

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# 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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Gillespie Drilling Company Building

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street & number 317 West Broadway

city or town Cushing

state Oklahoma code OK county Payne code 119 zip code 74023

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

not for publication

vicinity

## 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:

national statewide X local

Bob Lachner  
Signature of certifying official/Title

Oct 22, 2012  
Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 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:)

For Nelson R. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

12.12.12  
Date of Action

Gillespie Drilling Company Building  
Name of Property

Payne, Oklahoma  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- |                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private          |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - Local   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - State   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - Federal |

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- |                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | district    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | site        |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | structure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | object      |

### Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
2	0	object
3	0	<b>Total</b>

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade: Business

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade: Business

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Organic

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Wood

roof: Metal

other:

Gillespie Drilling Company Building  
Name of Property

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### **Summary Paragraph**

The Gillespie Drilling Company Building is the last commercial building on the western edge of the commercial core of downtown Cushing, Payne County. It occupies one-quarter of the block with a parking lot to the west and a landscaped area to the east. Two free-standing sculptures are located on the northern edge of the lots. The polygonal building designed by Blaine Imel maintains a high degree of architectural integrity.

### **Narrative Description**

Set against a backdrop of historic commercial buildings from the late 1800s through 1940, the Gillespie Drilling Company building is a stark contrast to the surrounding commercial district. Dominant elements of the building are the folded plate roof, conical teepee-like structure rising above the roof, and the large expanse of clerestory windows on a polygonal building. The extra room at the rear of the building cannot be viewed until arriving on the west elevation. The main portion of the building is circular in form with the entrance facing northwest.

The foundation of the building is concrete with oil pipe serving as downspouts on the building feeding through the foundation to a catch-basin. The exterior wall treatment is vertical wood boards and windows in the clerestory that mimic the shape of the roof. The folded-plate roof with wide overhanging eaves is metal with teepee like details extending through the center of the roof. The entire building evokes the image of a giant teepee.

The architectural description to follow will start with the northwest elevation (entrance) and work its way around the building in an eastwardly direction. The northwest elevation has a metal frame entry door with a large, floor-to-ceiling sidelight window to the west of the entry. Above the door is a transom window. To the west of the sidelights are three long thin windows interchanged with wood panels. East of the entry applied to the exterior are angular oil drilling pipes strictly serving as ornamental details. The north elevation is vertical wood boards extending from the floor to the roof.

The northeast elevation has a sliding glass door to the west and vertical wood board to the east. Above this section are two clerestory windows that meet at a projecting angle in the middle. The east and southeast elevations each have vertical wood board siding with two clerestory windows that meet at a projecting angle in the middle.

The true south elevation has vertical wood board siding with two clerestory windows that meet at a projecting angle in the middle. The southwest elevation has a rectangular projection that has a wood panel door with one sidelight and a transom window on the east elevation. The remainder of this projection has clerestory windows.

The west elevation has two sections of vertical wood board siding with two clerestory windows that meet at a projecting angle in the middle over each section. It also has a panel door. Starting on the west elevation and extending north to the street is a matching folded-plate roof carport. The carport is supported by oil drilling pipes and provides a shelter not just for cars but also for pedestrians as they approach the main entrance.

### **Interior:**

The lobby area has a large open area accented by the skylight in the teepee shaped roof. Adding a dramatic flair to the space is the "G" and six red up-lights in the terrazzo floor in the center of the room. Also, throughout the building are outlets hidden in the terrazzo floor. Frosted glass panels along with clear glass transom windows, conforming to the folded plate roof, divide the lobby from the office spaces. The office/conference room spaces line the outside wall of the building. Along the glass wall, in the lobby, are seating areas. Just inside the main entrance is a curved wooden receptionist desk. It is the only permanent fixture in the room. In the lobby area, between each office, within the confines of the glass walls, is a metal pipe which serves as the guttering for the roof. Painted white, this guttering blends in with the interior of the building and does not speak to its original purpose. Located in the south wing is a kitchen, two bathrooms and an additional office space.

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**Sculpture #1**

Located north of the carport, adjacent to West Broadway is the first of two sculptures. It is designed from oil drilling pipe and leftover angular pieces of metal. They create a diamond pattern that extends from the ground to the same height as the carport. There is a sequence of four diamond patterns.

**Sculpture #2**

Located northeast corner of the property, adjacent to West Broadway is the second of two sculptures. It is designed from oil drilling pipe and leftover angular pieces of metal. They create a diamond pattern that extends from the ground to the same height as the carport. There is a sequence of three diamond patterns with metal mesh grating between each diamond pattern.

**Landscaping**

A concrete berm runs around the north, east and south elevations of the building, mimicking the pattern of the building.

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## 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ 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.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

### Period of Significance

Ca. 1954

### Significant Dates

Ca. 1954

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Imel, Blaine

### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is associated with the construction of the building, ca. 1954.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)



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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Gillespie Drilling Company building designed ca. 1954 by Blaine Imel is a significant example of organic architecture. The building is eligible under Criteria C at the local level as an excellent example of organic architecture. Located in Cushing, Oklahoma it is one of two non-residential resources design by Imel in Cushing.

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

The Gillespie Drilling Company building is one of Imel's finest non-residential works. A true representation of organic architecture, the natural environment served as the design framework for the Gillespie Drilling Company building. Blaine Imel is an Oklahoma architect recognized for his conceptualization and realization of organic architecture reflecting site location, materials, client's desires and the influence of his professor and mentor, Bruce Goff. With an architectural career spanning from 1950 to 2004, Blaine Imel was an important contributor to the twentieth-century modern and organic architecture movements in Oklahoma.

Modern Architecture is defined as a loose term applied to buildings in a variety of styles in which the emphasis is placed on functionalism, rationalism, and current methods of construction, in contrast with architectural styles based on historical precedents and traditional methods of building.<sup>1</sup> Commonly this generalized term is applied to styles such as Bauhaus, Contemporary, Organic, and International. Many see Modern architecture as primarily driven by technological and engineering developments; while others regard it as a matter taste, a reaction against eclecticism and the lavish stylistic excesses of earlier stylized architecture.

Organic architecture is defined as: "Architecture whose design is established in accordance with processes of nature rather than based on an imposed design."<sup>2</sup> It manifests itself as harmony between human and nature as such that the building becomes part of the site. The largest proponents of this design methodology to influence Imel included both Bruce Goff and Frank Lloyd Wright, along with other European and South American architects, painters and planners.

Imel's polygonal design stands out in a sea of traditional historic buildings in Cushing. The polygonal design was constructed with walls of wood, glass and oil drilling remnants; reserving the pipes for guttering and ornamental details. The use of clerestory windows provided light not only to the offices surrounding the exterior walls but also to the interior lobby space while sheltering the rooms from the intense heat of the sun. The architectural response to the location became cooperative arrangement with the environment and the nature of the business practiced in the building.

The interior of the building is a classical organic architecture design. In the Gillespie Drilling Company building, there is one continuous area that can be closed off with doors. The ceilings vary in height based on common or private space use. The building also features built-in elements often times hidden: lighting in the floor, electrical outlets in the floor; an interior wall cabinet for the wet bar with a folding door to conceal the area; and a seating area in the center of the building featuring oil pipe remnants and circular details as ornamentation.

The other important component of Organic Architecture is the use of readily available materials from the site for construction; the idea of "recycling" materials before re-purposing became popular. The Gillespie Drilling Company reflects this trend in the oil pipes used for rain guttering on the interior of the building within the lobby. Imel also used the oil pipes to create sculpture on the exterior of the building, in the carport area and in the freestanding sculptures near the driveway and sidewalk.

**Conclusion**

Blaine Imel's work spans 49 years. Imel created practical modern and organic architecture on the Oklahoma landscape that functioned to house people. With the interest in mid-century modern architecture, Imel's architecture intrigues architects, historians and the community at large. Imel's work in Oklahoma will remain an important feature of the landscape because through his work, the evolution of Modern architecture is reflected. Therefore, the Gillespie Drilling

<sup>1</sup> Cyril M. Harris, *Dictionary of Architecture and Construction*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2006 4<sup>th</sup> edition, pg 639.

<sup>2</sup> Cyril M. Harris, *Dictionary of Architecture and Construction*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2006 4<sup>th</sup> edition, pg. 685.

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Company building is eligible for listing under Criteria C as an outstanding example of Organic architecture in an office building in Cushing, Oklahoma.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

**Architect**

Blaine Imel entered the University of Oklahoma after World War II as a result of the G.I. Bill. As it turned out, Imel had the opportunity to study with Bruce Goff. As with architecture programs at any university, students at OU learned compositional design, technical drawing, construction drawing and participated in studio classes. Architecture programs of the day did little to prepare students for the urban environment; however, Goff gave careful attention to formal problems of buildings needing to fit into their setting which gave his students advantages over other programs in the United States.

Imel set up a practice with Bob Buchner, a local Tulsa architect, and Jack Welch in Tulsa. The three of them had a gift shop as well as a design/architecture business. It was during this period that Imel was asked to design homes for Cushing residents. There were many doctors and professional people who could afford architecturally designed houses; and chose to honor an architect from their home town. He designed eight homes and one office building in Cushing, The Gillespie Drilling Company building.

In Blaine Imel's work throughout Oklahoma, the influence of his mentor, architect Bruce Goff, is demonstrated. Many of Imel's buildings reflect the organic architecture movement for which Goff is most famous. In Imel's built work common characteristics can be identified. The most obvious characteristic is the geometric pattern to his designs with large, open interior spaces.

The geometry of Imel's designs, it is the primary most powerful characteristic of his work. He used three primary geometric patterns in his designs: rectilinear, polygonal and free form. His most prolific pattern is rectilinear as can be seen in his pre-University of Oklahoma houses in Cushing as well as his post-University of Oklahoma houses in Cushing. This mode of design is arranged with components parallel and perpendicular to each other.

In Imel's polygonal designs, the center of the structure becomes the visual focus. In the Lutheran Church of our Redeemer in Cushing, Oklahoma, Imel used a triangular plan which is visualized on the exterior as well as the interior of the building. In this design he could clearly define the vertical axis; a design technique Imel learned through Bruce Goff.

In the free form plans, such as the Osher House in Tulsa, Oklahoma, the curved nature of the design allowed for expression through ornamentation, new technologies and large open spaces. Imel's free form plans are far more complex in design than any of his other base plan types.

Bruce Goff used open plans in his design work and his creative use of space had an impact on Imel's designs. Like Goff, Imel used open spaces for views and ease of circulation. The best example of an executed design by Imel exhibiting this use of space is the Osher House in Tulsa. In this example the house consists of one continuous area that can be closed off from other areas and included large floor to ceiling windows which brought the outside in. The interior designs of Imel's buildings exhibit unusual volumes of space accomplished through varying ceiling heights. Common spaces tend to have higher ceilings with a varied angular pattern while private spaces have lower ceilings providing a sense of intimacy. In his polygonal designs, the common spaces have ceilings that complement the complex nature of the roof such as the Gillespie Drilling Company building in Cushing and the Osher House in Tulsa. The Lutheran Church of our Redeemer has two story ceilings in the common spaces, specifically the sanctuary, low one story ceilings in the areas that mimic the sweeping angles of the roof line. His ceiling details are a logical connection to the roof structure.

The secondary most powerful characteristic of Imel's designed properties is the windows. These could be the large, expansive windows providing views to the exterior, or; clerestories or skylights providing natural light to the interior of the building. With setting playing such a critical role in the overall design and location of the building, being able to view nature was important in his designs. Expansive glass also allowed for natural light rather than artificial lighting.

In the Cook House and Martin House in Cushing and the Osher House in Tulsa, windows are floor to ceiling. In these properties the windows provided not only light but also a view out across the landscape. The window usage also offered another advantage: views. Imel's setting for his designs were integral to the overall interpretation. With organic architecture

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the natural environment is the design framework and Imel's designs compliment nature. The architectural response to the site can be a symbolic gesture or it can be physical cooperative arrangement with the environment.

Imel's use of high windows and clerestories has other implications. Panes of glass were used to separate the walls from the roof structure. The use of windows in this manner creates an image of the roof floating in space over the structure. In the Gillespie House, Gillespie Drilling Company building and Martin House in Cushing, Oklahoma he used clerestory windows to separate the wall surface from the wide overhanging eaves. All the while, despite providing an abundance of natural light to the buildings, Imel restricts the public view into the building. Façade elevations tend to have high or clerestory windows while the rear elevations tended to have floor to ceiling windows; thus the focus of the house was clearly to the rear of the property. Many of these buildings were constructed on standard sized lots for the neighborhood. Large windows on the façade of the house would have compromised privacy.

The expression of structure in architecture is a compositional pattern created by Imel. Structural expression in the roof structure is seen in many of his designs. A common pattern is the folded plate roof which added variety to the buildings Imel designed. The Gillespie Drilling Company building in Cushing and the Osher House in Tulsa both exhibit this technical roof structure. Using the folded plate system allowed Imel to carry the roof load over a long span. It also created space for clerestory windows. In the Gillespie House and Lutheran Church of our Redeemer in Cushing, structural members are evident in the roof eaves. The Martin House and Walter House in Cushing and the Osher House in Tulsa have wide expansive angular carport roofs supported with decorative elements. Imel's interest in structural expressions throughout his career did not diminish. Many of his designs have varying roof structures including not only residences but also public buildings. With patterns, Imel used repetitive patterns to create intrigue. In the Gillespie Drilling Company building, Imel used support columns rhythmically with the folded plate roof. With this building he also alternated blank walls with window filled walls. With the Cook House in Cushing, Imel creates patterns in the use of the copper banding at the roof eaves and stone clad walls on the rectilinear portion of the house.



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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

### Books

Greene, Herb. *Recollections of Bruce Goff as a Teacher*. (*Architecture Design*, Volume 48, No. 10), 1978.

Harris, Cyril M. *Dictionary of Architecture and Construction*, 4<sup>th</sup> edition. (McGraw-Hill, New York), 2006.

Sharp, Dennis. *The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Architects and Architecture*. (Quatro Publishing: New York), 1991.

Wolfgang Pehnt, *Expressionist Architecture*. (Praeger Publishers, New York), 1973.

### Newspaper

*The Cushing Daily Citizen*. Cushing, Oklahoma. 14 April 1974.

*Cushing building looks as if it would be at home in space*. *Stillwater NewsPress*. Stillwater, Oklahoma. 21 August 2010.

### **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:**

☒ 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

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

### **UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 14 700535 3983974  
Zone Easting Northing

3                       
Zone Easting Northing

2                       
Zone Easting Northing

4                       
Zone Easting Northing

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

Block 57, Lots 16-21 of the South Addition, City of Cushing, Payne County.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include all of the land historically associated with the Gillespie Drilling Company building.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Smallwood with Lynda Ozan

organization OK/SHPO

date 24 July 2012

street & number 800 Nazih Zuhdi Dr

telephone 405-522-4478

city or town Oklahoma City

state OK

zip code 73105

e-mail lozan@okhsitory.org

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

### Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Gillespie Drilling Company Building

City or Vicinity: Cushing

County: Payne

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Lynda S. Ozan

Date Photographed: 16 July 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

No.	Subject	Dir.
0001	Façade	South
0002	Rear	Northwest
0003	Carport/Sculpture #1	Southwest
0004	Sculpture #2	East
0005	Floor detail	Interior
0006	Lobby	Interior

Gillespie Drilling Company Building

Name of Property

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**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

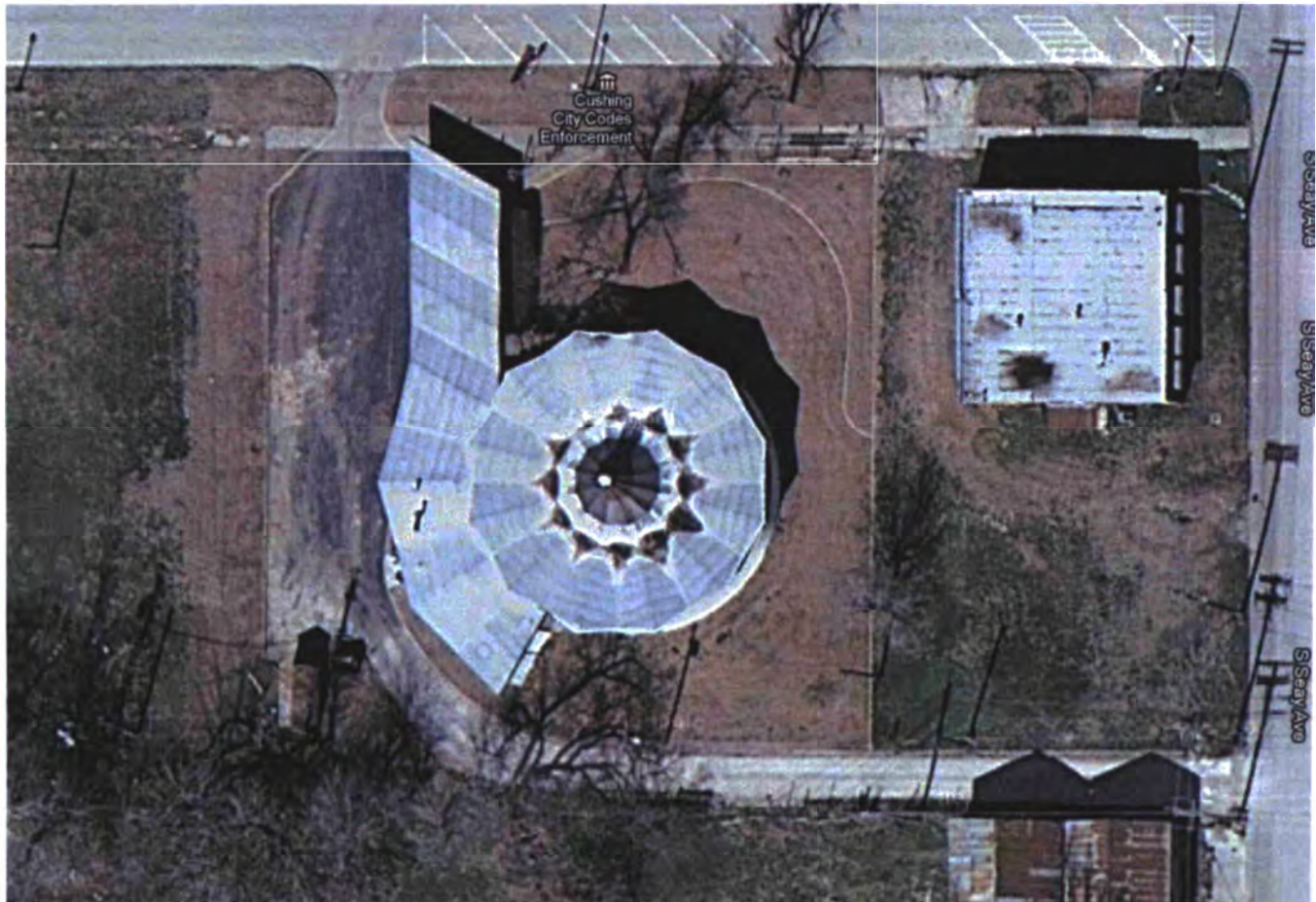
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to 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 18 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.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number additional documentationPage 1



# Gillespie Drilling Company Building, Cushing, Payne County, Oklahoma



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Gillespie Drilling Company Building  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Payne

DATE RECEIVED: 10/26/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/27/12  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/12/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/12/12  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12001039

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

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 12.12.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

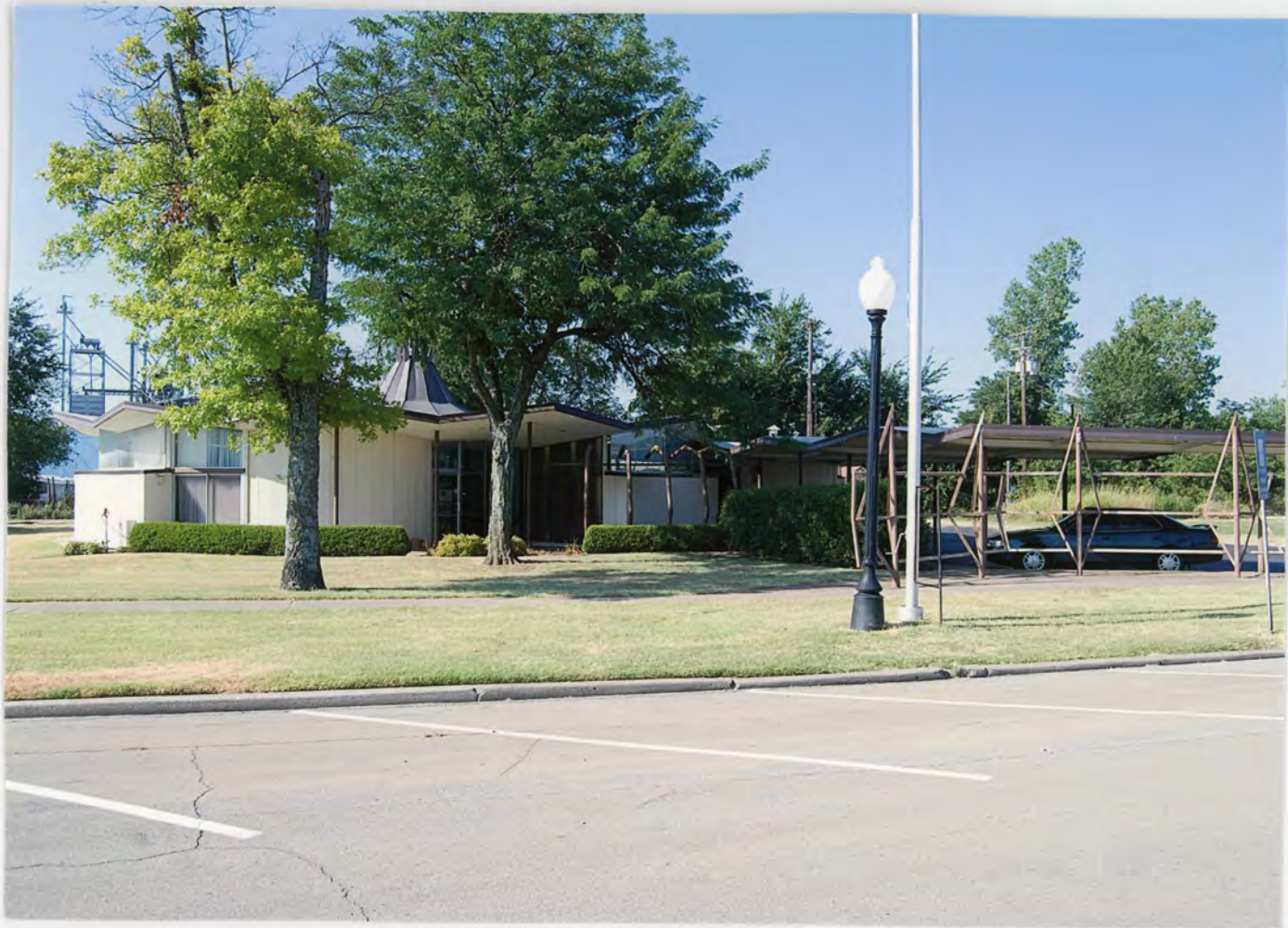
REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

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.





OK - Payne County - Gillespie Drilling Company Building - 0001





OK - Payne County - Gillespie Drilling Company Building - 0002



OK - Payne County - Gillespie Drilling Company Building - 0003





OK - Payne County - Gillespie Drilling Company Building - 0004



OK - Payne County - Gillespie Drilling Company Building - 0005





OK - Payne County - Gillespie Drilling Company Building - 0006



## 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](http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm)

October 22, 2012

Ms. Carol Shull  
Acting Keeper of the Register  
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW  
Washington D.C. 20005



Dear Ms. Shull:

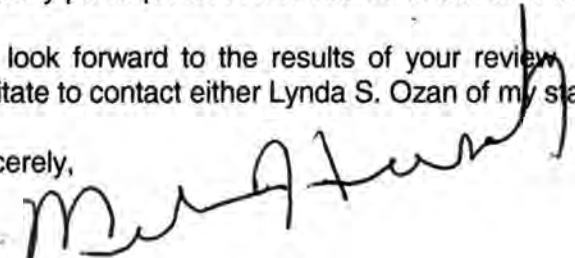
We are pleased to transmit three National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

Bennie L. Aupperle Dairy Barn, Newkirk Vicinity, Kay County  
Elmer Baker Barn, Hooker Vicinity, Texas County  
Gillespie Drilling Company Building, Cushing, Payne County

All members of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board) were present for the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. Therefore, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of each nominated property 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.

Sincerely,

  
Melvena Heisch  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer

MKH:lso

Enclosures