Respondent 3	Better outreach and education
Respondent 4	No Response
Respondent 5	No Response
Respondent 6	No Response
Respondent 7	I Don't Know

Question #8	
Respondent 1	Architecture of the Post-World War II Era <u>5</u> ; Commerce and Industry <u>5</u> ; Depression Era and Recovery <u>5</u> ; Ethnic Heritage (non-Native American) <u>5</u> ; Farming and Ranching <u>5</u> ; Native American Heritage <u>5</u> ; Popular Culture <u>3</u> ; Prehistoric Archeology <u>5</u> ; Urban Development <u>3</u> ; Woman's History <u>  </u> ; Meaning is not clear <u>  </u>
Respondent 2	Architecture of the Post-World War II Era <u>4</u> ; Farming and Ranching <u>4</u> ; Native American Heritage <u>4</u>
Respondent 3	Architecture of the Post-World War II Era <u>4</u> ; Native American Heritage <u>2</u> ; Popular Culture <u>3</u> ; Urban Development <u>5</u> ; Places Associated with Women in Oklahoma History <u>1</u> ; Other: <u>Education, publication, use of news media to spread the word and get people inspired. OUTREACH.</u>

Respondent 4	Architecture of the Post-World War II Era <u>4</u> ; Commerce and Industry <u>2</u> ; Depression Era and Recovery <u>4</u> ; Ethnic Heritage (non-Native American) <u>3</u> ; Farming and Ranching <u>3</u> ; Native American Heritage <u>3</u> ; Popular Culture <u>5</u> ; Urban Development <u>5</u> ; Places Associated with Women in Oklahoma History <u>5</u>
Respondent 5	Architecture of the Post-World War II Era <u>5</u> ; Commerce and Industry <u>5</u> ; Depression Era and Recovery <u>4</u> ; Ethnic Heritage (non-Native American) <u>5</u> ; Farming and Ranching <u>5</u> ; Native American Heritage <u>5</u> ; Popular Culture <u>3</u> ; Urban Development <u>4</u> ; Places Associated with Women in Oklahoma History <u>2</u>
Respondent 6	Architecture of the Post-World War II Era <u>5</u> ; Native American Heritage <u>5</u> ; Other: <u>Church Buildings</u>
Respondent 7	Architecture of the Post-World War II Era <u>1</u> ; Commerce and Industry <u>2</u> ; Depression Era and Recovery <u>2</u> ; Ethnic Heritage (non-Native American) <u>1</u> ; Farming and Ranching <u>1</u> ; Native American Heritage <u>4</u> ; Popular Culture <u>2</u> ; Urban Development <u>1</u> ; Places Associated with Women in Oklahoma History <u>3</u> ; Other: <u>Prehistoric</u>

Question #9a	
Respondent 1	3
Respondent 2	5
Respondent 3	1
Respondent 4	4
Respondent 5	No Response
Respondent 6	No Response
Respondent 7	4

Question #9b	
Respondent 1	No Response
Respondent 2	Continue what you are doing
Respondent 3	OP Eds, media, advertise projects, signage
Respondent 4	No Response
Respondent 5	No Response
Respondent 6	No Response
Respondent 7	Limited my response. Don't think you want an opinion.

Respondent Profile	
Respondent 1	Pawhuska, Osage Co., 66 & Above
Respondent 2	Norman, Cleveland Co., 66 & Above

Respondent 3	Tulsa, Tulsa Co., 51-65
Respondent 4	McAlester, Pittsburg Co., 22-35
Respondent 5	State, All Counties, 51-65
Respondent 6	The Village, Oklahoma Co., 66 & Above
Respondent 7	Norman, Cleveland Co., 36-50

*Updating the Statewide Preservation Plan: A Public Discussion* was held at 1:30pm on Thursday, September 12, 2013, in the Oklahoma History Center Classroom, 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive, Oklahoma City. Notice of the meeting was given as described above. The SHPO staff explained how the State Plan is developed, how it is used in the SHPO's programs, and how others participate in its implementation. Members of the public present shared their views about their challenges and successes in historic preservation, threats to archeological and historic resources, and goals and objectives for the State Plan (Figure #5). The general interest in bringing public attention to the importance of archeological and historic resources and threats to them through celebration of the NHPA's fiftieth anniversary was enthusiastically expressed during the discussions. The updated State Plan's goals and objectives incorporate the group's consensus that education is the first priority for Oklahoma's preservation community. Each project or activity suggested as an objective for the State Plan is either individually specified or reflected in a broader objective in the document.

**Figure #5:**

Summary of Comments from *Updating the Statewide Preservation Plan: A Public Discussion*

- A. Celebration of the NHPA's fiftieth anniversary will occur in the next few years, and participants suggested several projects and activities to focus attention on the importance of the NHPA programs on historic preservation in Oklahoma, including publish an article about the history of historic preservation in Oklahoma; develop a travelling exhibit on the topic; make the anniversary the theme for the 2016 or 2017 statewide conference; and work more closely with the arts community. Additionally, POK might hold a special endangered places event that features the anniversary, highlight the event on SHPO and POK websites, highlight Section 106 cases with positive preservation outcomes (such as Corps of Engineers and Spiro Mounds), publish a feature article in *Oklahoma Today* about fifty years of preservation in Oklahoma under the NHPA, and feature the various preservation partnerships in Oklahoma. Specific resources on which to focus, in addition to Spiro Mounds, included the Skirvin Hotel, Fort Sill, and OSU's Old Central.
- B. Recent preservation accomplishments discussed included the results of Certified Local Governments program subgrants, strengthened partnerships among the SHPO, OAS, POK, Main Street, and many others. The statewide preservation conference continues to be an important accomplishment as it brings the preservation community together and provides an opportunity for people to visit all parts of the state and learn about local resources statewide.

- C. Many ideas for new projects and initiatives were presented. these include develop self-guided tours of historic districts and design of a contest/game, using a passport type stamp for each building, site or district visited and hard copy or a mobile App for the game using “digital markers”, GPS points. Others mentioned were historical markers: work with ODOT and OAS and volunteers from the Oklahoma Anthropological Society to gather GPS points for historical markers to develop a map of markers and other locations of interest, develop a program for local historic preservation stewards (like archaeological stewards) that would report on projects in neighborhoods and communities, continuing education programs for historic preservation with AIA, realtors, attorneys, et al, develop historic partnerships programs with tribes, develop preservation volunteer programs, and work with celebrities and the media (including OETA) to promote historic preservation.
- D. There was general consensus about the need to focus on education at every opportunity and with a wide range of audiences. Reaching young people was mentioned over and over again in the discussions. Partnership possibilities for educational programs, in addition to the SHPO, OAS, and the Oklahoma Main Street Center, include Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Certified Local Governments, Boys and Girls Scouts and 4-H Club (and other youth organizations), and Phi Alpha Theta/Alpha Epsilon Lambda.

The HPRC (Figure #1) discussed the update of the statewide preservation plan during its regular quarterly meeting on Thursday, October 17, 2013. In accordance with the Oklahoma Open Meeting Act, the date, time, and place of the meeting was posted for public information, and the meeting agenda was posted in accordance with the Act. Committee members and other individuals present discussed overall accomplishments in historic preservation efforts in Oklahoma, threats to archeological and historic resources, and goals and objectives for the next five years.

Committee members discussed the opportunity to call attention to Oklahoma's historic places through celebration of the NHPA's fiftieth anniversary. Members suggested the focus of the 2016 and/or 2017 statewide conference be on the impact of the NHPA in Oklahoma, that a special exhibit for the Oklahoma History Center be developed, and that publications, such as a special edition of *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, are possible ways to celebrate the NHPA. It was mentioned that the 2016 or 2017 conference might involve the National Park Service as a sponsor at the Chickasaw National Recreation Area in Sulphur. This could include the NPS 100th anniversary too. Finally, the members discussed development of survey projects to document resources that reflect the many progressive accomplishments in Oklahoma during the 1960s.

The HPC (Figure #2) discussed update of the statewide preservation plan during their regular quarterly meeting held on October 23, 2013.

The committee members discussed a broad range of topics. They agreed that there needs to be a continued focus on survey activities, especially in smaller communities and rural areas. The continued nomination of properties associated with Native American heritage, agriculture, the WPA,



and Route 66 is considered very important. Concern about the impacts of wind farms and other energy development activities on archeological and historic resources was discussed. Finally, members expressed interest in developing a working relationship with Scenic Byways programs.

On October 15, 22, and 24, 2013, Oklahoma's preservation partners and leaders met with SHPO staff to discuss recent accomplishments in historic preservation in Oklahoma, missed opportunities for preservation, threats to archeological and historic resources, and goals and objectives for the next five years. The discussions were held as informal roundtable conversations in the Classroom, Oklahoma History Center. Federal, tribal, state, and local governments; preservation professionals; nonprofit organizations; and the business and development community representatives were invited to participate through direct mail or e-mail. Over 450 individuals were identified for the list (available in the SHPO's files). These individuals participate in a variety of ways in the public and private sector preservation efforts in Oklahoma, and their opinions and expertise were critical to formulation of a relevant plan to guide the statewide preservation program over the next five years. Comments from the three roundtables are summarized in Figures #6, #7, and #8 below.

**Figure #6:**

Summary of Group #1 Comments, October 15, 2013

<p>Group #1 included:</p> <p>(A) Archeologists (Historic, Prehistoric)/CRM Firms</p> <p>(B) Architectural Historians/Geographers/Historians/Planners</p>
<p><b>Accomplishments:</b></p> <p>The group identified the following as important accomplishments over the last three to five years.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Designation of the Honey Springs Battlefield, Price Tower, and Platt National Park/Travertine District as National Historic Landmarks.</li> <li>2. The SHPO's statewide survey of historic barns and efforts to nominate eligible barns to the NRHP.</li> <li>3. Archeological field work at Rose Hill Plantation and Fort Gibson, properties owned by the Oklahoma Historical Society. The work was accomplished through partnerships of the OHS Museums and Sites Division, OAS, SHPO, and the Oklahoma Anthropological Society.</li> <li>4. The SHPO's NRHP grants program as it helps promote awareness of local history, such as the nomination for McAlester's Rainbow Girls Temple.</li> <li>5. The SHPO's annual Section 106 workshops have done much to increase understanding about the process and why it is important.</li> <li>6. Development of partnerships as a result of NRHP nomination projects, including the SHPO's Cherokee Trail of Tears nominations funded with assistance from the NPS Long Distance Trails Program. The Cherokee Trail of Tears Association and OAS helped make the effort a success.</li> </ol>

7. Successful pipeline project in Cimarron County, collaboration among the pipeline company, archaeologists, land owners and Santa Fe Trail organization to avoid impacts to the Santa Fe Trail trace while allowing the pipeline construction to move ahead.
8. The continuation of the statewide preservation conference is an important accomplishment as it encourages collaborative efforts and brings attention to historic properties statewide.
9. Digitization of the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI) and NRHP nominations is a major accomplishment, as is the effort OAS has made to make the archeological site files available online (coming in the year ahead).
10. The Oklahoma Department of Transportation's Depression-Era Bridge survey project will facilitate Section 106 case review and document thousands of structures whose construction helped revive local economies during the 1930s.
11. NRHP designation stimulated pride in ownership as exemplified by the owners of the Bassett House in Cushing who have installed an NRHP plaque in the yard.
12. The continued use of current technology, such as the SHPO's Mobile Tour of Historic Route 66.
13. Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.'s twenty years of partnership with the SHPO to provide *Preservation Oklahoma News*, present community workshops, sponsor the statewide preservation conference, and prepare NRHP nominations. Additionally, POK advocated for retention of the State rehabilitation tax credits, raised awareness through the annual endangered places program, and managed the Overholser Mansion for the OHS.

#### **Missed Opportunities:**

1. Working with school districts in preserving historic buildings: example, Blackwell and Pocasset, Ft Sill school scheduled for demolition.
2. Institution expansion projects such as hospitals, schools and churches impacting historic neighborhoods.
3. Preservationists have not advocated strongly enough to improve compliance with Section 106, such as urging federal regulation of construction of wind farms.
4. Preservationists must become more proactive in developing relationships with tribal governments to help reduce impacts to tribal heritage such as occurred with road construction through a site associated with the end of the Choctaw Trail of Tears.

#### **Current and Anticipated Threats to Historic Resources:**

1. Decline in rural community populations, not able to keep up with historic preservation, problems with abandonment/demolition of structures.
2. Development push for subdivisions.
3. Lack of a "historic identity" for relocated people who have moved to new communities, how do they connect and get involved with historic preservation?
4. Energy development activities not reviewed under Section 106 such as wind turbines.
5. Natural disasters and recovery efforts such as demolition or inappropriate repairs.
6. Lack of state and local level preservation laws that require consideration of historic properties in development projects.
7. Farming.
8. Minimal federal agency budgets for cultural resources and historic preservation.

<p>9. Too few young people are involved in historic preservation organizations and activities, and there is great concern about how their generation will protect historic properties.</p> <p>10. Continued sprawl of residential subdivisions and construction of strip malls.</p>
<b>Goals, Objectives, and Activities for the Next Five Years:</b>
<p>1. To celebrate the anniversary of the NHPA, traveling presentation to communities.</p> <p>2. Provide presentations to business groups and other organizations about the tax credit program and opportunities for local rehabilitation projects.</p> <p>3. Find ways to work historic preservation back into the school curriculum.</p> <p>4. Make the research materials from National Register projects more accessible to researchers.</p> <p>5. Promote college-level coursework in historic preservation by expanding curricula for existing programs like architecture, archaeology, and urban planning.</p> <p>6. Enhance private sector financing for historic preservation instead of relying on federal grants.</p> <p>7. Find ways to encourage tribes to utilize gaming revenues for historic preservation projects.</p> <p>8. Establish relationships with groups like Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H Club, and others to interest them in historic preservation goals.</p> <p>9. Work with OETA (Oklahoma's PBS affiliate) to develop a documentary or a series about historic preservation as part of the NHPA's fiftieth anniversary celebration.</p>

**Figure #7:**  
Summary of Group #2 Comments, October 22, 2013

<p>Group #2 included:</p> <p>(A) Architects/Landscape Architects,</p> <p>(B) Developers &amp; Finance,</p> <p>(C) Preservation Leaders and Advocates, and</p> <p>(D) Professional Associations &amp; Nonprofit Organizations</p>
<b>Accomplishments:</b>
<p>1. The ongoing efforts to document barns and other vernacular resources and nominate eligible properties to the NRHP.</p> <p>2. Several people commented that retention of the State rehabilitation tax credits in their original form was an important accomplishment and that many rehabilitation projects provide interpretive displays about the building and its place in local history.</p> <p>3. The successful Section 106 mitigation through which a Tulsa TV station provided financial resources to the City of Tulsa to mark historic districts impacted by construction of their new broadcast tower.</p> <p>4. Numerous tribal governments became formal THPOs under Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA.</p> <p>5. The development of Oklahoma City's Film Row Historic District and the positive effects on non-historic properties adjacent to it.</p>

6. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) revised its process for review of permits to drill and has shortened the permitting process from about six to one month while still complying with Section 106 of the NHPA. Additionally, BLM has increased the size of the area surveyed for new well locations.
7. BLM, the Town of Medicine Park, and the Comanche Nation completed an exemplary consultation process for a project that proposed transfer of a small tract of federal land to the City. When it was learned that a sensitive cultural resource for the tribe was present, the BLM arranged for a long-term lease to the City which allows BLM to continue protection of the location. The tribe was comfortable with this alternative.
8. There is an increased appreciation for properties of the recent past.
9. There is increased appreciation for historic properties as people make the connection between historic preservation and the "green" movement.
10. An alert bulldozer operator for a new well site in western Oklahoma stopped work when bones were encountered. It is one of the largest paleontological finds ever in the state.

#### **Missed Opportunities:**

1. Buildings that continue to remain vacant and/or deteriorate due to deferred maintenance because there is no incentive for their reuse or repair.
2. The celebration of Oklahoma's statehood centennial did not emphasize historic preservation.
3. Not enough attention has been given to the 150th anniversary of the American Civil War.

#### **Current and Anticipated Threats to Historic Resources:**

1. As long-time owners of land sell or pass their holdings to another generation, the interest in protection of archeological sites known on the property decreases. Thus, sites are lost. This has become more of a threat even than looting.
2. The lack of formal educational programs in historic preservation at the college and university level makes it more difficult to find well-trained professionals in Oklahoma to do a wide variety of historic preservation work.
3. Continued efforts to reduce or eliminate the State rehabilitation tax credit.
4. When there is no economically feasible use of a historic building, especially large buildings in small towns, the likelihood is that the building will be lost.
5. Development of wind farms and other energy sources.
6. Inadequate budgets for agencies at all levels of government for appropriate maintenance of properties, including historic resources.
7. Public agency officials resist meeting their historic preservation responsibilities.
8. Earthquakes and other natural disasters threaten Oklahoma's historic properties.
9. The natural process of deterioration is often the biggest threat for historic properties.

#### **Goals, Objectives, and Activities for the Next Five Years:**

1. Support legislation to include a checkbox on the State income tax return form for contributions to a statewide historic preservation fund.
2. Establish a Tax Increment Finance District (TIF) that covers all NRHP listed or eligible properties statewide to fund preservation work.

3. Establish a program, perhaps through POK, under which preservation professionals provide certain services to property owners on a one-time basis to increase awareness about the importance of appropriate treatment of historic properties and how professional advice improves project outcomes.
4. Encourage the teaching of Oklahoma history as a separate course in the public schools.
5. Conduct research to identify African-American architects who practiced in Oklahoma and identify their extant works.
6. Establish a historic preservation Political Action Committee (PAC) for Oklahoma.
7. Tribes allocate a percentage of gaming revenue for preservation of their historic properties.
8. Develop a historic preservation research sources guide.
9. Publish a "pocket guide" to historic preservation in Oklahoma that could be used in the field during consultations with property owners and clients.
10. Work with teachers to include historic preservation in school curricula at all levels.
11. Make historic preservation program information available in more interactive formats.
12. Engage youth in historic preservation projects.
13. Develop coloring books, games, and other activities for children to teach them about Oklahoma history and its preservation.
14. Celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of passage of the NHPA.
15. Use social media for good communication among Oklahoma's historic preservationists.

**Figure #8:**

Summary of Group #3 Comments, October 24, 2013

Group #3 included:

- (A) State Government Agency Partners,
- (B) Certified Local Governments/Municipalities/Counties,
- (C) Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NHPA Section 101(D)(2) THPOS)/Tribal Representatives, and
- (D) Federal Government Agency Partners

**Accomplishments:**

1. POK's efforts to expand public outreach, advocate to save the State rehabilitation tax credits, work with the OHS to share the Overholser Mansion with the public, and participation in neighborhood preservation efforts.
2. The National Main Street Center held its 2010 National Town Meeting in Oklahoma City.
3. POK's continuation of the Endangered Places list.
4. The City of Oklahoma City revised its historic district design guidelines so they would reflect a "green" approach to historic preservation.
5. Designation of Honey springs Battlefield as a National Historic Landmark and nomination of archeological sites to the NRHP.



6. The Choctaw Nation developed a cemetery identification and preservation program (cleaning away debris, fencing, etc.) and provided workshops to teach tribal members and others traditional arts.
7. The Cities of Oklahoma City and Tulsa completed architectural/historic surveys of their downtown centers.
8. The SHPO worked with NPS and the Cherokee Trail of Tears Association to identify properties for nomination to the NRHP.
9. Through efforts such as the statewide preservation conference, Oklahomans are focusing on their sense of place, and this has increased interest in historic preservation.
10. The Oklahoma National Guard is documenting the personal stories of women and other minorities who have served.
11. There are now fifteen formal THPO programs in Oklahoma.
12. Thlopthlocco Town provides information about tribal heritage in the schools.
13. The Cheyenne and Arapaho THPO initiated an inventory of significant resources for the tribe in the nine Oklahoma counties where they were originally assigned.
14. The tribal representatives noted that teaching their language is an important accomplishment and must be continued.
15. The Choctaw Nation collects the stories of the Code Talkers and their extraordinary service to the nation.
16. The Oklahoma Department of Transportation is completing an inventory of Depression-Era bridges with a goal of developing management strategies to streamline Section 106 review and preserve information about significant bridges or preserve them in place when possible.
17. Working together through the Section 106 process, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Oklahoma Emergency Management (OEM), Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and the SHPO have established an efficient process for review of actions during declared disasters, such as clearing sites for debris disposal, with maximum consideration for effect on historic properties.
18. The Oklahoma Centennial Farm and Ranch Program now includes over 1,400 families.

#### **Missed Opportunities:**

1. Finding an effective way to work with others, like the Archeological conservancy, to acquire and protect important sites located on private lands.
2. Federal agencies have not always consulted tribes in planning of their undertakings which prevents development of important partnerships for the protection of the heritage of all of Oklahoma's people.

#### **Current and Anticipated Threats to Historic Resources:**

1. Construction of wind farms as they are unregulated. The Cheyenne and Arapaho cited an example of a development near their tribal headquarters but not on their land.
2. Financial and technical issues that prevent private owners from taking appropriate care of historic properties, such as the Star House.
3. Loss of long-time consultants for various historic preservation work and inadequate numbers of new people entering the field in Oklahoma.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>4. Failure of local governments to include consideration of identification and protection of historic resources under their comprehensive plans, such as information about their treatment during and following disasters.</li><li>5. Inadequate funding for the maintenance of historic properties.</li></ol>   |
| <b>Goals, Objectives, and Activities for the Next Five Years:</b>  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Increase partnerships with tribal governments.</li><li>2. Encourage the teaching of state and local history in the public schools.</li><li>3. Oklahoma's preservation agencies and organizations exhibit at the Oklahoma Wildlife Expo to share information about the state's heritage and historic preservation issues and concerns.</li><li>4. Develop a training program for contractors and trades people.</li><li>5. Incorporate consideration of historic resources into local disaster preparedness plans.</li><li>6. POK develops an online calendar of statewide historic preservation events.</li></ol> |



The preliminary draft of the State Plan was developed based on the process and input described above, and on January 15, 2014, it was made available for comment on the SHPO's website and in hard copy upon request. Notice of its availability was given through the SHPO's listserve, Facebook page, and Twitter; articles in *Preservation Oklahoma News* and *Mistletoe Leaves*; and the Oklahoma Main Street Center's listserve. Written notice was sent by direct mail to all thirty-eight federally recognized tribes in Oklahoma, the Nez Perce, and each Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and to the mayor of each of the fifteen historically all-black towns in Oklahoma.

The preliminary draft was provided in hard copy to the HPRC and the HPC, and it was discussed during the HPRC's regular quarterly meeting on April 17, 2014. The HPC did not meet in April, and their comments were requested through e-mail or regular mail. The preliminary draft was also forwarded to the National Park Service for review. Comments on the preliminary draft were requested by April 15, 2014, and those received were documented in the SHPO's files. Information incorporated into the second draft included details about threats to historic bridges, accomplishments of tribal governments, and a figure summarizing community preservation efforts. Editorial revisions were also made.

On June 2, 2014, the second draft of the State Plan was made available on the SHPO's website and in hard copy. Notice of the second draft's availability was provided on the SHPO's Listserve, Facebook page, and Twitter; in *Preservation Oklahoma News* and *Mistletoe Leaves*, on the Oklahoma Main Street Center's listserve; and through a special flyer distributed at the June 3-5, 2014, statewide preservation conference. Written notice of the comment period for the second draft was sent by regular mail to Oklahoma's thirty-eight federally recognized tribes, the Nez Perce, and the Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and to the mayors of the fifteen historically all-black towns in Oklahoma.

The second draft was provided to the HPRC and HPC and discussed during their regular quarterly meetings on July 17, 2014, and July 23, 2014, respectively. SHPO staff invited members to provide written comments by August 4, 2014, and the general discussion during both meetings indicated support for the second draft as presented. The document was also forwarded to the National Park Service.

Comments on the second draft were requested by August 4, 2014, and those received were considered and documented in the SHPO's file. Most of the comments received expressed appreciation for the SHPO's efforts and support of the State Plan's content. Based on these comments, the SHPO produced the final draft of the State Plan and submitted it to the National Park Service for formal approval on September 10, 2014.

Upon receipt of formal National Park Service approval, the SHPO printed the State Plan and distributed it in hard copy and made it available on its website on January 1, 2015. The availability of the State Plan was publicized through the SHPO's listserve, Facebook page, and Twitter; articles in *Preservation Oklahoma News* and *Mistletoe Leaves*; the Oklahoma Main Street Center's listserve, and a statewide press release.