

TOMORROW'S LEGACY: OKLAHOMA'S STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN



**Prepared By
State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
Oklahoma History Center
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2005

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TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
A MESSAGE FROM THE SHPO	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
INTRODUCTION.....	9
A VISION FOR THE FUTURE	9
WHAT IS HISTORIC PRESERVATION?.....	13
WHAT IS THE <i>STATE PLAN</i> ?.....	15
DEVELOPMENT AND REVISION OF THE <i>STATE PLAN</i>	15
OKLAHOMA'S RESOURCES.....	17
THREATS TO OKLAHOMA'S ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES.....	25
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	31
SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR MEETING THE GOALS OF THE <i>STATE PLAN</i>	35
GLOSSARY.....	55
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	66

APPENDICES

- A: Planning Process Document, *Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan*
- B: List of Federal Laws and Regulations Related to Historic Preservation

- C: 1. Oklahoma Laws Related to Historic Preservation
2. Local Laws Related to Historic Preservation
- D: Professional Qualification Standards
- E: Preservation-Related Agencies and Organizations Serving Oklahoma
- F: List of Acronyms
- G: Information Available from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
- H: National Register of Historic Places Criteria

FIGURES (MAPS)

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)

A MESSAGE FROM THE SHPO . . .

It is my great pleasure to present the third edition of *Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan*. The *State Plan* was developed through a cooperative effort with our state's preservation community, and it will guide our joint efforts to preserve and celebrate Oklahoma's past over the next five years.

Many challenges and opportunities lie ahead of us. Due to the serious financial situations facing all levels of government, we are deeply concerned about the future of publicly owned properties such as Oklahoma's historic county courthouses, schools, tribal buildings, and others, including the numerous archeological and historic resources owned by the Oklahoma Historical Society. Similar concerns exist for privately owned properties, too. However, tight budgets are not the only problem. A lack of awareness about the value of these properties, poor project planning, and owner apathy all result in threats to the landmarks that define the character of Oklahoma and of every community. But we have never had a time that offered more opportunity to address these challenges. The observance of Oklahoma's statehood centennial in 2007 will help focus everyone's attention on our heritage. It is up to all of us to make certain that our significant archeological and historic resources benefit from the celebration.

Thank you all for your outstanding accomplishments in the past and for your continued cooperation with us. We invite you to visit the State Historic Preservation Office and other Oklahoma Historical Society divisions in the new Oklahoma History Center, just northeast of the State Capitol, where we will be located by November 2005.

Bob L. Blackburn, Ph.D.
State Historic
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY . . .

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

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

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

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

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

GOAL #4: Develop appropriate strategies for the preservation of archeological and historic resources and encourage the use of widely accepted treatment methods.

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

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

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

to take advantage of the opportunities or to meet the challenges for preservation of Oklahoma's heritage over the next five years. Working together, we can insure that tomorrow's legacy is as rich as the one that we inherited.

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INTRODUCTION . . .

Until 1995 the *State Plan* consisted of several documents, including the annual Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant application, historic contexts, and other materials. To comply with requirements of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and to make information about Oklahoma's statewide preservation program more accessible to the public, the *State Plan* is now issued as a single document. The first edition of the *State Plan* was published in 1995, and it was updated by the second edition issued in 2000. In accordance with the established cycle, we are pleased to present the third edition of the *State Plan* which will be in effect from January 2005 through December 2009.

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

Under the National Historic Preservation Act, the SHPO is responsible for development and implementation of the *State Plan*, and the SHPO sought the widest possible public and professional involvement in the development of this edition. Successful implementation of the *State Plan* will require Oklahomans working together from this single blueprint and will insure that future generations can experience the state's legacy.

A VISION FOR THE FUTURE . . .

Oklahomans concerned about the future of the state's cities, towns, and rural areas have joined forces to make a difference through the preservation of significant archeological and historic resources. Federal, state, tribal, and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and individual citizens share the responsibilities and the concerns for preservation of these important places. Appropriate laws and regulations are an integral part of a successful statewide preservation program, but it is the general public's attitude that will make the real difference. Oklahoma's preservation partners believe that they can contribute to the state's growth and

economic development in the twenty-first century and that future generations should not have to depend solely on photographic archives and history books for an understanding of their heritage.

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

Not every historic property is suitable for income producing or residential uses. Battlefields, for example, are preserved and their stories interpreted to the public for educational purposes. Support will be provided to those organizations and individuals who are the stewards of such properties. A stable funding source and technical assistance are critical.

We envision a strong communication network across the state to insure that everyone has access to information about funding programs, technical assistance, and any other relevant topic. Through this network, all Oklahomans can become involved in the preservation of the Oklahoma legacy. The heritage of the many cultures that form the Oklahoma fabric will be respected, appreciated, and protected.

Oklahoma's landscape will change as new development accommodates the needs of a healthy state economy. However, new development will not be at the expense of the past. The new and the old will function in harmony. In describing a developer, one Oklahoma preservation leader once said that "the developer committed preservation without even knowing it." We envision a well-informed Oklahoma public that routinely commits preservation without even thinking about it.

To realize this vision, Oklahoma preservationists must continually remember a quote from another leader in our statewide preservation effort, "Come early and you are an advocate. Come late and you are an adversary." Far too much valuable time and scarce resources are expended responding to the latest crisis situation, and failure is often the result. We will have a truly successful statewide preservation effort when preservationists become proactive in all aspects of community development, facilitate an understanding of the value of archeological and historic resources, and provide support to the public and private owners of our heritage.

WHAT IS HISTORIC PRESERVATION . . .

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

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

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

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

While retention of an archeological or historic resource is certainly the best level of historic preservation, it may not always be possible. When compromises must be made to accommodate current needs of a community, other levels of preservation occur. A new highway project, for example, may necessitate the excavation of a significant archeological site, and preservation of the information from that resource results. Or, a significant historic building is carefully moved to a new location to avoid its demolition.

Historic preservation is not a means to limit growth and progress. In fact, well-managed historic preservation programs support community revitalization efforts and new development. For example, a well maintained historic commercial district provides a unique environment which attracts businesses which attract customers. Tourists choose historic places as a favorite destination. Business profits and increased tax revenue result, and new jobs are created. Neighborhoods protected by a local preservation zoning ordinance become desirable places to live, and property values stabilize and increase. All of these benefits and many others help strengthen community development.

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

WHAT IS THE STATE PLAN . . .

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

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

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

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

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

- In consultation with the Historic Preservation Committee, the Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors (Committee) and the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), a needs assessment was designed and distributed at the May 2003 statewide preservation conference.
- A public meeting was held on September 5, 2003, to solicit input for the *State Plan*, and comments were recorded for analysis.

- On October 24, 2003, the SHPO conducted a round table discussion session for preservation professionals from across the state to formulate goals and priorities for the *State Plan*.
- The SHPO prepared a preliminary draft of the *State Plan*, distributed it for professional and public review, and submitted it to the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, for comment.
- Based on the comments received, the SHPO prepared a second draft, submitted it for professional and public review, and provided it to the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, for comment.
- In consideration of final comments from the public review and in consultation with the Committee and the state review board, the SHPO prepared the final version of the *State Plan*.
- The *State Plan* was submitted to the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, for final approval.
- Upon receipt of final National Park Service approval, the *State Plan* was published and widely distributed.

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

OKLAHOMA'S RESOURCES . . .

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

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

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

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

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

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

About Some of Oklahoma's Archeological Resources

Approximately 18,000 archeological resources have been recorded in Oklahoma, and it is estimated that this figure represents only about 10% of the number of such resources that exist. Possibly one of the oldest dated sites known for North America is the 25,000-32,000 year old Burnham site located in Woods County. Other northwestern Oklahoma resources are the Cooper and Waugh sites in Harper County, the only bison kills directly associated with the 10,000 year old Folsom culture. In Texas and Beaver Counties of the Panhandle, traces have been found of a bison hunting, farming people who built southwestern pueblo-like villages 600 and 900 years ago.

One of the best-documented Southern Plains mammoth kills associated with the 11,000 year old Clovis culture is Caddo County's Domebo site. Also in Caddo County, evidence has been found at the Anthony site of bison hunting nomadic people living during the dry conditions of the Hypsithermal some 4,000 to 7,000 years ago. In Beckham County, we find the largest bison kill site known for the Southern Plains from the Late Archaic/Plains Woodland period. It is known as the Certain site.

In Kay County occur some of the largest known prehistoric lithic quarries in the region; these quarries were dug for their distinctive high quality chert that was extensively traded throughout the Southern Plains from 5,000 to 500 years ago. In eastern Oklahoma's Arkansas Basin, between A.D. 800 and 1400, the Spiro culture developed. It was one of the most complex, advanced, and dominant societies known for the current eastern United States.

In Beckham, Washita, Kay, and Jefferson Counties are the only late prehistoric/protohistoric/early historic fortified villages recorded in Oklahoma.

These sites hold the potential to yield invaluable information on the links between prehistoric societies and historically known ethnic groups.

About Some of Oklahoma's Historic Resources

Well over 50,000 historic resources have been recorded in rural and urban areas across Oklahoma. As is true for the archeological resources, this number reflects but a fraction of the buildings, structures, sites, and objects that need to be documented. The resources range from early nineteenth century log buildings, to territorial commercial buildings, to bridges, to oil well sites, to parks designed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, to the resources of the World War II era, and to suburban neighborhoods.

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

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

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

The Boley Historic District (Okfuskee County), Oklahoma City's Calvary Baptist Church and the Edwards 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), and Chickasha's New Hope Baptist Church (Grady County) reflect the role of African Americans in Oklahoma's history. 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).

Oklahoma Territory was opened to non-Indian settlement in 1889, and the Guthrie Historic District (Logan County) contains hundreds of commercial, residential, and public buildings associated with the territorial era. Other historic districts illustrate developments in commerce, such as the Perry Courthouse Square Historic District (Noble County), Shawnee's Bell Street Historic District (Pottawatomie County), and the Historic Downtown Sulphur Historic District (Murray County). The lifestyles of Oklahomans are illustrated through residential neighborhoods such as Tulsa's Owen Park Historic District (Tulsa County), Oklahoma City's Gatewood East and Gatewood West Historic Districts (Oklahoma County), and Norman's DeBar Historic District (Cleveland County).

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

The petroleum industry is obviously significant to Oklahoma's economic development. Historic resources associated with the theme are numerous. Representative resources include the Jackson Barnett Oil Well and the Drumright Gasoline Plant #2 (Creek County), the H.H. Champlin House (Garfield County), the Frank Phillips House (Washington County), the Philtower Building (Tulsa), the ITIO Discovery Well (Oklahoma County), the Healdton Oil Field Bunk House (Carter County), and the Wewoka Switch (Seminole County).

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

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

Numerous historic resources have been documented that represent the Great Depression of the 1930s. New Deal programs played a critical role in the state's recovery from those hard times, and the Works Progress Administration funded armories, schools, and recreational facilities across the state. The Okmulgee Armory (Okmulgee County), the Marlow Armory (Stephens County), and the Clinton Armory (Custer County), as well as many other armories, resulted from the WPA. School buildings and related facilities such as the Valliant School Gymnasium (McCurtain County) and recreational facilities like Crystal Beach (Woodward County) were also funded. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) left us outstanding landscapes such as Robbers Cave State Park (Latimer County) and Lake Murray State Park (Carter County).

Oklahoma has a wealth of significant historic resources associated with the recent past, and we are really just getting started in the work of documenting and evaluating them. Properties associated with historic Route 66 are excellent examples of the variety of property types, such as Erick's West Winds Motel (Beckham County), Clinton's Y Service Station and Café (Custer County), the Bridgeport Hill-Hydro Route 66 Segment (Caddo and Canadian Counties), Bristow's Beard Motor Company Building (Creek County), and Tulsa's Eleventh Street Bridge (Tulsa County). Excellent examples of Oklahoma's rich architectural legacy are found in Norman's Eugene Bavinger House (Cleveland County), Sapulpa's John Frank House (Creek County), and Oklahoma City's Donald Pollock House (Oklahoma County), all designed by master architect Bruce Goff. A discussion of important mid-twentieth century historic resources is not complete unless we mention Oklahoma City's Citizens State Bank Building (Oklahoma County), commonly known as the Gold Dome.

Preservation Planning and the Resources

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

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

FIGURE 1

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



FIGURE 2

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

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

Archeological Resources

In 1980, there were approximately 8600 recorded archeological sites in Oklahoma. By January 2004, the files contained close to 18,000 sites; in a period of 20 years, the site files have more than doubled. Much of the increase in the number of recorded sites is a direct result of increased compliance with Section 106 or Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In 1985, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey (OAS) commented on approximately 1000 federal undertakings concerning their potential effects on archeological sites. The number grew to over 7000 actions by 2000. While previous assessments of threats to archeological resources identified various ground disturbing activities as contributing to a significant loss in archeological resources, the perspective in this examination holds that there is not a singular unregulated activity that represents a major threat. Most of the threats identified in prior assessments on the issue have been addressed through increased Section 106 compliance. Instead, the threat today is more nebulous as well as more dangerous because of the difficulty in identification and response.

One of the most common themes in the loss of archeological resources this century is neglect. Neglect can stem from a number of causes, but foremost among them are underfunding of state and federal agencies and what can be described as saturation of sensitivity concerning objects and places of historical value.

Many federal agencies have land management responsibilities. Among those responsibilities is the protection of archeological sites identified as potentially

eligible or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, these same agencies are typically underfunded in the support of personnel responsible for cultural resources and in operations personnel that, on a day-to-day basis, must protect the archeological sites. Many agencies have huge responsibilities in regard to archeological resources. For example, the Tulsa District of the Corps of Engineers has more miles of shoreline to manage than any district in the southwest division. Those miles of shoreline include numerous archeological sites. With ever increasing federal deficits, these agencies must also cope with mandated decreases in agency budgets. Included here are not only personnel and projects but typical operational considerations. Thus, the archeological sites identified on federal land have a reduced pool of specialists to care for them as well as fewer funded programs to help preserve and protect them. There is little surprise that many National Register eligible archeological sites are lost through natural (attritional) processes that could have been prevented or forestalled with adequate funding. In Oklahoma, these are particular concerns for the Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the U.S. Forest Service.

Federal land managing agencies are not the only ones facing serious budget problems. Regulatory agencies have similar concerns, and their programs also have the potential to impact significant archeological resources. With limited staff to deal with increasing workloads, employing adequate, well trained professionals to address cultural resource issues is not their highest priority. Applicants for permits or licenses are often expected to assume federal agency responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA. Because the federal agency can devote little attention to such issues, chances greatly increase that significant resources are not identified and/or treated appropriately.

Another threat to archeological resources is the public's decreasing sensitivity to them. While it seems that the public would be energized by increased exposure to archeological site information, the opposite reaction has occurred. With the presence of the History Channel, A&E, Discovery Channel, and PBS, archeology has reached a saturation point. Viewers who once valued seeing a program on archeology now have the opportunity to channel hop from one archeological program to another. You can also find information about innumerable archeological sites on the World Wide Web. What these opportunities have done is to homogenize the excitement and uniqueness of the archeological record. The public becomes less appreciative of the value of the archeological and historic record. Because most of the sites presented in the media are spectacular finds, the public is also less concerned with the significant

but unspectacular. This has the potential to become a serious problem when attempting to preserve local archeological sites. When these sites fail to meet the yardstick of those presented in the media, they may fail to receive much needed support.

One new threat to archeological resources is the privatization of federal land. Through legislative initiatives, federal agencies are placed in the position of either exchanging land with private partners or selling the land. At least some of these programs have their roots in the above discussed decreasing agency budgets where less real estate equates with less need for personnel and programs. Because legislation for some transfers may exempt the action from the normal review of federal undertakings or because only minimal mitigation is possible due to budgetary constraints, archeological sites on these agencies' lands are transferred out of federal ownership without appropriate treatment. Once removed from federal ownership, they no longer receive the protection of federal law. The archeological site becomes the ward of the private sector. Even if the new owner is responsive to preservation issues, their protection lacks the substance that federal law provides. They probably also lack the trained personnel (even considering the plight of many agencies today) that the federal government has for protecting sites, prosecuting those who disturb them, and providing effective site management.

A remaining and ever present threat is vandalism and looting of archeological sites. The heightened media promotion of archeology has unfortunately served to motivate certain individuals to seek out sites. Unfortunately, their goal is to find something of commercial value. Undoubtedly, the massive loss of jobs during the past three to four years has exacerbated this problem. Looting of archeological sites has also become increasingly linked to drug trafficking as individuals working marijuana fields or maintaining rural meth labs encounter archeological sites. Here, residence searches of individuals associated with drug trafficking have resulted in the finding of alarmingly high numbers of artifacts as well as human remains. There are even some indications that prehistoric and early historic artifacts are becoming a "currency."

Historic Resources

As with archeological resources, there are many threats to Oklahoma's historic resources too. Of course, the threats of disasters, both natural and man-made, are always present. The tremendous destruction caused by the May 1999 tornadoes, for example, damaged or destroyed thousands of buildings and structures. While only

three National Register listed buildings suffered damage, we were reminded that had the storm followed a slightly different path, entire historic districts could have been lost. We were again reminded about the potential impacts of these storms in May 2003. Man-made disasters cannot be discounted as potential threats to historic properties. The 1995 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Building in Oklahoma City caused extensive damage to four National Register listed buildings and several other eligible buildings, as well as less severe damage to dozens more. Oklahoma's preservation community responded after these tragic events, but it is vital that we draw upon these experiences and continue to explore ways to provide the most effective assistance at the appropriate time following a disaster.

Development and other economic pressures are a constant threat to historic resources. Reuse of historic commercial buildings is encouraged through federal tax incentives, but there is only an extremely limited state incentive program for rehabilitation projects. Difficulties in putting together an adequate financial package for redevelopment often delay important historic building rehabilitations, such as Oklahoma City's Skirvin Hotel. State and local tax incentive programs, grant assistance, and special low interest loan pools need to be developed and/or strengthened to help counteract the threats of deterioration due to long-term vacancy and of possible demolition to make way for new construction.

Pressure from new development is not the only threat to vacant historic buildings. As many small towns across Oklahoma experience population decline, the local economy can no longer support the businesses and services that once filled these properties. So, they are left unused and deteriorating. These same economic forces affect local government's ability to adequately maintain their facilities too. The plight of many of Oklahoma's historic county courthouses evidences this threat.

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

One of the biggest threats to historic resources is the lack of state and local laws to protect them. Too many people make the faulty assumption that listing on the National Register of Historic Places is all it takes to preserve a historic property. While this designation is certainly an important factor in every preservation project,

it is not a guarantee. The most effective preservation tool is the local historic preservation zoning ordinance. The fourteen Oklahoma municipalities that participate in the SHPO's Certified Local Governments Program have such local ordinances, and several other cities also have adopted preservation zoning ordinances. However, unless city governments actively enforce such ordinances and extend their protection to all eligible districts and landmarks, even these cities can lose valuable historic resources. Every effort must be made to encourage local governments to adopt protective ordinances or review existing ones for their adequacy and to support local preservation commissions as they carry out the designation and design review process.

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

Unfortunately, many communities have no leaders with even a basic understanding of what historic preservation is and how it can help revitalize commercial districts and neighborhoods. Proposed demolition of a deteriorated old building seems like progress. There are not even any local preservation advocates to sound the alarm at the last minute. Or, everyone cheers whatever renovation work is done to a historic building even though the good intentions may have destroyed the building's historic character.

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

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES . . .

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

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

Objectives:

- a. Develop preservation education programs for public schools, for vocational-technical schools, and for institutions of higher education.
- b. Develop effective working relationships with representatives of the electronic and print media to transmit information about preservation issues.
- c. Make information about Oklahoma's significant historic and archeological resources, including information about threats to them, widely available.
- d. Develop programs for government agencies, civic clubs, and other organizations about Oklahoma's heritage and its preservation.
- e. Develop an effective preservation advocacy effort.
- f. Interpret Oklahoma's heritage through significant properties that are accessible to the public.

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

Objectives:

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

- b. Work with Native Americans and other minorities to insure that the cultural heritage of all Oklahomans is preserved.
- c. Publish and distribute information about national, state, and local preservation issues and activities.
- d. Develop systems that utilize current technology for the dissemination of preservation information.
- e. Provide forums for the discussion of preservation issues and for the exchange of information.

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

Objectives:

- a. Develop historic context information for use in identifying and evaluating archeological and historic resources.
- b. Conduct surveys to identify archeological and historic resources.
- c. Register and/or designate significant archeological and historic resources.

Goal #4: Develop appropriate strategies for the preservation of archeological and historic resources and encourage the use of widely accepted treatment methods.

Objectives:

- a. Establish partnerships to facilitate the preservation of archeological and historic resources.
- b. Increase leadership skills among the members of Oklahoma's preservation community.

- c. Encourage the use of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*.
- d. Make information about appropriate preservation techniques and technology widely available.
- e. Encourage the use of preservation professionals in project planning.
- f. Develop training programs for preservation professionals.
- g. Make historic properties that serve the public universally accessible
- h. Acquire significant archeological and historic resources for preservation and interpretation.

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. Expand the statewide revolving loan program for preservation.
- c. Support legislation to provide state tax incentives for preservation.
- d. Support legislation to establish local financial incentives for commercial district, residential neighborhood, and rural landscape preservation efforts.
- e. Identify private sector funding sources for preservation.
- f. Recognize outstanding efforts to preserve archeological and historic resources.

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

Objectives:

- a. Enforce existing federal, state, and local laws and regulations related to the protection of archeological and historic resources.
- b. Support adoption of state legislation for the identification, evaluation, and protection of archeological and historic resources.
- c. Include the preservation of historic districts and landmarks in local government planning efforts.
- d. Provide training for state and local officials responsible for enforcing laws and regulations that protect archeological and historic resources.
- e. Provide technical assistance to agencies and individuals who must comply with federal, state, and/or local laws and regulations related to preservation.
- f. Encourage the adaptive reuse of historic buildings and structures.
- g. Encourage neighborhood preservation.
- h. Encourage the preservation of historic landscapes.

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

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

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

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

Objective a.: **Develop preservation education programs for public schools, for vocational-technical schools, and for institutions of higher education.**

Activities:

Citizen: Volunteers to speak to the high school Oklahoma history class about a historic farmstead on family-owned land

Organization: Local historical society sponsors a trip for grade school children to visit a historic fort and see a special living history program about post life in the mid-nineteenth century.

Agency: Vocational-technical school offers a course on the documentation and replication of damaged or missing features of historic buildings.

SHPO: SHPO provides scholarships for college and university students to attend the annual statewide preservation conference.

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

Activities:

Citizen: Gives an interview to a local reporter about the importance of saving a local landmark.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc., develops a guide to preparing and distributing effective press releases to help local preservation groups work more effectively with the media.

Agency: Oklahoma Archeological Survey invites media to visit the excavation of an important archeological site to demonstrate what can be learned through professional treatment of the resource.

SHPO: SHPO issues press releases to all media immediately upon notification of new National Register of Historic Places listings for Oklahoma.

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

Activities:

Citizen: Notifies Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. and the SHPO about a local landmark that is threatened with demolition.

Organization: The Oklahoma Anthropological Society conducts its annual spring dig at a historic farmstead that will soon be cleared for new construction.

Agency: The Oklahoma Archeological Survey maintains current information on its website about Oklahoma's archeological resources and about threats to them.

SHPO: Makes the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory available online.

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

Activities:

Citizen: Presents a program about how a local advocacy campaign contributed to the preservation of an important local landmark to a citizens group in a nearby community faced with a similar situation.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. develops and maintains a speakers bureau.

Agency: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer presents a session at the annual statewide preservation conference concerning special challenges of protecting traditional cultural properties.

SHPO: Provides workshops on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* for agencies and organizations with historic property stewardship responsibilities.

Objective e.: **Develop an effective preservation advocacy effort.**

Activities:

Citizen: Makes a financial contribution to a local preservation group to cover the cost of printing bumper stickers to raise awareness about an endangered local landmark.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. prepares and distributes to the State legislature data supporting the benefits of a State rehabilitation tax credit.

Agency: Local preservation commission issues a report on the impact of historic district designation on property values in a residential neighborhood.

SHPO: Provides information about the number and distribution of Oklahoma properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places to a State legislator drafting a bill to establish a preservation grants program.

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

Activities:

Citizen: Contributes to a fund raising campaign to establish an endowment for maintenance of a historic house museum.

Organization: County historical society operates a historic house museum.

Agency: Oklahoma Historical Society completes its excavation and study of the Red River Steamboat wreck and presents the information through exhibits and its website.

SHPO: Provides historic context information about Oklahoma's petroleum industry for use in the development of the interpretive program at a historic house museum which was the home of a prominent oil company executive.

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

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

Activities:

Citizen: Invites a friend to join him/her at the statewide preservation conference.

Organization: Local preservation organization conducts a membership drive.

Agency: Oklahoma Main Street Center accepts new cities/towns for participation in its program.

SHPO: Adds individuals to its mailing list to receive *Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. News* and statewide preservation conference information.

Objective b.: **Work with Native Americans and other minorities to insure that the cultural heritage of all Oklahomans is preserved.**

Activities:

Citizen: Prepares a National Register nomination for a significant minority-related resource in the community.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc., includes minority-related properties on its Most Endangered Properties List.

Agency: Oklahoma Department of Transportation consults with Tribal governments about possible impacts of highway projects on traditional cultural properties.

SHPO: Provides technical assistance to a Tribal government planning to restore one of its National Register listed buildings.

Objective c.: **Publish and distribute information about national, state, and local preservation issues and activities.**

Activities:

Citizen: Contributes an article about a successful local preservation project for publication in *Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. News*.

Organization: A local preservation organization commissions a study to evaluate the impact of local historic district designation on property values in a historic neighborhood and publishes the results.

Agency: The U.S. Department of Agriculture publishes a brochure about historic buildings at the Agricultural Research Station in Woodward under a Memorandum of Agreement with the SHPO.

SHPO: Makes all of its architectural/historic resource survey reports available online.

Objective d.: Develop systems that utilize current technology for the dissemination of preservation information.

Activities:

Citizen: Posts information about local preservation issues on the SHPO's listserve.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc., designs and operates preservation alert system via e-mail and fax.

Agency: Oklahoma Archeological Survey develops a web based educational program designed to teach school children about how and what we learn from archeological resources and why their protection is important.

SHPO: Transfers its extensive color slide collection to electronic format for the convenience of researchers and staff members.

Objective e.: Provide forums for the discussion of preservation issues and for the exchange of information.

Activities:

Citizen: Organizes a meeting of downtown property owners to discuss the advantages of National Register listing for the central business district.

Organization: Local nonprofit group hosts a town hall meeting to explore ways to develop heritage tourism in their community.

Agency: Oklahoma Main Street and the SHPO cosponsor a one-day workshop on commercial property rehabilitation incentives and guidelines.

SHPO: Conducts its annual public meeting for development of the state's Historic Preservation Fund grant application.

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

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

Activities:

Citizen: Shares a collection of family papers with a consultant developing the historic context for a National Register district nomination for a neighborhood that his/her grandfather developed.

Organization: A local preservation group compiles a neighborhood history for use in the local historic preservation commission's evaluation of the area for local district designation.

Agency: The Oklahoma Military Department prepares a historic context document for use in assessing historic farmsteads located within the boundaries of Camp Gruber to facilitate treatment of significant properties that may be affected by the agency's changing use of the land.

SHPO: Develops a historic context for identification and evaluation of modern architecture in Tulsa.

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

Activities:

Citizen: Reports the discovery of an archeological site on the family farm to the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.

Organization: County historical society members volunteer to conduct a community survey.

Agency: The Oklahoma Archeological Survey conducts a survey of a drainage system that has had no previous systematic investigation.

SHPO: Assists a Certified Local Government to design and complete an architectural/historic survey of several older residential areas using subgrants from the SHPO's CLG Fund.

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

Activities:

Citizen: Prepares a National Register of Historic Places nomination for their church building.

Organization: A neighborhood association prepares an application to the city preservation commission for designation of their area as a historic district.

Agency: The Corps of Engineers prepares National Register of Historic Places nominations for archeological sites located on the agency's land.

SHPO: The SHPO carries out a special initiative to increase to at least five (5) the number of National Register listings for all Oklahoma counties.

GOAL #4: Develop appropriate strategies for the preservation of archeological and historic resources and encourage the use of widely accepted treatment methods.

Objective a.: Establish partnerships to facilitate the preservation of archeological and historic resources.

Activities:

Citizen: Joins a friends group formed to support the Oklahoma Historical Society in its preservation of one of its historic properties.

Organization: A local preservation nonprofit partners with a developer who can utilize the 20% federal investment tax credit to rehabilitate the threatened historic building that the organization acquired.

Agency: A federal agency leases office space in a vacant historic downtown building rather than construct a new facility.

SHPO: Joins a network of state agencies with concerns about community revitalization and provides information about its programs and services.

Objective b.: Increase leadership skills among the members of Oklahoma's preservation community.

Activities:

Citizen: Attends one of the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Preservation Leadership Training courses.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. establishes a leadership training workshop series for Oklahoma preservationists.

Agency: A state agency that administers federal grants for construction projects sends staff members to one of the SHPO's Section 106 workshops.

SHPO: Approves a Certified Local Government's request to use its CLG Fund grant to send local preservation commission members to the annual statewide preservation conference.

Objective c.: Encourage the use of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*.

Activities:

Citizen: Repaints his/her historic house rather than use synthetic siding and serves as an example in the neighborhood.

Organization: American Institute of Architects sponsors a workshop for its members on the rehabilitation standards.

Agency: The Oklahoma Archeological Survey conducts a training program for contract archeologists on the standards for archeological documentation.

SHPO: Presents a workshop for agencies and organizations that operate historic house museums and other historic properties on the standards for restoration.

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

Activities:

Citizen: The owner of a sign company provides a presentation about repair of historic neon signs at the statewide preservation conference.

Organization: The American Institute of Architects provides information in its newsletter about appropriate substitute materials for use in rehabilitation projects.

Agency: Oklahoma Department of Transportation representative delivers a presentation concerning the agency's cultural resources mapping project.

SHPO: SHPO distributes a list of preservation related websites at its workshops and conferences.

Objective e.: Encourage the use of preservation professionals in project planning.

Activities:

Citizen: Retains an architect to prepare a condition assessment of an endangered local landmark.

Organization: A private nonprofit organization makes available to the public lists of professionally qualified consultants from various preservation related disciplines.

Agency: State of Oklahoma establishes a grants program for historic county courthouse rehabilitation and requires that a professionally qualified architect prepare the project plans in accordance with the Secretary's standards for rehabilitation.

SHPO: Includes a session at a statewide preservation conference about how to select a consultant for a successful preservation project.

Objective f.: Develop training programs for preservation professionals.

Activities:

Citizen: An engineer volunteers to present a case study during the statewide preservation conference on how a structural problem was corrected for an important historic building.

Organization: The American Institute of Architects includes sessions on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* in their continuing education series.

Agency: A Tribal government develops and presents a special program concerning special issues associated with the identification, evaluation and treatment of traditional cultural properties.

SHPO: The SHPO presents a workshop on HABS/HAER documentation requirements for consultants who assist agencies with mitigation projects.

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

Activities:

Citizen: Downtown merchant installs a lift to assist wheelchair bound persons up the steps into the main entrance of a historic commercial building.

Organization: A local preservation organization provides a high quality video tape presentation about the upper floors of their historic house museum for use by those who cannot use the steep stairs that are the only access to those areas.

Agency: Oklahoma Historical Society provides portable tape players and audio cassettes describing a historic property's physical attributes, as well as its significance, to visitors with visual disabilities.

SHPO: In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, assists a property owner to design an accessible entrance to a historic building that is sensitive to its architectural character.

Objective h.: Acquire significant properties for preservation and interpretation.

Activities:

Citizen: Establishes a nonprofit organization to acquire through donation a highly significant historic residential property for creation of a historic house museum.

Organization: A statewide conservation organization acquires an easement for preservation of a significant historic landscape.

Agency: The National Park Service develops the interpretive program for the Washita Battlefield.

SHPO: The SHPO assists a county historical society with preparation of a National Register nomination for a local landmark that the organization just acquired.

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

Objective a.: Establish a state grants program for preservation.

Activities:

Citizen: Expresses support to an elected official for creation of a state grants program.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. identifies pro-preservation legislators and encourages their support of legislation for a state grants program to aid preservation of historic county courthouses.

Agency: County commissioners provide information about rehabilitation issues for county courthouses, including estimated costs, to elected state officials as justification for state grant assistance.

SHPO: Gathers information about state grants programs across the country for use in designing an Oklahoma program.

Objective b.: Expand the statewide revolving loan program for preservation.

Activities:

Citizen: Banker agrees to participate in Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.'s revolving loan program.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc., expands its statewide revolving loan program so that it is available to all qualified owners of historic properties.

Agency: Local Main Street Programs advertise the revolving loan program to their property owners.

SHPO: SHPO distributes information about Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.'s, revolving loan program.

Objective c.: Support legislation to provide state tax incentives for preservation.

Activities:

Citizen: Discusses the importance of a state tax incentive for local community revitalization with his/her State representative and State Senator.

Organization: Statewide nonprofit sponsors a special preservation advocacy day at the State Capitol to support tax incentives legislation.

Agency: The Oklahoma Main Street Center shares data about the potential impact of a state rehabilitation tax credit on downtown revitalization to legislative staff.

SHPO: Provides technical assistance to legislative staff in drafting the criteria for eligible properties under the incentives program.

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

Activities:

Citizen: Circulates petition to show support for creation of a local incentives program.

Organization: Local preservation group arranges a public meeting and invites public officials to explain proposed legislation.

Agency: Local historic preservation commission assists in the drafting of the eligibility criteria for the program.

SHPO: Provides information to local civic leaders and government officials and legislative staff about Oklahoma properties listed in the National Register.

Objective e.: **Identify private sector funding sources for preservation.**

Activities:

Citizen: Volunteers to complete an application to the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Preservation Services Fund for assistance in preparing a structural engineer's report on an endangered historic building.

Organization: Representative of an institution that has a Foundation Center demonstrates the use of the collection and provides guidance to preservationists searching for grant opportunities.

Agency: A Certified Local Government establishes a website that offers information about funding sources and provides links to other related websites.

SHPO: Develops and distributes a fact sheet on funding sources and distributes it at conferences and workshops, as well as on its website.

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

Activities:

Citizen: Nominates a neighbor who completed a sensitive rehabilitation of his house for the SHPO's Citation of Merit.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. nominates an outstanding Oklahoma preservationist for the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Honor Award.

Agency: The Oklahoma Archeological Survey nominates a nonprofit organization dedicated to the protection of Oklahoma's archeological resources for the SHPO's Shirk Memorial Award for Historic Preservation.

SHPO: The SHPO assists a local group to nominate their city for the *Preserve America Community* designation.

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

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

Activities:

Citizen: Agrees to serve on the local historic preservation commission.

Organization: Oklahoma Anthropological Society sponsors a symposium on the Oklahoma burials law.

Agency: Oklahoma Department of Commerce provides guidance to applicants for Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) about their Section 106 responsibilities.

SHPO: Consults with the U.S. Department of the Army and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Fort Sill's effort to adopt the Army's alternate procedures for Section 106 compliance.

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

Activities:

Citizen: Runs for public office with passage of a state preservation bill as a campaign platform.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc., coordinates a statewide letter writing campaign to demonstrate broad-based support for state preservation legislation.

Agency: Oklahoma Archeological Survey provides legislative staff with statistical data on the numbers of archeological sites impacted by a state funded construction project for consideration during the drafting of legislation.

SHPO: Provides assistance to the legislative staff on a criteria of significance and effect for inclusion in the bill.

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

Activities:

Citizen: Petitions the local historic preservation commission for designation of a landmark.

Organization: A local Main Street program requests the city to adopt a preservation zoning ordinance to support quality design in revitalization projects.

Agency: Local historic preservation commission publishes its design guidelines and widely distributes them.

SHPO: Encourages Oklahoma's Certified Local Governments to use grant assistance from the SHPO to develop preservation components for their city master plans.

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

Activities:

Citizen: Local attorney conducts a review of the local preservation zoning ordinance for new commission members.

Organization: Oklahoma Chapter of the American Planning Association sponsors a workshop for city officials concerning local governments' roles and responsibilities in the enforcement of historic preservation laws.

Agency: A federal agency provides training on its Section 106 responsibilities for paraprofessional staff involved in construction project monitoring.

SHPO: SHPO and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey present a workshop for contract archeologists concerning the level of documentation required for assessment of National Register eligibility.

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

Activities:

Citizen: Local contractor helps the owner of a commercial property located in a locally designated historic district acquire replacement windows that satisfy local design guidelines.

Organization: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc., makes available a list of contractors who specialize in historic house rehabilitation.

Agency: Oklahoma Archeological Survey assists a pipeline company to reroute construction to avoid a National Register eligible archeological site.

SHPO: SHPO and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey participate in the efforts of other government agencies to insure appropriate consideration of archeological and historic resources in their respective long-range planning efforts.

Objective f.: Encourage the adaptive reuse of historic buildings and structures.

Activities:

Citizen: A member of a county historical society convinces his neighbor to retain a historic barn which is too small for his expanded dairy operation for use as an equipment storage facility.

Organization: Local Main Street program convinces a new business to locate in a vacant building in the historic commercial district rather than build a new facility on the edge of town.

Agency: State Fire Marshall assists city officials to make modifications to a historic building proposed for use as a community center necessary for code compliance while respecting the building's historic character.

SHPO: SHPO assists a property owner to complete the Historic Preservation Certification Application required to qualify for the 20% federal investment tax credit for rehabilitation.

Objective g: **Encourage neighborhood preservation.**

Activities:

Citizen: Performs routine maintenance on his/her house.

Organization: Neighborhood association sponsors an annual house tour to build public awareness about the neighborhood's significance.

Agency: The local government designates a neighborhood as a historic district under its historic preservation zoning ordinance.

SHPO: SHPO works with a city government per the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations to develop a Programmatic Agreement for its Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs that will be available to home owners in certain older neighborhoods.

Objective h.: **Encourage the preservation of historic landscapes.**

Activities:

Citizen: Avoids removal of a Depression-era shelter belt during the replacement of fencing around his farmland.

Organization: Land Legacy accepts an easement for protection of historic farmland.

Agency: The Oklahoma Department of Agriculture publicizes federal incentives for preservation of cultural resources on agricultural land.

SHPO: Nominates Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built features of a state park to the National Register of Historic Places.

GLOSSARY . . .

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

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

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

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

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

Certified Historic Structure - means a building (and its structural components) which is of a character subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which is either (a) individually listed in the National Register; or (b) located in a registered historic district and certified by

the Secretary of the Interior as being of historical significance to the district. For purposes of the charitable contribution provisions only, a certified historic structure need not be depreciable to qualify, may be a structure other than a building, and may also be a remnant of a building such as a facade, if that is all that remains, and may include the land area on which it is located.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) - means the National Park Service program begun in 1933 to document the history of the building arts in the United States with architectural measured drawings, photographs, and written reports. The Survey aids urban neighborhoods and rural communities, state and local governments, and federal agencies in surveying and recording their historic architectural resources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Historic Preservation Review Commission (Historic District Commission) - means a board, council, commission, or other similar collegial body which is established by state or local legislation as provided in section 101(c)(1)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the members of which are appointed, unless otherwise provided by state or local legislation, by the chief elected official of the jurisdiction concerned from among (A) professionals in the disciplines of architecture, history, architectural history, planning, prehistoric and historic archeology, folklore, cultural anthropology, curation, conservation, and landscape architecture available in the community concerned, and (B) such other persons as have demonstrated special interest, expertise, or knowledge in history, architecture, or related disciplines, and as will provide for an adequate and qualified commission. Such a commission has many duties, including the review of proposed rehabilitation work within a designated historic district.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) - means the private, nonprofit organization chartered by legislation approved by Congress on October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 927), with the responsibility of encouraging public participation in the

preservation of districts, structures, sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Preserve America - means the broad-based White House initiative that recognizes the efforts of towns, regions, and organizations to preserve cultural, natural, and other heritage resources. It focuses on communities and encourages a preservation ethic that links heritage resources to broader economic and policy goals. The program consists of two components. First, four annual awards are given to recognize exemplary projects or programs, and the second component extends the special Preserve America Community designation to eligible applicants throughout the year. The U.S. Department of the Interior and the U.S. Department of Commerce are joint sponsors of Preserve America.

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

Reconnaissance Level Survey - means (1) small-scale archival or field research, designed to provide a general impression of an area's architectural, archeological, and historic properties and their values, but not calculated to provide a level of

documentation sufficient to determine a property's eligibility or to nominate a property to the National Register; or (2) an examination of all or part of an area accomplished in sufficient detail to make generalizations about the types and distributions of historic properties that may be present.

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

Recordation - means the documentation of a historic resource.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

nationally significant intellectual and cultural artifacts and nationally significant historic structures and sites.

Secretary of the Interior's 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 of 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.

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.

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.

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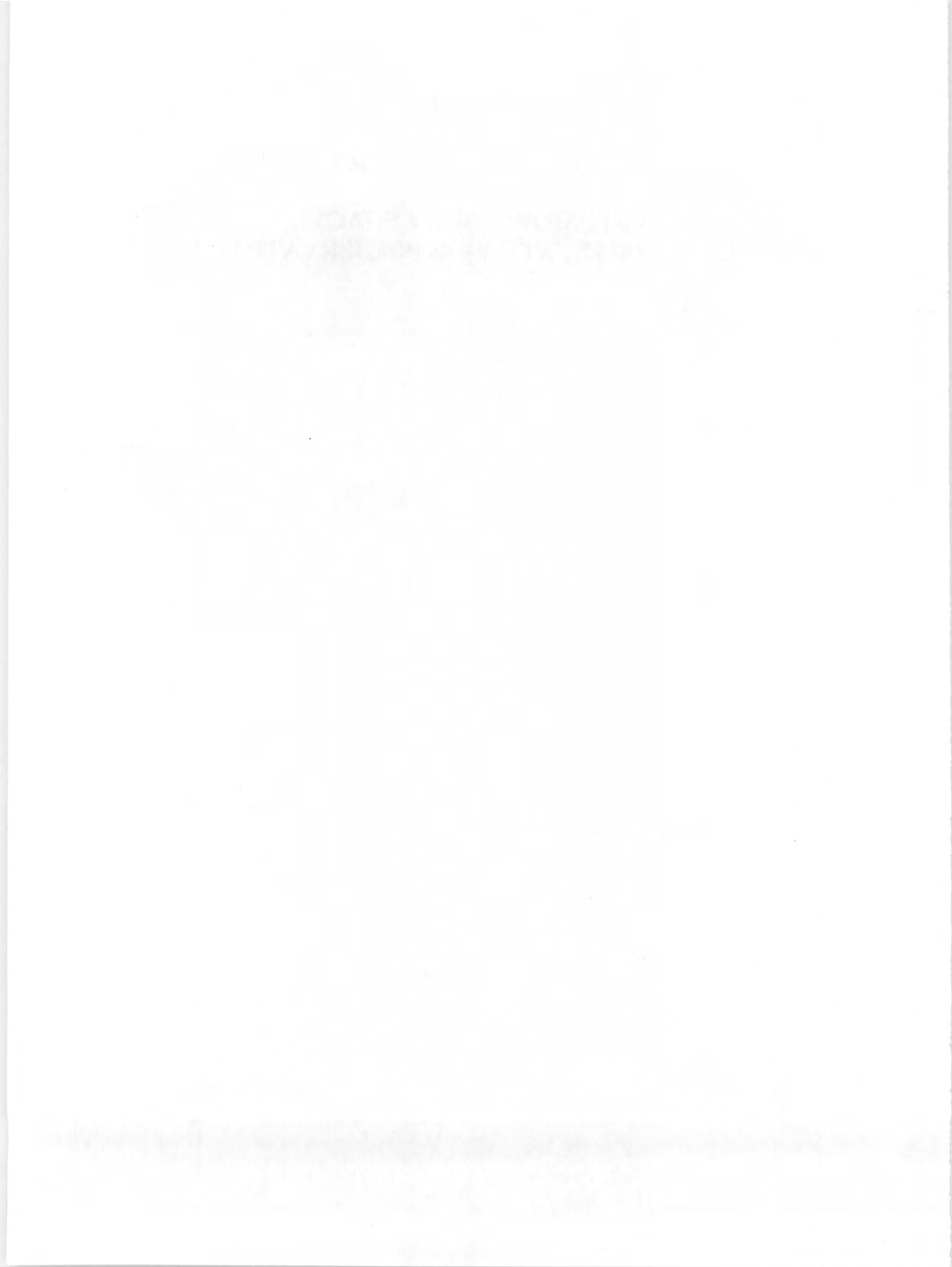
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APPENDIX A

PLANNING PROCESS DOCUMENT

TOMORROW'S LEGACY: OKLAHOMA'S STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN

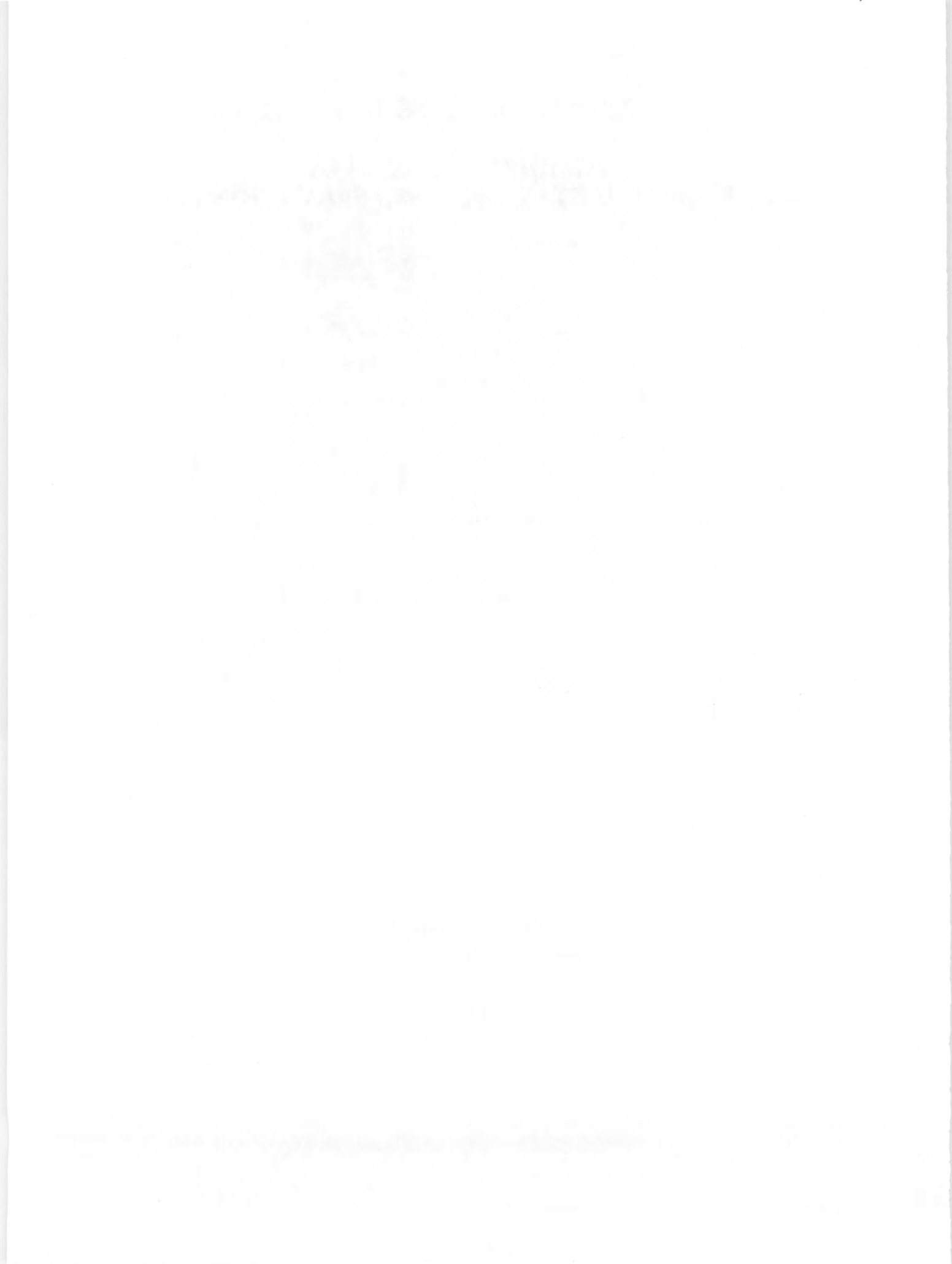


PLANNING PROCESS DOCUMENT

TOMORROW'S LEGACY: OKLAHOMA'S STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN

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

JULY 1993



CONTENTS:

Letter from the State Historic Preservation Officer

What is the State Plan?

Oklahoma's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Planning Process

Development of the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

How the Public Participates

The Basis of the Plan

National Park Service Approval of the Planning Process Document

1917

1917

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To Our Preservation Partners:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

J. Blake Wade
State Historic
Preservation Officer

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President of the Association for the year 1911. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their surnames.

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The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President of the Association for the year 1911. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their surnames.

What is the State Plan?

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

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

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

Oklahoma's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Planning Process

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

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

- Information obtained from a needs assessment distributed at Oklahoma's Fourth Annual Statewide Preservation Conference (1992) will be tabulated and used as a basis

for discussions with the public and preservation professionals. (Needs assessments will be done every five years as a part of the process to update the State Plan.)

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

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

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

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

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

in two (2) major newspapers in general distribution throughout the state and in notice in a general press release. The notice shall also be given in the Oklahoma Historical Society's newsletter, *Mistletoe Leaves*. A direct mailing of the notice shall be sent to each entity on the State Historic Preservation Office's general mailing list which includes local governments, federal and state agencies, substate planning agencies, preservation organizations, former applicants for subgrant assistance, preservation professionals, Native American tribes, minority community organizations, handicapped-concerns organizations, and interested citizens.

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

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

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

Development of the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

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

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

Committee and the state review board, the SHPO will prepare the final version of the State Plan.

- The State Plan will be submitted to RMRO/NPS for final approval.
- Upon receipt of final RMRO/NPS approval, the State Plan will be published and widely distributed.

How the Public Participates

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

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

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

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

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

The Basis of the Plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Rocky Mountain Regional Office
12795 W. Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

In reply refer to:
H32 (RMR-PR)

July 12, 1993

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

Dear Mr. Wade:

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

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

Sincerely,

Robert M. Baker
Regional Director
Rocky Mountain Region

cc: Melvena Heisch, Oklahoma SHPO

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APPENDIX B

LIST OF FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1750

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

LIST OF FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Federal laws and regulations are critical to historic preservation efforts in Oklahoma and across the nation. For further information about any of the items listed below, contact the State Historic Preservation Office. The SHPO staff can provide copies of the laws and regulations listed below, answer many questions about them, and/or refer you to other appropriate agencies.

Laws Governing National Historic Preservation Programs:

Historic Sites Act of 1935

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended

Laws Governing National Historic Landmarks:

Historic Sites Act of 1935

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended

Section 8 of the General Authorities Act Amendments of 1976

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

Laws Governing the Federal Archeology Program:

Antiquities Act of 1906

Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974

Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987

Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act

Laws Governing Federal Preservation Tax Incentives:

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

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

Other Major Federal Historic Preservation Laws:

Transportation Act of 1966

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

Amtrak Improvement Act of 1974

Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976

Regulations Governing National Historic Preservation Programs:

- 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places
- 36 CFR Part 61: Procedures for approved State and Local Government historic preservation programs
- 36 CFR Part 63: Determinations of Eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places
- 36 CFR Part 68: The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects
- 36 CFR Part 73: World Heritage Convention
- 36 CFR Part 78: Waiver of Federal agency responsibilities under section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act
- 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)

Regulations Governing National Historic Landmarks:

- 36 CFR Part 65: National Historic Landmarks Program

Regulations Governing the Federal Archeology Program:

- 43 CFR Part 3: Preservation of American Antiquities
- 43 CFR Part 7: Protection of Archeological Resources
- 36 CFR Part 79: Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections

Regulations Governing Federal Preservation Tax Incentives:

36 CFR Part 67: Historic Preservation Certifications

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

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

Regulations Governing Other Major Federal Historic Preservation Programs:

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

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

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

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

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

Historic Preservation Guidelines:

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

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

Abandoned Shipwreck Guidelines

1870

Received of the
Hon. Secy of the Navy
the sum of \$1000
for the purchase of
the ship "Albatross"
and the crew of the
same.

Witness my hand and
seal this 1st day of
January 1870.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John A. King

APPENDIX C

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

120-37-1

THE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF STAFF

1. The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the results of the study conducted by the Office of the Chief of Staff, Department of the Army, in response to the request for information from the Joint Chiefs of Staff regarding the feasibility of the proposed program for the development of a new type of tank.

1. OKLAHOMA LAWS RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Archeological Survey (Title 74, Chapter 9A)

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

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

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

Local Development Act (Title 62, Section 850)

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

2. LOCAL LAWS RELATED TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION:

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

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

Contact your local government to determine if a historic preservation zoning ordinance is in force in your community. The State Historic Preservation Office works with several Oklahoma cities and towns which enforce preservation ordinances and participate in its Certified Local Governments Program.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution and the Civil War were pivotal moments in the nation's history, shaping its identity and values. The 20th century brought significant social and political changes, including the rise of the American Dream and the challenges of the Cold War. Today, the United States continues to grow and adapt to a rapidly changing world.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT DAY

APPENDIX D

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION STANDARDS

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION STANDARDS

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

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

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

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

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the literature review and the methodology used in the study.

2. The second part of the paper presents the results of the study. It includes a detailed analysis of the data collected and the findings of the research. The results are presented in a clear and concise manner, with appropriate use of tables and figures.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the implications of the study. It explores the potential applications of the findings and the limitations of the study. The author also provides suggestions for further research in this area.

4. The final part of the paper is a conclusion. It summarizes the main findings of the study and reiterates the importance of the research. The author also expresses gratitude to the participants and the funding agency.

APPENDIX E

PRESERVATION-RELATED AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS SERVING OKLAHOMA

PRESERVATION-RELATED AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS SERVING OKLAHOMA

STATE AGENCIES:

Oklahoma Archeological Survey
University of Oklahoma
111 E. Chesapeake, Bldg. #134
Norman, OK 73019
405/325-7211
FAX 405/235-7604
www.ou.edu/cas/archsur

Oklahoma Main Street Center
Department of Commerce
P.O. Box 26980
Oklahoma City, OK 73126
405/815-5171
1-800/879-6552 Ext. 171
FAX 405/815-5234
www.odoc.state.ok.us

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

PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS:

Oklahoma Anthropological Society
Route 1, Box 62B
Cheyenne, OK 73628

Oklahoma Heritage Association
201 N.W. 14th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73103
405/235-4458

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

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Historic Preservation Commission of the City of Tahlequah
City of Tahlequah
111 South Cherokee
Tahlequah, OK 74464
918/456-0651
FAX 918/458-9589

City of Tulsa Preservation Commission
Urban Development Department
City of Tulsa
110 S. Hartford
Tulsa, OK 74120
918/596-2600
FAX 918/596-2608

NATIONAL AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
12136 W. Byaud Ave., Suite 330
Lakewood, CO 80228
303/969-5110
FAX 303/969-5115
www.achp.gov

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

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

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

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
(National Register of Historic Places, tax incentives, etc.)
1201 I Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
For cultural resource programs see:
www.cr.nps.gov

For Heritage Preservation Services Programs see:
www2.cr.nps.gov

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Southwest Office
500 Main Street, Suite 1030
Fort Worth, TX 76102
817/332-4398
FAX 817/332-4512
www.nationaltrust.org

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

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

APPENDIX F

LIST OF ACRONYMS

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACHP: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

A&D: Acquisition and Development

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

CA: Certificate of Appropriateness

CLG: Certified Local Government

CRM: Cultural Resource Management

DOE: Determination of Eligibility

FPO: Federal Preservation Officer

HABS: Historic American Buildings Survey

HAER: Historic American Engineering Record

HALS: Historic American Landscapes Survey

HP: Historic Preservation

HPF: Historic Preservation Fund

ITC: Investment Tax Credit

MOA: Memorandum of Agreement

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding

NAGPRA: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

NCSHPO: National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

NHL: National Historic Landmark

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act

NPS: National Park Service

NR: National Register

NRIS: National Register Information System

NTHP: National Trust for Historic Preservation

OAS: Oklahoma Archeological Survey

OASIS: Oklahoma Archeological Survey Information System

OHA: Oklahoma Heritage Association

OHS: Oklahoma Historical Society

OLI: Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory

PA: Preservation Action

PA: Programmatic Agreement

POK: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.

PPD: Planning Process Document

R&C: Review and Compliance (Section 106)

RFP: Request for Proposals

SAT: Save America's Treasures

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Officer

THPO: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

APPENDIX G

INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM THE SHPO

THE [illegible]

OF THE [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM THE SHPO

Basic information available from the Oklahoma SHPO includes:

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

SHPO Fact Sheet #1: National Register of Historic Places

SHPO Fact Sheet #2: Review & Compliance

SHPO Fact Sheet #3: Investment Tax Credits for Rehabilitations Fact Sheet

SHPO Fact Sheet #4: Historic Preservation Resource Identification

SHPO Fact Sheet #5: Certified Local Governments

SHPO Fact Sheet #6: Historic District Designations

SHPO Fact Sheet #7: Historic Properties and the ADA

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

SHPO Fact Sheet #9: Cemeteries

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

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

SUBSCRIBE TO THE OKLAHOMA SHPO'S LISTSERVE

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

<http://lists.onenet.net/mailman/listinfo/okshpo> for step-by-step instructions for subscribing and using the listserve.

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

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

THE JOURNAL OF THE

ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

VOLUME LXXV

PART I

1945

LONDON: H. K. LEY, LTD.

1945

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AND THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, LONDON

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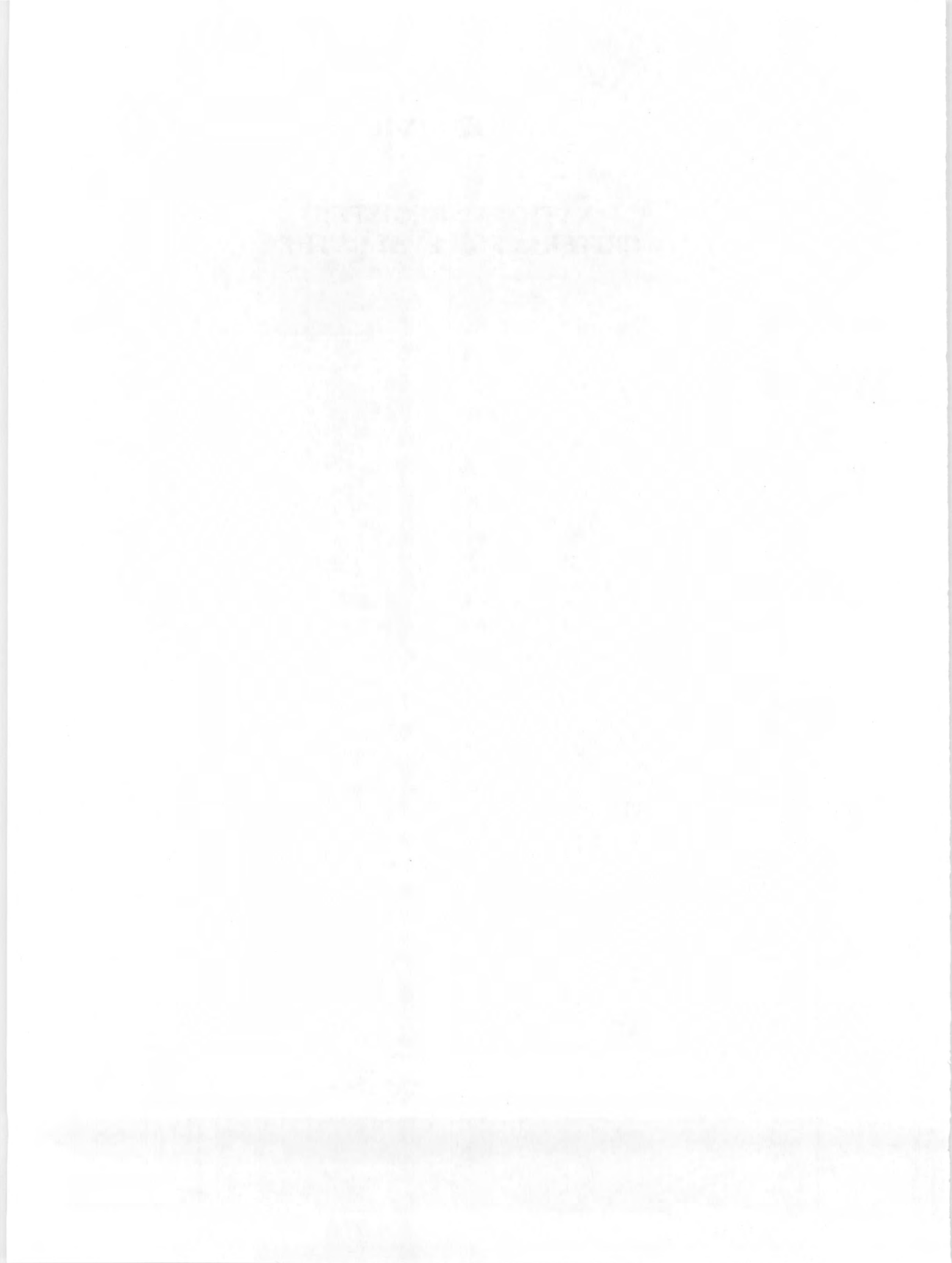
AND THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, LONDON

AND THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD

1945

APPENDIX H

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION



NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

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

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

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

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

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



