

**NATIONAL REGISTER
PRELIMINARY OPINION ON ELIGIBILITY
INSTRUCTIONS**



State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
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INTRODUCTION

The National Register of Historic Places is a catalog of buildings, districts, structures, sites, and objects significant in America's history, architecture, archeology, culture, and engineering. Properties may be significant on a national, state, or local level. Most properties in Oklahoma are significant on the local level.

Prior to preparing a National Register nomination, preparers should consult with the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for a preliminary opinion regarding the eligibility of the property. This step will save you time and money in the event the property clearly does not meet the National Register criteria for eligibility. In most instances, we will ask you to submit a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and photographs so that we may render a preliminary opinion. This packet includes a Historic Preservation Identification Form and the instructions for completing it. If you need additional copies, you may photocopy this form or contact the National Register Coordinator if you need additional copies.

Please follow the instructions for completing the Identification Form carefully. All information must be typed. The form must be accompanied by at least one photograph of the resource. If you wish to provide additional historical information about the property to aid us in rendering an opinion of eligibility, please enclose the information with the form. The information provided on the Identification Form becomes part of our permanent database of historic resources, known as the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI).

Requests for eligibility opinions will normally be reviewed within 45 days of receipt. If the resource appears to meet the National Register criteria for eligibility, we will forward a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form and instruction manual with our written opinion.



FACT SHEET #1: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

(Frequently Asked Questions, Process, and Procedures)



Vannerson Homestead, Erick vicinity, Beckham County



Manitou Jail, Manitou, Tillman County

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register, NRHP, or NR) is the nation's catalogue of buildings, structures, sites, districts, 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 Park Service (NPS) regulations 36 CFR Part 60 governs the NRHP nomination process. The National Register is the foundation of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) programs, and the complete list of Oklahoma's NRHP listings is found in "Oklahoma's National Register Handbook," available in print from the SHPO or at www.okhistory.org/shpo/NRHandbook.htm. Listing in the NRHP recognizes the significance of these special places, provides limited protection for them, and, in some cases, extends financial incentives for their preservation.

National Register Criteria for Evaluation

The National Register Criteria for Evaluation guide states, federal agencies, and the Secretary of the Interior to determine which properties qualify for listing in the National Register. The criteria is provided in its entirety below.

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.



Eastern Oklahoma Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tahleah, Latimer County; Sequoyah's Cabin, Sallisaw, Sequoyah County;
Bacone College Historic District, Muskogee, Muskogee County

Proposing National Register Nominations in Oklahoma

Anyone can submit a nomination for any property. The SHPO recommends that a nomination sponsor first request a preliminary opinion on the property's eligibility before submitting a formal nomination. This step can save the nomination sponsor time and effort if the property is clearly ineligible. Also, the SHPO can provide important guidance for preparation of successful nominations for properties that appear to meet the criteria (www.okhistory.org/shpo/preliminaryopinion).

A National Register of Historic Places Property Documentation Form must be completed and submitted to the SHPO to propose a property for nomination (www.okhistory.org/shpo/docs/nrmanual.pdf). The SHPO staff reviews each nomination received, provides comments to the nomination sponsor/ consultant about the results of the review (generally within 45 days of receipt), and schedules acceptable quality nominations for the Historic Preservation Review Committee's (HPRC) consideration.

Nominations must be in acceptable form at least sixty days in advance of the HPRC meeting at which they will be considered. The HPRC meets at 1:30 p.m. on the third Thursday of January, April, July, and October in the Oklahoma Historical Society Boardroom, unless otherwise announced, to formulate recommendations to the SHPO about nomination of properties to the NRHP and to provide other advice as appropriate. The HPRC annual meeting schedule is posted in accordance with the Oklahoma Open Meeting Act (www.sos.ok.gov/) and announced through press releases, newsletter articles, and other means. Meeting notices and agendas are posted each quarter at www.okhistory.org/shpo/hprc and www.okhistory.org/shpo/announcements, as well as at the Oklahoma History Center.

After receiving the HPRC's recommendation, the SHPO decides whether or not to nominate the property to the National Register. When the SHPO nominates a property, the nomination is forwarded to the Keeper of the Register, NPS, and within 45 working days, the Keeper either, lists the property in the NRHP, finds it ineligible, issues a formal Determination of Eligibility, or returns the nomination for revision. The Keeper posts nomination review results at www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/weekly-list.htm, and the SHPO informs property owners, nomination sponsors, elected officials, and the public of NRHP listings.

Priorities for Processing National Register Nominations in Oklahoma

If the SHPO receives more nominations than can be processed in accordance with NPS regulations (36 CFR Part 60), they will be reviewed and scheduled for HPRC meetings in accordance with these priorities: 1) Properties considered to be endangered, 2) Properties that are examples of a rare type or that are surviving examples of a once common type, 3) Properties that are candidates for federal and state rehabilitation tax incentives or for grants programs, 4) Properties considered eligible for nomination to the National Register by a Certified Local Government, 5) Properties for which there is a demonstrated public concern, and 6) Other properties for which sufficient documentation exists to warrant nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

FAQ/PROCESS AND PROCEDURES

1. Doesn't the National Trust for Historic Preservation administer the National Register program?

No. The National Trust is a nationwide private nonprofit organization. The National Register is a federal government program established under the Act and administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior, NPS.

2. Who nominates properties to the National Register?

Except under special circumstances, the SHPO is the only person with the authority to nominate properties to the National Register. If a tribal government has assumed SHPO duties on tribal land under Section 101(d)(2) of the Act, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) becomes the nominating authority for properties under the tribe's jurisdiction. A federal agency can nominate property in its ownership to the National Register.

3. Who can prepare a National Register nomination?

Anyone can prepare a National Register nomination for any property and submit the nomination package to the SHPO. The SHPO reviews and processes all nominations received in accordance with NPS regulations (36 CFR Part 60) and the relevant standards and guidelines. The SHPO encourages individuals preparing National Register nominations to involve property owners in the project and to work with the SHPO to provide accurate information to property owners about the National Register process and their rights in that process.

4. How are property owners and the public notified about proposed National Register nominations?

When the SHPO staff determines that a National Register nomination under review in its office is complete and in acceptable form, it is scheduled for the next possible Historic Preservation Review Committee meeting. In accordance with NPS regulations (36 CFR Part 60), the SHPO notifies the owners of the property and the appropriate chief elected local official (with courtesy copies provided to the appropriate State Senator and Representative) of the pending nomination. If there are fewer than 50 property owners involved, the SHPO sends NPS approved notification by certified mail to each owner and to the chief elected local official. If a property involves 50 or more property owners, the SHPO publishes a general notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the property is located (historic districts are the most common properties to involve 50 or more owners), and a notice is sent by certified mail to the chief elected local official.

Whichever notification process is used, the notice is given not less than 30 nor more than 75 days in advance of the Historic Preservation Review Committee meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The notice stipulates the property that is the subject of the nomination; explains the meaning of the National Register listing; informs the recipient about the date, time and place of the Committee's meeting; provides the date, time and place of an informational meeting in the local community when the property proposed for nomination is a district; and explains how owners may object to the nomination (see A.6.).

In the case of historic district nominations, the SHPO also issues a press release to the local newspaper and other media and provides an article for publications such as neighborhood newsletters. Complete copies of the proposed nomination are made available upon request from the SHPO and at the informational meetings held for historic district nominations.

5. How can property owners and others express support of a National Register nomination?

Any property owner, local official, or citizen may express support for a National Register nomination under consideration by the SHPO, and all such written statements that the SHPO receives will be transmitted to the NPS. These statements may be forwarded to the SHPO by regular mail, fax, or email or hand delivered to the SHPO or at the Historic Preservation Review Committee meeting when the nomination is considered.

6. Can an owner object to listing of his/ her property in the National Register? If so, how?

Yes. Property owners have the right to object to the listing of their property in the National Register. If a simple majority of the private owners provide a notarized statement to the SHPO that they are the sole or partial owner of a specific property and that they object to the listing of the property in the National Register, it will not be listed. When a majority of the property owners file such objections with the SHPO (by regular mail or in person) at the address at the bottom of this fact sheet by the deadline specified in the notice to property owners about the nomination, the SHPO will complete the formal review of the nomination under the NPS regulations (36 CFR Part 60). However, the Keeper of the Register, NPS, will issue a Determination of Eligibility rather than formally list the property. Public property owners, such as city and county governments, may not support nomination of their property to the National Register. However, their objections do not prevent formal listing in the National Register. Property owners should feel free to contact the SHPO about their questions concerning the National Register and their rights. They may visit the NPS website (www.nps.gov/nr/index.htm) for additional information. For the convenience of owners who wish to object to a National Register nomination, the SHPO will provide a form objection letter upon request. Anyone has the right to petition the Keeper of the Register directly about objections to a nomination.

7. What is the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Review Committee?

NPS regulations (36 CFR Part 61) require that each SHPO have an appropriate state review board to provide advice about nominations to the National Register and other issues. In Oklahoma the state review board is known as the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Review Committee (Committee), and its members are appointed by the Governor. NPS regulations require that every state review board must have at least five members and that the membership include individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in the fields of archeology, historic archeology, history, architectural history, and architecture. The Committee consists of five individuals, and each member meets the qualification standards for one of these disciplines.

8. How long does it take to get a property listed on the National Register?

Due to NPS requirements (36 CFR Part 60) for owner notification, the Committee's quarterly meeting schedule, and the time allowed for the Keeper of the Register to act on a nomination, it takes at least 90 days from the SHPO's receipt of a complete and acceptable nomination to the property's formal listing. The time required for preparation of a National Register nomination varies widely and is dependent on the type of property and the experience and ability of the nomination preparer. Finally, if the property is located within the jurisdiction of a city government participating in the SHPO's Certified Local Governments (CLG) Program, additional time will be necessary to allow the CLG to complete its review of the nomination. (See also SHPO Fact Sheet # 5.)

9. Can a property be removed from the National Register?

Yes. Properties can be removed from the National Register if they have lost integrity (see Section C), it is demonstrated that errors in professional judgment occurred during review of the original nomination, new information is discovered that demonstrates the property does not meet the National Register criteria, or the SHPO made errors in the processing of the nomination. The procedures for removing properties from the National Register are included in 36 CFR Part 60.

10. How do property owners and the public learn about a property's listing in the National Register?

When the Oklahoma SHPO has National Register nominations pending with NPS, staff checks the NPS website each week for new listings. When a property is listed, the SHPO sends written notice to the property owner and elected officials. SHPO will also issue a press release and include stories about new National Register properties in our quarterly newsletter, *Preservation Oklahoma News*, and in the Oklahoma Historical Society's monthly newsletter, *Mistletoe Leaves*. Additionally, the listing of National Register properties on our website (www.okhistory.org/shpo) is immediately updated. If the property is a district with more than 50 property owners, a general public notice is published in at least one newspaper in general circulation for the area in which the listed property is located, a press release is issued to a local newspaper and other media and other available methods, such as publication of an article in a neighborhood association newsletter, are used to inform owners rather than direct mail.



L to R: Public Library of Enid and Garfield County, Enid, Garfield County; Joyce House, Snyder vic., Kiowa County; and Farmer's Federation Elevator, Cherokee, Alfalfa County

FAQ/WHAT NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING MEANS

1. What are the benefits of National Register listing?

Listing in the National Register provides (1) recognition of a property's significance, (2) limited protection, (3) owner eligibility for federal tax incentives under certain circumstances, and (4) eligibility for matching grants when such funds are available.

2. Now that my property is listed on the National Register, how do I get a grant for its restoration?

Listing in the National Register is not a guarantee of funding. It provides that property owners may qualify for matching grants if funding is available. A guide to public sources of preservation funding is available on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's web site at www.achp.gov. However, most restoration/ rehabilitation work is accomplished through private investment.

3. Can I sell my property if it is listed in the National Register?

Absolutely. The National Register places no requirement of any kind on public or private owners concerning sale of the property.

4. Do I have to open my house for tours if it is listed in the National Register?

No. There are no requirements for anyone to provide public access to their historic property just because it is listed in the National Register

5. Can the SHPO help us prevent someone from demolishing a National Register-listed building in our community?

The SHPO staff is always available to talk with any property owner about alternatives to demolition. However, listing in the National Register provides only limited protection. Under Section 106 of the Act, federal agencies and their applicants must consider how their federally funded, licensed, or permitted actions may impact properties listed in or eligible for the National Register. This process requires their consultation with the SHPO in accordance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations (36 CFR Part 800). However, the federal agency has the final authority to carry out any project. If there is no federal funding, license, or permit involved in a demolition or any proposed new construction on the site, the owner has absolutely no obligation to confer with the SHPO (see also SHPO Fact Sheets # 2 and # 10). The most effective tools for preservation of the majority of important properties in a community are a local historic preservation zoning ordinance and a strong local advocacy effort.

6. What tax incentives are available to owners of National Register property?

Owners of income producing properties which are either individually listed in the National Register or contributing resources in a district listed in the National Register may receive a 20% federal investment tax credit on qualified rehabilitation expenses. The rehabilitation work must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, and the owner must obtain NPS approval of the project.

The owner must also meet all Internal Revenue Service requirements. While listing in the National Register is required, property owners may proceed with their application process and rehabilitation work prior to formal listing. (See also SHPO Fact Sheet # 3.)

7. Why is it important to list properties in the National Register when it provides no guarantee of funding or of protection?

Remember that National Register listing does provide recognition of a property's importance. It helps make the general public and community leaders and decision makers aware of the property, and such increased awareness can cause people to ascribe value to the property. The attitudes of local citizens and officials are key to a successful preservation effort. Additionally, National Register nominations ensure that high quality documentation about listed properties will always be available for use by researchers and the public even if circumstances prevent a property's preservation in place.

FAQ/NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

1. Under what circumstances is a property considered eligible for the National Register?

Properties that meet at least one of the four National Register Criteria, retain their overall historic integrity (character), and are, in most cases, at least 50 years old, are eligible for listing in the National Register.

2. Can properties other than buildings qualify for National Register listing?

Yes. Buildings, structures, sites, objects, districts, and landscapes are all property types that can be entered in the National Register.

3. Why is that old building that looks like it is falling apart and that has been vacant for years eligible for the National Register?

Whether or not a building is occupied has nothing to do with whether or not it is significant. Also, just because a building is in poor condition does not mean it has lost its historic integrity (required for National Register eligibility). Vacant and deteriorating buildings are often nominated to the National Register because the designation can stimulate interest in developing them for a modern use. National Register listing is one of the most important tools available for revitalization of older neighborhoods and commercial districts that may seem to be undesirable places at the time of their nomination. The recognition afforded through National Register listing can help instill pride in ownership and lead to improved maintenance.

4. What does historic integrity mean?

Historic integrity simply refers to a property's authenticity. There are seven elements of integrity which include location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. Not all seven elements of integrity are required for National Register eligibility, but sufficient integrity must remain so that the property still conveys its significance.

5. Should we wait until our building is restored before we propose a National Register nomination?

No. As stated above, as long as the building meets the National Register Criteria and has historic integrity, it is eligible for listing.

6. Can properties less than 50 years old be eligible for the National Register?

Yes. While the National Register Criteria provides that properties less than 50 years old are generally not eligible, the exceptions to the Criteria allow listing of such properties when exceptional significance can be demonstrated through scholarly research.

7. Are all properties listed on the National Register nationally significant?

No. The National Register is a record of all aspects of our Nation's history, and it includes properties significant at the national, state, and local levels.

FAQ/GENERAL INFORMATION**1. Where can I get a list of all Oklahoma properties listed in the National Register?**

The SHPO publication *Oklahoma's National Register Handbook* and its quarterly supplements contain a county-by-county listing of the state's entries in the National Register. The handbook is available free of charge from the SHPO or online at www.okhistory.org/shpo/nationalregister.

2. Where can I find out which properties in other states are on the National Register?

A complete database of all National Register properties is available from the NPS National Register Information System online at npgallery.nps.gov/nrhp. You can also contact any SHPO about their National Register properties, and this contact information is available on the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officer's web site at www.ncshpo.org/.

3. Will I receive a plaque to indicate my property is listed on the National Register?

The SHPO will provide a certificate denoting individual National Register listings. There are commercial vendors that sell standard and customized National Register plaques in a variety of materials, sizes, and styles, and you may choose to contact a local foundry or other business in your community about design and production of a plaque. The SHPO staff will be happy to review wording for plaques upon request.

4. If we want to hire a consultant to prepare a National Register nomination, who should we contact?

There are numerous qualified individuals and firms available to prepare National Register nominations. The SHPO maintains a list of consultants with an interest in contracting for work in Oklahoma, and the list is provided upon request. We make no recommendations concerning any person or firm on the list, and we urge you to ask any potential consultant about their recent experience with nominations for properties similar to yours and to check references.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

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

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

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

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

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



FACT SHEET #4: HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION (Archeological and Historic Resource Survey)

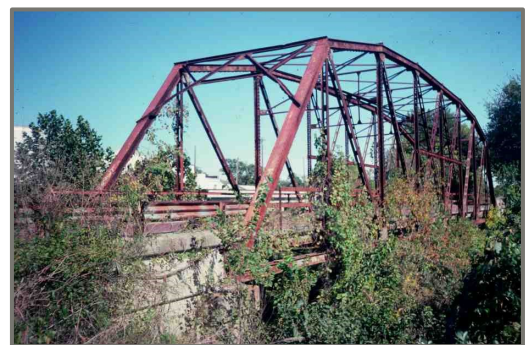
Through systematic field investigations and archival research, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) identifies archeological and historic resources and evaluates them for National Register of Historic Places (National Register, NRHP, or NR) eligibility. The SHPO accomplishes most of its survey and inventory efforts (historic preservation resource identification) through cooperative arrangements with universities, nonprofit organizations, and local governments. The SHPO partially funds these joint survey projects from its annual Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) allocation from the National Park Service (NPS). Federal, tribal, state, and local governments, preservation professionals, and the public use the information collected through the SHPO's survey program.

Oklahoma's Archeological and Historic Resources

Resources are the buildings, sites, structures, and objects which represent human activity in present-day Oklahoma. The state's resources are divided into two categories - archeological and historic. Since the mid-1970s, the SHPO and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey (OAS) have worked to identify and record these physical links to the past. Tens of thousands of resources are now recorded in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI) and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey Information System (OASIS). However, the work to identify and evaluate the state's archeological and historic resources is far from complete. New information from many sources is constantly added to the OLI and OASIS.

The OAS maintains OASIS, the state's archeological site files (including information gathered through the SHPO's HPF-assisted survey program). To access OASIS, contact the State Archeologist at 405-325-7211. OAS is currently digitizing the site files to make the information available on a secured website.

The SHPO houses the historic survey data (including buildings, and other standing structures) in the OLI. Researchers access the OLI online at www.okhistory.org/shpo/oli or visit the SHPO to use the paper files.



Carselovey House, Vinita; Ed Galloway's Totem Pole Park, Foyil vicinity; and Bridge #18 at Rock Creek, Sapulpa

Standards for Archeological and Historic Resource Survey in Oklahoma

A survey is a carefully designed and systematic process for identifying and gathering data on the archeological and/ or historic resources of a given area. It includes field survey, the physical search for and recording of historic resources on the ground, as well as planning and background research before field survey begins. Professionals meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in the appropriate field design and manage survey projects. Review these standards at www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm.

The SHPO requires that archeological and historic resource surveys conducted with HPF assistance or to satisfy other requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act, such as compliance with Section 106 of the Act, must follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for archeological documentation, for identification, and for evaluation.



Manhattan Building, Muskogee; McGranahan Portion of the Chisholm Trail Roadbed, Yukon vicinity; Public Library of Enid and Garfield County, Enid

These standards ensure that the archeological and historic resources which receive special consideration during a federal undertaking or which qualify for federal and state rehabilitation tax credits or other incentives are indeed worthy of these benefits. Review the Standards at www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_6.htm and www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_7.htm.

The SHPO and OAS provide further guidance for successful completion of archeological and historic resource surveys in Oklahoma in "SHPO Fact Sheet # 12: Evaluating Historic Period Archeological Sites for the National Register under Section 106 with Particular Reference to Sites Dating After 1890" and "SHPO Fact Sheet # 16: Guidelines for Developing Archeological Survey Reports in Oklahoma and Report Components" (both available at www.okhistory.org/shpo/publications), and *Architectural/Historic Survey: A Field Guide* (www.okhistory.org/shpo/docs/surveymanual.pdf).

Additional Information

For additional information about Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources, threats to them, efforts to protect them, and other information about Oklahoma's statewide historic preservation program, see *Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan*, available at www.okhistory.org/shpo/stateplan or in print from the SHPO. Reports on HPF-assisted survey projects are available at www.okhistory.org/shpo/survey.

(Return this cover letter with your “Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form”)

Date: _____

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Dear NRHP Coordinator:

Enclosed is the completed “Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form” and photographs for (name of property)

_____ located at
(street/ city/ county)_____.

Please provide us with your opinion on the potential National Register eligibility of this property.

I understand that this is only a preliminary opinion, and that additional research may be necessary to conclusively establish Register eligibility. I also understand that if I am planning to rehabilitate this property for certain federal tax credits available for income producing property, this request is not a substitute for the federally required “Historic Preservation Certification Application.”

If you have any questions, you may contact me at the address or telephone number below.
Sincerely,

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Enclosure

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE TYPE ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: HOUSE

2. RESOURCE NAME: SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE

3. ADDRESS: 44878 COUNTY ROAD N274

4. CITY: MENO _____ 5. VICINITY: V _____

6. COUNTY NAME: MAJOR

7. LOT: _____ 8. BLOCK: _____ 9. PLAT NAME: _____

10. SECTION: 36 _____ 11. TOWNSHIP: T23N _____ 12. RANGE: R9W _____

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.ddddd") 36.428562

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.ddddd") -98.122088

15. UTM ZONE: _____ 16. NORTHINGS: _____ 17. EASTINGS: _____

18. RESOURCE TYPE: BUILDING

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: SINGLE DWELLING

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: SINGLE DWELLING

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: AGRICULTURE

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: AGRICULTURE

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE: NOT INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE: MAJOR COUNTY ASSESSOR RECORDS

25. NAME OF PREPARER: ALLISON MARSHAUS

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES NO 26. PROJECT NAME: N/A

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: JULY 2010 _____ 28. PHOTOGRAPHS Y _____

29. YEAR: 2010

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN

31. YEAR BUILT: C. 1930

32. ORIGINAL SITE: Y

33. DATE MOVED: N/A

34. FROM WHERE: N/A

35. ACCESSIBLE: YES

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: NATIONAL FOLK

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: UNCOLLECTED

39. ROOF TYPE: CROSS GABLE

40. ROOF MATERIAL: SANDSTONE

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: WEATHERBOARD

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY:

43. WINDOW TYPE: 1-OVER-1 HUNG

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: WOOD

45. DOOR TYPE: GLAZED PANEL

46. DOOR MATERIAL: WOOD

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: FRONT GABLE PORCH

48. INTERIOR FEATURES:

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS:

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: GOOD (VERY WELL MAINTAINED)

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE: TWO STORY HOUSE WITH CENTRAL ENTRY FLANKED BY SINGLE WINDOWS ON SECOND STORY; LARGE ADDITION TO THE REAR OF THE HOUSE

52. COMMENTS:

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: YES NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY:

56. CONTINUATION

HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION FORM

PLEASE TYPE ALL DATA IN UPPERCASE

1. PROPERTY NAME: _____

2. RESOURCE NAME: _____

3. ADDRESS: _____

4. CITY: _____ 5. VICINITY: _____

6. COUNTY NAME: _____

7. LOT: _____ 8. BLOCK: _____ 9. PLAT NAME: _____

10. SECTION: _____ 11. TOWNSHIP: _____ 12. RANGE: _____

13. LATITUDE (NORTH): (ENTER AS: "dd.dddd") _____

14. LONGITUDE (WEST): (ENTER AS: "-dd.dddd") _____

15. UTM ZONE: _____ 16. NORTHINGS: _____ 17. EASTINGS: _____

18. RESOURCE TYPE: _____

19. HISTORIC FUNCTION: _____

20. CURRENT FUNCTION: _____

21. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY: _____

22. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY: _____

23. DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

24. DOCUMENTATION RESOURCE:

25. NAME OF PREPARER: _____

59. SURVEY PROJECT YES NO 26. PROJECT NAME: _____

27. DATE OF PREPARATION: _____ 28. PHOTOGRAPHS _____

29. YEAR: _____

30. ARCHITECT/BUILDER: _____

31. YEAR BUILT: _____

32. ORIGINAL SITE: _____

33. DATE MOVED: _____

34. FROM WHERE: _____

35. ACCESSIBLE: _____

36. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: _____

37. OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: _____

38. FOUNDATION MATERIAL: _____

39. ROOF TYPE: _____

40. ROOF MATERIAL: _____

41. WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY: _____

42. WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY: _____

43. WINDOW TYPE: _____

44. WINDOW MATERIAL: _____

45. DOOR TYPE: _____

46. DOOR MATERIAL: _____

47. EXTERIOR FEATURES: _____

48. INTERIOR FEATURES: _____

49. DECORATIVE DETAILS: _____

50. CONDITION OF RESOURCE: _____

51. DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE:

52. COMMENTS:

53. ATTACH LOCATION MAP

54. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: YES NO

55. NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY: _____

56. CONTINUATION

Instructions for Completing the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form

TYPE ALL ENTRIES

1. **PROPERTY NAME:** This field should include the name of the Survey being conducted.
2. **RESOURCE NAME:** This is the name of an individual building, structure, object or site within a multiple resource property such as a district or complex.
3. **RESOURCE ADDRESS:** The street address of the resource or if an address is not available directional information should be included here.
4. **CITY:** Nearest city or town
5. **VICINITY:** If the resource is located within the city limits, leave blank; if resource is is not located within the city limits, type a V in the field.
6. **COUNTY:** List County name.
7. **LOT:** The lot(s) on which the resource is located.
8. **BLOCK:** The block in which the lot(s) are located.
9. **PLAT NAME:** This is the legally recorded name of the subdivision that is in the official plat book.
10. **SECTION:** Section number and nearest quarter division.
11. **TOWNSHIP:** Township number.
12. **RANGE:** Range number.
13. **LATITUDE (NORTH):** Enter the Latitude of the property. Lat/ Long coordinates in decimal degree to 6 decimal places are preferred but UTM is also acceptable.
14. **LONGITUDE (WEST):** Enter the Longitude for the property in decimal degrees to 6 decimal places.
15. **UTM ZONE:** Select the UTM Zone (13, 14 or 15). If you have entered the Lat/ Long you may leave the UTM fields blank.
16. **NORTHINGS:** Enter UTM northings for the property.
17. **EASTINGS:** Enter the UTM eastings for the property.
18. **RESOURCE TYPE:** Select from district, building, site, object, or structure.
19. **HISTORIC FUNCTION:** Select the use of the resource during its period of significance.
20. **CURRENT FUNCTION:** Select the current use of the resource from the dropdown menu.
21. **AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, PRIMARY:** This is the most important area of significance.
22. **AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE, SECONDARY:** This is the next most important area of significance if one exists; if not, leave blank.
23. **DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANCE:** Enter the statement of significance and eligibility assessment of the resource. If the property is within an identified historic district, state whether it is contributing or noncontributing to the district and the name of the district.
24. **DOCUMENT RESOURCE:** List the sources of information used for documenting this resource and its significance. If using an oral interview, provide the name and date of the person interviewed.

25. **NAME OF PREPARER:** Who did research and completed the form?
59. **SURVEY PROJECT:** Is this a survey project? Select YES/ NO
26. **PROJECT NAME:** Include project name here, i.e. ODOT Project # ...
27. **DATE OF PREPARATION:** Month and year the form was completed.
28. **PHOTOGRAPHS:** Are photographs included with form? Select YES/ NO.
NOTE: Form is incomplete without photographs.
29. **YEAR:** Enter the year the photographs were taken.
30. **ARCHITECT/ BUILDER:** This is the name of the designer and/ or craftsman responsible for resource's design and/ or execution. If you do not know, enter unknown.
31. **YEAR BUILT:** What is the year of construction of resource? This date should be obtained from tax records, plat registration documents, or Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps. **NOTE:** Form is incomplete without date.
32. **ORIGINAL SITE:** Is the resource located where originally built or where historic significance occurred? Select YES/ NO.
33. **DATE MOVED:** If NO was selected for # 32, enter the date the move occurred.
34. **FROM WHERE:** If NO was selected for # 32, enter where the resource was previously located.
35. **ACCESSIBLE:** Is resource viewable from a public thoroughfare?
36. **ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** See the list of terms for guidance. Use only the designations from the dropdown menu. If the resource is a style that is not listed in the dropdown menu, use OTHER.
37. **OTHER ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** Use this field to enter alternative styles if the style was not available in the dropdown menu for # 36.
38. **FOUNDATION MATERIAL:** Select the primary foundation material from the dropdown menu. Include any additional materials in the DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE # 51 If the foundation is not visible, enter: UNCOLLECTED
39. **ROOF TYPE:** Enter the roof type.
40. **ROOFING MATERIAL:** Select the present roofing material. If the material is not visible on a flat roof, enter: UNCOLLECTED.
41. **WALL MATERIAL, PRIMARY:** Select the primary wall material.
42. **WALL MATERIAL, SECONDARY:** Select an additional wall material if is present on the resource.
43. **WINDOW TYPE:** Style and configuration. See reference sheets for types of windows. If the window is boarded and cannot be seen, enter: UNCOLLECTED.
44. **WINDOW MATERIAL:** Select the material of the window sash, not the applied storm windows. If the window is boarded and cannot be seen, enter: UNCOLLECTED.
45. **DOOR TYPES:** Style and configuration. Most doors may be described as "paneled" "glazed paneled," "slab," or "glazed slab." If the door is boarded and cannot be seen, enter: UNCOLLECTED.
46. **DOOR MATERIAL:** Select the material of the door. If the door is boarded and cannot be seen, enter: UNCOLLECTED.
47. **EXTERIOR FEATURES:** Indicate large defining features of the resource.
Example: Large wrap-around porch, balconies, end chimneys, and window dormers.

48. **INTERIOR FEATURES:** Describe character defining features of the interior of the resource. Example: Wooden mantels over fireplaces; staircase; decorative woodwork; vaulted ceilings. If you have not seen the interior, leave this blank.
49. **DECORATIVE DETAILS:** Describe any special or unique decorations and trims that were historically on the resource and that are still present. If there are none, leave this blank.
50. **CONDITION OF RESOURCE:** Select from the following: 01 Excellent is perfectly maintained; 02 Good is very well maintained; 03 Fair is somewhat in need of maintenance; 04 Poor is badly in need of maintenance; 05 Ruins means most or all of the resource is destroyed or missing.
51. **DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE:** Overall description of resource's historic appearance and alterations that have occurred since original construction. Include dates of alterations, if known.
52. **COMMENTS:** Include any general comments about the resource.
53. **PLACEMENT ON MAP:** Sketch map should be drawn legibly and large enough to be clear. It need not be to scale, but reference points must be present on generally available sources such as city or county maps. Clearly label (A) Nearby major and adjacent reference roads and streets, (B) property location in relation to reference points. If resource is located on city block, indicate location in reference to corner or other landmarks. Form is **incomplete** without a map. However, if survey maps indicating the address of each property will be submitted, you may enter: See survey map.
54. **LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:** Select from YES, NO, or ELIGIBLE.
55. **NATIONAL REGISTER ENTRY:** If the resource has been previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places include the NR ID number which can be found at http://nr2_shpo.okstate.edu.
56. **CONTINUATION:** Continuation of any numbered item or information that may not be covered by numbered items.

COUNTY LIST

ADAIR
ALFALFA
ATOKA
BEAVER
BECKHAM
BLAINE
BRYAN
CADDO
CANADIAN
CARTER
CHEROKEE
CHOCTAW
CIMARRON
CLEVELAND
COAL
COMANCHE
COTTON
CRAIG
CREEK
CUSTER
DELAWARE
DEWEY
ELLIS
GARFIELD
GARVIN
GRADY
GRANT
GREER
HARMON
HARPER
HASKELL
HUGHES
JACKSON
JEFFERSON
JOHNSTON
KAY
KINGFISHER
KIOWA
LATIMER

LEFLORE
LINCOLN
LOGAN
LOVE
McCLAIN
McCURTAIN
McINTOSH
MAJOR
MARSHALL
MAYES
MURRAY
MUSKOGEE
NOBLE
NOWATA
OKFUSKEE
OKLAHOMA
OKMULGEE
OSAGE
OTTAWA
PAWNEE
PAYNE
PITTSBURG
PONTOTOC
POTTAWATOMIE
PUSHMATAHA
ROGER MILLS
ROGERS
SEMINOLE
SEQUOYAH
STEPHENS
TEXAS
TILLMAN
TULSA
WAGONER
WASHINGTON
WASHITA
WOODS
WOODWARD

Historic Preservation Resource Identification Terms

RESOURCE TYPES

DISTRICT BUILDING
SITE
OBJECT STRUCTURE

FUNCTION TYPES

DOMESTIC

SINGLE DWELLING
MULTIPLE DWELLING
SECONDARY STRUCTURE
HOTEL
INSTITUTIONAL
HOUSING CAMP
VILLAGE SITE

COMMERCE/ TRADE

BUSINESS
PROFESSIONAL
ORGANIZATIONAL
FINANCIAL
INSTITUTION
SPECIALTY STORE
DEPARTMENT STORE
RESTAURANT
WAREHOUSE
TRADE (ARCHEOLOGY)

SOCIAL

MEETING HALL
CLUBHOUSE CIVIC

GOVERNMENT

CAPITOL
CITY HALL
CORRECTIONAL
FACILITY FIRE STATION
GOVERNMENT OFFICE
DIPLOMATIC BUILDING
CUSTOM HOUSE

POST OFFICE
PUBLIC WORKS
COURTHOUSE

EDUCATION

SCHOOL
COLLEGE
LIBRARY
RESEARCH FACILITY
EDUCATIONAL- RELATED
HOUSING

RELIGION

RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE
CEREMONIAL SITE
CHURCH SCHOOL
CHURCH- RELATED
RESIDENCE

FUNERARY

CEMETERY
GRAVES/ BURIALS
MORTUARY

RECREATION

THEATER
AUDITORIUM
MUSEUM
MUSIC FACILITY
SPORT FACILITY

OUTDOOR RECREATION

FAIR
MONUMENT/ MARKER
WORK OF ART (SCULPTURE, CARVING, ROCK ART)

FUNCTION TYPES (CONTINUED)

AGRICULTURE/ SUBSISTENCE

PROCESSING
STORAGE
AGRICULTURAL FIELD
ANIMAL FACILITY
FISHING FACILITY OR SITE
AGRICULTURAL
OUTBUILDINGS
HORTICULTURE FACILITY
IRRIGATION FACILITY

TRANSPORTATION

RAIL- RELATED
AIR- RELATED WATER-
RELATED ROAD- RELATED
PEDESTRIAN- RELATED

WORK IN PROGRESS
UNKNOWN VACANT/
NOT IN USE OTHER

INDUSTRY/ PROCESSING EXTRACTION

MANUFACTURING FACILITY
EXTRACTIVE FACILITY
WATER WORKS
ENERGY FACILITY
COMMUNICATION
FACILITY PROCESSING SITE

HEALTH CARE

HOSPITAL
CLINIC
SANITORIUM
MEDICAL BUSINESS/ OFFICE
RESORT

DEFENSE

ARMS STORAGE
FORTIFICATION
MILITARY FACILITY
BATTLE SITE
COAST GUARD FACILITY
NAVAL FACILITY
AIR FACILITY

LANDSCAPE

PARKING LOT
PARK
PLAZA
GARDEN
FOREST
UNOCCUPIED LAND
UNDERWATER
NATURAL FEATURE
STREET FURNITURE/ OBJECT
CONSERVATION AREA
STREET FURNITURE/
STRUCTURE CONSERVATION

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE

AGRICULTURE ARCHEOLOGY

PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY
HISTORIC - ABORIGINAL
HISTORIC - NON- ABORIGINAL

ARCHITECTURE

ART
COMMERCE
COMMUNICATIONS
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT CONSERVATION
ECONOMICS
EDUCATION
ENGINEERING
ENTERTAINMENT/ RECREATION
ETHNIC HERITAGE

ASIAN
BLACK EUROPEAN
HISPANIC NATIVE
AMERICAN OTHER

EXPLORATION/ SETTLEMENT HEALTH/ MEDICINE
INDUSTRY INVENTION
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LAW
LITERATURE
MARITIME HISTORY MILITARY
PERFORMING ARTS PHILOSOPHY
POLITICS/ GOVERNMENT RELIGION
SCIENCE
SOCIAL HISTORY TRANSPORTATION
OTHER

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

NO DISTINCTIVE STYLE
COLONIAL
EARLY REPUBLIC
FEDERAL
MID 19TH CENTURY
GREEK REVIVAL
GOTHIC REVIVAL
ITALIAN REVIVAL
EXOTIC REVIVAL
OCTAGON MODE
LATE VICTORIAN
GOTHIC
ITALIANATE
SECOND EMPIRE
STICK/ EASTLAKE
QUEEN ANNE
SHINGLE STYLE
ROMANESQUE
RENAISSANCE
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS
COLONIAL REVIVAL
CLASSICAL REVIVAL
TUDOR REVIVAL
LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL
MISSION/ SPANISH COLONIAL
REVIVAL BEAUX ARTS
PUEBLO
SECOND RENAISSANCE REVIVAL LATE
19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
PRAIRIE SCHOOL
COMMERCIAL STYLE
CHICAGO
SKYSCRAPER
BUNGALOW/ CRAFTSMAN
MODERN MOVEMENT
MODERNE
INTERNATIONAL STYLE
ART DECO
NATIONAL FOLK
SHOTGUN
FOLK VICTORIAN

MIXED (More Than Two Styles from Different
Periods) OTHER (PROVIDE NAME OF STYLE
BELOW)

MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
RANCH
SPLIT- LEVEL
CONTEMPORARY SHED
ORGANIC
A- FRAME
NEW FORMALISM
BRUTALISM
POST MODERN
MANSARD
STYLIZED RANCH NEO-
COLONIAL

MATERIAL TYPES

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

CONDITION

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

STANDARDS FOR PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

To meet the documentation requirements for the various programs of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, the following recommendations shall be considered the standard for photographs included in such submittals. SUBMITTALS NOT MEETING THESE REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.

PHOTOGRAPH REQUIREMENTS:

PHOTOGRAPH FORMAT: Must be no less than three by five inches (3" x 5") and no larger than eight by ten inches (8" x 10").

PHOTOGRAPH TYPE: The preferred photograph type is high quality digital images printed in color. POLAROID, SLIDES, PHOTOCOPIES, AND POOR-QUALITY DIGITAL IMAGES ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.

FILM: Photographs can be taken with a digital camera or 35 mm film.

PHOTOGRAPHIC QUALITY: Photographic quality must be clear and in focus, taken in good light, and taken under good climatic conditions.

LABELING OF PHOTOGRAPHS: All photographs must have the following information clearly typewritten on a self-adhesive label (such as a blank address label) adhered to the back of each photograph or printed via computer printer on the front of the photograph. Do not write on the back of the photograph in ink. Do not mount the photograph onto sheets of paper or cardboard. Do not apply a label with glue or tape. ANY PHOTOGRAPHS NOT HAVING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WILL NOT BE ACCEPTABLE:

- Name of property;
- Location (county, city, state, and street address or legal description);
- Name of photographer;
- Date of photograph;
- Indication of direction camera is pointing;
- Number of the photograph in series.

PHOTOGRAPH CONTENT: Please provide at least one good, clear quality view of every structure surveyed. Two are recommended. The photographs must be current, documenting the current appearance. At least one of the photographs must show the entire front elevation of the resource, and photographs of the side and rear elevations are suggested.

Additional photographs of various portions of historic resources may be required to document historic materials and construction. The following guide to the composition of historic resources should serve as a general guide for photo documentation.

Elements, features, or details described as important or significant to the resource should be properly photo documented.

ELEVATIONS: Elevations of the building must show the entire length and/ or width of the building. Elevations are used to identify the style of building and type of construction. Front, side, and corner views are typical of elevations.

BUILDING ELEMENTS: Elements are large portions of the building, such as walls and roofs, that contain repeated features, such as doors, windows, and large decorative details. These patterns are important and should be evident in the photographs.

FEATURES OF BUILDING ELEMENTS: Features including porches, entryways, and large significant decorative aspects of the building should be shown.

DETAILS OF THE FEATURES: Close-up photographs of windows, doors, and repeated designs and motifs may be provided. Also views of typical work methods and materials such as mortar joints, cornice details and finishes. Photographs of these details may be especially important when requesting an opinion of effect for an eligible or listed resource.

SPECIAL DECORATIVE DETAILS: Any special limited use details or materials that add to the significance of the resource should be properly illustrated, particularly when requesting an opinion of effect for an eligible or listed resource.

DETAILS OF CONDITION: If you believe that severe deterioration makes a property ineligible for the National Register, be sure to include clear photographic documentation of the condition of the property.

Revised August 2023

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blumenson, John J.G. Identifying American Architecture. 2nd ed. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1981

NOTE: This is one of the best sources for general commercial and residential buildings.

Bucher, Ward, ed. Dictionary of Building Preservation. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1996.

Ching, Francis D. K. A Visual Dictionary of Architecture, 2nd ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2012.

Derry, Anne et al. National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis For Preservation Planning. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1977, rev. 1985.

Harris, Cyril, ed. Historic Architecture Sourcebook. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1977.

McAlester, Virginia Savage, A Field Guide to American Houses, rev. ed. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2019.

NOTE: This is the number one recommended reference text for completion of identification forms for residential buildings.

McKee, Harley J. Recording Historic Buildings. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

Nelson, Lee H., FAIA. Preservation Briefs # 17: Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1982.

Phillips, Steven J. Old-House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture, 1600 to 1940. Lakewood, Colo.: American Source books, 1989.

Note: This is the best dictionary for domestic architecture.

Poppeliers, John, S.A. Chambers and N.B. Schwartz. What Style Is It? Washington, D.C.: National Trust, 1977.

Rifkind, Carole. A Field Guide to American Architecture. New York: New American Library, 1980.

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1969.

Whiffen, Marcus and Frederick Koeper. American Architecture 1607-1976. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981

Revised August 2023

ILLUSTRATED GLOSSARY

COMMON ARCHITECTURAL STYLES



Features of the Classical Revival Style

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



Features of the Colonial Revival Style

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



Features of the Craftsman Style

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

COMMON ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

(Continued)



Features of the Mission Spanish Colonial Revival Style

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



Features of the Prairie School Style

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



Features of the Queen Anne Style

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



COMMON ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

(Continued)



Features of the Tudor Revival Style

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



Features of the Commercial Style (Plains Commercial)

- Steel skeleton with masonry wall surface
- Tripartite window schemes
- Large 1/1 window sashes
- Symmetrical fenestration
- Minimal ornamentation; flat roofs with cornices

COMMON ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

(Continued)



Features of the Art Deco and Moderne Styles

- Smooth wall surface (usually of stucco or smooth dressed stone)
- Metal sashes and doors
- Geometric, stylized motifs (zigzag, chevrons, etc.)
- Towers and vertical projections above roof line (Art Deco)
- Curved corners with banded or glass block windows (Art Moderne)



Features of the Ranch Style

- One-story with asymmetrical façade
- Off-center entry sheltered by main roof
- Often built low to the ground with low-pitched roofs
- Attached garage
- Multiple window sizes and types

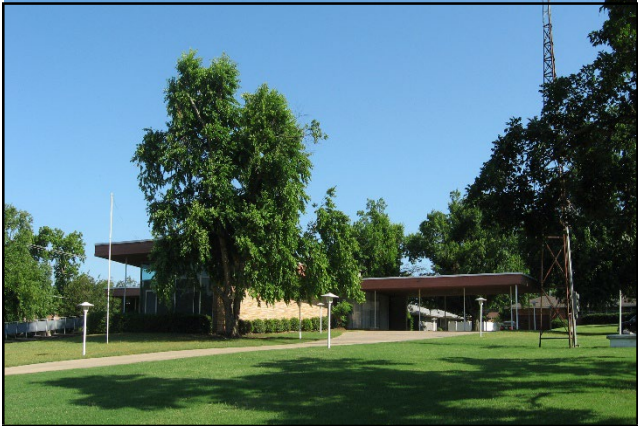
COMMON ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

(Continued)



Features of the Minimal Traditional Style

- Small house (typically one story)
- Low- or intermediate-pitched roof with minimal or no eaves
- Typically, 1/ 1or multi-pane windows
- Minimal architectural detail



Features of the Modern Movement Style

- Flat roof with no ledge
- Windows are usually metal casements set flush with outer walls
- Smooth unornamented wall surfaces
- Minimal or no decorative detailing at doors or windows

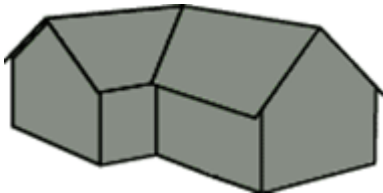
ROOF TYPES



FRONT GABLE



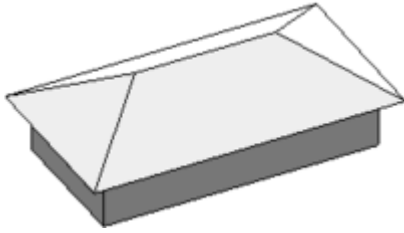
SIDE GABLE



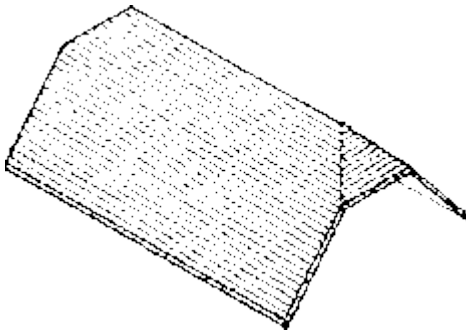
CROSS GABLE

ROOF TYPES

(Continued)



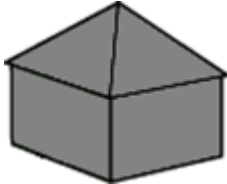
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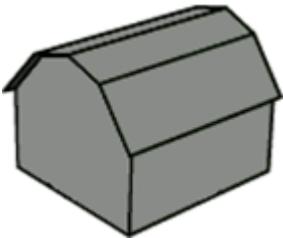
HIPPED GABLE

ROOF TYPES

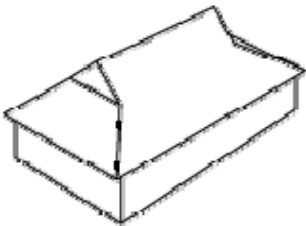
(Continued)



PYRAMID



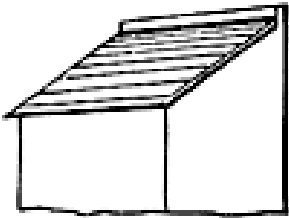
GAMBREL



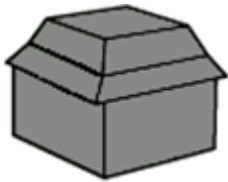
HIP WITH GABLET

ROOF TYPES

(Continued)



SHED

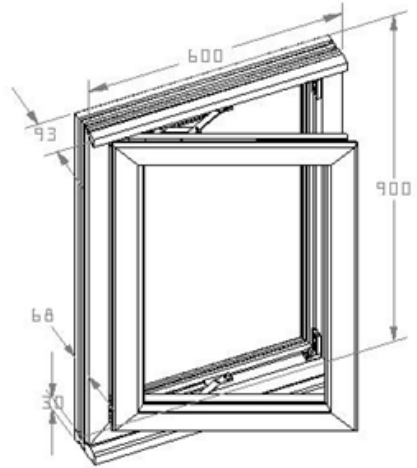


MANSARD



FLAT

WINDOW TYPES



CASEMENT



FIXED

WINDOW TYPES

(Continued)



SLIDE



AWNING

WINDOW TYPES

(Continued)



HOPPER



HUNG

DOOR TYPES



PANEL



BOARD AND BATTEN



SLAB



GLAZED (STOREFRONT)