625

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property	HECEIVED 2280
Historic name: <u>Downtown Tulsa YMCA</u>	JUL 2 9 2016
Other names/site number:	
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A	Nat. Register of Historic Plac
Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple pro	nerty listing National Park Service
inter 1471 if property is not part of a material pro-	porty listing
2. Location	
Street & number: 515 South Denver Avenue	
City or town: Tulsa State: Oklahoma	County: Tulsa
Not For Publication: Vicinity:	
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Histo	ric Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination reque	
the documentation standards for registering properties	
Places and meets the procedural and professional req	
In my opinion, the property X meets does	not meet the National Register Criteria.
recommend that this property be considered signific	
evel(s) of significance:	a months and a months are commented by
nationalstatewideX_local	cal
X A B C D	
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7/2011	1025 2011
Jo Delitten	Jedy 23, 2016
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Gov	ornment
State of Federal agency/bureau of Tribal Gov	er innent
In my opinion, the property meets does n	not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Tr'A	CA-A E- J J
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau
	or Tribal Government

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Downtown Tulsa YMCA Tulsa, Oklahoma Name of Property County and State 4. National Park Service Certification I hereby certify that this property is: entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register ___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register __ other (explain:) _ 5. Classification **Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply.) Private: Public - Local Public - State Public - Federal **Category of Property** (Check only one box.) Building(s) District

Site

Structure

Object

rty arces in the count) Noncontributing 0	County and State buildings sites
Noncontributing 0	•
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iously listed in the Natio	onal Register <u>0</u>
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Jowntown Tulsa YMCA	l ulsa, Oklahoma	
lame of Property	County and State	
7. Description		
Architectural Classification		
(Enter categories from instructions.)		
_International		
Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)		
Principal exterior materials of the property: Rrick		

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Downtown Tulsa YMCA Building is a seven-story building located at 515 S. Denver Avenue on a prominent site in downtown Tulsa, Oklahoma. The building was completed in 1953 and employs the stylistic characteristics of the International design. In 2010, the new residential fire regulations required the Tulsa YMCA to invest heavily in renovations which was considered infeasible and the Downtown Tulsa YMCA closed its doors and remained vacant until it was sold in 2014. The flat-roofed building's massing is comprised of a primary and secondary element. The primary building massing is a seven-story residential tower located on the west portion of the site fronting South Denver Avenue and expresses the horizontality of the formal monumental facade and main entrance to the building. The secondary massing of the building is the lower scale recreational wing and entrance fronting West 6th Street. The design brings the scale of the building to the street through the use of a significant rhythm of vertical masonry blades marching up the rising grade of West 6th Street. The base of the residential tower on South Denver Avenue is clad in a rust terra-cotta at the first floor (street level). This rust terracotta base extends to the east visually connecting the residential tower with the recreational wing. The building is bordered by parking lots currently owned by others located between the building and S. Cheyenne to the east and between the building and West 5th Street to the north.

Downtown Tulsa YMCA

Name of Property

Tulsa, Oklahoma County and State

There are two large metal "YMCA" signs on the residential tower which are original to the building. The first fronts South Denver above the main entrance and the second is located on the north façade which likely branded the building towards the downtown. The building structure is concrete including the foundation, vertical structure and floor framing. The building has retained its exterior historic integrity.

Narrative Description

The Downtown Tulsa YMCA building is located within the central business district four blocks west of South Boston Avenue, which has historically been Tulsa's most important business street. The site borders the edge of two historic districts within Downtown Tulsa. It is one block south of the Tulsa Civic Center Historic District (NRIS #11000641) and one block west of the Oil Capital Historic District (NRIS #10001013).

The façade of the residential section of the Downtown YMCA faces west. The rust colored terra cotta surrounds the first floor, establishing the building at the street level. The main entrance to the building is located on South Denver Avenue, slightly off-center. Above the entrance is a thin, shallow "V" shaped metal canopy projecting from the top of the terra cotta. The first floor entrance is recessed at an angle that continues to the south and is broken into three bays. Each bay has four, three-pane jalousie windows. Extending north of the main entrance is: a set of four, three-pane jalousie windows, four narrow vertical four-pane stained glass windows, three sets of four, three-pane jalousie windows, a large ramp entry that extends into the building and a pedestrian opening. At the top of the terra cotta to the north of the entry, engraved in the terra cotta is "YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION." Rising above the terra cotta on this elevation is the buff colored brick, residential tower. Each of the six floors has ten sets of four, three-pane jalousie windows surrounded by rust colored terra cotta molding. Placed at the northeast and southeast corner are single three-pane jalousie window on each floor also surrounded by rust colored terra cotta. The terra cotta is also used as a coping detail. The north and south elevations of the residential section are identical in that the first floor is clad with terra cotta and the remaining floors are clad with buff colored brick. The second through seventh floors are articulated with deep masonry expansion joints placed in a modular grid. The one exception is that the south elevation has a pedestrian door. The east elevation connects to the recreational wing on the first and second floors. Located at the corners and in the center of the east elevation are bump-outs that extend above the roof line. The bump-out at the southeast corner has a single three-pane jalousie window surrounded with rust colored terra cotta on each floor that follows an interior stairwell. The bump-out in the center of the elevation has a one set of four, three-pane jalousie windows surrounded by rust colored terra cotta. Located between these two bump-outs, on floors three through seven, are five sets of four, three-pane jalousie windows surrounded with rust colored terra cotta. The bump out at the northeast corner extends above the roof line and is clad in buff colored brick. To the north of this bump out is a single three-pane jalousie window surrounded with rust colored terra cotta on each floor that follows an interior stairwell.

The secondary portion of the building is the recreational wing west of the residential wing. A two-story section connects to the large three-story recreation wing facing South 6th Street. The

Downtown Tulsa YMCA

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Name of Property

south elevation of the two-story section is clad with rust colored terra cotta on the first floor and buff colored brick on the second floor. The first floor has two sets of three, six-pane jalousie windows, surrounded by darker stone details. The second floor is set back to create a balcony. The balcony has a metal railing and a pedestrian door. The main, three-story recreational wing is clad in buff colored brick and rust colored terra cotta. A thin horizontal metal canopy extends over the entrance in this wing of the building. The southwest and southeast corners, along with the parapet, are clad with rust colored terra cotta. The main body of this elevation is designed similar to a folded fan. The eight 'blades' have angled, to the east, buff colored walls that face West 6th Street. The interior angled walls on each 'blade' has buff brick at the base with windows at the first floor, a small section of rust colored terra cotta in the middle and an eleven pane window that extends to the roof. The east elevation of the recreation wing steps up in floors as it extends north on the block. This elevation is clad primarily in buff colored brick. At the southeast corner the terra cotta turns around the corner to the north. The buff colored brick continues along the east façade with bump outs at the exterior columns that stop short of the parapet and are capped with rust terra cotta. The façade of the central portion of the east façade steps up above the south portion and has five sets of four pane jalousie windows providing natural light and ventilation to the gymnasium. Rust terra cotta is located at the head and sill at these windows. The north end of the east facade rises two floors and is clad in buff colored brick. The north facade is clad in buff colored brick and is comprised of two elements. The east portion is five floors in height and has three penetrations. At the center are two vertical openings with metal grills. To the west is a pair of two pane windows with a rust terra cotta sill. The two portions of the north façade are connected by a two story connecting wing. This wing is recessed back from the north façade. To the south of this connector wing, this small portion of the building rises two floors and is clad in buff colored brick. The east portion of the north façade is seven floors in height with a rust terra cotta base at the first floor and buff colored brick with an expansion joint grid and rust terra cotta coping. At the top of the façade is the YMCA logo.

Interior:

The main entrance lobby at South Denver Street retains the original two pair of double aluminum entry doors, terrazzo flooring and stainless steel handrails and balustrades. The YMCA logo is imbedded in the terrazzo flooring at the exterior entrance to the lobby. The recreational wing maintains the original features of the gymnasium and racquetball courts. The residential wing has the main lobby with original travertine marble sill, head and jamb window surrounds. The elevator lobbies on each floor retain the original door framing, doors and elevator cabs. The residential floors retain the interior plaster facing of the exterior walls and columns. The interior trim of the window sills are gray marble with plaster heads and jambs.

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8.	Sta	ten	ment of Significance	
(Ma	-	x" i	e National Register Criteria in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for Natio	nal Register
X		A.	. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribroad patterns of our history.	ibution to the
		B.	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our pas	st.
X		C.	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high are or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose component individual distinction.	tistic values,
		D.	. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in phistory.	orehistory or
			Considerations in all the boxes that apply.)	
(1716	ıı K ¬	Λ.	in an the boxes that apply.)	
		A.	. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes	
		B.	Removed from its original location	
		C.	A birthplace or grave	
		D.	. A cemetery	
		E.	A reconstructed building, object, or structure	
		F.	A commemorative property	
		G.	. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 y	ears

owntown Tulsa YMCA	
ame of Property	
Areas of Significance	
(Enter categories from i	netructions)
Social History	iistructions.)
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A wobitoot/D:13	
Architect/Builder	
Senter, Leon Bishop	

Tulsa, Oklahoma County and State

Downtown Tulsa YMCA	Tulsa, Oklahoma
Name of Property	County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Downtown Tulsa YMCA is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with Social History and Criterion C for its Architectural style. Completed in 1953, the YMCA is associated with the YMCA movement that spread throughout the United States during the latenineteenth and early-twentieth centuries with the mission to improve the spiritual, mental, social and physical condition of the whole man. The Tulsa Downtown YMCA embodies that mission at the local level. Designed and constructed in 1953, the Downtown YMCA is also significant as an excellent example of the International style in architectural design. From its austere appearance to its banks of windows, the Downtown Tulsa YMCA is a fine example of this architectural style. The period of significance is 1953 when the 'modern' YMCA is constructed.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Young Men's Christian Association was founded in London in 1844. It was formed by a group of clerks led by a young man named George Williams. Its initial goals were to aid in the spiritual development of its members, particularly urban working-class men for who Sunday was the only day off in a 6-day work week. The mission gradually expanded to include the "mental, social, physical, recreational and vocational needs so that the whole man became the object of the Y's concern." The movement spread rapidly, disseminated in part by the Great Exposition of 1851 in London. The first YMCA in the United States was opened in Boston in 1851.

C.E. Buchner had a dream. He envisioned a healthy refuge for oilfield workers, railroaders, and young truants from the mud roads of 'Tulsey-town.' It was 1909 and the rich oil fields of Glen Pool and Red Fork lured hundreds of men to the area. Buchner, then secretary of the YMCA, organized outdoor youth programs that would become a model for YMCAs worldwide but he longed for a permanent facility to house and feed migrant workers living in oilfield "tent cities." Buchner turned to leaders within the petroleum industry, who responded with astounding results: within 10 days they had reached the goal of \$100,000. The first building was constructed at Fourth and Cincinnati, complete with a cafeteria, meeting rooms, health facility and dormitory.³

The Young Men's Christian Association was part of the larger progressive movement intended to address the needs of a rapidly changing society. Hailed as "manhood factories" by Theodore Roosevelt, association buildings were designed, as explained by architectural historian Paula

¹ Adele Starbird, The Story of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Louis and St. Louis County (St. Louis Greater St. Louis YMCA, 1953), p. 3.

² Ibid.

³ http://ymcatulsa.org/?gclid=CJasperrossCFZKCaQodO1EATg Accessed 2 March 2016.

Downtown Tulsa YMCA

Name of Property

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Lupkin, "to mass-produce properly socialized, practically educated, and morally upright young men for the modern age."

In 1951, Mr. John E. Mabee, Chairman of the YMCA Board in announcing the fund raising drive to build the new YMCA at 6th and Denver stated "Once in a Lifetime" is the frequency with which community citizens are called upon to construct central building facilities for such moral and character building enterprises as the Young Men's Christian Assn. – and Tulsa's challenge to build a new "Y" for the oil Capital is being launched this month. Mr. R.K. Lane, President of the "Y" stated the decision to replace the original 1914 building was because the structure at best had reached its life expectancy, was insufficient to serve the current membership of 6,500 (versus the original membership of 500 in 1914) and is not able to meet the demand from young men for a home away from home as the operation of dormitories regularly returns a profit for boy and youth program operations.⁵

The legacy of helping those in need, ultimately, the goal of the YMCA organization, continued in Tulsa from its first building constructed at Fourth and Cincinnati to the construction of the Downtown Tulsa YMCA building constructed in 1953. The programmatic spaces reflect the YMCA's early mission to impart Christian-based, middle-class values to men and boys by using athletics, educational and religious programs, and safe housing as springboards. The YMCA particularly catered to oilfield workers and railroaders, as well as other young men engaged in all forms of industrial work. It long catered as well to the needs of boys in Tulsa. The Downtown Tulsa YMCA promoted strong bonds among the workers it served and promoted healthy living, appropriate social interaction and stability that the men and boys of Tulsa could not find elsewhere.⁶

The Downtown Tulsa YMCA was designed in 1953 by Tulsa architect Leon Bishop Senter. Mr. Senter was considered the Dean of Oklahoma architects and was issued License #1 when the licensing law went into effect in Oklahoma in 1925. Senter designed the YMCA in the International style. Modern styles of architecture first start appearing in the downtown core of Tulsa in the early 1930s. At the start of this movement, architects began applying the streamlined forms popular in industrial design to commercial buildings. In the post-World War II period, buildings, especially commercial buildings, got bigger and sleeker. All vestiges of architectural ornament and references to historic styles were removed. Skins of glass and metal replaced traditional veneers of brick and stone. Windows became expansive ribbons of glass.

⁴ Paula Lupkin, *Manhood Factories: YMCA Architecture and the Making of Modern Urban Culture* (Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press, 2009), xvi.

⁵ Tulsa World. *Once in a Lifetime*. February 4, 1951.

⁶In an interview with Mr. Neal Bhow, we learned that he moved to Tulsa from India in 1969. With \$10 in his pocket and nowhere to stay, he took a room in the Downtown Tulsa YMCA Building. Now, 45 years later and as a result of his business success as a wholesale jeweler, Mr. Bhow became one of the partners that purchased the building in 2014. In speaking with Mr. Bhow, he takes great pride in bringing new purpose to this building in providing urban living to Downtown Tulsa reflecting on how life's journey takes us in uncertain paths.

http://tulsaarchitecture.com/resources/archives/leon-senter/accessed 2 March 2016.

Downtown Tulsa YMCA

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Name of Property County and State

The Downtown Tulsa YMCA was identified in a large Downtown Tulsa Intensive-Level Historic Resources Survey completed in 2009. In this survey the property was identified as being individually eligible as a remarkable local example of the Modern Movement-Streamlined Modern design. With the evolution of terminology for modern architecture, the building is now classified as an International style building with elements of the Organic style as well. Identifying elements of the International style include: the large flat roof, windows set flush with the outer walls, smooth unornamented surfaces, a façade with large window groupings; and generally, asymmetrical massing. Elements of the Organic style include the use of the large, floor-to-ceiling, folded-fan sunscreens on the east elevation. This design element is based on the built environment reacting to the natural environment.

The Downtown Tulsa YMCA building is one of the last buildings Mr. Senter designed. As illustrated by his work, Mr. Senter continued to evolve his design style throughout his career. In departing from his earlier notable works in the Classical Revival and Art Deco styles, the Downtown Tulsa YMCA remains the only International style design of his work and therefore an excellent local example of the International style of architecture designed by a Tulsa architect. The Downtown Tulsa YMCA is an important historic resource to the downtown area. It is the only extant example of a YMCA facility that provided important social programs to Tulsa's downtown residents. The only other YMCA facility in the downtown core is located in a house. This building best represents the core philosophy of the YMCA organization in downtown Tulsa. It is also an outstanding example of International style architecture in the downtown core designed by local Tulsa architect Mr. Leon Senter.

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⁸ Cathy Ambler/Rosin Preservation, LLC. *Downtown Tulsa Intensive-Level Historic Resources Survey* (October 7, 2009)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Downtown Tulsa YMCA Tulsa, Oklahoma Name of Property County and State 9. Major Bibliographical References **Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.) Ambler, Cathy & Rosin Preservation, LLC. Downtown Tulsa Intensive-Level Historic Resources Survey. (October 7, 2009). Bhow, Neal. Interview. Conducted November 15, 2014. Lupkin, Paula. Manhood Factories: YMCA Architecture and the Making of Modern Urban Culture. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press, 2009. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps for Tulsa, Tulsa County Oklahoma. 1911, 1919, 1935 and 1935*. Starbird, Adele. The Story of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Louis and St. Louis County. St. Louis Greater St. Louis YMCA, 1953. Tulsa Foundation for Architecture, http://tulsaarchitecture.com/resources/archives/leon-senter/ Accessed 2 March 2016. Tulsa YMCA. http://ymcatulsa.org/?gclid=CJasperrossCFZKCaQodO1EATg Accessed 2 March 2016. Tulsa World. Once in a Lifetime. February 4, 1951. **Previous documentation on file (NPS):** ____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested ____ previously listed in the National Register _____previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark ____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____ ____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____ __recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

	·
X	State Historic Preservation Office
	Other State agency
	Federal agency
	Local government
	University
	Other
	Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

vntown Tulsa YMCA e of Property	_	Tulsa, Oklahoma County and State
10. Geographical Data		
Acreage of Propertyless than 1		
Use either the UTM system or latitude/l	ongitude coordinates	
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates Datum if other than WGS84: (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)	_	
1. Latitude: 36.149735	Longitude: -95.992962	
2. Latitude:	Longitude:	
3. Latitude:	Longitude:	
4. Latitude:	Longitude:	
Verbal Boundary Description (Descri	be the boundaries of the property.))
Subdivision: TULSA-ORIGINAL TOW Legal: LTS 4 & 5 & N50 W10 VAC AI		

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Township: 19 Range: 12

Section: 01

The boundaries coincide with those that have historically been associated with the Downtown Tulsa YMCA.

Downtown Tulsa YMCA	
Name of Property	

Tulsa, Oklahoma
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: <u>James C. Snyder, AIA</u> organization: <u>PreserveLandmarks LLC</u>

street & number: <u>5001 Woodway Drive</u>, #1706 city or town: <u>Houston</u> state: <u>TX</u> zip code: <u>77056</u>

e-mail: Jim@PreserveLandmarks.com

telephone: (713) 503-6286 date: March 1, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Downtown Tulsa YMCA	Tulsa, Oklahoma
Name of Property	County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Downtown Tulsa YMCA

City or Vicinity: Tulsa

County: Tulsa State: Oklahoma

Photographer: James Snyder

Date Photographed: November 15, 2014

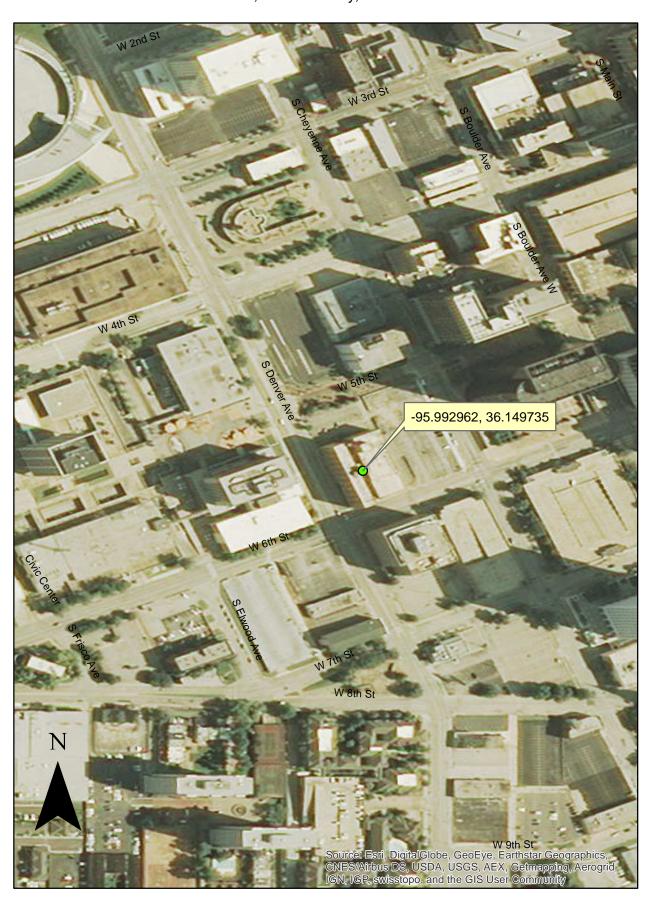
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photograph Number	Subject	Direction
0001	Façade and South Elevation	Northeast
0002	North and West Elevation	Southeast
0003	West Elevation, entrance	East
0004	South Elevation	Northeast
0005	South Elevation	North
0006	East Elevation	West
0007	Interior, First Floor entrance	
	lobby	
0008	Interior, Gymnasium	

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Downtown Tulsa YMCA 515 South Denver Avenue Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma



0 0.0375 0.075 0.15 Miles

















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION
PROPERTY Downtown Tulsa YMCA NAME:
MULTIPLE NAME:
STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Tulsa
DATE RECEIVED: 7/29/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/18/16 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/02/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/13/16 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:
REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000625
REASONS FOR REVIEW:
APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N
COMMENT WAIVER: N
ACCEPTRETURNREJECTDATE
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:
The Downtown Tulsa YMCA is locally significant under National Register Criterion A and C in the areas of Social History and Architecture. Completed in 1953, the imposing brick and terracotta building is a fine local example of International style-inspired Modernist design. Serving the social and recreational needs of downtown residents the multi-function building reflects the important efforts of the local YMCA and the YMCA movement to meet local civic needs.
RECOM. / CRITERIA Accept Carreen A.C
REVIEWER PAUL R. LUSIGNAN DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN
TELEPHONE DATE 9/7/2016
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N
If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917 (405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm

RECEIVED 2280

JUL 29 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places National Park Service

July 26, 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs National Park Service 2280, 8th floor 1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are pleased to transmit eight National Register of Historic Places nominations and one additional documentation for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

Fort Towson (additional documentation), Fort Towson, Choctaw County Central Fire Station, Lawton, Comanche County Klingensmith Park Amphitheater, Bristow, Creek County Lincoln Park Bathhouse, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County Pruett House, Stillwater, Payne County Downtown Claremore Historic District, Claremore, Rogers County (owner objection) Blue Cross Blue Shield of Oklahoma Building, Tulsa, Tulsa County Downtown Tulsa YMCA, Tulsa, Tulsa County

The member of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), professionally qualified in the fields of architecture was absent from the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was However, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of each nominated property was present and participated in the recommendation's formulation.

We look forward to the results of your review. If there may be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Lynda S. Ozan of my staff or myself. no Heisel

Sincerely,

Melvena Heisch Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

MKH:Iso

Enclosures