

PRESERVATION OKLAHOMA NEWS



July 2007 Volume XIII No. 4

Preservation Conference Highlights

Oklahoma's statehood centennial year was the perfect time and Guthrie was the perfect place for Preservation Is A Capital Idea: Oklahoma's 19th Annual Statewide Preservation Conference. Over 200 Oklahoma preservationists came together June 6-8 for this heritage celebration.

The two-and-one-half day event featured sessions about the preservation, interpretation, and adaptive reuse of significant properties from Oklahoma's prehistory to the recent past, the importance of project planning and use of appropriate preservation methods, and financing strategies for revitalization of individual buildings and districts. Program highlights included special tours (such as the tour of Guthrie's magnificent Scottish Rite Temple), two plenary sessions, and wards presentations.

Plenary Session #1 featured the development of Guthrie's preservation movement and was one of the most popular conference events. The session opened with the screening of the 1977 film *Born Again*, a project of Arn Henderson, Professor of Architecture (retired),

University of Oklahoma. It highlighted preservation issues of the era for Boley, Guthrie, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa. Then Ron Frantz, Architect, Oklahoma Main Street Center, discussed his involvement in the late 1970s and early 1980s as Guthrie's preservation movement grew. Then a panel of Guthrie preservation leaders featured in the historic film shared their reflections and projections about preservation efforts in Guthrie. Panelists included Ralph McCalmont, Donald G. Coffin, Ron Frantz, Jay Hannah, Arn Henderson, and Bill Lehmann.

Plenary Session #2 featured Peter H. Brink's keynote address. Mr. Brink is Senior Vice President, Programs, National Trust for Historic Preservation. Mr. Brink's topic was Preservation Matters! He concluded his remarks with a special announcement about the National Trust's 2008 annual conference, which will be held in Tulsa and extended a special invitation to everyone to participate in the event.

On Thursday evening, June 7, the State

Historic Preservation Office presented its Citations of Merit during the conference awards banquet. The citation is given for outstanding accomplishments in the full range of preservation-related activities, and fifteen individuals and projects were recognized, including:

Muskogee Housing Partners, LP and Sikes Abernathie Architects

Richard Andrews

Arvest Bank and Ambler Architects

BancFirst

Paul Buntz

Dr. Stanley Bussey (posthumously)

The Cherokee Nation, Saline Preservation Association, Fritz Baily, P.C., and Dr. George H. O'Dell

John Givens, Great Plains Coca Cola Bottling Company, Dean Codner, and Shaun Colbert

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Sigmon and Conaghan Receive Preservation Award

Preservation Oklahoma announced the 2007 Preservation Oklahoma Award recipients at their annual meeting held on June 7 in Guthrie, Oklahoma. These annual awards are given under the categories of "Public Leadership" and "Advocacy." The awards give Preservation Oklahoma an opportunity to applaud the work of individuals and groups whose tenacity, courage and determination are the backbone of successful preservation projects across Oklahoma.

The "2007 Preservation Oklahoma Awards" were given to:

Dana Sigmon, Okmulgee: "Public Leadership"
In recognition of her exceptional public leadership efforts in raising community

awareness and support of historic preservation efforts in Okmulgee. In 1996, Ms. Sigmon became the Community Development Director in Okmulgee. She has served on the local Main Street Board of Directors and three of its committees, has written numerous grants, spearheaded a streetscape master plan, serves on a multi-cultural museum board as well as several other boards. She is well known for her energy and leadership in her hometown.

Kelley Conaghan, Tonkawa: "Advocacy"
In recognition of her efforts in bringing public awareness to the endangered WPA bath house and pool in Tonkawa. Through Ms. Conaghan's hard work and tenacity, the pool house will once again serve as a vital amenity in her community.



Dana Sigmon (center) receives Preservation Award from Bret Carter and Heather Seifert

SHPO Seeks Public Input for FY 2008 Program

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) will hold a public meeting at 10:30 am, on Friday, September 7, 2007, in the Oklahoma History Center Classroom, 2401 N. Laird Avenue (just northeast of the State Capitol), Oklahoma City, to provide information about the statewide preservation program and to receive public input for the development of the Fiscal Year 2008 Historic Preservation Fund application. The SHPO expects to receive approximately \$650,000 from the U.S. Department of the Interior's FY 2008 Historic Preservation Fund to carry out its programs and operations. Ten percent of the award is reserved for pass-through grants to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

Under the National Historic Preservation Act, the SHPO has responsibility for administration of the federal historic preservation program in Oklahoma. In brief, the purpose of the program is to encourage preservation of the state's archeological and historic resources for

everyone's benefit. Specific activities directed toward this goal include identification of properties important in history, architecture, culture, and archeology; evaluation and registration of significant properties; formal review of federal and federally assisted projects that could affect archeological and historic resources; development and implementation of the statewide historic preservation plan; administration of the CLG program; administration of the federal and state investment tax credits program for certified historic structures; and public outreach activities.

Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan (2005) [available from the SHPO or at www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm] sets forth the goals and objectives for historic preservation efforts in the state, including the SHPO's programs listed above. The SHPO's priorities for addressing the

State Plan's goals are continuation of the archeological and historic/architectural resources survey program to document property types under-represented in the state's inventory and to extend survey coverage to previously unstudied areas, preparation of nominations for the National Register of Historic Places, and provision of public outreach and technical assistance programs. Your comments will help the SHPO determine its specific projects and activities for FY 2008 to address these priorities.

If you are unable to attend the meeting, your written comments and suggestions are welcome. You may complete the SHPO's "Project Suggestion Form" and return it by 5:00 pm, Friday, September 7, 2007. Just call the SHPO at 405/521-6249 or send an e-mail message to Shea Otley at sjotley@okhistory.org to have the form sent to you. You may also obtain it at www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm (select "Events").

Preservation Conference Highlights

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The American Lung Association of Oklahoma and Fritz Baily, P.C.

Philtower, LLC and Kinslow, Keith, and Todd

Skirvin Partners, LLC, Marcus Hotels and Resorts, City of Oklahoma City, Kahler Slater Architects, and Flintco Constructive Solutions

The Small Group – Architects

Waverly Neighborhood Association

Bobby Weaver

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Wilburton Main Street, Inc.

Robbers Cave State Park

Wilburton Chamber of Commerce

Latimer County Arts Council

Wilburton Round-Up Club

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and Eastern Oklahoma State College.

Preservation Oklahoma News, the newsletter of Oklahoma's historic preservation community, is published quarterly as a joint project of Preservation Oklahoma and the Oklahoma Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office.

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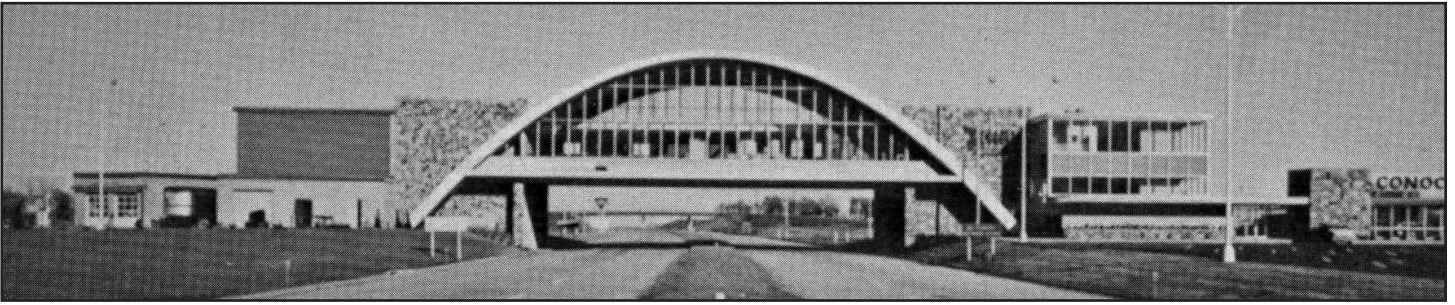
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Glass House Restaurant Exceptionally Significant



Glass House Restaurant, circa 1958

Those who travel in northeast Oklahoma are probably familiar with the Glass House Restaurant which actually spans the Will Rogers Turnpike (I-44). Originally built by Conoco, it is owned by the Oklahoma Turnpike Authority and leased to a concession. Recently, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) identified the restaurant as one of the nationally and/or exceptionally significant resources on the Interstate Highway System that will receive special consideration during the planning of federal highway projects.

FHWA's report on these special properties states:

Several sources indicate that it was the first restaurant facility constructed over a public highway in the United States, and that it was considered the largest McDonalds restaurant in the world until recently surpassed by those in Moscow, Peking, and Orlando. Overhead restaurants are a rare property type on the Interstate Highway

System, and the Glass House Restaurant is an excellent example of roadside architecture designed in the Late Modern style. Character defining features include: vertical sunshade louvers on one side, natural stone facing, large glass curtain wall construction, and a concrete arch structure for the central span and roof.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) provides that federal agencies, such as FHWA, must consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) regulations (36 CFR Part 800) guide the Section 106 review process and provide a number of options for streamlining it.

In 2005, the ACHP exercised one of these options and exempted the majority of the Interstate System from consideration as an historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA. This exemption allows numerous activities, such as resurfacing roadbeds, to be carried out without case-by-case

consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

While the exemption removed the majority of the Interstate System from standard Section 106 review (such as existing roadbed), it also provided that special features of the Interstate System, such as bridges, tunnels, and rest stops remain subject to the standard review if they have national and/or exceptional significance.

To implement the exemptions, the FHWA created a process for determining which Interstate System elements would be excluded from the streamlined process. The final list of these special features was published in December 2006 and includes the Glass House Restaurant. Visit the FHWA's website at <http://www.environment.fhwa.dot.gov/strmlng/newsletters/mar07nl.asp> for more information. Also, see the announcement of the SHPO's workshop on the Section 106 process in this issue of Preservation Oklahoma News or visit <http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm>.

Cemetery Tour Held in Tulsa



On April 28, over thirty participants joined guide Cathy Ambler for "R.I.P.," a walking tour of Oak Lawn Cemetery in Tulsa. Ms. Ambler outlined our changing concepts of death as evidenced in burial grounds, their locations, and the markers used to memorialize the dead. This program was part of Oklahoma's Most Endangered Historic Places Program, a joint project of Preservation Oklahoma and the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office. If you would like to host a similar program in your community, please contact Heather at (405) 525-5325 or info@preserveok.org.

National Trust Names Historic Route 66 Motels One of America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places

On June 14, 2007, the National Trust for Historic Preservation named Historic Route 66 Motels – from Illinois to California -- to its 2007 list of America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places.

The National Trust's press release stated: "It's been called "The Mother Road," and "America's Main Street," but most know it by its original official designation: Route 66. This internationally-recognized American icon conjures images of 1950s family vacations with quirky roadside attractions and mom-and-pop motels. The nation's first all-weather highway linking Chicago to Los Angeles, Route 66 gained fame as the shortest year-round route between the Midwest and the Pacific Coast. Its motels – many adorned with Art Deco flourishes and neon and some even shaped like wigwams – offered travelers essential roadside amenities and a touch of fantasy. Of the many properties that line historic Route 66, the motels built between the late 1920s and late 1950s are among the most cherished and most endangered. In urban areas, the threat is due to redevelopment pressures spurred by accelerating property values; factors such as soaring insurance costs and aggressive city efforts to target "problem" motels with stiff fines and demolition are also causing widespread losses. In the 1950s, Albuquerque's Central Avenue boasted more than 100 motels – but today that number is closer to 25 and dwindling: . . . Development pressures are affecting Route 66 motels in hot real estate markets in all eight

states through which the historic highway passes. In more remote communities, . . . motel owners often lack the financial capacity to make needed investments, and many motels suffer from deferred maintenance or have simply been abandoned."



Route 66 Motel in Oklahoma City

In January, POK announced Oklahoma's Most Endangered Historic Places list for 2007, and it included Oklahoma's Route 66 Motels. Through various SHPO survey projects, thirty-five Route 66 motels have been recorded. Unfortunately, twenty of them have lost their historic integrity and are no longer eligible for the National Register which indicates the threat that exists for these resources.

Four of the motels have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, including:

1. **Riviera Courts, 1 mile West of Main on US-69A, Miami, Ottawa County (Vacant)**
2. **Chelsea Motel, NE corner of 1st & SH-66, Chelsea, Rogers County (Vacant)**
3. **66 Motel, 3660 Southwest Blvd, Tulsa, Tulsa County (Demolished after NR listing)**
4. **West Winds Motel, 623 Roger Miller, Erick, Beckham County**

Eleven others are eligible for the designation.

POK and the SHPO hope that through recognition of the Route 66 Motels as significant historic properties and through bringing the threats to them to the public's attention, interest in preserving some of these endangered treasures will be stimulated. Incentives such as the Federal and State tax credits and matching grants from the National Park Service's Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program are available to assist motel owners.

But, it is not just the preservation community in Oklahoma or in the United States that is concerned about historic route 66. On June 6, 2007 the World Monuments Fund announced its 2008 World Monuments Watch List. Route 66 was included in this group of 100 threatened historic properties from around the globe. Please visit www.worldmonumentswatch.org for full details.

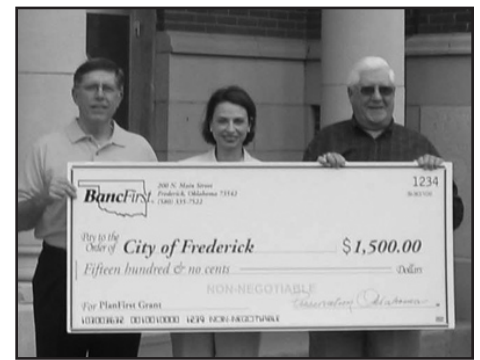
Frederick and Coweta Receive PlanFirst Grants

Preservation Oklahoma awarded the communities of Frederick and Coweta PlanFirst grants. Each community was awarded up to \$1,500 to help fund a local preservation project. The City of Frederick will use their grant to fund a conditions assessment report for their old city hall. And the City of Coweta will use their grant to fund a similar report for a city-owned downtown building.

Launched in 2006, the PlanFirst pilot program awards a total of \$10,000 to Oklahoma historic preservation projects in 2007 throughout BancFirst's 47 Oklahoma banking communities.



City of Coweta and City of Frederick receive PlanFirst Grants.



Focusing on funding the initial planning phase of preservation projects, recipients will receive funding for a conditions assessment, feasibility study and /or master

plans. If you are interested in learning more about this program, please contact Heather Seifert at (405) 525 5325 or info@preserveok.org

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New Listings in the National Register

– Jim Gabbert, Architectural Historian,
OK/SHPO

The State Historic Preservation Office is pleased to announce that ten new properties from Oklahoma have been added to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the nation's official list of places significant in our history. Among the new listings from Oklahoma are a Traditional Cultural Place of the Ponca Tribe, a southern Oklahoma historic commercial district, a Depression-era park, and seven individual properties that represent a variety of historic themes significant in the state's history.

Located near Ponca City, White Eagle Park has been the site of Ponca tribal historical events since their resettlement at this location in 1878, following their forced removal from their Nebraska homeland in 1877. The Ponca Powwow held annually at White Eagle Park disseminated elements of Ponca culture to other tribes, establishing the template for the intertribal contest powwow now practiced nationally. The park consists of dance arenas and camping, or communal grounds. Although the Ponca practiced old and new ceremonies at other locations on their lands, no other place had the length of tenure, was used so universally by the Ponca people, or so strongly reinforced their sense of identity as a people. This direct association of place and culture is what helps define White Eagle Park as a Traditional Cultural Place. Dr. Mary Jane Warde prepared the nomination for the Ponca Tribe.

The Durant Downtown Historic District is listed in the National Register for its importance as a commercial and trade center for southern Oklahoma. As the core of the central business district, this area has been the center of commercial development from shortly after the community's founding to the present. Anchored by the railroad tracks on the south and east ends of the district, it includes excellent examples of early commercial architecture and remains a viable commercial center to this day due to the efforts of the Durant Main Street program. The nomination was prepared by Kelli Gaston

of the State historic preservation office with the help of Donna Dow, Durant Main Street program manager.

Perry Lake Park, also known as CCC Park, is located just south of the town of Perry. The park is centered on a small reservoir that once served as the town's main water source. Over the period 1934-1935, Civilian Conservation Corps camp #863 lived and worked at the site. Using a master plan created by NPS landscape designers, the CCC boys carved foot and bridle trails out of the rolling topography, and sited amenities such as a boat house, picnic shelters, comfort station and well houses to take maximum advantage of sight lines and view sheds. The quality of the remaining work is high and includes some of the best examples of Park Rustic architecture in the state. The City of Perry is looking to revitalize the park and to rehabilitate the amazing buildings and structures that were built by the CCC boys over 70 years ago. The nomination for the park was prepared by Kim Penrod, a graduate student at the University of Central Oklahoma.

Three Oklahoma City properties included in the National Register are the Oklahoma City Municipal Building, the Lake Overholser Dam, and Taft Junior High School.

The striking art deco Municipal Building is significant architecturally and in the area of community development & planning, as one of the string of jewels in the Civic Center development plan of the 1930s. The Hare & Hare city master plan of 1928-30 called for the redevelopment of the former train yard near downtown with location of government buildings and a park-like atmosphere. It was the New Deal programs of the Roosevelt administration that allowed for the completion of this "Civic Center." The Public Works Administration helped pay for the new Jail, Municipal Auditorium, Municipal Building, and County Courthouse. A consortium of prominent

Oklahoma architects, including Leonard Baily, Gaylord Nofstger, Walter Vahlberg, George Winkler and others formed Allied Architects to bid on public works projects.



This group was responsible for the Municipal Building design. Drawing on classical motifs, stylized in a modern way, the Municipal Building, like the others of the Civic Center, followed the most modern architectural trend. The style used became so synonymous with public works projects that it has taken on the term PWA Deco. The building has excellent detail, both exterior and interior. A sympathetic rehabilitation was undertaken in the late 1990s, restoring to visibility some of the design elements that had been covered over the years. The nomination was prepared by Julie Bennett-Jones, a graduate student at UCO.

Lake Overholser Dam is listed in the National Register for its importance in the development of the city of Oklahoma City. Until the dam's construction in 1918 and the subsequent impoundment of Lake Overholser, the city relied on the North Canadian River as its main water source, supplemented by wells. The erratic and often dangerous flow of the river meant that the city wavered from water emergencies of both kinds – not enough and too much. City officials floated bond issues and constructed low water dams to help the new water plant on South Pennsylvania Avenue around 1910, but these proved inadequate in times of flood.

Planning for an upstream dam, one sufficient to impound large amounts of water as well as provide flood control came to a head in 1916, when mayor Ed Overholser spearheaded the efforts to purchase land and contract for a dam west of the city. The Ambersen Construction Company of New York won the bid to construct a dam and diversion canal; their patented design is a steel reinforced, buttress type dam of concrete. The dam

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New Listings in the National Register

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and diversion canal were completed in 1918 to much fanfare. Lake Overholser was supplanted as the primary water supply for the city in 1947 with the impoundment of Lake Hefner. The nomination was prepared by Leslie Dixon, a graduate student at OCU.

Taft Junior High School is listed in the National Register as the best example of the Art Deco style on a school building in Oklahoma City. Built in 1931, with a 1940 addition, Taft Junior High was designed by the firm of Layton Hicks & Forsyth, who veered from their traditional use of classical or gothic vocabulary and embraced a modern style. The plan of the building diverged as well from the typical block & court footprint of the city schools. Dominated by a central core that house administrative and communal functions, the school's classrooms are housed in wings that parallel the side streets. The yellow brick of the building features numerous decorative brick patterns that are somewhat overshadowed by the liberal use of terra cotta ornamentation on all exterior walls. Of course, the central tower is the most ornate, but notable are the eight spandrel panels depicting vocations and academic disciplines. It is the exuberant use of terra cotta and decorative brick pattern that makes the building so appealing; it is a break from traditional architecture of the day. In terms of what is now known as Art Deco, the building stands head and shoulders above its contemporaries in the Oklahoma City school system. The nomination was prepared by Jason Harris, a graduate student at UCO.

A three building complex, consisting of drill hall and offices, plus two maintenance buildings, the Lawton National Guard armory is listed in the National Register for its significance in Cold War defense readiness and as an excellent example of Modern Architecture. Architect Paul Harris used thin-shell concrete to create the large dome of the drill hall and the sine-wave roofs of the maintenance building between 1954 and 1955. The armory building consists of two sections, a single story, low slung office wing and a round, tall domed drill hall. An interesting feature of the drill hall is the cooling system – at the apex of the dome

is a cupola with a large exhaust fan. The perimeter walls feature a small cantilever, with hopper-type vents. When the exhaust fan is turned on, it pulls air through the vents along the perimeter walls and out the cupola, creating a constant flow of air. The dome is also pierced by numerous skylights, which until the addition of a dropped ceiling provided ample light during daytime. Harris seemed a fan of thin shell concrete and used it on a number of commissions. The maintenance buildings show another use; the interesting sine wave roofs of the otherwise utilitarian buildings give them a distinct presence. The armory was constructed as part of a new building program following the Korean War. The first wave of Oklahoma National Guard armories was constructed by the WPA in the mid 1930s. These new armories reflected the changing mission and needs of the Oklahoma National Guard. Harris and the National Guard thought that this armory might serve as a model for new armories in the state and beyond, but there is no evidence that any others were ever build using Harris' plans. The nomination was prepared by Cindy Savage for the Oklahoma Military Department.

The Hotel Franklin in Mangum is listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in community development and architecture. The five story hotel building, designed by the prominent architectural firm of Layton Hicks & Forsyth, was the culmination of the efforts of community leaders to provide the city of Mangum with a first class hotel. A two year program of fundraising and lobbying led to the dedication of the five story, brick hotel in September, 1929, with Sergeant Alvin York, Medal of Honor winner and hero of the Great War, as the guest of honor. A citizen driven campaign to improve the prospect of the city resulted in the construction of a five-story, first class hotel designed by the state's premier architectural firm. The modern design of the hotel, combining the newest engineering with the most fashionable style for a hotel building sets it apart from the building stock of Mangum and surrounding communities. The building is currently owned by a local development corporation, who hope to return it, in part, to its original use. The nomination was prepared by Deah Johnson, a UCO history student.



The First State Bank of Maramec is listed in the National Register for its architectural significance as the only bank building and the only extant territorial-era commercial building in the town of Maramec, Pawnee County, Oklahoma. Constructed in 1903, the building is a vernacular example of the Romanesque Revival style. With its distinctive canted corner entry, the building is emblematic of small town, financial institution architecture. Significantly, the bank is also the only extant historic commercial building from the town's first years when it was located in Oklahoma Territory. It served as the community's primary financial institution until 1933. This building was nominated to Preservation Oklahoma's Most Endangered Properties list last year. The locals hope to use that designation and National Register designation as a springboard for preserving this building, one of the few surviving examples of the founding and hey day of Maramec. The nomination was prepared by Cindy Savage for Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.

The Flynt Building, a single story, brick building is listed as an excellent example of a territorial era commercial building in Chandler. Territorial era commercial buildings represent the last gasp of Victorian exuberance. Decorative brickwork and a slightly ornamented storefront distinguish this building from its slightly younger neighbors. Completed in 1902, the Flynt Building represents the rebuilding of Chandler after a disastrous tornado in 1897. The building languished in poor condition until purchased by Don & Sally Ferrell, who sought to save the building and return some of its old glory. Using historic photographs, the Ferrells restored the primary façade and stabilized the rest of the building. The nomination was prepared by Cindy Savage for the Lincoln County Historical Society.

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Identification and Evaluation of Mid-20th-Century Buildings

In post-World War II America, buildings, suburbs, and towns sprang up like lawn weeds. Discuss how these structures fit into today's and tomorrow's historic preservation patterns. With an emphasis on the 1950's, examine the era-specific factors that help to identify and evaluate post-war buildings in terms of their significance for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. An agenda is available online at www.npi.org.

Instructors. James C. Massey, architectural historian, contributing editor of Old

House Journal, and historic preservation consultant to owners of historic property on the use of federal and state rehabilitation tax credits and Shirley Maxwell, historian, historic preservation consultant, contributing editor to Old House Journal, and co-author of House Styles in America and other publications

Registration. A registration form is available online at www.npi.org/register.html. The advance registration rate is valid until September 4 — \$375 (2 days). The regular registration rate after that date is \$425.

This seminar meets the criteria for programs in the American Institute of Architects Continuing Education System and AIA members will receive 6 learning units each day.

Questions? Please contact:

Jere Gibber

Executive Director

National Preservation Institute

P.O. Box 1702, Alexandria, VA 22313

703/765-0100; 703/768-9350 fax

info@npi.org; www.npi.org

OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY State Historic Preservation Office *Calendar of Events 2007/2008*

The Oklahoma Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office, is pleased to present its 2007/2008 series of special events. The location of each event or series is given below, and there are no registration fees unless noted. If you have questions, call 405/521-6249.

Note: If you have a disability and need an accommodation, please call 405/522-4484 at least two (2) days before the event.

NOTE TO ARCHITECTS: Registered architects will earn American Institute of

Architects Continuing Education System (AIA/CES) Learning Unit Hours (LU Hours) for attending these programs. Contact the SHPO's Historic Preservation Architect at 405/522-4479 or catherinem@okhistory.org if you have questions about AIA/CES credits.

SEPTEMBER 2007

7: Public Meeting for the SHPO's FY 2008 Historic Preservation Fund Grant Application (10:30am)

Location: Oklahoma History Center Classroom, 2401 N. Laird (immediately northeast of the State Capitol), Oklahoma City

DECEMBER 2007

5: Federal and State Tax Incentives for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (9:30am-12:00noon)

5: Guidelines and Tax Incentives for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1:30pm - 4:30pm)

6: The Section 106 Review Process: A Workshop for Agency Officials and Cultural Resource Management Consultants (9:30am - 4:30pm)

7: Working with the National Register of Historic Places (9:30am - 4:30pm)

Location: Oklahoma History Center Classroom, 2401 N. Laird (immediately northeast of the State Capitol), Oklahoma City

MAY 2008

7: The Section 106 Review Process: Introduction and Overview (9:30am - 12:00pm)

7: Determination of Eligibility under Section 106 (1:30pm - 5:00pm)

8: Working with the National Register of Historic Places (9:30am - 5:00pm)

9: Federal and State Tax Incentives for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (9:30am - 12:00pm)

9: Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1:30pm - 5:00pm)

Location: University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma (USAO), Student Union (Room TBD), Chickasha, OK

JUNE 2008

4-6: Oklahoma's 20th Annual Statewide Preservation Conference, Ponca City
Details available late April /Registration Fee

10 New Listings in the National Register

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The State Historic Preservation Office continues to strive to

gain recognition for those places significant

in Oklahoma's history. These ten properties brings the total number of listings in the National Register from Oklahoma to 1,106. The listing of Greer County's Hotel Franklin brings us closer to our goal of having at least

five listings from each county by November 16, 2007. For more information on these or other National Register properties, please contact Jim Gabbert at (405) 522-4478 or email: jgabbert@ok-history.mus.ok.us

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Overholser Mansion, 405 NW 15th Street, Oklahoma City

Inasmuch Gives \$100,000 to the Overholser

The Inasmuch Foundation recently awarded \$100,000 to Preservation Oklahoma to help fund phase-one of the Overholser Mansion exterior restoration. To date, a total of \$550,000 has been raised toward the \$1 million restoration project.

“We thank the Inasmuch Foundation for their generosity and support for this important restoration project,” said Heather Seifert, Director of Preservation Oklahoma. “With the help of the Inasmuch Foundation, Preservation Oklahoma will be able to restore the Overholser Mansion to its original splendor.”

The Inasmuch Foundation was founded by Edith Kinney Gaylord in 1982. The organization supports charitable, scientific and educational causes that enhance the progress and quality of life for Oklahomans.

Join Preservation Oklahoma today

and become a member of the Statewide Preservation Network.

Preservation Oklahoma's goal is to encourage the preservation of Oklahoma's historic places through advocacy, education and leadership.

As a member, you become part of a vital network of individuals and organizations working to rebuild communities, strengthen neighborhoods, restore historic properties...*you become part of Oklahoma's future.*

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from (if gift)

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- Colonial Revival \$250 - \$499
- Arts and Crafts \$100 - \$249
- Vernacular up to \$100

Mail, along with check, to:
Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.
405 Northwest Fifteenth Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73103

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