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 Image: Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building JUL 2 9 20 Other names/site number: Citizen's State Bank Nat. Register of His Name of related multiple property listing: Nat. Register of His National Park State Bank N/A NA Nat. Register of His National Park State Bank Nat. Register of His National Park State Bank N/A NA Nat. Register of His National Park State Bank Nat. Register of His National Park State Bank N/A Street & number: .601-605 NW 23 rd Street Other County: Oklahoma City or town: Oklahoma City State: OK County: Oklahoma Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A N/A 3. State/Federal Agency Certification As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X_ nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X_ meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:	0000
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Signature of commenting official: Date	
Title : State or Federal agency/bureau	
or Tribal Government	

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form OMB No. 1024-0018 NPS Form 10-900

Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building Name of Property,

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- dentered in the National Register
- ____ determined eligible for the National Register
- ____ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ____ removed from the National Register

____ other (explain:)

ignature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxe Private:	es as apply.)
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only one box	k.)
Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property

 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)
 Noncontributing

 1
 0
 buildings

 0
 sites

 structures

 objects

 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>0</u>

6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) COMMERCE/Financial Institution

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) VACANT

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.) Modern Movement

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.) Principal exterior materials of the property: <u>BRICK</u>

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

This one and two-story commercial building occupies a corner lot on the east-west traffic arterial, NW 23rd Street in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (Photo 1). The primary storefront façade faces NW 23rd Street and abuts contemporaneous commercial buildings of a similar scale that fill the remainder of the block. The rectangular-plan building has a flat roof with a parapet wall. The exterior is clad in blond brick with a concrete belt course and a contrasting red stacked brick wainscoting. Fenestration includes banded fixed plate glass windows on the front facade and hopper windows surrounded by multi-light metal windows on the side elevation. The one-story southeast bay is an original 1948 bank building with an open-plan lobby. Decorative raised brick squares above window openings provide textured ornamentation on otherwise plain exterior surfaces. A circa 1950 addition extended the one-story building two more bays to the west. A 1959 renovation enclosed a drive-through, added a second story, and changed the front façade's form and fenestration. The front elevation uses shifting planes of unadorned wall space and fenestration to articulate interior spatial arrangements. The two-story middle bay has a storefront entry and a projecting fixed metal window that shows the interior two-story volume space. The visible interior vertical elevator and suspended mezzanine walkway form a ninety degree angle. A metal post commercial sign attaches at the roof and creates a perpendicular plane visible to traffic. The third bay is a solid brick wall with metal canopy above a recessed retail entry. The third bay's slightly recessed horizontal plane and the awning differentiate this bay as a separate interior retail space. Glass display windows line the recessed entry. The building's materials are brick, concrete, metal and glass. These exposed materials create geometric patterns that serve as minimal decorative elements. The interior is divided into the original bank lobby,

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downstairs office and retail, second floor office space, and basement. Primary interior materials include plaster, exposed brick and CMU walls. A rectangular interior lobby has a plaster oval coffered ceiling. Interior doors are wood panel or metal, some with glazing or louvers. Floors are concrete, ceramic tile, and slate tile. Two metal bank vaults are extant. The building retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, feeling, workmanship and association.

Narrative Description

Setting

601-605 NW 23rd Street is two and a half miles northwest of downtown Oklahoma City on an east west thoroughfare connecting the State Capitol complex to western suburbs (Figure 1). The 600 block represents the western edge of four-blocks of contiguous commercial buildings dating from the 1920s to the 1950s lining the north, or outbound, side of NW 23rd. Development on the south side is less cohesive and includes non-historic commercial infill and parking lots. The area was known as Uptown when it developed as part of a larger northwest expansion of suburban development and associated transportation networks.

The one-and-two story commercial and retail buildings along NW 23rd Street are similar in scale. Most have storefronts facing the street and rear parking (Figure 2). Residential neighborhoods abut on the north and south side. Highway 235 on the east and Classen Road on the west are north south thoroughfares. This four-block portion of NW 23rd Street has non-historic streetscape elements coordinated to characterize it as Uptown. The divided boulevard has trees in central medians and regularly-spaced streetlamps that match in material and design (Photo 6).

Exterior

The rectangular-plan building has a concrete slab-on-grade foundation and a built-up roof. The east bay is a single story with a two-story rear section. The west bay is two-story the length of the building (Figure 3). The exterior is clad in blond brick with a contrasting red stacked brick wainscoting. The original 1948 building was a smaller rectangle footprint at the corner of NW 23rd and Dewey Street with the entrance in the shorter side on NW 23rd Street.

Three bays organize the front facade. The east bay contains the one-story section of the building. The contrasting red stacked brick wainscoting and decorative raised squares match the minimal decorative elements that continue on the east elevation. An off-set, recessed entry has a pair of fully glazed aluminum doors and a cantilevered canopy. A metal post sign is anchored to the roof. Raised brick decorative squares around masonry anchors connecting an attached flagpole accentuate the vertical element. The flag pole pierces the horizontal metal sign post. The east bay has a set of historic storefront windows divided into two vertical lights by metal muntins. All of the windows are historic and date to the 1959 renovation. A metal night depository flanks the entry door at pedestrian level (Photo 13).

The central and west bays are two-story. The central bay has a pair of fully glazed aluminum doors next to three historic vertical fixed windows on the ground floor. A projecting concrete rectangular band frames a mid-floor window divided into seven lights with aluminum muntins.

The west bay is slightly recessed from the central bay. Glass display cases on tiled bases line a

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deeply-recessed first floor entry. A cantilevered, asymmetrical angled canopy covers the entry. A brick pilaster above the awning on the building's west bay is the only raised or textured element on the otherwise smooth brick wall.

The east elevation facing Dewey Street is divided into three symmetrical bays (Photo 2). Corner bays are differentiated by a slight projection and each contain an off-set single metal window with two vertical and one horizontal light. The central bay has seven large metal windows with geometric casement and hopper windows surrounding a central fixed light. All of the windows are historic and date to 1948. Rowlock brick raised decorative squares above windows in the center bay continue a decorative pattern that ties the east elevation to the front. An entry near the rear is boarded. This was likely a primary entrance as it was closest to the parking areas and corresponds to an interior vestibule that opens to the main lobby space.

The rear elevation is two stories except for a small section at the east end (Photo 3). Exterior material is painted brick. A single, two-light metal window and one nine-light metal window are the only fenestration. A centered rear entry has a pair of metal doors. A storefront entry on the west corner of the rear elevation has a pair of metal doors with glazed panels and a transom. Two metal poles support an asymmetrical angled awning covering the entry (Photo 4).

Interior

Interior spaces in the Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building are divided into the banking lobby on the east, the downstairs bank office section in the middle bay, retail space on the west, the second story office space, and the basement. A central, front entry lobby has historic decorative one-by-one tiles covering the elevator shaft, stairwell, and balcony (Photo 8). The entry lobby ceramic tile floor and light fixture are not historic.

The central entry lobby provides access to all distinct interior spaces. It accesses the main bank lobby on the east and the ground floor retail and office space through interior doors (Photo 9, 10). An elevator and stairwell provide access to the second floor office space and the basement (Photo 11, 12). A rear interior staircase in the ground floor office space provides access to the rear second floor space and the basement.

The east banking lobby has an historic oval plaster coffered ceiling with can recessed lights (Photo 7). This feature corresponds to the rectangular shape of the room and provides the main decorative element. A historic entry vestibule on the east and a vault door on the south wall are extant in this interior space. A connected office has wood paneled walls.

The remainder of the interior office space is currently unfinished. Walls are plaster, brick, concrete masonry unit, and tile. Ceilings are plaster or dropped acoustical tile. Interior doors are mostly historic wood panel, some with glazing or louvers. A second floor, historic office door is metal with vertical fluted glazing. Floors are historic concrete, non-historic vinyl tile, ceramic tile, and slate tile.

Integrity

The Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as an example of Modern Movement commercial architecture. It retains its primary features that communicate its historic function and its era of construction.

Its historic location on a thoroughfare befits its original function and targeted automobile customer. The building largely retains integrity of design. The asymmetry, prominent front glazing, and unadorned surfaces are intact. The scale, massing, form, proportions and organization of space are true to its 1959

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renovation. An electronic time and temperature display sign is no longer extant, but the building otherwise retains its technology as expressed by the large metal sign and bands of plate glass.

The contemporaneous commercial buildings that line the north side of the 600 block are of a similar scale and contribute to the building's integrity of setting. The surrounding blocks are commercial use and Mutual Savings and Loan Association's associated historic parking lots are extant. Northwest 23rd Street currently has a center median that is not visible in historic photographs. A sidewalk ramp replaced on-street parking at the building's east corner.

The building retains integrity of materials. The historic brick façade, plate-glass windows, metal doors, and metal-clad canopies are intact. Several missing glass windows are infilled with temporary panels and a section of historic exterior cladding is missing. The missing materials are represented elsewhere on the facade and their loss does not compromise the building's integrity of materials.

The Modern Movement style building relied on exposing machine-made construction materials as part of its aesthetic. The lack of ornament highlighted the quality of construction by exposing the way those materials function as building components. The masonry veneer reflects the masonry structure underneath. Concrete bands serve as both structure and ornament to join exterior brick, surround windows, and line the parapet. The relationship of those elements is visible and intact, therefore documenting integrity of workmanship.

The building retains integrity of feeling and association as a financial institution associated with suburban living in mid twentieth-century Oklahoma City. The scale and accessibility evoke a frequent and personal experience associated with personal financial management. The building clearly communicates its historic financial institution function in its time period. The bold and progressive aesthetic suggests growth reminiscent of the prosperous postwar period. The building retains integrity of association corresponding to the 1959 date of its major renovation.

8. Statement of Significance Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
 - B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
 - D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Х

(Mark "x" in all 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 years

Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building Name of Property

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.) _ARCHITECTURE____ Oklahoma County, OK County and State

Period of Significance

<u>1948</u> 1959_

Significant Dates

_1948; 1959____

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) N/A_____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A_____

Architect/Builder _N/A

Oklahoma County, OK 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.)

Statement of Significance

Summary:

The Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building at 601- 605 NW 23rd Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for local significance in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Citizen's State Bank constructed the building as a free-standing suburban branch bank in 1948.¹ Mutual Savings and Loan Association purchased the building in 1957 and initiated a major renovation in 1959 to create the current Modern Movement commercial façade.² Though not the original builder, Mutual Savings and Loan Association is strongly associated with the physical characteristics that lend the building significance and therefore are included in the preferred name. The one-and two-story, flat-roof brick building has minimal detailing and fixed windows in keeping with the Modern Movement style's emphasis on simplicity and minimalism. An asymmetrical facade with varying horizontal and vertical planes creates geometric patterns and right angles. Large fenestration, a perpendicular sign, and contrasting bands of linear brickwork create a largescale storefront that is best experienced from a motorist's perspective rather than at pedestrian scale. The building is an intact, representative example of mid-century Modern Movement commercial architecture in Oklahoma City. Its initial construction and 1959 renovation correspond to local postwar trends and property types identified in Reconnaissance-Level Survey of Modern Architecture in Oklahoma City.³ Modern materials such as plate glass, stacked brick, minimal ornamentation, and expressed retail and service functions make it a good example of the Modern Movement style that emphasized function. exposed materials, and simplicity. While there are other extant mid-century commercial buildings in the near vicinity along NW 23rd Street, they are primarily retail strips with storefront glazing (Photo 6). The Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building is notable and unique in the area as a free-standing, stylized Modern Movement financial institution. It retains integrity and evokes its era of construction. The building clearly communicates its historic function as a financial institution with the Modern Movement aesthetic popular at the time of its 1959 renovation. The period of significance is the 1959 date of the major renovation that gives the building significance.

Statement of Significance (continued):

Modern architecture is a broad term that includes trends and styles spanning the 20th century. Modern Movement describes a design theory that relies on function to inform design. Modern Movement as a style produces a machine character by embracing contemporary means of construction without ornamentation or historical reference. In Oklahoma City during the mid-twentieth century new businesses utilized the simplicity and minimalism of the Modern Movement style to express progressive design.⁴

¹ "New Citizens Bank Opens Doors Today" Oklahoman, April 27, 1948.

² "Bank Property Sold to Mutual Savings, Loan." Oklahoman, June 23, 1957.; "Mutual's Move." Advertisement, 1959. Vertical File: Mutual Savings and Loan, Oklahoma History Center.

³ Reconnaissance-Level Survey of Modern Architecture in Oklahoma City. (Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 2009).

⁴ Reconnaissance-Level Survey of Modern Architecture in Oklahoma City. (Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 2009).

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These buildings were characteristically one and two stories high with flat roofs, fixed windows, and minimal decorative detail.⁵ Brick, concrete, metal, wood, stone, and synthetics were common materials.

The original 1948 Citizen's State Bank building expressed a tentative step toward the Modern Movement, while the 1959 renovation fully embraced the aesthetic to create a bold local example. Following a common architectural trend of its time, the 1948 free-standing suburban commercial building was a departure from earlier bank buildings that were typically found in downtown business districts and featured traditional architectural designs.⁶ Rejecting the usual Classical Revival style of pre-Depression era bank buildings, Citizens State Bank's new building combined elements of Moderne architecture with classical symmetry to arrive at Streamlined Classicism.⁷ The building borrowed horizontal banding from the Moderne to accentuate a corner bay while maintaining symmetrical proportions and regular fenestration on the wings. The simplified ornamentation wrapping the corner element was a minimal adaptation of Moderne's curved forms (Figure 7).

The corner bay contained an entry on the north facade. The horizontal banding above the door created an architectural frame for a Citizen's State Bank sign. A centered window pierced the corner bay's east elevation. The accentuated corner joined the front and east elevations, which were both visible from NW 23rd Street. Regular, symmetrical fenestration with geometric brick patterns characterized the front and east side elevations.

This version of abstracted classicism, with minimal ornamentation borrowed from the more-daring Moderne style, represented a local institution's attempts to appeal to new depositors. By physically distinguishing its new branch from the traditional fortress-like bank buildings, Citizen's State Bank sought to distance itself from recently failed institutions.⁸ Interior features reinforced a more personal and service-oriented experience. Citizen's State Banks illuminated coffered ceiling spanned an open lobby. A visible vault door offered transparency to reassure depositors.⁹

Citizen's State Bank enlarged its building to include drive-through service on the west side of the building circa 1950 (Figure 8). A one-story commercial building with multiple storefronts filled the rest of the block by 1955. In 1957, Citizen's State Bank began constructing a new building one-half mile to the west. The new Citizen's State Bank geodesic dome building was a dramatic statement of their modern expansion.¹⁰ Citizen's State Bank sold the 601-605 NW 23rd Street property to Mutual Savings and Loan Association in 1957.

1959 Modern Movement Renovation

Mutual Savings and Loan Association expanded and renovated the building at 601-605 NW 23rd Street in 1959 to create the extant Modern Movement façade. The renovation changed the form, massing, and style of the Citizen's State Bank building. The new exterior replaced the previous regular proportions with a large-scale asymmetry achieved with varying planes. Glazing became part of a wall system rather than a puncture in the exterior. The Modern Movement style building showcased its machine-made materials of brick, concrete, and glass simultaneously as construction components and ornamentation. While the

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Carol J. Dryson and Anthony Rubano, "Banking on the Future: Modernism and the Local Bank," *Preserving the Recent Past 2* (2000).

⁷ Ibid., 2-44.

⁸ Dryson and Rubano. "Banking on the Future," 2-44.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Citizen's State Bank National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2003.

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original Citizen's Bank building design took a first step toward a new aesthetic, the Mutual Savings and Loan Association renovation utilized a more-dramatic Modern Movement facade to communicate the company's progressive, accessible business model. Modern Movement ideals of function informing design created a building that served to facilitate, and even advertise, the institution's services.

The new front façade's smooth surfaces and simplified shapes used the floating, mid-floor window to great advantage as an architectural canvas branding the building. Early renderings show "MUTUAL" painted on the front glazing¹¹ (Figure 9). The window also used horizontal mezzanine stairs to frame the vertical elevator shaft at the entry lobby. Visually, that ninety degree angle added a third dimension to the planar angles on the exterior façade. Functionally, the added central lobby aided circulation between expanded interior service areas.

Design elements borrowed from the retail sector reinforced the postwar bank's more open customer experience. Mutual Savings and Loan Association employed its large sign to amplify the buildings' rectilinear lines and the plate glass windows evoked retail storefronts. The new addition incorporated a separate retail space at ground level, which was leased to a clothing store.¹² The building utilized the Modern Movement's asymmetry and aesthetic newness to express an informal, relaxed service model. An advertisement invited customers "stay in your car or come inside without the bother of 'dressing for downtown."¹³

Interior treatments reinforced a modern aesthetic that reduced physical barriers between bank employees and customers. The original banking lobby retained an open floorplan under the luminous oval plaster coffered ceiling, which was retained in the 1959 renovation. Low counters and desks without partitions removed physical barriers between customers, loan officers, and cashiers.¹⁴

Property History - Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building

The history of the Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building reflects broad development trends in Oklahoma City. Its suburban setting was transitioning during the postwar period from the residential edge of an earlier commercial district to an area of new commercial development associated with the city's northward and westward expansion.

The 1936 City Directory listed the property at 601 NW 23rd Street as a single family residence, but by 1945, it was a chiropractor office, likely operating in a converted residential building.¹⁵ Citizen's State Bank organized in 1948 and constructed the bank building at 601-605 NW 23rd Street that same year.¹⁶ At the time of completion, it was the first free-standing mid-century commercial building on the north side of NW 23rd Street's 600 block. A 1948 photo shows a residential house on the lot immediately west of the new bank building (Figure 7).¹⁷

¹¹ Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association. Brochure circa 1962. Vertical File: Mutual Savings and Loan. Oklahoma History Center.

¹² Lease Contract. March 9th, 1959. Vertical File: Mutual Savings and Loan. Oklahoma History Center.

 ¹³ Mutual's Move. Advertisement 1960. Vertical File: Mutual Savings and Loan. Oklahoma History Center.
 ¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Oklahoma City Directory (Polk & Co. 1936).; Oklahoma City Directory (Polk & Co. 1945)

¹⁶ "New Citizens Bank Opens Doors Today" Oklahoman, April 27, 1948.

¹⁷ Citizen's State Bank 1949. Photo. Vertical File: Ray Jacoby, box 3. Oklahoma History Center.

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Mutual Savings and Loan Association organized in 1922 in Oklahoma City.¹⁸ A consortium of local business men invested initial financing to provide lending services for new home-owners. The Association operated out of leased space until they purchased the National Bank Building at 200 W. Grand Avenue, now Sheridan Avenue, in 1952. At that time, the Association had five million dollars in assets.¹⁹ Mutual Savings and Loan Association's early 20th-century Classical Revival style building on Grand Avenue represented an earlier property type common to downtown financial institutions (Figure 9). The traditional historically-derived architecture emphasized stability, while the downtown business district setting reflected its period of construction before large-scale suburban development.

In 1957, Mutual Savings and Loan Association requested permission from the State Building and Loan Board to open a branch office to augment its downtown Oklahoma City location.²⁰ The application pointed to the "acute parking problem that exists in downtown Oklahoma City" and the impossibility of providing parking and drive-through services at their downtown location "due to the very high cost of acquiring downtown Oklahoma City real estate."²¹ Mutual Savings and Loan Association officials concluded that more than 60 percent of their customers lived in northwest Oklahoma City and would use the new branch.²²

That same year, they purchased the building at 601-605 NW 23rd Street from Citizen's State Bank.²³ The real estate purchase contract dated February 20, 1957 detailed the arrangements to sell Lots 1, 2, and 3, Block 1, and Lots 5, 6, 29, 30, and 31, Block 2 all in Guernsey Park Place Addition to Mutual Savings and Loan Association for the sum of \$185,000.²⁴ The sale price included "vault doors, night depository, drive-in window equipment, filing cabinets that are built in the wall, teller cages, and other fixtures."²⁵ The transaction also included two separate parking lots.²⁶

By 1959, the Association's assets had tripled its 1952 values to reach twenty million dollars.²⁷ Mutual Savings and Loan Association contracted with Hurd-Scharlach Construction Co, Inc. on November 7, 1958 to remodel the new NW23rd Street branch building.²⁸ Less than six months later, an event on April 21, 1959 celebrated the new "Uptown" office grand opening.²⁹ New ground-floor retail space and a two-story office space replaced the previous open drive-through on the front elevation. Drive-through services were still provided in the rear alley.³⁰ A new "attractive lobby with elevator to access upstairs and basement" without passing through other offices became a central element in the exterior renovation of the front façade.³¹

 ¹⁸ "Mutually Speaking." Brochure 1976. Vertical File: Mutual Savings and Loan. Oklahoma History Center.
 ¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Letter to Bank Commissioner and Chairman of the State Building and Loan Board. Correspondence April 12, 1957. Vertical File: Mutual Savings and Loan, Oklahoma History Center.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Purchase Agreement. April 15, 1957. Vertical File: Mutual Savings and Loan. Oklahoma History Center.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ "Bank Property Sold to Mutual Savings, Loan." Oklahoman, June 23, 1957.

²⁷ "Mutually Speaking." Brochure 1976. Vertical File: Mutual Savings and Loan. Oklahoma History Center.

²⁸ Agreement. Correspondence with Hurd-Scharlach Construction Co. Inc. November 7, 1958. Vertical File: Mutual Savings and Loan. Oklahoma History Center.

²⁹ Open House Celebration at 601 NW 23rd. April 21, 1959. Opening Branch Pamphlet. Vertical File: Mutual Savings and Loan. Oklahoma History Center.

³⁰ "Mutual Drive By, Park? Both Possible." Oklahoman, April 19, 1959.

³¹ Ibid.

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The building renovation and expansion distinguished separate spaces for the Savings department, the Title department for home loans, and cashiers; in addition to the bank's office, the building boasted leased office space on the second floor, a leased retail space on the ground level, and a community room in the basement.³² Advertisements for the new location pointed out the ample parking, the new time and temperature sign, and a range of services including payment of utility bills, Christmas and Vacation savings clubs, home improvement loans, travelers' checks, payroll check cashing, and extended evening hours.³³

Mutual Savings and Loan Association became Mutual Federal Savings and Loan (Mutual Federal) after approval of a federal charter on March 12, 1962.³⁴ By 1976, Mutual Federal announced its sixth branch, declaring "Oklahoma City is growing and so is Mutual."³⁵ The NW23rd Street branch location remained operational until circa 1983.³⁶ In 1988 Mutual Federal Savings and Loan merged with Arrowhead Federal Savings and Loan.³⁷

The Temple of Faith Full Church occupied the building from 1992 until 1997.³⁸ The building remained vacant after the church left. It has experienced minimal alterations and retains excellent integrity from the 1959 renovation.

Conclusion

The Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building is significant as an intact example of mid-20th century Modern Movement commercial architecture in Oklahoma City. The building's significant dates 1948 and 1959 represent the year of construction and the year Mutual Savings and Loan Association made renovations that resulted in the architecturally significant Modern Movement features. While its construction as a stand-alone Streamlined Classical suburban bank building represents an initial departure from the traditional buildings of financial institutions in downtown settings, the 1959 renovation superbly illustrates Modern Movement ideals in its bold asymmetry and emphasis on machine made materials. The form, massing, scale, materials and design are informed by its historic functions as a bank with leased office and retail space. The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of Modern Movement architecture and is an excellent representative example of a mid-twentieth century bank building in its local context.

³⁵ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ "Now! 10 Extra Services For Your Convenience When You Save The Mutual Way." Advertisement. Circa 1969. Vertical File: Mutual Savings and Loan. Oklahoma History Center.

³⁴ "Mutually Speaking." Brochure 1976. Vertical File: Mutual Savings and Loan. Oklahoma History Center.

³⁶ Oklahoma City Directory (Polk & Co. 1980).; Oklahoma City Directory (Polk & Co. 1984-85)

³⁷ FDIC. Accessed on January 12, 2016. http://wwww5.fdic.gov/idasp/confirmation_outside.asp?inCert1-28245.

³⁸ Oklahoma City Directory (Polk & Co. 1989-90).; Oklahoma City Directory (Polk & Co. 1992)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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- Lease Contract. March 9th, 1959. Vertical File: Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Oklahoma City, OK. Oklahoma History Center.
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- *Mutually Speaking*. Brochure 1976. Vertical File: Mutual Savings and Loan, Box 3, folder 1. Oklahoma History Center.

New Citizens Bank Opens Doors Today. Oklahoman, April 27th, 1948

Oklahoma County, OK County and State

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- Oklahoma City Directory (1984-85). Polk & Co., 1984-85.
- Oklahoma City Directory (1989-90). Polk & Co., 1989-1990
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- Purchase Agreement. April 15, 1957. Vertical File: Mutual Federal Savings and Loan. Box 1 folder19 Improvements and Maintenance. Oklahoma History Center.
- *Reconnaissance-Level Survey of Modern Architecture in Oklahoma City.* Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 2009.

Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, Ltd. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1949, Sheet 220. Mid-Continent Library, Digital Sanborn Map Collection, http://sanborn.umi.com.proxy.mcpl.lib.mo.us/sanborn/image/download/pdf/ok/reel13/7202/00180 /Accessed Dec 1, 2015

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Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, Ltd. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1955, Sheet 203. Mid-Continent Library, Digital Sanborn Map Collection, http://sanborn.umi.com.proxy.mcpl.lib.mo.us/sanborn/image/download/pdf/ok/reel21/7202/00156 /Oklahoma+City+1922-1955+vol.+2%2C+1922.pdf?CCSI=45n Accessed Dec. 1, 2015.

Temple of Faith. Accessed January 15, 2016. http://wwwoocities.org/tofok1/aboutus.html.

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): ______

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude CoordinatesDatum if other than WGS84:______
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)1. Latitude: 35.493498Longitude: -97.5227682. Latitude:Longitude:3. Latitude:Longitude:4. Latitude:Longitude:

Oklahoma County, OK County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Subdivision: SEMANS UNIVERSITY Legal: Block 002, Lots 29 THRU 31 Section: 21 Township: 12N Range: 3W

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundaries include the city parcel historically associated with the resource.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: <u>Rachel Nugent, National Reg</u>	ister Coordinator and	nd Sophie Roark, Historic
Preservation Specialist		
organization: <u>Rosin Preservation</u>		
street & number: <u>1712 Holmes Street</u>		
city or town: Kansas City	state:MO	zip code:_ <u>64108</u>
e-mail_Sophie@rosinpreservation.com		
telephone: <u>816-472-4950</u>		
date:_February 2015		

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.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Mutual Savings and Loan Building

City or Vicinity: Oklahoma City

County: Oklahoma County

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Brad Finch, F-Stop Photography

Date Photographed: December 7, 2015

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

1 of 13 : Front Façade. View north.

2 of 13: East elevation. View northwest.

3 of 13 : East and rear (north) elevation. View southwest.

4 of 13 : Rear (north) elevation. View south.

5 of 13: Sign detail and context. View east

6 of 13 :600 Block of NW 23rd Street. View northwest.

7 of 13 : Interior lobby with entry and plaster coffered ceiling. View south.

8 of 13: Interior entry lobby. View south.

9 of 13: Ground level office and retail space. View north.

10 of 13: Interior entrance to ground floor retail space. View southwest.

11 of 13: Second floor office space. View southwest.

12 of 13: Basement interior. View northeast.

13 of 13: Detail of night depository. View northwest.

Figure Log:

Figure 1: Contextual Map. Source: Google Maps, 2016

Figure 2: Site Map. Source: Google Maps, 2016

Figure 3: Aerial photo. Source: Google Maps, 2016

Figure 4: Photo Map. Exterior and first floor. Not to Scale.

Sections 9-end page 19

Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building

Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK County and State

Figure 5: Photo Map. Second Floor. Not to Scale

Figure 6: Photo Map. Basement. Not to Scale

Figure 7: Historic photograph. 1949. Citizens State Bank 601-605 NW 23rd Street. Source: Vertical File: Ray Jacoby, box 3. Oklahoma History Center.

Figure 8: Historic photograph circa 1950. Source: Vertical File: Barney Hillerman, 13.13. Oklahoma History Center.

Figure 9: Rendering showing Mutual Savings and Loan Association buildings at 601 NW 23rd Street and downtown location 200 Grand Avenue, circa 1959. Source: Vertical File: Mutual Savings and Loan. Box 2 folder 6. Oklahoma History Center.

Figure 10: Historic photograph Mutual Savings and Loan at 601 NW 23rd Street. October 11, 1977. Source: Vertical File Mutual Savings and Loan. Box 2 folder 6. Oklahoma History Center.

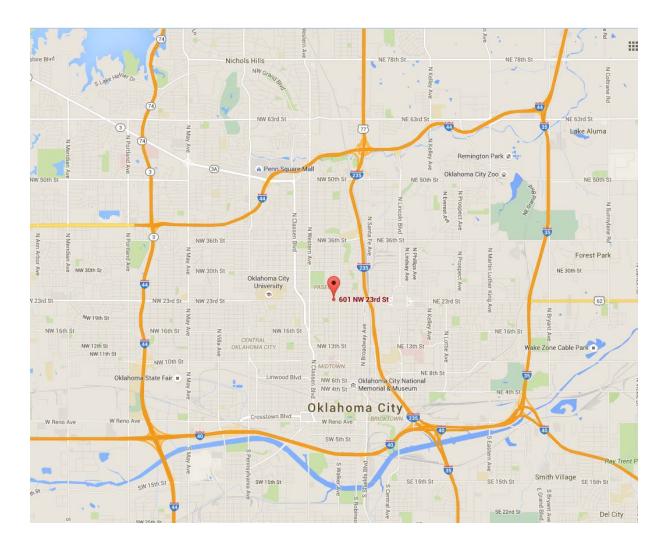
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

Oklahoma County, OK County and State

Figure 1: Contextual Map. Source: Google Maps, 2016

Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building, 601-605 NW 23rd Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73105. 35.493498, -97.522768. WGS84 Datum.



Oklahoma County, OK County and State

Figure 2: Site Map. Source: Google Maps, 2016 Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building, 601-605 NW 23rd Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73105. 35.493498; -97.522768. WGS84 Datum.



Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building Name of Property

Figure 3: Aerial photo. Source: Google Maps, 2016



Figure 4: Photo Map. Exterior and first floor. Not to Scale.

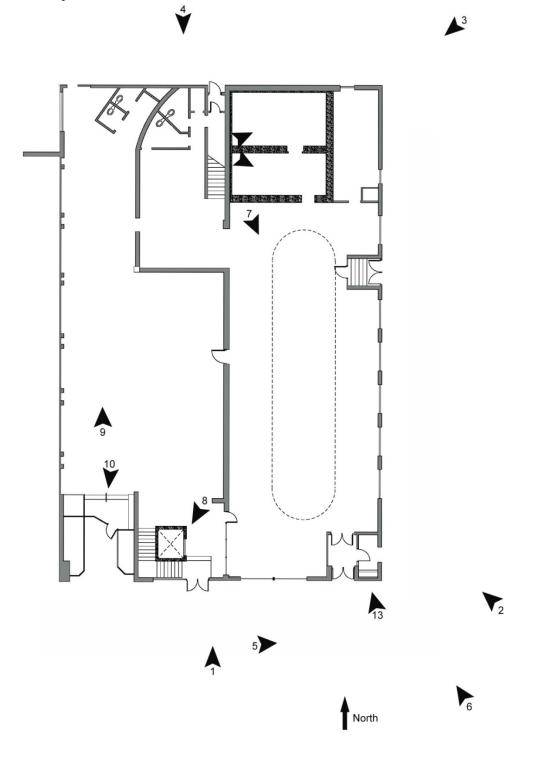
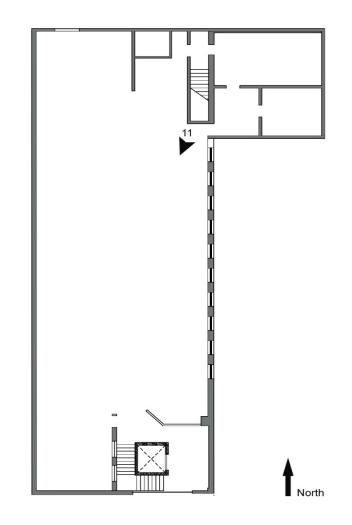


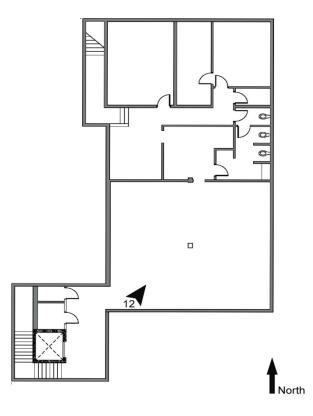
Figure 5: Photo Map. Second Floor. Not to Scale

Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building Name of Property



Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building Name of Property

Figure 6: Photo Map. Basement. Not to Scale



Oklahoma County, OK County and State

Figure 7: Historic photograph. 1948. Citizens State Bank 601-605 NW 23rd Street. Source: Vertical File: Ray Jacoby, box 3. Oklahoma History Center.



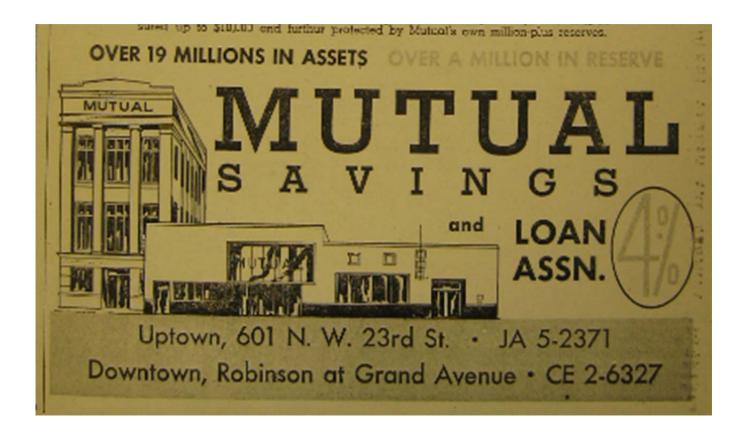
Oklahoma County, OK County and State

Figure 8: Historic photograph circa 1950. Source: Vertical File: Barney Hillerman, 13.13. Oklahoma History Center.



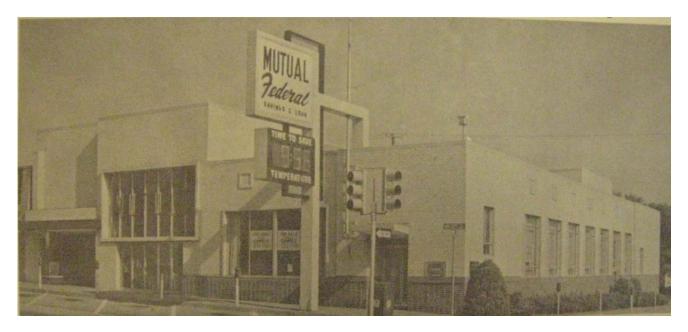
Oklahoma County, OK County and State

Figure 9: Rendering showing Mutual Savings and Loan Association buildings at 601-605 NW 23rd Street and downtown location 200 Grand Avenue, circa 1959. Source: Vertical File: Mutual Savings and Loan. Box 2 folder 6. Oklahoma History Center.



Oklahoma County, OK County and State

Figure 10: Historic photograph Mutual Savings and Loan at 601-605 NW 23rd Street. October 11, 1977. Source: Vertical File Mutual Savings and Loan. Box 2 folder 6. Oklahoma History Center.



Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building

Name of Property



Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building Name of Property



Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building Name of Property



Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building Name of Property





Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building Name of Property



Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building 601-605 NW 23rd Street Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma



0 0.015 0.03 0.06 Miles



























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Mutual Savings and Loan Association Building NAME:

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Oklahoma

7/29/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/18/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/13/16 DATE RECEIVED: DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/02/16 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000621

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: Ν N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: OTHER: Ν REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N COMMENT WAIVER: N RETURN REJECT 9.12.16 DATE ACCEPT

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in The National Register 625 Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

DISCIPLINE REVIEWER

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

State Historic Preservation Office

Founded May 27, 1893

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

July 26, 2016

JUL 29 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places National Park Service

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 formulated. 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.

moffend Sincerely.

Melvena Heisch Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

MKH:lso

Enclosures