



# Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

## State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 2401 North Laird Ave. • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7914  
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • [www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm](http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm)

April 21, 2009

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

89002122



Re: Civic Center, Bartlesville, Washington County, Oklahoma

Dear Ms. Matthews:

We are requesting the removal from the National Register of Historic Places the following Oklahoma property:

Civic Center, Bartlesville, Washington County

Since the property's listing in 1989, the building has been demolished.

We look forward to the results of your review. If there may be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Lynda B. Schwan of my staff or myself.

Sincerely,

Melvena Heisch  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer

MKH:lbs

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: REMOVAL

PROPERTY Civic Center  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 4/27/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/10/09  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89002122

NOMINATOR: STATE

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 \_\_\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA

*Remove*

REVIEWER

*Edson Beall*

DISCIPLINE

*Historian*

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE

*6-3-09*

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.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

JUL 24 1989

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Civic Center  
other names/site number NA

2. Location

street & number Johnstone Ave. between 6th st. & Adams Blvd.  not for publication  
city, town Bartlesville  vicinity  
state Oklahoma code OK county Washington code 147 zip code 74003

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION/AUDITORIUM

GOVERNMENT/CITY HALL

EDUCATION/LIBRARY

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/LIBRARY

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK/STONE

roof ASPHALT

other MARBLE/TILE

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

## SUMMARY/CONTEXT

The Civic Center is a three-level structure built in 1922-23 at the south edge of Bartlesville's downtown business district on the original townsite. Facing west with a dignified frontage on Johnstone Avenue, the building was designed as a convention hall and theatre with space for an armory, drill hall, banquet and civic club rooms. Its architecture is dominantly Neo-Classic Revival with elements and details of the Beaux Arts period. The plan elevation is in the shape of a short, bold "T" (1) with ground-level, first and second floors formed with reinforced concrete, exterior brick and stone trim. During 65 years, the only significant exterior alteration was the library addition to the north wing in 1962. Only this wing remains open since the city offices in the Civic Center were vacated in 1976. Alterations and continuing damages from a leaking roof have not seriously affected either the historic or architectural integrity of the building.

## LOCATION DESCRIPTION

Situated on the west half of the block bounded by Johnstone and Dewey avenues and by Sixth Street and Adams Boulevard, the Civic Center is in the geographic heart of the city. Three original combined lots provide a 300-foot frontage on Johnstone Avenue facing west, and the property extends 140 feet eastward to a 20-foot paved alley. The building is 206 feet wide at its front elevation and 128 feet in depth front-to-back. It overlooks the downtown #1 fire station and a funeral home on the west; a church parking lot on the north; a telephone building and municipal parking on the east; and a residential area to the south. The official property description is Section 12, 26 North, 12 East; Block 55, Lots 4, 5 and 6; Original Bartlesville Townsite.

## EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Most of the elements of the Civic Center front facade are Neo-Classic Revivals of The Classic Ideal as rendered in monumental buildings described in The Practical Book of Architecture. The same book describes elements and details of the Beaux Arts period, a few of which are also present in the Civic Center principal facade.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

The street level of the building's central section is accentuated with a heavy stone base and a flat, stone wall punctuated with recessed arches framing double-hung French windows. There are also recessed openings for three central section entrances, all with double French doors and surmounted with metal-and-glass marquees which were added several years after the building was completed (2). The ground-level floor is topped with a heavy stonecourse that supports an arcade of tall arched windows on the main floor or "premier étage" and a massive Palladian window stretching up over two floors with it's keystone touching the entablature (3). The main floor stonecourse also supports bases for a series of Corinthian pilasters rising to the entablature decorated with plain medallions in low relief and centered over each capital. Little space remains in the central section for red matt faced brick in the flat wall between pilasters. Crowning the building's central facade is a typical Neo-Classic, uncluttered balustrade as described in American Architecture Since 1780. The name CIVIC CENTER in low relief on a placard is engaged with balusters directly over the center Palladian window.

The principal facade of the south wing is a Neo-Classic derivation of Greek Revival features described in American Architecture Since 1780. Four pilasters (mimicking engaged columns) rise from a ground-level stonecourse to an entablature and unadorned, low-gabled pediment. The second floor of the north wing has the same appearance and construction as the south wing except upper windows have been filled in with pre-cast rough concrete slabs. Original lower floor west windows were displaced with a slightly zig-zag wall of redbud bricks plus a planter in a 1962 library expansion. The only natural lighting for the library is from a continuous four-pane window centered on the north wall. A view of the rear elevation (4) shows the enormous box-like area encompassing the stage tower, auditorium and balcony. Devoid of design, these vast brick areas are interrupted only by rear stage and basement doors and dressing room windows.

### INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Inside the front entrance, a red-tiled vestibule opens through double French doors and down a ramp to an 80 by 100-foot room which once served as a banquet and drill hall. Also from the first floor vestibule, wide marble stairways on both sides lead to the main floor vestibule and a triple-arch loggia, a Palladian feature used in many Neo-Classic buildings as discussed in American Architecture 1607-1976. Through the arches a wide corridor connects with both north and south wings, meeting rooms, restrooms and two main entrances to the auditorium. Cantilevered construction of the bowl-shape balcony (5) and auditorium allows an unobstructed view from 1150 auditorium seats and 700 balcony seats. Matching triple-arch loggias with banisters and ornamented spandrels lead to exits on both sides of the auditorium. In front of the stage, seating accommodates a 24-piece orchestra. Imposing Corinthian pilasters grace each side of a 58 by 25-foot proscenium opening. The stage is large enough for intramural basketball or for social dancing. Seventeen dressing rooms on two floors surround the stage. Entry to lower balcony seats is by a center double door from the second floor corridor. Upper balcony seats are accessible from entrances of both sides at the back which were added in 1930 (6).

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### CONSTRUCTION FEATURES

The Civic Center was ahead of its time structurally with its thin-shell, folded-plate and cantilever construction which added strength to the balcony while eliminating a lot of dead weight. This feature is described in detail in Structural Design in Architecture and shown in a 1922 construction scene (7). The main auditorium and stage roof are concrete with an overlay of seven-ply Barber Asphalt Standard all carried on steel trusses. The gabled roofs on both wings are covered with asphalt shingles. Cosmetic damage to the interior is the result of a leaking roof, but vast expanses of outside wall space show no evidence of shifting or mortar loss. The foundation on bedrock and reinforced concrete construction throughout have allowed the building to stand the test of time during 65 years.

The auditorium was designed with an excellent system of natural ventilation by convective air currents. Air entered at relatively cool ground-floor intakes rising through holes in the composite floor (reinforced concrete plus structural clay tile) and then through ventilators under the seats to flow upward through the auditorium. In winter, heat was provided by use of oil burners and one of the most modern heating systems of the time. It was a low-pressure, two-pipe vacuum system with heat registers throughout the building. Only the auditorium was heated by forced air brought through tempering coils, passed into the air space under the floor and up into the auditorium through the underseat ventilators. Other mechanical systems included drinking fountains with ice cold water furnished from a cistern in the basement which had a special cooling system. Automatic fire doors protected the stage and other vital entryways. An asbestos stage curtain protected the auditorium. Fire hydrants installed throughout the building provided firehose connections every seventy-five feet. North and south outside fire escapes provided exits from all floors.

### ALTERATIONS

Both minor and major alterations were made throughout the years; for accoustical ceilings, five metal-and-glass marquees, and marble stairways for two more balcony entrances in 1930; for remodeling upper and lower floors of the south wing to provide space for all city offices except fire, police and jail facilities in 1931-32; and the major library expansion of the north wing in 1962. Despite these changes, the Civic Center retains a high degree of architectural integrity both inside and out because the overall symmetry of the structure was affected only in the lower floor changes of the north wing.

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NOTES

- 1) Bartlesville City Engineering Files. Lot and Ground Floor plans. 28 Apr. 1922.
- 2) Sears, T. Only architect's drawing showing entrance marquees. Circa 1931-32.
- 3) Bartlesville City Engineering Files. Front elevation. 28 Apr. 1922.
- 4) Bartlesville City Engineering Files. Rear Elevation. 28 Apr. 1922.
- 5) Bartlesville City Engineering Files. Balcony and Second Floor plans. 28 Apr. 1922.
- 6) Bartlesville Morning Examiner. 8 July 1930. p. 1.
- 7) Bartlesville Public Library. Folded-plate construction in progress. 1922.



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In 1927 when the Carnegie Public Library outgrew its quarters at Seventh Street and Osage Avenue, the library was moved to the Civic Center north wing in October, 1927 (19). Bonds for an extensive \$265,000 library expansion of 10,000 square feet were approved in 1960 (20). Another \$35,000 was donated for an exhibit hall and history room. buck and associates were the architects. Powell Construction Company of Tulsa was the contractor (21). The brick and concrete addition was finished in late 1961 and the open house for the completed expansion was January 21, 1962 (22). The Civic Center has been home for the public library for sixty-one years.

The Civic Center, except for the public library, was closed in 1976 (23).

## ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

During the Civic Center's period of significance from 1923 to 1938, it was clearly the cultural and recreated center of the community. According to the Washington County Historical Society, Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise and A History of Bartlesville, famous performers included Helen Hayes, Will Rogers, Harry Lauder, Ethel Barrymore, Thomas E. Dewey and Admiral Richard Byrd (24),(25). The Civic Center stage hosted Broadway cast productions of Tobacco Road, Green Pastures, Desert Song, Rose Marie, Taming of the Shrew and Ziegfeld follies (26). Equally famous performances included concerts by the U.S. Navy Band, John Philip Sousa and Paul Whiteman with his orchestra.

Starting in 1926, amateur theatricals by the Bartlesville Little Theatre Group continued right up until city fathers closed the building in 1976. In addition, there were operas, lectures, ballets, antique shows, Barbershop quartets, and jazz-era dancing. For youngsters there were indoor circuses, puppet shows, movies and sports activities. At annual Christmas parties there was a sack of hard candy and a new silver dollar for every child from the town's philanthropist and oil man, "Uncle" Frank Phillips.

## POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

The Bartlesville City Hall was located at Fourth Street and Dewey Avenue from 1909 to 1932 (27) when all city offices, except the fire department, police station and jail facilities, were moved to the remodeled Civic Center building on Johnstone (28). The move was made to save the cost of double building maintenance. All City facilities in the old building on Dewey were abandoned in 1950 when it was sold. It burned in 1979, was shortly demolished (29), and is now a parking lot. The Civic Center remained the seat of city government for forty-four years from 1932 to 1976 when city fathers abandoned it as unsafe and moved one block east to present quarters at Sixth Street and Dewey Avenue.

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ARCHITECTURE

Architectural significance, under criterion "C" of Applicable National Register Criteria, is justified by the fact that the Civic Center is the best example of the Neo-Classic Revival style in Bartlesville. During the sixty-five years since it was completed in 1923, only the library addition to the lower floor of the north wing has changed the outside appearance of the the building. The effects of this alteration and continuing cosmetic damage to the interior from a leaking roof have not destroyed the building's overall historic appearance or its architectural integrity.

CURRENT STATUS

Most of the Civic Center has stood empty for twelve years since 1976. On April 18, 1988 the city voted to demolish the building and build a new library on the Civic Center site. A district court case to save the building was dismissed. Subsequently, a citizens' initiative petition, calling for a vote of the people before demolition of the building, was accepted by the Bartlesville City Council as valid. The building's fate will be decided in a special or regular election no later than April, 1989.

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## NOTES

- 8) Bartlesville Daily Enterprise. 11 Nov. 1923. p. 1.
- 9) Debo, A. The WPA Guide to 1930s Oklahoma. University Press of Kansas. Lawrence. 1941. pp. 133, 134.
- 10) Ruth, K. A Guide to the Sooner State. University of Oklahoma Press. Norman. 1941. p. 145.
- 11) Bartlesville Wednesday Morning American. 25 Sept. 1985. p. 3.
- 12) Bartlesville Public Library. City ordinance to issue \$300,000 in bonds for convention hall and community house. 14 Mar. 1921.
- 13) Bartlesville Morning Examiner. 16 Dec. 1921. p. 1.
- 14) Register of Deeds, Washington County, Oklahoma. Deeds Records. 1922.
- 15) Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise. 8 Aug. 1984. p. 1.
- 16) Bartlesville Morning Examiner. 12 Jan. 1923. p. 1.
- 17) Bartlesville Daily Enterprise. 11 Nov. 1923. p. 1.
- 18) Bartlesville Morning Examiner. 11 Nov. 1923. Sec. C. pp. 1, 2.
- 19) Bartlesville Daily Enterprise. 3 Oct. 1927. p. 1.
- 20) Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise. 25 May 1960. p. 1.
- 21) Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise. 6 Dec. 1960. p. 1.
- 22) Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise. 21, Jan. 1961. p. 19
- 23) Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise. 10 Aug. 1976. p. 1.
- 24) Washington County Historical Society. Letter. 27 Nov. 1985.
- 25) Williams, J. Bartlesville. Reda Pump Division of TRW Inc. 1978. p. 93.
- 26) Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise. 5 Jan. 1982. p. 1.
- 27) Bartlesville Public Library. History Room. Circa. 1924.
- 28) Bartlesville Morning Examiner. 18 May 1932.
- 29) Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise. 1 Aug. 1979.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A 

1	5
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2	3	4	1	5	0
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4	0	7	0	7	5	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

C 

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B 

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 Zone Easting Northing

D 

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Original Town of Bartlesville, Lots 4, 5 and 6, Block 55.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Civic Center is the same parcel historically associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title	Carlos Melton	date	November 29, 1988
organization	NA	telephone	(918) 336-4454
street & number	1119 S. Johnstone Avenue	state	OK zip code 74003
city or town	Bartlesville		

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bartlesville Daily Enterprise. 11 Nov. 1923. p. 1.
- Bartlesville Morning Examiner. 17 June, 1923. p. 1; 11 Nov. 1923. pp. 1,2.
- Bartlesville Public Library. (History Room). Construction photograph, 1922; Completed Civic Center. Circa 1925.
- City Engineering Records. Reductions of original Civic Center architect's drawings from microfiche. 28 Apr. 1922.
- Compton, H. Original-size plans of Civic Center front elevation, ground floor, first floor, and second floor. 28 Apr. 1922.
- Debo, A. The WPA Guide to 1930s Oklahoma. University Press of Kansas. Lawrence, 1941. pp. 133, 134.
- Price, C. Matlock. The Practical Book of Architecture. Lippincott, Washington Square Press. Philadelphia, 1916. p. 100.
- Register of Deeds, Washington County, Oklahoma. Deeds Records. 1922.
- Ruth, K. A Guide to the Sooner State. University of Oklahoma Press. Norman, 1941. p. 145.
- Salvadori, M. and Levy, M. Structural Design in Architecture. Prentice-Hall. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1967. pp. 259-266. Chapter 12, Sec. 12.5.
- Sears, T. Only architect's drawing showing entrance marquees. Circa 1931-32.
- Whiffen, M. American Architecture 1780. The M.I.T. Press. Cambridge and London, 1969. p.p. 167-171.
- Whiffen, M. and Koeper, F. American Architecture Since 1607-1976. The M.I.T. Press. Cambridge, 1981. p.p. 103-123.
- Williams, J. Bartlesville. Reda Pump Division of TRW Inc. 1978. p. 93.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
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Photographs

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PHOTOGRAPHS. 8 x 10, B & W

1. Civic Center  
Bartlesville, OK  
Hays Studio  
1922  
Negative: Bartlesville Public Library.  
Looking northeast at Civic Center original construction.
2. Civic Center  
Bartlesville, OK  
Photographer unknown  
Circa 1924  
Negative: Bartlesville Public Library.  
Looking northeast at completed Civic Center (before addition of marquees).
3. Civic Center Bartlesville, OK  
Monte Lilburn  
May 10, 1988  
Negative 18 submitted with application.  
Looking northeast at current view of main facade.
4. Civic Center  
Bartlesville, OK  
Leighton Venn Studio  
July 12, 1988  
Negative #8 submitted with application.  
Looking east at full west facade.
5. All information same as #4 except description and negative #12.  
Looking east at main entrance and marquee.
6. All information same as #4 except description and negative #14.  
Looking northeast and upward at design of metal-and-glass marquee at main entrance.
7. All information same as #4 except description and negative #16.  
Looking southeasterly at north wing library addition.
8. Civic Center  
Bartlesville, OK  
Monte Lilburn  
June 30, 1988  
Negative #12 submitted with application.  
Looking northwest at back of stage tower.

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Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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PHOTOGRAPHS (cont.)

9. All information same as #4 except description and negative, #2.  
Looking east through first floor archways to corridor and theatre doors.
10. All information same as #4 except description and negative, #6.  
Looking northeast at view from landing between first and second floor vestibules.
11. All information same as #4 except description and negative, #9.  
Looking southwest at south wall auditorium loggia leading to side exit.
12. All information same as #4 except description and negative, #8.  
Looking south at second floor corridor showing stairs leading to lower balcony.
13. All information same as #4 except description and negative, #5.  
Looking northeast at balcony seating and stage.
14. All information same as #4 except description and negative, #20.  
Looking easterly at detail of stage proscenium design.
15. All information same as #4 except description and negative, #22.  
Looking east at close-up of pilaster, finial, cornice and stage proscenium design from lower balcony.
16. All information same as #4 except description and negative, #24.  
Looking northeast at decorative north wall bracket below main roof beam as viewed from upper north balcony.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

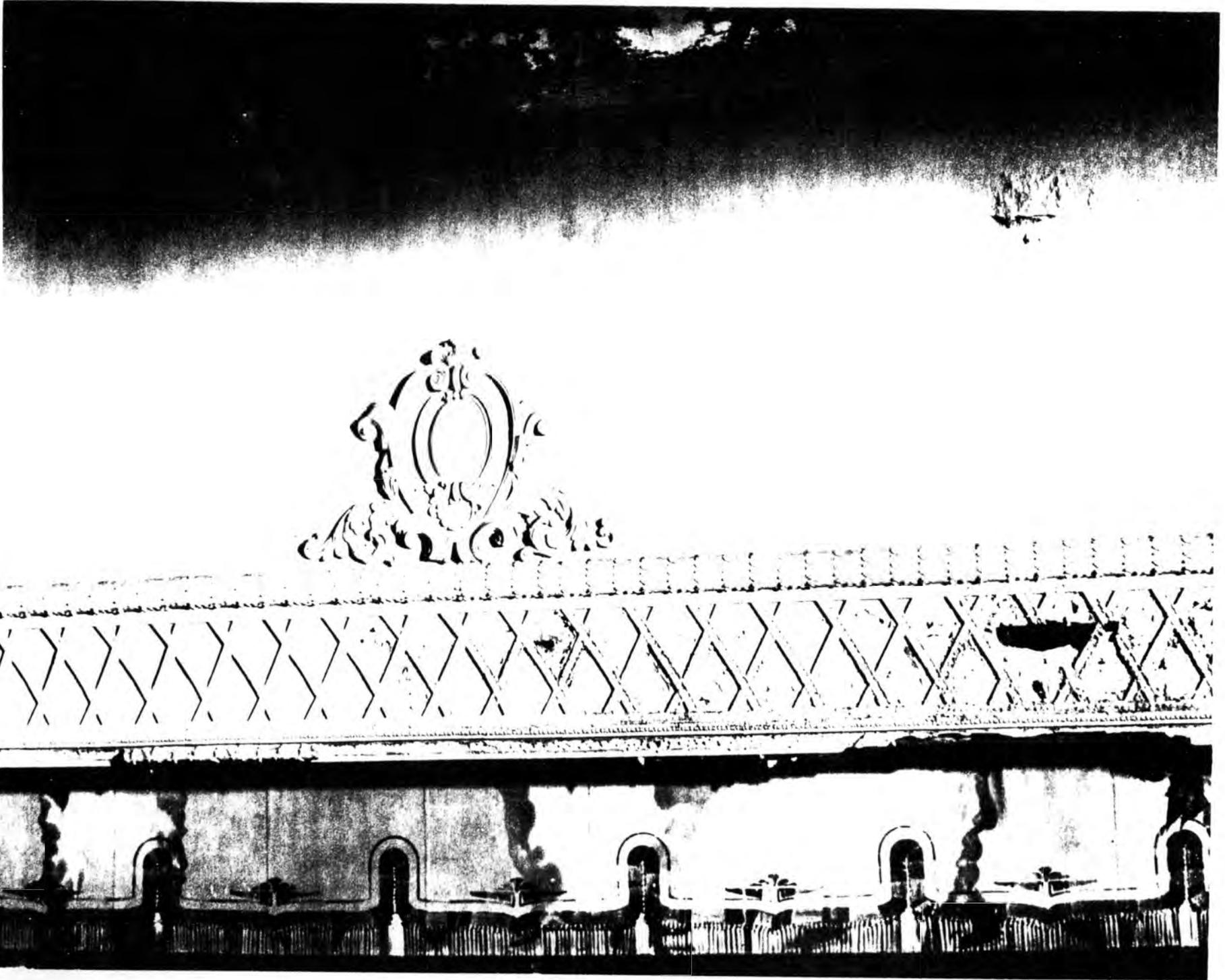
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 3

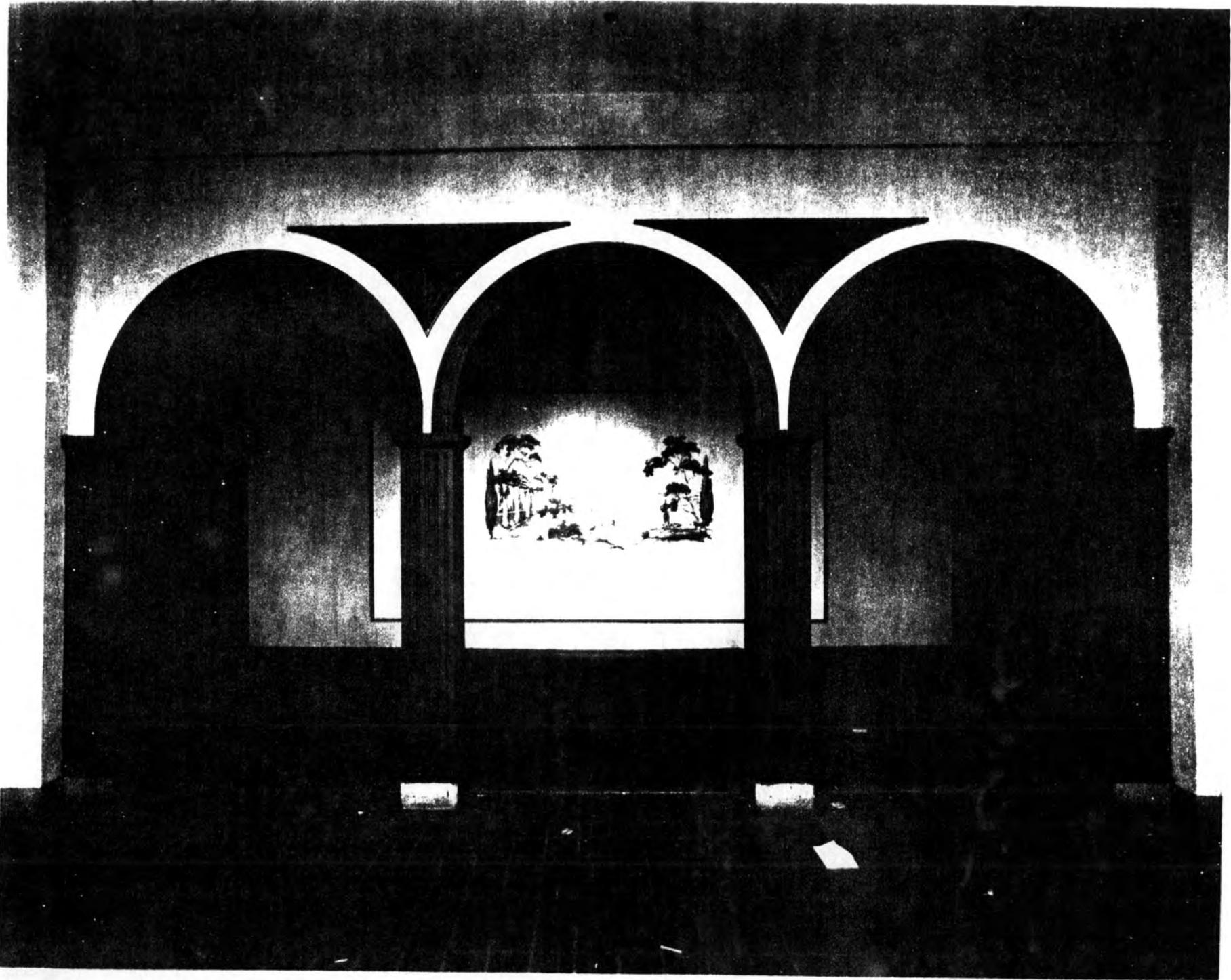
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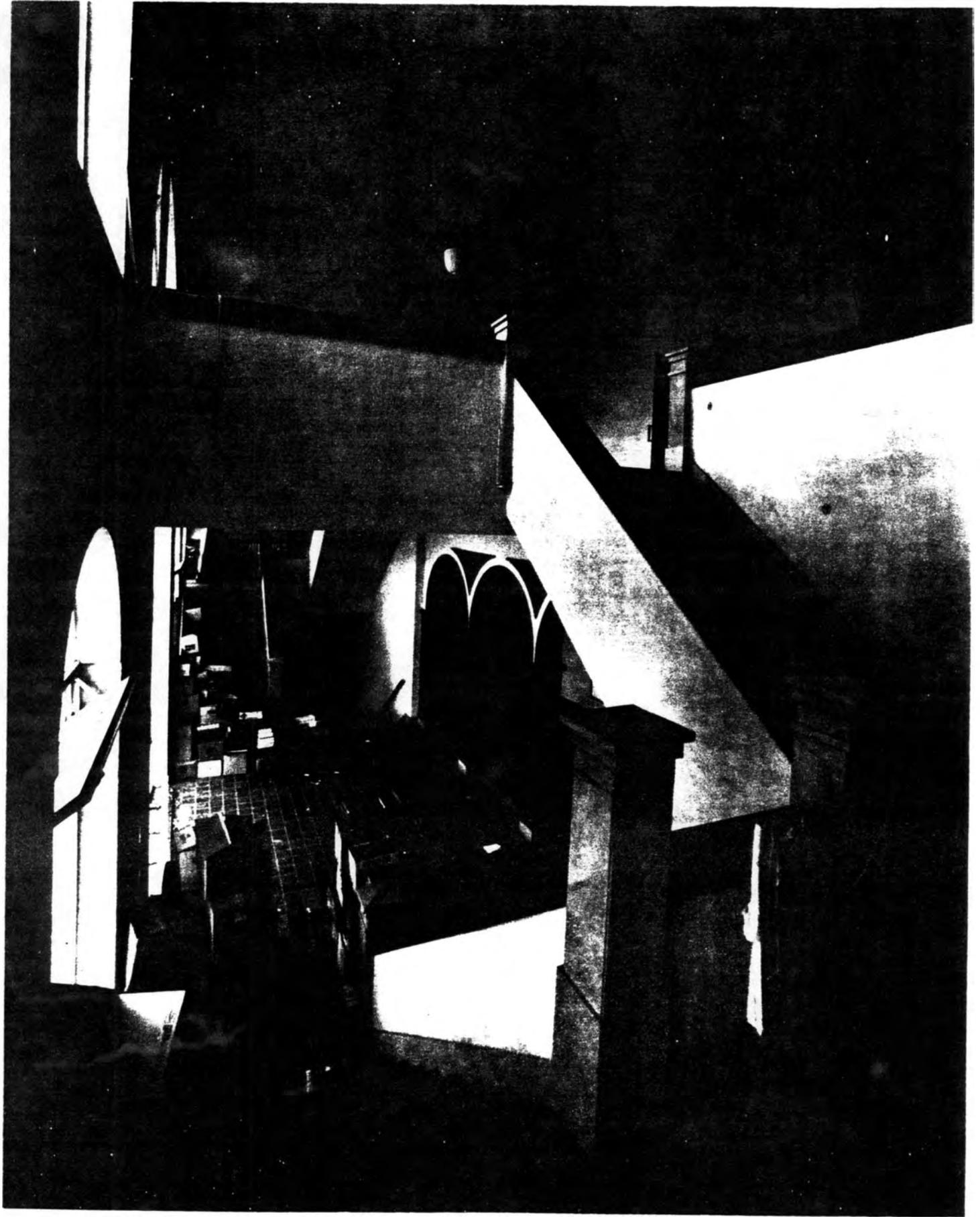
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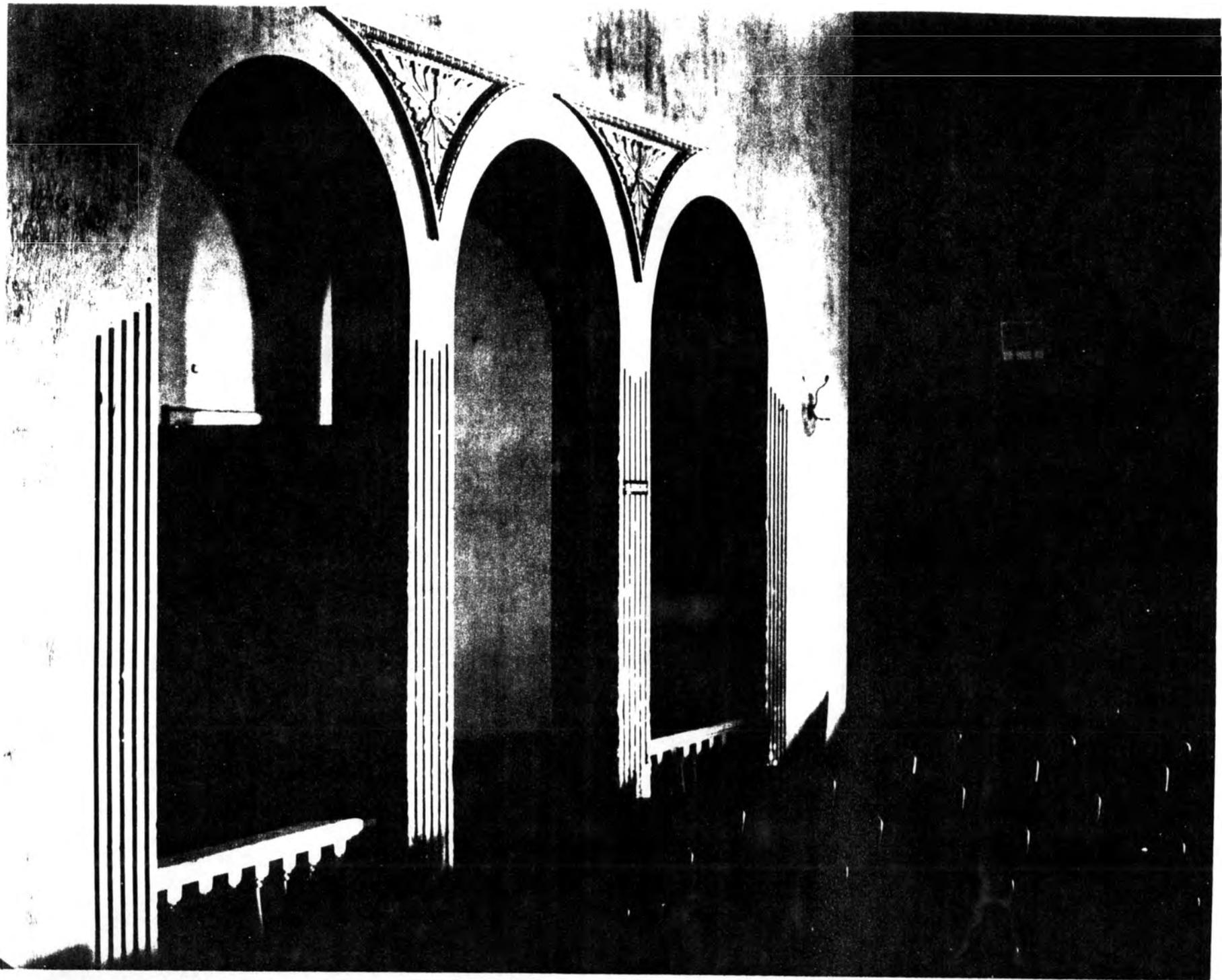
1. Looking northeast at front facade. 1988. Monte Lilburn.
2. Looking east at front entrance, marquee, palladian window and ballustrade in the center facade. 1988. Monte Lilburn.
3. Looking northeast at front facade. 1988. Monte Lilburn.
4. Looking southeasterly at library addition. 1988. Monte Lilburn.
5. Looking northwesterly at rear view of stage tower. 1988. Monte Lilburn.
6. Looking northeasterly at auditorium and balcony. 1988. Stephen Lane Van Scoyoc.
7. Looking southeasterly at loggia and ballustrade on south wall leading to side exit. 1988. Stephen Lane Van Scoyoc.
8. Looking northeast at stage and proscenium viewed from upper balcony. 1988. Stephen Lane Van Scoyoc.
9. Looking north at balcony seating from upper balcony entryway. 1988. Stephen Lane Van Scoyoc.
10. Looking northeasterly at reinforced concrete beam supporting folded-plate balcony as seen from access doorway at north end of second floor corridor. 1988. Stephen Lane Van Scoyoc.
11. Looking south at vacant municipal office area in the south wing first floor with access stairway from ground level. 1988. Stephen Lane Van Scoyoc.
12. Looking southeasterly at library book stacks from reference room entrance. 1988. Stephen Lane Van Scoyoc.

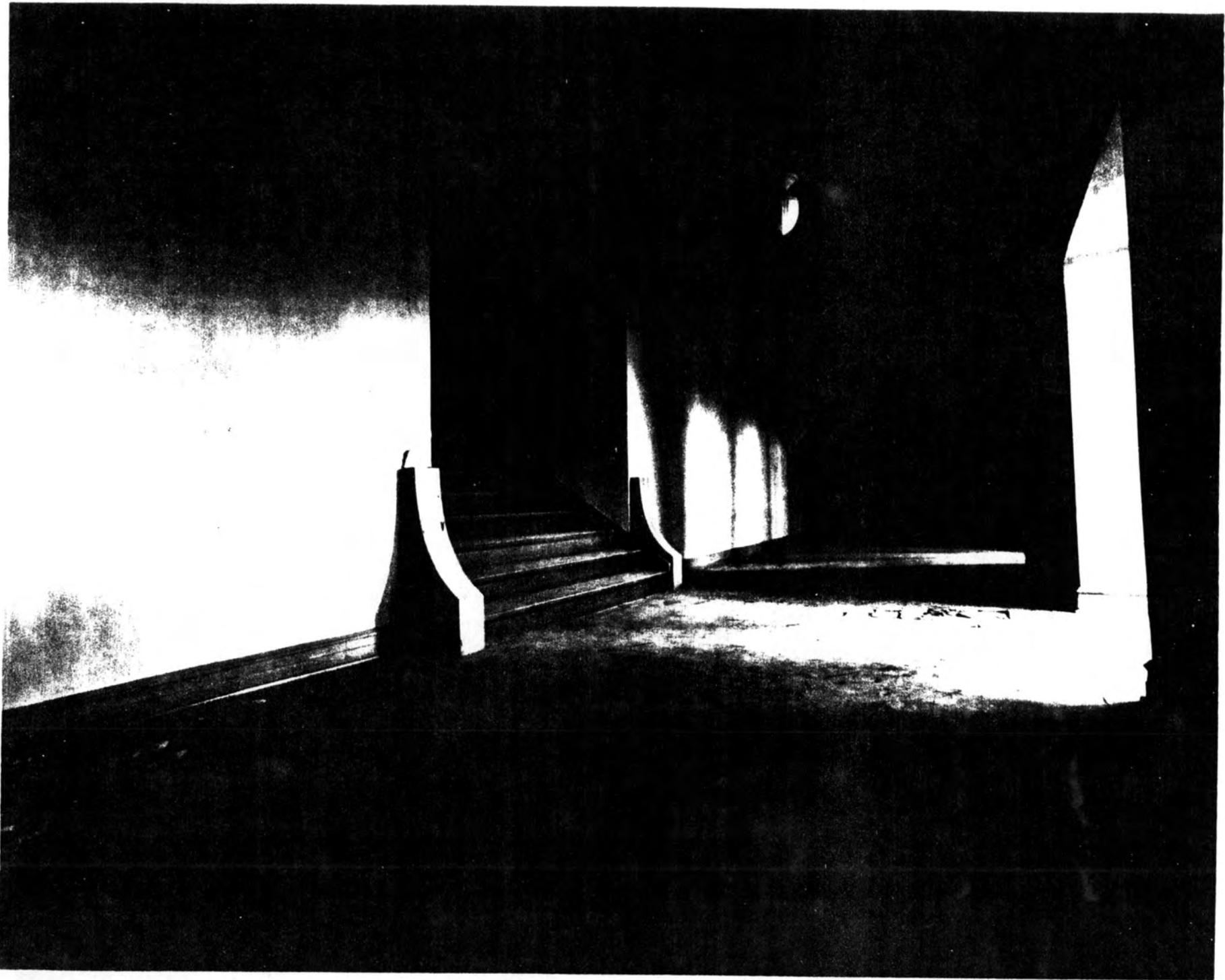




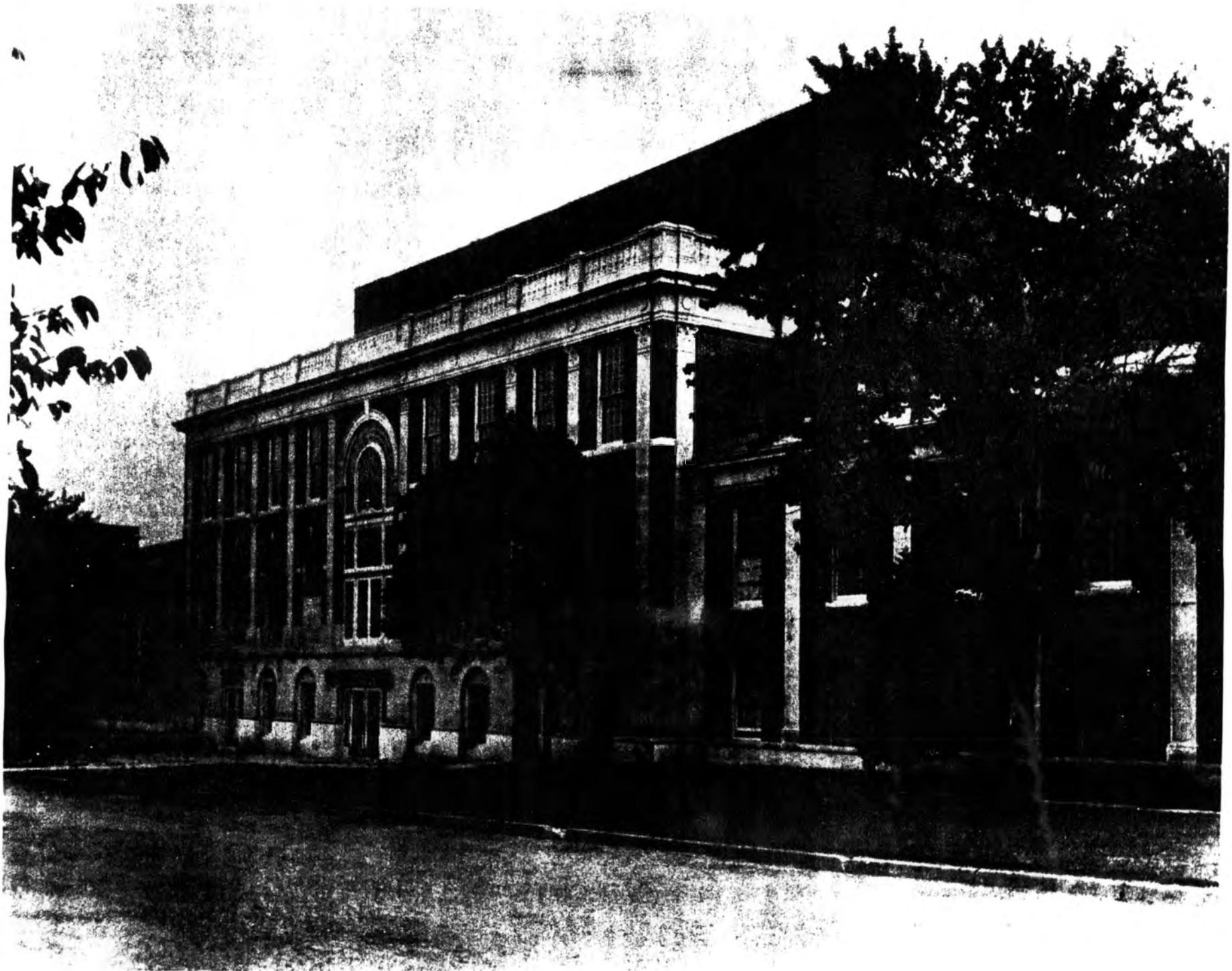


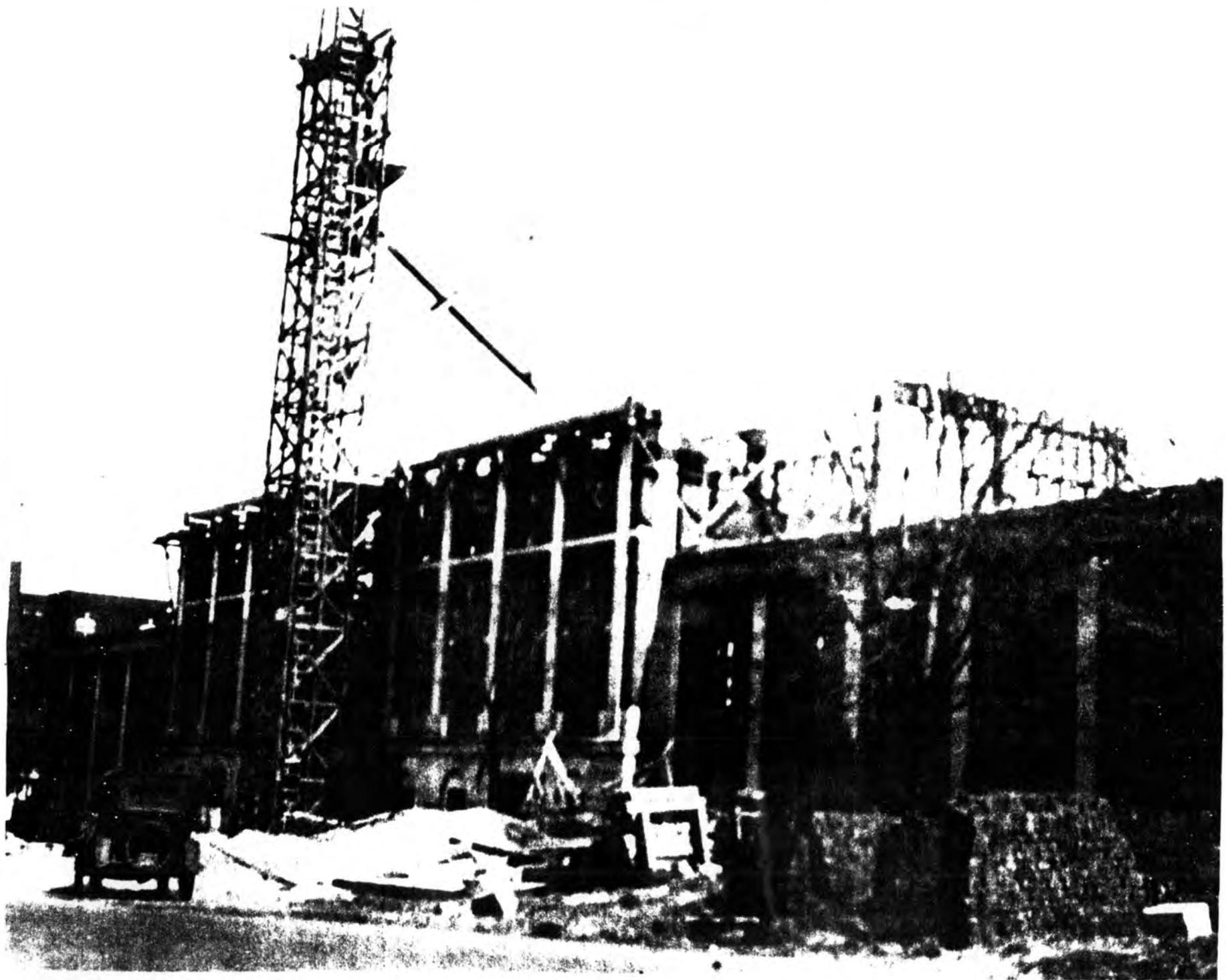


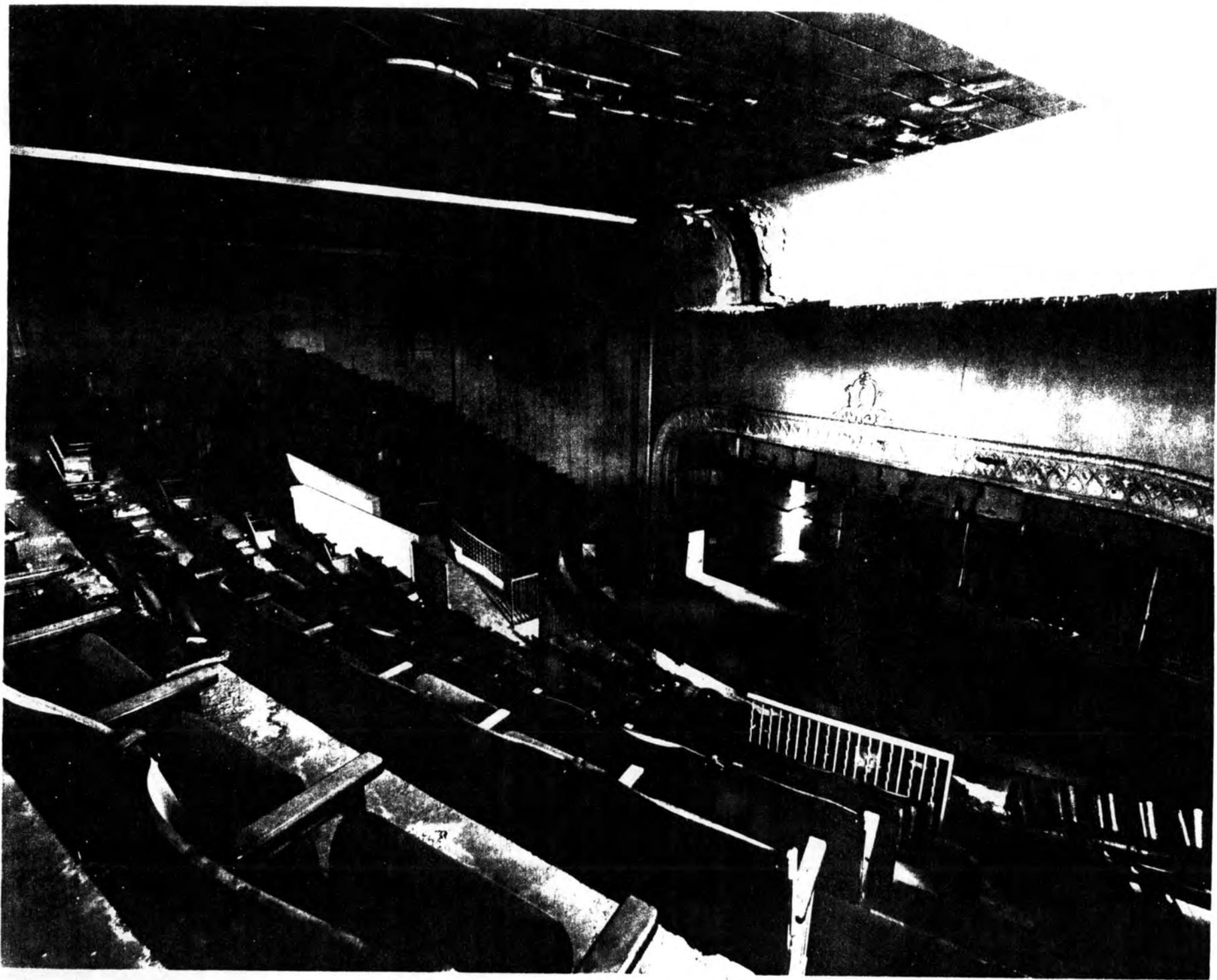




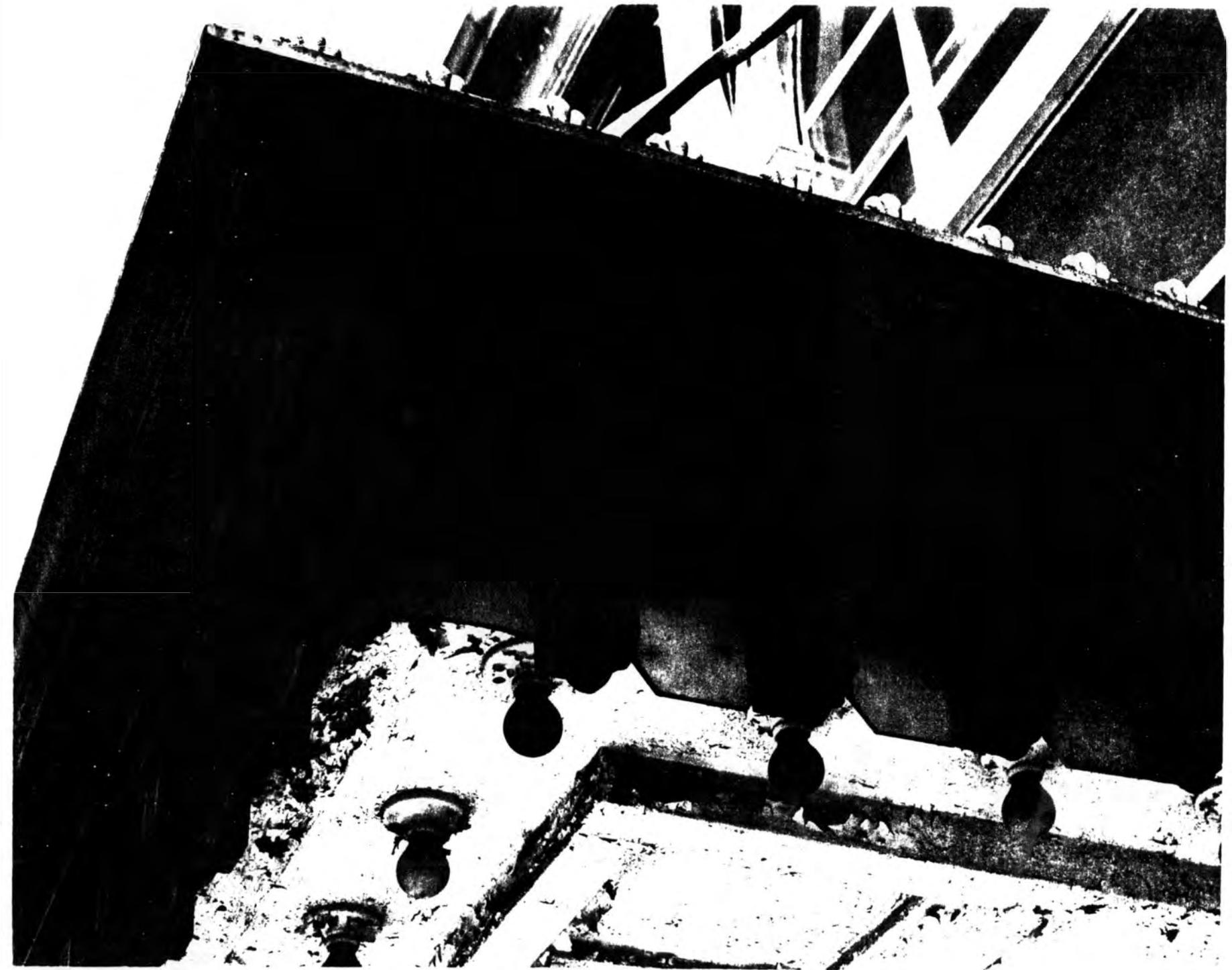




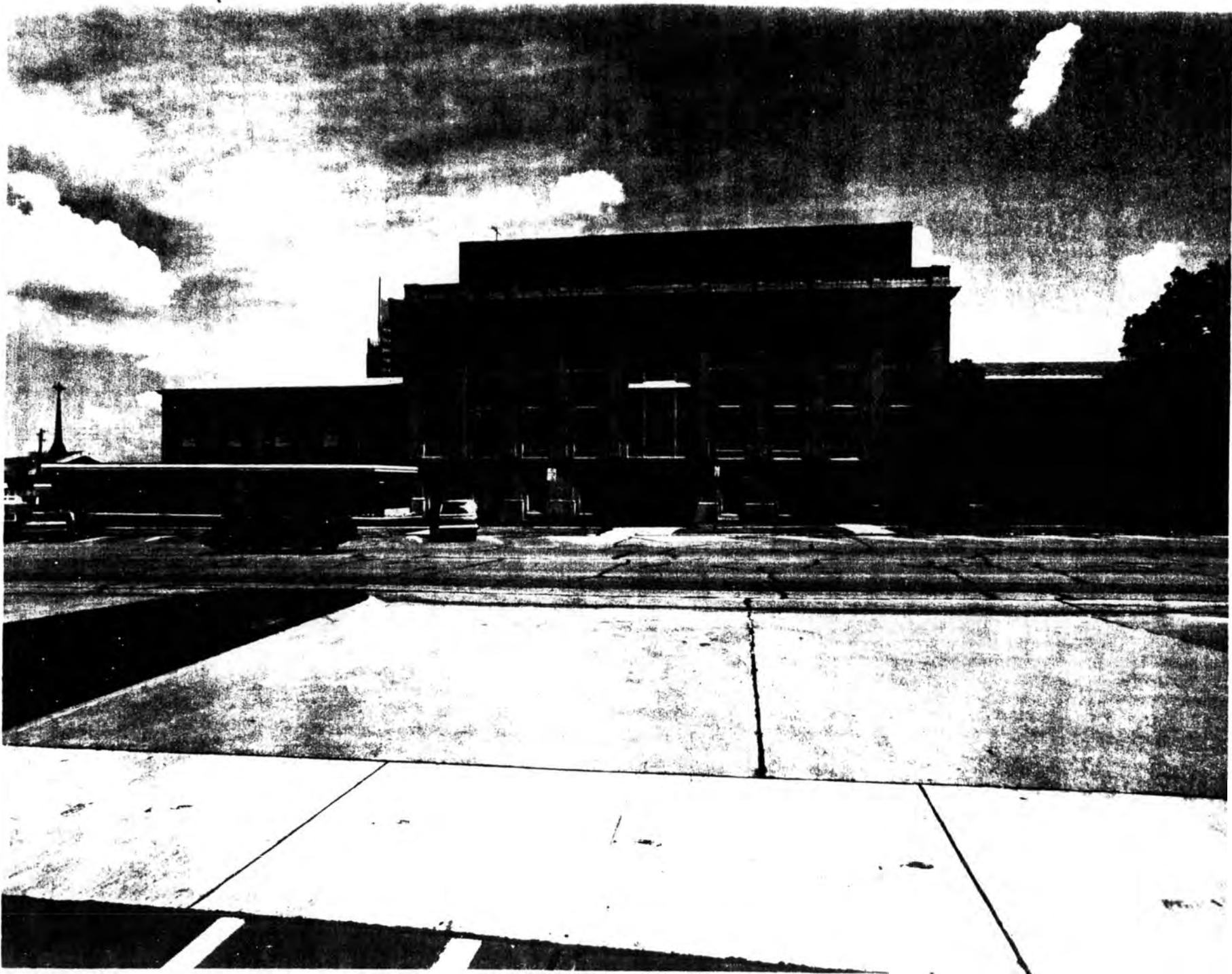


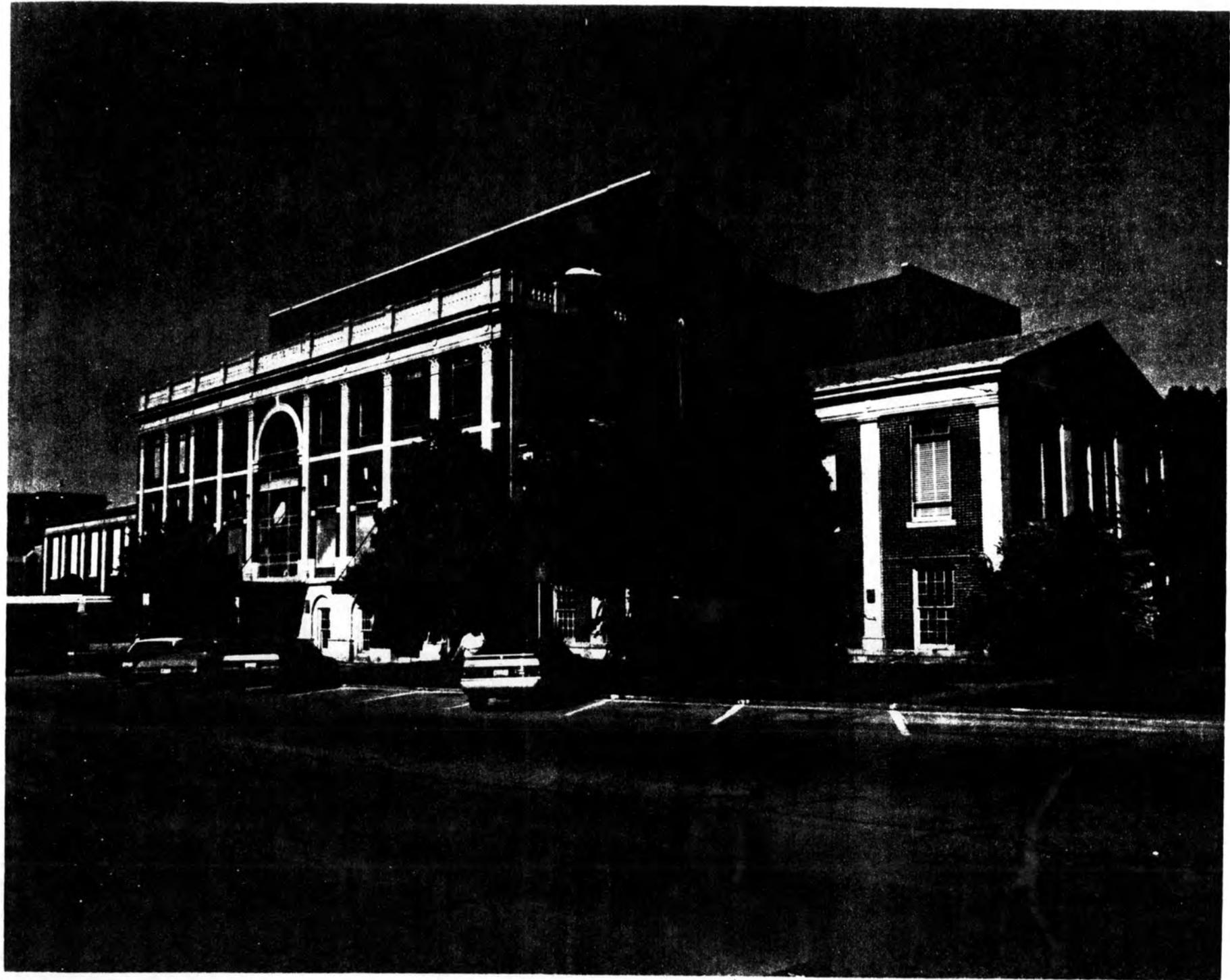




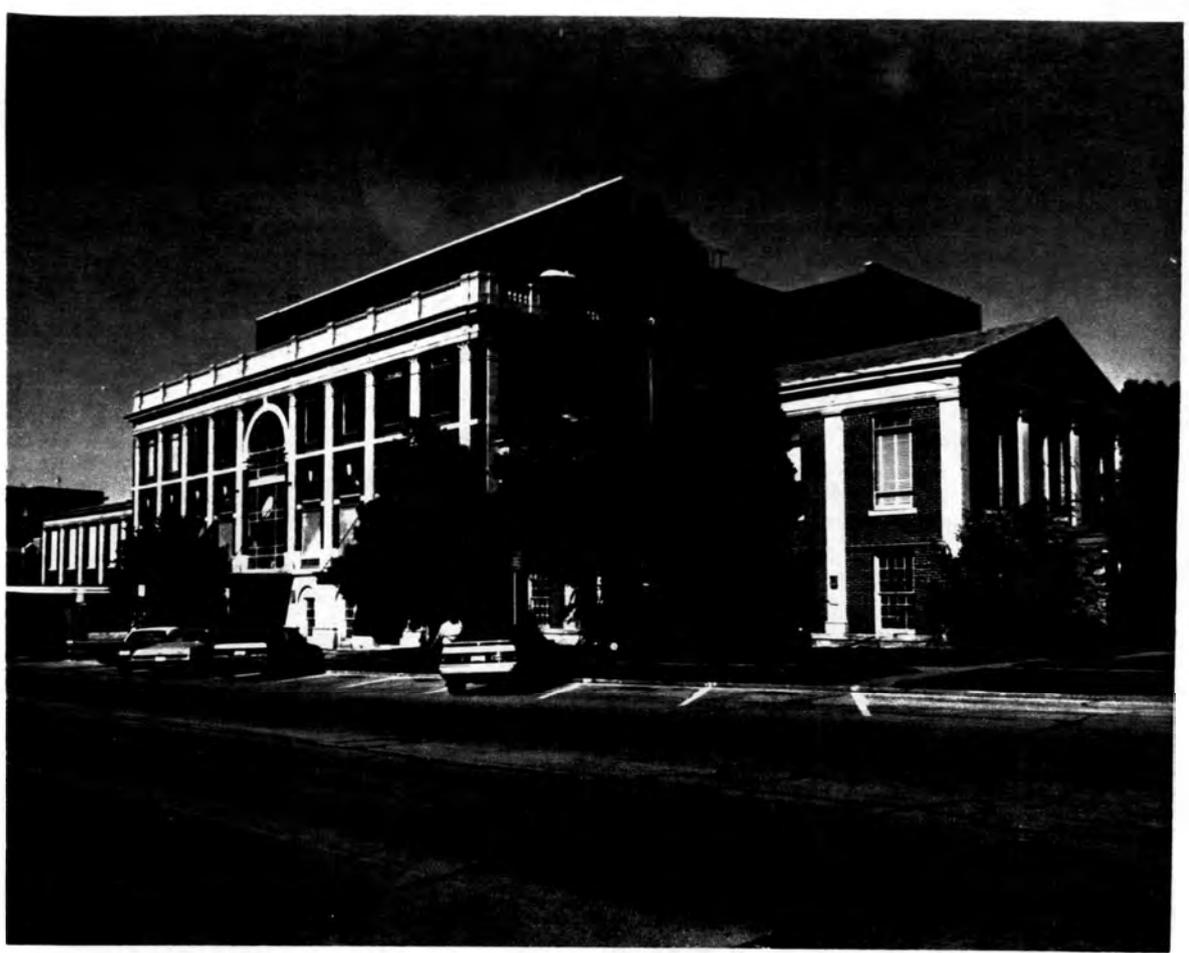






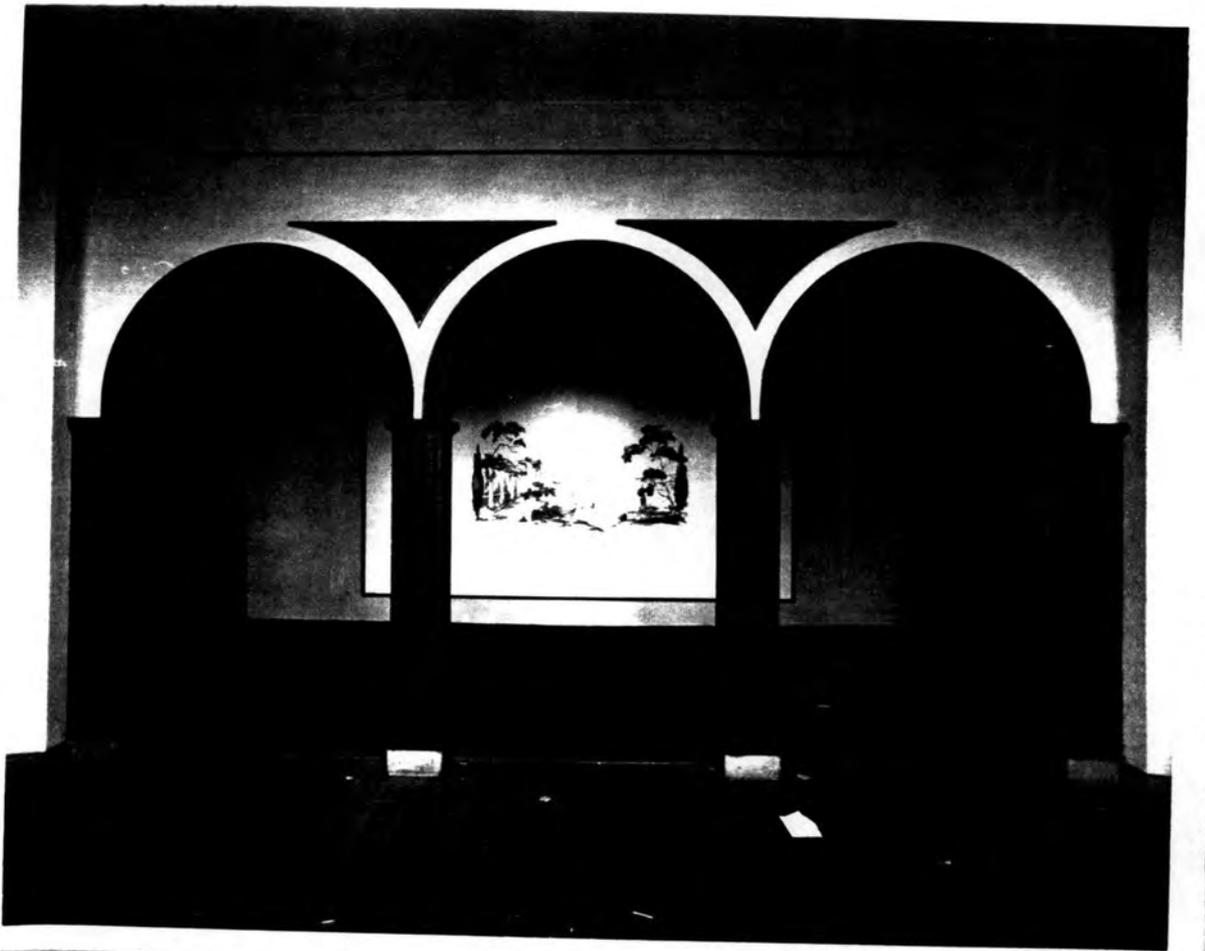
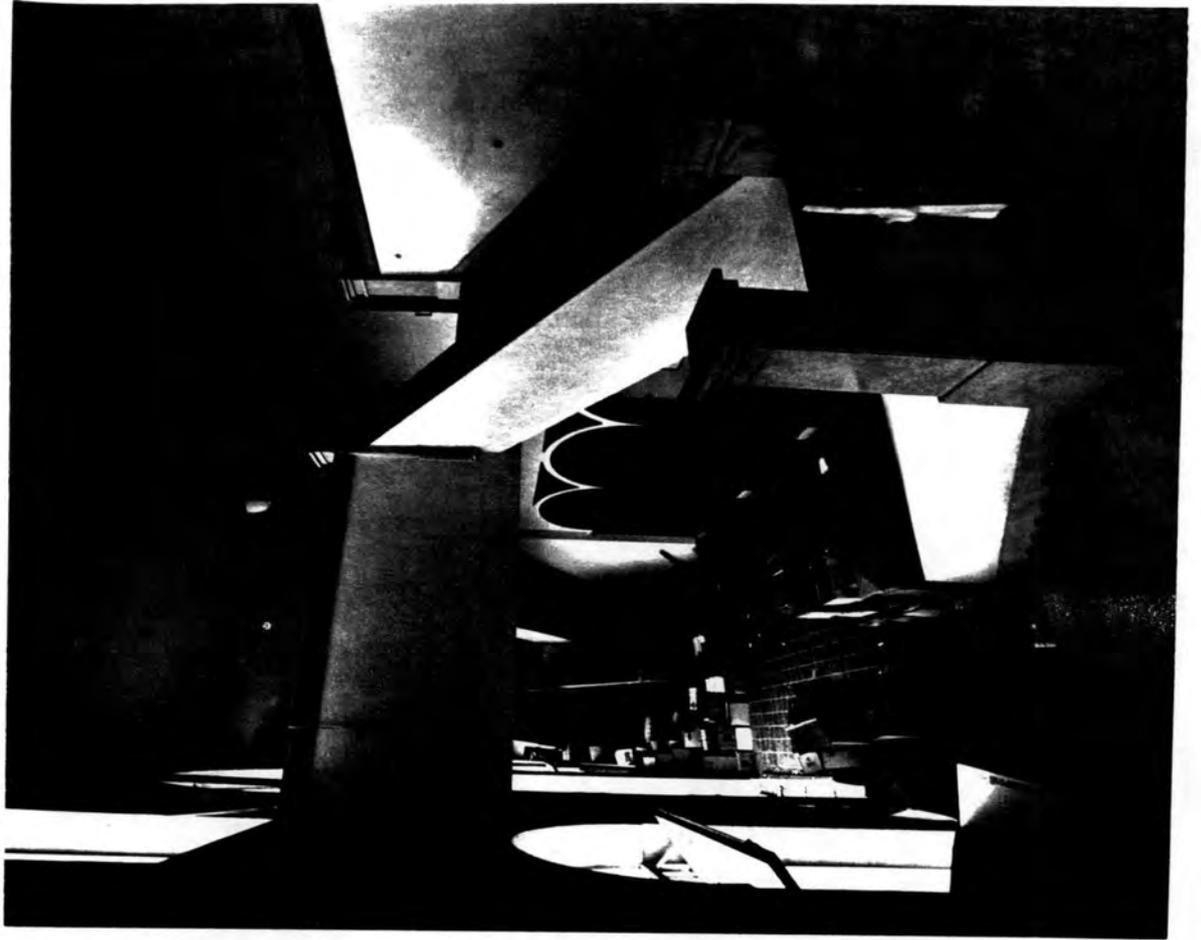


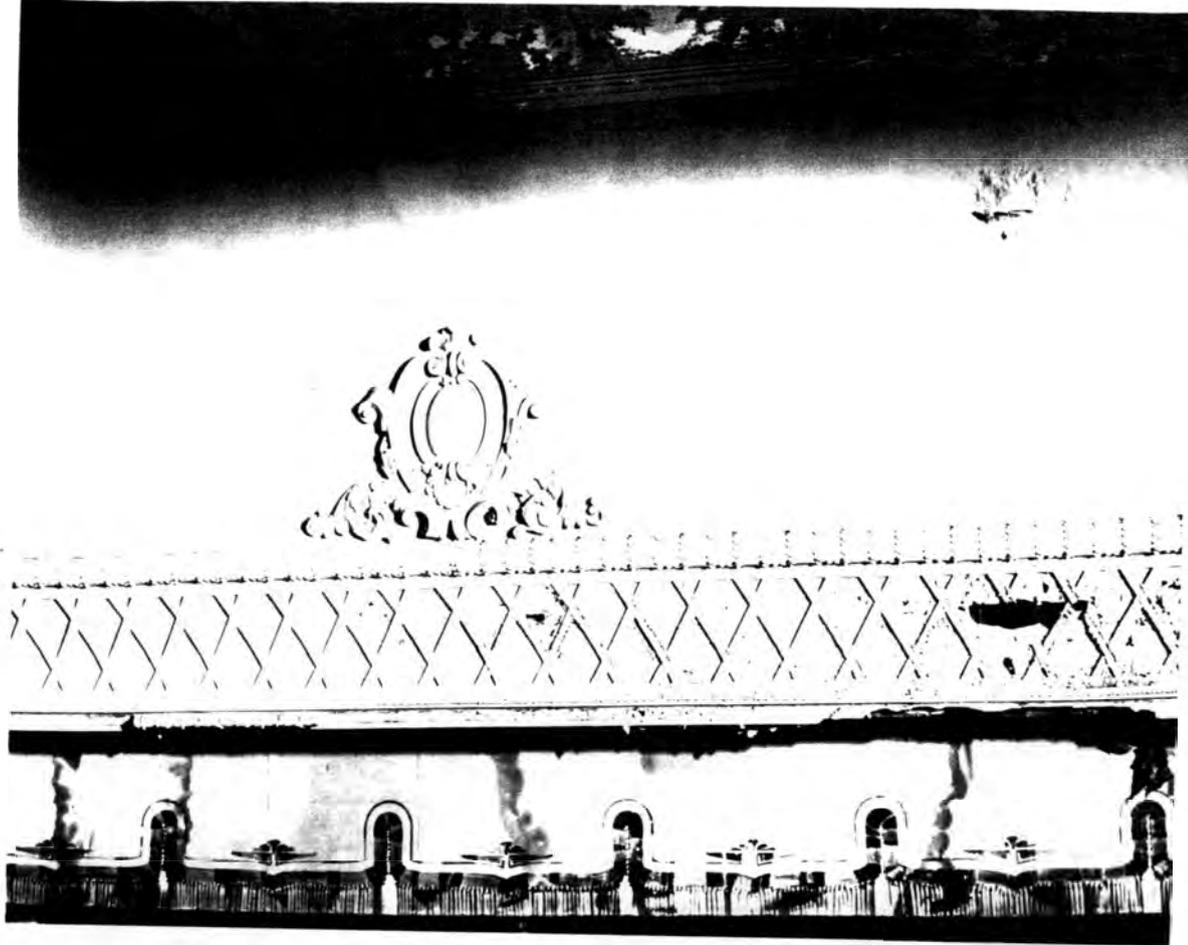


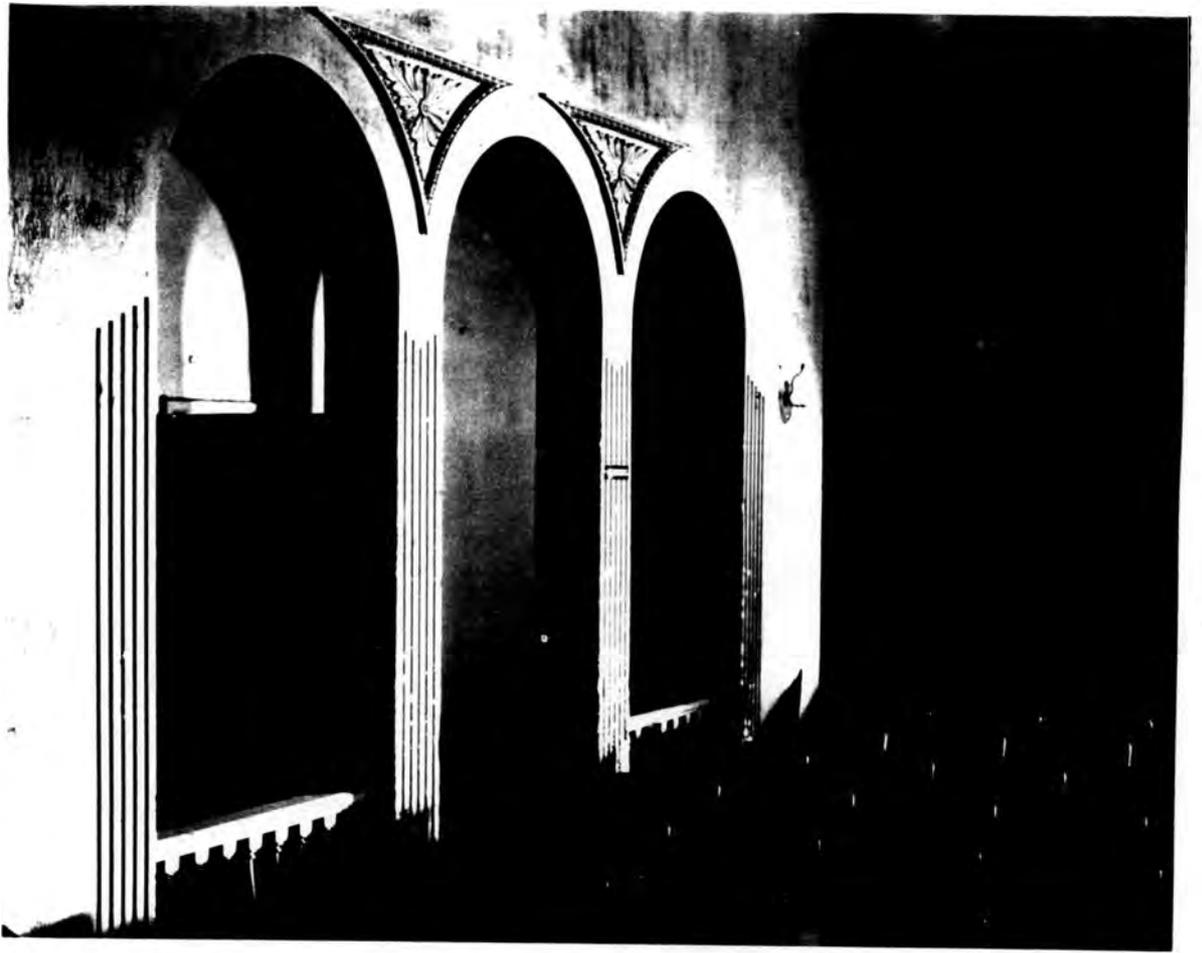


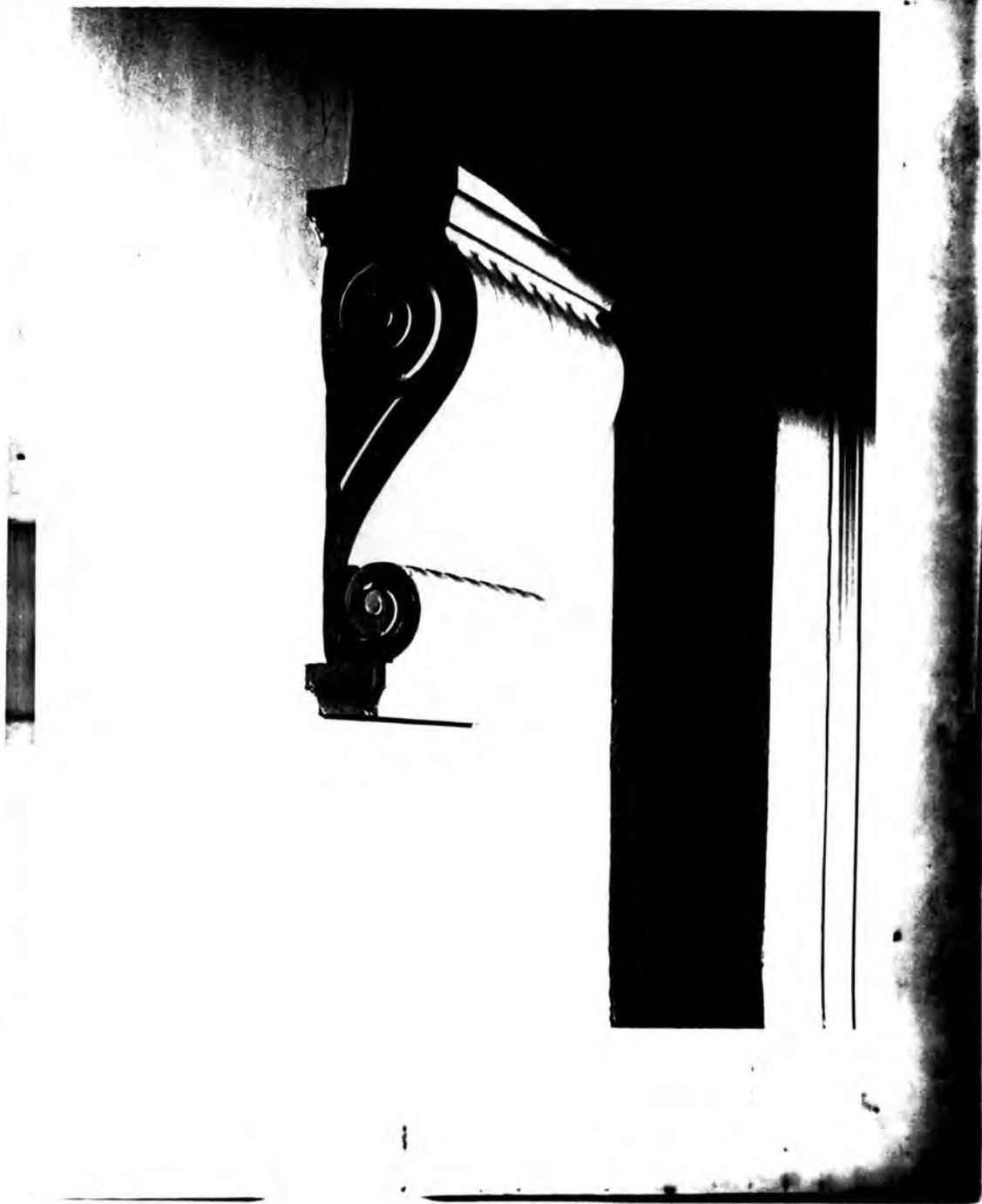












NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Civic Center  
Washington County  
OKLAHOMA

Working No. 7-24-89  
 Fed. Reg. Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date Due: 9/7/89  
 Action:  ACCEPT  
            RETURN  
            REJECT  
 Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:    sample            request            appeal            NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*Needs: SHPO opinion  
original photo  
Send copy to City of Bartlesville*

Recom./Criteria Write SHPO + appellant  
 Reviewer Boland  
 Discipline Historian  
 Date 7/27/89  
 \_\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for:    technical corrections cited below  
    substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use
----------	---------------------------------	----------------------	-------------

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?    yes    no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

---

**8. Significance**

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_ Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_

Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)*

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

---

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_\_ state      \_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

title \_\_\_\_\_

date \_\_\_\_\_

---

**13. Other**

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Civic Center  
Washington County  
OKLAHOMA

Working No. 8/25/89  
Fed. Reg. Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Due: 10/9/89  
Action:  ACCEPT  
 RETURN  
 REJECT  
Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

*This building was the focus for cultural + social activities after it's construction in 1923, housing theatrical productions, concerts, lectures, dances, childrens events, + other activities. The town library was moved here in 1927, and all city offices (except the police station, jail + fire dept) moved here in 1932.*

Recom./Criteria Accept - A, C  
Reviewer Poland  
Discipline Historian  
Date 10/5/89

Nomination returned for:  technical corrections cited below *Architecturally, it is more modest, but eligible.*  
 substantive reasons discussed below

*see continuation sheet*  
*Beth Savage*  
*10/4 previous note (architectural historian)*

1. Name \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location \_\_\_\_\_

3. Classification	Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
		Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property \_\_\_\_\_

5. Location of Legal Description \_\_\_\_\_

6. Representation in Existing Surveys  
Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	
	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	
	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

---

**8. Significance**

Period      Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates                                  Builder/Architect  
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

---

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

---

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_  
Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_\_ state      \_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title                                  date

---

**13. Other**

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

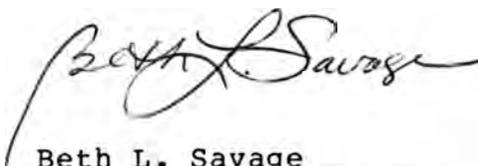
Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

**Bartlesville Civic Center  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma**

The building is eligible under criterion C as a good representative of the architectural tradition of Academic Eclecticism prevalently practiced at the end of the 19th century through the early 20th century. Designs illustrative of this tradition exhibit a variety of revivalist styles; the Bartlesville Civic Center design is predominantly rendered in the mode of Beaux Arts Classicism. Specifically, on its exterior it exhibits the following classical design attributes of the style: monumental massing; regular horizontal and vertical proportions; raised coursed ashlar foundation; central entrance and symmetrical facade; and applied classical ornamentation such as the stone Corinthian pilasters, keystones, plinths, round arch window surround, string course, entablature with decorative medallions, and balustrade. The appearance of an attic story, a common Beaux Arts feature, is created by the extended brick parapet wall. On the interior the building displays classically influenced features such as the triple arcaded entrance to the auditorium, the plaster Corinthian pilasters, the proscenium arch egg-and-dart and acanthus moldings and cartouche, and the coved tray ceiling supported by scrolled brackets.

Although not a textbook example of revivalist high style Beaux Arts Classicism, or possibly not the best example of this style in Bartlesville, the Civic Center is a significant representation of its period and of an established tradition of architectural design. The building's representative architectural character does not detract from its significance under Criterion C, but rather it is specifically why it is architecturally important. Despite alterations common to many public buildings such as the library addition, the window replacement, and various interior changes, the building retains a relatively high degree of integrity.



Beth L. Savage  
Architectural Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
October 4, 1989

2122

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NOV 28 1989

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Civic Center  
other names/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number Johnstone Ave. Between 6th St. & Adams Blvd. NA not for publication  
city, town Bartlesville NA vicinity  
state Oklahoma code OK county Washington code 147 zip code 74003

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

David Foley Signature of certifying official 11/15/89 Date

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. July 2 1989 12/29/89

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

---

**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

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---

---

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

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---

---

**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

---

---

---

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation \_\_\_\_\_  
walls \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_   
roof \_\_\_\_\_  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

---

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

2122

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Civic Center  
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Johnstone Ave. between 6th St. & Adams Blvd. NA not for publication  
city, town Bartlesville NA vicinity  
state Oklahoma code OK county Washington code 147 zip code 74003

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION/AUDITORIUM

GOVERNMENT/CITY HALL

EDUCATION/LIBRARY

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/LIBRARY

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK/STONE

roof ASPHALT

other MARBLE/TILE

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

## SUMMARY/CONTEXT

The Civic Center is a three-level structure built in 1922-23 at the south edge of Bartlesville's downtown district on the original townsite. Facing west with a dignified frontage on Johnstone Avenue, the building was designed as a convention hall and theatre with space for an armory, drill hall, banquet and civic club rooms. Its architecture is dominantly Neo-Classic Revival with elements and details of the Beaux Arts period. The plan elevation is in the shape of a short, bold "T" (1) with ground level, first and second floors formed with reinforced concrete, exterior brick and stone trim. During 65 years, the only significant exterior alteration was the library addition to the north wing in 1962. Only this wing remains open since the city offices in the Civic Center were vacated in 1976. Alterations and continuing damages from a leaking roof have not seriously affected either the historic or architectural integrity of the building.

## LOCATION DESCRIPTION

Situated on the west half of the block bounded by Johnstone and Dewey avenues and by Sixth Street and Adams Boulevard, the Civic Center is in the geographic heart of the city. Three original combined lots provide a 300-foot frontage on Johnstone Avenue facing west, and the property extends 140 feet eastward to a 20-foot paved alley. The building is 206 feet wide at its front elevation and 128 feet in depth front-to-back. It overlooks the downtown #1 fire station and a funeral home on the west; a church parking lot on the north; a telephone building and municipal parking on the east; and a residential area to the south. The official property description is Section 12, 26 North, 12 East; Block 55, Lots 4, 5, and 6; Original Bartlesville Townsite.

## EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Most of the elements of the Civic Center front facade are Neo-Classic Revivals of The Classic Ideal as rendered in monumental buildings described in The Practical Book of Architecture. The same book describes elements and details of the Beaux Arts period, a few of which are also present in the Civic Center principal facade.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

The street level of the building's central section is accentuated with a heavy stone base and a flat, stone wall punctuated with recessed arches framing double-hung French windows. There are also recessed openings for three central section entrances, all with double French doors and surmounted with metal-and-glass marquees which were added several years after the building was completed (2). The ground-level floor is topped with a heavy stonecourse that supports an arcade of tall arched windows on the main floor or "premier étage" and a massive Palladian window stretching up over two floors with it's keystone touching the entablature (3). The main floor stonecourse also supports bases for a series of Corinthian pilasters rising to the entablature decorated with plain medallions in low relief and centered over each capital. Little space remains in the central section for red matt faced brick in the flat wall between pilasters. Crowning the building's central facade is a typical Neo-Classic, uncluttered balustrade as described in American Architecture Since 1780. The name CIVIC CENTER in low relief on a placard is engaged with balusters directly over the center Palladian window.

The principal facade of the south wing is a Neo-Classic derivation of Greek Revival features described in American Architecture Since 1780. Four pilasters (mimicking engaged columns) rise from a ground-level stonecourse to an entablature and unadorned, low-gabled pediment. The second floor of the north wing has the same appearance and construction as the south wing except upper windows have been filled in with pre-cast rought concrete slabs. Original lower floor west windows were displaced with a slightly zig-zag wall of redbud bricks plus a planter in a 1962 library expansion. The only natural lighting for the library is from a continuous four-pane window centered on the north wall. A view of the rear elevation (4) shows the enormous box-like area encompassing the stage tower, auditorium and balcony. Devoid of design, these vast brick areas are interrupted only by rear stage and basement doors and dressing room windows.

## INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Inside the front entrance, a red-tiled vestibule opens through double French doors and down a ramp to an 80 by 100-foot room which once served as a banquet and drill hall. Also from the first floor vestibule, wide marble stairways on both sides lead to the main floor vestibule and a triple-arch loggia, a Palladian feature used in many Neo-Classic buildings as discussed in American Architecture 1607-1976. Through the arches a wide corridor connects with both north and south wings, meeting rooms, restrooms and two main entrances to the auditorium. Cantilevered construction of the bowl-shape balcony (5) and auditorium allows an unobstructed view from 1150 auditorium seats and 700 balcony seats. Matching triple-arch loggias with banisters and ornamented spandrels lead to exits on both sides of the auditorium. In front of the stage, seating accommodates a 24-piece orchestra. Imposing Corinthian pilasters grace each side of a 58 by 25-foot proscenium opening. The stage is large enough for intramural basketball or for social dancing. Seventeen dressing rooms on two floors surround the stage. Entry to lower balcony seats is by a center double door from the second floor corridor. Upper balcony seats are accessible from entrances of both sides at the back which were added in 1930 (6).

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 2**CONSTRUCTION FEATURES**

The Civic Center was ahead of its time structurally with its thin-shell, folded-plate and cantilever construction which added strength to the balcony while eliminating a lot of dead weight. This feature is described in detail in Structural Design in Architecture and shown in a 1922 construction scene (7). The main auditorium and stage roof are concrete with an overlay of seven-ply Barber Asphalt Standard all carried on steel trusses. The gabled roofs on both wings are covered with asphalt shingles. Cosmetic damage to the interior is the result of a leaking roof, but vast expanses of outside wall space show no evidence of shifting or mortar loss. The foundation on bedrock and reinforced concrete construction throughout have allowed the building to stand the test of time during 65 years.

The auditorium was designed with an excellent system of natural ventilation by convective air currents. Air entered at relatively cool ground-floor intakes rising through holes in the composite floor (reinforced concrete plus structural clay tile) and then through ventilators under the seats to flow upward through the auditorium. In winter, heat was provided by use of oil burners and one of the most modern heating systems of the time. It was a low-pressure, two-pipe vacuum system with heat registers throughout the building. Only the auditorium was heated by forced air brought through tempering coils, passed into the air space under the floor and up into the auditorium through the underseat ventilators. Other mechanical systems included drinking fountains with ice cold water furnished from a cistern in the basement which had a special cooling system. Automatic fire doors protected the stage and other vital entryways. An asbestos stage curtain protected the auditorium. Fire hydrants installed throughout the building provided firehose connections every seventy-five feet. North and south outside fire escapes provided exits from all floors.

**ALTERATIONS**

Both minor and major alterations were made throughout the years; for accoustical ceilings, five metal-and-glass marquees, and marble stairways for two more balcony entrances in 1930; for remodeling upper and lower floors of the south wing to provide space for all city offices except fire, police and jail facilities in 1931-32; and the major library expansion of the north wing in 1962. Despite these changes, the Civic Center retains a high degree of architectural integrity both inside and out because the overall symmetry of the structure was affected only in the lower floor changes of the north wing.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   7   Page   3  

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NOTES

- 1) Bartlesville City Engineering Files. Lot and Ground Floor plans. 28 Apr. 1922.
- 2) Sears, T. Only architect's drawing showing entrance marquees. Circa 1931-32.
- 3) Bartlesville City Engineering Files. Front elevation. 28 Apr. 1922.
- 4) Bartlesville City Engineering Files. Rear Elevation. 28 Apr. 1922.
- 5) Bartlesville City Engineering Files. Balcony and Second Floor plans. 28 Apr. 1922.
- 6) Bartlesville Morning Examiner. 8 July 1930. p. 1.
- 7) Bartlesville Public Library. Folded-plate construction in progress. 1922.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION  
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT  
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1923-1938

Significant Dates

1923  
1927  
1932

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Barnett, George D., and Company  
Bellows, W.S.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY

The Bartlesville Civic Center is historically architecturally significant to this northeastern Oklahoma city. It served as the cultural center for the community from its construction in 1923 until it closed in 1976. It also served as the seat of city government from 1932 until 1976. Also, the Civic Center is a representative example of the Neo-Classical style in Bartlesville.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

According to newspaper accounts Bartlesville's need for a public building was first envisioned as a national guard armory (8), some say as a memorial to those who lost their lives in World War I (9), (10), (11). After extensive study by many civic groups, the concensus was that a public meeting place should be built to satisfy the needs of all citizens. In 1921, the people approved \$300,000 in bonds to erect a convention hall and theatre to be called the Bartlesville Civic Center (12). Deeds for three lots on Johnstone Avenue to provide a building site were acquired by the city for \$31,500 in 1921 (13), (14).

Original building plans dated April 28, 1922 by the St. Louis architectural firm of Barnett, Hayes, Barnett, Inc., were presented by George Barnett in May of 1922 (15). A subsequent scandal involving bids required new plans which were approved in July, and Oklahoma City contractor, W.S. Bellows, finally started construction on October 4, 1922 (16). The cornerstone was laid January 12, 1923 and the building was completed in mid-September (17). The Civic Center opened to much fanfare with a three-day pageant "Oklahoma" on November 12, 13 and 14, 1923 (18), (19).

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A 

1	5	2	3	4	1	5	0	4	0	7	0	7	5	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

C 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

D 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Original Town of Bartlesville, Lots 4, 5 and 6, Block 55.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Civic Center is the same parcel historically associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Carlos Melton  
organization NA date November 29, 1988  
street & number 1119 S. Johnstone Avenue telephone (918) 336-4454  
city or town Bartlesville state OK zip code 74003

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

In 1927 when the Carnegie Public Library outgrew its quarters at Seventh Street and Osage Avenue, the library was moved to the Civic Center north wing in October, 1927 (19). Bonds for an extensive \$265,000 library expansion of 10,000 square feet were approved in 1960 (20). Another \$35,000 was donated for an exhibit hall and history room. buck and associates were the architects. Powell Construction Company of Tulsa was the contractor (21). The brick and concrete addition was finished in late 1961 and the open house for the completed expansion was January 21, 1962 (22). The Civic Center has been home for the public library for sixty-one years.

The Civic Center, except for the public library, was closed in 1976 (23).

### ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

During the Civic Center's period of significance from 1923 to 1938, it was clearly the cultural and recreated center of the community. According to the Washington County Historical Society, Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise and A History of Bartlesville, famous performers included Helen Hayes, Will Rogers, Harry Lauder, Ethel Barrymore, Thomas E. Dewey and Admiral Richard Byrd (24),(25). The Civic Center stage hosted Broadway cast productions of Tobacco Road, Green Pastures, Desert Song, Rose Marie, Taming of the Shrew and Ziegfeld follies (26). Equally famous performances included concerts by the U.S. Navy Band, John Philip Sousa and Paul Whiteman with his orchestra.

Starting in 1926, amateur theatricals by the Bartlesville Little Theatre Group continued right up until city fathers closed the building in 1976. In addition, there were operas, lectures, ballets, antique shows, Barbershop quartets, and jazz-era dancing. For youngsters there were indoor circuses, puppet shows, movies and sports activities. At annual Christmas parties there was a sack of hard candy and a new silver dollar for every child from the town's philanthropist and oil man, "Uncle" Frank Phillips.

### POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

The Bartlesville City Hall was located at Fourth Street and Dewey Avenue from 1909 to 1932 (27) when all city offices, except the fire department, police station and jail facilities, were moved to the remodeled Civic Center building on Johnstone (28). The move was made to save the cost of double building maintenance. All City facilities in the old building on Dewey were abandoned in 1950 when it was sold. It burned in 1979, was shortly demolished (29), and is now a parking lot. The Civic Center remained the seat of city government for forty-four years from 1932 to 1976 when city fathers abandoned it as unsafe and moved one block east to present quarters at Sixth Street and Dewey Avenue.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

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ARCHITECTURE

Architectural significance, under criterion "C" of Applicable National Register Criteria, is justified by the fact that the Civic Center is a representative example of the Neo-Classic Revival style in Bartlesville. During the sixty-five years since it was completed in 1923, only the library addition to the lower floor of the north wing has changed the outside appearance of the building. The effects of this alteration and continuing cosmetic damage to the interior from a leaking roof have not destroyed the building's overall historic appearance or its architectural integrity.

CURRENT STATUS

Most of the Civic Center has stood empty for twelve years since 1976. On April 18, 1988 the city voted to demolish the building and build a new library on the Civic Center site. A district court case to save the building was dismissed. Subsequently, a citizen's initiative petition, calling for a vote of the people before demolition of the building, was accepted by the Bartlesville City Council as valid. The building's fate will be decided in a special or regular election no later than April, 1989.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

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NOTES

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- 9) Debo, A. The WPA Guide to 1930s Oklahoma. University Press of Kansas. Lawrence. 1941. pp. 133, 134.
- 10) Ruth, K. A Guide to the Sooner State. University of Oklahoma Press. Norman. 1941. p. 145.
- 11) Bartlesville Wednesday Morning American. 25 Sept. 1985. p. 3.
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- 15) Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise. 8 Aug. 1984. p. 1.
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- 17) Bartlesville Daily Enterprise. 11 Nov. 1923. p. 1.
- 18) Bartlesville Morning Examiner. 11 Nov. 1923. Sec. C. pp. 1, 2.
- 19) Bartlesville Daily Enterprise. 3 Oct. 1927. p. 1.
- 20) Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise. 25 May 1960. p. 1.
- 21) Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise. 6 Dec. 1960. p. 1.
- 22) Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise. 21, Jan. 1961. p. 19
- 23) Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise. 10 Aug. 1976. p. 1.
- 24) Washington County Historical Society. Letter. 27 Nov. 1985.
- 25) Williams, J. Bartlesville. Reda Pump Division of TRW Inc. 1978. p. 93.
- 26) Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise. 5 Jan. 1982. p. 1.
- 27) Bartlesville Public Library. History Room. Circa. 1924.
- 28) Bartlesville Morning Examiner. 18 May 1932.
- 29) Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise. 1 Aug. 1979.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 1

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

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PHOTOGRAPHS. 8 x 10, B & W

1. Civic Center  
Bartlesville, OK  
Hays Studio  
1922  
Negative: Bartlesville Public Library.  
Looking northeast at Civic Center original construction.
2. Civic Center  
Bartlesville, OK  
Photographer unknown  
Circa 1924  
Negative: Bartlesville Public Library.  
Looking northeast at completed Civic Center (before addition of marquees).
3. Civic Center Bartlesville, OK  
Monte Lilburn  
May 10, 1988  
Negative 18 submitted with application.  
Looking northeast at current view of main facade.
4. Civic Center  
Bartlesville, OK  
Leighton Venn Studio  
July 12, 1988  
Negative #8 submitted with application.  
Looking east at full west facade.
5. All information same as #4 except description and negative #12.  
Looking east at main entrance and marquee.
6. All information same as #4 except description and negative #14.  
Looking northeast and upward at design of metal-and-glass marquee at main entrance.
7. All information same as #4 except description and negative #16.  
Looking southeasterly at north wing library addition.
8. Civic Center  
Bartlesville, OK  
Monte Lilburn  
June 30, 1988  
Negative #12 submitted with application.  
Looking northwest at back of stage tower.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs  
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2

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PHOTOGRAPHS (cont.)

9. All information same as #4 except description and negative, #2.  
Looking east through first floor archways to corridor and theatre doors.
10. All information same as #4 except description and negative, #6.  
Looking northeast at view from landing between first and second floor vestibules.
11. All information same as #4 except description and negative, #9.  
Looking southwest at south wall auditorium loggia leading to side exit.
12. All information same as #4 except description and negative, #8.  
Looking south at second floor corridor showing stairs leading to lower balcony.
13. All information same as #4 except description and negative, #5.  
Looking northeast at balcony seating and stage.
14. All information same as #4 except description and negative, #20  
Looking easterly at detail of stage proscenium design.
15. All information same as #4 except description and negative, #22.  
Looking east at close-up of pilaster, finial, cornice and stage proscenium design from lower balcony.
16. All information same as #4 except description and negative, #24.  
Looking northeast at decorative north wall bracket below main roof beam as viewed from upper north balcony.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Photographs  
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 3

## COLOR SLIDES

1. Looking northeast at front facade. 1988. Monte Lilburn.
2. Looking east at front entrance, marquee, palladian window and ballustrade in the center facade. 1988. Monte Lilburn.
3. Looking northeast at front facade. 1988. Monte Lilburn.
4. Looking southeasterly at library addition. 1988. Monte Lilburn.
5. Looking northwesterly at rear view of stage tower. 1988. Monte Lilburn.
6. Looking northeasterly at auditorium and balcony. 1988. Stephen Lane Van Scoyoc.
7. Looking southeasterly at loggia and ballustrade on south wall leading to side exit. 1988. Stephen Lane Van Scoyoc.
8. Looking northeast at stage and proscenium viewed from upper balcony. 1988. Stephen Lane Van Scoyoc.
9. Looking north at balcony seating from upper balcony entryway. 1988. Stephen Lane Van Scoyoc.
10. Looking northeasterly at reinforced concrete beam supporting folded-plate balcony as seen from access doorway at north end of second floor corridor. 1988. Stephen Lane Van Scoyoc.
11. Looking south at vacant municipal office area in the south wing first floor with access stairway from ground level. 1988. Stephen Lane Van Scoyoc.
12. Looking southeasterly at library book stacks from reference room entrance. 1988. Stephen Lane Van Scoyoc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Civic Center  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 11/28/89      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/12/89  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/28/89      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/12/90  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89002122

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER:  PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    12/29/89 DATE SLR

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*In response to a nomination appeal,  
The Keeper has determined that this building meets National Register criteria A and C. The Civic Center played an important role in the community's civic + social history, and is a significant example of Neo Classical architecture in the town. The SHPO made the minor revisions to the documentation requested in the Keeper's 10/6/89 letter.*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept - A + C  
REVIEWER Boland  
DISCIPLINE Historian  
DATE 12/19/89

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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CLASSIFICATION

count       resource type

---

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

---

FUNCTION

historic       current

---

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification  
 materials  
 descriptive text

---

SIGNIFICANCE

Period              Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates                      Builder/Architect  
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph  
 completeness  
 clarity  
 applicable criteria  
 justification of areas checked  
 relating significance to the resource  
 context  
 relationship of integrity to significance  
 justification of exception  
 other

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage               verbal boundary description  
 UTM's               boundary justification

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ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps       USGS maps       photographs       presentation

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OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

\_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



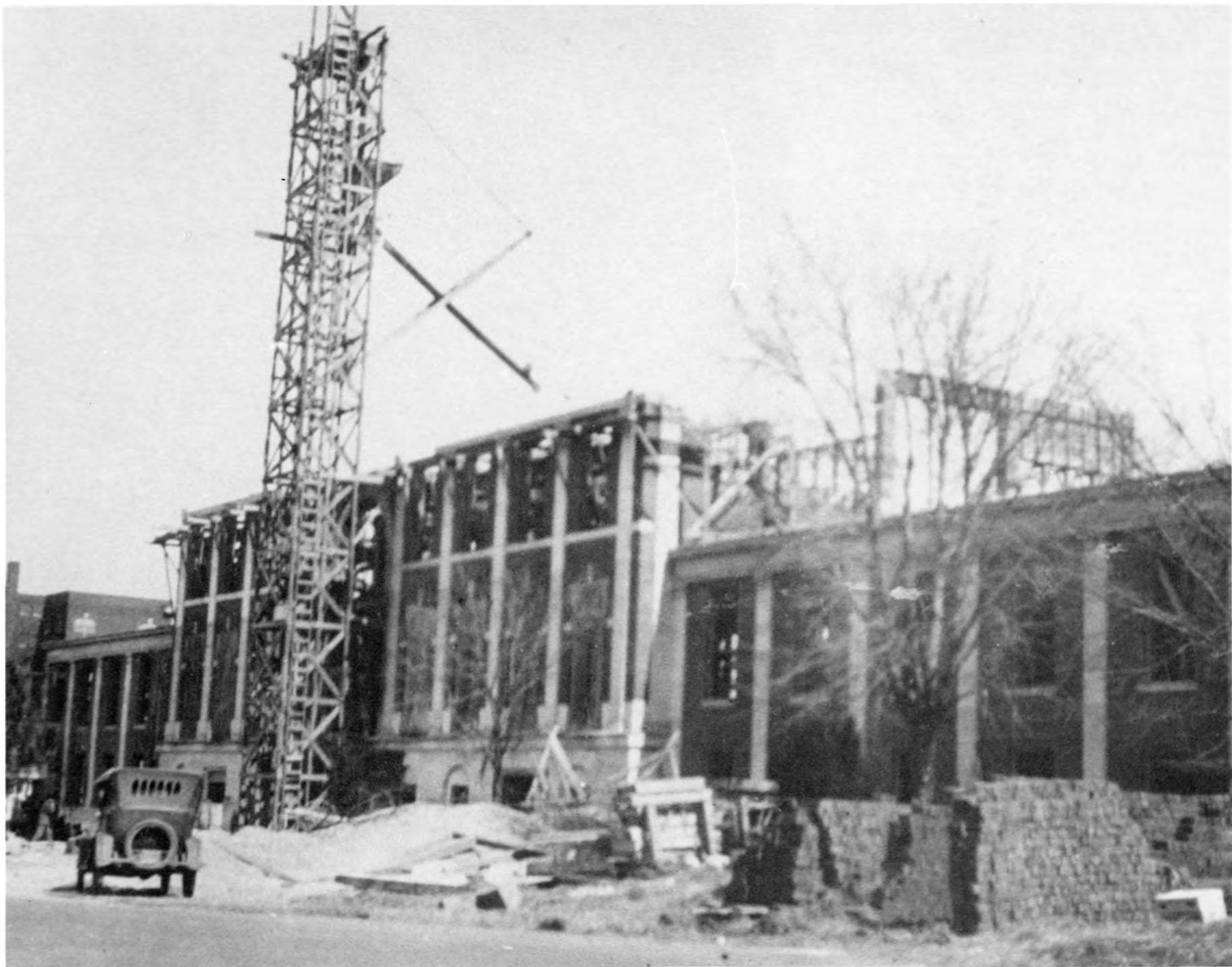
CIVIC CENTER WEST & NORTH ELEVATIONS, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

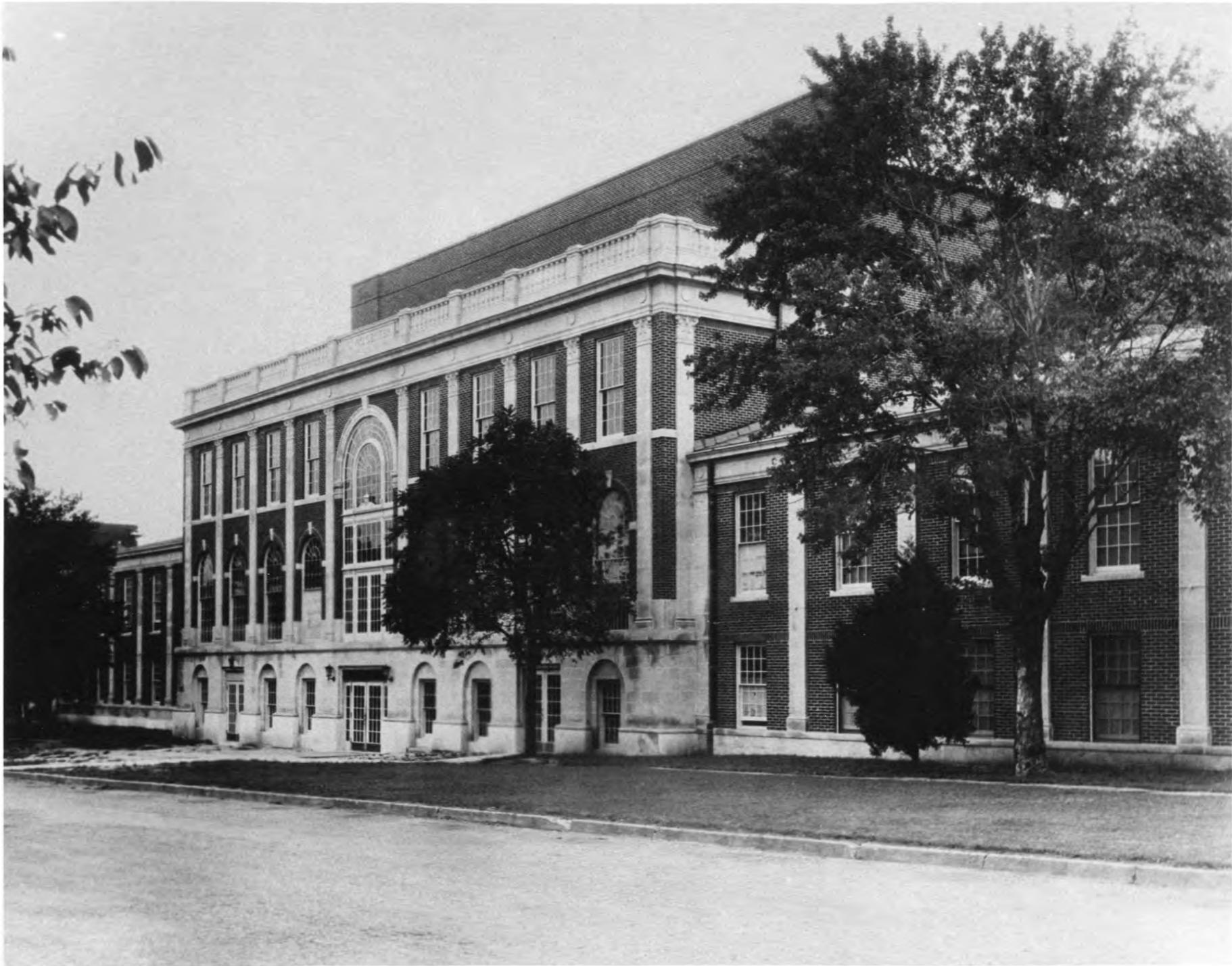
1-11-89



CIVIC CENTER NORTH ELEVATION + LIBRARY WING, LOOKING SOUTH

1-11-89









• IVIC ENTER •















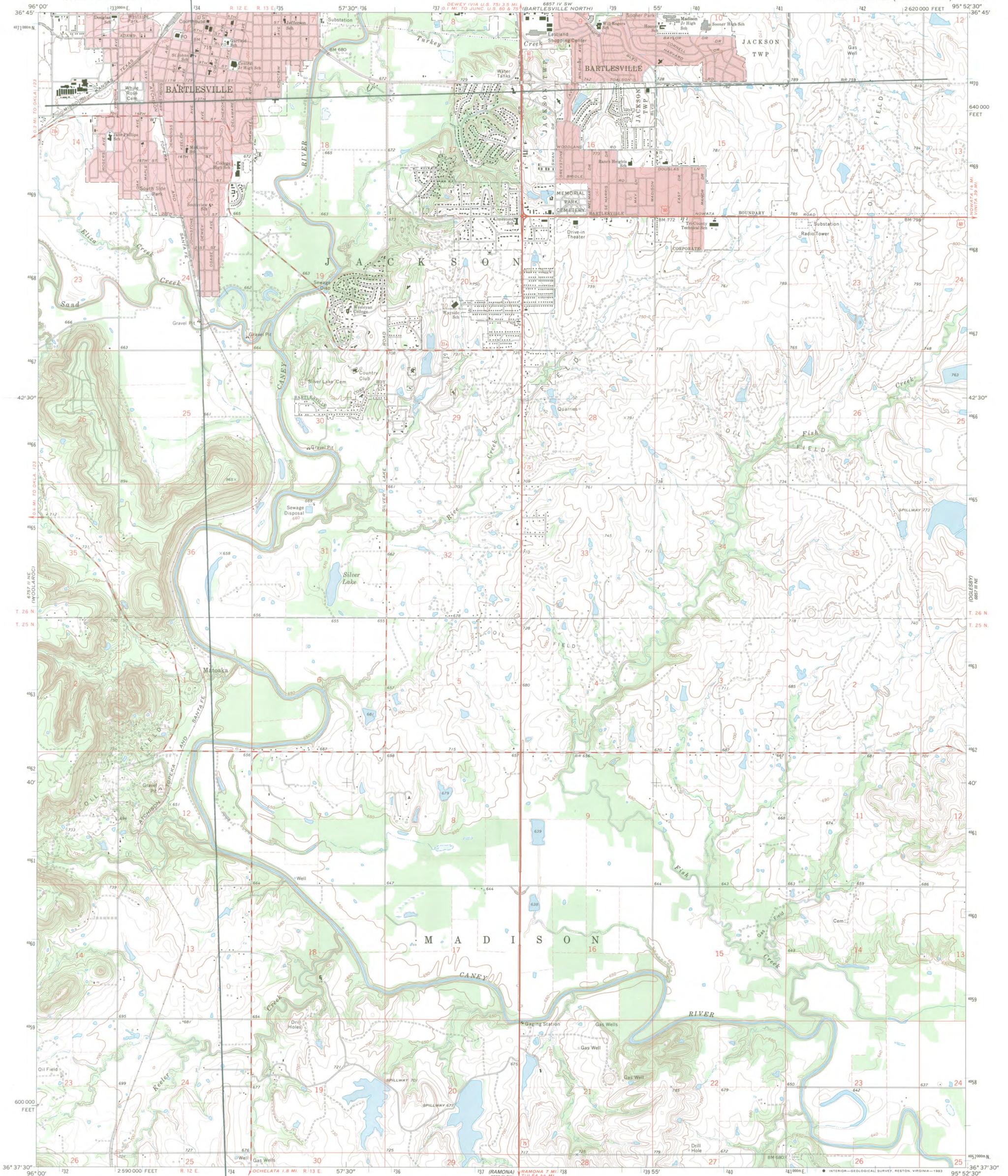












Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1971.  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Oklahoma coordinate system, north zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 15, shown in blue  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 2 meters south and  
23 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked  
Map photos inspected 1980  
No major culture or drainage changes observed

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

SCALE 1:24,000  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
1 MILE  
1 KILOMETER  
1:45' 31 MILS  
8" 142 MILS  
MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, hard surface  
Secondary highway, hard surface  
Light duty road, hard or improved surface  
Unimproved road  
Interstate Route  
U. S. Route  
State Route  
OKLAHOMA  
QUADRANGLE LOCATION  
BARTLESVILLE SOUTH, OKLA.  
N3637.5-W9552.5/7.5  
1971  
PHOTOINSPECTED 1980  
AMS 6857 III NW—SERIES V883



Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105  
405/521-2491

September 15, 1988

Mr. Carlos Melton  
1119 S. Johnstone Avenue  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74003

Dear Mr. Melton:

Thank you for submitting the Bartlesville Civic Center National Register of Historic Places nomination. As we have discussed by telephone, it is our staff opinion that the building is indeed eligible for listing in the register.

We are returning the nomination and photographs so that technical revisions can be made. You have done a fine job of research. The revisions described in the attached review sheet are necessary to put the nomination in the form acceptable to the National Park Service. Many of the things noted will seem very minor. However, as this data is entered from the nomination directly into the National Register's computer system, these are all necessary.

If you will return the nomination with all revisions made on or before December 1st, it will be presented at the next Historic Preservation Review Committee meeting. The date for that meeting is January 19, 1989. If approved at that meeting, the nomination will be submitted to the Keeper of the Register with any written comments received. The Keeper of the Register would act on the nomination within forty-five (45) days of receipt. We would know whether the property would be listed in the register around the middle of March 1989.

A new nomination form is enclosed for your use. The nomination must be typed on this form. Do not use a xerox copy of it. If you have any questions, please call.

Sincerely,

Melvena Heisch

MH:ja



## Oklahoma Historical Society

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105  
405/521-2491

December 19, 1988

The Honorable Archie Robbins  
Mayor of Bartlesville  
600 South Dewey  
Bartlesville, OK 74003

Dear Mayor Robbins:

We are pleased to inform you that the property which you own, the Civic Center, located on Johnston Avenue between Sixth Street and Adams Boulevard in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, will be considered by the Historic Preservation Review Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and the Oklahoma State Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the Federal government's official listing of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated.

Listing of the Civic Center provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of Federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic Civic Center. If the property is listed in the National Register, certain Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the properties by the Federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The Federal government will not attach restrictive covenants to the properties or seek to acquire them. Listing on the State Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the properties by the State. The State will not require public visitation, or attach restrictive covenants to the properties.

You are invited to attend the Historic Preservation Review Committee meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The committee will meet at 10:00 a.m. on January 19, 1989, in the Boardroom of the Oklahoma Historical Society, Wiley Post Historical Building, 19th and Lincoln Boulevard, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Mayor Robbins

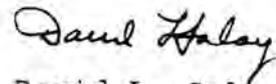
- 2 -

December 19, 1988

Enclosed you will find a notice that explains in greater detail the results of listing in the National Register, and that describes the rights and procedures by which an owner may comment on or object to listing in the National Register.

Should you have any questions about this nomination before the Historic Preservation Review Committee meeting, please contact Ms. Melvena Heisch of our office at 405/521-2491.

Sincerely,



David L. Salay  
State Historic  
Preservation Officer

DLS:pm

Enclosures

cc: The Honorable Jerry T. Pierce, State Senator  
The Honorable Gary S. Taylor, State Representative

## CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

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

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

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

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

- a. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- d. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

- e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as a part of a restoration mater plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- g. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

## **RIGHTS OF OWNERS TO COMMENT AND/OR TO OBJECT TO LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur with or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of the portion of the property that the party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be listed. However, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places for a determination of eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to have an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, the notarized objection must be submitted to (SHPO name and address) by date not less than 30 days nor more than 75 days after notice).

If you wish to comment on the nomination of the property to the National Register, please send your comments to the State Historic Preservation Office before the (State Review Board name) considers this nomination on (date). A copy of the nomination and information on the National Register and the Federal tax provisions are available from the above address upon request.

RECEIVED

NOV 17 1985

BY SHPO

## RESULTS OF LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

**Eligibility for Federal tax provisions:** If a property is listed in the National Register, certain Federal tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and Tax Reform Act of 1984, and as of January 1, 1987, provides for a 20 percent investment tax credit with a full adjustment to basis for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings. The former 15 percent and 20 percent Investment Tax Credits (ITCs) for rehabilitations of older commercial buildings are combined into a single 10 percent ITC for commercial or industrial buildings built before 1936. The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides Federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular circumstances of the property and the owner. Because tax aspects outlined above are complex, individuals should consult legal counsel or the appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office for assistance in determining the tax consequences of the above provisions. For further information on certification requirements, please refer to 36 CFR 67.

**Consideration in planning for Federal, federally licensed, and federally assisted projects:** Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires that Federal agencies allow for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to have an opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information, please refer to 36 CFR 800.

**Consideration in issuing a surface coal mining permits:** In accordance with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977, there must be consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located. For further information, please refer to 30 CFR 700 et seq.

**Qualification for Federal grants for historic preservation when funds are available:** Presently, funding is unavailable.

RECORDED  
NOV 2 1986  
BY [unclear]

# INFORMATION UPDATE:

## Tax Incentives For Rehabilitating Historic Buildings TAX LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

### TAX REFORM ACT of 1986 (Public Law 99-514)

On October 22, 1986, President Ronald Reagan signed the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-514), a sweeping reform of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, into law. This new legislation will affect nearly all individuals and businesses in major ways. Although it reduces personal income tax rates to two brackets of 28% and 15% and corporate tax rates to a maximum of 34%, it broadens the tax base by eliminating a number of deductions, tax credits, and other tax benefits. Finally, it redesignates the tax code as the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 will have a significant impact on the real estate industry in general and historic preservation in particular. Several provisions of the bill directly affect certified rehabilitations; other provisions will have an indirect effect. Despite the loss or sharp curtailment of tax benefits for real estate, the rehabilitation tax credit has been retained under the new law.

In general, the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 are effective on January 1, 1987. Those provisions that relate to the treatment of income, deductions and credits will affect the tax benefits from rehabilitation projects already completed as well as future projects. Because of the complexity of the new tax law, individuals are strongly encouraged to consult legal counsel or the appropriate office of the Internal Revenue Service for assistance in determining the tax consequences of the provisions described in this fact sheet. These descriptions are provided for general informational purposes only.

1. **Investment Tax Credits (ITC):** The current 25% ITC for certified rehabilitations will be reduced to 20% with a full adjustment to basis (currently half adjustment), and the 15% and 20% ITCs for rehabilitations of older commercial buildings will be combined into a single 10% ITC for buildings built before 1936. The new ITC provisions do not apply to rehabilitations completed pursuant to contracts that were binding as of March 1, 1986, or where the property was acquired and a Historic Preservation Certification Application was on file by March 1, 1986, if such rehabilitated properties are placed in service before January 1, 1994. For non-historic rehabilitations completed pursuant to contracts binding as of March 1, 1986, and not completed by December 31, 1986, a 10% or 13% ITC will be substituted for the 15% or 20% ITC, respectively.
2. **New ITC for Low Income Housing:** All existing incentives for low income housing will be replaced with a new 9% ITC per year for 10 years for each unit of low income housing constructed or rehabilitated without other Federal subsidies and a 4% ITC per year for 10 years for units constructed or rehabilitated with other Federal subsidies or tax-exempt bonds. This new ITC is effective for buildings placed in service after December 31, 1986, and before January 1, 1990.
3. **Depreciation:** Property placed in service as of January 1, 1987, will be depreciated using the straightline method over 27.5 years for residential real estate and over 31.5 years for commercial real estate. In general, the new depreciation provisions do not apply to property that was subject to a binding contract for acquisition or construction as of March 1, 1986, or was under construction as of March 1, 1986, if such property is placed in service by January 1, 1991.

### PRESERVATION ASSISTANCE DIVISION

U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127

CONTACT: Sally Blumenthal or Ward Jandl (202) 343-9578

DATE: Oct. 22, 1986

4. **Passive Losses and Credits:** Effective January 1, 1987, income and losses will be divided into three categories: "active" (salaries, business income), "portfolio" (interest, dividends), and "passive" (income from sources in which the taxpayer does not materially participate). Rental real estate, other than that involving services such as hotels, is considered a passive activity, irrespective of material participation. Material participation is defined as involvement in the activity on a regular, continuous, and substantial basis; limited partners are categorized as not materially participating. Generally, taxpayers will be barred from using losses and credits from passive sources to avoid taxes on active or portfolio income; losses and credits from passive sources will be allowed only against other passive income. This key change will dramatically affect how future rehabilitation projects are financed (by virtual elimination of currently-structured syndications) and will affect tax benefits derived from already completed projects owned by limited partnerships.

The passive losses/credits rule will be phased in over four years and will permit investors in projects completed prior to January 1, 1987, to take 65% of their existing tax benefits (losses and credits) in 1987; 40% in 1988; 20% in 1989; and 10% in 1990, with full elimination of passive losses/credits in 1991. Unused passive losses and credits can be carried forward indefinitely and can be applied against gains upon disposition of the property.

Under the special rules described below, an annual total of \$25,000 in passive losses and credits from real estate activities may be computed by certain taxpayers against active income. For example, if a taxpayer incurs \$10,000 in losses from rental real estate, the remaining amount for computation of available tax credits is \$15,000.

**"Passive Loss" Rules for Rental Real Estate:** Certain taxpayers who "actively participate" in their rental real estate activities (both historic and non-historic) may be able to take up to a total amount of \$25,000 in passive losses annually or claim an equivalent amount of credits. "Active participation" will be specifically defined by the Internal Revenue Service in regulation; appears to be less restrictive than "material participation;" and excludes limited partnerships. Individuals with joint taxable incomes less than \$100,000 (\$50,000 for single taxpayers) may take up to \$25,000 in losses annually from rental real estate. This \$25,000 annual limit on losses would be reduced for individuals with taxable incomes between \$100,000 and \$150,000 and eliminated for individuals with taxable incomes over \$150,000. Qualifying individuals with taxable incomes of \$250,000 or less may take up to \$25,000 in losses from certified rehabilitation or low-income housing projects.

**"Passive Credit" Exemption:** Tax credits from passive sources, including rental real estate, can be used to offset the tax owed on up to \$25,000 of "active income" for taxpayers with incomes less than \$100,000. This passive credit exemption is reduced for individuals with incomes between \$100,000 and \$150,000 and eliminated for individuals with incomes over \$150,000. For taxpayers in the 28% bracket, the maximum allowable credit would be 28% of \$25,000 or \$7,000. The exemption is not a \$25,000 credit but a credit on the tax on \$25,000 of "active income."

**"Passive Credit" Rules for Rehabilitations and Low-Income Housing:** The \$25,000 allowance for credits (but not losses) from rehabilitations and low-income housing applies to individuals, including limited partners, having incomes up to \$250,000.

5. **Capital Gains:** Effective January 1, 1987, the exclusion of 60% of a long-term capital gain is repealed and capital gains will be treated as ordinary income taxable at the top rate of 28%.
6. **Tax-Exempt Bonds:** Effective January 1, 1987, States and local jurisdictions would be limited in the total dollar amount of bonds issued for quasi-governmental purposes, such as industrial development bonds, to the greater of \$250 million or \$75 per capita per state.

# INFORMATION UPDATE

## Tax Legislation and Regulations

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### COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION TAX ACT OF 1988

On March 1, 1988, identical bills (S. 2115 and H.R. 4048) to amend the passive losses and credits provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 were introduced into the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees by Senator John Danforth and Representative Barbara Kennelly respectively. No action has been scheduled yet.

The passive activity provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 have effectively restricted the use of the rehabilitation tax credit and the low-income housing tax credit programs to \$7,000 for many taxpayers and eliminated the use of credits completely for upper income taxpayers. The primary purpose of the Community Revitalization Tax Act of 1988 is to restore the vitality of the rehabilitation and low-income tax credit programs while ensuring that some limits on credit use are maintained. Also, the legislation is intended to remove several existing barriers to sponsorship and participation by nonprofit organizations in the creation of affordable community housing.

If enacted, the Community Revitalization Tax Act of 1988 would take effect as of January 1, 1988 and would:

Remove all rehabilitation and the low-income housing tax credits from the passive activity rules. Losses from rehabilitation and low-income housing projects would remain subject to the passive loss provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

Treat the rehabilitation tax credits and low-income tax credits in the same manner as all other business tax credits and reduces existing limitations on use of business tax credits. Taxpayers would be allowed \$20,000 of credits to reduce their total income tax liability plus an amount equal to 20% of any additional tax liability. (Current law permits the use of \$25,000 of general business credits plus an amount equal to 75% of any additional tax liability.)

Conform the at-risk rules for the rehabilitation tax credit to those for the low-income credit to encourage a more coordinated use of the two credits.

Eliminate current disincentives to sponsorship of rehabilitation and low-income housing projects by nonprofit organizations when joining with private investors in initiating and financing rehabilitation of a building which is or reasonably expected to be a qualified low-income building.

---

### PRESERVATION ASSISTANCE DIVISION

U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127

CONTACT: Ward Jandl (202-343-9584)  
Sally Blumenthal (202-343-9593)

DATE: March 7, 1988

**SENDER:** Complete items 1 and 2 when additional services are desired, and complete items 3 and 4. Print your address in the "RETURN TO" space on the reverse side. Failure to do this may prevent this card from being returned to you. The return receipt fee will provide you the name of the person delivered to and the date of delivery. For additional fees the following services are available. Consult postmaster for fees and check box(es) for additional service(s) requested.

1.  Show to whom delivered, date, ~~and signature~~. 2.  Restricted Delivery.

<p>3. Article Addressed to:</p> <p>The Honorable Archie Robbins          Mayor of Bartlesville          600 South Dewey          Bartlesville, OK 74003</p>	<p>4. Article Number</p> <p>P 457 865 365</p> <p>Type of Service:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input type="checkbox"/> Insured  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified <input type="checkbox"/> COD  <input type="checkbox"/> Express Mail</p> <p>Always obtain signature of addressee or agent and <b>DATE DELIVERED</b>.</p>
<p>5. Signature — Addressee</p> <p>X</p>	<p>8. Addressee's Address (ONLY if requested and fee paid)</p> <p>RECEIVED</p> <p>DEC 22 1987</p> <p>EX-100</p>
<p>6. Signature — Agent</p> <p>X <i>James M. Lyer</i></p>	
<p>7. Date of Delivery</p> <p>12-21-87</p>	



## Oklahoma Historical Society

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105  
405/521-2491

December 22, 1988

Mr. Jerry Maddux  
City Attorney  
City of Bartlesville  
P. O. Drawer Z  
Bartlesville, OK 74005-5025

Dear Mr. Maddux:

Your letter of December 12, 1988, concerning the old Civic Center in Bartlesville was received December 13, 1988. We are transmitting herewith the materials you requested. A copy of the letter sent by certified mail to the City of Bartlesville is also enclosed. That correspondence sets forth information about the meaning of listing in the National Register of Historic Places and details about owner objection.

As we discussed by telephone, public entities do not have the right of final objection. However, we certainly hope you will express your views on the nomination of the building to us. You may do this in writing or in person at the January 19th Historic Preservation Review Committee meeting. All written comments received by that date will be submitted to the Keeper of the Register with the nomination form if the Committee considers it to meet the National Register criteria.

You asked about the time table for processing the nomination. As stated above it will be presented to the Historic Preservation Review Committee at 10:00 am, Thursday, January 19, 1989, in the Oklahoma Historical Society Boardroom here in Oklahoma City. If approved for submission to the Keeper of the Register, Washington, D. C., it will be transmitted to him within a week of the Committee meeting. Upon receipt of the nomination, the Keeper of the Register will have forty-five (45) days in which to act. The Keeper can list the property, reject it, or return it for additional information. If

Maddux -- page 2.

the nomination is submitted to the Keeper of the Register, we should receive notification of his action by late March or early April. We will of course notify the City of action as soon as it is known to us.

I hope this information addresses your questions. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you need any further clarification or information.

Sincerely,

*Melvena Heisch*

Melvena Heisch  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer

MH:mh

Enclosures



**Jerry M. Maddux**  
City Attorney  
December 12, 1988

Ms. Melvena T. Heisch  
Oklahoma Historical Society  
2100 N. Lincoln Blvd.  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Dear Ms. Heisch:

The City of Bartlesville has read in the local newspaper that a local citizen has applied to have a City-owned structure declared eligible and listed as an historical structure. The structure involved in the old Civic Center located in the 600 block of S. Johnstone, Bartlesville, Oklahoma. The City of Bartlesville would like to receive all pertinent information concerning this nomination. Specifically we would like the following:

1. Copy of nomination and any amendments thereto.
2. Information concerning the time table for action by your organization.
3. Information concerning the question of whether or not the City of Bartlesville, as owner of the structure has the right of final objection. If the City has the right of final objection, we need to know the procedure for objecting. If the City does not have the right of final objection, we need to know if it is relevant for the City to express its views to the Oklahoma Historical Society and the procedure for so doing.

I have talked by telephone with Marshall Gettys and he has advised that he will be forwarding copies of the appropriate Federal regulations to me. If you can think of any additional information that the City of Bartlesville should have in this regard, please furnish that information to me.

Sincerely yours,

Jerry M. Maddux  
City Attorney

JMM:sd

RECEIVED

DEC 13 1988

BY SHPO



# Oklahoma Historical Society

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105  
405/521-2491

March 17, 1989

The Honorable Archie Robbins  
Mayor of Bartlesville  
600 South Dewey  
Bartlesville, OK 74003

Dear Mayor Robbins:

We are pleased to inform you that the property which you own, the Civic Center, located on Johnston Avenue between Sixth Street and Adams Boulevard in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, will be considered by the Historic Preservation Review Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and the Oklahoma State Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the Federal government's official listing of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated.

Listing of the Civic Center provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of Federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic Civic Center. If the property is listed in the National Register, certain Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the properties by the Federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The Federal government will not attach restrictive covenants to the properties or seek to acquire them. Listing on the State Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the properties by the State. The State will not require public visitation, or attach restrictive covenants to the properties.

You are invited to attend the Historic Preservation Review Committee meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The committee will meet at 10:00 a.m. on April 20, 1989, in the Boardroom of the Oklahoma Historical Society, Wiley Post Historical Building, 19th and Lincoln Boulevard, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Mayor Robbins

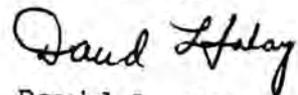
- 2 -

March 17, 1989

Enclosed you will find a notice that explains in greater detail the results of listing in the National Register, and that describes the rights and procedures by which an owner may comment on or object to listing in the National Register.

Should you have any questions about this nomination before the Historic Preservation Review Committee meeting, please contact Ms. Melvena Heisch of our office at 405/521-2491.

Sincerely,



David L. Salay  
State Historic  
Preservation Officer

DLS:pm

Enclosures

cc: The Honorable Jerry T. Pierce, State Senator  
The Honorable Gary S. Taylor, State Representative

**SENDER: Complete items 1 and 2 when additional services are desired, and complete items 3 and 4.**  
 Put your address in the "RETURN TO" space on the reverse side. Failure to do this will prevent this card from being returned to you. The return receipt fee will provide you the name of the person delivered to and the date of delivery. For additional fees the following services are available. Consult postmaster for fees and check box(es) for additional service(s) requested.

1.  Show to whom delivered, date, and address of addressee.      2.  Restricted Delivery.

<b>3. Article Addressed to:</b>  The Honorable Archie Robbins Mayor of Bartlesville 600 South Dewey Bartlesville, OK 74003	<b>4. Article Number</b> P-470 488 771  <b>Type of Service:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input type="checkbox"/> Insured <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified <input type="checkbox"/> COD <input type="checkbox"/> Express Mail  Always obtain signature of addressee or agent and <b>DATE DELIVERED.</b>
<b>5. Signature - Addressee</b> X	<b>8. Addressee's Address (ONLY if requested and fee paid)</b>  <div style="text-align: right;"> <b>RECEIVED</b>  <b>MAR 22 1989</b> </div>
<b>6. Signature - Agent</b> X <i>James McElyea</i>	
<b>7. Date of Delivery</b> 3-21-89	

PS Form 3811, Feb. 1986

DOMESTIC RETURN RECEIPT

U.S. Form 3800, Jun 1980	TOTAL Postage and Fees \$
	Postmark: <b>MAR 19</b>

April 18, 1989

James O. Kemm, Pres.  
Oklahoma Historical Society  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Dear President Kemm:

Bartlesville citizens look forward with both anticipation and a degree of trepidation to the April 20 tie-breaker vote on the nomination of our Civic Center landmark to the National Register of Historic Places.

The 1409 people who signed an initiative petition to save the 66-year-old structure expected a more favorable outcome last January 19 since your deputy preservation officer and your professional team of investigators had indicated the building should qualify under three criteria rather than just the criterion of architecture as originally submitted for their critique.

The January meeting of only four members was addressed then by Bartlesville mayor, Archie Robbins, who decided not to run for re-election. At that meeting he claimed to represent the city of Bartlesville even though his Oklahoma City trip was made secretly and illegally without the prior knowledge or approval of his fellow city council members.

The mayor spent much time making many irrelevant and unsubstantiated remarks about the history and condition of the building. Among his claims was the false implication that the building and balcony had been pronounced unsafe and condemned. He alluded to a scandal which was fully reported in the original nomination submission. He incorrectly interpreted the pre-opening surcharge test of the first cantilever-construction balcony in this area as an admission of misgivings about the strength of the balcony. He also misrepresented two other structural engineering tests of the balcony in 1976. The greatest injustice was his failure to tell the OHS Preservation Committee that a prestigious and extremely well qualified committee of predominantly Phillips engineers from structural, architectural, electrical, civil and a full complement of all required types gave the building and balcony a clean bill of health in 1986. This Civic Center Investigative Committee had been appointed by the mayor himself who subsequently ignored their plea to immediately repair the roof to prevent further interior damage.

Following the successful initiative petition drive by Concerned Citizens for the Bartlesville Area (CCBA), the city council effectively ignored the Oklahoma statute requiring a vote of the people at the general election on April 4, 1989. Instead, they publicly accepted the terms of the ordinance rather than chance a defeat at the polls and have announced they will hold a special election later to decide the building's fate. As many know, the prestigious honor of being named to the National Register of Historic Places in no way would protect the building from possible demolition. Obviously, it would be a psychological advantage to those hoping to save the structure.

Concerned Citizens for the Bartlesville Area would like to build a new regional library on a more appropriate spot so we can save the Civic Center. Then we would support renovation of the building for its original use as an entertainment center and the seat of city government. In addition, space for displays on the ground floor could complement activities at the nearby Community Center which currently has inadequate display space to attract larger conventions and trade shows.

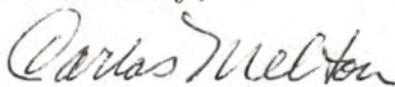
We know you do not seek further public input unless it predates 1938 and is pertinent to the nomination. However, since you did allow comments by the mayor and others prior to the January quarterly meeting, we feel it is necessary to refute those mistatements which were not based on fact.

We are also quite disturbed by the fact that board member, Denzil Garrison, was a registered lobbyist for Phillips Petroleum Company at the time of your January quarterly meeting and for ten years previously even while serving as president of the Oklahoma Historical Society. There was and still is a clear conflict of interest in that Garrison is also on the Bartlesville Library Trust Authority which is dedicated to demolishing the Civic Center. At the same time, Phillips CEO, Glenn Cox, is chairman of that trust whose aim and basic reason for being is to distroy a historic landmark with the help and support of Mayor Archie Robbins who is also a Phillips attorney.

The fact that Garrison registered as a Phillips lobbyist on January 18, 1989 and resigned less than a month later on February 16 indicates he was forewarned by someone because on February 17, just one day later, Governor Bellmon either fired, replaced or otherwise removed from office many others who were in similar circumstances.

We had hoped that the attorney general, Governor Bellmon or others would investigate this very apparent conflict of interest. We would also like to be advised whether the National Park Service is aware of the conditions relative to this nomination and whether they consider the building as meeting their requirements under one or more of the criteria involved in the original nomination?

Sincerely,



Carlos Melton  
Concerned Citizens for  
the Bartlesville Area  
P.O.Box 802  
Bartlesville, OK 74005  
(918) 336-4454

MR KEMM FAILED TO RESPOND.

April 20, 1989

Melvena Heisch  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer  
Historic Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Dear Melvena:

Attached is a copy of the letter to president James Kemm which I requested be made a part of the packet relative to the Civic Center nomination which will eventually go to Washington.

Needless to say, we were extremely disturbed by the turn of events occasioned by the opinion of Attorney General Robert Henry, but we shall eventually overcome this inequity with a vote of the people.

Thanks again for your help.

Sincerely,



Carlos Melton  
1119 s. Johnstone  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74003  
(918) 336-4454

RECEIVED  
APR 24 1989  
BY: 3HPO

April 18, 1989

James O. Kemm, Pres.  
Oklahoma Historical Society  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Dear President Kemm:

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Sincerely,



Carlos Melton  
Concerned Citizens for  
the Bartlesville Area  
P.O.Box 802  
Bartlesville, OK 74005  
(918) 336-4454



City of Bartlesville

1897

OKLAHOMA

**Jerry M. Maddux**  
City Attorney

January 13, 1989

Mr. David L. Salay  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Oklahoma Historical Society  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
19th and Lincoln Blvd.  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Dear Mr. Salay:

I am writing to you on behalf of Mayor Robbins of the City of Bartlesville. The Mayor has received your letter dated December 19, 1988, wherein you advised that the Historic Preservation Review Committee will meet on January 19, 1989 at 10:00 a.m. The City of Bartlesville is the record owner of the property involved and wishes to advise you that the City is opposed to having the building nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and the Oklahoma State Register of Historic Places. The City of Bartlesville will appear at the hearing on January 19 to present appropriate information for consideration by the committee.

I look forward to the hearing on the 19th and hopefully will have an opportunity to meet you at that time.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jerry M. Maddux".

Jerry M. Maddux  
City Attorney

JMM:sd  
cc: Mayor Arch Robbins

RECEIVED  
JAN 17 1989  
BY SHPC

Oklahoma Historical Society  
Historic Preservation Review Committee  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

January 14, 1989

Dear Committee Members:

Concerned Citizens for the Bartlesville Area (CCBA) is an organization dedicated to the betterment of our city through participation of members in activities of their various areas of interest in city and county government.

We have a keen interest in the preservation of our historic buildings, especially the Bartlesville Civic Center which served as the seat of government for 44 years and cultural center of the surrounding area for well over half a century.

Because we look at this landmark as a valuable asset for which we have plans to renovate completely, our organization gathered 1,409 signatures on initiative petition to prevent demolition of the building. This petition, attached with copies of almost twice the required signatures, calls for a vote of the people to decide the building's fate at the next general election on April 6, 1989. The petition was accepted by the city as valid.

Names on this petition are of only registered voters in the city limits of Bartlesville. However, an earlier petition containing 1,436 names of citizens in a four-county area around Bartlesville were presented to the city council on April 18, 1988. Another 800 plus signatures of interested citizens were collected but later determined not to be eligible for purposes of the petition. Regardless, a total of over 3,000 unduplicated names were collected in a relatively short time which indicates the level of interest in our community to save this historic building.

Two years ago our city leaders were also unanimous in their support of renovation of the Civic Center for use as a 60,000-square-foot library. Their own hand-picked and talent-packed structural committee declared the building and controversial balcony as completely safe. Only the defeat of a sales tax proposition, also supporting other city projects, prevented renovation at that time. Since then, our city leaders have done an about-face in now proposing demolition because they want to erect a new but smaller 30,000-square-foot library on the site which they feel voters will more readily approve.

This politically motivated controversy will be resolved at some point, but preservationists hope it is not at the cost of losing our valuable landmark. We urge your approval for its placement on the National Register of Historic Places. We are aware this provides no specific protection, but we know the psychological value such a prestigious honor will have in our efforts to save the building.

Sincerely,

*Iruman Main*

Iruman Main  
CCBA Representative  
P. O. Box 802  
Bartlesville, OK 74005

REC  
JAN 15 1989  
BY

Landmark Preservation Council

P O Box 941

Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74005

April 14, 1989

Oklahoma Historical Society  
Preservation Office  
2100 Lincoln Blvd.  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Re: Bartlesville Civic Center

Dear Board Members,

In regard to the Bartlesville Civic Center the Landmark Preservation Council of Washington County has decided to remain noncommittal as to the architectural and historical merits of the building.

Yours Sincerely,



Jim Wallen  
President

~~RECEIVED~~  
APR 17 1989

RECEIVED

April 5, 1989

Oklahoma Historical Society  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Gentlemen:

On Thursday, January 19, 1989, a meeting was held by the Historic Preservation Review Board in Oklahoma City, one item of discussion being the Civic Center building in Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

I am a native of Bartlesville, have enjoyed many activities at this building in years past, when it was in its prime. The building was constructed in 1921-1923 as a Community Center for entertainment of our citizens. It was never dedicated as a memorial to any group (a bridge on 7th Street over the Caney River was dedicated as a memorial to WW I Veterans) and the type of structure has a low degree of architectural integrity to allow us to even consider it as an historical building.

My father, John Holliman, and very good friend, Jack Leonard, were City Commissioners during the time of construction and both names appear on the cornerstone of the building. Prior to their demise, they had discussed the fact that the building had served its purpose and should be removed to allow for another facility that would serve the needs of the community.

If anyone should have any nostalgia about this structure, I feel that I could express better than anyone, the needs of the city and disposition of the Civic Center building. The City Council acted properly to replace the structure with a Library and meeting facility.

Your consideration to reject the Registration Form to place this structure on the National Register of Historic Places will be appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

W. J. Holliman  
930 So. Cherokee  
Bartlesville, OK 74003

WJH:pb

6-25-89  
APR 1  
BY

356 Turkey Creek Dr.  
Bartlesville, Ok. 74006  
April 17, 1989

Melvina Heisch  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
Oklahoma Historical Society  
2100 Lincoln Blvd.  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Dear Ms. Heisch:

It has come to my attention that the State Preservation Committee will be voting again this week on the application of the Bartlesville Civic Center to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places. I have not given my opinion publicly in the past on this building due to the fact that I was working for the City of Bartlesville Public Library in the capacity of Museum Curator for the Local History Museum and as such needed to remain neutral. However, I am now a private citizen and feel that I must speak up.

As Curator for four years I had ample opportunity to assist many researchers on various buildings in Washington County, including the Civic Center. Some of the research that was done was in order to apply for National Register status for a few of the more outstanding buildings in Bartlesville and Dewey. The first building selected to work on was the Washington County Courthouse. The public sentiment in favor of placing this building on the Register was overwhelming in all sectors - city government, private citizens and business. La Quinta, the Foster mansion, also received much favorable publicity and support in its application, as did the Price Tower, the Frank Phillips home and the Dewey Hotel. I believe that this town and county, with its numerous organizations devoted to the study and preservation of history, from the DAR to the historical society, is very supportive of preserving buildings it deems worthy.

In the research I have done personally on the Civic Center I have found that it has been steeped in controversy from the moment it was decided to build it. The original architectural plan was altered to such an extent that it became a fairly ordinary looking structure, blending well with the rest of the downtown buildings that existed at the time. Historically and architecturally I never felt it was significant enough to warrant inclusion on the register, and find it curious that with such active preservation groups in town that pushed for the registering of other significant buildings, this building was never included in their efforts - even before the library issue entered the picture.

Recently a driving tour map of Bartlesville was produced. The north end of the Civic Center, the Public Library/Museum & Archives addition, is the only

APR 18 1989  
BY [unclear]

part of this building included on this map of significant buildings in the area. Another indication of the Civic Center's significance (or, rather, its insignificance) in the minds of some of Bartlesville's citizens.

The Bartlesville Civic Center served its function and its time has passed. I am afraid that if the committee recommends the building to be placed on the Register, Bartlesville will be left with an eyesore - the Library will be built in another location, and the Center will be allowed to continue to deteriorate, empty, unused - there is simply no money to restore it and I sincerely believe there will not be any money forthcoming for years to come.

Sincerely,

*Susan C. Box*

Susan C. Box

April 17, 1989

FILE COPY

Okla. Historical Society  
Historical Boulevard  
Oklahoma City, OK 73106

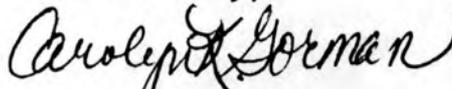
ATTN: Melvena Heisch

To Whom It May Concern:

Let me introduce myself -- I am Carolyn Krizer Gorman, 50 years old, born and raised in Bartlesville, married to Arthur P. Gorman who was also born and raised in Bartlesville, and I am co-owner of "just for you!" a gift shop in downtown Bartlesville. Currently, I am in the process of promoting the Main Street program for our community through Downtown Bartlesville, Inc. This organization represents the merchants of downtown Bartlesville.

I feel it would be a tremendous waste of time, energy and money to restore our old Civic Center. It never has been respected by the citizens of Bartlesville as an outstanding building. Our old Civic Center is not of significant historical or architectural value to be saved! I would urge you **not** to place this building on the State Historical Register!

Most sincerely,



Carolyn K. Gorman



McCRORY ASSOCIATES ▲ ARCHITECTURE

18 APR 89

Mr. William G. Creel  
1100 SE Osage  
Bartlesville, OK 74003

Dear Mr. Creel,

RE: Architectural Style of the Civic Center

In compliance with your request I have penned the following comments. These statements are based in part on my attending the college level class, History of Architecture, taught by Austrian born Professor Wilhelm Baumgarten, whose classroom text was A History of Architecture by Sir Bannister Fletcher. My statements are further reinforced by my continuing interest in historic architecture, its rehabilitation and its impact on today's architectural trends.

Reviewing the comments in the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form submitted by Mr. Carlos Melton, I must take issue with the statement that the Civic Center "---architecture is dominantly Neo - Classic Revival with elements and details of the Beaux Arts Period." Although it is true that the Architect probably had his eye on facades and details of the buildings created during the heyday of this "period", it is evident that the elements and details were borrowed then placed as an appliqued veneer over the front facade of the Civic Center building.

This exercise of borrowing elements from a currently popular style that in turn was created from architectural solutions that were borrowed from European antecedents means that, at its best, this kind of architectural design's chief merit is that it reveals premeditated design.

This building also contains a serious architectural design flaw. It is an omission that becomes apparent when one enters the building and ascends the stair to the Main Floor Level, the entry level to the Auditorium. The impression one gets is that they have entered the Utility level of the building, for one must walk up a ramp in a stair-width passage with a low ceiling before finding the stair to the Main Level.

. 1 of 2

A review of the original drawings indicates why this insignificant, subordinated "Grand" entry came about. An exterior set of curved, stone, double "Grand Staircase" stairs up to the "Main" entry to the building - The Auditorium level - was omitted, presumably as a cost saving measure. The Main entry doors became a window. The effect is like entering a house through the basement.

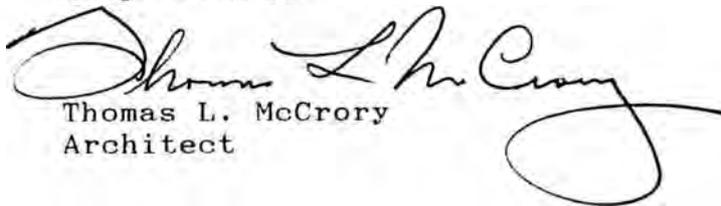
The exterior of the building displays Psuedo-Neo-Classic treatment over about half of the wall area of the four elevations. The portion of the building containing the Auditorium and Stage is a five-story brick veneered "block" shaped mass punctured by various sized window and door openings. Although the brick on the north and south faces is finish brick, the entire east face is unselected red common.

In my opinion, this building is a typical example of Classic-American Frontier Style. Like the General Store in early frontier towns of the American West, an imposing front concealed a tent building in back.

It must be noted that there are at least two buildings in Bartlesville that are much finer examples of "Neo-Classic" architecture than the Civic Center. They are the Old County Courthouse and the Old Post Office, now the present County Courthouse. The old Courthouse features the Grand Staircase design missing on the Civic Center, and the Post Office/County Courthouse is a complete design in it's still attractive execution.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to address this issue.

Respectfully,

  
Thomas L. McCrory  
Architect

TLM:dm



McCRORY ASSOCIATES ▲ ARCHITECTURE

10 APR 89

BARTLESVILLE CIVIC CENTER/PUBLIC LIBRARY

ARCHITECTURAL/ENGINEERING ANALYSIS

During the period of SEP 1985 to MAR 1988, several design investigations of the building were conducted. It was finally determined that, should the building remain standing, the only viable option would be to renovate it back to a community theater and meeting center. All other proposals studied revealed that unrealistic compromises and costs would be incurred.

Bartlesville has a nearly new, unique and outstanding Community Center. It is unreasonable to assume that the public would want to see a duplicate function two blocks away that would jeopardize the economic future of both facilities.

To rehabilitate the present Civic Center for any use will require extensive and expensive alterations and additions in order to just bring the building up to the present Code Standards for floor loading, exiting and fire protection.

If the Building remains in place, and funding is not available, then it will surely become the largest, most dilapidated headstone around dedicated to the visitation of former entertainers and celebrities.



David L. Sigmon  
Vice President - Human Resources

April 17, 1989

Historical Preservation Review Committee  
Oklahoma Historical Preservation Office  
Wylie Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Review Committee:

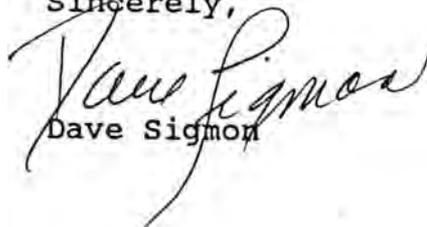
I understand on April 20 there will be a hearing in Oklahoma City to determine the historical importance of Bartlesville's old civic center.

As a resident of Bartlesville for over 10 years and as a member of several community boards (including Bartlesville Area Chamber of Commerce, Jane Phillips Episcopal-Memorial Medical Hospital, and several others), I could not support the old civic center being placed on the historical roles. The building does not seem to merit consideration as a major landmark in the area, and it has become an economic burden to the community.

I understand the city council will be placing the issue before the public for a vote, and that will determine how the community as a whole feels about the issue.

I would respectfully request your consideration in not placing the building on the historical roles.

Sincerely,

  
Dave Sigmon

**PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY**

BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA 74004  
918 661-5634

J. BRYAN WHITWORTH  
Vice President  
Corporate Affairs

April 20, 1989

Historic Preservation Review Committee  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Gentlemen:

I'm writing on behalf of Phillips Petroleum Company in opposition to the designation of Bartlesville's old civic center as an historic site.

This position has been carefully considered, because Phillips has a long tradition of support for worthwhile historic preservation. We incorporated the landmark tower of the Frank Phillips Building into a new office and conference facility. We purchased the Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Price Tower, and we provided funding for restoration of the Dewey Hotel and the Santa Fe Railroad Depot in Bartlesville.

With respect to the old civic center, however, the weight of evidence and professional opinion accords no special historic significance either to the structure or the events associated with it. After careful research and numerous public hearings, the Bartlesville Library Board and other community organizations have concluded that the building is not of significant historic importance and does not warrant being preserved or restored. In addition, a special citizens group appointed by the mayor, The Civic Center Review Committee, specifically considered the feasibility of restoring the building and concluded unanimously in March of 1988 that renovation would not be cost-effective for the community. The review committee recommended that the structure be demolished and a new library be built on the site.

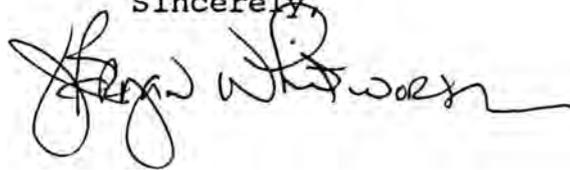
Therefore, Phillips supports the community effort now underway to design and build a new library on the civic center site. The Bartlesville Library Trust

State Historic Preservation Office  
Page 2

Authority considers this site to be an ideal location for a new library, and we concur. Several thousand Phillips employees work downtown within blocks of this site and would benefit both professionally and personally from convenient library accessibility.

Designation of the old civic center as an historical site seems to have little support from either the historical community or the Bartlesville community in general. However such a designation could well complicate the widely-supported effort to build a new library, and we respectfully request that the nomination of the building to the national and state registers of historic places be denied.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Fred Whitman". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped initial "F".

To the Historic Preservation Com-  
mittee:

Since I belong to a pioneer  
family who has been civic  
workers or supporters of Dact  
Lurville since its beginning,  
am very anxious to see  
what we always called  
"McClintock's folly" demolish-  
ed or a much needed new  
building erected.

This little city has some  
very fine architecture or we  
attract visitors from many  
states or countries. We hope  
to preserve all that good  
or to build for the future  
what's worth saving.

Mr. McClintock & those who  
worked with him did their  
best, I'm sure, but many at  
the time were disappointed  
in the building.

The disputes & conflicts  
have dragged on far too long.  
We need a new building for  
our library before the contents  
are water-logged. Please  
give us the go-ahead for  
this project now.

Sincerely  
Elizabeth Overland  
(Mrs. Lynn Overland)

Bartlesville  
17th April, 1989.

Mrs. Lloyd Lynd  
821 South Johnstone Avenue  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74003

Dear Bill,

The controversy surrounding the old auditorium and proposed new library is both regrettable & disturbing.

It seems like all of the old time residents that I've known refer to the auditorium as "M<sup>rs</sup> McIntock's Alley" and never considered it a historical site like the old Court House and the "Carnegie Library" - now owned privately.

I came to Bartlesville the fall of 1925 as Music Supervisor for High School & Jr. High. The auditorium was new & we performed there.

This building has so many problems - bad acoustics, limited stage,

no elevators + insufficient dressing rooms. It would take a tremendous amount of money to bring it to minimum standard.

I certainly support the removal of the auditorium + the construction of a new library there. It would be something a vast majority of the Battlesville people would be justly proud - a new, modern, spacious + much needed library for our town.

Good luck with your project, Bill  
I hope the library plan succeeds. It would be a wonderful attraction for our city.

Sincerely,  
Lori Lynd

Joe Williams Communications  
First Court Place  
501 SE Frank Phillips Boulevard  
Post Office Box 924  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74005

918 336-2267

TO: Historic Preservation Review Committee

April 17, 1989

Gentlemen:

As the author of the award-winning book, *Bartlesville*, it is my opinion that the existing Bartlesville Civic Center is not of significant historic value to be saved.

While the book *Bartlesville* talks about some of the performances that took place in the Civic Center, no one I interviewed ever commented about the historic value of the building itself. It was simply a place where entertainment took place. Today, we have the beautiful Community Center for such functions.

I wrote the documentation that helped place the Bartlesville Court House on the National Register of Historic Places--in fact, our offices are in this building today. Architecturally, the Civic Center is not of the same quality as the Court House and my opinion is that it is not worth saving.

No one appreciates the value of historic architecture and historic events than I do. If the Civic Center were attractive and had significant historic value, I would be the first to fight for it; unfortunately, it does not.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joe Williams". The signature is stylized and written in a cursive-like font.

Joe Williams  
President

356 Turkey Creek Dr.  
Bartlesville, Ok. 74006  
April 17, 1989

Melvina Heisch  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
Oklahoma Historical Society  
2100 Lincoln Blvd.  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Dear Ms. Heisch;

It has come to my attention that the State Preservation Committee will be voting again this week on the application of the Bartlesville Civic Center to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places. I have not given my opinion publicly in the past on this building due to the fact that I was working for the City of Bartlesville Public Library in the capacity of Museum Curator for the Local History Museum and as such needed to remain neutral. However, I am now a private citizen and feel that I must speak up.

As Curator for four years I had ample opportunity to assist many researchers on various buildings in Washington County, including the Civic Center. Some of the research that was done was in order to apply for National Register status for a few of the more outstanding buildings in Bartlesville and Dewey. The first building selected to work on was the Washington County Courthouse. The public sentiment in favor of placing this building on the Register was overwhelming in all sectors - city government, private citizens and business. La Quinta, the Foster mansion, also received much favorable publicity and support in its application, as did the Price Tower, the Frank Phillips Home and the Dewey Hotel. I believe that this town and county, with its numerous organizations devoted to the study and preservation of history, from the DAR to the historical society, is very supportive of preserving buildings it deems worthy.

In the research I have done personally on the Civic Center I have found that it has been steeped in controversy from the moment it was decided to build it. The original architectural plan was altered to such an extent that it became a fairly ordinary looking structure, blending well with the rest of the downtown buildings that existed at the time. Historically and architecturally I never felt it was significant enough to warrant inclusion on the register, and find it curious that with such active preservation groups in town that pushed for the registering of other significant buildings, this building was never included in their efforts - even before the library issue entered the picture.

Recently a driving tour map of Bartlesville was produced. The north end of the Civic Center, the Public Library/Museum & Archives addition, is the only

part of this building included on this map of significant buildings in the area. Another indication of the Civic Center's significance (or, rather, its insignificance) in the minds of some of Bartlesville's citizens.

The Bartlesville Civic Center served its function and its time has passed. I am afraid that if the committee recommends the building to be placed on the Register, Bartlesville will be left with an eyesore - the Library will be built in another location, and the Center will be allowed to continue to deteriorate, empty, unused - there is simply no money to restore it and I sincerely believe there will not be any money forthcoming for years to come.

Sincerely,

*Susan C. Box*

Susan C. Box

April 19, 1989

Oklahoma Historical Society  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Oklahoma City, OK

As a long term resident of Bartlesville and a concerned citizen of the black community, I am writing to express a concern of mine and other black citizens of this community. Black children, located principally on the west side of town, will be severely penalized if the library is no longer located at its present location. These children can easily walk to the library from their various homes now. It provides a quiet, safe learning atmosphere.

This locale for the library is also important to the area because of the number of minority senior citizens located within a few blocks of the present site. Without a mass transit system, they will be unable to use the library at will.

I heartily endorse the removal of the old civic center and the construction of a new library on that site.



Bettye A. Williams  
913 S. Armstrong  
Bartlesville, OK 74003

April 14, 1989

Oklahoma Historical Society  
Preservation Office  
2100 Lincoln Blvd.  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Re: Bartlesville Civic Center

Dear Board Members,

In regard to the Bartlesville Civic Center the Landmark Preservation Council of Washington County has decided to remain noncommittal as to the architectural and historical merits of the building.

Yours Sincerely,

Jim Wallen  
President

5470

RECEIVED

APR 26 1989

April 24, 1989

OKLAHOMA  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Readers' Roundtable  
Bartlesville Examiner-Enterprise  
300 S.E. Frank Phillips Blvd.  
Bartlesville, OK 74003

To The Citizens Of Bartlesville

In this day and time of crime, drugs and fast living, it's such a joy to see a group of people fight and care so very much about preserving the past.

In the words of my beloved great-grandfather and first settler of Bartlesville, Nelson F. Carr, the Civic Center building was instrumental in making the history of Bartlesville. It was one of many Bartlesville structures used and enjoyed by the noble people who braved the dangers and hardships of the early days.

The ghosts of the past are who made the present possible. So please leave them be to roam the dark halls so that future generations can look, see and remember an era of love, the love that each early-day pioneer felt for their town, Bartlesville.

Sincerely,

*Marilyn F. Carr*

Marilyn F. Carr  
Great-granddaughter  
of Nelson F. Carr  
516 Turner Place  
Bartlesville, OK 74003  
(918) 336-0861

cc: Oklahoma Historical Society

RECEIVED

APR 26 1989

BY SHPQ



# Oklahoma Historical Society

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105  
405/521-2491

June 16, 1989

Mr. Carlos Melton  
1119 South Johnstone Avenue  
Bartlesville, OK 74003

Dear Mr. Melton:

Thank you for submitting the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Bartlesville Civic Center. As you are already aware, the Historic Preservation Review Committee has recommended that the building should not be submitted to the Keeper of the Register. I have decided to accept the committee's recommendation and therefore will not nominate the property to the Register.

Please note that you or any other interested party has the right to appeal this decision. In accordance with 36 CFR Part 60, you may initiate the appeals process by writing to:

Mr. Jerry Rogers  
Keeper of the National Register  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20243-7127

A copy of the federal regulations cited above is enclosed.

Again, thank you for your interest and good work.

Sincerely,

David L. Salaw  
State Historic  
Preservation Officer

DLS:pm

cc: Historic Preservation Review Committee  
Archie Robbins, Mayor of Bartlesville  
Melvena Heisch, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Dated: August 16, 1983.

G. Ray Arnett,

Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

(National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

## PART 60—NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Accordingly, 36 CFR Part 60 is amended as follows:

1. Section 60.8 is amended by adding paragraph (m) as follows:

§ 60.8 Nominations by the State Historic Preservation Officer under approved State Historic Preservation Program.

(m) The State Historic Preservation Officer shall also submit to the Keeper nominations if so requested under the appeals process in Section 60.12.

2. Sections 60.11 and 60.12 are added as follows:

§ 60.11 Requests for nominations.

(a) The State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer as appropriate shall respond in writing within 60 days to any person or organization submitting a completed National Register nomination form or requesting consideration for any previously prepared nomination form on record with the State or Federal agency. The response shall provide a technical opinion concerning whether or not the property is adequately documented and appears to meet the National Register criteria for evaluation in § 60.4. If the nomination form is determined to be inadequately documented, the nominating authority shall provide the applicant with an explanation of the reasons for that determination.

(b) If the nomination form does not appear to be adequately documented, upon receiving notification, it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to provide necessary additional documentation.

(c) If the nomination form appears to be adequately documented and if the property appears to meet the National Register criteria for evaluation, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall comply with the notification requirements in Section 60.8 and schedule the property for presentation at the earliest possible State Review Board meeting. Scheduling shall be consistent with the State's established priorities for processing nominations. If the nomination form is adequately documented, but the property does not appear to meet National Register criteria for evaluation, the State Historic

Preservation Officer need not process the nomination, unless so requested by the Keeper pursuant to § 60.12.

(d) The State Historic Preservation Officer's response shall advise the applicant of the property's position in accord with the State's priorities for processing nominations and of the approximate date the applicant can expect its consideration by the State Review Board. The State Historic Preservation Officer shall also provide notice to the applicant of the time and place of the Review Board meeting at least 30 but not more than 75 days before the meeting, as well as complying with the notification requirements in § 60.6.

(e) Upon action on a nomination by the State Review Board, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall, within 90 days, submit the nomination to the National Park Service, or, if the State Historic Preservation Officer does not consider the property eligible for the National Register, so advise the applicant within 45 days.

(f) If the applicant substantially revises a nomination form as a result of comments by the State or Federal agency, it may be treated by the State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer as a new submittal and reprocessed in accord with the requirements in this section.

(g) The Federal Preservation Officer shall request the comments of the State Historic Preservation Officer and notify the applicant in writing within 90 days of receipt of an adequately documented nomination form as to whether the Federal agency will nominate the property. The Federal Preservation Officer shall submit an adequately documented nomination to the National Park Service unless in his or her opinion the property is not eligible for the National Register.

§ 60.12 Nomination appeals.

(a) Any person or local government may appeal to the Keeper the failure or refusal of a nominating authority to nominate a property that the person or local government considers to meet the National Register criteria for evaluation upon decision of a nominating authority to not nominate a property for any reason when requested pursuant to § 60.11, or upon failure of a State Historic Preservation Officer to nominate a property recommended by the State Review Board. (This action differs from the procedure for appeals during the review of a nomination by the National Park Service where an individual or organization may "petition the Keeper during the nomination

process," as specified in §§ 60.6(t) and 60.9(i). Upon receipt of such petition the normal 45-day review period will be extended for 30 days beyond the date of the petition to allow the petitioner to provide additional documentation for review.)

(b) Such appeal shall include a copy of the nomination form and documentation previously submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer, an explanation of why the applicant is submitting the appeal in accord with this section and shall include pertinent correspondence from the State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer.

(c) The Keeper will respond to the appellant and the State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer with a written explanation either denying or sustaining the appeal within 45 days of receipt. If the appeal is sustained, the Keeper will:

(1) request the State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer to submit the nomination to the Keeper within 15 days if the nomination has completed the procedural requirements for nomination as described in Section 60.8 or 60.9 except that concurrence of the State Review Board, State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer is not required; or

(2) if the nomination has not completed these procedural requirements, request the State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer to promptly process the nomination pursuant to Section 60.6 or 60.9 and submit the nomination to the Keeper without delay.

(d) State Historic Preservation Officers and Federal Preservation Officers shall process and submit such nominations if so requested by the Keeper pursuant to this section. The Secretary reserves the right to list properties in the National Register or determine properties eligible for such listing on his own motion when necessary to assist in the preservation of historic resources and after notifying the owner and appropriate parties and allowing for a 30-day comment period.

(e) No person shall be considered to have exhausted administrative remedies with respect to failure to nominate a property to the National Register until he or she has complied with procedures set forth in this section. The decision of the Keeper is the final administrative action on such appeals.

H32(413)

TLG  
7/19/89  
Boland  
7/19/89

JUL 20 1989

Mr. Jerry M. Maddux  
City Attorney  
416 E. 5th  
P.O. Drawer Z  
Bartlesville, OK 74005-5025

Dear Mr. Maddux,

Mr. Rogers has forwarded your letter concerning the Bartlesville Civic Center, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, to the National Register of Historic Places for our response.

As of this date, no one has written to the National Park Service to appeal the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Officer's decision not to nominate the old Bartlesville Civic Center to the National Register. Should we receive such an appeal, we will notify you and afford the City of Bartlesville an opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Acting Chief, Registration Branch  
Carol Shull

*A. Schlager*

Carol D. Shull  
Chief of Registration  
National Register of Historic Places  
Interagency Resources Division

cc: 400-RF  
413-RF

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 413

FNP:B.Boland:tlg:07-18-89:343-9536  
SYS 66 BMG/OK (maddux)



City of Bartlesville

1897 OKLAHOMA

**Jerry M. Maddux**  
City Attorney

JUL 13

T.

July 7, 1989

Mr. Jerry Rogers  
Keeper of the National Register  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20243-7127

Dear Mr. Rogers:

I am writing to you on behalf of the City of Bartlesville, Oklahoma. The City of Bartlesville is the owner of the old Bartlesville Civic Center. This building has been deserted for approximately 15 years and has not been maintained. One of the residents of Bartlesville, Mr. Carlos Melton, filed an application to have the old Bartlesville Civic Center placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The City of Bartlesville opposed this application.

The application was considered by the Historic Preservation Review Committee of the Oklahoma Historical Society, which Committee recommended that the building not be submitted to you. The State Historic Preservation Officer, David L. Salay, accepted the Committee's recommendation and accordingly has not nominated the property to the Register. A copy of Mr. Salay's letter to Mr. Melton is enclosed.

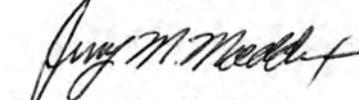
The City of Bartlesville has not received any indication from Mr. Melton as to whether or not he is going to appeal this decision. If the decision is appealed by Mr. Melton, the City of Bartlesville would like to have the opportunity to respond to such an appeal. Accordingly, on behalf of the City of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, I request that I be notified if any appeal is filed and

Mr. Jerry Rogers  
July 7, 1989  
page two

also that I be furnished copies of the appeal material along with any material received by you from the Oklahoma Historical Society. If such an appeal is filed and upon receiving copies of the above requested material, the City of Bartlesville will file its response wherein it strongly objects to the listing of the old Civic Center on the National Register of Historic Places.

If you need any additional information, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,



Jerry M. Maddux

JMM/jab  
Enclosure



Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105  
405/521-2491

June 16, 1989

Mr. Carlos Melton  
1119 South Johnstone Avenue  
Bartlesville, OK 74003

Dear Mr. Melton:

Thank you for submitting the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Bartlesville Civic Center. As you are already aware, the Historic Preservation Review Committee has recommended that the building should not be submitted to the Keeper of the Register. I have decided to accept the committee's recommendation and therefore will not nominate the property to the Register.

Please note that you or any other interested party has the right to appeal this decision. In accordance with 36 CFR Part 60, you may initiate the appeals process by writing to:

Mr. Jerry Rogers  
Keeper of the National Register  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20243-7127

A copy of the federal regulations cited above is enclosed.

Again, thank you for your interest and good work.

Sincerely,

David L. Salay  
State Historic  
Preservation Officer

DLS:pm

cc: Historic Preservation Review Committee  
Archie Robbins, Mayor of Bartlesville  
Melvena Heisch, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Dated: August 16, 1983.

G. Ray Arnett,

Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

(National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

## PART 60—NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Accordingly, 38 CFR Part 60 is amended as follows:

1. Section 60.6 is amended by adding paragraph (m) as follows:

§ 60.6 Nominations by the State Historic Preservation Officer under approved State Historic Preservation Programs.

(m) The State Historic Preservation Officer shall also submit to the Keeper nominations if so requested under the appeals process in Section 60.12.

2. Sections 60.11 and 60.12 are added as follows:

### § 60.11 Requests for nominations.

(a) The State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer as appropriate shall respond in writing within 60 days to any person or organization submitting a completed National Register nomination form or requesting consideration for any previously prepared nomination form on record with the State or Federal agency. The response shall provide a technical opinion concerning whether or not the property is adequately documented and appears to meet the National Register criteria for evaluation in § 60.4. If the nomination form is determined to be inadequately documented, the nominating authority shall provide the applicant with an explanation of the reasons for that determination.

(b) If the nomination form does not appear to be adequately documented, upon receiving notification, it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to provide necessary additional documentation.

(c) If the nomination form appears to be adequately documented and if the property appears to meet the National Register criteria for evaluation, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall comply with the notification requirements in Section 60.6 and schedule the property for presentation at the earliest possible State Review Board meeting. Scheduling shall be consistent with the State's established priorities for processing nominations. If the nomination form is adequately documented, but the property does not appear to meet National Register criteria for evaluation, the State Historic

Preservation Officer need not process the nomination, unless so requested by the Keeper pursuant to § 60.12.

(d) The State Historic Preservation Officer's response shall advise the applicant of the property's position in accord with the State's priorities for processing nominations and of the approximate date the applicant can expect its consideration by the State Review Board. The State Historic Preservation Officer shall also provide notice to the applicant of the time and place of the Review Board meeting at least 30 but not more than 75 days before the meeting, as well as complying with the notification requirements in § 60.6.

(e) Upon action on a nomination by the State Review Board, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall, within 90 days, submit the nomination to the National Park Service, or, if the State Historic Preservation Officer does not consider the property eligible for the National Register, so advise the applicant within 45 days.

(f) If the applicant substantially revises a nomination form as a result of comments by the State or Federal agency, it may be treated by the State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer as a new submittal and reprocessed in accord with the requirements in this section.

(g) The Federal Preservation Officer shall request the comments of the State Historic Preservation Officer and notify the applicant in writing within 90 days of receipt of an adequately documented nomination form as to whether the Federal agency will nominate the property. The Federal Preservation Officer shall submit an adequately documented nomination to the National Park Service unless in his or her opinion the property is not eligible for the National Register.

### § 60.12 Nomination appeals.

(a) Any person or local government may appeal to the Keeper the failure or refusal of a nominating authority to nominate a property that the person or local government considers to meet the National Register criteria for evaluation upon decision of a nominating authority to not nominate a property for any reason when requested pursuant to § 60.11, or upon failure of a State Historic Preservation Officer to nominate a property recommended by the State Review Board. (This action differs from the procedure for appeals during the review of a nomination by the National Park Service where an individual or organization may "petition the Keeper during the nomination

process," as specified in §§ 60.6(t) and 60.9(i). Upon receipt of such petition the normal 45-day review period will be extended for 30 days beyond the date of the petition to allow the petitioner to provide additional documentation for review.)

(b) Such appeal shall include a copy of the nomination form and documentation previously submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer, an explanation of why the applicant is submitting the appeal in accord with this section and shall include pertinent correspondence from the State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer.

(c) The Keeper will respond to the appellant and the State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer with a written explanation either denying or sustaining the appeal within 45 days of receipt. If the appeal is sustained, the Keeper will:

(1) request the State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer to submit the nomination to the Keeper within 15 days if the nomination has completed the procedural requirements for nomination as described in Section 60.6 or 60.9 except that concurrence of the State Review Board, State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer is not required; or

(2) if the nomination has not completed these procedural requirements, request the State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer to promptly process the nomination pursuant to Section 60.6 or 60.9 and submit the nomination to the Keeper without delay.

(d) State Historic Preservation Officers and Federal Preservation Officers shall process and submit such nominations if so requested by the Keeper pursuant to this section. The Secretary reserves the right to list properties in the National Register or determine properties eligible for such listing on his own motion when necessary to assist in the preservation of historic resources and after notifying the owner and appropriate parties and allowing for a 30-day comment period.

(e) No person shall be considered to have exhausted administrative remedies with respect to failure to nominate a property to the National Register until he or she has complied with procedures set forth in this section. The decision of the Keeper is the final administrative action on such appeals.

H32(413)

AUG 3 1989

TG  
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Balard  
7/28/89  
Shaw  
7-2-89

Mr. Jerry M. Maddux  
City Attorney  
416 E. 5th  
P.O. Drawer 2  
Bartlesville, OK 74985-5825

Dear Mr. Maddux:

The National Park Service has received an appeal of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Officer's decision not to nominate the Civic Center, Washington County, Oklahoma to the National Register of Historic Places.

As I advised you in my July 26, 1989 letter, I am forwarding a copy of the appeal material submitted by Mr. Carlos Melton. In addition, I have requested Dr. David Salay, the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Officer, to send me his opinion about whether the Civic Center meets National Register criteria, original photographs, comments about the nomination, and any other information pertinent to the appeal. I also asked that he send you a copy of this material. Since I have asked for a response from Dr. Salay within 15 days of the date of my letter so that I may begin my review, you should send any comments you have about the appeal as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

/Sgd/Jerry L. Rogers

Jerry L. Rogers  
Associate Director, Cultural Resources  
and Keeper of the National Register  
of Historic Places

cc: Dr. David L. Salay  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
and Executive Director, Oklahoma  
Historical Society  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
2100 N. Lincoln  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Mr. Carlos Melton  
1119 S Johnstone Avenue  
Bartlesville, OK 74003

bcc: 400-RF  
413-RF

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 413

FNP:B.Boland:tlg:07-28-89:343-9536

SYS 66 BMG/OK (Maddux1)

H32(413)

'AUG 3 1989

TLC  
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Boband  
7/28/89  
Shaw  
7-31-89

Mr. Carlos Melton  
1119 S. Johnstone  
Bartlesville, OK 74603

Dear Mr. Melton:

I have received your appeal, pursuant to National Register regulations (36 CFR 68.12), of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Officer's decision not to nominate the Civic Center, Washington County, Oklahoma to the National Register of Historic Places.

Thank you for the information you provided. I have sent Dr. Salay, the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Officer, a copy of the documentation you submitted and requested that he send his opinion on whether the Civic Center meets National Register criteria within 15 days. I understand that the State has the original photographs. Therefore, I also have asked Dr. Salay to send the original photographs and any other material pertinent to your appeal.

If you have any questions about the appeals process, you may contact the National Register office at (202) 343-9536. I will keep you informed about the progress of your appeal.

Sincerely,

/Sgd/Jerry L. Rogers

Jerry L. Rogers  
Associate Director, Cultural Resources  
and Keeper of the National Register  
of Historic Places

cc: Dr. David L. Saley  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
and Executive Director, Oklahoma  
Historical Society  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
2100 N. Lincoln  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Mr. Jerry M. Maddux  
City Attorney  
416 E. 5th  
P.O. Drawer Z  
Bartlesville, OK 74005-5025

bcc: 400-RF  
413-RF

FNP:B.Boland:tlg:07-28-89:343-9536  
BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 413  
SYS 66 BMG/OK (Melton)

July 13, 1989

*original lost*

JUL 24 1989

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

Mr. Jerry Rogers  
Keeper of the National Register  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20243-7127

Dear Mr. Rogers:

In accordance with the nomination appeals process designated in 60.12 of the Federal Register Rules and Regulations, attached is a copy of the nomination presented to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Officer (1).

After reading the bylaws of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (2), anyone would question the action taken by Dr. Salay in changing the election results of the 1/19/89 Review Committee when he eliminated the Vice-Chairman's vote. Under Article VI, Section 6 (Meetings), it is clearly stated that at least a simple majority of members with professional qualifications required as set forth in 36 CFR Part 61 must be present before recommendations on nominations to the National Register can be made. Therefore, any vote with any outcome would be in violation since Chairman James Loftis (Architect) was not present when the main focus of the meeting was architecture. Consequently, the meeting should have been rescheduled for a new vote of the full committee as was earlier announced to all parties after the 1/19/89 meeting. All members and interested parties on all sides were present on April 20, 1989 and there was no valid reason not to settle the question with a new vote at that time.

Dr. Salay's decision not to recommend the Bartlesville Civic Center to the National Register was certainly not made on the basis of criteria set out in guidelines of the National Register Bulletin 16. Consequently, this letter outlines objections to his recommendation not to nominate the property including details of the extreme political pressure from both local and state levels which prevented any fair consideration of the real criteria which were very well fulfilled in the nominating document according to the SHPO staff and many other notable and well qualified sources.

For the record, the minutes (attached of the 1/19/89 Review Committee meeting show that Dr. Salay and the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer supported the nomination (3)). His June 16, 1989 letter to me as nominator of the property announced his decision not to nominate the building to the National Register but gave no reasons whatever for his complete turnabout decision.

Mr. Jerry Rogers  
July 13, 1989  
Page 2

Whether or not it had any affect on his ultimate decision, it must be pointed out that Dr. Salay was chosen for his present position by a search team chaired by ex-Senator Denzil Garrison, immediate past president of the Oklahoma Historical Society and still a member of the board of directors, whose committee also recommended a \$10,000 raise for Dr. Salay which was recently approved. Senator Garrison also happens to be a member of the Bartlesville Library Trust Authority whose stated intentions to demolish the Civic Center. This is a clear conflict of interest.

Senator Garrison's involvement is even more significant because he has been a paid lobbyist for Phillips Petroleum Company since 1979 even while he was president of the Oklahoma Historical Society which appears to be a violation of the Oklahoma Ethics Law. Another conflict of interest with a bearing on the nomination is that Phillips Petroleum Company President, Glenn Cox, Garrison's ex-boss, is the chairman of the Bartlesville Library Trust Authority which opposes the nomination and also is actively working to raise money to demolish the building. Garrison resigned his position with Phillips on February 16, 1989, just a day before other lobbyists were fired from such state boards by the Governor in like situations.

These pertinent facts and conflicts of interest were detailed in my letter of April 18, 1989 to James O. Kemm, President of the Oklahoma Historical Society (4). As far as I know, none of this information was considered or put in the record since the April 20 Review Committee meeting allowed no further input from citizens which could be considered, even though this also was a violation of the SHPO Review Committee Bylaws, Article VI, Section 8.

When the OHS Review Committee met on January 19, 1989, the Bartlesville mayor, city attorney and a non-objective ex-Phillips architectural consultant hired by the City made a number of unsubstantiated mis-statements of fact regarding the condition of the building and purposefully withheld the fact that the building has never been condemned but only abandoned. A prestigious team of engineering experts of every type were appointed by the mayor just three years ago and they gave the building and its controversial balcony an absolute clean bill of health.

Dr. Robert E. Bell, Vice Chairman, prehistoric and historic archeologist expert who presided over the 1/19/89 meeting stated that it bothered him to listen to such testimony of the Bartlesville representatives who wanted to tear down the building and build something else, and that it was not clear to him why the City objected to the National Register listing.

Mr. Jerry Rogers

July 13, 1989

Page 3

Much encouragement from the SHPO staff and other qualified sources was present from the very beginning. After seeing my first draft, the SHPO staff encouraged me to also include the criteria of Politics/Government and Entertainment/Recreation. The attached Deputy Director's letter of September 15, 1988 stated "It is our staff opinion that the building is indeed eligible for listing in the Register" and it also stated "You have done a fine job of research" (5).

A research team from Oklahoma State University had surveyed all the downtown Bartlesville buildings in 1988 and the Deputy Director said it substantiated the fact that the Civic Center should be reviewed for nomination to the Register (6).

One of the Oklahoma Historical Society librarians, Fred Standley, who was in Bartlesville doing doctorate research stated it was obvious the building should be nominated and he even offered to come to Bartlesville to speak on behalf of the building at various civic organizations.

Final submission of the nomination with changes suggested by the SHPO staff was made on November 29, 1988 and the staff was very encouraging in their belief that the nomination should be approved at the January meeting. In the minutes of that meeting, Melvena Heisch, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, is quoted as affirming the sufficiency of the building's historic and political qualities, and that the submittal only had to meet one criterion in order to qualify for the National Register while the arguments discussed that day centered on the architectural aspects of the structure. Ms. Heisch stated that "the issue at hand was whether or not the Civic Center is a historic building. In Ms. Heisch's opinion, it is!". In the same minutes, Dr. Salay affirmed that the SHPO's judgment was expressed by Ms. Heisch which indicates he agreed the building should be nominated.

At this January meeting, it is interesting to note that Dr. Bell as a well-respected and well-qualified historian and historic archaeologist was aware of the historic significance and voted for the nomination. Ms. Susie Clinard as architectural historian also spoke in defense of the building and voted for the nomination. Dr. Fisher, whose area of expertise is certainly not architecture, spoke principally to architectural aspects and voted against the nomination. Ms. Alma Pringle as a citizen member of the committee seconded Dr. Fischer's recommendation although she has no special architectural qualifications. The Chairman and architect, Dr. James Loftis, was not present and this left the meeting without a true expert which was against the bylaws.

Mr. Jerry Rogers

July 13, 1989

Page 4

Perhaps the most significant thing about the long nomination process were the many tedious hours devoted to the original critique by Deputy Director Heisch who seems to be one of the few people to grasp that the building was nominated on three criteria, not one. Quoting from page 4 of the 1/19/89 review meeting minutes, "Ms. Melvena Heisch Deputy SHPO, explained the property's eligibility under Criterion A of the National Register criteria. The Civic Center satisfies the requirements of significance because its importance to Bartlesville's recreational history and to local government, she emphasized. Although it was obvious from the nomination form that the building has been altered, this building still contains enough of its original fabric and has maintained its integrity over the years. There are very few nominations presented for buildings that are in pristine condition, she added."

The people of Bartlesville voted down a sales tax in 1985 which would have demolished the building rather than renovate it for a library as the citizens desired. The Bartlesville City Council ignored the wishes of citizens when it failed to maintain the building against the elements, and again when it voted to demolish the building on April 18, 1988. A subsequent petition signed by 1,409 registered voters has forced the City to schedule an election sometime in September 1989 to decide the building's fate.

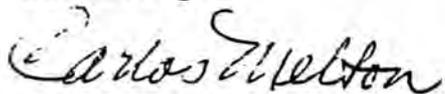
Citizens learned from the impact of local politics that we should at least question the motives of those at the state level who are involved in opposition to the Civic Center nomination to the National Register. Note the November 27, 1985 attached letter (7) from the Washington County Historical Society when they approved by acclamation the renovation of the building. Now, after the effects of extreme local lobbying, this same organization says it is neutral of the issue. The latter vote was taken with very few attending.

The citizens of Bartlesville are battling city and state politics to save a cultural landmark that has stood for over 66 years. Since there is certainly enough evidence showing the existence or appearance of a conflict of interest regarding a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, the Chairman of the State Historic Review Committee (according to Bylaws Article IX, Section 5) should have instructed the Secretary to request the Keeper of the National Register to give the nomination a substantive review, citing the possible conflict of interest situation as the reason for the request, provided the nomination is considered eligible for submission to the Keeper.

Mr. Jerry Rogers  
July 13, 1989  
Page 5

Since the Chairman has apparently not seen fit to take this action, I exercise my right as the original nominator to appeal the decision of the State Historic Preservation Officer and request that you expedite such a substantive review.

Sincerely



Carlos Melton  
1119 S. Johnstone  
Bartlesville, OK 74003

Attachments

- (1) Bartlesville Civic Center nominations forms.
- (2) Historic Preservation Review Committee Bylaws.
- (3) January 19, 1989 Review Committee Meeting Minutes.
- (4) April 18, 1989 letter to James O. Kemm.
- (5) September 15, 1988 Deputy Director letter.
- (6) Final Survey Report for Oklahoma State University Architectural/Historic Survey of Bartlesville (1988).
- (7) November 27, 1985 letter to Mayor Robbins from Washington County Historical Society.

H32(413)

AUG 3 1989

TUG  
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Poland  
7/31/89  
Snyder  
7-31-89

Dr. David L. Salay  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
and Executive Director, Oklahoma  
Historical Society  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
2188 N. Lincoln  
Oklahoma City, OK 73165

Dear Dr. Salay:

We have received a letter from Mr. Carlos Melton, appealing your decision not to nominate the Civic Center in Washington County, Oklahoma to the National Register of Historic Places.

I am sending a copy of the nomination form and other documentation submitted by Mr. Melton. Please send the National Register within 15 days of the date of this letter your opinion of the eligibility of the Bartlesville Civic Center for National Register listing. I understand that your office has the original photographs that accompanied the nomination. To facilitate our review, please send these photographs with your response, as well as any comments on the nomination and other material pertinent to the appeal. Because the City of Bartlesville has requested an opportunity to comment on the appeal, please send a copy of this material to Mr. Jerry M. Maddux, City Attorney, 416 E. 5th, P.O. Drawer 2, Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74005-5025.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. I will notify you of the results of my review.

Sincerely,

/Sgd/Jerry L. Rogers

Jerry L. Rogers  
Associate Director, Cultural Resources  
and Keeper of the National Register  
of Historic Places

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Carlos Melton  
1119 S. Johnstone Avenue  
Bartlesville, OK 74003

Mr. Jerry M. Maddux  
City Attorney  
416 E. 5th  
P.O. Drawer Z  
Bartlesville, OK 74005-5025

bcc: 400-RF  
413-RF

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 413

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SYS 66 BMG/OK (SalayCiv)



# Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

WILEY POST HISTORICAL BUILDING • OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105 • (405) 521-2491

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Tulsa

\*Executive Committee  
of Board of Directors



August 11, 1989

Mr. Jerry M. Maddux  
City Attorney  
P. O. Drawer Z  
Bartlesville, OK 74005-5025

Dear Mr. Maddux:

At the request of Jerry Rogers, Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, I am enclosing his letter to me and the correspondence from Carlos Melton.

Any comments you may have should be directed to Mr. Rogers.

Sincerely,

David L. Salay  
Executive Director

DLS:gw  
Attachments

cc: Jerry L. Rogers



Oklahoma  
Historical  
Society

Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105-4997

August 16, 1989



Ms. Amy Schlagel  
Dept. of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Schlagel:

Per your request by telephone this afternoon, I am herewith enclosing a copy of the envelope containing notification of the Bartlesville Civic Center appeal, which was received in our office August 11, 1989.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

John R. Hill  
Architectural Historian

JRH:pm  
Enclosure

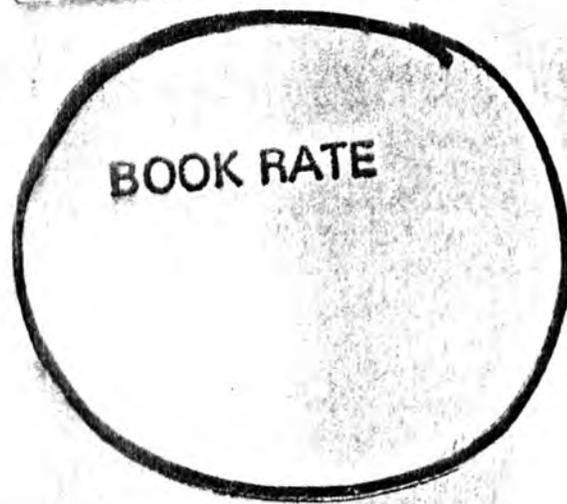
cc: David L. Salay, State Historic Preservation Officer

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

413  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300



Dr. David L. Salay  
State Historic Preservation Office  
and Executive, Oklahoma  
Historical Society  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
211 N. Lincoln  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

5/21/89



AUG 21 1989

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

August 18, 1989

Mr. Jerry L. Rogers  
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places  
U.S. Dept. of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Mr. Rogers:

The City of Bartlesville, Oklahoma (City), submits the following comments concerning the decision of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Officer not to nominate the old Bartlesville Civic Center to the National Register of Historic Places.

The City of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, is the sole owner of the property involved. The basic structure, except for the library addition, was abandoned by the City in 1976 because of concerns over its safety. The building has not been maintained or used since. The City now wants to build a new library on the site. The Bartlesville City Council is supporting the construction of a new library and the demolition of the old structure. The City of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, as the owner of the property, is opposed to the application of Mr. Melton to have the Civic Center placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The City fully supports the decision of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Officer not to nominate the structure to the National Register of Historic Places.

For numerous reasons, the City feels that the structure does not qualify for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The most obvious reason is that in 1962 a modern addition to the building was added which now contains our present inadequate library. We are enclosing two photos which show the library addition. The addition of the library has certainly changed the structure and in our opinion, renders it inappropriate to include the present structure with the modern addition on the National Register of Historic Places.

## City of Bartlesville

600 S. Dewey / Box 699 / Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74005 / AC 918-336-0000

All appropriate information was submitted to the Historic Preservation Review Committee of the Oklahoma Historical Society and we are not including all such information with these comments. However, we would like to include for your consideration, the following:

1. In 1976, the Bartlesville City Council became concerned about the safety of the structure. Accordingly, the engineering firm of Benham/Blair/Holway & Spragins was retained to complete a structural analysis. They found that the balcony was structurally inadequate and unsafe. A copy of their report, dated March 2, 1976, is enclosed.

2. Following receipt of the above report, the Bartlesville City Council retained Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory to conduct further tests on the balcony's main structural support girders. The report was generally inconclusive but does note that certain girders were substantially smaller than those called for by the plans. A copy of that report is also enclosed.

3. In view of the above safety concerns, the building was abandoned in 1976 and has not since been occupied. For numerous years the roof has had a serious leaking problem and utilities have not been maintained, so the structure has further deteriorated since 1976. In 1989, the City Engineer examined the structure and found that stairways and aisles present a significant safety hazard. A copy of his report is included.

4. In 1987, the Mayor of the City of Bartlesville appointed a Civic Center Review Committee, consisting of concerned citizens, engineers and architects, to review the structure and make recommendations concerning its future. The Committee submitted its report, dated March 21, 1988, to the Bartlesville City Council, which adopted its recommendation to replace the present structure with a new library. A copy of said report is included.

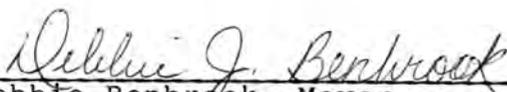
5. Numerous citizens, architects, historians, and others have written letters to the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Review Committee, stating that the structure does not qualify to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The letters make it clear that the building does not qualify on either an historic or architectural basis. Copies of representative samples of such letters are enclosed.

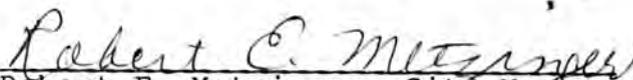
We do not intend to respond to all of the allegations contained in Mr. Melton's letter dated July 13, 1989. However, it should be brought out that the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Review Committee obtained and followed a ruling by the Oklahoma Attorney General concerning its procedure in this particular case.

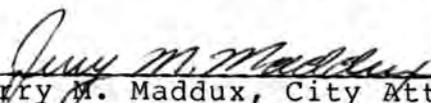
Mr. Melton's allegation that certain members of the Review Committee were not properly qualified is ridiculous. His allegations were never raised prior to the vote of the Committee to deny his application. Further, the allegations of Mr. Melton that Dr. Salay's decision was based on political pressure is totally unsubstantiated. It appears that Mr. Melton questions the motives and qualifications of all persons who disagree with his position. We feel that all such allegations are incorrect and that the recommendation of the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Review Committee and the decision of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Officer not to nominate the structure to the National Register of Historic Places is fully justified by the facts.

In summary, the City of Bartlesville, as the owner of the structure involved, feels that the decision of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Officer is proper, and is based on good and adequate information. Accordingly, we request that his decision not to nominate the building to the National Register of Historic Places be sustained and approved.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Debbie Benbrook, Mayor

  
Robert E. Metzinger, City Manager

  
Jerry M. Maddux, City Attorney

cc: Dr. David L. Salay  
(w/out encl.)

**STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS AND STUDY**

**for the**

**BARTLESVILLE CIVIC CENTER BUILDING**

**Bartlesville, Oklahoma**

**March 2, 1976**

**BENHAM/BLAIR/HOLWAY & SPRAGINS**  
**Architects/Engineers/Planners/**  
**Consultants**

**Tulsa, Oklahoma**



**BENHAM / BLAIR / HOLWAY & SPRAGINS**  
ARCHITECTS / ENGINEERS / PLANNERS / CONSULTANTS

March 2, 1976

Mr. Harry Werbitsky, City Engineer  
City of Bartlesville  
Civic Center Building  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74003

Re: Structural Analysis and Report  
for the Civic Center Building,  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma

Dear Sir:

The above referenced report is transmitted herewith, as per our agreement dated January 27, 1976. Enclosed are six copies of the Structural Report and one copy of all engineering computations.

Following review of this material by City officials and the Civic Center Committee, we would recommend a meeting to further discuss the contents of this report and make recommendations for a planning approach to the Civic Center project.

We trust this meets with your approval and await your convenience in scheduling a meeting.

Sincerely,

Benham/Blair/Holway & Spragins

  
Gary T. Spragins, Vice President

GTS:em  
encls.

ccs: Mr. Sloan K. Childers,  
Vice President, Public Affairs  
Phillips Petroleum Company

Mr. William L. Faught, City Manager  
City of Bartlesville

**STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS AND STUDY**  
for the  
**BARTLESVILLE CIVIC CENTER BUILDING**  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma

**HISTORY**

The Bartlesville Civic Center Building was erected in the early 1920's and the City Administration has occupied a portion of the structure since 1930. In 1961 a new north wing addition was added to the building to house library services. Other minor modifications have occurred over the years.

**STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION**

The building is a concrete and steel framed structure with masonry load-bearing walls, partial basements, with a traditional architectural treatment on the north and south wings and the west facade. The center auditorium consists of fly-loft, staging, dressing rooms, main floor seating, cantilevered balcony and supporting public areas at the west entrance.

**SCOPE OF ANALYSIS**

This study addresses the structural framework of the auditorium and south wing areas, and structural analysis of certain main supporting members to spot-check their ability to support the existing loading of the structure. No attempt has been made to forecast future loading if the building is remodeled and larger loads are applied to the structure. A portion of this study deals with the cantilevered upper balcony area of the auditorium in order to determine its structural capacity and estimate the parameters of the original design.

Other areas of design study, such as parking requirements, entrances and pedestrian flow, public area services, mechanical systems, heating and air-conditioning, electrical requirements,

seating capacities; requirements of current building codes, water-proofing, staging requirements, acoustics and the interfacing of the building as a possible new Performing Arts Center integral to a Master Plan for a civic/municipal complex, are not a part of this study and will be dealt with in future design analyses to determine the feasibility of renovating and restoring the building.

#### INVESTIGATIONS AND ANALYSES

Record drawings for the Civic Center Building currently available consist of prints forming part of a set designated as follows:

"Civic Center Building for Bartlesville, Oklahoma, by Barnett, Hayes and Barnett, Architects, St. Louis, Missouri, April 28, 1922."

These drawings are not indicated to be "As Built" and there is no known evidence that the structure was constructed in accordance with the plans at hand. For lack of better information, it has been assumed that the building was constructed in accordance with the available plans; the physical dimensions of the structure were field checked in so far as possible. In a reinforced concrete structure, the key to its strength is the amount and location of reinforcing steel. There is no practical way of confirming that the reinforcing steel in the structure is as shown on the plans but, again, for lack of better information, the steel has been assumed as shown.

It should also be pointed out that the Civic Center Building was designed more than 54 years ago when building codes were in their infancy and the state-of-the-art of concrete mix design was, by today's standards, primitive. Due to the lack of quality control in those early days, as well as the lack of homogeneity in the manufacture of materials at that time, it is advisable to be conservative in investigating structures of that age.

Our investigations and inspections have led us to conclude that the structure is in excellent condition considering its age. We found no evidence of failure, or imminent failure, in any member.

We found no large or unusual cracking pattern in the exterior masonry walls and found no evidence of stresses caused by differential settlement at any place in the frame. The fact that the building has served its purpose for more than half a century and, during that time, many of its structural elements have probably been subjected to their design loading with no evidence of resulting distress was a major factor in our evaluation.

It has been indicated to us by present City officials that during construction of the building the basement floor was raised when rock was encountered at a higher level than anticipated. The present condition of masonry walls leaves little doubt that the building foundations are, in fact, founded upon rock. For this reason, no detailed foundation investigations were made.

In our analyses of the structure, we attempted to use limiting stress values utilized in the original design of the structure. This required our research of early-day building codes and our judgment based upon experience. The compressive strength of concrete was assumed to be 2,500 psi with an allowable steel stress of 18,000 psi. Allowable values for shear, which appear to be critical, were also made consistent with 1922 standards so far as known.

Our analyses included examination of the following elements in the structure:

1. Concrete-tile joist construction - One typical first floor joist from west entry to the front of the stage; a typical first floor joist in the office area in the south wing; a typical second floor joist from the west entry hall to the hallway below the balcony.
2. Balcony framing - All beams and girders were analyzed.
3. Steel plate girder spanning the front of the stage.
4. Steel roof trusses over the auditorium.

Our analyses indicate that all structural elements are adequate

for present-day loadings with the exception of three members of the balcony system. Beam B-1 is deficient in moment-resistance, the hanger support for the second floor joist from the balcony beams is deficient in tensile resistance and Girder B-5 is grossly overstressed in shear. The balcony live-load applied for this analysis was in the amount of 50 pounds per square foot, which was used after careful consideration of early-day codes. All other members in the balcony system were also analyzed but none exceeded a 15 per cent overstressed condition felt to be reasonable in view of the assumptions.

Our analyses indicate that at least one member in the balcony framing is structurally deficient even under conditions of dead-loading and without any applied live-load whatsoever. Girder B-5 is not adequately reinforced to resist shears resulting from dead-loading only. It might well be asked how this structure, which theoretically should have failed long ago, has stood for more than 54 years and today exhibits no indication of distress. In our opinion, there are explanations for this phenomena. First, it is entirely possible reinforcement in addition to that shown on the available drawings was added to the structure, perhaps by Change Order during construction, or possibly by additions to the shop drawings. Since there is no way of ascertaining the truth in this matter, prudence dictates that we assume the structure was actually constructed in accordance with the available drawings. It should be pointed out that if the structure were to fail in shear, as indicated by our analyses, such failure would be sudden and complete and the risks to which the using public would be exposed are obvious. A second possible explanation for the structure's longevity lies in the fact that the continuity of the entire frame cannot be fully accounted for in our analyses. If a frame has structural continuity, then the interaction of its various members result in a distribution of stresses throughout the frame and in this way the entire frame resists the applied loading. We have accounted for such continuity in all members where, in our judgment, such continuity is significant. There may, however, be some continuous

effects beyond that used in our analyses. This effect could be a second reason the structure remains intact today.

It should also be mentioned in passing that the original design of the structure provided substantial safety factors. For example, the ultimate strength of the concrete is more than twice the design stress limit and the same is true of the reinforcing steel. There can be little doubt that the structure has infringed upon these safety factors many times in order to maintain its integrity for more than 50 years.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The foundations and structural frame of the Civic Center Building are structurally adequate and safe with the exception of the auditorium balcony.
2. The balcony is structurally inadequate and unsafe. Our analyses show that certain beams and girders in the balcony framing are unable to sustain the imposed dead-loads with the proper margin of safety and are seriously overstressed under a live-loading of 50 pounds per square foot. It should be pointed out that modern-day building codes prescribe a live-loading of 60 pounds per square foot.
3. We recommend that the balcony of the Civic Center Building Auditorium not be used for public occupancy.



March 2, 1976

BENHAM/BLAIR/HOLWAY & SPRAGINS  
Architects/Engineers/Planners/  
Consultants

Tulsa, Oklahoma



# REPORT

**PITTSBURGH TESTING LABORATORY**

## PITTSBURGH TESTING LABORATORY

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ORDER No. 10-339  
LABORATORY No.  
CLIENT'S No.

## REPORT

July 22, 1976

Description: Inspection and Testing of Reinforced Concrete Girders  
Project: Civic Center  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma  
Reported To: City Engineer  
City of Bartlesville  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma

---

We have completed the inspection and testing of the balcony's main structural support girders authorized at the above site and submit the following report.

Field Operations

Field operations consisted of radiography testing, sonic testing, pachometer testing, removal of concrete cores and reinforcing steel for laboratory physical testing, inspection of visual structural defects, and compliance with available design plans.

Radiography testing was performed on the lower portions of the main girders (designated B4 and B5 on original drawings). Radiographs were taken on an angle, (i.e. the angle formed by a horizontal plane and a line drawn from the source through the film), through the girder in order to show the amount and size of reinforcing steel present. No satisfactory radiographs were taken of the top portion of the girders because a suitable angle could not be obtained.

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ORDER No. TU-339  
LABORATORY No.  
CLIENT'S No.

## REPORT

Page 2

July 22, 1976

Pachometer testing was also used for determining size and location of reinforcing steel. Both sides of the girders designated B5 were tested. Drawings No. one through eight illustrate approximate locations of vertical reinforcing steel.

Sonic testing was conducted in designated critical structural areas. Graphs one through four give the exact location, and are the data sheets for the sonic testing. Outlined readings indicate possible internal honeycombed areas.

Concrete cores were obtained in the areas shown on Drawings 9 and 10. Cores were obtained using a standard 4 inch inside diameter diamond bit and in compliance with ASTM C 42.

Vertical reinforcing steel was removed for laboratory testing from the designated area on Drawing 2. In addition, test specimens were cut from exposed horizontal steel.

Visual inspection for cracks, spalling and compliance with design drawings was conducted along both sides of the girders in question.

Laboratory Testing

Concrete cores and reinforcing steel specimens were returned to the laboratory for standard compression and tensile tests. Physical testing was conducted in



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ORDER No. TU-389  
LABORATORY No.  
CLIENT'S No.

## REPORT

Page 3

July 22, 1976

compliance with ASTM C-42 ("Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams of Concrete"), and ASTM A-370 ("Mechanical Testing of Steel Products").

Laboratory Results

Standard compression tests on the concrete core specimens found the concrete to have an average compression strength of 2680 PSI.

Standard tensile tests performed on the steel specimens show the steel to meet current ASTM strength requirements for Grade A40 reinforcing steel.

Radiography Test Results

Satisfactory radiographs indicate the presence of deformed reinforcing steel, 1 1/4" by 1 1/4", at the base of the girders designated B4 and B5. The apparent quantity and size of steel agrees with available plans. In addition to this tension steel, small vertical steel (size 1/2") bends or hooks around the larger tensile steel. These small rebars may be the ends of the vertical reinforcing steel specified in the plans, or could have been used to maintain the integrity of the reinforcing tensile steel bundles during construction.

Due to thickness of the girders, and long exposure time, some of the radiographs were uninterpretable.

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ORDER No. TU-339  
LABORATORY No.  
CLIENT'S No.

## REPORT

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July 22, 1976



### Pachometer Test Results

Inspection with the pachometer confirmed the presence and location of the main tension steel in Girders B4 and B5. Additional inspection showed vertical rebar present in girders designated B5 (Drawings 1 through 8). As seen in the drawings, some areas have more, and some areas less, vertical reinforcing steel than the plans indicate. It is our belief that the pachometer did not indicate some of the rebar due to the thick concrete covering and due to interference by external metal.

Pachometer inspection also confirmed the presence of the 1 1/4" deformed diagonal reinforcing steel in girders designated B5. This reinforcing steel is noted in Drawings 3 and 7. The amount and size of reinforcing steel is correct according to available drawings.

### Sonic Test Results

Sonic inspection of the girders in selected areas (Drawing 4 and 8) reveals possible internally honeycombed areas. Graphs one through four illustrate the extent of the honeycombing.

### Visual Inspection Finding

As noted on Drawings one through eight, some spalling and minor cracking has occurred. Spalling is believed to have occurred due to the thin covering (some places less than 1/2") of concrete over the vertical reinforcing steel.

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## REPORT

Page 5

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In areas of spalling where reinforcing steel is visible, vertical rebar is generally larger than that specified in the available plans. Cracks found, due to their small size, are not considered structurally significant.

Several architectural deviations from the design plans were noted. One, the discontinuation of the Girder B4 beyond the B5 girders. Available design drawings show Girder B4 extending the width of the building (Drawing A). Secondly, columns designated 17 and 20 are 11 1/4" by 24 1/4" and situated twelve inches (12") from the outside wall edge to the outside column edge (Drawing A). Design plans show Columns 17 and 20 to be 28" by 28" and situated in line with the other columns.

Visual inspection also revealed 1/2" round steel bars placed at varying intervals, perpendicular to the girder face, and extending through both sides of the girder. It is believed these bars were used as form restraints and/or for temperature relief.

Visual observation upon removal of one of the concrete cores confirmed the location and size of the 1 1/4" main diagonal tension reinforcing steel.

Conclusions

Main tension reinforcing steel indicated on available drawings is present and of a good quality.



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ORDER No. TU-339  
LABORATORY No.  
CLIENT'S No.

## REPORT

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Small amounts of internal honeycomb areas may be present but are not considered significant.

Vertical reinforcing steel is present in a greater amount, and of a larger size than indicated in available plans. Specimens tested meet current ASTM strength requirements for Grade A40 steel.

In our opinion, based on visual appearance and the age of the structure, the concrete is of adequate quality, although the average strength (2680 PSI) is slightly lower than current practice allows (3000 PSI).

Architectural changes noted consisted of shortening Girder B4 and moving Columns 17 and 20 toward the center of the building by approximately twelve inches (12"). In addition, the size of Columns 17 and 20 are 11 1/2" x 24 1/4" as opposed to 28" x 28" as on available plans.

Minor spalling and cracks have occurred, but are not considered significant.

Supervisor: Trent Crawford  
Report Prepared by: Ron Reed E.I.T.  
Supervising Engineer: Robert Yeakey



Respectfully submitted,  
PITTSBURGH TESTING LABORATORY

*D. A. Rhodes/dt*  
D. A. Rhodes, Manager  
Dallas District

DAR/dt

*Robert H. Yeakey*  
7/23/76

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ORDER No. TU-330  
LABORATORY No.  
CLIENT'S No.

## REPORT

July 22, 1976

LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

<u>Core Number</u>	<u>Compressive Strength Pounds per Sq. Inch</u>
1	3165
2	2600
3	2320
4	2160
5	1840*
6	2270
7	3510
8	1250*
9	<u>2740</u>

2680 PSI Average for 7 Cores

Cores No. 5 and 8, due to their short length, are not considered  
representative, and their strengths were not figured into the average.



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ORDER No. TU-339  
LABORATORY No.  
CLIENT'S No.

## REPORT

July 22, 1976

REPORT OF TENSILE TEST OF REINFORCING STEEL REMOVED FROM BALCONY  
MAIN SUPPORT GIRDERS, CIVIC CENTER, BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA

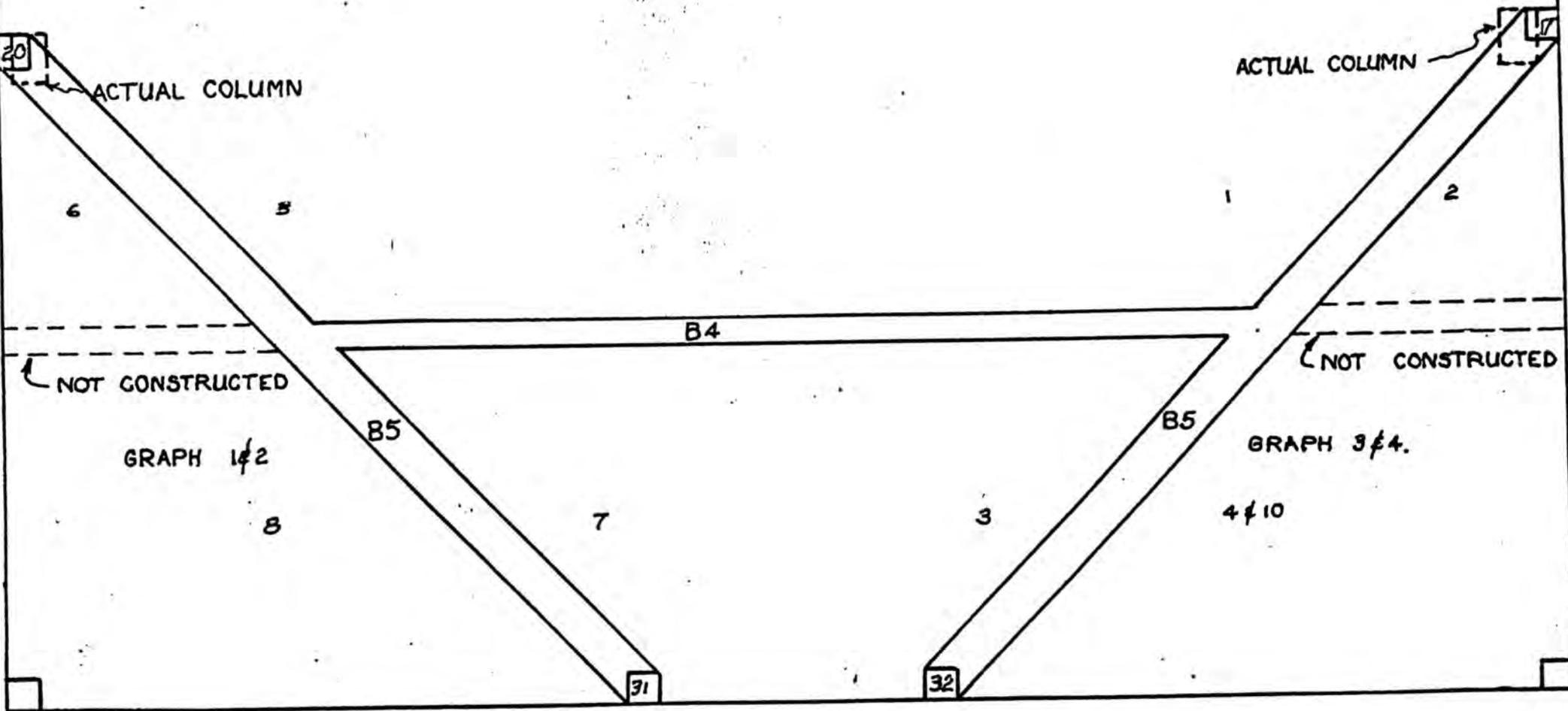
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>ORIGINAL AREA SQ. IN.</u>	<u>YIELD LBS.</u>	<u>MAXIMUM LOAD LBS.</u>	<u>YIELD PSI</u>	<u>TENSILE STRENGTH PSI</u>	<u>ELONGATION PERCENT</u>	<u>FRACTURE</u>
3/8" Round	.110	4,200	5,500	38,200	50,000	11.9	1/2 Cup
5/8" Round	.310	10,000	12,500	32,300	40,300	13.6	IRR
Deformed 9/16"x11/16"	.310	17,000	26,800	54,840	86,450	18.1	3/4 Cup
Deformed 5/8"x1/2"	.250	11,500	18,700	46,000	74,800	20.0	1/2 Cup



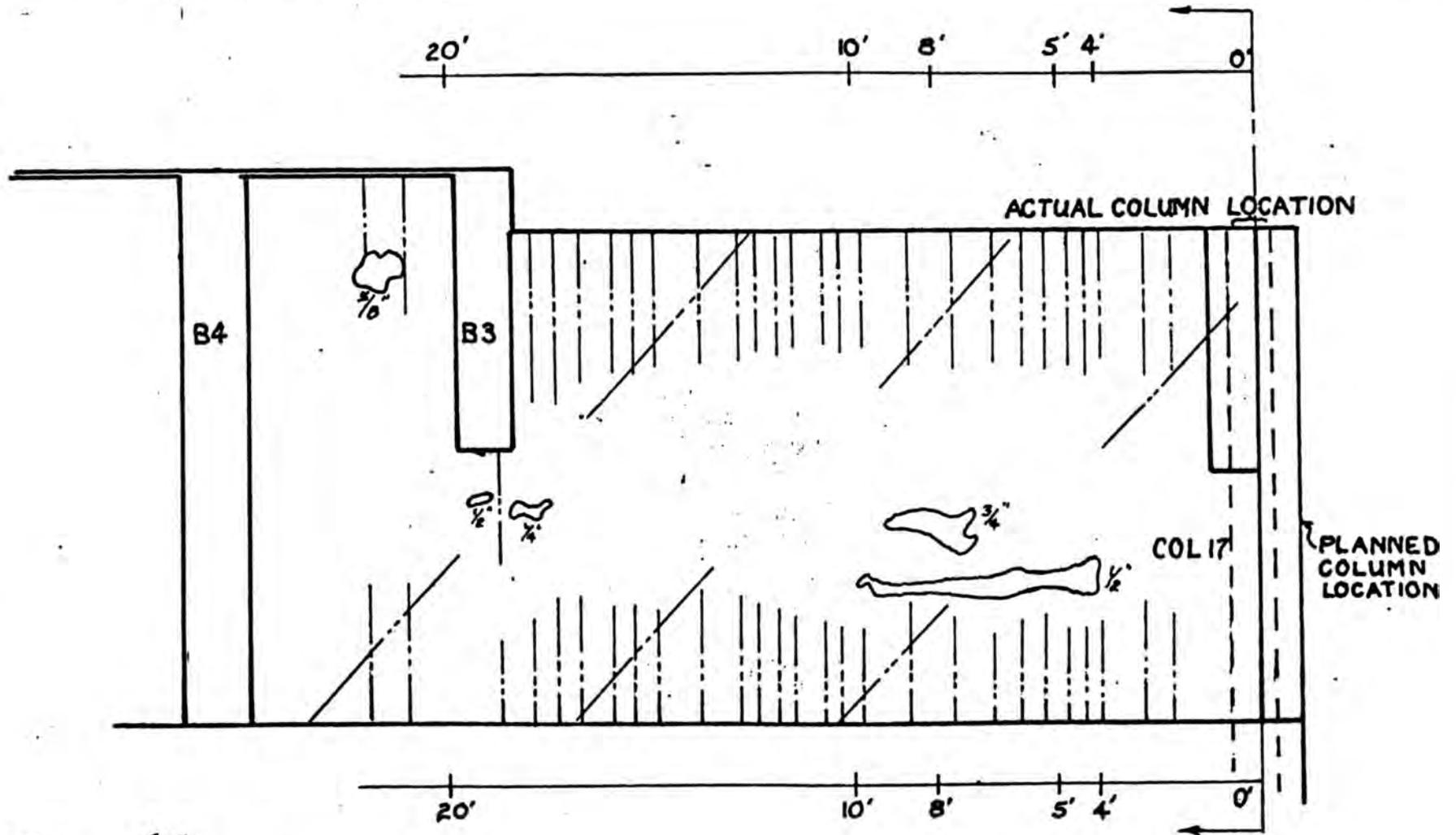
DRAWING ORIENTATION, CIVIC CENTER  
DRAWINGS CORRESPONDING TO NUMBERS SHOW  
INDICATED SIDE FOR THE DENOTED BEAM  
APPROXIMATE SCALE 1"=8'

DRAWING A

STAGE AREA

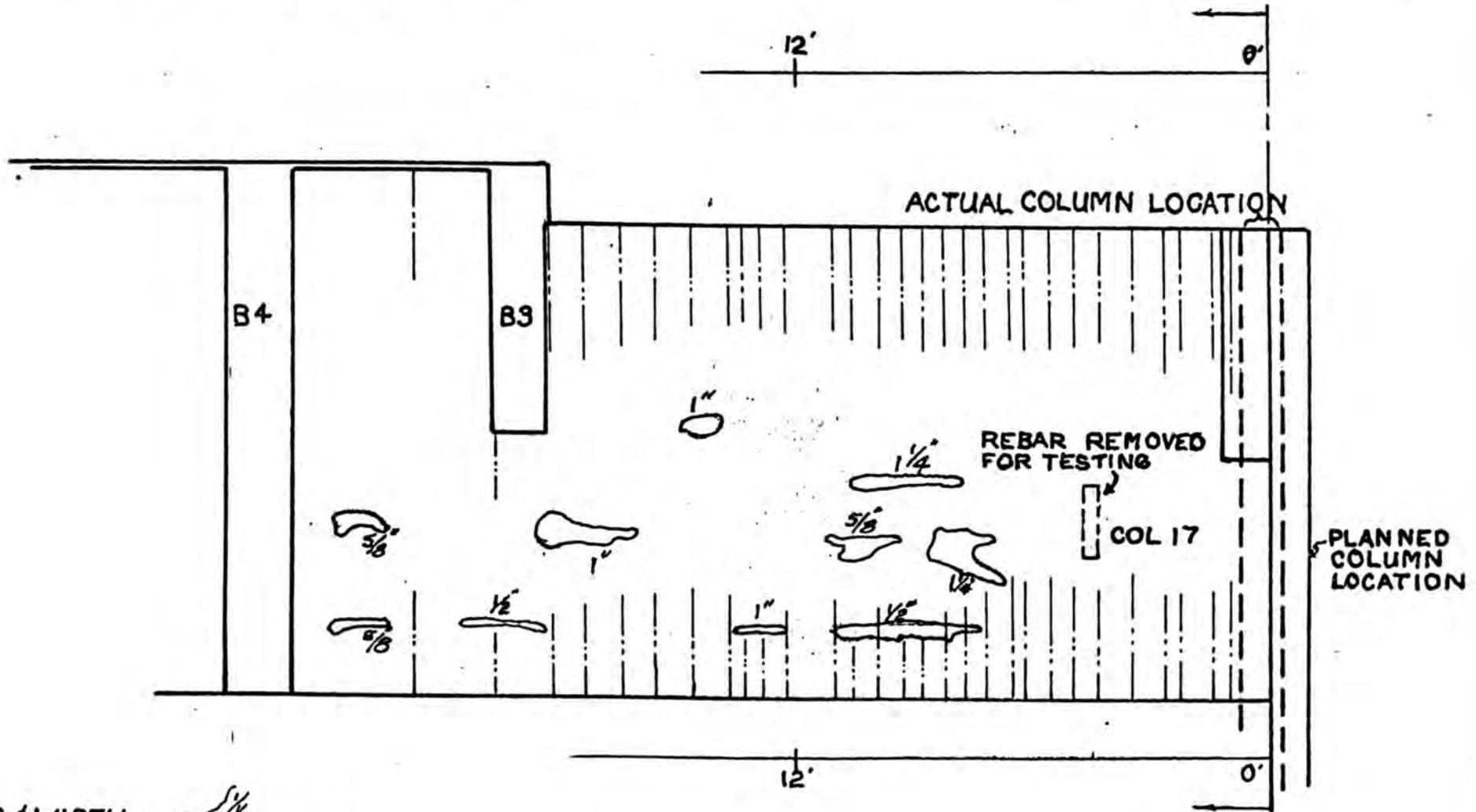


LOCATION OF CRACKS - BEAM B5  
 CIVIC CENTER, BARTLESVILLE OK  
 NORTHEAST SIDE - DRAWING 1

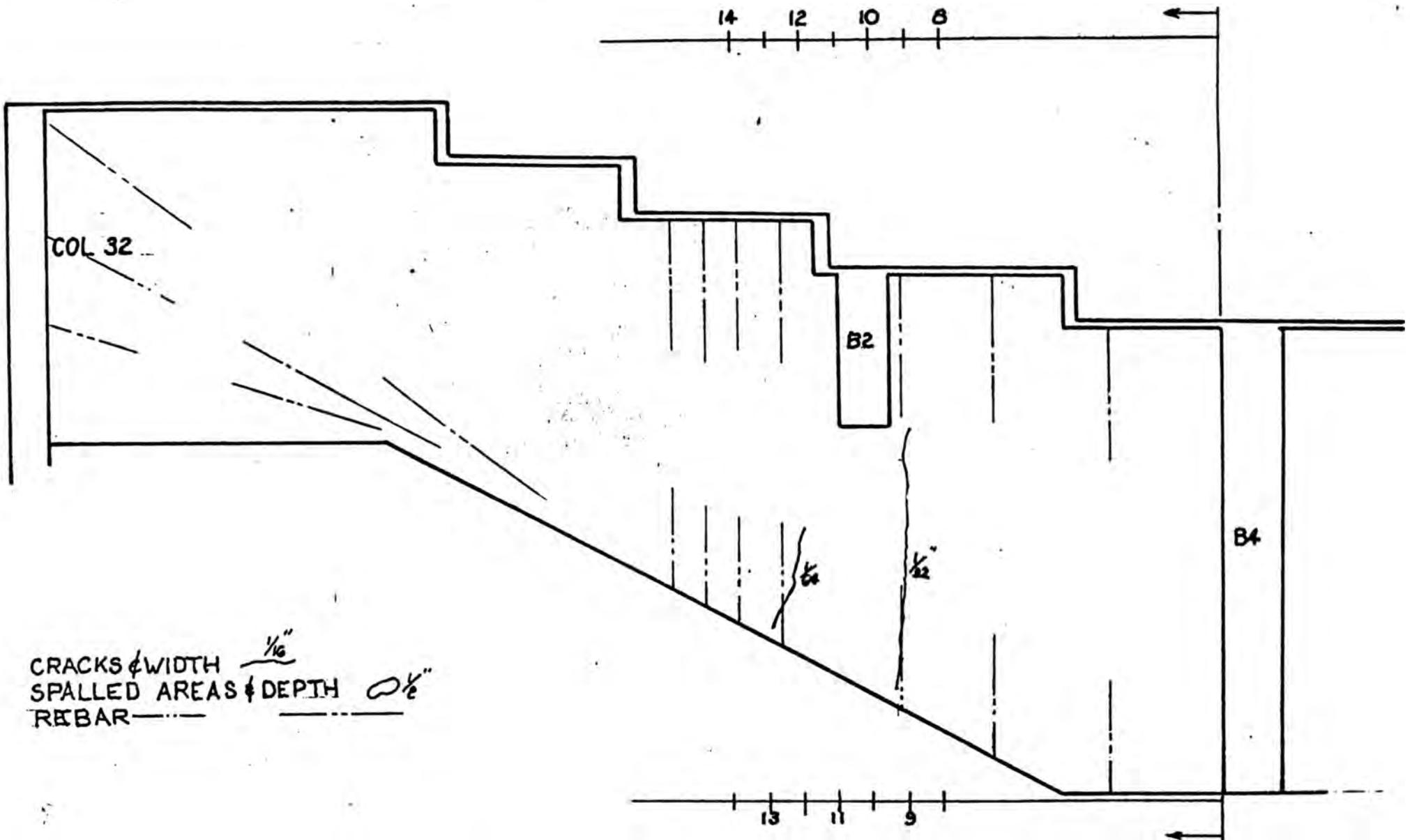


CRACKS & WIDTH  $\frac{1}{16}$ "  
 SPALLED AREAS & DEPTH  $\frac{1}{2}$ "  
 REBAR ———

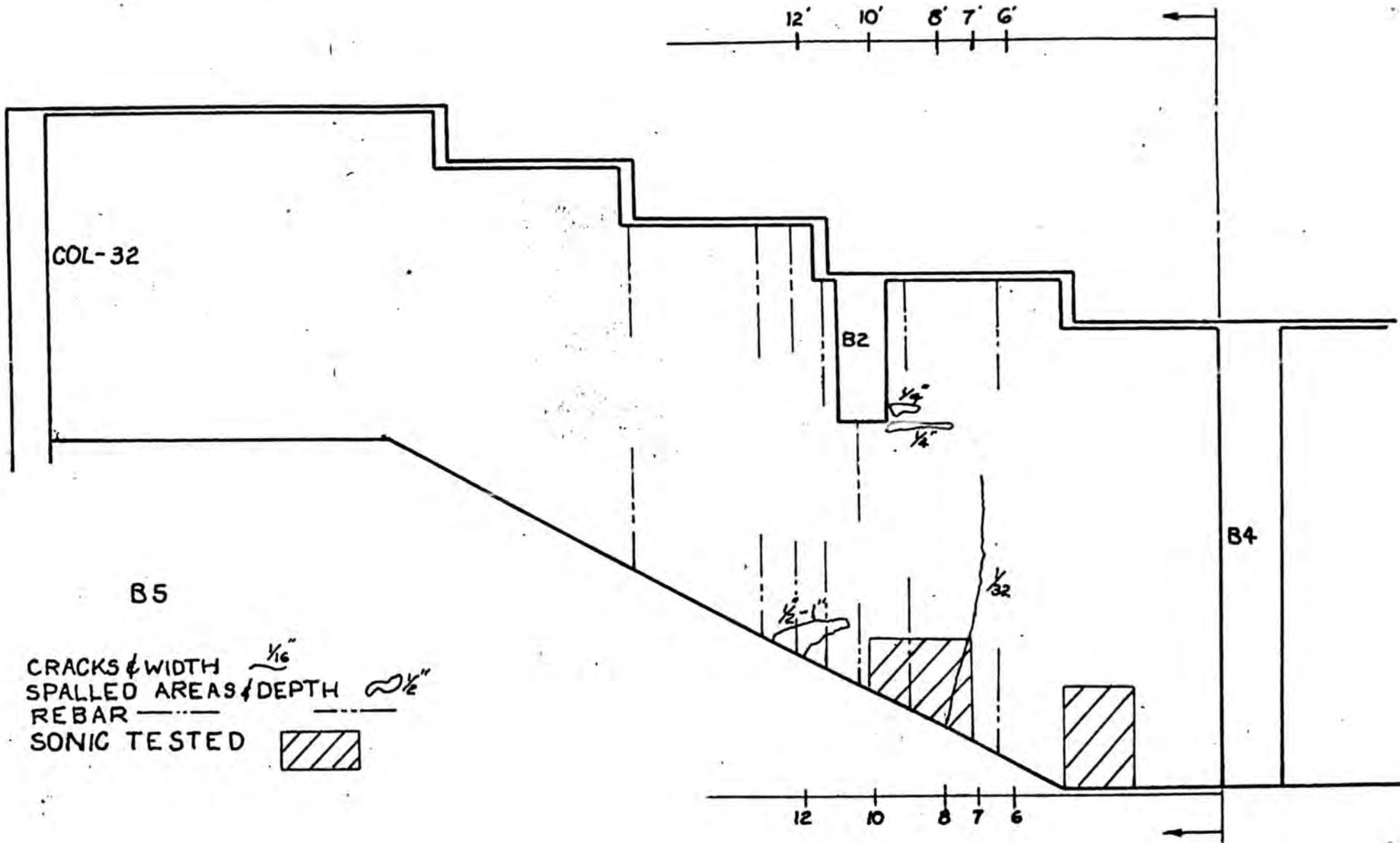
LOCATION OF CRACKS BEAM B5  
 CIVIC CENTER BARTLESVILLE OK.  
 SOUTHWEST SIDE DRAWING 2



CRACKS & WIDTH  $\frac{1}{8}$ "  
 SPALLED AREAS & DEPTH  $\frac{3}{8}$ "  
 REBAR ———



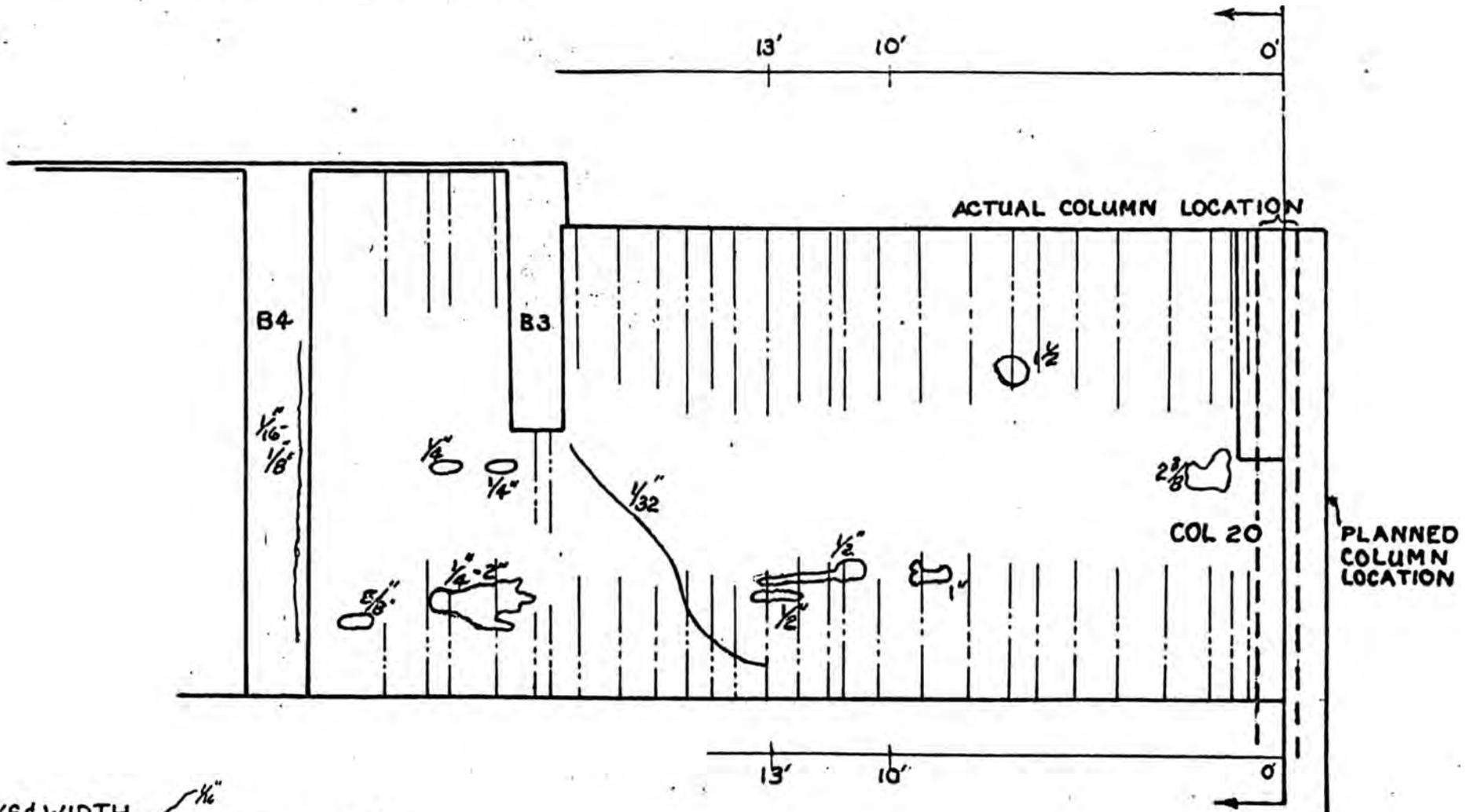
LOCATION OF CRACKS BEAM B5  
 CIVIC CENTER BARTLESVILLE, OK  
 NORTHEAST SIDE DRAWING 3



LOCATION OF CRACKS - BEAM B5  
 CIVIC CENTER BARTLESVILLE, OK  
 SOUTHWEST SIDE - DRAWING 4

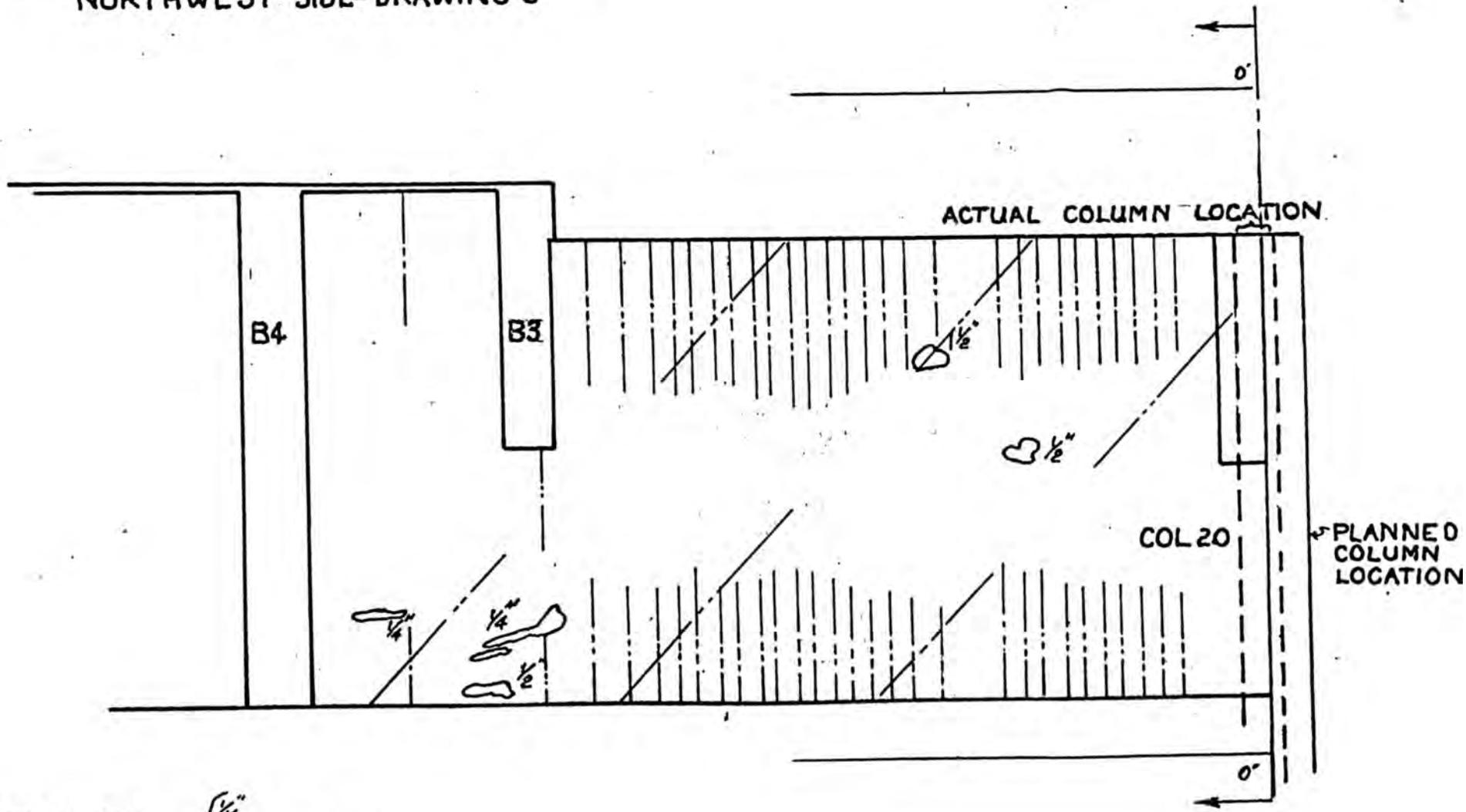
SCALE 0 1' 2' 3' 4'

LOCATION OF CRACKS - BEAM B5  
 CIVIC CENTER, BARTLESVILLE, OK  
 SOUTHEAST SIDE DRAWING 5

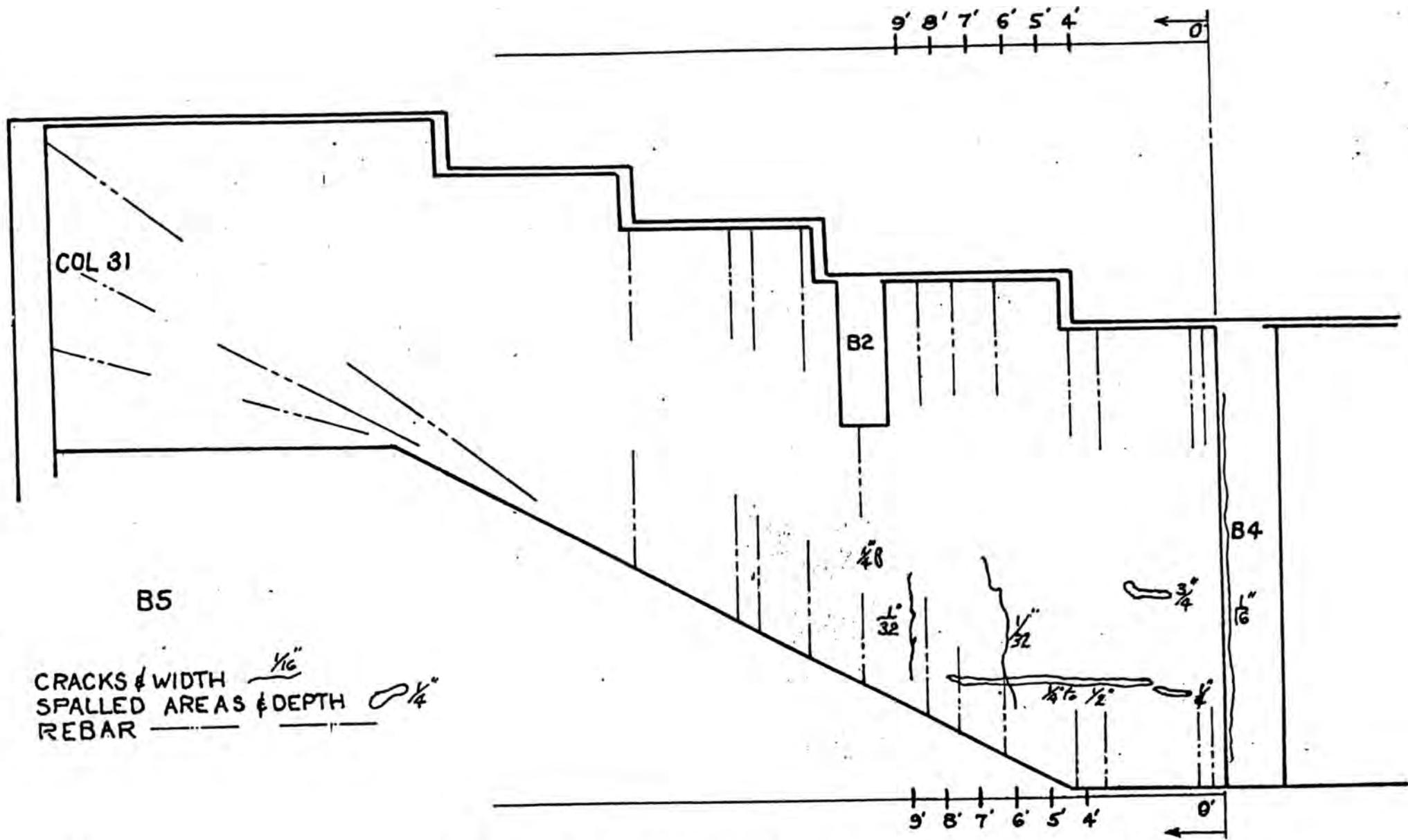


CRACKS & WIDTH  $\frac{1}{16}$ "  
 SPALLED AREAS & DEPTH  $\frac{1}{4}$ "  
 REBAR ———

LOCATION OF CRACKS - BEAM B5  
 CIVIC CENTER, BARTLESVILLE, OK.  
 NORTHWEST SIDE - DRAWING 6

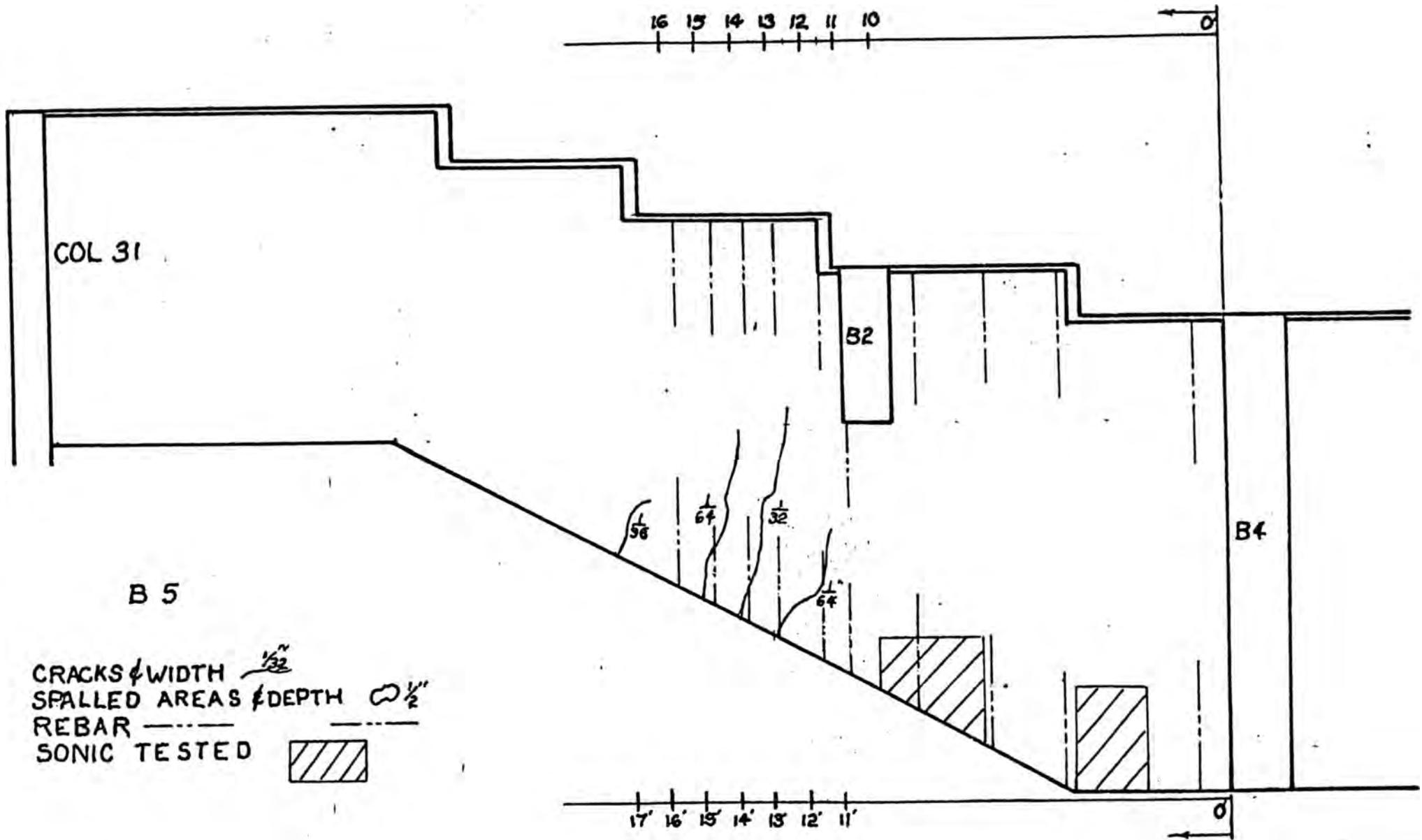


CRACKS & WIDTH  $\frac{1}{16}''$   
 SPALLED AREAS & DEPTH  $\frac{1}{16}''$   
 REBAR — — — — —



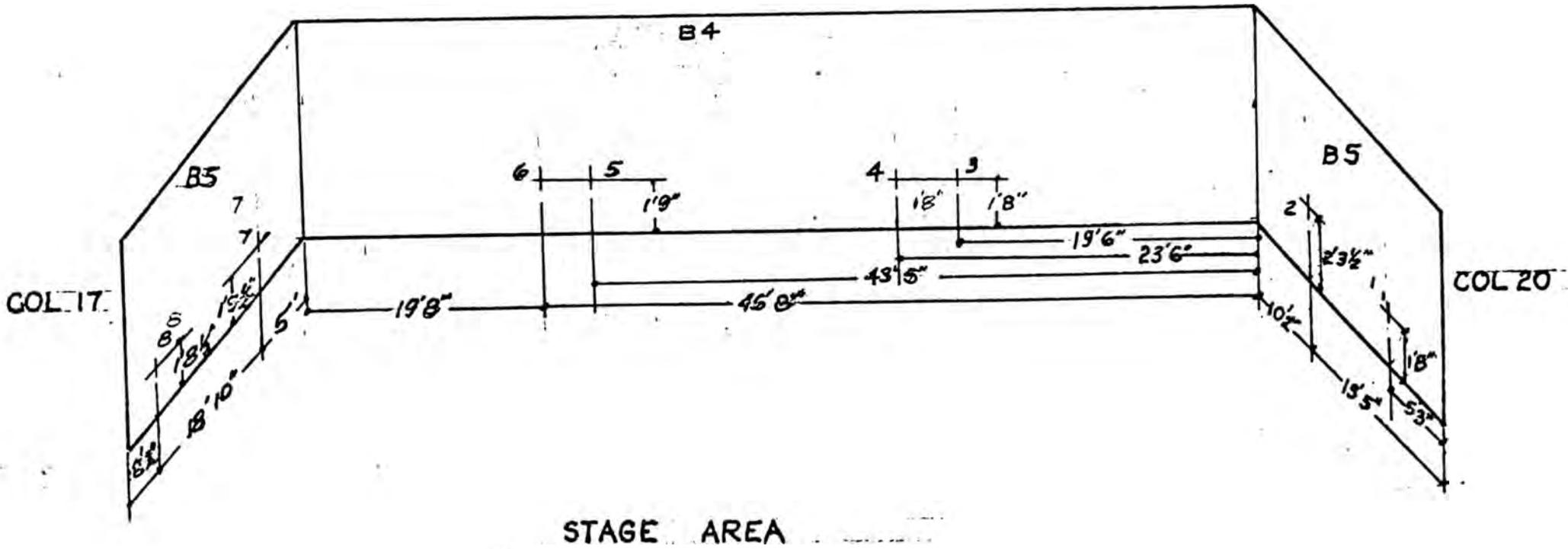
LOCATION OF CRACKS BEAM B5  
 CIVIC CENTER, BARTLESVILLE, OK.  
 SOUTHEAST SIDE - DRAWING 7

SCALE 0' 1' 2' 3' 4'

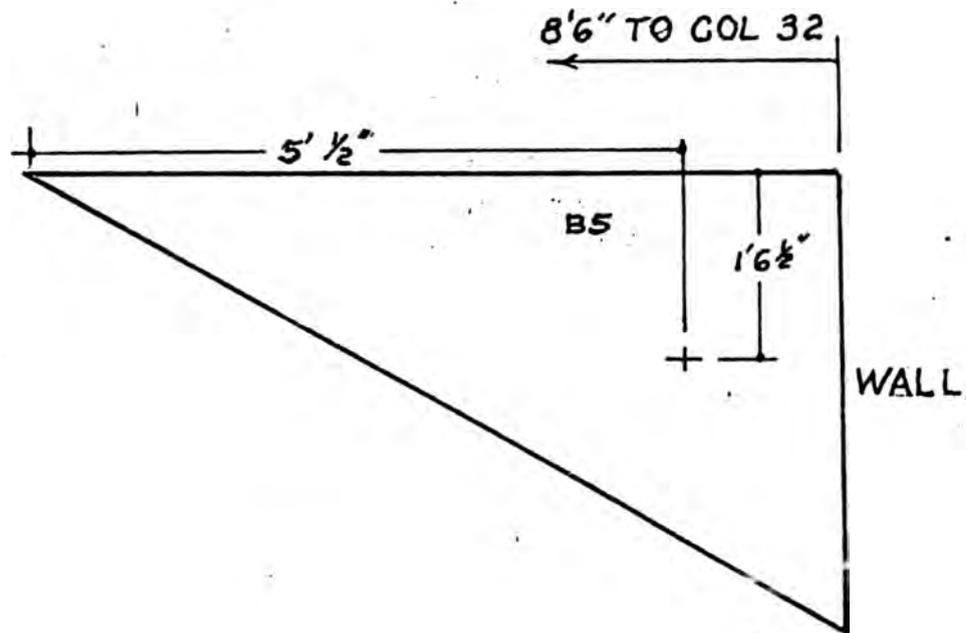


LOCATION OF CRACKS, BEAM B5  
 CIVIC CENTER, BARTLESVILLE, OK.  
 NORTHWEST SIDE-DRAWING B

CORE IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION  
 CIVIC CENTER, BARTLESVILLE, OK.  
 DRAWING NO. 9



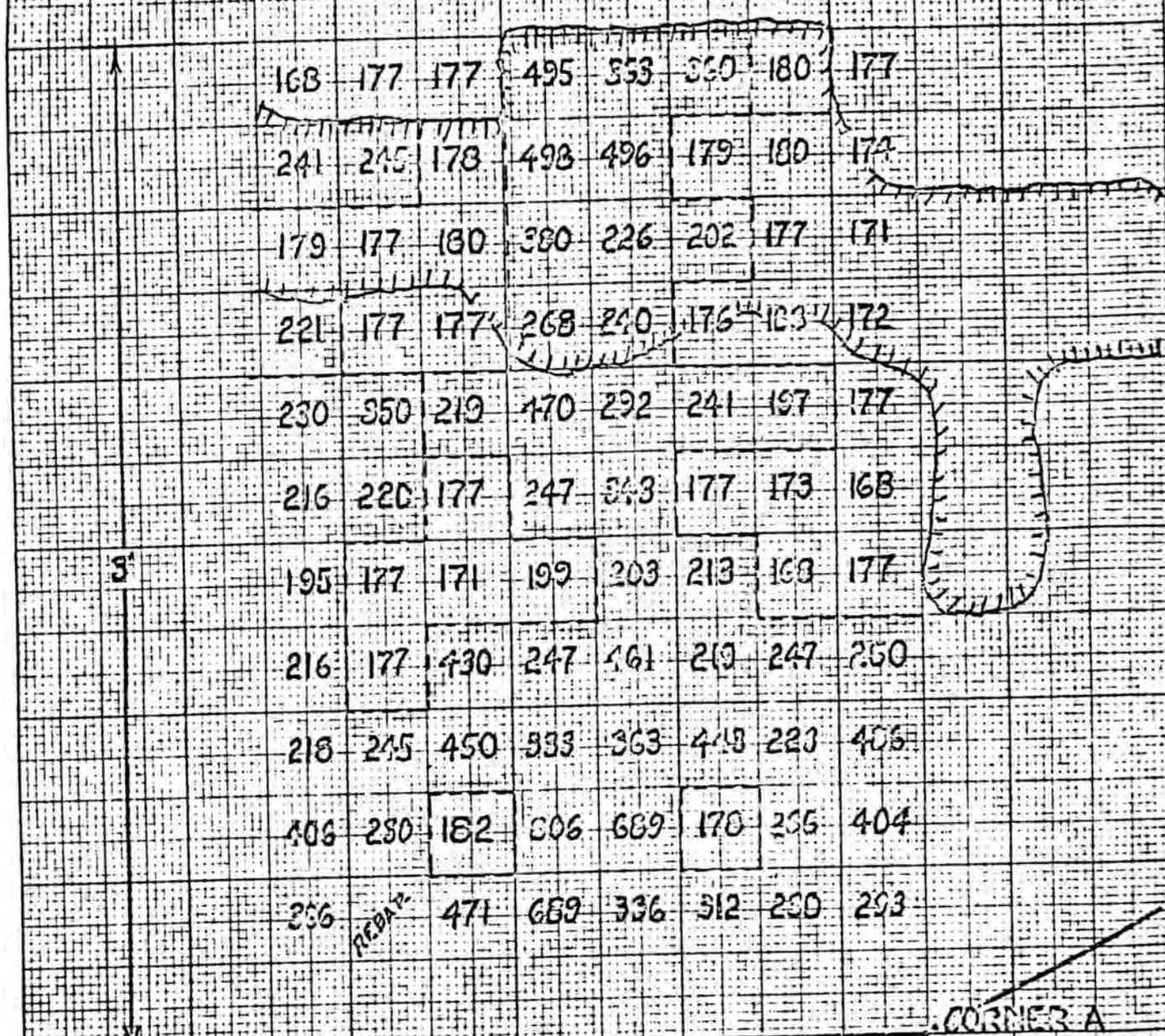
CORE IDENTIFICATION & LOCATION  
CIVIC CENTER, BARTLESVILLE OKLA.  
DRAWING NO. 10



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# SONIC INSPECTION



TOP OF FIRST FLOOR CEILING (BOTTOM OF GIRDER B5) 2' 30' TO COLUMN CENTER

NORTHWEST SIDE, GIRDER D5

SCALE - 1/2" = 3"  
SONIC "V" METER READINGS  
TAKEN IN 3" INCREMENTS

SEALED AREAS  
HONEYCOMBED

CIVIC CENTER, BARTLESVILLE, OK  
GRAPH NUMBER 1

# SONIC INSPECTION

170	176	177	177	176	175	178	174	177	172	177	177
172	177	180	177	177	176	177	172	176	177	177	177
177	176	176	177	178	175	180	176	174	220	240	243
175	181	177	177	205	174	173	177	173	260	300	450
177	177	176	173	177	173	277	253	300	350	295	350
177	177	175	177	450	423	295	346	350	420	350	
177	173	176	209	380	444	363	360	360	277		
175	270	262	158	360	524	461	368	420			
341	400	492	247	350	410	317					
554	352	490	300	455							
508	420	470									

21.10.66.38

NORTHWEST SIDE, GIRDER B5

HONEYCOMBED

72" TO CORNER A, GRAPH 1

SCALE -  $\frac{1}{2}'' = 3''$   
 SONIC "V" METER READINGS  
 TAKEN IN 3" INCREMENTS

CIVIC CENTER, BARTLESVILLE, OK  
 GRAPH NUMBER 2

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	169	179	262	177	166	167	171	168
	175	166	176	217	212	166	166	170
	163	170	580	173	196	172	172	172
	173	172	177	172	169	175	177	177
	176	173	177	172	174	170	182	177
3'3"	203	253	214	172	181	171	187	176
	248	169	180	174	239	175	210	176
	237	213	179	177	175	174	362	170
	326	223	307	187	226	170	450	347
	362	256	349	374	696	227	412	347
	327	246	351	350	395	308	203	456
	363	400	446	445	430	875	302	307



SCALE -  $\frac{1}{2}'' = 3'$

HONEYCOMBED

SONIC "V" METER READINGS  
TAKEN IN 3" INCREMENTS

SONIC INSPECTION  
SOUTHWEST SIDE GIRDER D5  
CIVIC CENTER BARTLESVILLE, OK  
GRAPH NUMBER 3

170	175	180	177	176	180	182	183	196	217	216	173
173	201	180	177	172	220	723	400	195	168	117	351
170	174	176	198	172	193	323	400	280	317	300	459
169	175	220	174	174	172	172	108	419	271	473	302
171	170	174	171	446	172	174	515	714	177		
170	177	170	197	272	450	300	333	500			
196	503	223	356	840	370	560	400	643			
253	326	445	266	472	370	391	590	650			
172	419	604	330	183	326						
393	372	670	487								
363	336	590									
309											

SPALLED AREAS   
 HONEYCOMBED 

74" TO CORNER B, GRAPH 3

SCALE - 1/8" = 3"  
SONIC "V" METER READINGS  
TAKEN IN 5' INCREMENTS

SONIC INSPECTION  
SOUTHWEST SIDE BORDER 65  
GRAPH NUMBER 4

CIVIC CENTER, BARTLESVILLE, OK

March 21, 1988

TO: Arch Robbins, Mayor  
City of Bartlesville

FROM: Civic Center Review Committee

Attached for the consideration of the City Commission is the final report of the Civic Center Review Committee.

The committee, formed in September of 1987, was charged with the responsibility to:

- Determine whether there were appropriate uses for a remodeled Civic Center.
- Develop a reasonable cost estimate for remodeling the Civic Center to meet the needs of prospective tenants, or, as an alternative,
- Develop a reasonable cost estimate for providing needed facilities without utilizing the Civic Center.

We have attempted to discharge this responsibility as thoroughly as possible, and our final report was approved unanimously.

On behalf of the Review Committee

  
W.R. Thomas, Chairman

## Report of the Civic Center Review Committee

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### Principal Findings and Recommendations

- The Committee finds that additional building space is needed for community activities and finds a particular need for expanded and improved library facilities.
  - The Committee finds that renovation of the old Civic Center to provide additional library facilities or to meet other high-priority needs would not be cost-effective or efficient for the community and recommends that the building be demolished.
  - The Committee recommends that the site of the old Civic Center be used for construction of a new library building.
  - The Committee finds that an adult center in Bartlesville is desirable, but it should not be at the Civic Center location.
  - The Committee finds that an apparent need exists for a convention center in Bartlesville and recommends that the city conduct a further investigation into its feasibility.
-

## Summary

\* The Review Committee conducted a seven-month investigation into the feasibility of remodeling the Civic Center for use as a community facility.

\* After a survey of groups and organizations within the community, the Review Committee identified three primary needs in the community with the potential for accommodation in a remodeled Civic Center facility.

- A library
- An adult center
- A convention center

\* The Review Committee solicited input from community architects and heard four presentations concerning the feasibility of Civic Center remodeling.

• Two architects were in favor of Civic Center remodeling and presented various plans for accommodating library and other facilities in the structure at costs ranging from \$4 million to \$4.6 million. The cost estimates these architects provided were order of magnitude estimates only and were significantly lower than the estimate subsequently developed by the Technical Subcommittee.

• Two architects said they were opposed to Civic Center remodeling and said it would be uneconomical and a mistake for the city to undertake such an effort.

\* The Review Committee determined that the structural integrity of the Civic Center balcony -- an integral part of the building that cannot be removed -- has not been adequately tested and cannot be certified as safe without further investigation and possible reinforcement.

\* The Review Committee concluded that the Civic Center was of minimal aesthetic or historical value and that the decision to remodel the building or demolish it should be made on the basis of economics.

\* The Review Committee concluded that the presence of asbestos in the Civic Center was not a factor in assessing the relative merits of remodeling or building a new structure.

\* The Review Committee concluded that operating efficiencies would be much greater in a new building than in a Civic Center remodeled into a facility far different from its original purpose.

\* The Review Committee concluded that parking in the vicinity of the Civic Center was inadequate for use of the site as a convention center.

\* The Review Committee concluded that remodeling the Civic Center into a library according to the most sensible proposal submitted would cost approximately \$6.8 million according to standard, nationwide construction industry cost data. Using the same type of cost data, the Review Committee concluded that a new library facility meeting the community's needs would cost approximately \$3.3 million, including the cost of Civic Center demolition. These estimates were for construction costs only and did not include costs for furnishing, landscaping, etc.

\* The Review Committee was informed that alternative plans for a senior adult center had been developed at less cost than Civic Center remodeling.

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#### **Review Committee Formation**

In September 1987, the Bartlesville City Commission appointed a Civic Center Review Committee and charged it to:

- Determine whether there were appropriate uses for a remodeled Civic Center.

- Develop a reasonable cost estimate for remodeling the Civic Center to meet the needs of prospective tenants, or, as an alternative,
- Develop a reasonable cost estimate for providing needed facilities without utilizing the Civic Center.
- Assume other responsibilities or make other recommendations as might be deemed appropriate.

#### **Review Committee Members Appointed**

The City Commission appointed the following Review Committee members:

W.R. Thomas, Chairman	Barbara Howenstine
Loretta Chaney	Phil McIntire
Charles Cruzan	Helen Todd
Denzil Garrison	William C. Wertz
James Gately	J. Bryan Whitworth

All Review Committee members were given the report of the Civic Center Investigative Committee of June 1986 and copies of structural analyses of the Civic Center made by Benham-Blair, Holoway in March 1976, and by the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory in July 1976.

The Review Committee was guided on a tour of the Civic Center and Library.

## **Study Questions Formulated**

After analyzing the task facing the Review Committee, it became apparent that four basic questions needed to be addressed:

1. Was there a bona fide and unfulfilled need for additional space for community activities in Bartlesville?
2. Could this need be met by remodeling the Civic Center?
3. Was suitable parking available in reasonable proximity to the Civic Center site to meet prospective tenants' needs.
4. Considering all factors, was it economically attractive to rebuild and recondition the Civic Center as compared with new construction or other available alternatives?

## **Subcommittees Formed**

In order to develop answers to these questions, three subcommittees were named and assigned selected accountability:

Screening Subcommittee      Technical Subcommittee      Parking Subcommittee

J. Bryan Whitworth\*  
Denzil Garrison  
Helen Todd

Phil McIntire\*  
Charles Cruzan  
James Gately

Barbara Howenstine\*  
Loretta Chaney  
William C. Wertz

\* chairman

The Screening Subcommittee was assigned the task of developing the answer to the first question, i.e., does a bona fide need for building space now exist in the community? This committee was also directed to determine parking requirements for each prospective tenant.

The Technical Subcommittee was assigned the task of determining whether the building could be remodeled in a cost-effective way to meet the needs of the various prospective tenants. This Subcommittee was given the task of developing cost estimates for the necessary remodeling. The Subcommittee was also given responsibility for securing reasonable estimates for other methods of meeting community needs as an alternative to Civic Center remodeling.

The Parking Subcommittee was charged with determining the feasibility and potential costs of providing parking space to fit the prospective tenants' needs.

## Screening Subcommittee Activity

The Screening Subcommittee attempted to survey the entire community to solicit ideas and suggestions for utilizing the space in a remodeled Civic Center. The Subcommittee published its mission through the local media and wrote letters to more than 100 local organizations asking for their needs. More than 40 replies were received, reflecting a high degree of interest in the project.

The Subcommittee thoroughly reviewed the requests and suggestions it received. It was readily apparent that all community needs could not be met with the space available in the Civic Center. However, no single request would have utilized the entire building. Therefore, the Subcommittee found it necessary to group tenants whose needs were harmonious. The Subcommittee developed three alternative groupings for further evaluation. These were:

- Library as prime tenant.
- Senior adult center as prime tenant.
- Convention center as prime tenant.

Since the prime tenants would utilize some 50 percent of the building's capacity, the Subcommittee listed other potential uses for Civic Center space in conjunction with each. These additional uses included a museum, a small auditorium, a small theater, meeting rooms, etc.

## **Presentations by Architects**

The Technical Subcommittee solicited the ideas of four local architects as to how the building might be configured to meet the three primary and additional needs. The architects were requested to develop rough estimates as to the costs of rebuilding the Civic Center to their designs.

Each of the four architects responded to the request and presented their plans, ideas, cost estimates and recommendations to the entire Review Committee.

### **Thomas L. McCrory**

Architect Tom McCrory was fully responsive to the Technical Subcommittee's request and prepared four separate schematics. Each of the alternatives contemplated using the entire capacity of the Civic Center, totalling approximately 65,000 square feet on four levels. His plans for conversion were clearly superior to the others presented. He appeared to produce a practical, functional and reasonably attractive building. Mr. McCrory estimated the cost of remodeling the building according to his plan as approximately \$4 million (approximately \$65 per square foot), including a 15 percent contingency. He warned against using a precise cost figure without additional design work. He urged the Review Committee to recommend the remodeling of the Civic Center as a partial answer to Bartlesville's needs.

### Harry Compton

Architect Harry Compton presented one schematic for remodeling the building as a library and museum with space for small meeting rooms. Under his approach, a large part of the present structure would be demolished (i.e., the roof, south wing, south main wall and the east wall). A smaller building would result in 45,000 square feet of usable space on two floor levels. He estimated the cost the cost of this proposal as \$4 million (approximately \$89 per square foot.) Mr. Compton endorsed the remodeling approach in contrast to new construction.

### Derry Ebert

Architect Derry Ebert presented one schematic for remodeling the building for use as a library, museum, small auditorium and a small theater, utilizing the existing balcony. His plan called for removing the main floor, which has a four-foot slope from back to front and replacing it with a level floor. Otherwise, the plan utilized most of the remaining structure as is. Mr. Ebert's configuration would result in 51,000 square feet of usable space on three floor levels and would cost approximately \$4 million, including design (\$80 per square foot).

Mr. Ebert recommended strongly that the Review Committee not endorse a plan to remodel this outmoded structure. He reminded the Review Committee that the structural soundness of the balcony was questionable and that the redesigned building would not meet the

needs of the tenants as efficiently as a new building. He said he would not want to be associated with a project that he believed would be a major mistake and would choose not to be a candidate for the architectural work if the city chose to remodel.

**Frank W. Riehart**

Architect Frank Riehart met with the Review Committee and shared his views and recommendations, but did not present a schematic for remodeling the building. He said he was familiar with the Civic Center and the problems of remodeling it, and he believed any such effort would be a major mistake. He stated that Olsen-Coffey Company, a Tulsa consulting firm, had prepared a cost estimate in 1985 concluding that remodeling costs would be as high or higher than new construction.

Mr. Riehart also brought up the question of the Civic Center's structural integrity, but said he felt the prime consideration was that the old building would not efficiently meet clients' needs, while a new one could be designed to do so.

The Olsen-Coffey cost estimate was given to the Review Committee, and it showed a cost of \$4.6 million for rebuilding the Civic Center into a library and museum with some 60,000 square feet of space (approximately \$77 a square foot). This estimate included a 25 percent contingency factor.

Mr. Riehart stated that he had been the architect on the First Methodist Church addition completed in 1987. He said this addition was of comparable quality to that needed in a new library facility and said construction costs had been approximately \$65 a square foot. He said a remodeled Civic Center would be an albatross around the City's neck and that he would not agree to participate as the architect on such a project.

### **Preliminary Conclusions**

At this point in the investigative process, the Review Committee concluded that answers had been clearly provided to the first two questions in the study, and certain other important points became evident. These are set out as follows:

Q. Is there a bonafide and unfulfilled community need for building space in Bartlesville?

A. Yes. This need was verified through investigation by the Screening Committee. Total community needs are greater than the capacity of a remodeled Civic Center. While the Review Committee was not charged with setting priorities, the need for improved library facilities appears to be the community's most urgent need.

Q: Can the community needs be met by rebuilding and modernizing the Civic Center?

A: Yes, in part -- if cost was no object. The architects' plans demonstrated that the Civic Center could potentially be converted to meet a portion of the community's needs and made into a serviceable and attractive building -- but at considerable cost.

### Key Factors Considered

The Review Committee recognized several important factors that would shape its findings and recommendations:

#### 1. Extent of Remodeling Required

The word "remodel" covers many different situations. At one end of the spectrum, for example, an old building designed for a particular purpose might be restored and remodeled for the same purpose with only minor partition changes and a general facelifting and modernization. At the other extreme, an old building might have to be gutted and extensively rebuilt if its purpose is changed. The latter was clearly the case with respect to the Civic Center, which was designed to be a stage and performance facility. The building was designed with a large auditorium, a stage and a big balcony. It has a level basement floor, but the main floor has a four-foot slope and the balcony an extreme slope. Converting the building to meet the needs of any of the prospective tenants identified in the Review Committee's study would require extensive reconstruction -- in

essence retaining only the exterior walls and roof supports. A survey of average remodeling costs would have no relevancy to this situation, as the building is at the extreme end of any scale measuring effort and cost required to adapt it for its contemplated mission.

## 2. Structural Integrity

In 1976, a structural analysis made by Benham, Blair, Holoway (BBH) of Tulsa, Oklahoma, concluded that the foundations and framing of the Civic Center were, in general, structurally adequate and safe. The one exception noted was the reinforced concrete frame supporting the balcony. The BBH group did not test the support girders. However, it said that if the girders contained the amount of reinforcing steel shown in the original building plans, that amount was inadequate and therefore unsafe.

A follow-up study by the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory (PTL) attempted to determine the amount of reinforcing steel actually used in the balcony girders. Radiography testing, sonic testing, pachometer testing and concrete core testing was conducted. This testing determined that the actual amount of reinforcing was in excess of that shown in the original drawings. However, because of the large size and location of the beams, PTL was not able to determine precisely the amount of reinforcing used. PTL further pointed out that the balcony was designed for

50-pound-per-square-foot loads, instead of the 60 pounds-per-square-foot now standard and noted that the concrete used in the structure was slightly below current standards.

Because of the nature of these studies, a question still exists about the structural integrity of the balcony's support girders. The balcony frame is reinforced concrete and is an integral part of the building's structure and therefore cannot be removed. It is one thing to say that the strength of the balcony appears to be adequate, but quite a different matter for a structural engineer to certify its safety so that the City could obtain liability insurance. Before any effort to remodel the Civic Center could be undertaken, the question of the balcony's structural integrity would have to be addressed in more detail.

### **3. Aesthetics vs. Economics**

The Review Committee assigns minimal aesthetic or historical value to the Civic Center building. The Committee unanimously agreed that the decision to remodel the building or to demolish it should be made on the basis of economics. Remodeling should be undertaken only if it is shown to be more economical than other options.

#### **4. Asbestos**

The presence of asbestos in the Civic Center was not a factor in assessing the relative merits of remodeling or building a new structure. Asbestos removal would increase the cost of any remodeling undertaken. However, asbestos removal would also increase the cost of building demolition if a new structure were to be built. Therefore, there would be no significant difference in the city's options as a result of the asbestos.

#### **5. Operating Efficiency**

Although the Civic Center is 66 years old, its external shell and roof supports appear to be in good condition. Under any proposed remodeling scheme, virtually the entire interior would be gutted and replaced with materials comparable to those in a new building. Electrical, plumbing, air conditioning and other mechanical systems would also be new. A remodeled Civic Center should not offer unique maintenance problems, and maintenance costs should be only moderately higher than new construction. However, operating efficiency is another matter. The current library structure contains 12,500 square feet of assignable space built on five different levels. From the viewpoint of a librarian, it is an inefficient building in which to operate a library. Personnel costs can be reduced and management efficiency improved in a single-level building without a large number of columns. Any design for using the Civic Center as a library would introduce additional levels and many columns. From an operational standpoint, a remodeled Civic Center would not be as efficient as new construction.

As the next step in the investigative process, the Parking and Technical Subcommittees were asked to complete their assignments.

### **Parking Subcommittee Conclusions**

The Parking Subcommittee compared the parking requirements of the three major prospective tenants (adult center, convention center, library) with the parking space available in close proximity to the Civic Center. The Subcommittee identified 145 parking spaces potentially available within one block of the building. These spaces consist of onstreet parking and a city parking lot south of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. building.

Parking space within the Community Center lot was not taken into account because this space is currently insufficient even for Community Center needs. A potential option -- double-decking the Community Center parking lot -- would require an investment of \$5,000-\$7,500 per car (a total of \$1.125 million-\$1.875 million for a 250-car second deck). The Parking Subcommittee considered this cost to be prohibitive.

With these facts, the Subcommittee concluded that adequate parking could not be provided to serve a convention center. The Subcommittee further concluded that parking was adequate to support either a library or adult center, but not both. The full Review Committee supported these conclusions.

### Technical Subcommittee Conclusions

The Technical Subcommittee conducted its own analysis of the costs of remodeling the Civic Center or building a new structure using standard construction industry cost factors. The Subcommittee determined that any remodeling effort would necessarily involve the entire structure, i.e., it was not feasible just to remodel a smaller portion of the building. Therefore, as a basis of comparison, the Subcommittee used Tom McCrory's number one option, which provided a library on the first floor and a portion of the second floor, with a museum occupying the remainder of the second floor. A third floor provided a lecture-seminar hall in the present balcony and some meeting rooms. This building configuration contained 65,000 square feet of floor space.

The Subcommittee made its cost estimate with full awareness that it was proceeding with no design specifications and with the understanding that many unrecognized problems are inherent in any 66-year-old structure. The Subcommittee's objective was to be realistic, but conservative in making its cost estimates. The Subcommittee identified the many construction activities that must be performed in remodeling and assigned costs according to standard industry estimates. These costs were increased by a factor of 18 percent because of the reduced efficiency of working in congested areas where major labor-saving equipment cannot be used. In addition, the Subcommittee added a 25 percent contingency factor to cover unexpected costs likely to arise in a major remodeling project. Both of these markups are customary in this type of cost estimation.

The Subcommittee arrived at an estimated cost of \$6.8 million for remodeling the Civic Center. It cautioned that this was a feasibility quality estimate, considered to be accurate only to within a range of -15% to +40%. This estimate results in a cost of \$105 per square foot to modernize the 65,000 square foot building.

The Subcommittee reported that based on the same construction industry cost factors, a new library of 30,000 square feet could be built on the Civic Center site for an estimated cost of \$3 million, or \$100 a square foot. This figure included a 10 percent contingency, which is considered reasonable for new construction. This cost estimate was also feasibility quality (-15% to +40% accuracy).

The feasibility quality cost estimate of demolishing and removing the Civic Center was \$320,000.

As a result of its analysis, the Technical Subcommittee recommended that the renovation of the Civic Center not be considered for any future function or activity. Renovation cannot be supported because of the unfavorable economics as compared with new construction and because the reconditioned building could not be operated as efficiently as a new building designed for this purpose.

While discussing the cost estimates, the Review Committee was informed that the people interested in the Senior Adult Center had become aware that other buildings were available in the community that could be utilized at less cost than remodeling the Civic Center.

## **Final Conclusions**

The full Civic Center Review Committee endorsed the Technical Subcommittee's recommendations.

The Review Committee recommends that the option of remodeling the Civic Center be abandoned for further planning. Remodeling is not economically attractive when compared with other options.

The Review Committee believes that Bartlesville should address certain building requirements when it can do so. The library is clearly the community's highest priority need, as the present structure is inadequate and inefficient. The 30,000 square-foot library now favored by the Library Board is much more realistic than the 55,000-square-foot structure that was previously rejected by the voters.

The Review Committee believes there is a clear and present need for a senior adult center. It was the proposal for just such a center to the City Commission, on July 13, 1987, that led to formation of the Civic Center Review Committee. The need is no less urgent now in view of the latest retrenchments at Phillips. However, this study has demonstrated that the Civic Center is not a viable location for the adult center, and other options should be pursued by the senior citizens committee.

The Review Committee feels a convention center would be a major asset for the community. However, it should not be at the Civic Center location because of parking requirements. Additional work needs to be done on that item, probably by the Chamber of Commerce.

Respectfully submitted,



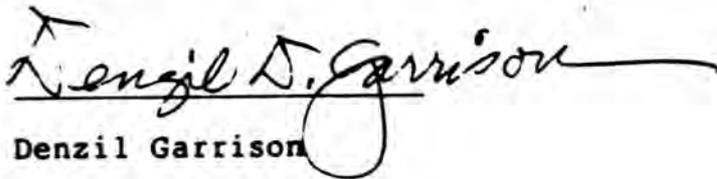
W.R. Thomas, Chairman



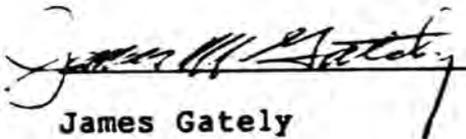
Loretta Chaney



Charles Cruzan



Denzil Garrison



James Gately



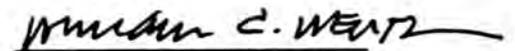
Barbara Howenstine



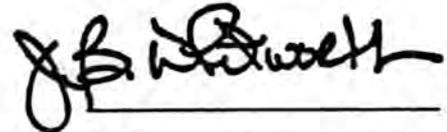
Phil McIntire



Helen Todd



William C. Wertz



J. Bryan Whitworth



January 16, 1989

Historic Preservation Review Committee  
State Historical Preservation Office  
Oklahoma Historical Society  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Gentlemen:

I have examined several stairways of the Bartlesville Civic Center and find only one that is in compliance with the building code of the City of Bartlesville. In addition, an inspection of the balcony aisles reveals gross nonconformance with the recommended maximum riser height of 7 inches. The balcony slopes at a 42° angle with the horizontal, and the 9-3/8 inch risers of the aisles present a significant occupant safety hazard in my opinion.

Sincerely,

T. G. Noltensmeyer  
Oklahoma Professional Engineer #14918

SN: jc



City of Bartlesville

600 S. Dewey / Box 699 / Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74005 / AC 918-336-0000

April 17, 1989

FILE COPY

Okla. Historical Society  
Historical Boulevard  
Oklahoma City, OK 73106

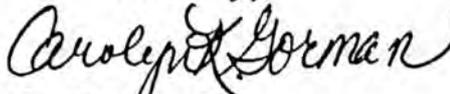
ATTN: Melvena Heisch

To Whom It May Concern:

Let me introduce myself -- I am Carolyn Krizer Gorman, 50 years old, born and raised in Bartlesville, married to Arthur P. Gorman who was also born and raised in Bartlesville, and I am co-owner of "just for you!" a gift shop in downtown Bartlesville. Currently, I am in the process of promoting the Main Street program for our community through Downtown Bartlesville, Inc. This organization represents the merchants of downtown Bartlesville.

I feel it would be a tremendous waste of time, energy and money to restore our old Civic Center. It never has been respected by the citizens of Bartlesville as an outstanding building. Our old Civic Center is not of significant historical or architectural value to be saved! I would urge you **not** to place this building on the State Historical Register!

Most sincerely,



Carolyn K. Gorman



McCRORY ASSOCIATES ▲ ARCHITECTURE

18 APR 89

Mr. William G. Creel  
1100 SE Osage  
Bartlesville, OK 74003

Dear Mr. Creel,

RE: Architectural Style of the Civic Center

In compliance with your request I have penned the following comments. These statements are based in part on my attending the college level class, History of Architecture, taught by Austrian born Professor Wilhelm Baumgarten, whose classroom text was A History of Architecture by Sir Bannister Fletcher. My statements are further reinforced by my continuing interest in historic architecture, its rehabilitation and its impact on today's architectural trends.

Reviewing the comments in the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form submitted by Mr. Carlos Melton, I must take issue with the statement that the Civic Center "---architecture is dominantly Neo - Classic Revival with elements and details of the Beaux Arts Period." Although it is true that the Architect probably had his eye on facades and details of the buildings created during the heyday of this "period", it is evident that the elements and details were borrowed then placed as an applied veneer over the front facade of the Civic Center building.

This exercise of borrowing elements from a currently popular style that in turn was created from architectural solutions that were borrowed from European antecedents means that, at its best, this kind of architectural design's chief merit is that it reveals premeditated design.

This building also contains a serious architectural design flaw. It is an omission that becomes apparent when one enters the building and ascends the stair to the Main Floor Level, the entry level to the Auditorium. The impression one gets is that they have entered the Utility level of the building, for one must walk up a ramp in a stair-width passage with a low ceiling before finding the stair to the Main Level.

. 1 of 2

A review of the original drawings indicates why this insignificant, subordinated "Grand" entry came about. An exterior set of curved, stone, double "Grand Staircase" stairs up to the "Main" entry to the building - The Auditorium level - was omitted, presumably as a cost saving measure. The Main entry doors became a window. The effect is like entering a house through the basement.

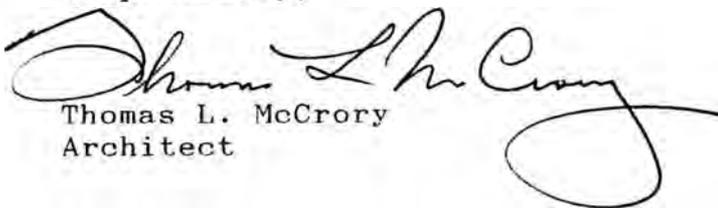
The exterior of the building displays Psuedo-Neo-Classic treatment over about half of the wall area of the four elevations. The portion of the building containing the Auditorium and Stage is a five-story brick veneered "block" shaped mass punctured by various sized window and door openings. Although the brick on the north and south faces is finish brick, the entire east face is unselected red common.

In my opinion, this building is a typical example of Classic-American Frontier Style. Like the General Store in early frontier towns of the American West, an imposing front concealed a tent building in back.

It must be noted that there are at least two buildings in Bartlesville that are much finer examples of "Neo-Classic" architecture than the Civic Center. They are the Old County Courthouse and the Old Post Office, now the present County Courthouse. The old Courthouse features the Grand Staircase design missing on the Civic Center, and the Post Office/County Courthouse is a complete design in it's still attractive execution.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to address this issue.

Respectfully,



Thomas L. McCrory  
Architect

TLM:dm



10 APR 89

BARTLESVILLE CIVIC CENTER/PUBLIC LIBRARY

ARCHITECTURAL/ENGINEERING ANALYSIS

During the period of SEP 1985 to MAR 1988, several design investigations of the building were conducted. It was finally determined that, should the building remain standing, the only viable option would be to renovate it back to a community theater and meeting center. All other proposals studied revealed that unrealistic compromises and costs would be incurred.

Bartlesville has a nearly new, unique and outstanding Community Center. It is unreasonable to assume that the public would want to see a duplicate function two blocks away that would jeopardize the economic future of both facilities.

To rehabilitate the present Civic Center for any use will require extensive and expensive alterations and additions in order to just bring the building up to the present Code Standards for floor loading, exiting and fire protection.

If the Building remains in place, and funding is not available, then it will surely become the largest, most dilapidated headstone around dedicated to the visitation of former entertainers and celebrities.



David L. Sigmon  
Vice President - Human Resources

April 17, 1989

Historical Preservation Review Committee  
Oklahoma Historical Preservation Office  
Wylie Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Review Committee:

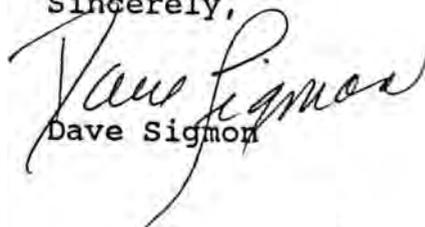
I understand on April 20 there will be a hearing in Oklahoma City to determine the historical importance of Bartlesville's old civic center.

As a resident of Bartlesville for over 10 years and as a member of several community boards (including Bartlesville Area Chamber of Commerce, Jane Phillips Episcopal-Memorial Medical Hospital, and several others), I could not support the old civic center being placed on the historical roles. The building does not seem to merit consideration as a major landmark in the area, and it has become an economic burden to the community.

I understand the city council will be placing the issue before the public for a vote, and that will determine how the community as a whole feels about the issue.

I would respectfully request your consideration in not placing the building on the historical roles.

Sincerely,

  
Dave Sigmon

**PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY**

BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA 74004  
918 661-5634

J. BRYAN WHITWORTH  
Vice President  
Corporate Affairs

April 20, 1989

Historic Preservation Review Committee  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Gentlemen:

I'm writing on behalf of Phillips Petroleum Company in opposition to the designation of Bartlesville's old civic center as an historic site.

This position has been carefully considered, because Phillips has a long tradition of support for worthwhile historic preservation. We incorporated the landmark tower of the Frank Phillips Building into a new office and conference facility. We purchased the Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Price Tower, and we provided funding for restoration of the Dewey Hotel and the Santa Fe Railroad Depot in Bartlesville.

With respect to the old civic center, however, the weight of evidence and professional opinion accords no special historic significance either to the structure or the events associated with it. After careful research and numerous public hearings, the Bartlesville Library Board and other community organizations have concluded that the building is not of significant historic importance and does not warrant being preserved or restored. In addition, a special citizens group appointed by the mayor, The Civic Center Review Committee, specifically considered the feasibility of restoring the building and concluded unanimously in March of 1988 that renovation would not be cost-effective for the community. The review committee recommended that the structure be demolished and a new library be built on the site.

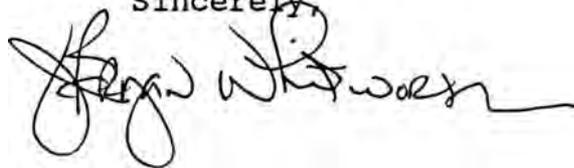
Therefore, Phillips supports the community effort now underway to design and build a new library on the civic center site. The Bartlesville Library Trust

State Historic Preservation Office  
Page 2

Authority considers this site to be an ideal location for a new library, and we concur. Several thousand Phillips employees work downtown within blocks of this site and would benefit both professionally and personally from convenient library accessibility.

Designation of the old civic center as an historical site seems to have little support from either the historical community or the Bartlesville community in general. However such a designation could well complicate the widely-supported effort to build a new library, and we respectfully request that the nomination of the building to the national and state registers of historic places be denied.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Greg Whitman". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

To the Historic Preservation Com-  
mittee:

Since I belong to a pioneer  
family who has been civic  
workers or supporters of Dart-  
mouth since its beginning,  
am very anxious to see  
that we always called  
"McIntocks Ferry" demolish-  
ed, or a much needed new  
building erected.

This little city has some  
very fine architecture or we  
attract visitors from many  
states or countries. We hope  
to preserve all that good  
or to build for the future  
what's worth saving.

Mr. McClintock & those who  
worked with him did their  
best, I'm sure, but many at  
the time were disappointed  
in the building.

The disputes & conflicts  
have dragged on far too long.  
We need a new building for  
our library before the contents  
are water-logged. Please  
give us the go-ahead for  
this project now.

Sincerely  
Elizabeth Overland  
(Mrs. J. Lynn Overland)

Burllesville  
17th April, 1989.

Mrs. Lloyd Lynd  
821 South Johnstone Avenue  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74003

Dear Bill,

The controversy surrounding the old auditorium and proposed new library is both regrettable & disturbing.

It seems like all of the old time residents that I've known refer to the auditorium as "M<sup>o</sup> Chitoch's Alley" and never considered it a historical site like the old Court House and the "Carnegie Library" - now owned privately.

I came to Bartlesville the fall of 1925 as Music Supervisor for High School & Jr. High. The auditorium was new & we performed there.

This building has so many problems - bad acoustics, limited stage,

no elevators + insufficient dressing rooms. It would take a tremendous amount of money to bring it to minimum standard.

I certainly support the removal of the auditorium + the construction of a new library there. It would be something a vast majority of the Battlesville people would be justly proud - a new, modern, spacious + much needed library for our town.

Good luck with your project, Bill  
I hope the library plan succeeds, it would be a wonderful attraction for our city.

Sincerely,  
Lori Lynd

Joe Williams Communications  
First Court Place  
501 SE Frank Phillips Boulevard  
Post Office Box 924  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74005

918 336-2267



TO: Historic Preservation Review Committee

April 17, 1989

Gentlemen:

As the author of the award-winning book, *Bartlesville*, it is my opinion that the existing Bartlesville Civic Center is not of significant historic value to be saved.

While the book *Bartlesville* talks about some of the performances that took place in the Civic Center, no one I interviewed ever commented about the historic value of the building itself. It was simply a place where entertainment took place. Today, we have the beautiful Community Center for such functions.

I wrote the documentation that helped place the Bartlesville Court House on the National Register of Historic Places--in fact, our offices are in this building today. Architecturally, the Civic Center is not of the same quality as the Court House and my opinion is that it is not worth saving.

No one appreciates the value of historic architecture and historic events than I do. If the Civic Center were attractive and had significant historic value, I would be the first to fight for it; unfortunately, it does not.

Sincerely yours,

Joe Williams

President

356 Turkey Creek Dr.  
Bartlesville, Ok. 74006  
April 17, 1989

Melvina Heisch  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
Oklahoma Historical Society  
2100 Lincoln Blvd.  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Dear Ms. Heisch;

It has come to my attention that the State Preservation Committee will be voting again this week on the application of the Bartlesville Civic Center to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places. I have not given my opinion publicly in the past on this building due to the fact that I was working for the City of Bartlesville Public Library in the capacity of Museum Curator for the Local History Museum and as such needed to remain neutral. However, I am now a private citizen and feel that I must speak up.

As Curator for four years I had ample opportunity to assist many researchers on various buildings in Washington County, including the Civic Center. Some of the research that was done was in order to apply for National Register status for a few of the more outstanding buildings in Bartlesville and Dewey. The first building selected to work on was the Washington County Courthouse. The public sentiment in favor of placing this building on the Register was overwhelming in all sectors - city government, private citizens and business. La Quinta, the Foster mansion, also received much favorable publicity and support in its application, as did the Price Tower, the Frank Phillips Home and the Dewey Hotel. I believe that this town and county, with its numerous organizations devoted to the study and preservation of history, from the DAR to the historical society, is very supportive of preserving buildings it deems worthy.

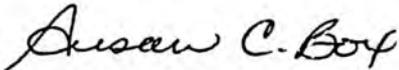
In the research I have done personally on the Civic Center I have found that it has been steeped in controversy from the moment it was decided to build it. The original architectural plan was altered to such an extent that it became a fairly ordinary looking structure, blending well with the rest of the downtown buildings that existed at the time. Historically and architecturally I never felt it was significant enough to warrant inclusion on the register, and find it curious that with such active preservation groups in town that pushed for the registering of other significant buildings, this building was never included in their efforts - even before the library issue entered the picture.

Recently a driving tour map of Bartlesville was produced. The north end of the Civic Center, the Public Library/Museum & Archives addition, is the only

part of this building included on this map of significant buildings in the area. Another indication of the Civic Center's significance (or, rather, its insignificance) in the minds of some of Bartlesville's citizens.

The Bartlesville Civic Center served its function and its time has passed. I am afraid that if the committee recommends the building to be placed on the Register, Bartlesville will be left with an eyesore - the Library will be built in another location, and the Center will be allowed to continue to deteriorate, empty, unused - there is simply no money to restore it and I sincerely believe there will not be any money forthcoming for years to come.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Susan C. Box".

Susan C. Box

April 19, 1989

Oklahoma Historical Society  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Oklahoma City, OK

As a long term resident of Bartlesville and a concerned citizen of the black community, I am writing to express a concern of mine and other black citizens of this community. Black children, located principally on the west side of town, will be severely penalized if the library is no longer located at its present location. These children can easily walk to the library from their various homes now. It provides a quiet, safe learning atmosphere.

This locale for the library is also important to the area because of the number of minority senior citizens located within a few blocks of the present site. Without a mass transit system, they will be unable to use the library at will.

I heartily endorse the removal of the old civic center and the construction of a new library on that site.



Bettye A. Williams  
913 S. Armstrong  
Bartlesville, OK 74003

April 14, 1989

Oklahoma Historical Society  
Preservation Office  
2100 Lincoln Blvd.  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Re: Bartlesville Civic Center

Dear Board Members,

In regard to the Bartlesville Civic Center the Landmark Preservation Council of Washington County has decided to remain noncommittal as to the architectural and historical merits of the building.

Yours Sincerely,

Jim Wallen  
President

SHPO



# Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

WILEY POST HISTORICAL BUILDING • OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105 • (405) 521-2491

August 23, 1989

Mr. Jerry L. Rogers  
Associate Director, Cultural Resources  
and Keeper of the National Register  
of Historic Places  
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P. O. Box 37127  
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127

AUG 25 1989

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

Dear Mr. Rogers:

This is in response to your letter of August 3, 1989 concerning the nomination of the Bartlesville Civic Center, Washington County, to the National Register of Historic Places. As discussed with your office, your letter was meter postmarked August 8 and the material was mailed to us "Book Rate." It arrived in my office at 4:00 p.m. on Friday, August 11. Because of the untimely arrival and the content of the appeal, we requested an extension of time to respond to accord more with the fifteen day response time permitted. I appreciate your extending the deadline.

Before commenting on the nomination itself, it is necessary to clear the record on several of the personal comments made in Mr. Melton's appeal.

Mr. Melton begins by stating that I changed the results of the January 19 meeting of the Historic Preservation Review Committee. This is simply not true.

The SHPO is not a member of the Committee and the Deputy SHPO serves as secretary for the committee and as their administrative officer. I did not discuss the Bartlesville nomination with any member of the committee prior to the meeting on January 19 and had no communication with them between then and the April 20, 1989 meeting date. And for the record, I did not discuss this with any member of the OHS Board of Directors prior to my letter of June 16; the only contact I had on the Civic Center was from Mr. Melton.

Following the January 19 Committee meeting, Deputy Preservation Officer Melvena Heisch pointed out to me the departure from the Committee bylaws and asked my opinion. It was that she contact Mr. Bell, Committee vice-chairman and acting chairman on January 19, and Committee Chairman Loftis and ask how they wished to proceed. She also solicited an opinion from the Attorney General's office. It was Mr. Loftis' decision, with Mr. Bell's concurrence, that they abide by the bylaws and void the acting chairman's vote. This was also the recommendation of the

Page 2.

Attorney General. It was not my action that changed the vote as stated by Mr. Melton.

Mr. Melton also states that the vote should be void because those present on January 19 did not meet the professional qualifications required in 36 CFR Part 61. This, too, is not correct. The guidelines require that a majority of those present be professionals. This was the case on January 19. Of the four members present, three met the professional qualification guidelines according to Ms. Heisch: Dr. Bell (historic and pre-historic archeologist); Dr. Fischer (historian); and Ms. Clinard (architectural historian). Chairman Loftis had the opportunity to request a re-vote on April 20 but did not do so. Further, since all parties had been given ample time to state their case in January, there was little reason to rehash what had been stated previously. Mr. Loftis stated he would accept any new written material that either side had to offer. There was no violation of the Committee's bylaws on either point.

Mr. Melton also claims a conflict of interest on my part because of a supposed "raise for Dr. Salay." There was no raise and Mr. Melton is incorrect. The salary for the Executive Director of the Oklahoma Historical Society (who acts as the State Historic Preservation Officer) is set by the State Legislature and must be voted on in the Society's appropriation bill. The basic salary of the Executive Director was set at its current level in June 1988; I arrived in Oklahoma in September 1988. I received a raise of \$400 in June 1989 which was the same raise that all other state employees received. The Society's appropriation bills for 1988 and 1989 are public records. Further, the Executive Committee of the OHS Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors themselves, has not discussed a salary increase for the Executive Director since I started in September 1988. The minutes of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors are public records. Mr. Melton's statement that I personally received a \$10,000 pay raise on the recommendation of Mr. Garrison is without foundation.

One could infer that Mr. Melton has attempted to bias my decision by setting up a case that would make a negative decision on my part attributable only to the influence of those who do not wish it placed on the Register.

Concerning the National Register nomination: on January 19th, I attended my first Review Committee meeting as the State Historic Preservation Officer. The Bartlesville Civic Center nomination was one of those considered. Both proponents for placing it on the National Register and opponents to placing it on the National Register were given an opportunity to speak at length and to present any documentation they wished. The commentary on the Civic Center lasted well over an hour. Much of the discussion focused on local politics as does much of this appeal. At the

Page 3.

conclusion of the discussion, I was asked if I had any statement and said only that Ms. Heisch spoke for the Preservation Office staff and that I would be reviewing all of the comments and documentation presented.

Following this meeting, and prior to the April meeting of the Committee, Ms. Heisch pointed out the technical violation in the proceedings as outlined above. Following clarification of this at the April meeting, I was required to concur or disagree with the Committee's recommendations. It was my decision to concur with their recommendation. Ms. Heisch advised me that no comment was necessary at this time; none was made on the other nominations forwarded.

After the January Committee meeting I reviewed the comments and documents presented on the Civic Center and I visited the building when in Bartlesville. The photographs show the addition placed on one end and indicate some of the deterioration of the building. One end and the rear have been substantially altered by the modern addition and the facade has been altered with replacement windows.

On viewing the photographs, I also was concerned that this building was an integral part of an historical streetscape. My impression had been that this was a well preserved district and the demolition of this building would create a substantive architectural void. My visit indicated that this was not the case; there has been substantial urban renewal and reconstruction all around the building.

The documentation on this building indicates that this was not a unique architectural example originally or as it currently stands. Although architecture is not the basis for the nomination it is a concern.

One of the growing problems that is being discussed in preservation circles is the determination of historic contexts and the impact of local significance. As perspectives on what is being nominated for the National Register change--from the unique and the architecturally splendid to the structures of everyday life--more and more has been deemed eligible.

Concerns have been expressed, however, that we are reaching the point where almost everything is eligible for the Register if it has sufficient age (50 years) and has any historical or cultural significance to a community, irregardless of its condition. Thus, in small town America every city hall, church, or firehall could be considered an integral part of that community and of historic importance and eligible for the National Register; this could be true for every industrial building as well. I reflect on the coal breakers of the Anthracite Region. They were critical elements in the formation of patch towns and community

Page 4.

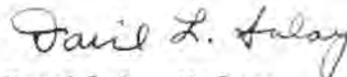
life. Those 50 years of age, even though in poor condition, could be considered eligible for the Register on the basis of local historical significance alone. As fond as I am of these industrial structures, I cannot help but wonder if this is warranted. At the same time, I also wonder if broadening the base is not warranted.

These concerns extend to the Bartlesville Civic Center. While we not only should save the unique and beautiful, and we need to be concerned about the ubiquitous elements of our culture, I am not convinced that this is the structure on which to make that stand.

While we all have an inclination to save everything that has a patina of age and any historical value, the standards for this are sometimes fluid. In my brief tenure here, we have been confronted by the lack of consistency in the application of National Register standards by the Historic Preservation Advisory Council, for example. In some cases there seems to be a willingness to be flexible on the Secretary's guidelines for various elements--window treatments, replacement materials, and so forth. Even more, there has been an indication that there may be a willingness to accept percentages of retention where large number of units or types are available. Bridges are an example. This does raise the issue of whether or not these guidelines are as clearly black and white as some believe--at least when it comes to application.

There was sufficient concern raised about the condition of the building, alterations to it, and local historical significance to concur with the Review Committee's decision not to nominate the Bartlesville Civic Center. I would appreciate your review and will await your decision.

Sincerely,



David L. Salay  
Executive Director

DLS:gw  
Enclosures

cc: Robert E. Bell  
Susie Clinard  
LeRoy H. Fischer  
Alma Pringle  
Jerry M. Maddux  
Debbie Benbrook  
Carlos Melton

September 2, 1989

Mr. Jerry L. Rogers  
Associate Director, Cultural Resources  
and Keeper of the National Register  
of Historic Places.  
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127

Ref: H32 (413)  
Bartlesville Civic  
Center nomination  
appeal.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Among the materials sent to you by Dr. Salay are two 1976 independent engineering reports regarding the condition of the Civic Center and its controversial balcony which were submitted to the OHS by the City of Bartlesville in its attempt to discredit the building and its eligibility.

Since the city officials failed to mention a very significant later report in 1986 by the mayor's personally hand-picked investigation committee, it is only fair that newspaper accounts of the findings should also be a part of the record for your consideration.

The March 1, 1976 Benham/Blair Report was commissioned by the same Phillips Petroleum Company Vice-President (Sloan K. Childers) who was also responsible then for a proposal to build a new Community Center to replace the old Civic Center. He was thus hardly objective and newspaper accounts at the time criticized the Benham/Blair study as the "excuse for a new building." This report of the structural analysis from specifications on the original plans indicated to the public that the balcony was unsafe.

Consequently, because many felt the Benham/Blair report was not unbiased, another test was undertaken immediately by Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory of Dallas whose report on the balcony condition was dated July 22, 1976. This second report was a very scientific study which showed that more reinforcing steel was used than the plan showed and that the small amounts of honeycombing, spalling and cracks "are not considered significant." However, the City Council, for purely political reasons, elected to abandon the old Civic Center.

In 1986, the Civic Center Investigative Committee, made up of qualified structural, architectural, civil and electrical engineers, put all the past fears about the balcony to rest with a report that showed both the building and balcony were safe and sound. Reports from two newspapers are enclosed to show that even the present architect for our new proposed library on the Civic Center site had strongly recommended the renovation of the Civic Center for a library.

Dr. Salay's letter to you of August 23, 1989 indicates my comments about his salary and relationship with Mr. Garrison are a matter of public record. I agree and submit the record of the minutes of the July 27, 1988 OHS Quarterly Board Meeting to substantiate my claims. At this meeting, the incoming director's new salary of \$48,000 was approved unanimously. Garrison also recommended Salay as the new director the same meeting and introduced him to the other board members.

Dr. Salay's letter to you also tries to equate the historical importance of privately-owned industrial buildings with historic city-owned buildings. Obviously, preservationists have very little, if any, authority in their attempts to save privately-owned property. However, we do have extensive rights as citizens and taxpayers to help encourage the preservation of public property.

Missing from items Dr. Salay sent to you from the OHS files is the FINAL SURVEY REPORT for the ARCHITECTURE/HISTORIC SURVEY OF BARTLESVILLE, 1988 which was submitted by the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, to the State Preservation Office. This survey showed the Civic Center as an individual property within the study area determined by their experts to warrant further study for possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This further substantiates my claim that all the other professional state preservationists feel the building is indeed historic.

Dr. Salay says buildings over 50 years old shouldn't be considered for the Register on the basis of age alone. Where has Dr. Salay been all these months? If he read the Civic Center nomination, he knows the building was not proposed on a single criterion but three which, in the opinion of other authorities, have not been refuted by Dr. Salay's explanation of his reasons for recommending that the building not be placed on the Register.

It certainly seems odd that Dr. Salay's opinion differs to greatly from the published statements and letters by professional on his preservation team who have been very positive in their evaluation of the Civic Center as eligible for the Register. If Dr. Salay has an explanation for this difference, a lot of Bartlesville residents would like to hear it.

However, the real reason for this letter is to urge you to forget all the clearly political issues in favor of the true historic criteria as set out in the Register's Bulletin 16 as you deliberate in your final decision.

Very truly yours,



Carlos R. Melton  
1119 S. Johnstone  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74003



November 27, 1985

Mayor Archie Robbins  
130 N.W. Forrest Park Rd.  
Bartlesville, OK 74003

THEN

Dear Mayor Robbins,

I am writing this letter as the result of a motion passed by acclamation by the membership present of the Washington County Historical Society, Inc., at the Society's meeting November 20, 1985.

The motion stated that the Society members "desire that the Civic Center in Bartlesville be preserved, rennovated, and put to suitable public use until such time the voters of Bartlesville might by majority vote decide to make some other disposition of the structure." The motion further stated that "the President of the Society write the Mayor of Bartlesville informing him of this motion and send copies to the local newspapers and radio stations."

In discussion on the motion, Mayor Robbins, the members justified their action on the following: the Civic Center is of great historic value to our community, being more than 62 years old, and a site of memorable appearances by numerous local people and such noted individuals and organizations in our nation's history as Will Rogers, Admiral Richard Byrd, Helen Hayes, Thomas E. Dewey, and the John Philip Sousa Band. Moreover, it is a beautiful, elegant building which adds to the attraction of Bartlesville.

We respectfully request that you will pass this information to the other City Commissioners and that the organizations to whom copies are being sent give it deserved publicity.

Thank you and best wishes for a happy holiday season for you and your family.

Sincerely,

Bob Finney  
President

cc: Bartlesville EXAMINER-ENTERPRISE  
attn: Jim Miller, General Manager  
Bartlesville CONSTITUTION  
attn: Russell Reniker, General Manager  
KWON attn: Duane Hargrove, General Manager  
KYFM attn: Dave Solmonson, General Manager

*No renovation estimates given*

## Old Civic Center sound, special committee says

By Tim Hartley  
E-E Staff Reporter

Well, two outta three aint bad. The Civic Center Investigative Committee gave its report on the condemned building Monday night to the Bartlesville Board of City Commissioners, answering two of the three questions asked when the committee was formed last October.

Tom McCrory, local architect and chairman of the Civic Center committee, said the group concluded that yes, the building is structurally sound; yes, it could be used for a library; and no, the committee will not estimate how much a renovation project would cost.

Before the report was received and the committee terminated, the commissioners adopted a resolution approving the 1986-87 city operating budget, which totals about \$22 million. From that

total, \$9 million will come from the general fund, \$9 million will come from enterprise funds such as sewer and water, and \$4 million will be spent to reduce the city's bonded indebtedness.

Nowhere in the budget can one find a new library. "We are not building anything new," City Manager Tom Mikulecky explained when the proposed budget was presented to the commissioners over a month ago.

So the report on the old Civic Center may gather some dust before the feasibility of the city constructing a new library comes up again. Only one thing is reasonably certain. The cost of such a project is not getting any cheaper.

"If a cost is estimated, that number will stick," McCrory said of public opinion on the already-controversial matter of where to put Bartlesville's badly-needed new library.

The committee was formed in the wake of the defeat of a sales tax question last fall, when voters said no to an increase of 1 percent, to fund a \$6 million library, \$4 million in street projects, and a half-million for economic development.

McCrory explained that the committee gathered all the information it could, including old plans, revised plans, present plans, proposed designs, engineering and architectural reports, newspaper accounts of the original construction in the early 1920s, past and present studies of Bartlesville's library needs, and costs of libraries nationwide.

The committee, comprised largely of engineers and architects, split into two groups — structural and planning. Once the structural subcommittee concluded that the structure was sound, the planning group began

(See CITY, page 2)

### CITY

From page one

its work to determine whether the building could be converted into a library meeting most or all of the specifications approved for the new building which was proposed during the sales tax election last fall.

According to the report on the old building, "the inspection soon revealed that, even though the interior was in a dilapidated condition, beneath the fallen plaster, leaking roof, and broken plumbing fixtures, there appeared a remarkably tough, bold, even innovative building. If the structure should prove sound, the committee concluded on the spot that the building should receive immediate temporary roof repairs that would halt the deterioration until the city finds an effective use for the building."

McCrory said the structural group found no evidence of weakness in the weight-bearing structures, including the controversial balcony, which was reported unsafe a decade ago. New evidence was found indicating additional shear reinforcements in the balcony, made of higher-strength steel than was assumed when the building was closed. The group also discovered that the original design was based on a load of 75 lbs. per square foot, not 50, as was assumed when the balcony was judged unsafe.

According to the report:  
"The Structural Subcommittee

also discovered that the Balcony structure had been load tested prior to opening the building, and this had physically confirmed the original engineers' design perimeters. This procedure could, of course, be repeated should it become necessary to convince the skeptical."

At the Civic Center Committee meeting last Jan. 9, the structural subcommittee reported that the building was "safe and sound," that floor load capabilities could be cost-effectively increased in most areas, and that the building was well engineered and constructed.

McCrory went on to report how the building might be used as a library, with a two-floor design of nearly identical square footage as the new building proposed last fall. Suggested entrances and trafficways, shelf areas, reference and children's libraries, the museum and archives, even recommendations for improving the exterior appearance of the old building are included in the report.

"The final charge of the City Commission to the Committee was to produce an estimate of cost for the proposal," according to the report. "On this issue, the Committee felt it could not comply. To come up with a meaningful, credible estimate could only be accomplished by first producing completed Schematic

Design plans; an outline of materials; a study of demolition and addition work; heating, cooling, plumbing and electrical requirements; furnishings and equipment. The Committee also felt that a "ball park" estimate of total cost could eventually jeopardize the progress of the project."

McCrory said according to the December, 1984 edition of Library Journal magazine, the cost of new buildings was averaging about \$81 per square foot, while addition, renovation and remodeling were averaging about \$58 per square foot.

Director of Libraries Cynthia Woodall, who has never kept secret her opposition to renovating the old building, reminded that "we are not talking about remodeling a library. We are talking about a building not designed for library use."

In other business, the commissioners awarded a bid contract to Parks Concrete of Hominy for \$34,000, for improvements of the fire training grounds, which will involve paving of roadways for driving and equipment maneuvering training for fire, police and city personnel.

The commissioners made new appointments to various city boards and committees, and heard the first readings of ordinances regarding rural water districts during shortages, and speed limits in school zones.

From page one

# Architects mixed on renovating Civic Center

By Howard Jay Rosenthal  
E-E Staff Reporter

Two local architects have proposed that the Civic Center not be renovated for a new library because of the cost of the project.

Architects Tom McCrory, Derry Ebert and Frank Riehart have presented plans and estimates on the renovation of the Bartlesville Public Library to the Civic Center Review Committee. But Ebert and Riehart both feel that renovating the Civic Center for use as a library is not worth the cost.

McCrory and Ebert both gave presentations at a single meeting, while Riehart spoke at the following special meeting. The Committee had previously hosted a presentation by architect Harry Compton.

1-17-88

McCrory presented four architectural options requested by the Committee: a combination library-museum; a convention center; a senior adult center; and a multi-purpose building atop the library. Only two of those options contained a library and museum.

He recommended renovating the present building as the best alternative. The re-structure plans, which produced 65,000 square feet of floor space, required columns to support additional floors, a new roof and conversion of the balcony to a third floor. It utilized the existing space for all re-modeling and re-building.

Ebert presented a single approach which would produce approximately 56,000 square feet of floor space by re-configuring the existing structure, utilizing the

roof and outer walls. He described the building as a concrete box where none of the interior partitions are weight-bearing. The present balcony would serve as a 350-seat auditorium.

Both architects' plans called for the "new" library to be located on the bottom floor; the present library would be the children's library. They also agreed that the museum would be located on the second floor of the renovated library.

But, Ebert strongly disagreed with McCrory about the advisability of saving the existing structure.

Ebert said that the present civic center building should not be renovated, as it would not be cost effective. He figured that a new building could be constructed for the library and

museum at a cost of less than \$60 per square foot — lower than the cost of renovation.

Ebert added that he felt that renovation would be a such a major error on the part of the community that he would prefer not to be chosen as the architect in charge of the project, should that be the route chosen.

At a subsequent meeting, Frank Riehart prefaced his presentation by stating that, in his opinion, renovation of the old Civic Center would become an "albatross around the City of Bartlesville's neck." Riehart stated that he did not generate the renovation plans requested by the Committee because he did not feel it would be worth his time and effort.

Riehart further stated that he  
(See ARCHITECTS, page 2)

## ARCHITECTS

was convinced that the major priority is a library and not other projects, such as a senior adult center or convention center.

He stated that all studies indicate that, in communities with a population of less than 40,000, the library should be located in the downtown area. Then he displayed preliminary plans for a single-level library structure which contained 25,000 square feet; he indicated that the space could be doubled if a second level were added, including space for the museum. But, Riehart said that an edifice containing approximately 30,000 square feet — a 65 percent increase over the current library — would provide ample space for the community's library needs, both now and in the future.

He also talked about a previous study the City of Bartlesville had funded, requesting a library containing triple the space of the present facility. He called such

# Councilmen discuss whether Civic Center should be razed or saved

By Tim Hartley  
E-E Staff Reporter

The old Civic Center keeps right on standing there at the corner of Johnstone Avenue and Adams Boulevard, while its owner, the City of Bartlesville, decides what to do with it.

Suggestions have ranged from renovation to demolition.

After voters defeated a 1985 sales tax question asking for, among other things, a new library and the razing of the old building, an 11-man Civic Center Investigative Committee was appointed. Last June, the committee of local architects and engineers gave its final report to the City Council, stating that the building is safe, the structure is sound, and it could be renovated for use as a public library.

Questions were raised at that time as to why the report conflicted with an earlier study which resulted in the building being abandoned. At a follow-up City Council workshop Monday night, the old building, constructed in the early 1920s, was again the topic of discussion.

The building was judged unsafe in 1974, by an Oklahoma City-based engineering firm now called the Benham Group. The City of Bartlesville moved its administrative offices out of there, and the building was left to decay, which it continues to do. The roof leaks like a sieve.

Aside from what the old structure could or should be used for, discussion Monday night centered around what the City should do next. Summarized, it went something like this:

*If the building is to be saved and used for something, load-testing of the controversial balcony must be done and certified by independent engineers. With such certification in hand, the City would then have to buy insurance for the building if it were to be used. And if the City is going to spend money for load testing and insurance, then something has to be done about that leaking roof. And, if the building is to be torn down, why do any of the above?*

The Council instructed City Manager Tom Mikuiecky to investigate the availability and

(See CENTER, page 2)

Bartlesville Oklahoma Examiner-Enterprise Tuesday, February 24, 1987

## CENTER

From page one

cost of load testing, insurance and temporary roofing.

"We are not here to determine what the building's future use will be," said Mayor Arch Robbins. "We are here to see if we can answer the question of why one group of intelligent, highly-educated people said the building was unsafe, and another group of intelligent, highly-educated people say it is structurally sound."

The reason is complex, and is compounded by the fact that there are no "as-built" drawings of the old building. But Fred George, Civic Center Investigative Committee member, said in 1974, the engineers were operating under a false assumption about the configuration of steel girders in the balcony's support structure.

The girders, which are two feet wide and up to 15 feet deep in places, were not built into the balcony as originally drawn, George said.

T.C. Blassingame, also a Civic Center Investigative Committee member, said in 1974 the engineers wrongly assumed the girders were built with a low-strength steel. But the steel is high-strength, even by today's standards, he said.

"There is no danger of the (balcony) coming down," Blassingame said, with the possible exception of what could happen if

the roof is not fixed and the steel rusts.

"There are no signs of distress. The building is in good shape. It is better, structurally, than the old Washington County Courthouse, and it is a shame that the building was condemned," Blassingame said.

Vice Mayor Robert Kurland expressed his opinion about why the building was judged unsafe:

"This community wanted a new Civic Center, and found a way to get one."

And those who do not want a library in the old building will continue to use the "unsound" excuse, Kurland said.

It was noted that the current Council and City Administration were not involved in the mid-1970s activity which resulted in the old Civic Center being abandoned.

"No one here has any conceivable reason to try to justify that decision," Robbins said.

The time could be coming when the public is asked to decide what will be done with the aging building. Is it a thing of beauty to be saved, or is it an eyesore to be razed?

## ☆ FOR THE RECORD

Minutes of the OHS  
Quarterly Board Meeting

July 27, 1988

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors convened at 1:30 p.m. in the Boardroom of the Wiley Post Historical Building. President James O. Kemm called the meeting to order and J. Blake Wade, Acting Executive Director, was asked to call the roll. Those responding were: Dr. Brad Agnew, Robert H. Anthony, Edna H. Bowman, Veldo H. Brewer, Von R. Creel, Dr. Odie Faulk, Sally Ferrell, Dr. LeRoy H. Fischer, Denzil D. Garrison, Dr. Donald E. Green, Brunetta B. Griffith, Jack D. Haley, James Kemm, Ralph McCalmont, Ruth Eager Moran, Ann Hodges Morgan, Alma A. Pringle, Dee Ann Ray, Jordan B. Reaves, William Y. Rose, Emmy Scott Stidham, Dr. Lewis R. Stiles, and Lu Celia Wise. Martin A. Hagerstrand and Jim Mayo were absent, but excused. Guests were Justice Marian P. Opala, Supreme Court Justice, and Jack T. Conn, Board Member emeritus.

Mr. Wade opened the meeting by asking for approval of the minutes, as mailed, of the Executive Committee meetings held on April 20, May 18, and June 15, 1988. Mrs. Moran motioned for approval, Mrs. Bowman seconded. Approval was unanimous. Mr. Wade asked for approval of the minutes of the Burkhart Trustees meetings held on April 20, May 18, and June 15, 1988. Dr. Green moved for approval. Mrs. Moran seconded and approval was unanimous. Mr. Wade then asked for approval of the minutes of the Quarterly Board Meeting held on April 29, 1988 and the minutes of the Annual Meeting held on April 29, 1988. Ms. Ray moved for approval, Dr. Faulk seconded. The motion was unanimously approved.

President Kemm turned the meeting over to Justice Opala for the official swearing-in ceremony of the new Board members. President Kemm stated that Edna H. Bowman had been reappointed to the Board by Governor Bellmon; the other was an appointment by the Governor of a new member, William Y. Rose. He said Mr. Rose was appointed to take the place of Ellen Walcher, whose term had expired. He also introduced Emmy Scott Stidham, elected at-large. Justice Opala then administered the oath of office to the three new members. President Kemm welcomed the new members on behalf of the entire Board and expressed appreciation for the fine additions to the Board.

President Kemm explained to the Board that the legislature had voted to increase the salary of the Executive Director to \$48,000 per year but that it required the approval of the Board to make it official. Mr. Haley moved to increase the salary to \$48,000 per year. Dr. Fischer seconded. Approval was unanimous. President Kemm discussed the salary of the Deputy Director. After considerable discussion, Ms. Ray made the motion to increase the Deputy Director's salary to \$43,000 per year and to officially extend to Mr. Wade the Board's appreciation for a job well done as the Acting Executive Director. Mrs. Pringle seconded. The motion was unanimously approved.

President Kemm called on Mr. Garrison for a report from the Search Committee on the finalists for the Executive Director position. Mr. Garrison explained to the

Board members the extensive research that had gone on in the past six months in the way of advertising; meeting to discuss all resumes received from a total of 69 applicants; selecting 7 applicants and bringing them to Oklahoma City for personal interviews; and the selection of three finalists who returned for a second visit to Oklahoma City. He stated how difficult it had been to make a selection when so many well qualified people had applied. Mr. Garrison said he would like to thank all members of the Search Committee for all the hours of work during the search and the trips to Oklahoma City for discussion on the selection of candidates. Mr. Garrison distributed to all members review copies of resumes of the three final candidates—David Salay, John Fortier and Guy Logsdon—and also copies of the minutes of the Search Committee. Also attached to the resumes was the final recommendation in the form of a letter from Mr. Garrison. Mr. Garrison also explained that since Guy Logsdon had withdrawn his name as a candidate Daniel Reibel from Pennsylvania had been submitted as a fourth candidate. Mr. Garrison moved that David L. Salay be selected as the Executive Director. Mrs. Moran seconded. After considerable discussion among the members, Dr. Morgan moved that the board accept Dr. Salay by acclamation. Mrs. Bowman seconded and approval was unanimous.

Mrs. Pringle made a motion to officially commend the Search Committee, especially Denzil Garrison as Chairman and Dee Ann Ray as secretary, for a job well done. The motion was seconded by Dr. Fischer and unanimously approved.

Mr. Garrison asked the Board for discussion on moving expenses for Dr. Salay's relocation from Pennsylvania to Oklahoma City. Questions were asked by Board members on the legality of being able to do this as a state agency. Mr. Wade explained this could be accomplished. After considerable discussion among the members, Dr. Fischer recommended that two-thirds of Dr. Salay's moving expenses be paid by the Society with the approval of the Attorney General's office. Ms. Ray seconded. The motion was unanimously approved.

President Kemm announced his new Board committees for the Society for the coming year. He asked for approval of the committees as submitted in each Board member's file. Dr. Faulk moved to accept the committees as submitted. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Wise and unanimously approved.

Mr. Wade asked for approval of 188 new members and 3 life members for a total of 191 new members of the Society. Dr. Green so moved and Mrs. Moran seconded. Approval was unanimous. Mr. Wade stated the new life members were: Mary Eaves Fraley of Oklahoma City, Jim Mayer of Hooker, Oklahoma, and Don Reynolds of Las Vegas, Nevada.

Mr. Wade asked for approval of 72 gifts as submitted in each Board member's file folder. Dr. Green moved for approval, Dr. Faulk seconded. Approval was unanimous.

Mrs. Moran asked that the Treasurer's Report be approved as submitted. Mrs. Bowman moved to accept, Dr. Green seconded. Approval was unanimous.

On the Committee Reports, Dr. Agnew moved that the Archives and Manuscripts report be accepted as published. Mr. Haley seconded and the motion was unanimously approved.

Mrs. Pringle stated there was no report for the Black Heritage Committee. Mrs. Pringle then asked that the Historic Preservation Report be approved as published. Dr. Morgan seconded and approval was unanimous.

At this point in the meeting, Mr. Garrison asked for the committee reports to be interrupted so that he could introduce Dr. David Salay to the Board members. Dr.

Salay expressed his thanks and appreciation for being allowed to attend the meeting and stated that he looked forward to working with the Board members and the staff as the Executive Director.

President Kemm thanked Dr. Salay for attending the meeting and explained to the Board members that Dr. Salay did not have a start date as he had not given notice to his present employer and that a start date for Dr. Salay would be announced as soon as possible. He then invited Dr. Salay to stay for the rest of the meeting and asked that the committee reports be resumed.

Dr. Stiles presented the Historic Sites Report. Dr. Stiles said he wanted to bring to the Board members' attention the problem at the Thomas-Forentan Home at Muskogee, Oklahoma. Because of the limited funds available for the site, the legislature had voted to keep the home open but the Governor had vetoed it. The committee's recommendation was to keep the home open for 30 more days or until the end of any special session the legislature calls and hopefully at that time the home will be refunded. If not, the committee will ask the Board to vote to close it at that time. Dr. Stiles then made the motion that this be approved by the Board at this time. Dr. Green seconded. Dr. Faulk asked that the motion be amended to give the Executive Committee permission to negotiate with the Muskogee Historical Society to turn the Thomas-Foreman home over to them. Dr. Stiles accepted the amendment. Mr. Haley seconded the amendment. The amendment motion was unanimously approved.

Mr. Haley asked that Mrs. Moran give the report, since he was unable to attend the Library Resources meeting. Mrs. Moran stated that the Library would get another temporary fulltime Library Assistant. Mrs. Moran moved that the Library Report be accepted as published. Mr. Garrison seconded and the motion was unanimously approved.

Mr. Reaves presented the Museums Report. He reported that the Center of American Indians desired to borrow 38 items of very valuable Indian artist paintings and other artifacts but that their alarm system must be improved before their request can be allowed. Mr. Reaves made the motion to allow the items to be loaned from August 13, 1988, to October 7, 1988. Mrs. Bowman seconded. Approval was unanimous. Mr. Reaves stated another request had been received from the U.S. Marshal Service and the Smithsonian Institution. Several items have already been loaned to them for the '89 Centennial Celebration and they have now requested three bronze busts of the three guardsmen—Heck Thomas, Bill Tilghman and Chris Madsen—by Fred Olds. He stated that these are presently not on display and that the staff recommends approval of this loan with the usual provision of appraisal and insurance. Mr. Reaves made the motion that this loan be approved. Dr. Faulk seconded and the motion was unanimously approved. Mr. Reaves stated that the Oklahoma Aviation and Space Hall of Fame which is also in the Kirkpatrick Complex desires to borrow our Norden bombsite. Mr. Reaves stated that the committee feels it would be better there than in our storage area and made a motion to approve this loan. Dr. Morgan seconded and the motion was unanimously approved. Mr. Reaves also requested that a pair of boots and a chair at the Jim Thorpe Home be disposed of and made a motion for approval. Dr. Green seconded and approval was unanimous.

Dr. LeRoy Fischer presented the Membership Committee Report. He stated that the membership of the Society at the last quarterly meeting in April was 5,161 and today the membership is 5,352. Dr. Fischer stated that, although membership was not growing as much as he would like, there had been great improvements during

the last year with the computer application. He pointed out that there is no one person assigned to handle membership and that there is a need for a Membership Secretary who can work with staff members as well as the Membership Committee. Dr. Fischer then made a motion that the report as submitted be approved. Dr. Stiles seconded. Approval was unanimous. Dr. Fischer made a motion to request permission to hire a Membership Secretary and a Public Relations Manager to be included in the work program in the budget to be submitted on September 1, 1988. Mrs. Ray seconded. The motion was unanimously approved.

Mr. Reaves stated to the Board that the approximate cost of an alarm system for the Historical Building, without installation, was \$20,000 and he asked for approval of a motion that this sum be put into next year's budget. Dr. Morgan seconded and approval was unanimous.

Mrs. Wise was asked to present the Indian Heritage Committee Report. She stated the committee hopes to have an exhibit of approximately 40 Indian dolls which have been done by Mildred Cleghorn. These dolls are dressed in various Indian tribal dress from the period 1800-1900. She said the committee would like to have a temporary fall exhibit and asked to present this as a motion for approval. Ms. Griffith seconded the motion and it was unanimously approved.

Dr. Faulk presented the Publications and Education Report and asked for approval as submitted. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Moran and unanimously approved.

Mr. Wade was asked to present the Final Appropriations to the Oklahoma Historical Society House Bill #1545. Mr. Wade stated that this bill had been signed into law by Governor Bellmon. Mr. Wade pointed out a few highlights of the bill, including increasing the Executive Director's salary to \$48,000 a year and a salary increase for employees of 5%.

Mrs. Ferrell asked if any sort of reception was being planned to introduce Dr. Salay to members of the legislature. This should include inviting members of the press and a reception in the Historical Building. After considerable discussion among the members, Mrs. Ray suggested appointing a committee to study the possibility of such a reception. President Kemm then asked Mrs. Ferrell if she would be willing to serve as Chairman of the Reception Committee. She stated she would be happy to do so.

President Kemm stated that the Executive Committee had approved the site of Guthrie, Oklahoma, for the Annual Meeting for 1989. He said the Annual Meeting Committee is headed by Dr. Fischer and he asked for a motion of approval for this site. Dr. Green moved that this be approved. Dr. Fischer seconded. The motion was unanimously approved.

President Kemm pointed out a fill-out sheet in each member's file for a Speaker's Bureau List. He explained that this would be for any member willing to be a speaker on the Society's behalf. He asked for all interested members to fill these out.

Regarding the letter from Governor Bellmon, President Kemm stated that the Society was not under the direction of the Secretary of Natural Resources which is headed by Mr. Glenn Sullivan.

The matter of a discount at the Society's gift store for employees and members of the Society was brought for discussion. This amounts to 20% for employees and 10% for members. President Kemm stated that at the last Executive Committee meeting it was voted that a 10% discount would be allowed for members of the Society and the Board of Directors and a 20% discount for employees. Mr. Garrison moved that this be adopted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Haley and unanimously approved.

President Kemm brought for discussion the need for establishing a foundation to raise funds for various purposes. The immediate purpose is to establish an expense account for the Executive Director and the Deputy Director. He explained they have certain expenses which cannot be reimbursed by the Society. He stated that the Executive Committee had asked that a committee be formed, on an Ad Hoc basis, to try to establish a foundation for the Oklahoma Historical Society. President Kemm stated that Dr. Anne Hodges Morgan, Colonel Martin A. Hagerstrand, and Dr. Donald E. Green had been suggested as possible members of the committee. He then asked if Dr. Morgan would be willing to serve. Dr. Morgan stated that she would be happy to serve but felt the committee would also need legal advice. Mr. Von Creel stated that he would be willing to serve. President Kemm asked Dr. Morgan to be the Chairman and asked for a motion to be approved to this effect. Mr. Garrison made the motion that such a committee be formed. Mr. Haley seconded and approval was unanimous. Dr. Green pointed out that the Executive Committee had recommended that a sum of \$5,000 be appropriated into the budget for an expense account fund for next year. Ms. Ray made a motion that this sum be approved as stated. Dr. Fischer seconded and the motion was unanimously approved.

President Kemm expressed regret that Colonel Hagerstrand could not be present to present the final report on the Honey Springs Battle Reenactment as its chairman. He said that all of the media had given excellent publicity to this event. He called the members' attention to the preliminary report by Dr. Bob Blackburn regarding the goals, cost, volunteer support, and recommendations for future events. All members agreed that the event was a great success.

Dr. Green stated he would like to bring the Board's attention to a song done by Harold Fletcher called *Oklahoma Run*. He then played the tape for the Board. Dr. Green made the motion to adopt this song as the official Centennial Song for the 1989 celebration by the Oklahoma Historical Society and that it be recommended to the Centennial Commission. Mr. Garrison seconded the motion and approval was unanimous.

Under Other Business, Dr. Morgan asked about the Kent Ruth column. Mr. Wade said it was being typeset and was almost ready to go to newspapers all across Oklahoma.

There being no further business, Mr. Haley moved for adjournment. Mrs. Moran seconded. Adjournment was unanimously approved. Meeting adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

JAMES O. KEMM, PRESIDENT

J. BLAKE WADE, ACTING INTERIM DIRECTOR

It was Kent Ruth back in 1941 who labelled the Civic Center as a landmark. See NOTES, Sec 8, Page 3 of nomination form.

FINAL SURVEY REPORT  
for  
ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC SURVEY OF BARTLESVILLE  
1988

Submitted by:

Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey  
Department of History  
Oklahoma State University  
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-0611

To the:

State Historic Preservation Office  
Oklahoma Historical Society  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Project Personnel:

Dr. William S. Bryans, Principal Investigator  
Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA, Architectural Historian  
Julie D. Morgan, Graduate Assistant  
Donna Portwood, Senior Clerk-Typist

August 31, 1988

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## INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES AND DISTRICTS WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

This section contains two parts. The first is a list of the properties within the study area determined to warrant further study for possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The list indicates: the name of the property; its address; and, an index number indicating the photodocumentation negatives on that property.

The second consists of a narrative describing and justifying a potentially eligible historic district identified in the study area. It is followed by a map indicating the boundaries of the district. This map also indicates those individual properties which warrant further study.

## BARTLESVILLE

NAME  
ADDRESS  
NEGATIVE

---

Crystal Barber Shop  
402 S. Johnstone Avenue  
6 BAR 4, 5

Hotel Mobell  
403 S. Johnstone Avenue  
2 BAR 13, 14

Christian Science Reading Room  
404-406 S. Johnstone Avenue  
6 BAR 2, 3

T. C. Wilson Building  
409 S. Johnstone  
1 BAR 24, 25, 26

Federal Building  
420 S. Johnstone Avenue  
5 BAR 24; 2 BAR 8, 9

Civic Center  
S. Johnstone Avenue and SE 6th St.  
3 BAR 4, 5; 13 BAR 13A

Fire Station #1  
601 S. Johnstone Avenue  
1 BAR 28, 29

Arnold, Moore Funeral Home  
621 S. Johnstone Avenue  
1 BAR 33; 3 BAR 3

---



**Jerry M. Maddux**  
City Attorney



September 18, 1989

Ms. Beth Boland  
United States Dept. of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

RE: H32 (413) Bartlesville Civic Center

Dear Ms. Boland:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation, I am enclosing a copy of an article appearing in the September 13, 1989 issue of the Tulsa World. As you can see, the Bartlesville voters have approved a bond issue that includes the razing of the old civic center. I realize that the wishes of the voters may not be relevant to your decision, but I feel that it is important that you be aware that the majority of the voters want the building removed.

After reviewing the various documents, if you have any questions, or need any additional information, please feel free to call and we will furnish such information to you immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Jerry M. Maddux  
City Attorney

JMM:sd  
cc: Robert E. Metzinger  
City Manager

# Bartlesville Approves Library Bond Issue

From Staff Reports

**BARTLESVILLE** — A \$2.5 million library bond issue that included the razing of the old Civic Center was passed Tuesday by a 1,100-vote margin.

Election board officials reported the tally as 5,161 for the measure and 4,061 against. It carried 11 of the city's 28 precincts.

The bond issue called for demolition of the former Civic Center, built 76 years ago, and the adjacent library. The new library will cost \$4 million. Private donations are to provide \$1.5 million.

A 1985 library bond issue failed 5,455 to 3,107.

The proposal was opposed by the group Concerned Citizens for the Bartlesville Area, which argued that the abandoned Civic Center building was a historic

landmark worth preserving. Group members proposed that the building be renovated to include the new library.

An attempt failed earlier this year to have the structure placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

"We're happy we made the good fight regardless, otherwise we wouldn't be able to live with ourselves," said Carlos Melton, a spokesman for the group. "I'm obviously disappointed, but not one of our members was against the new library. We support it. We just hated to lose a good building. I think the city has lost a valuable asset that can never be reclaimed."

The building, which housed city offices until 1976, is best remembered for its auditorium where vaudeville acts and traveling Broadway productions were staged.

9/13/89 TW



Oklahoma  
Historical  
Society

Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105-4997



Memo to: Beth Boland

From: Melvena Heisch

MH

Date: September 21, 1989

Please find enclosed a copy of the letter from Carlos Melton to Jerry Rogers as you requested. If there are further questions, please let me know.

Thanks for the advice on the church in Tulsa. I will look forward to hearing from you soon.

Enclosure

DATE

10/2/89

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL

AM  
PM

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

Lars Haroldin

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

343-7957

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Bartlesville Civic Center, Washington County, OK - n.m. appeal

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

I explained that we think the Civic Center meets both criteria A & C - BUT, the nomination says this is the city's best ex. of its style, that claim is disputed, and there is no evidence presented one way or the other. Is there a problem if ~~that~~ we ~~want to~~ write back to the SHPO and say we sustain the appeal, send in the nomination, but change ~~that~~ the claim of "best" ex. to "good" example? In other words - ask the state to make a minor revision. Lars said that would be fine - he sees no problem of doing that.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

Poland

TITLE

Historia

OFFICE

H32(413)

OCT 6 1989

*Roland*  
*10/6/89*  
*Hoat*  
*10/6/89*

Mr. Jerry M. Maddux  
City Attorney  
415 E. 5th  
P.O. Drawer Z  
Bartlesville, OK 74005-5025

Dear Mr. Maddux:

I have reviewed Mr. Carlos Melton's appeal of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Officer's decision not to nominate the Civic Center in Washington County, Oklahoma to the National Register of Historic Places. After careful consideration of all the documentation submitted by you, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and Mr. Melton, I have determined that the property meets National Register criteria.

Therefore, according to Federal regulations 36 CFR 60.12, I am sustaining Mr. Melton's appeal, and have requested the State Historic Preservation Officer to submit a nomination for the Civic Center to the National Register. A copy of my letter to Dr. Salay is enclosed.

Sincerely,

/s/gd/Jerry L. Rogers

Jerry L. Rogers  
Associate Director, Cultural Resources  
and Keeper of the National Register  
of Historic Places

Enclosure

cc: Dr. Salay (SHPO)  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
and Executive Director, Oklahoma  
Historical Society  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
2100 N. Lincoln  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Mr. Carlos Melton  
1119 S. Johnstone  
Bartlesville, OK 74002

bcc: 400-RF  
413-RF

FNP:B.Boland:tlg:10-06-89:343-9536

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 413

SYS 66 BMG:OK (SalayCivl)

H32(413)

OCT 6 1989

*Boland  
10/6/89  
Woot  
10/7/89*

Mr. Carlos Melton  
1119 S. Johnstone  
Bartlesville, OK 74893

Dear Mr. Melton:

I have reviewed your appeal of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Officer's decision not to submit a nomination for the Civic Center in Washington County, Oklahoma. After careful consideration of all the documentation submitted by you, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the City of Bartlesville, I have determined that the property meets National Register Criteria A and C for historic associations and architectural distinction.

Therefore, according to Federal regulations 36 CFR 60.12, I am sustaining your appeal, and have requested the State Historic Preservation Officer to submit a nomination for the Civic Center to the National Register. A copy of my letter to Dr. Salay is enclosed.

Sincerely,

/Sgd/Jerry L. Rogers

Jerry L. Rogers  
Associate Director, Cultural Resources  
and Keeper of the National Register  
of Historic Places

Enclosure

cc: Dr. David L. Salay  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
and Executive Director, Oklahoma  
Historical Society  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
2100 N. Lincoln  
Oklahoma City Oklahoma 73105

Mr. Jerry M. Maddux  
City Attorney  
416 E. 5th  
P.O. Drawer Z  
Bartlesville, OK 74805-5025

bcc: 400-RF  
413-RF

FNP:B.Boland:tlg:10-06-89:343-9536

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 413

SYS 66 EMG:OK(SalayCivl)

*Boiland*  
*10/6/89*  
*HOOT*  
*10/2/89*

H32(413)

OCT 6 1989

Dr. David L. Salay  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
and Executive Director, Oklahoma  
Historical Society  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
2188 N. Lincoln  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Dear Dr. Salay:

Thank you for forwarding the documentation on the Civic Center in Washington County, Oklahoma. I have completed reviewing Carlos Melton's appeal of your decision not to nominate this property to the National Register of Historic Places. After careful consideration, I find that the Civic Center is eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Therefore, in accordance with Federal regulations 36 CFR 60.12, I am sustaining Mr. Melton's appeal, and request that you submit the nomination for the Civic Center within fifteen days of the date of this letter. If all the procedural requirements have not been met for the nomination, please complete the requirements set forth in 36 CFR 68 and then submit the nomination.

The Civic Center meets National Register Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the Civic Center played an important role as the historic center of civic and social activities after 1923, and the historic location of city government from 1932 to 1976. Although the Civic Center is the type of building found in many communities across the nation, that does not diminish its significance to its own community. Also, while the building may not have been associated with specific momentous events, it was the principal cultural and entertainment center for Bartlesville in the 1920s and 1930s, and in 1932 became the seat of government. As the home for Broadway cast and amateur productions, concerts, dances, sports events, and a variety of other cultural and social activities, as well as the library and city hall, the Civic Center represents an important pattern of social and political history vital to the life and identity of the community.

Under Criterion C, the nomination would have been strengthened by discussing the Civic Center within a broader context of Bartlesville's architectural development. Nevertheless, the documentation justifies the architectural significance of this monumental public building. The Civic Center facade and interior ornamentation reflect the Academic Eclecticism prevalent during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, in which designs exhibited a variety of revivalist styles. Although not a textbook example of a particular style, the Civic Center displays classical design features typical of the period, especially those of Beaux Arts Classicism.

The nomination form does not support the claim that this is Bartlesville's best example of Neo-Classical architecture; therefore, before submitting the nomination, please revise those statements to read that the building is significant as a representative example of its style. If it becomes possible to provide the necessary historic context and analysis to support a conclusion that the Civic Center is the city's best example of classical revival architecture, this may be done later through an amendment to the documentation.

Although alterations have changed the appearance of the Civic Center somewhat, they have not destroyed the building's essential historic character. The library addition is very low scale and confined to one end of the building; and while the window glazing has been altered, the architectural design of the openings and the fenestration pattern have remained the same. Structurally, the debate over several engineering reports and special committee findings focused on the stability of balcony supports. However, the condition of the balcony was not a determining factor in my decision. Overall, despite alterations and deterioration, the Civic Center retains its basic exterior and interior character-defining features.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

/Sgd/Jerry L. Rogers

Jerry L. Rogers  
Associate Director, Cultural Resources  
and Keeper of the National Register  
of Historic Places

cc: Carlos Melton  
1119 S. Johnstone  
Bartlesville, OK 74003

Jerry Maddux  
City Attorney  
416 E. 5th  
P.O. Drawer Z  
Bartlesville, OK 74005-5025

bcc: 400-RF  
413-RF

FNP:B.Boland:tlg:10-06-89:343-9536

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 413

SYS 66 BMG:OK(SalayCivl)

DATE

10/16/89

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL

ca. 9



1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

Melvena Heisch

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Bartlesville Civic Center appeal

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

She called to say they had not received either the letter (Rogers, 10/6/89) or the ~~letter~~<sup>Fed Exp.</sup> nomination form. I told her to call me later today if she did not receive them today and I will Fed. Exp. both again.

I reassured her about the 15 day period for sending the nomination back to us: the letter should have read 15 days from the date of receipt (not date of the letter).

She asked a couple of other procedural questions, such as what the SHPO does if he still doesn't think the bldg is eligible (ANS - check "does not meet the criteria" on the form + sign it).

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

Boland

TITLE

Historian

OFFICE

NOV 13 1989



# Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

WILEY POST HISTORICAL BUILDING • OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105 • (405) 521-2491

November 1, 1989

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

### OFFICERS

- \*JAMES O. KEMM  
President  
Tulsa
- \*JACK D. HALEY  
Vice President  
Roosevelt
- \*RUTH EAGER MORAN  
Treasurer  
Oklahoma City
- DAVID L. SALAY  
Executive Director  
Oklahoma City
- J. BLAKE WADE  
Deputy Executive Director  
Oklahoma City
- HENRY BELLMON  
Governor of Oklahoma  
Ex Officio  
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Tulsa

Mr. Jerry L. Rogers  
Associate Director, Cultural Resources  
and Keeper of the National Register  
of Historic Places  
United States Dept. of the Interior  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination for the Bartlesville Civic Center as you requested in your letter of October 6, 1989. Thank you for your comments. This has been an interesting learning experience for me. While I now concur with the justification for the nomination, the questions I raised about National Register nominations and local significance remain. I still believe that these are, and will continue to be, a serious concern and may impact on the validity and value of the National Register process.

For your information, I would like to note that a contract has been signed for the removal of the rodeo grounds from the Fort Gibson National Historic Landmark. Removal will proceed over the next several months and is to be completed on or before June 30, 1990.

Finally, I have tendered my resignation to the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma Historical Society and will be leaving the Society and the State Historic Preservation Office on January 5, 1990.

Sincerely,

David L. Salay  
Executive Director

DLS:mlc

Enclosure

\*Executive Committee  
of Board of Directors

DATE

11/15/89

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL

AM  
PM

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

Melvina Heisch

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

OK SHPO

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Partesville Civic Center, Washington Co. - Perm. Appeal

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

We've rec'd the nomination for the Partesville Civic Center, but there's no SHPO signature. Melvina says that it was an oversight - she'll Fed Ex a new front page w/ the SHPO signature.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

Poland

TITLE

OFFICE



Oklahoma  
Historical  
Society

Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105-4997



Memo to: Carol Shull

From: Melvena Heisch

Date: November 20, 1989

MH

Per Beth Boland's request, please find enclosed a signed cover sheet for the Bartlesville Civic Center nomination. If there are further questions, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Enclosure

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW COMMITTEE

January 19, 1989

The Historic Preservation Review Committee will conduct its regular quarterly meeting on Thursday, January 19, 1989, in the Oklahoma Historical Society Boardroom, Wiley Post Historical Building, 2100 N. Lincoln Blvd., Oklahoma City at 10:00 AM. The public is invited to attend.

Agenda

1. Call to Order
2. Minutes of the July Meeting
3. Election of 1989 Chairman and Vice Chairman
4. Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places:
  - a. Bartlesville Civic Center (presented by LeRoy H. Fischer; staff comments by Melvena Heisch)
  - b. Jackson School (presented by Susie Clinard; staff comments by John R. Hill)
  - c. Veasey House (presented by Susie Clinard; staff comments by John R. Hill)
5. Additions to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory
6. Selection of the 1989 Recipient of the Charles F. Colcord Award
7. Historic Preservation Review Committee Members Updated Vitae
8. Recent Additions to the National Register of Historic Places
9. Adjournment

# OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105  
405/521-2491

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Date: 1/13/89 Contact: Melvena Heisch

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1989 MEETING SCHEDULE SET FOR  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW COMMITTEE

*Statewide  
release*

The Historic Preservation Review Committee, advisory board to the State Historic Preservation Officer, Oklahoma Historical Society, has announced their 1989 meeting schedule. According to James L. Loftis, committee chairman, meetings are set for January 19th, April 20th, July 20th, and October 19th, in the Society's Boardroom, Wiley Post Historical Building, 2100 North Lincoln, Oklahoma City.

The Committee provides advice to the State Historic Preservation Officer on nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historic Places, as well as other preservation issues. The membership is appointed by the Governor. Preservation professionals and citizen members comprise the committee. Now serving on the board are Mr. James L. Loftis (Oklahoma City), Dr. Robert E. Bell (Norman), Dr. LeRoy Fischer (Stillwater), Ms. Alma Pringle (Forest Park), and Ms. Susie Clinard (Oklahoma City).

The public is encouraged to attend meetings of the Committee. Citizen participation helps the Committee and the SHPO and staff carry out the most effective preservation program possible for Oklahoma's historic resources. Additional information is available from the State Historic Preservation Office, Wiley Post Historical Building, Oklahoma City, OK 73105, or at 405/521-2491, Ext. 16.

MINUTES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW COMMITTEE  
MEETING

January 19, 1989

Dr. Robert E. Bell, Vice Chairman (Prehistoric/Historic Archaeologist), called to order the quarterly Historic Preservation Review Committee Meeting at 10:00 a.m., January 19, 1989, in the Oklahoma Historical Society Boardroom, Wiley Post Historical Building, Oklahoma City.

Dr. Bell explained that Chairman James Loftis (Architect) was in Hawaii on business. Committee members present, in addition to Dr. Bell, were Ms. Susie Clinard (Architectural Historian), Dr. LeRoy H. Fischer (Historian), and Ms. Alma Pringle (Citizen Member).

Notice of this meeting was given in accordance with the Open Meeting Act. Additionally, the date, time and place of the meeting were announced in Mistletoe Leaves, the Oklahoma Historical Society's monthly newsletter, and in a statewide press release.

Also present were: Dr. David L. Salay, Director, Oklahoma Historical Society, and State Historic Preservation Officer; Ms. Melvena Heisch, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer and Secretary to the Committee; Mr. J. Blake Wade, Deputy Director, Oklahoma Historical Society; Mr. John Hill, Architectural Historian; Mr. Marshall Gettys, Historic Archaeologist; Ms. Kim Dobbs, Grants Manager; and Ms. Pam McCarty, Stenographer.

Guests present were: Mr. Jerry Maddux, City Attorney, Bartlesville, Oklahoma; Mr. & Mrs. Carlos (Betty) Melton, Bartlesville; The Honorable Archie Robbins, Mayor of Bartlesville; Mr. Jay Sparks, Architect, St. Louis, Missouri; Ms. Clarice Wiser, representing Ms. Mary Veasey Leech, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Dr. Bell asked if there were additions to or corrections of the Minutes of the July 21, 1989 meeting. Ms. Alma Pringle moved for approval; Dr. LeRoy Fischer seconded the motion; the motion carried unanimously. The minutes were approved as circulated.

Dr. Bell requested nominations for 1989 Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Historic Preservation Review Committee.

Ms. Pringle moved that Mr. Loftis be elected Chairman by acclamation. Dr. Fischer seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously. Ms. Pringle moved that Dr. Robert Bell be elected Vice Chairman by acclamation. Dr. Fischer seconded the motion. The motion carried. Mr. Loftis was re-elected Chairman and Dr. Bell was re-elected Vice Chairman.

Dr. Bell called for presentation of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. Properties presented for nomination were the Bartlesville Civic Center, the Veasey House, and the Jackson School.

### Bartlesville Civic Center

Dr. Fischer gave a presentation on the Old Civic Center in Bartlesville. Referring to the nomination form, he highlighted architectural elements of the building, and pointed out that a major alteration had been made in 1962, the addition of a library. The building has a prominent location in the heart of Bartlesville. The interior includes an auditorium with 11,050 seats and a balcony that seats 700. There is room in front of the stage for a 24-piece orchestra. The large stage was used for social dances at one time. There have been a number of alterations over the years, including the additions of a marble stairway, an acoustical ceiling, and a marquee. Some remodeling was done in 1931-32 to allow for city offices in the structure. Despite all of its changes, the building still retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

Dr. Fischer proceeded to highlight historic aspects of the building. It was in use as the Civic Center from 1923 until 1976, the year of its closure. It served as the Seat of the Government in Bartlesville from 1932-76. It is described as the best example of its style in Bartlesville. In its early days, its auditorium hosted well-known entertainers including Will Rogers and Helen Hays, and featured Broadway productions of classics like Tobacco Road. Christmas parties held at the Old Civic Center were special to children, as each child received a bag of candy and a silver dollar. Dr. Fischer concluded that the only change of permanent significance to the structure was the addition of the library, which did not alter its history.

Mr. John Hill, Architectural Historian, gave a slide presentation on the Old Civic Center in Bartlesville.

Ms. Melvena Heisch, Deputy SHPO, explained the property's eligibility under Criterion A of the National Register Criteria. The Civic Center satisfies the requirement of significance because of its importance to Bartlesville's recreational history and to local government, she emphasized. Although it was obvious from the nomination form that the building has been altered, this building still contains enough of its original fabric and has maintained its integrity over the years. There are very few nominations presented for buildings that are in pristine condition, she added.

Dr. Bell asked for comments from the representatives of Bartlesville.

Mr. Jerry Maddux, City Attorney for Bartlesville since 1975, asserted that the City of Bartlesville is opposed to having the Old Civic Center placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The City had been offered a donation to remodel the structure, and before accepting the gift, contracted with Benham-Blair architects to determine that the building was structurally sound. Their analysis, submitted to the City Council in March 1976, indicated that the foundation was safe, but that there were some "real problems" with the balcony. Specifically, Girder B-5 was found structurally insufficient to resist shears. In June 1976, the City Council hired Pittsburgh Testing Firm to do some testing, and their conclusive report proved the auditorium unsafe for the public. At

that time, the City Council -- faced with these negative reports and unable to obtain insurance -- condemned the building; it has been abandoned ever since. A new Civic Center with an 1800 seat capacity was built in 1982, approved by the City through a sales tax.

Mr. Maddux submitted to the Committee: (1) the Benham-Blair report; (2) the Pittsburgh report; (3) a photograph of the balcony; and, (4) a letter from Mr. Noltensmeyer, who did a final investigation of the building and declared it a safety hazard to the public.

Mayor Archie Robbins, also opposing the Old Civic Center's nomination to the National Register, said that he had received a phone call in 1987 from a lady who proposed to have the building converted to an adult center. He discouraged her because of the structural insufficiencies, but the lady proceeded to enlist substantial community support for the adult center project. Mayor Robbins appointed a committee to study this issue and investigate the building. The committee concluded that the building was not safe, pointing out that the two girders which support the balcony could break off completely. Further, Beam B-4 is now missing, and 50 feet of 2x7 concrete is not connected to the walls.

Mayor Robbins referred to the scandal mentioned on page 8 of the nomination form, and explained that two bids had been proposed for the structure in the 1920's. One was expensive to build and one was easy to build; the latter was chosen. Those involved in the scandal were arrested and jailed. A new set of plans were developed and the project

was back at its beginning. Mayor Robbins also told a story of Ms. Lois Lind, who often sits by him in church, who was the music director of the choir which performed in the opening ceremonies of the Old Civic Center. She still refers to it as "McClintock's Folly" because of its "many problems" from inception.

Mayor Robbins concluded by reiterating Mr. Maddux' statements about the structure, and stressed that 14 years ago the building had been determined unsafe, and that it has been abandoned since 1976. He respectfully disagreed that the building had retained its integrity. He presented five photographs to the Committee -- one of the back wall of the Civic Center, and four of other historic sites in Bartlesville. He then introduced Mr. Jay Sparks, an architect formerly with the Oklahoma Arts Council and presently with a restoration firm in St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Sparks said he had been involved with the Old Civic Center project through "Oklahoma Townscape," a Council group dedicated to understanding communities' problems and needs. This group, whose purpose was to "discover buildings with a future," conducted a study and workshop for the City of Bartlesville at the City's request. Mr. Sparks stated that the Old Civic Center is not the only building in the community of neo-classical style, and that its neo-classical portion is not seen until one goes to the front. He said that the building looks more like a modern Southwestern Bell building than a historic structure. He added that another building in the community of neo-classical design had been

denied National Register status because its windows had been replaced. In closing, Mr. Sparks asserted that, in his opinion, the Committee would do the City of Bartlesville an injustice to nominate the Old Civic Center to the National Register.

Dr. Bell thanked the representatives of Bartlesville for their comments, and asked if anyone else would like to speak to this subject.

Mr. Carlos Melton announced that he was responsible for submitting the nomination for the Bartlesville Civic Center, after attending a seminar at the Oklahoma Historical Society last year. He said he had researched all available material in the Bartlesville library, and was well aware of the accounts given by Mayor Robbins. However, Mr. Melton expressed his belief that the building would qualify because of its historical significance due to its recreational value and its political history. He added that there appears to be a degree of political scandal in the fact that City officials are trying to get the building demolished. This is a controversial issue because the people who are new to the community do not have the historical ties to the Old Civic Center. Mr. Melton's wife was one of the children who received candy at one of the Christmas parties held in the Civic Center's early days.

Mr. Melton discussed the City's actions in the past couple of years, stating that they had at one time supported renovation of the center for use as a library. A member of the mayor's appointed committee, Mr. Tom McCrory, had declared that the building was structurally safe. The

defeat of a controversial sales tax vote had caused the City leaders to change their course and erect a new library on the site. It was pointed out that the City had determined there was insufficient parking space for a senior citizens center on the same site.

Mr. Melton submitted a petition with 1,409 signatures supporting a vote of the people of Bartlesville to determine whether or not the Old Civic Center building should be demolished.

Following discussion between Mr. Melton and Mr. Maddux as to whether or not the vote mentioned was to renovate the building, Mr. Melton concluded that there is now the prospect of an election in April to determine the feelings of the citizens of Bartlesville.

Dr. Fischer made final comments on the building, based on information in the nomination form and not on today's presentations, he pointed out. He said that while the building is neo-classical on one of its facades, it is really eclectic and not, in his opinion, in full architectural form. The library addition altered the appearance of the building, and other alterations over the years changed the interior immensely. The building was finally condemned. Dr. Fischer found the historic significance "very thin" except for the well known personalities who attended. The other uses of the building were "quite routine and uneventful." He concluded that he felt that only a small degree of historic significance could be attributed to the building.

Dr. Fischer moved that the Old Civic Center NOT be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Ms. Pringle seconded the motion. Dr. Bell asked if there were further comments before the vote.

Ms. Clinard and Mr. Melton discussed the issue of the safety of the balcony, concluding with Ms. Clinard's statement that the building had not been nominated on the basis of its structure, and a question directed to OHS staff regarding the sufficiency of the building's historic and political qualities.

Ms. Heisch affirmed that those qualities are present, and that the submittal only had to meet one criteria in order to qualify for the National Register. The arguments presented today centered on the architectural aspects of the structure. Ms. Heisch stated that the issue at hand was whether or not the Civic Center is a historic building. In Ms. Heisch's opinion, it is.

The motion was restated for clarification. Dr. Fischer moved that the Old Civic Center not be nominated to the National Register, and Ms. Pringle seconded the motion. Votes were as follows: Ms. Clinard -- Nay; Ms. Pringle -- Yea; Dr. Bell -- Nay; Dr. Fischer -- Yea.

Dr. Bell announced that they had reached a stalemate and requested guidance from staff. Ms. Heisch explained that the regulations state that if the Committee votes not to submit a property for nomination and the SHPO feels that it should be submitted, then it is forwarded to the Keeper of the Register. Dr. Salay stated that since there was a split vote and one Committee member was absent, it would be best to carry the matter over until the next meeting.

Ms. Clinard moved to carry over the Bartlesville nomination until the April meeting when a full Committee will be present. Ms. Pringle seconded the motion which passed unanimously. The nomination was deferred until April 20, 1989.

Mr. Melton asked if it would be appropriate or helpful to provide additional information at the next meeting. Dr. Bell responded that additional information would probably not be helpful.

Dr. Bell further stressed that a lot of the information presented at this meeting was irrelevant. Whether or not the City of Bartlesville is going to tear down the building will not affect its historical significance. The significance will remain no matter what anybody does. He added that it bothered him to listen to the testimony of the Bartlesville representatives who wanted to tear down the building and build something else, and that it was not clear why the City objected to National Register listing. The reason for this statement, he explained,

is that the building can be placed on the National Register, but that will not prohibit the owners from tearing it down unless they use federal money to do so. Dr. Bell reiterated that the Committee had all the information that they needed.

Dr. Salay affirmed that the SHPO's judgment was expressed by Ms. Heisch.

Dr. Bell thanked the representatives of Bartlesville for attending the meeting. He informed them that, in terms of the National Register Criteria, the Committee could not use the information presented in making their decision. Mr. Hill added that when staff did the review of this building, it was pointed out that it was not architecturally significant, and that the best case for nomination was based on historical significance.

#### The Veasey House

Since no one was present in representation of the Jackson School, the Veasey House nomination was moved up on the agenda. Ms. Clarice Wiser was in attendance for her friend, Ms. Mary Veasey Leech, who could not attend due to illness. Ms. Leach's father was the builder of the house.

Ms. Clinard presented the nomination of the Veasey House in Tulsa, Oklahoma. It is a pristine house, and is most unique in that it is made totally of wood. No alterations have been made to the house since it was built. Ms. Clinard said there is not another house like it in Tulsa, and possibly not another one like it in Oklahoma.

Following a slide presentation by Mr. Hill, Ms. Clinard moved that the Committee recommend the Veasey House for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Dr. Fischer seconded the motion, emphasizing that the house is pristine in architectural design, and that this was the basis for its nomination.

Mr. Hill commented on the architecture of the house, stating that even the corner quoins were made of wood. The siding of the house appears to be brick, although it, too, is actually made from wood.

Ms. Wiser said that great care had been taken to ensure that just the right color of blue had been painted on the shutters, and added that the house is "just beautiful." Dr. Bell expressed appreciation for her presence and her comments.

A vote ensued. The motion to nominate the Veasey House in Tulsa, Oklahoma to the National Register of Historic Places carried unanimously. Dr. Bell announced that it would be submitted to the Keeper of the Register.

Ms. Wiser stated that this news would make Ms. Leech very happy.

### The Jackson School

Ms. Clinard presented the nomination for the Jackson School, a mission revival style building. It is a simple style of architecture used as late as the 1930's. The school is one of only three of its style in Enid, Oklahoma.

Following a slide presentation of the Jackson School by Mr. Hill, Ms. Clinard said that, in her opinion, this brick school building should be placed on the National Register. Further discussion reinforced her statement.

Ms. Clinard moved that the Jackson School be submitted for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Ms. Pringle seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

### Final Agenda Items:

Additions to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory were presented for approval.

Dr. Fischer moved to accept the list of additions to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory. Ms. Clinard seconded the motion which carried unanimously. (See Attachment "A" to these Minutes.)

Dr. Salay recommended that the 1989 recipients of the Charles F. Colcord Award be Governor Henry Bellmon and the American Society of Interior Designers for restoring the Lieutenant Governor's office in the State Capitol Building. This recommendation was based on the quality of their preservation and restoration efforts in this project.

Ms. Clinard moved that the Charles F. Colcord Award be given jointly to Governor Henry Bellmon and the American Society of Interior Designers. Dr. Fischer seconded the motion which passed unanimously.

Ms. Heisch reminded members to provide current vitae. She pointed out that the National Park Service wants them updated annually.

"Recent Actions of the Keeper of the Register" were presented for the Committee's information. Approximately 60 WPA properties had been nominated in thematics. Of these, only 11 had been returned for additional information.

Dr. Fischer and Dr. Bell expressed their appreciation and commended the SHPO staff for their work. They requested that their commendation be reflected in the Minutes.

There being no further business to come before the Committee, Dr. Bell adjourned the meeting at 12:20 p.m.

*Robert E. Bell*

Dr. Robert E. Bell, Vice Chairman

*Melvina Heisch*  
Melvina Heisch, Secretary

Attachment "A": Additions to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory

ADDITIONS TO THE  
OKLAHOMA LANDMARKS INVENTORY

As the Historic Preservation Review Committee previously decided, please find a summary of additions to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory resulting from subgrant survey efforts completed September 1988. The State Historic Preservation Office staff recommends approval of these resources as officially recorded in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.



NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW COMMITTEE

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

APRIL 20, 1989

10:00 A.M.

The Historic Preservation Review Committee will conduct its regular quarterly meeting at 10:00 a.m. Thursday, April 20, 1989, in the Oklahoma Historical Society Boardroom, Wiley Post Historical Building (2100 North Lincoln), Oklahoma City. The public is invited to attend.

A G E N D A

- I. Call to Order (James L. Loftis, Chairman)
- II. Approval of the January 1989 Minutes
- III. Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places
  - A. Reconsideration of Previous Actions:
    1. Bartlesville Civic Center
    2. Veasey House
    3. Jackson School
  - B. Consideration of New Actions:
    1. Government Springs Park (presented by LeRoy H. Fischer; staff comments, Melvena Heisch)
- IV. Additions to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory
- V. Other Business
- VI. Adjournment



Oklahoma Historical Society  
Wiley Post Historical Building  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105  
Telephone (405) 521-2491

# News Release

Date: March 21, 1989

Contact: Melvena Heisch

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

## HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW COMMITTEE TO MEET

The Historic Preservation Review Committee will hold its regular quarterly meeting on April 20th at 10:00 AM in the Oklahoma Historical Society Boardroom, Wiley Post Historical Building (2100 N. Lincoln), Oklahoma City. The Committee, appointed by the Governor, comments on proposed nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

At the April 20th meeting the Committee will consider two National Register nominations. The first is for the Old Bartlesville Civic Center, Bartlesville (Washington County). The second nomination is for Government Springs Park, Enid (Garfield County). The public is invited to submit written comments or attend this public meeting to comment on either of the nominations.

Nominations approved by the Committee will be forwarded to the Keeper of the Register, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. for final action. National Register properties are recognized for their importance in our past, receive limited protection, are eligible for tax incentives in certain circumstances, and are eligible for grant assistance when funding is available.

Additional information about the National Register and other programs of the Oklahoma Historical Society's preservation office is available from the SHPO, Oklahoma Historical Society, Wiley Post Historical Building, Oklahoma City, OK 73105 or by calling (405) 521-2491.

MINUTES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW COMMITTEE  
MEETING

April 20, 1989

Mr. James L. Loftis, Chairman (Architect), called to order the quarterly Historic Preservation Review Committee Meeting at 10:00 a.m., April 20, 1989, in the Oklahoma Historical Society Boardroom, Wiley Post Historical Building, Oklahoma City. Committee members present, in addition to Mr. Loftis, were Dr. Robert E. Bell (Prehistoric/Historic Archaeologist), Ms. Susie Clinard (Architectural Historian), Dr. LeRoy H. Fischer (Historian), and Ms. Alma Pringle (Citizen Member).

Notice of this meeting was given in accordance with the Open Meeting Act. Additionally, the date, time and place of the meeting were announced in Mistletoe Leaves, the Oklahoma Historical Society's monthly newsletter, and in a statewide press release.

Staff members present were: David L. Salay, State Historic Preservation Officer; Ms. Melvena Heisch, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer and Secretary to the Committee; Mr. J. Blake Wade, Deputy Executive Director, Oklahoma Historical Society; Mr. John R. Hill, Architectural Historian; Mr. Marshall Gettys, Historical Archaeologist; and Ms. Pam McCarty, Stenographer.

Guests, all from Bartlesville, Oklahoma, were: Mr. Carlos Melton, Mr. Preston Gaddis, Mr. Jerry Maddux, Mr. William Creel, Mayor Arch Robbins, Mr. William Wertz, Mr. Robert Musgrave, Mr. Tom McCrory, Ms. Laura Summers, Mr. W.R. Thomas, Mr. Larry Dennis, Mr. H. Michael May, Ms. Cheri Doty, and Mr. William Holliman.

Mr. Loftis extended greetings to all. He then entertained a motion for approval of the Minutes of the January meeting which was chaired by Dr. Bell.

Dr. Fischer moved for approval of the January 19, 1989 Meeting Minutes. Ms. Pringle seconded the motion which carried unanimously. The Minutes were approved as circulated.

Regarding nominations to the National Register, Mr. Loftis presented a reconsideration of previous actions. He explained that, according to the bylaws, a procedural error had been made at the January 19th meeting. The Acting Chairman, Dr. Bell, should not have participated in the votes taken. SHPO staff had contacted the Attorney General's office after discovering the error and had been advised to present the National Register nominations for reconsideration. Mr. Loftis recommended that the Minutes of the January meeting be changed to strike Dr. Bell's votes on the Bartlesville Civic Center, the Veasey House, and the Jackson School nominations.

Dr. Bell moved that his votes be stricken from the Minutes of the January meeting. Ms. Clinard seconded the motion which carried unanimously.

Ms. Heisch announced that the Minutes would be corrected to read as follows: (1) Motion NOT to nominate the Bartlesville Civic Center to the National Register of Historic Places passed two to one; (2) Motion to nominate the Veasey House to the National Register passed three to zero; and (3) Motion to nominate the Jackson School to the National Register passed three to zero.

Mr. Loftis entertained discussion from the citizens of Bartlesville present pertaining to the Bartlesville Civic Center. He allotted five minutes of time for those in favor of its nomination to the National Register and five minutes for those opposed.

Mr. Carlos Melton spoke in favor of the Civic Center's nomination to the National Register, noting that he had submitted the nomination. He asked if a quorum had been present at the January meeting, to which Ms. Heisch responded affirmatively. Mr. Loftis added that the Committee is small and that its members are appointed by the Governor.

Ms. Heisch emphasized that this Committee makes recommendations for properties to be sent to the Keeper of the Register, and that the votes taken were recommendations and not a final action on the National Register nominations before the Committee. She referred to 36 CFR Part 60 and pointed out the appeals procedure.

Mr. Melton stated that he understood the situation but felt it was unfortunate that a building that might be eligible for the Register would not be nominated because of a technicality.

Mr. Loftis responded in agreement that this was an unusual circumstance, but that the Committee and SHPO were abiding by the law. He added that he regretted that procedures prevented him from advising the people of Bartlesville that the trip to Oklahoma City for this meeting was not necessary because of the discovery of the procedural error.

Mr. Melton inquired about making an appeal and was given instructions by Ms. Heisch. Mr. Melton stated his intent to appeal, and proceeded to introduce Mr. Preston Gaddis, historian and retired editor of a Bartlesville newspaper.

Mr. Gaddis, also in favor of the Civic Center's nomination to the National Register, related some of the history of the building as well as his personal experiences and feelings. He stressed that he was one of a number of citizens of Bartlesville who simply wanted to preserve the history of the Civic Center, adding that they were in favor of the new library. He said he did not understand the opposition because the City could still demolish the building even if it were placed on the National Register of Historic Places. He concluded that their appeal would be to preserve the history of Bartlesville and of Oklahoma.

Mayor Robbins spoke for the City and its wish to replace the Civic Center building with a new library. He reiterated the discussion presented at the January meeting. He referred to the Benham-Blair reports and the testimony of Mr. Sparks which indicated that the building was unsafe and that it did not have architectural significance. He said it is important to note that the City of Bartlesville contains a number of good examples of architecturally significant buildings. He expressed regret that more emphasis was not given at the last meeting to establish that the building was not historically significant, although it was mentioned that the building had been referred to as "McClintock's Folly" in its early days.

Mayor Robbins introduced Mr. Bill Creel, a native of Bartlesville, who also opposed the nomination of the Civic Center. Mr. Creel announced that he is a member of a landmark preservation council and that he felt that the building should have been demolished long ago. He referred to letters provided to the Committee from citizens who felt the same. He presented A Pictorial History of Bartlesville, which did not include the Civic Center in its original release, and in a later edition only mentioned it as a building that would be demolished.

Mr. Melton asked if all documentation presented to the SHPO would be submitted to the Keeper of the Register with his appeal. Ms. Heisch responded that any individual can appeal to the Keeper of the Register and that the individual should contact the Keeper by letter stating the reason for the appeal and any other evidence he wished to submit.

Dr. David Salay, State Historic Preservation Officer, expressed his appreciation to all of the Bartlesville guests for making a second trip to Oklahoma City and apologized for the procedural error. He pointed out that the SHPO is not a member of the Historic Preservation Review Committee and that the Committee was in fact formed to advise the SHPO.

Dr. Salay affirmed that he had not discussed any issue with the Committee, prior to this meeting. Neither had he discussed the Bartlesville nomination with opponents or proponents of the nomination. Further, based on some of the comments that he had heard, he would like to state for the record that there had been no attempts to influence him other than those presentations made at the January meeting. He expressed appreciation to all present for the presentations made in both meetings.

Mr. Melton stated that he had received the fullest cooperation from the SHPO staff and that he was grateful for their assistance. He added that his only frustration was the two to one vote. Mr. Melton and Mr. Gaddis reiterated their intent to appeal to the Keeper of the Register.

Mr. Loftis thanked the citizens of Bartlesville for their presence and their presentations. He encouraged the citizens to work together to resolve their differences at their earliest possible convenience.

Mayor Robbins introduced eleven representatives of the City of Bartlesville, and invited the Committee members to visit the Old Civic Center and tour their city.

The Committee turned to the consideration of new actions regarding the National Register nomination for Government Springs Park.

Dr. Fischer stated that Government Springs Park is an historic site, significant because of its historic importance over a long period of time. The nomination was submitted by the City of Enid, a Certified Local Government. The submission is premature, however, in that it needs additional editorial work and, more importantly, more research in order to meet the standards of the National Register. Dr. Fischer concluded that he was not certain that the history of Government Springs Park should be presented at this time because the submission needed revision and because federal regulations require that nominations be submitted to the Keeper of the Register "as presented."

Dr. Fischer moved to table the Government Springs Park submission until a revised document is prepared in final form for consideration of the Committee. Ms. Pringle seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

Ms. Heisch presented additions to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, recommending the addition of 1,250 architectural properties in the City of Norman. These residential properties were identified by a professional consultant in a survey which the City is conducting. The survey will help both the City and the SHPO deal with the Section 106 process.

Ms. Pringle moved that the Committee accept the 1,250 additions to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, as presented by SHPO staff. Dr. Bell seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

Mr. Hill commented on the large number of additions to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, pointing out that the number has increased in the past 10 to 12 years from hundreds to thousands each year. He noted that information on these properties will be input into the database, but that it may be several years before this computerization is complete.

"Other business" being next on the agenda, Ms. Clinard discussed the issue of the State of Oklahoma having its own designation, perhaps a medallion, for properties on the State Register. She mentioned that this could be a project to be considered while planning for the Centennial of Oklahoma's Statehood.

Ms. Heisch responded that this would be brought before the Oklahoma Historical Society's Board of Directors, and that they had already been requested to put it on the agenda for their next meeting.

Ms. Pringle requested some closing remarks from the Chairman.

Mr. Loftis announced his plans to move to Hawaii. He said that he loves Oklahoma, but has been offered a marvelous business opportunity. He will maintain his residence here as long as possible, but is uncertain that he will be able to attend future Committee meetings. He concluded that he will be happy to continue to serve on the Committee, although there may be some restrictions that will prevent him from serving when he is no longer a resident of Oklahoma.

Dr. Fischer pointed out that Mr. Loftis has been on the Historic Preservation Review Committee since its inception and that his departure will be a great loss.

There being no further business to come before the Committee, Mr. Loftis adjourned the meeting at 11:07 a.m.

---

Mr. Jim Loftis, Chairman

---

Melvena Heisch, Secretary

Attachment "A": Additions to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory

"ATTACHMENT A"

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE  
OKLAHOMA LANDMARKS INVENTORY  
April 20, 1989

The State Historic Preservation Office staff recommends addition of the properties noted on the attached to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.



**STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS AND REPORT**

**BARTLESVILLE CIVIC CENTER**

**Engineering Calculations**



**BENHAM/BLAIR/HOLWAY & SPRAGINS**  
**Architects/Engineers/Planners/**  
**Consultants**  
**Tulsa, Oklahoma**

**March 1, 1976**

**GALGER**

STRUCTURAL-ENGINEERING

ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF A CONCRETE FRAME

ULTIMATE STRENGTH DESIGN METHOD

(B5)

STRUCTURAL-CIVIL ENGINEERS  
528 BEACON BLDG. TULSA, OKLA 74102

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

NO. **DARTLESVILLE CIVIC CENTER BEAM B5**

SPECIFICATIONS

CONCRETE PSI	STEEL PSI	TOP COVER	BOTTOM COVER	CONC WEIGHT	SLAB THICK	FLANGE RATIO	AREA STIRRUPS	SHEAR COEF
2500	50000	2.00	2.00	145	2.50	6.00	22	1.70

NO OF BAYS STORY HT ABOVE STORY HT BELOW

SPAN 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

BEAM WIDTHS

24.0

BEAM DEPTHS

17.9

BEAM IS (OPTIONAL)

COLUMN IS ABOVE

COLUMN IS BELOW

WIND LOADS LEFT END

WIND LOADS RIGHT END

CANTILEVER MOMENTS

DL LEFT LL LEFT DL RIGHT LL RIGHT

LOAD MODIFICATION FACTORS

DL UNIFORM DL CONCENT LL UNIFORM LL CONCENT WIND LOAD

LOAD VALUE FR TO LOAD VALUE FR TO LOAD FR TO LOAD VALUE FR TO

LLUN	DLUN	DL UNIFORM	DL CONCENT	LL UNIFORM	LL CONCENT	WIND LOAD
		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

ED (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) (N) (O) (P) (Q) (R) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z)

LLCO  
DLCO

50.00	1	123.3	72500	1	134.0	50.00	1	142.5
7300	1	123.3	297800	1	134.0	17500	1	142.5

DLVA  
DLVA

2950	0.0	2950	9.0	4480	30.0	3700	39.3	1	1
3700	61.0							1	1

ED

**STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS AND REPORT**

**BARTLESVILLE CIVIC CENTER**

**Engineering Calculations**



**BENHAM/BLAIR/HOLWAY & SPRAGINS**  
**Architects/Engineers/Planners/**  
**Consultants**  
**Tulsa, Oklahoma**

**March 1, 1976**

DESIGN CRITERIA:

LIVE LOADS:

CORRIDORS	100 psf
ASSEMBLY HALLS	
FIXED SEATS	50 psf
MOVABLE "	100 psf
OFFICE BLDGS -	
OFFICES	80 psf
LOBBIES	100 psf
PARTITIONS (LL < 51)	20 psf
THEATERS	
AISLES, LOBBIES	100 psf
ORCHESTRA FLOOR	60 psf
BALCONIES	60 psf
STAGE FLOOR	150 psf

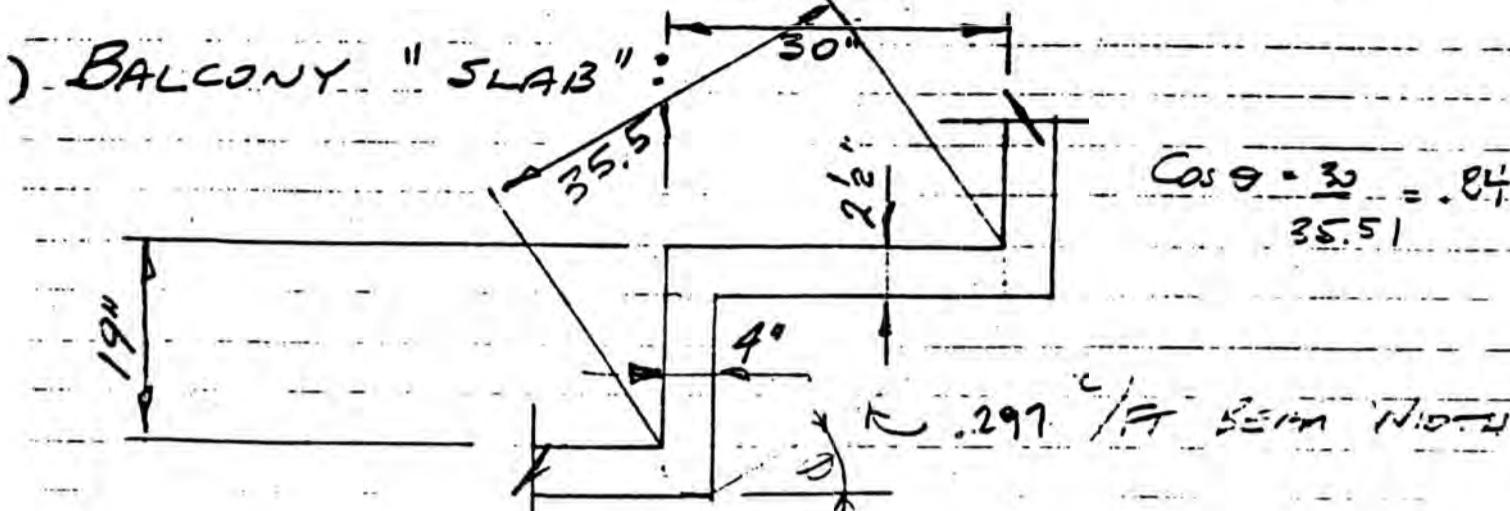
No REDUCTION FOR LL IN PUBLIC ASSEMBLY.

Use → 1924 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 L.L. - AUD. w/ FIXED SEATS = 50.0 #/sq

ALLOW STRESSES:  
 STEEL - (A-7 Steel)  $F_b = 16000$  psi  
 $F_y = 10000$  psi  
 $F_c = 16000$  psi

REINFC - Use 18 #/4  
 REDUCING LOAD FACTORS:

" DESIRED "	P.L. NORMAL	MOD FACTOR	L.L. DESIRED	NORMAL	MOD FACTOR
1.40	1.40	1.0	1.70	1.70	1.0
1.30	1.40	.93	1.58	1.70	.93
1.20	1.40	.86	1.46	1.70	.86
1.10	1.40	.79	1.34	1.70	.79



$$\cos \theta = \frac{30}{35.51} = .845$$

$$\text{WT SLAB} = \left[ (2.50 * 0.21) + (1.59 * \cos \theta) \right] / 150$$

$$= .42 \text{ F}^3/\text{F} * .15 = .063 \text{ k/ft}$$

SAY 65 #/ft

SUMMARY OF LOADS:

SLAB	=	0.065 k/ft	✓
TOPPING	=	0.10	✓ LL = 0.05 k/ft
CLC	=	0.010	
CHAIRS	=	.007	
		.092 k/ft	

FILL CONC & BEAMS =  $30" * 19" * .150 / 200$

= .297 k/ft OF BEAM WIDTH

= .119 k/ft OF BEAM AREA

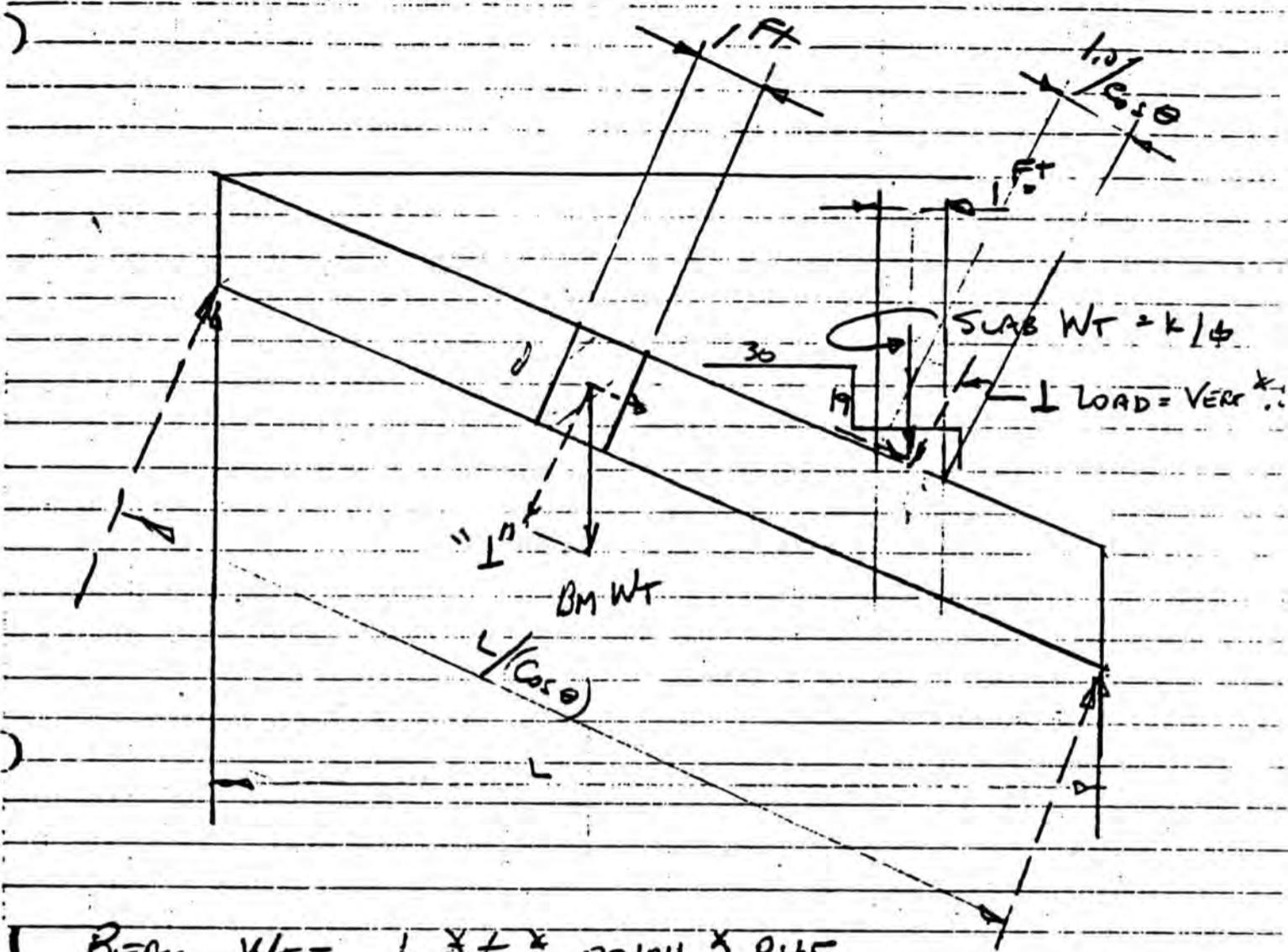
SAY 0.12 k/ft OF BM.

SOLID FILL & CANT:

DIST = 4.3' FROM END CANT.

WT = .297 k/ft \* [WIDTH BM SPACING - WIDTH TOP BM + .17']

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 Consulting Engineers  
 TULSA, OKLAHOMA



**I BEAM WT =  $b \times t \times .00104 \times .845$**

SLAB LOAD, LIVE LOAD, TOPPING, CUR LOAD:

$W \text{ k/}\phi \text{ VERT } * .845 = \perp \text{ LOAD PER } 1/\text{cos } \theta \text{ FT}$

$\therefore \perp \text{ LOAD/FT} = \text{VERT LOAD } (.845) ** 2$

$\therefore \perp \text{ LOAD/FT} = \text{VERT LOAD} \times \text{cos } \theta$

$\perp \text{ SLAB LOAD} = .092 \times .845 ** 2 = 0.066 \text{ k/}\phi$

$\perp \text{ L.L.} = .050 \times .845 ** 2 = 0.036 \text{ k/}\phi$

→ CONCRETE DESIGN :

$$f_s = 18000 \text{ psi}$$

$$f'_c = 2500 \text{ psi}$$

$$A_s = \text{Mom}^{1/2} / (1.29 d) \text{ w/o Comp Reinf.}$$

$$V' = b d * .03 * 2500 * .857 \text{ w/o STRPS.}$$

$$V' = .064 b d$$

SECOND FLOOR LOADS

$6' \times 12' \text{ TILE} = 25 \frac{1}{4} \times 1.0 = 0.025 \text{ k}$   
 $2'' \text{ GNC.} = .025 \times 1.0 = .025 \text{ k}$   
 $\text{JOIST} = 4'' \times 8'' \times .0012 \times 14 = .033 \text{ k}$   
 $D.L. \text{ SLAB} = .023 / 1.333 = 0.018$   
 $\text{FLOOR} = .12 \times .15 = .018$   
 $\text{CLG} = .0100$   
 $D.L. = .091$   
 $L.L. = .10$   
 $\text{Total} = .191$

$2.54 \text{ k/ft} / 1.33 = 2 \times 6 \text{ STUDS @ } 16'' \text{ OC.} = .002$   
 $\text{PLASTERED PARTITION} = 0.006 \text{ k/ft}$   
 $D.L. = .009 \text{ k/ft} \times 12.5' = .11$   
 $(8 \times 18 \text{ BM} \times .00104) - (.091 \times .67) = .08$   
 $\text{Total} = .18$

1<sup>st</sup> FLOOR JOIST - 6 SPAN - LOBBY (QUARRY TILE)  
 $4 \times (6 + 2) \text{ JOIST @ } 16'' \text{ OC.}$   
 $W = .091 \quad D.L. = .121 \text{ k/ft} \quad D.L.$   
 $.10 \quad L.L. = .133 \text{ k/ft} \quad L.L.$   
 $.73 \text{ k/ft} \quad T.L. = .254 \text{ k/ft} \quad T.L.$

AUDITORIUM - JOIST = .121 DL k/ft  
 $L.L. = .06 \text{ k/ft} \times 1.33 = .080 \text{ k/ft}$   
 $.201 \text{ k/ft} \quad T.L.$

ORCHESTRA PIT SAME AS  $\nearrow$

1<sup>st</sup> FLOOR JOIST - SOUTH WING - OFFICES -  
 4 SPAN 12.0, 12.0, 12.3, 16.0

OFFICE L.L. =  $90 \text{ k/ft} \times 1.33 = 107 \text{ k/ft}$

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6' Plate Girder

Roof Ld

$w = 0.82 \text{ K/ft}$

$L = 103.0$

Core Roof Ld =  $0.22(103.0)/(2) = 47$



Uniform Wall Ld =  $130 \text{ #/ft} \times 26 = 3,380$

Continuous Uniform Girder R =  $6' \left(\frac{3}{8}\right) \left(\frac{1}{12}\right) (490) = 9$

Continuous Uniform A Flange @  $65.4 \text{ #/ft} \times 2 = 130$

3603

for 42' Non-Uniform R @  $38.4 \text{ #/ft} \times 2 = 76$

3680

for 26' Non-Uniform R @  $38.4 \text{ #/ft} \times 2 = 76$

3757

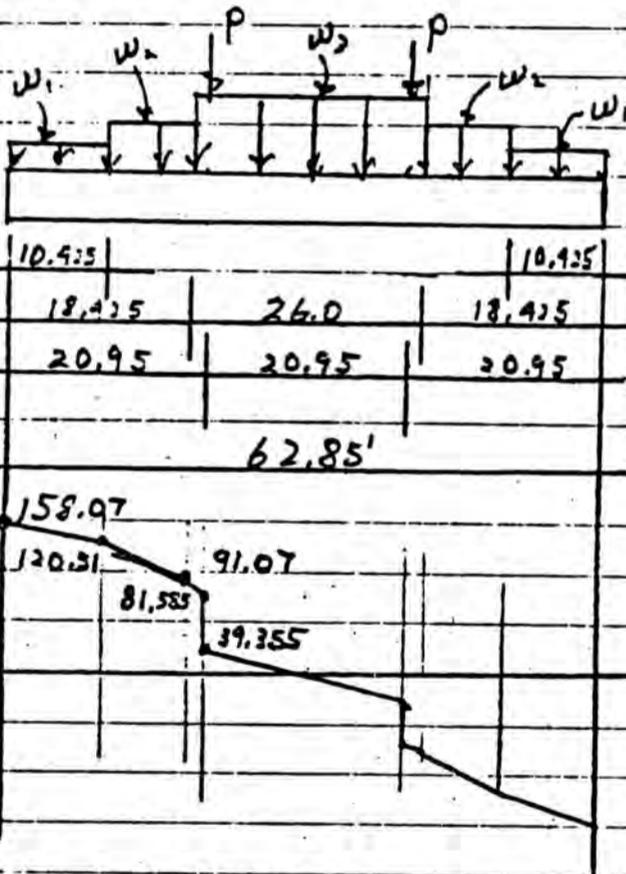
Simple Beam Design

$P = 42,23 \text{ K}$

$w_1 = 3,603 \text{ K/ft}$

$w_2 = 3,680 \text{ K/ft}$

$w_3 = 3,757 \text{ K/ft}$



$R_L = R_R = V_{max} = P + w_1(10.425) + w_2(8.0) + w_3(2.525)$

$V_{max} = 42.23 + (3,603)(10.425) + (3,680)(8) + (3,757)(2.525)$

$V_{max} = 158.07 \text{ K}$

Web @ 10 KSI stress

$A(\text{Req'd}) = \frac{158.07}{10} = 15.81 \text{ in}^2$

$A(\text{Actual}) = 72 \left(\frac{3}{8}\right) = 27.0 \text{ in}^2 \quad \checkmark \text{ OK}$

$M_{max} = \frac{(158.07 + 120.51)(10.425)}{2} + \frac{(120.51 + 91.07)(8.0)}{2} + \frac{(91.07 + 81.585)(2.525)}{2} + \frac{(39.355)(10.425)}{2} = 2,721.5 \text{ K-ft}$

A (Actual) Flange

Max Flange Stress =  $\frac{M}{S} = \frac{2,721.5}{6} = 453.6$   
@ 16 KSI

2 x 8 x 8 x 5/8 - 4 13/16 holes

+ 2 x 18 x 5/8 - 4 13/16 holes

$2 * (9.61) - 2.08 = 17.14$

Max A (Req'd) =  $\frac{453.6}{16} = 28.35 \text{ in}^2$

$+ 2 * (11.25) - 2.08 = 20.32$

Max A (Actual) =  $37.56 \text{ in}^2 \quad \checkmark \text{ OK}$

By JTO

Date

2/12/76

Sheet No.

5 of J

Sheet

Subject Plate Girder Design Check

TRUSS CHECK

Dead lds

Roofing @ 7.0 #/ft.	-	7.0 #/ft
2" Slab @ 150 #/ft	-	25.0 #/ft
5" Joist @ 4.3 #/l @ 2' c/c	-	2.15 #/ft
12" Purlin @ 32.5 #/l @ 10.5' c/c	-	3.0 #/ft
Ceiling @ 10.0 #/ft	-	10.0 #/ft

live lds @ 20 #/ft - 20.0 #/ft

Total load = 67.15 #/ft

TRUSS Weight / 10.5 sector

2- DLX 5" x 3 1/2" x 7/16" @ 30.4 #/l	* 10.5' ÷ 10.5'	= 60.80
2- DLX 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 1/4" @ 8.2 #/l	* 7.83' ÷ 10.5'	= 12.23
2- DLX 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 1/4" @ 8.2 #/l	* 9.43' ÷ 10.5'	= 14.73
1- DLX 3" x 3" x 1/4" @ 9.8 #/l	* 7.83' ÷ 10.5'	= 7.31

Total load = 95.07 #/ft

Design lds 5-span Purlins

∴ Increase lds by 10%

$$w_1 = (67.15) * (10.5') = 705.1$$

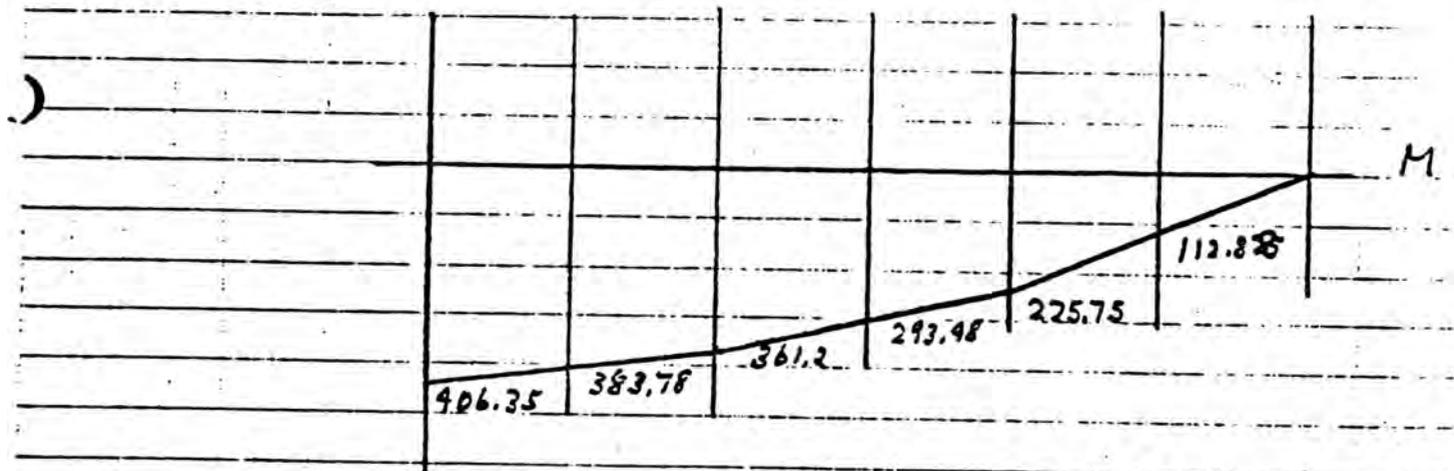
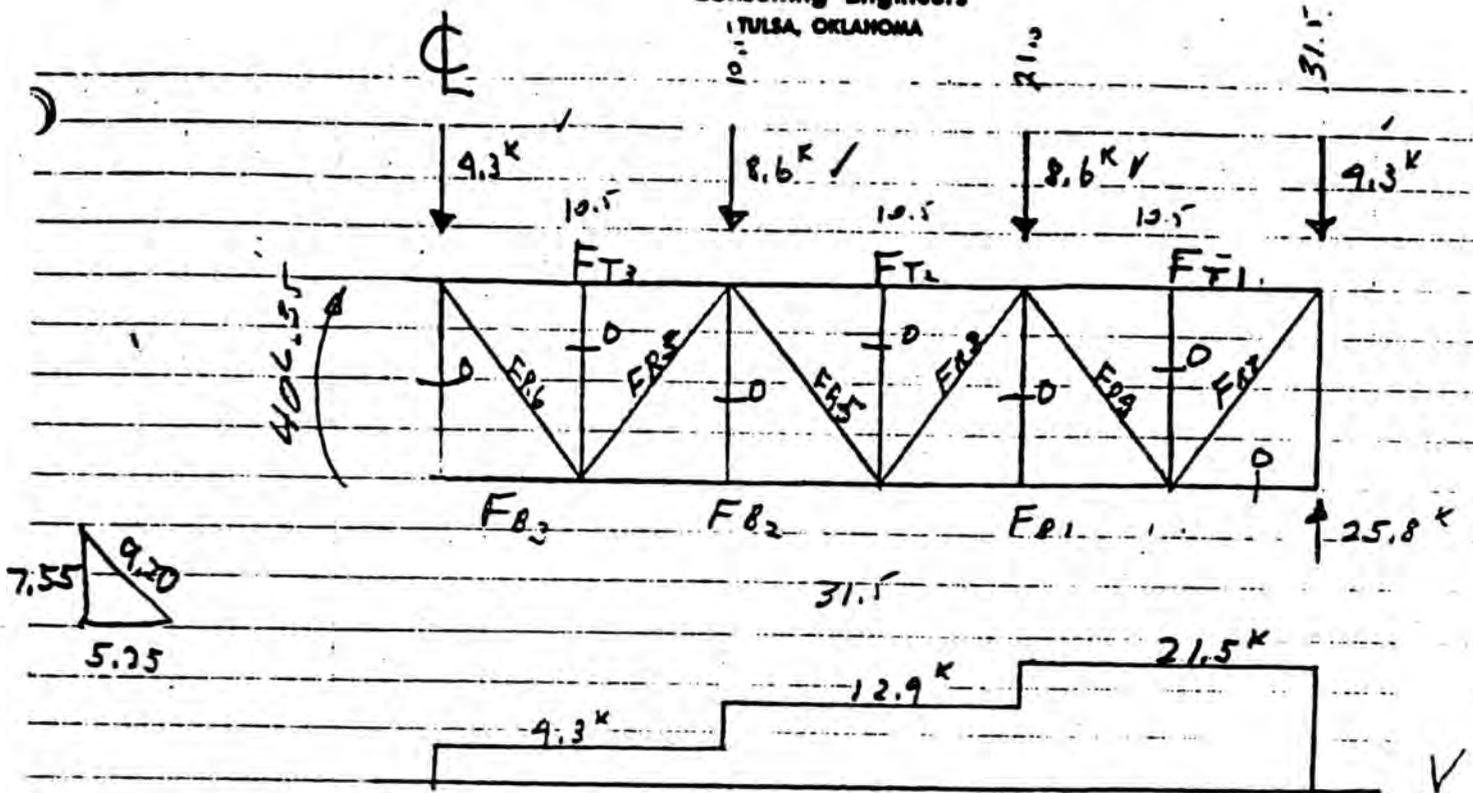
$$P = (1.1)(w_1)(l_1)/2 = (1.1)(705.1)(20.9)/2$$

$$+ (w_2)(l_2)/2 + (95.07)(10.5)/2 = 8.6^k$$

Use 8.6<sup>k</sup> Loading

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$$F_{T1} = \frac{112.88}{7.55} = 14.95^k \quad F_{R1} = \frac{225.75}{7.55} = 29.90^k$$

$$F_{T2} = \frac{293.48}{7.55} = 38.87^k \quad F_{R2} = \frac{261.20}{7.55} = 47.84^k$$

$$F_{T3} = \frac{383.78}{7.55} = 50.83^k \quad F_{R3} = \frac{406.35}{7.55} = 53.82^k$$

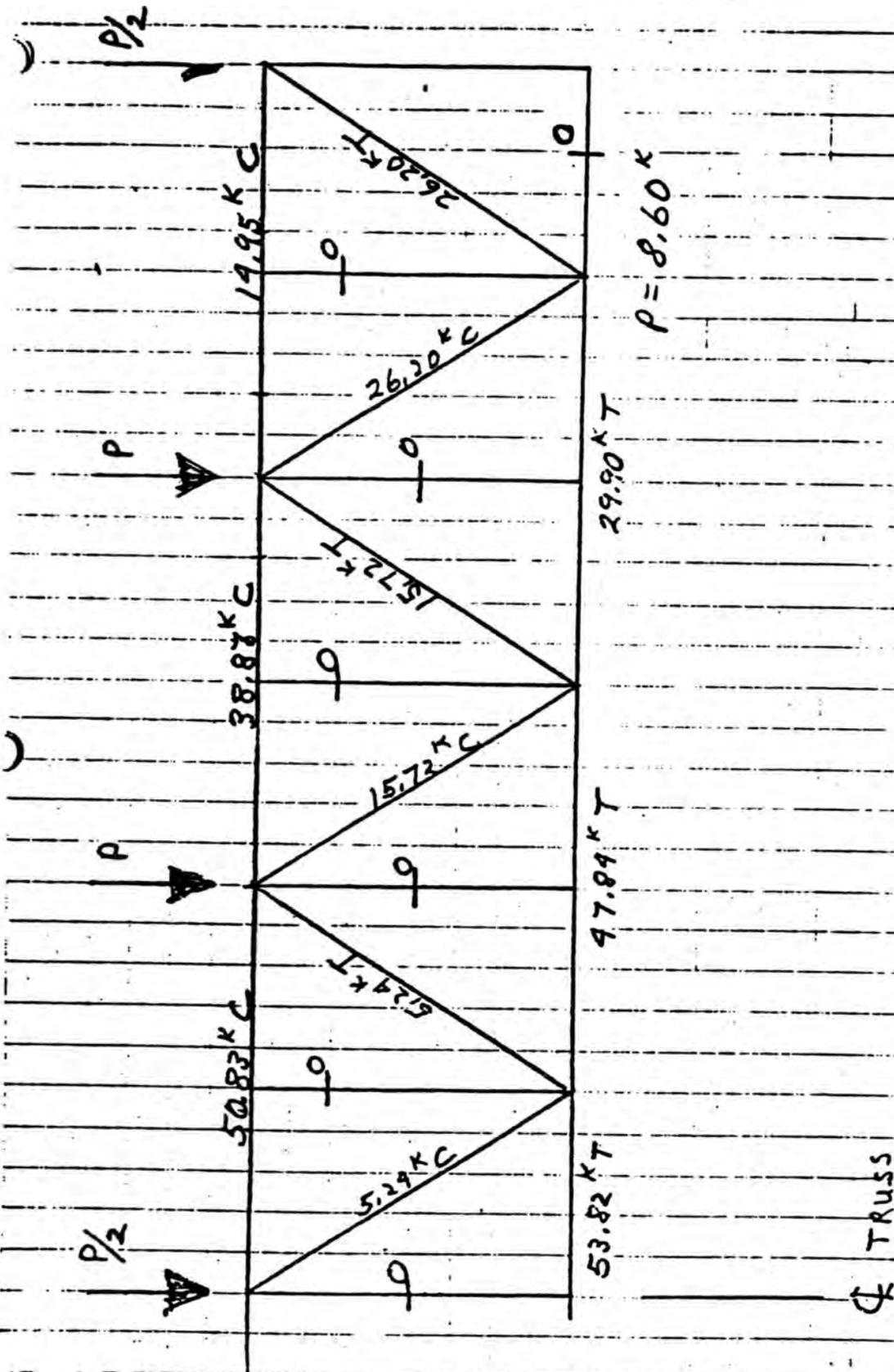
$$F_{R4} = \frac{9.30}{7.55}(21.5) = 26.20 \quad F_{R2} = 1.218(12.9) = 15.72^k \quad F_{R3} = 1.218(12.9)$$

$$F_{R4} = 1.218(-21.5) = -26.20 \quad F_{R5} = 1.218(-12.9) = -15.72^k \quad F_{R6} = 1.218(-9.3)$$

By JRB Date 2/12/76 Sheet No. 2 of J

Subject Stress on Members of Truss

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 Consulting Engineers  
 TULSA, OKLAHOMA



V. R. HOLWAY AND ASSOCIATES )  
 Consulting Engineers  
 TULSA, OKLAHOMA

) Check Tension  $F_t = 16,000 \text{ psi}$

[A] For Tension Member Bottom  
 JL  $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$

$T_{max} = 53.82^k$

Req'd  $A_{st} = \frac{53.82}{16} = 3.364 \text{ in}^2 + 2\pi \left(\frac{13}{16}\right)^2 / 4 = 4.401 \text{ in}^2$

Given DLX  $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$   $A = 8.92 \text{ in}^2$  ✓ OK

[B] For Tension Members Slanted

X's	$4 \times 3 \times \frac{3}{8}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$
Tension	26.2	15.72	5.24

Req'd  $A_{st} = \frac{T}{16} + 2\pi \left(\frac{13}{16}\right)^2 / 4 = \frac{T}{16} + 1.037$

Given	DLX	A (req)		A (Actual)
	$4 \times 3 \times \frac{3}{8}$	$2.67 \text{ in}^2$	<	$4.97 \text{ in}^2$
	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{3}{8}$	$2.12 \text{ in}^2$	<	$4.22 \text{ in}^2$
	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$	$1.36 \text{ in}^2$	<	$2.38 \text{ in}^2$

[C] For Compression Member Top

JL  $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{16}$   $T_{max} = 50.83^k$

Req'd  $A_{st} = \frac{50.83}{16} = 3.18 \text{ in}^2 \leq \text{Given } A = 8.92 \text{ in}^2 \checkmark$

[D] For Compression Members Slanted

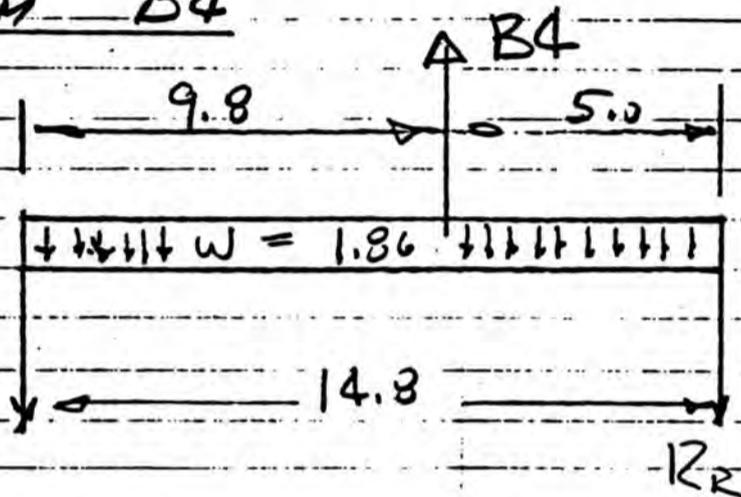
X's	$4 \times 3 \times \frac{3}{8}$	$3 \times 3 \times \frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$
Tension	26.2 <sup>k</sup>	15.72 <sup>k</sup>	5.24 <sup>k</sup>
A req'd	1.69 in <sup>2</sup>	0.98 in <sup>2</sup>	0.32 in <sup>2</sup>
A given	4.97 in <sup>2</sup>	4.22 in <sup>2</sup>	2.38 in <sup>2</sup>
Check	✓ OK	✓ OK	✓ OK

by JFB Date 2/12/75 Sheet No. 4 of J Sheets

Subject Area of Steel Check for TRUSS

1) BEAM 308

FIND MAX UPLIFT ON BEAM 308 FROM B4



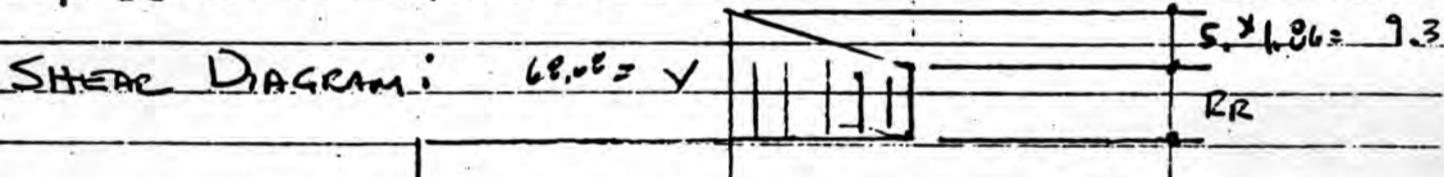
$$D.L. = \frac{\text{BEAM} = 12 \times 72 \times .00104}{\text{WALL} = 8' \times .120} = \frac{0.90}{0.96} = 1.86 \text{ k/ft.}$$

1)  $A_s = 3 - 1'' = 3 \times .78 = 2.34 \#$

$$R_R = \left[ 9.8 B_4 - 14.8 \times 2 \times 1.86 / 2.0 \right] / 14.8$$

$$R_R = .66 B_4 - 13.76$$

$$\text{STIRRUPS} = 5/16 \text{ @ } c = 5 \cdot 5/16'' \cup @ 12''$$



$$\frac{v'}{b} = \frac{v'(12)}{A_s f_v} = \frac{v'}{(15)(18000)} = \frac{v'}{225}$$

$$\frac{v'}{225} = 0.09$$

$$v' = .09 \times 225 = 20.2$$

$$v_c = .03 \times 2500 = 75 = v_c$$

$$v_c + v' = v = 95.2$$

1)  $v = v' + v_c = v' + 75$

$$V = 95.29 \times 12 \times 69.5 \times .857 = 63.1$$

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) MAX V @ LOAD = 68.1 k

MAX  $R_R = 68.1 - 9.3 = 58.79$

MAX  $B_4 = [58.79 + 13.79] / .66 = 79.67 \text{ k} \approx (\text{SHEAR})$

Mom @  $B_4 = 5.0 R_R + 12.5 \times 1.86$   
 $= 5.0 R_R + 23.25$

Mom @  $B_4 = 1.29 \times 2.34 \# \times 69.5$   
 $= 209.8 \text{ k}$

$5.0 R_R + 23.25 = 209.8$

$R_R = 37.31 \text{ k} (\text{Mom})$

$B_4 = (37.31 + 13.76) / .66 = 77.38 = \underline{77.4 \text{ k}}$

) Use Max  $B_4 = 77.4 \text{ k} \uparrow$

Assume Total IDL = 77.4 AS ANY LL  
IN END SPAN WOULD DECREASE  
UPLIFT.

## TIER DATA

NUMBER OF BAYS 6 STORY HEIGHT ABOVE 0.00 STORY HEIGHT BELOW 0.00  
 CONCRETE=2000 PSI STEEL=36000 PSI TOP STEEL DEPTH=1.00 IN. BOTTOM STEEL DEPTH=1.00 IN.  
 CONC. WT.=144 PCF. FLANGE RATIO=6.0 AREA STIRRUPS=0.11 SHEAR COEF.=1.70

## FIXED END BEAM ANALYSIS

DEAD LOAD=1 LIVE LOAD=2

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)		121.	121.					
FEET FROM LEFT		0.00	14.30					
BAY	LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION
1	1	14.30	865.	-865.	-2064.	1028.	-2064.	0.0523

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)		133.	133.					
FEET FROM LEFT		0.00	14.30					
BAY	LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION
1	2	14.30	950.	-950.	-2269.	1130.	-2269.	0.0575

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)		121.	121.					
FEET FROM LEFT		0.00	11.50					
BAY	LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION
2	1	11.50	695.	-695.	-1335.	665.	-1335.	0.0218

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)		133.	133.					
FEET FROM LEFT		0.00	11.50					
BAY	LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION
2	2	11.50	764.	-764.	-1467.	731.	-1467.	0.0240

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)		121.	121.					
FEET FROM LEFT		0.00	14.70					
BAY	LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION
3	1	14.70	889.	-889.	-2181.	1066.	-2181.	0.0534

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)		80.	80.					
FEET FROM LEFT		0.00	14.70					
BAY	LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION
3	2	14.70	587.	-587.	-1442.	718.	-1442.	0.0386

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)		121.	121.					
FEET FROM LEFT		0.00	15.00					
BAY	LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION
4	1	15.00	937.	-937.	-2271.	1131.	-2271.	0.0633

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)		80.	80.					
FEET FROM LEFT		0.00	15.00					
BAY	LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION
4	2	15.00	605.	-605.	-1501.	740.	-1501.	0.0416

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)	121.	121.							
FEET FROM LEFT	0.00	14.50							
BAY LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION		
5	1	14.50	877.	-877.	-2122.	1057.	-2122.	0.0553	
DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)	80.	80.							
FEET FROM LEFT	0.00	14.50							
BAY LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION		
5	2	14.50	579.	-579.	-1403.	699.	-1403.	0.0365	

5

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)	121.	121.							
FEET FROM LEFT	0.00	17.50							
BAY LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION		
6	1	17.50	1058.	-1058.	-3091.	1540.	-3091.	0.1173	
DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)	80.	80.							
FEET FROM LEFT	0.00	17.50							
BAY LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION		
6	2	17.50	700.	-700.	-2044.	1018.	-2044.	0.0775	

6

MAX. BALANCE TOLERANCE= 1.00

FINAL BEAM MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	DEAD LOAD	MINIMUM LIVE	MAXIMUM LIVE
1	-0.	-2272.	-0.
2	-2272.	-1509.	-862.
3	-1510.	-2517.	-618.
4	-2517.	-1778.	-869.
5	-1778.	-3575.	-644.
6	-3576.	-0.	-1554.

} Act. END Moments  
(Not U.L.T)

FINAL COLUMN MOMENTS (FT-LB)

COL. NO.	COL. ABOVE		COL. BELOW	
	DEAD	LIVE	DEAD	LIVE
1	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	0.	0.	0.	0.
7	0.	0.	0.	0.

WIND LOAD MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	LEFT	RIGHT
1	0.	0.
2	0.	0.
3	0.	0.
4	0.	0.
5	0.	0.

BEAM DESIGN BAY 1 SPAN= 14.30  
 BM.WIDTH= 4.00 HM.DEPH= 8.00 SLAB THICK.= 2.00

	LT.TOP	CL.BOT	RT.TOP	LT.BOT	RT.BOT
ULT. MOM (IN-LB)	0.	87490.	81380.		
DL REACTION (LB)	706.		-1024.		
LL REACTION (LB)	828.		-1148.		
AREA STEEL (IN-2)	0.00	0.46	0.42	0.04	0.00
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	0.71	12.87	3.57		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	0.71	10.01	2.86		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	0.71	7.15	2.14		
LEFT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	3. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 97.413)	
RIGHT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	13. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 20.811)	
DEFL.= 0.581	ALLOW.DEFL.= 0.416	I=	144.	I-EST=	170.

1

BEAM DESIGN BAY 2 SPAN= 11.50  
 BM.WIDTH= 4.00 HM.DEPH= 8.00 SLAB THICK.= 2.00

	LT.TOP	CL.BOT	RT.TOP	LT.BOT	RT.BOT
ULT. MOM (IN-LB)	87254.	32927.	57270.		
DL REACTION (LB)	762.		-629.		
LL REACTION (LB)	964.		-855.		
AREA STEEL (IN-2)	0.46	0.15	0.28	0.00	0.00
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	6.32	8.05	6.32		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	3.45	6.90	2.87		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	1.72	4.60	1.72		
LEFT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	6. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 45.333)	
RIGHT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	2. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 126.272)	
DEFL.= 0.050	ALLOW.DEFL.= 0.383	I=	153.	I-EST=	170.

2

BEAM DESIGN BAY 3 SPAN= 14.70  
 BM.WIDTH= 4.00 HM.DEPH= 8.00 SLAB THICK.= 2.00

	LT.TOP	CL.BOT	RT.TOP	LT.BOT	RT.BOT
ULT. MOM (IN-LB)	54941.	51636.	74723.		
DL REACTION (LB)	820.		-957.		
LL REACTION (LB)	666.		-688.		
AREA STEEL (IN-2)	0.26	0.25	0.38	0.00	0.00
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	3.67	11.76	5.14		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	2.94	8.82	2.94		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	2.20	7.35	2.20		
LEFT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	3. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 170.602)	
RIGHT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	6. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 68.308)	
DEFL.= 0.272	ALLOW.DEFL.= 0.490	I=	170.	I-EST=	170.

3

BEAM DESIGN BAY 4 SPAN= 15.00  
 BM.WIDTH= 4.00 HM.DEPH= 8.00 SLAB THICK.= 2.00

	LT.TOP	CL.BOT	RT.TOP	LT.BOT	RT.BOT
ULT. MOM (IN-LB)	76421.	53051.	58637.		
DL REACTION (LB)	956.		-856.		

4

AREA STEEL (IN-2)	0.38	0.25	0.29	0.00	0.00
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	4.50	12.00	4.50		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	3.00	9.00	3.00		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	2.25	7.50	2.25		
LEFT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	6. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 64.294)	
RIGHT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	3. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 125.261)	
DEFL.= 0.284	ALLOW. DEFL.= 0.500	I= 170.	I-EST= 170.		

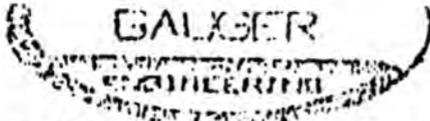
4

BEAM DESIGN	BAY 5	SPAN= 14.50			
BM. WIDTH=	4.00	BM. DEPTH= 8.00	SLAB THICK.= 2.00		
	LT. TOP	CL. BOT	RT. TOP	LT. BOT	RT. BOT
ULT MOM (IN-LB)	59998.	37362.	101763.		
DL REACTION (LB)	753.		-1001.		
LL REACTION (LB)	654.		-712.		
AREA STEEL (IN-2)	0.29	0.17	0.57	0.00	0.00
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	5.07	9.42	6.52		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	3.62	7.97	4.35		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	2.17	5.80	2.17		
LEFT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	3. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 666.732)	
RIGHT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	8. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 54.015)	
DEFL.= 0.109	ALLOW. DEFL.= 0.483	I= 159.	I-EST= 170.		

5

BEAM DESIGN	BAY 6	SPAN= 17.50			
BM. WIDTH=	4.00	BM. DEPTH= 8.00	SLAB THICK.= 2.00		
	LT. TOP	CL. BOT	RT. TOP	LT. BOT	RT. BOT
ULT MOM (IN-LB)	95673.	98469.	0.		
DL REACTION (LB)	1263.		-854.		
LL REACTION (LB)	846.		-611.		
AREA STEEL (IN-2)	0.52	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.05
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	4.37	15.75	0.87		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	3.50	12.25	0.87		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	2.62	8.75	0.87		
LEFT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	15. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 24.258)	
RIGHT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	3. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 245.814)	
DEFL.= 0.990	ALLOW. DEFL.= 0.583	I= 155.	I-EST= 170.		

6



STRUCTURAL-CIVIL ENGINEERS  
520 BEACON BLVD - TULSA, OKLA 74103

ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF A CONCRETE FRAME  
ULTIMATE STRENGTH DESIGN METHOD

JOISTS ① → ⑥

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION										
EMC CENTER BUILDING - FIRST FLOOR JOISTS THRU AUDITORIUM										
SPECIFICATIONS										
3 C	CONCRETE PSI	STEEL PSI	TOP COVER	BOTTOM COVER	CONC WEIGHT	SLAB THICK	FLANGE RATIO	AREA STIRRUPS	SHEAR COE	
	2000	36000	1.00	1.00	144	3.00	6.0			
	NO OF BAYS		STORY HT ABOVE		STORY HT BELOW					
3 U	SPAN									
	6									
5 F	BEAM WIDTHS									
	14.3	11.5	14.7	15.0	14.5	17.5				
6 W	BEAM DEPTH									
	4.0									
7 D	BEAM IS (OPTIONAL)									
	8.0									
8 I	COLUMN IS ABOVE									
9 T	COLUMN IS BELOW									
10 W	WIND LOADS LEFT END									
11 V	WIND LOADS RIGHT END									
12 P	CANTILEVER MOMENTS									
	DL LEFT	LL LEFT	DL RIGHT	LL RIGHT						
13 M	LOAD IDENTIFICATION FACTORS									
	DL UNIFORM	DL CONCENT	LL UNIFORM	LL CONCENT	WIND LOAD					
14 C	LOAD VALUES FC TO									
	DL UNIFORM	DL CONCENT	LL UNIFORM	LL CONCENT	WIND LOAD					
	1.33	2.1	8.0	3.6						
ED	LOAD VALUES FC TO									
	1.1	6.0								

③

⑤

(53)

(48)

(64)

1, 8, 9, 10

TIER DATA

NUMBER OF BAYS 4 STORY HEIGHT ABOVE 0.00 STORY HEIGHT BELOW 0.00  
CONCRETE=2000. PSI STLLC=36000. PSI TOP STEEL DEPTH= 1.00 IN. BOTTOM STEEL DEPTH= 1.00 IN  
CONC. WT.= 144. PCF. FLANGE RATIO= 6.0 AREA STIRRUPS= 0.11 SHEAR COEF.= 1.70

FIXED END BEAM ANALYSIS

DEAD LOAD=1 LIVE LOAD=2

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT) 121. 121.  
FEET FROM LEFT 0.00 12.00

BAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION  
1 1 12.00 725. -725. -1453. 724. -1453. 0.0259

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT) 107. 107.  
FEET FROM LEFT 0.00 12.00

BAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION  
1 2 12.00 641. -641. -1285. 640. -1285. 0.0229

7

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT) 121. 121.  
FEET FROM LEFT 0.00 12.00

BAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION  
2 1 12.00 725. -725. -1453. 724. -1453. 0.0259

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT) 133. 133.  
FEET FROM LEFT 0.00 12.00

BAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION  
2 2 12.00 797. -797. -1597. 795. -1597. 0.0285

8

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT) 121. 121.  
FEET FROM LEFT 0.00 12.30

BAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION  
3 1 12.30 744. -744. -1527. 760. -1527. 0.0286

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT) 107. 107.  
FEET FROM LEFT 0.00 12.30

BAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION  
3 2 12.30 658. -658. -1350. 672. -1350. 0.0253

9

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT) 121. 121.  
FEET FROM LEFT 0.00 16.00

BAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION  
4 1 16.00 967. -967. -2584. 1287. -2584. 0.0919

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT) 107. 107.  
FEET FROM LEFT 0.00 16.00

BAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION  
4 2 16.00 855. -855. -2285. 1138. -2285. 0.0725

10

MAX. BALANCE POINT = 1.00

FINAL BEAM MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	DEAD LOAD	MINIMUM LIVE	MAXIMUM LIVE
1	0.	-0.	-0.
2	-1928.	-1056.	-2117.
3	-1008.	-639.	-1914.
4	-2968.	-1840.	-2800.

Act. End MOM's  
(NOT ULT)

FINAL COLUMN MOMENTS (FT-LB)

COL. NO.	COL. ABOVE		COL. BELOW	
	DEAD	LIVE	DEAD	LIVE
1	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	0.	0.	0.	0.

WIND LOAD MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	LEFT	RIGHT
1	0.	0.
2	0.	0.
3	0.	0.
4	0.	0.

BEAM DESIGN

BAY 1 SPAN= 12.00

BM.WIDTH= 4.00 RM.DEPTH= 8.00 SLAB THICK.= 2.00

	LT.TOP	CL.NOT	RT.TOP	LT.BOT	RT.BOT
ULT MOM (IN-LB)	0.	53617.	66108.		
DL REACTION (LU)	562.		-880.		
LL REACTION (LB)	574.		-818.		
AREA STEEL (IN <sup>2</sup> )	0.00	0.26	0.33	0.02	0.00
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	0.60	10.80	3.00		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	0.60	8.40	2.40		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	0.60	6.00	1.80		
LEFT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	0. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE. = *****)	
RIGHT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	7. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE. = 51.950)	
DIFL. = 0.207	ALLOW. DEFL. = 0.400	I = 170.	I-LST = 170.		

7

BEAM DESIGN

BAY 2 SPAN= 12.00

BM.WIDTH= 4.00 RM.DEPTH= 8.00 SLAB THICK.= 2.00

	LT.TOP	CL.NOT	RT.TOP	LT.BOT	RT.BOT
ULT MOM (IN-LB)	66575.	45787.	47952.		
DL REACTION (LB)	802.		-649.		
LL REACTION (LB)	736.		-866.		
AREA STEEL (IN <sup>2</sup> )	0.33	0.22	0.23	0.00	0.00
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	4.20	9.00	3.00		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	3.00	7.80	2.40		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	1.80	6.40	1.80		

8

BEAM DESIGN BAY 3 SPAN= 12.30  
 BM. WIDTH= 4.00 BM. DEPTH= 8.00 SLAB THICK.= 2.00  
 LT.TOP CL.BOT RT.TOP LT.BOT RT.BOT  
 ULT MOM (IN-LB) 49288. 33254. 97750.  
 DL REACTION (LB) 584. -903.  
 LL REACTION (LB) 753. -833.  
 AREA STEEL (IN-2) 0.23 0.15 0.54 0.00 0.00  
 LENGTH 1/3 BARS 6.15 8.61 6.76  
 LENGTH 1/3 BARS 3.07 6.76 3.69  
 LENGTH 1/3 BARS 1.84 5.53 2.46  
 LEFT STIRRUPS= 0. AT 3 IN. 0. AT 6 IN. 0. AT 3 IN. (MIN. REQ. SPACE.=\*\*\*\*\*)  
 RIGHT STIRRUPS= 0. AT 3 IN. 0. AT 6 IN. 7. AT 3 IN. (MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 47.303)  
 DEFL.= 0.068 ALLOW.DEFL.= 0.410 I= 157. I-EST= 170.

9

BEAM DESIGN BAY 4 SPAN= 16.00  
 BM. WIDTH= 4.00 BM. DEPTH= 8.00 SLAB THICK.= 2.00  
 LT.TOP CL.BOT RT.TOP LT.BOT RT.BOT  
 ULT MOM (IN-LB) 90832. 95042. 0.  
 DL REACTION (LB) 1153. -782.  
 LL REACTION (LB) 1031. -740.  
 AREA STEEL (IN-2) 0.49 0.52 0.00 0.00 0.05  
 LENGTH 1/3 BARS 4.00 14.40 0.80  
 LENGTH 1/3 BARS 3.20 11.20 0.80  
 LENGTH 1/3 BARS 2.40 8.00 0.80  
 LEFT STIRRUPS= 0. AT 3 IN. 0. AT 6 IN. 14. AT 3 IN. (MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 21.131)  
 RIGHT STIRRUPS= 0. AT 3 IN. 0. AT 6 IN. 3. AT 3 IN. (MIN. REQ. SPACE.=115.637)  
 DEFL.= 0.775 ALLOW.DEFL.= 0.533 I= 151. I-EST= 170.

10

GALGER

STRESS ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF A CONCRETE FRAME

ULTIMATE STRENGTH DESIGN METHOD

(7), (8), (9), (10)

STRUCTURAL-CIVIL ENGINEERS  
520 BEACON BLVD. TULSA, OKLA 74103

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION									
CIVIC CENTER AUDITORIUM - 1 <sup>st</sup> FLOOR SOUTH WING JOISTS									
SPECIFICATIONS									
CONCRETE PSI	STEEL PSI	TOP COVER	BOTTOM COVER	CONC WEIGHT	SLAB THICK	FLANGE RATIO	AREA STIRRUPS	SHEAR CO	
2000	36000	1.00	1.00	144	2.00	6.0	9.11		
NO OF BAYS STORY HT ABOVE STORY HT BELOW									
4									
SPAN									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.0	12.0	12.3	16.0						
BEAM WIDTH									
4.0									
BEAM DEPTH									
9.0									
BEAM IS (OPTIONAL)									
COLUMN IS ABOVE									
COLUMN IS BELOW									
WIND LOADS LEFT END									
WIND LOADS RIGHT END									
CANTILEVER MOMENTS									
DL LEFT		LL LEFT		DL RIGHT		LL RIGHT			
LOAD MODIFICATION FACTORS									
DL UNIFORM		DL CONCENT		LL UNIFORM		LL CONCENT		WIND LOAD	
LOAD VALUE		FR TO		LOAD VALUE		FR TO		LOAD VALUE FR TO	
10.7		1		1.33		2		1.07	
12.1		4		1.0		2.4		3.4	
ED (3)		↑ (11)		↑ (32)		↑ (48)		↑ (67)	

1 IN AL KUN  
JOISTS (11), (12), (13)

TIER DATA

NUMBER OF BAYS 3 STORY HEIGHT ABOVE 0.00 STORY HEIGHT BELOW 0.00  
 CONCRETE=2000, PSI STEEL=36000, PSI TOP STEEL DEPTH= 1.00 IN. BOTTOM STEEL DEPTH= 1.00 IN  
 CONC. WT.=144, PCF. FLANGE RATIO= 6.0 AREA STIRRUPS= 0.11 SHEAR COEF.= 1.70

FIXED END BEAM ANALYSIS

DEAD LOAD=1 LIVE LOAD=2

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)		121.		121.				
FEET FROM LEFT		0.00		14.67				
BAY	LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION
1	1	14.67	887.	-887.	-2172.	1082.	-2172.	0.0579
DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)		133.		133.				
FEET FROM LEFT		0.00		14.67				
BAY	LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION
1	2	14.67	975.	-975.	-2388.	1189.	-2388.	0.0636

(11)

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)		121.		121.				
FEET FROM LEFT		0.00		11.83				
BAY	LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION
2	1	11.83	715.	-715.	-1412.	703.	-1412.	0.0245
DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)		133.		133.				
FEET FROM LEFT		0.00		11.83				
BAY	LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION
2	2	11.83	786.	-786.	-1553.	773.	-1553.	0.0269

(12)

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)		121.		121.				
FEET FROM LEFT		0.00		10.92				
BAY	LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION
3	1	10.92	660.	-660.	-1203.	599.	-1203.	0.0177
DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)		133.		133.				
FEET FROM LEFT		0.00		10.92				
BAY	LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION
3	2	10.92	726.	-726.	-1323.	659.	-1323.	0.0195

(13)

MAX. BALANCE TOLERANCE= 1.00

FINAL BEAM MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	DEAD LOAD		MINIMUM LIVE		MAXIMUM LIVE	
1	-0.	-2453.	-0.	-1879.	-0.	-2922.
2	-2452.	-1330.	-817.	-979.	-2921.	-2010.
3	-1331.	-0.	-464.	-0.	-2010.	-0.

} Act. END MOMENTS  
(NOT USED)

FINAL COLUMN MOMENTS (FT-LB)

COL. ABOVE COL. BELOW

1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

WIND LOAD MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	LEFT	RIGHT
1	0.	0.
2	0.	0.
3	0.	0.

BEAM DESIGN BAY 1 SPAN= 14.67

HM.WIDTH= 4.00 HM.DEPTH= 8.00 SLAB THICK.= 2.00

	LT.TOP	CL.BOT	RT.TOP	LT.BOT	RT.BOT
ULT MOM (IN-LB)	0.	91297.	85549.		
DL REACTION (LB)	720.		-1054.		
LL REACTION (LB)	847.		-1174.		
AREA STEEL (IN-2)	0.00	0.49	0.45	0.04	0.00
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	0.73	13.20	3.66		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	0.73	10.26	2.93		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	0.73	7.33	2.20		
LEFT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	6. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 81.727)	
RIGHT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	13. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 19.464)	
DEFL.= 0.618	ALLOW.DEFL.= 0.488	I= 147.	I-EST= 170.		

11

BEAM DESIGN BAY 2 SPAN= 11.83

HM.WIDTH= 4.00 HM.DEPTH= 8.00 SLAB THICK.= 2.00

	LT.TOP	CL.BOT	RT.TOP	LT.BOT	RT.BOT
ULT MOM (IN-LB)	91578.	33092.	56009.		
DL REACTION (LB)	810.		-620.		
LL REACTION (LB)	949.		-887.		
AREA STEEL (IN-2)	0.49	0.15	0.27	0.00	0.00
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	6.50	8.28	4.73		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	3.54	7.09	2.95		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	1.77	4.73	1.77		
LEFT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	7. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 42.242)	
RIGHT STIRRUPS=	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	5. AT 3 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 104.989)	
DEFL.= 0.059	ALLOW.DEFL.= 0.394	I= 155.	I-EST= 170.		

12

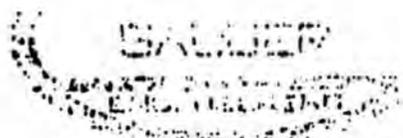
BEAM DESIGN BAY 3 SPAN= 10.92

HM.WIDTH= 4.00 HM.DEPTH= 8.00 SLAB THICK.= 2.00

	LT.TOP	CL.BOT	RT.TOP	LT.BOT	RT.BOT
ULT MOM (IN-LB)	54715.	55787.	0.		
DL REACTION (LB)	702.		-538.		
LL REACTION (LB)	910.		-683.		
AREA STEEL (IN-2)	3.26	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.02
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	2.73	10.37	0.54		

13

RIGHT STIRRUPS= D. AT 3 IN. 0. AT 6 IN. 0. AT 3 IN. (MIN. REQ. SPACE. =\*\*\*\*\*)  
DEFL. = 0.183 ALLOW. DEFL. = 0.363 I = 170. I-EST = 170.



- Joists (11), (12), (13)

STRUCTURAL CIVIL ENGINEERS  
1001 BROADWAY BLDG. TULSA, OKLA 74103

# TIER ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF A CONCRETE FRAME

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION										
NO.	CIVIL CENTER 2nd Floor Joist									
SR	CONCRETE PSI	STEEL PSI	TOP COVER	BOTTOM COVER	CONG. WEIGHT	SLAB THICKNESS	FLANGE DATA	AREA	STIFFNESS	SHEAR CAP.
	2000	36000	1.00	1.00	144	2.0	6.0	well		1.70
QU	NO. OF BAYS		STORY HT ABOVE		STORY HT BELOW					
	3		0		0					
SP	SPAN		1		2		3		4	
	14.67		11.83		12.92					
RW	BEAM WIDTHS									
	4.0									
RD	BEAM DEPTHS									
	8.0									
UL	BEAM I'S (OPTIONAL)									
UL	COLUMN I'S ABOVE									
UL	COLUMN I'S BELOW									
WS	WIND LOADS LEFT END									
WR	WIND LOADS RIGHT END									
MW	CANTILEVER MOMENTS									
	CL LEFT	LI LEFT	CL RIGHT	LI RIGHT						
LM	LOAD IDENTIFICATION PARTIALS									
	DL UNIFORM	DL POINT	LL UNIFORM	LL POINT						
EG										

→

LUN  
LUN

133.1 3  
(97) 1 3  
121.

5

+

ED

PIER ANALYSIS AND DESIGN FOR HARTLESVILLE CIVIC CENTER PLAZA

(B1)

PIER DATA  
 NUMBER OF BAYS 1 STORY HEIGHT ABOVE 0.00 STORY HEIGHT BELOW 0.00  
 CONCRETE=2500. PSI STEEL=40000. PSI TOP STEEL DEPTH= 2.00 IN. BOTTOM STEEL DEPTH= 2.00 IN.  
 CONC. WT.= 144. PCF. FLANGE RATIO= 6.0 AREA STIRRUPS= 0.26 SHLAR COEF.= 1.70

FIXED END BEAM ANALYSIS DEAD LOAD=1 LIVE LOAD=2  
 .22 @ 3"

+ STEEL LOW

CONCEN. LOAD (LB)	9010.
FEET FROM LEFT	12.90
DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)	1930. 1490.
FEET FROM LEFT	0.00 28.41
BAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION	
1 1 28.41	33661. -26929. -152678. 86813. -140938. 0.0664

CONCEN. LOAD (LB)	7910.
FEET FROM LEFT	12.90
DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)	750. 510.
FEET FROM LEFT	0.00 28.41
BAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION	
1 2 28.41	14127. -11680. -74375. 46914. -66048. 0.0334

MAX. BALANCE TOLERANCE= 1.00

FINAL BEAM MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	DEAD LOAD	MINIMUM LIVE	MAXIMUM LIVE
1	-0. -125399.	-0. -0.	-0. -64100.

FINAL COLUMN MOMENTS (FT-LB)

COL. NO.	COL. ABOVE		COL. BELOW	
	DEAD	LIVE	DEAD	LIVE
1	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	0.	0.	0.	0.

WIND LOAD MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	LEFT	RIGHT
1	0.	0.

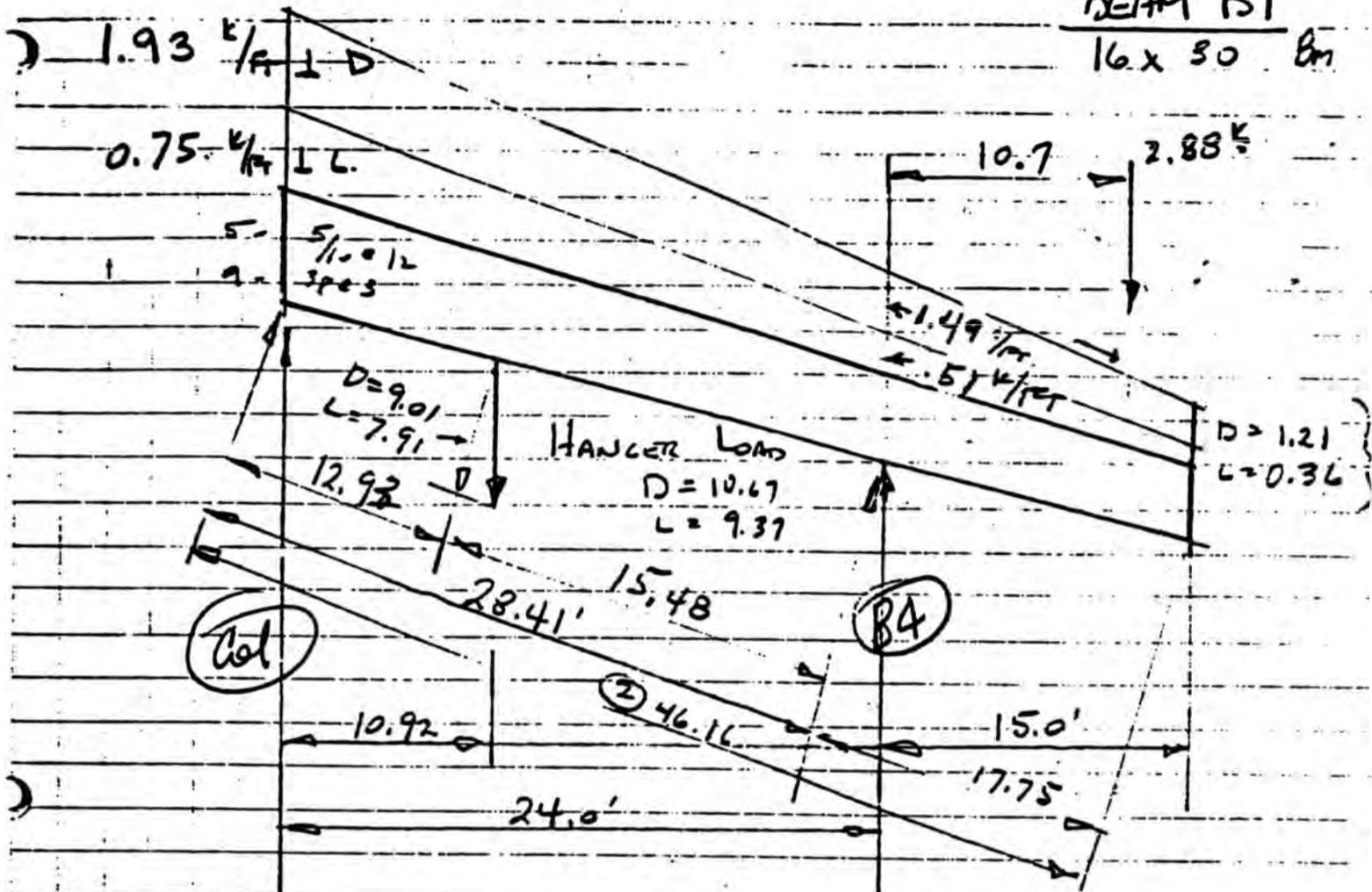
BEAM DESIGN

BAY	1	SPAN=	28.41
HW. WIDTH	16.00	HW. DEPTH=	30.00
		SLAB THICK.=	2.50
	LT. TOP	CL. BOT	RT. TOP
ULT. MOM. (FT-LB)	0.	4807943.	3975877.
UL REACTION (LB)	23733.		-33807.
LL REACTION (LB)	14127.		-13937.
AREA STEEL (IN <sup>2</sup> )	0.00	6.74	5.78
LENGTH 1/2 BARS	1.42	25.56	3.52
LENGTH 1/4 BARS	1.42	19.52	5.00



W. R. HOLWAY AND ASSOCIATES  
 Consulting Engineers  
 TULSA, OKLAHOMA

BEAM B1  
 16 x 50 Bm



HANGER LOAD FROM PRINT-OUT OF JOIST (13) OF PREV. RUN:  
 JOIST (13) DL = .533 k / 1.33 = 403.5 k/ft  
 LL = .683 k / 1.33 = 512.8 k/ft

D.L. - JOIST = 403 k/ft  
 WALL = 130 2x6 PART, PLASTER, BO & PASTER + BR  
 583 k/ft

HANGERS @ 18.3' ± x (.583 + 512) = 20.04 k

2-3/4" Rod @ 18 k/# = .88" x 18 k/# = 15.84 < 20.04 ∴ N.G.  
 (27% O.S.)

DO NOT ADD ADD'L LOAD TO HANGERS --- OR INCREASE CAPACITY.

D.L. TENSION = .583 x 18.3 = 10.67 k  
 LL " = .512 x 18.3 = 9.37 k

) W. R. HOLWAY AND ASSOCIATES )  
 Consulting Engineers  
 TULSA, OKLAHOMA

) @ BACK - WIDTH = 20.92'

DL SLAB = 20.92 * 0.066 =		= 1.38
Fill = .12 * 1/4 * 1.5 Bm WID. * 845 * 2		= .13
BEAM = 30 * 16 * .00104 * .845		= .42
	DL =	1.93
LL = 20.92 * .036 = 0.75 k/ft ↓		

@ CANT. WIDTH = 10.0'

DL = 10.0 * 0.066 =		= .66
Fill =		= .13
BEAM =		= .42
	DL (↓) =	1.21
10.0 * 0.036 = LL (↓) = 0.36		

@ B4 WIDTH = 10.92 \* 15.0 / 39.0 + 10.0 = 14.2

D.L. = 14.2 * 0.066 =		.94
		= .13
		= .42
	1.49 k/ft	
L.L. = 14.2 * .036 = 0.51 k/ft		

SAND DR SLAB @ (20.92 - 10.0) 4.3 / 39.0 + 10' = 11.2

P = (11.2' - 1.5) \* .297 = 2.88 k VERT

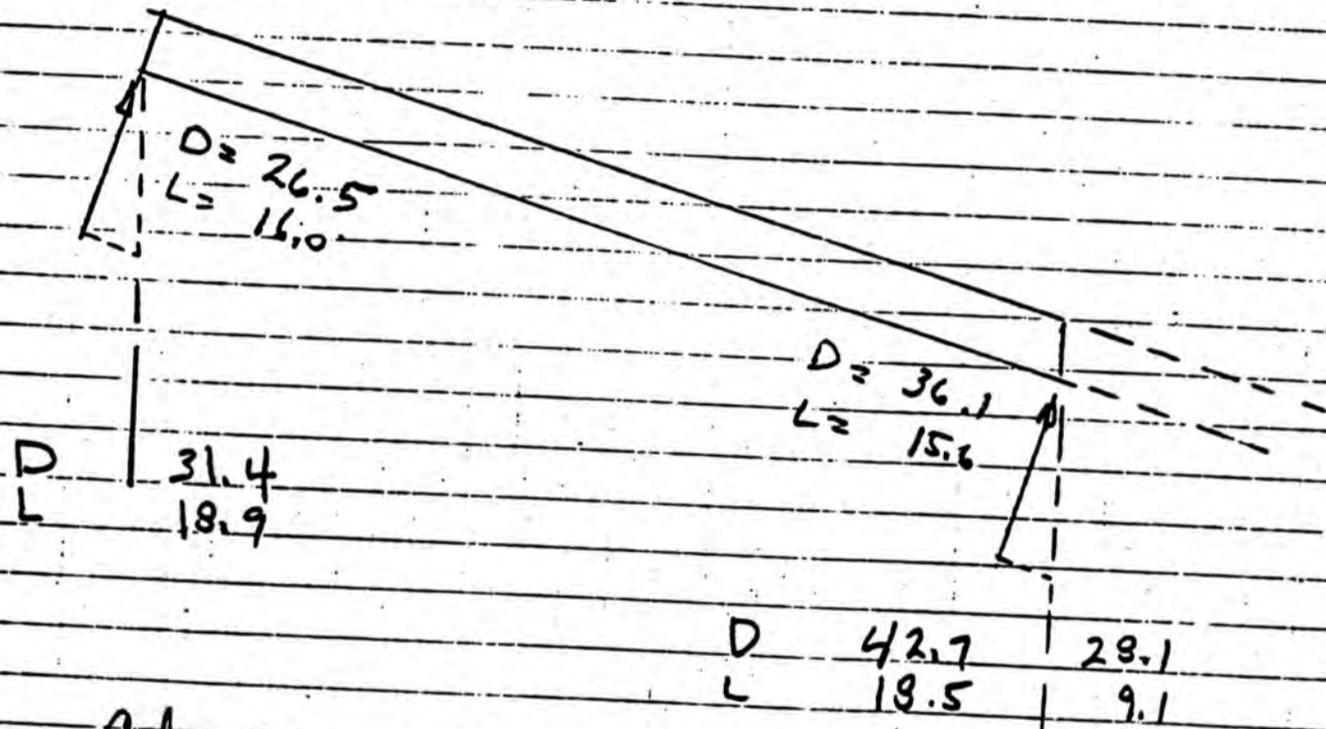
CANT V. B MOM: (VERT) D.L.

	10 * .092 * 15.0 / 2.0 =	6.9 * 15.0 * 2/3 =	69.0
	14.2 * .092 * 15.0 / 2.0 =	9.8 * 15.0 / 3 =	49.0
B <sub>m</sub> =	11.0 * 1.33 * 2.5 * 15 / 845 =	6.49 * 5.5 =	35
Fill	11 * 1.50 * .12 =	1.98 * 5.5 =	10.7
	Δ 12 Load =	2.82 * 10.7 =	30.3
	DLV =	28.1	DLM = 195.4

CANT V & MOM - LL VERTICAL

$$\begin{aligned} 10 \times .050 \times 15.0 / 2.0 &= 3.75 \times 15 \times 2 / 3 = 37.5 \\ 14.2 \times .050 \times 15.0 / 2.0 &= 5.33 \times 15 / 3.0 = 26.6 \\ LLV &= 9.08 \quad LLM = 64.1 \end{aligned}$$

FROM PRINT-OUT



Cal.

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 31.4 \\ L &= 18.9 \end{aligned}$$

	<u>B4</u>	
D	70.8	
L	24.9	

GARDNER

STEEL ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF A CONCRETE FRAME

ULTIMATE STRENGTH DESIGN METHOD

B1

STRUCTURAL-CIVIL ENGINEERS  
5700 BEACON BLDG. TULSA, OKLA 74102

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

BARTLESVILLE CIVIC CENTER BEAM B1 REVISED

SPECIFICATIONS

CONCRETE PSI	STEEL PSI	TOP COVER	BOTTOM COVER	CONC WEIGHT	SLAB THICK	FLANGE RATIO	AREA STIRRUPS	SHEAR COEF
2500	30000	2.00	2.00	144	2.50	6.00	0.26	1.70
NO OF STORIES	STORY HT ABOVE	STORY HT BELOW						

BEAM WIDTH								
28.41								

BEAM DEPTH								
16.00								

BEAM SPACING								
30.00								

COLUMN IS ABOVE								

COLUMN IS BELOW								

WIND LOADS LEFT END								

WIND LOADS RIGHT END								

CANTILEVER MOMENTS	DL LEFT	LL LEFT	DL RIGHT	LL RIGHT	

DLV = 23.70  
LLV = 9.03

LOAD MODIFICATION FACTORS	DL UNIFORM	DL CONCENT	LL UNIFORM	LL CONCENT	WIND LOAD

LOAD VALUES	FR TO	LOAD VALUES	FR TO	LOAD	FR TO	LOAD VALUES	FR TO
LL UN		DL UN					
DL UN							

ED 13) 15) 17) 19)



DECK DATA

NUMBER OF BAYS 2 STORY HEIGHT ABOVE 0.00 STORY HEIGHT BELOW 0.00  
 CONCRETE STRENGTH PSI 3000 STEEL STRENGTH PSI 50000 TOP STEEL RADIUS 2.00 IN. ERICTION STEEL DEPTH 2.00 IN.  
 CONC. WT. 14% PCF. FLANGE RATIO 6.0 AREA STIRRUPS 0.26 SHEAR COEFF. 1.70

FIXED END BEAM ANALYSIS

DEAD LOAD=1 LIVE LOAD=2

0.22 e 6"  
 0.11 e 3"

ok  
 B2

CONCENT. LOAD (LB)	1200.							
FEET FROM LEFT	12.50							
DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)	2690.	2420.	1950.	1860.				
FEET FROM LEFT	0.00	12.17	12.17	19.07				
BAY LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT S.	CENTER S.	RIGHT S.	DEFLECTION	
1	1	17.07	24091.	-21165.	-76695.	37837.	-71691.	0.0060

CONCENT. LOAD (LB)	1130.							
FEET FROM LEFT	12.50							
DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)	2200.	1900.	690.	640.				
FEET FROM LEFT	0.00	12.17	12.17	19.07				
BAY LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT S.	CENTER S.	RIGHT S.	DEFLECTION	
1	2	19.07	19152.	-11787.	-58245.	28276.	-45945.	0.0043

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)	1850.	1730.						
FEET FROM LEFT	0.00	9.47						
BAY LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT S.	CENTER S.	RIGHT S.	DEFLECTION	
2	1	9.47	8522.	-8976.	-13529.	6697.	-13335.	0.0002

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)	640.	560.						
FEET FROM LEFT	0.00	9.47						
BAY LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT S.	CENTER S.	RIGHT S.	DEFLECTION	
2	2	9.47	2916.	-2765.	-4549.	2240.	-4429.	0.0000

MAX. BALANCE TOLERANCE 1.00

FINAL BEAM MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	DEAD LOAD	UNIFORM LIVE	MAXIMUM LIVE	MAXIMUM LIVE
1	-0.	-21612.	-0.	-11373.
2	-21611.	-353299.	-2246.	-0.

FINAL COLUMN MOMENTS (FT-LB)

COL. NO.	COL. ABOVE		COL. BELOW	
	DEAD	LIVE	DEAD	LIVE
1	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	0.	0.	0.	0.

WIND LOAD MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	LEFT	RIGHT
1	0.	0.

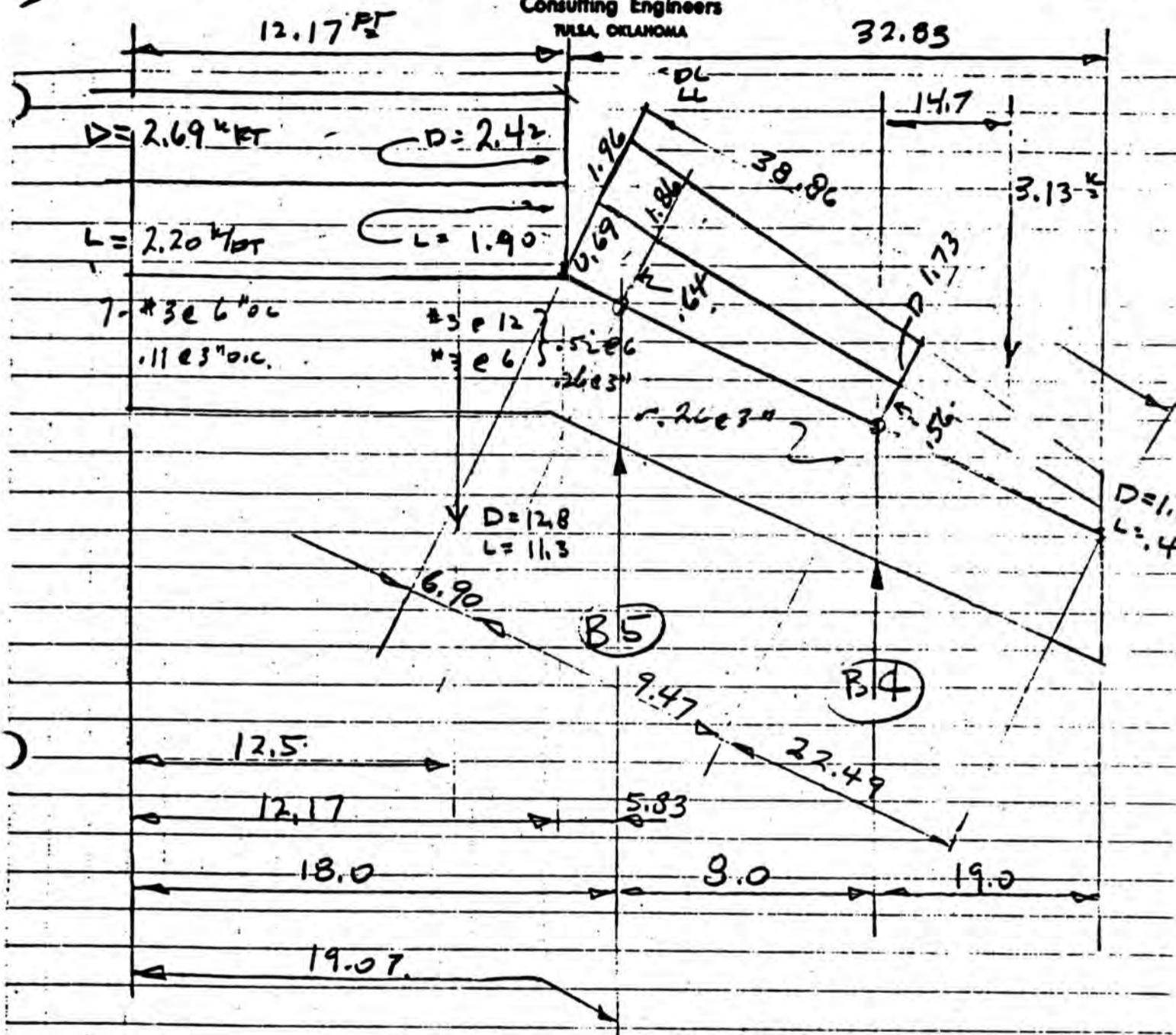
BEAM DESIGN	BAY	SPAN	19.07		
NO. WIDTH	16.00	NO. DEPTH	40.00	SLAB THICK.	2.50
	LT. TOP	CL. BOT	RT. TOP	LT. BOT	RT. BOT
ULT MOM (IN-LB)	0.	3061954.	1103810.		
DL REACTION (LB)	22357.		-22229.		
LL REACTION (LB)	17507.		-14535.		
AREA STEEL (IN <sup>2</sup> )	0.00	3.07	1.03	0.34	0.00
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	0.95	19.07	2.86		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	0.95	14.30	2.80		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	0.95	10.48	1.70		
LEFT STIRRUPS	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	0. AT 19 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE. = *****)	
RIGHT STIRRUPS	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	2. AT 19 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE. = 58.805)	
DEFL. = 0.059	ALLOW. DEFL. = 0.635	I = 85332.	I-EST = 85332.		

BEAM DESIGN	BAY	SPAN	9.97		
NO. WIDTH	16.00	NO. DEPTH	40.00	SLAB THICK.	2.50
	LT. TOP	CL. BOT	RT. TOP	LT. BOT	RT. BOT
ULT MOM (IN-LB)	1554195.	0.	8028172.		
DL REACTION (LB)	-26402.		-43401.		
LL REACTION (LB)	8450.		-14484.		
AREA STEEL (IN <sup>2</sup> )	1.53	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	0.20	0.47	0.20		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	0.20	0.47	0.20		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	0.20	0.47	0.18		
LEFT STIRRUPS	0. AT 3 IN.	0. AT 6 IN.	0. AT 19 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE. = 37.548)	
RIGHT STIRRUPS	0. AT 3 IN.	10. AT 6 IN.	0. AT 19 IN.	(MIN. REQ. SPACE. = 9.951)	
DEFL. = 0.026	ALLOW. DEFL. = 0.315	I = 55333.	I-EST = 55333.		

Moms	0.0		216	0.0	353.3
			52.4		113.2
		+170.1			
	0.0	170.0	74.0	0.0	466.5
					-25.7
					440.8
$\frac{M}{l(30)} = A_s =$		3.16	1.51		8.99 <sup>40</sup>
		4.0 $\phi_{b2}$	OK		9.37 Avth - 9k

$$= \frac{(43.4 + 14.5)}{3} (1.33)$$

(B2)



LOAD @ CANT: WIDTH = 11.0 - SLAB =  $11.0 \times 0.066 = .73$   
 (SLOPE) FILL = .13  
 BEAM =  $40 \times 16 \times 0.02104 \times .945 = .56$   
 1.42  
 $L = 11.0 \times .036 = 0.40$

(B2)

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 Consulting Engineers  
 TULSA, OKLAHOMA

) @ BACK WIDTH = 22.0'

SLAB = 22 x .092 =		= 2.02
Beam = 16 x 40 x .00104 =		= .67
Fill		= 0.0
		2.69 <sup>1/ft</sup>

$22 \times .10 = 2.20 \text{ }^{1/ft}$

@ BREAK IN BALCONY

Width =  $(22 - 11.0) \times 32.83 / 45.0 + 11.0 = 19.03$

@ FLAT AREA:

DL = 19.03 x 0.092 =		1.75
BM		= .67
Fill		= 0.0
		2.42 <sup>1/ft</sup>

$L = 19.03 \times 100 = 1.90$

@ Slope Area:

@ Break

DL = 19.03 x 0.066 =		1.26
Beam = .67 x .845 =		.57
Fill		= 0.13
		1.96 <sup>1/ft</sup>
		$19.03 \times 0.036 = .69$

Width @ (B4) =  $(11.0 \times 19 / 45.0 + 11.0) = 15.64$

DL = 15.64 x .066 =		1.03
Beam		= .57
Fill		= .13
		DLW = 1.73 <sup>1/ft</sup>
		LLW = 15.64 x .036 = .56 <sup>1/ft</sup>

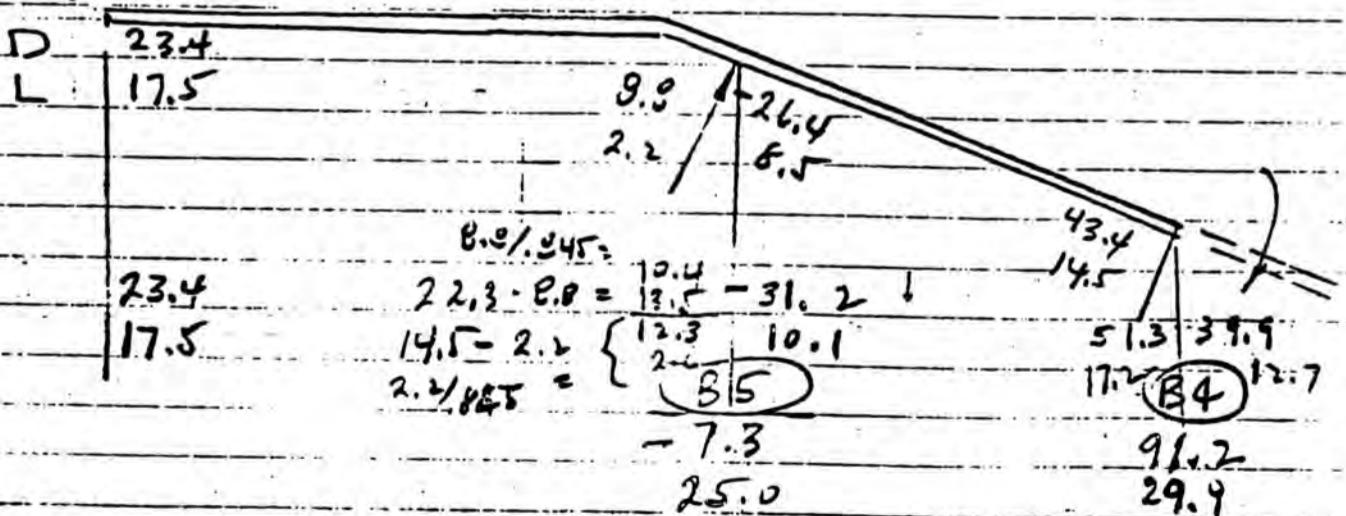
) W. R. HOLWAY AND ASSOCIATE. )  
 Consulting Engineers  
 TULSA, OKLAHOMA

) Δ'R LOAD =  $11.0 \times 4.3 / 45 + 11.0 = 12.05$   
 (VERT)  $P = (12.05 - 1.5) \times .297 = 3.13k$

D.L. MOM =  $19 \times 11.0 \times .092 / 2.0 = 9.61 \times 19 \times 2/3 = 121.1$   
 $19 \times 15.64 \times .092 / 2.0 = 13.67 \times 19 / 3.0 = 86.5$   
Bm (16 x 40 x .00104) \* 13.845 =  $10.24 \times 6.50 = 66.4$   
FILL =  $.12 \times 1.5 \times 13.0 = 2.34 \times 6.50 = 15.2$   
 $= 35.86 = 289.9$   
Δ'R LOAD  $3.13 \times 14.7 = 46.0$

RAIL =  $1.67 \times .0504 \times 11.0'$   
DLV =  $.92 \times 18.93 = 17.3$   
DLM =  $39.91$   
 $= 39.9 k$  DLM =  $353.2$   
 $= 353.3 k$

) LL MOM  
 $19 \times 11 \times 0.05 / 2.0 = 5.23 \times 19.0 \times 2/3 = 66.1$   
 $19 \times 15.64 \times 0.05 / 2.0 = 7.43 \times 19.0 / 3 = 47.0$   
 $12.66$   $113.2$   
LLM =  $113.2 k$   
LLV =  $12.7 k$



GAUGER

ENGINEERING

ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF A CONCRETE FRAME

ULTIMATE STRENGTH DESIGN METHOD

B2

STRUCTURAL-CIVIL ENGINEERS  
525 BEACON BLDG. TULSA, OKLA 74103

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION										
NO	BARTLESVILLE CIVIL CENTER BUILDING BEAM B2									
SPECIFICATIONS										
SC	CONCRETE PSI	STEEL PSI	TOP COVER	BOTTOM COVER	CONC WEIGHT	SLAB THICK	FLANGE RATIO	AREA STIRRUPS	SHEAR COEF	
	2500	39924	2.00	2.00	144	2.50	6.00	9.26	1.70	
SV	NO OF BAYS	STORY HT ABOVE	STORY HT BELOW							2
SP	SPAN 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	19.07	9.47								
BEAM WIDTHS										
BV	16.0									
BEAM DEPTHS										
RD	40.0									
BEAM I <sub>s</sub> (OPTIONAL)										
CI										
COLUMN I <sub>s</sub> ABOVE										
CT										
COLUMN I <sub>s</sub> BELOW										
CD										
WIND LOADS LEFT END										
WI										
WIND LOADS RIGHT END										
WF										
CANTILEVER MOMENTS										
CM	DL LEFT	LL LEFT	DL RIGHT	LL RIGHT						
			-35339.4	-11323.0	DLV = 39.7 LLV = 12.7					
LOAD MODIFICATION FACTORS										
FC	DL UNIFORM	DL CONCENT	LL UNIFORM	LL CONCENT	WIND LOAD					
	LOAD VALUE	FE TO	LOAD VALUE	FE TO	LOAD	FE TO	LOAD VALUE	FE TO		
LLUN		XIXIX		XIXIX		XIXIX		XIXIX		
DLUN		XIXIX		XIXIX		XIXIX		XIXIX		
ED	(B)	(D)	(32)	(42)	(64)					

FC

LLCS  
DLCS

1130. | 112.5  
1290. | 112.5

LLVA  
LLVA  
LLVA  
DLVA  
DLVA

2200. 0.0 1900. 12.17 690. 12.17 640. 19.07  
640. 0.0 560. 9.47  
2670. 0.0 2420. 12.17 1960. 12.17 1860. 19.07  
1860. 0.0 1720. 9.47

1  
2 2  
1  
2 2

ED

TIER DATA

NUMBER OF BAYS 2 STORY HEIGHT ABOVE 0.00 STORY HEIGHT BELOW 0.00  
 CONCRETE=2500. PSI STEEL=30000. PSI TOP STEEL DEPTH= 2.00 IN. BOTTOM STEEL DEPTH= 2.00 IN.  
 CONC. WT. = 144. PCF. FLOOR RATIO= 0.0 AREA STIRRUPS= (0.30) SHEAR COEFF. = 1.0

B31

FIXED END BEAM ANALYSIS DEAD LOAD=1 LIVE LOAD=2

30 @ 6"  
15 @ 3"

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT) 2150. 2710. 2710. 2060. 1980.  
 FEET FROM LEFT 0.00 8.60 10.07 10.07 13.06

RAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION  
 1 1 13.06 15555. -15180. -34823. 17942. -34669. 4.2006

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT) 1200. 1000. 900. 650. 610.  
 FEET FROM LEFT 0.00 8.60 10.07 10.07 13.06

RAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION  
 1 2 13.06 9296. -7384. -20958. 10916. -18978. 0.0003

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT) 1980. 2050.  
 FEET FROM LEFT 0.00 9.82

RAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION  
 2 1 9.82 9824. -9962. -16156. 8080. -16269. 0.0001

DISTR. LD. (LB/FT) 610. 650.  
 FEET FROM LEFT 0.00 9.82

RAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION  
 2 2 9.82 3954. -3132. -5036. 2527. -5101. 0.0000

MAX. BALANCE TOLERANCE= 1.00

FINAL BEAM MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	DEAD LOAD	MIDSPAN LIVE	MAXIMUM LIVE
1	-0.	107803.	-0. 29066.
2	107803.	-689459.	-3256. -0. -20010. -413799.

FINAL COLUMN MOMENTS (FT-LB)

COL. NO.	COL. ABOVE		COL. BELOW	
	DEAD	LIVE	DEAD	LIVE
1	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	0.	0.	0.	0.

WIND LOAD MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	LEFT	RIGHT
1	0.	0.
2	0.	0.

BEAM DESIGN RAY 1 SPAN 13.06



) W. R. HOLWAY AND ASSOCIATES )  
 Consulting Engineers  
 TULSA, OKLAHOMA

) @ CANT FACE OF (B5), WIDTH =

SLAB =  $23 \times .0$  =

FILL =

Beam  $16 \times 52 \times .00104 \times .845 =$

DLW =

LLW =  $23 \times$

@ B4 FACE OF B5 / (SLOPE)

SLAB =  $18 \times .066 = 1.188$

BEAM =

FILL =  $.12 \times .15 \times .845 =$

DLW =  $.73 + .13 = 2.05 \text{ k/ft}$

LLW =  $18 \times .036 = 0.65$

e. B4 SLAB =  $17' \times .066 = 1.12$

BEAM = .73

FILL = .13

DLW =  $1.98 \text{ k/ft}$

LLW =  $17 \times .036 = 0.61 \text{ k/ft}$

@ BACK 12' WIDE - (VERTICAL)

SLAB =  $12 \times .092 = 1.10$

BEAM =  $73 / .845 = .87$

FILL = .18

DLW =  $2.15 \text{ k/ft}$

LLW =  $12 \times 1.00 = 1.20 \text{ k/ft}$

@ "BREAK" WIDTH = 18' -- SLAB =  $18 \times .092 = 1.66$

+ .87 } \* .036 = 1.1

+ .18 } .75

2.71 } .13

DL = 2.06

LLW =  $18 \times 1.00 = 1.80$

$18 \times .05 = .90$

0.65 = LL

W. R. HOLWAY AND ASSOCIATES

Consulting Engineers  
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

CANT V & M

SL	$15' \times .092 \times 22.0 / 2.0 =$	$15.18 \times 22 \times 2/3.0 =$	$222.64$
SL	$23 \times .092 \times 22.0 / 2.0 =$	$23.28 \times 22 \times 1/3 =$	$170.69$
FL	$0.12 \times 1.92 \times 17.0 =$	$3.92 \times 17.0 / 2.0 =$	$33.29$
	$.050 \times 1.67 \times 15.0 =$	$5.05 \times 17.7 =$	$69.39$
	$2.0 \times 1.83 \times 15 \times 18.0 / .845 =$	$1.25 \times 21.83 =$	$27.34$
		$5.83 \times 18.0 \times 2/3 =$	$70.17$
	$4.33 \times 1.83 \times 15 \times 18$	$12.66 \times 18.0 / 3.0 =$	$75.96$
	$2 \times .845$		$DLM = 689.46$
		$DLV = 67.17 \frac{K}{V}$	

LLV & M

	$15 \times .050 \times 22 / 2.0 =$	$8.25 \times 22 \times 2/3 =$	$121$
	$23 \times .050 \times 22 / 2.0 =$	$12.65 \times 22 \times 1/3 =$	$92.77$
		$LLM =$	$213.8 \frac{K}{V}$
		$LLV = 20.9 \frac{K}{V}$	

24.15 - 10  
20.9

Subject \_\_\_\_\_



ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF A CONCRETE FRAME  
ULTIMATE STRENGTH DESIGN METHOD

B3

STRUCTURAL-CIVIL ENGINEERS  
525 BEACON BLDG. TULSA, OKLA 74103

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION										
NO	BARTLESVILLE CIVIC CENTER BLDG - Beam B3									
SPECIFICATIONS										
SC	CONCRETE PSI	STEEL PSI	TOP COVER	BOTTOM COVER	CONC WEIGHT	SLAB THICK	FLANGE RATIO	AREA STIRRUPS	SHEAR COEF	
	2500	30000	2.00	2.00	144	2.50	6.0	3/6	1.070	
NO OF BAYS	STORY HT ABOVE		STORY HT BELOW							
NO	2									
NO	@ 12"									
NO	SPAN 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0	
NO	13.06	9.82								
BEAM WIDTHS										
NO	16.00									
BEAM DEPTH										
NO	52.00									
BEAM I <sub>c</sub> (OPTIONAL)										
NO										
COLUMN IS ABOVE										
NO										
COLUMN IS BELOW										
NO										
WIND LOADS LEFT END										
NO										
WIND LOADS RIGHT END										
NO	689 lb/ft									
CANTILEVER MOMENTS										
NO	DL LEFT	LL LEFT	DL RIGHT	LL RIGHT	DL V = 67.2					
CM			1689 x 9 = 15201	143800	LL V = 20.7					
LOAD MODIFICATION FACTORS										
NO	DL UNIFORM	DL CONCENT	LL UNIFORM	LL CONCENT	WIND LOAD					
FC										
LLUN	LOAD VALUE FC TO		LOAD VALUE FC TO		LOAD FC TO		LOAD VALUE FC TO			
DLUN										
ED	(8)	(16)	(32)	(48)	(64)					

LLVA  
LLVA  
LLVA  
  
DLVA  
DLVA  
DLVA

1200.	0.0	1800.	8.60	900.	10.07	650.	10.07	1	1
610.	13.06							1	1
610.	0.0	650.	9.82					2	2
2150.	0.0	2710.	8.60	2710.	10.07	2060.	10.07	1	1
1930.	13.06							1	1
1730.	0.0	2050.	9.82					2	2

ED

TIER ANALYSIS AND DESIGN FOR BARTLESVILLE CIVIC CENTER BUILDING PLAN 14

TIER DATA

NUMBER OF BAYS 1 STORY HEIGHT ABOVE 0.00 STORY HEIGHT BELOW 0.00  
 CONCRETE=2500. PSI STEEL=49000. PSI TOP STEEL DEPTH= 2.00 IN. BOTTOM STEEL DEPTH= 2.00 IN.  
 CONC. WT.= 144. PCF. FLANGE RATIO= 6.0 AREA STIRRUPS= 0.36 SHEAR COEF.= 1.70

FIXED END BEAM ANALYSIS. DEAD LOAD=1 LIVE LOAD=2

CONCEN. LOAD (LB)	91200.	70800.	70800.	91200.		
FEET FROM LEFT	10.80	26.50	39.50	55.20		
DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)	3500.	1870.	1870.	3500.		
FEET FROM LEFT	0.00	25.00	41.00	66.00		
BAY LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT R.	CENTER R.	RIGHT R.
1	1	66.00	244020.	-244020.	-2758609.	1290493.
CONCEN. LOAD (LB)						
FEET FROM LEFT						
BAY LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT R.	CENTER R.	RIGHT R.
1	2	66.00	54799.	-54799.	-663098.	319670.
MAX. BALANCE TOLERANCE			1.00			

B4

MOM  
SHEAR

FINAL BEAM MOMENTS (FT-LB)

RAY	DEAD LOAD	MINIMUM LIVE	MAXIMUM LIVE
1	-1058100.	-1058100.	-164200.

FINAL COLUMN MOMENTS (FT-LB)

COL. NO.	COL. ABOVE		COL. BELOW	
	DEAD	LIVE	DEAD	LIVE
1	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	0.	0.	0.	0.

WIND LOAD MOMENTS (FT-LB)

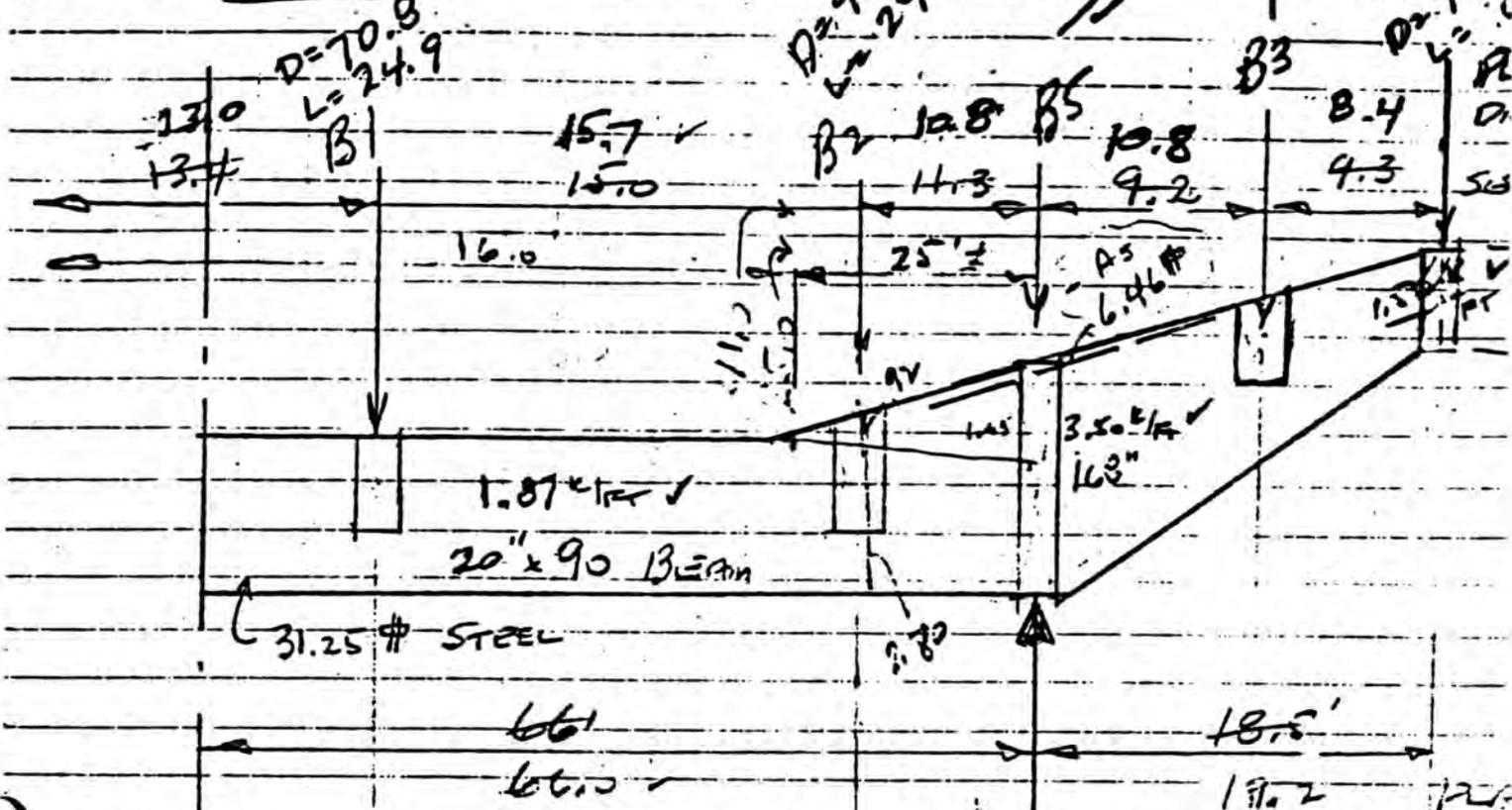
RAY	LEFT	RIGHT
1	0.	0.

BEAM DESIGN BAY 1 SPAN= 66.00

BEAM WIDTH= 20.00 BEAM DEPTH= 16.00 SLAB THICK.= 2.50

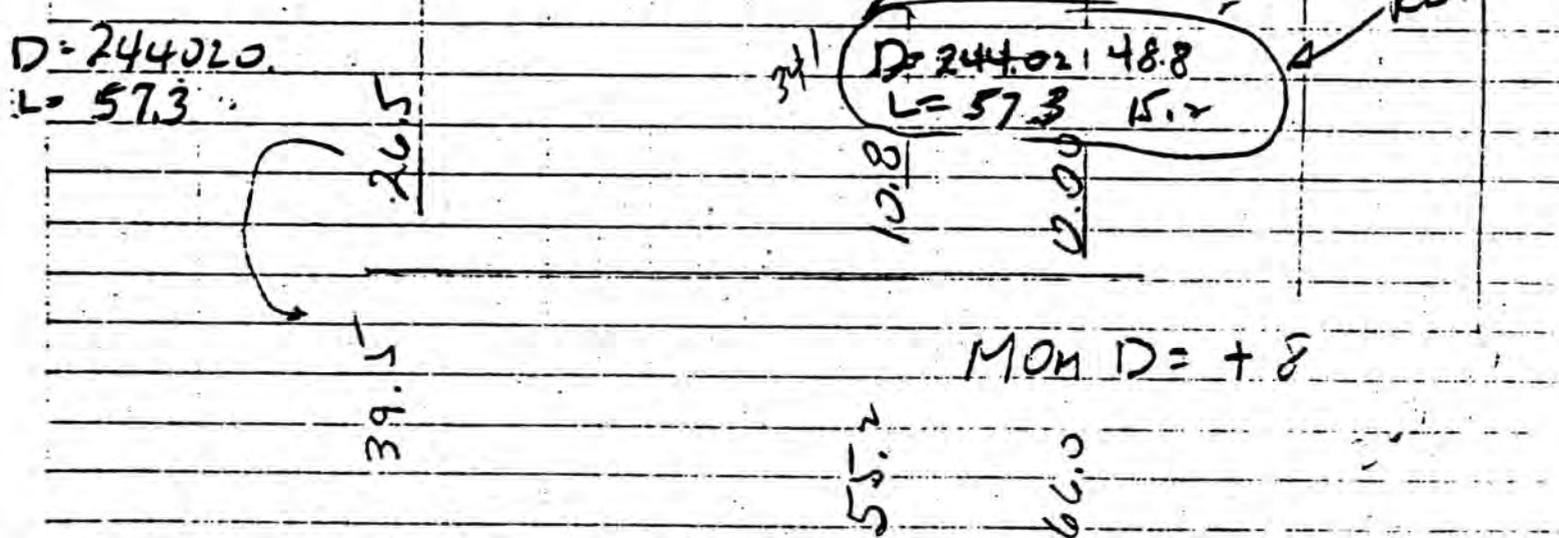
	LT.TOP	CL.BOT	RT.TOP	LT.BOT	RT.BOT
ULT. MOM (FT-LB)	1251699.	70296608.	12517199.		
DL REACTION (LB)	244020.		-244020.		
LL REACTION (LB)	37207.		-37207.		
AREA STEEL (I.-2)	2.00	16.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	6.00	6.00	6.00		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	6.00	6.00	6.00		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	6.00	6.00	6.00		

BEAM B4



SYN ART &

Use Plan view



STIRRUPS - MAIN STEEL BENT TO HELP SIDEWAYS

) W. R. HOLWAY AND ASSOCIATE: )

Consulting Engineers  
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

) CANT DIM.

D.L. -

$$\begin{array}{r} 77.4 \quad * \quad 19.2 = 1486.6 \\ -76.6 \quad * \quad 10.8 = 827.0 \\ \hline 3.50 * 19.2 / 2.0 = 33.6 \quad * 19.2^2 / 3.0 = 215.0 \\ 1.50 * 19.2 / 2.0 = 14.4 \quad * 19.2 * 2 / 3 = 134.3 \\ \hline DLV = 48.8 \quad DLM = 1058.1 \end{array}$$

L.L. MOM & V

$$\underline{15.2} \quad * \quad 10.8 = \underline{164.2}$$



**ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF A CONCRETE FRAME**  
 ULTIMATE STRENGTH DESIGN METHOD

B4

STRUCTURAL-CIVIL ENGINEERS  
 530 BEACON BLDG. TULSA, OKLA 74103

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION									
NO	BARTLESVILLE CIVIC CENTER					BEAM B4			
SPECIFICATIONS									
CC	CONCRETE PSI	STEEL PSI	TOP COVER	BOTTOM COVER	CONC WEIGHT	SLAB THICK	FLANGE RATIO	AREA STIRRUPS	SHEAR COEF
	2500	30000	2.00	2.00	148	2.50	6.00	0.36	1.70
SU	NO OF BAYS	STORY HT ABOVE		STORY HT BELOW		e 12'			
ST	SPAN 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9								
BT	BEAM WIDTHS								
BW	BEAM DEPTHS								
CD	BEAM IS (OPTIONAL)								
CI	COLUMN IS ABOVE								
CT	COLUMN IS BELOW								
CB	WIND LOADS LEFT END								
WI	WIND LOADS RIGHT END								
WR	CANTILEVER MOMENTS								
CM	DL LEFT	LL LEFT	DL RIGHT	LL RIGHT	DLR = 48.8		LLR = 15.2		
	12587.2	16430.4	12587.2	16430.4	L & R		L & R		
LOAD MODIFICATION FACTORS									
FC	DL UNIFORM	DL CONCENT	LL UNIFORM	LL CONCENT	WIND LOAD				
	LOAD VALUE FC TO		LOAD VALUE FC TO		LOAD FC TO		LOAD VALUE FC TO		
LLUN									
DLUN									
ED	(B)	(11)	(32)	(42)	(64)		(64)		

FC

LLCO 29900. 1/110.8 24900. 1/26.5 24900. 1/39.5 29900. 1/55.2

FULCO 91200. 1/110.8 70800. 1/26.5 70800. 1/39.5 91200. 1/55.2

DL/A 3500. 0.00 1370. 25.0 1370. 41.0 3500. 66.0

ED

TIFR DATA

NUMBER OF BAYS 1 STORY HEIGHT ABOVE 0.00 STORY HEIGHT BELOW 0.00  
 CONCRETE=2500. PSI STEEL=30000. PSI TOP STEEL DEPTH= 2.00 IN. BOTTOM STEEL DEPTH= 2.00 IN  
 CONC. WT.= 144. PCF. FLANGE RATIO= 6.0 AREA STIRRUPS= 0.36 SHEAR CCF.= 1.70

FIXED END BEAM ANALYSIS DEAD LOAD=1 LIVE LOAD=2

B4

CONCEN. LOAD (LB)	91200.	70800.	70800.	91200.
FEET FROM LEFT	10.80	26.50	39.50	55.20
DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)	3500.	1870.	1870.	3500.
FEET FROM LEFT	0.00	25.00	41.00	66.00
BAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION	1 1 66.00	244020. -244020. -2758609. 1790453. -2758611. 0.1006		
CONCEN. LOAD (LB)	29900.	24900.	24900.	29900.
FEET FROM LEFT	10.80	26.50	39.50	55.20
BAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION	1 2 66.00	54799. -54799. -663098. 319670. -663098. 0.0247		

+ MOM

Ok

MAX. BALANCE TOLERANCE= 1.00

FINAL BEAM MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	DEAD LOAD	MINIMUM LIVE	MAXIMUM LIVE
1	-1058100. -1058100.	-0. -0.	-164200. -164200.

FINAL COLUMN MOMENTS (FT-LB)

COL. NO.	COL. ABOVE		COL. BELOW	
	DEAD	LIVE	DEAD	LIVE
1	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	0.	0.	0.	0.

WIND LOAD MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	LEFT	RIGHT
1	0.	0.

BEAM DESIGN BAY 1 SPAN= 66.00

BM. WIDTH= 36.00 BM. DEPTH= 90.00 SLAB THICK.= 2.50

	LT.TOP	CL.BOT	RT.TOP	LT.BOT	RT.BOT
ULT MOM (FT-LB)	12516950.	70296608.	12517190.		
DL REACTION (LB)	244020.		-244020.		
LL REACTION (LB)	57257.		-57257.		
AREA STEEL (IN <sup>2</sup> )	5.33	31.47	5.33	0.00	0.00
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	6.00	62.70	6.00		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	6.00	56.10	6.00		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	6.00	36.30	6.00		
LEFT STIRRUPS	0. AT 3 IN.	27. AT 6 IN.	0. AT 48 IN. MIN. REQ. SPACE.= 6.9211		

$$+ \text{ MOM} = \frac{70296.6}{1.50 \times 12} = 3905.4 \frac{\text{K}}{\text{m}}$$

$$d = (84.0 \text{ \% COMP STEEL}) =$$

$$A_s = \frac{3905.4}{(1.29 \times 34.0)} = 36.04 \rightarrow 31.25 - \text{OK} \quad \left( 15 \text{ \% O.S. \% COMP. STEEL} \right)$$

COMP STEEL  $\uparrow$   $d$   $\therefore$  OK

B5  
+ MOM

TIER DATA

NUMBER OF BAYS 1 STORY HEIGHT ABOVE 0.00 STORY HEIGHT BELOW 0.00  
 CONCRETE=2500. PSI STEEL=30000. PSI TOP STEEL DEPTH= 2.00 IN. BOTTOM STEEL DEPTH= 2.00 IN  
 CONC. WT.= 144. PCF. ELONG. RATIO= 6.0 AREA STIRRUPS= 0.60 SHEAR COEF.= 1.70

FIXED END BEAM ANALYSIS DEAD LOAD=1 LIVE LOAD=2

CONCENT. LOAD (LB)	-7300.	292800.	175000.				
FEET FROM LEFT	23.30	34.00	42.50				
DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)	2950.	2950.	4480.	3700.	3700.		
FEET FROM LEFT	0.00	9.00	30.00	39.30	61.00		
BAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION							
1 1 61.00	261996.	-421406.	-3720697.	3217307.	-5168260.	0.0316	

CONCFN. LOAD (LB)	25000.	72500.	50000.				
FEET FROM LEFT	23.30	34.00	42.50				
BAY LOAD SPAN LEFT R. RIGHT R. LEFT M. CENTER M. RIGHT M. DEFLECTION							
1 2 61.00	57933.	-89566.	-899820.	759893.	-1190861.	0.0077	

MAX. BALANCE TOLERANCE= 1.00

FINAL BEAM MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	DEAD LOAD	SLAB LOAD	LIVE	MAXIMUM LIVE
1	-0.	-0.	-0.	-0.

FINAL COLUMN MOMENTS (FT-LB)

COL. NO.	COL. ABOVE		COL. BELOW	
	DEAD	LIVE	DEAD	LIVE
1	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	0.	0.	0.	0.

WIND LOAD MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	LEFT	RIGHT
1	0.	0.

BEAM DESIGN

BAY	1	SPAN=	61.00
BEAM WIDTH=	24.00	BEAM DEPTH=	179.00
		SLAB THICK.=	2.50
		LT.TOP	CL.BOT
ULT MOM (FT-LB)	0.	167814368.	0.
DL REACTION (LB)	261996.	-421406.	
LI REACTION (LB)	57933.	-39566.	
AREA STEEL (IN <sup>2</sup> )	3.00	37.10	1.00
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	3.05	61.00	3.05
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	1.25	48.80	3.05
LENGTH 1/3 BARS	3.05	27.45	3.05

} 511 - 82% DL 18% LL  
 Factor = 1.454

LEFT STIRRUPS 0.60 AT 2.00 49.00 AT CL IN. ALL BAR END LAPS SHALL BE 33.00 IN.

11470678 1-EST= 11470680

$$+ MOM = 167814.4 / (1.454 * 12) = 9618.0 \quad \frac{10}{12}$$

$$+ A_s = 9618. / (1.29 * 173) = 43.1 \# > 37.4 \# \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} .15 \% \text{ O.S.} \\ \text{w/ Usine } A_s \end{array} \right)$$

$$A'_s = 15 - 1\frac{1}{4} \# = 23.4 \#$$

BENT UP  $A_s$  HELPS w/ SITE AN.

$$m = \frac{12(37.4)}{24 * 173} + \frac{23(23.4)}{24 * 173} = .108 + .130 = .238$$

$$g = .108 + (.130) * \frac{6}{173} = 0.113$$

$$h = 0.29$$

$$\frac{1}{.29} (.130) = .448 ; \quad \frac{1}{.29} \left( \frac{6}{173} \right) = .120 \quad z = .24$$

$$j = .93$$

$$P_s = 12000 (9618.) / .93 (173) (37.4) = 19181 = 6.6\% \text{ O.S.} \leftarrow$$

$$f_c = 19181 * \frac{.29}{12} = 652.9 < 1000 \text{ i ok}$$

$$f'_s = \frac{2(19181) (.29 - \frac{6}{173})}{.93} = 13795 \#/\text{sq} \text{ ok}$$

(BS)

TIER DATA

NUMBER OF BAYS 1 STORY HEIGHT ABOVE 0.00 STORY HEIGHT BELOW 0.00  
 CONCRETE=2500. PSI STEEL=30000. PSI TOP STEEL DEPTH= 2.00 IN. BOTTOM STEEL DEPTH= 2.00 IN.  
 CONC. WT.= 144. PCF. FLANGE RATIO= 6.0 AREA STIRRUPS= 0.60 SHEAR COEF.= 1.70

FIXED END BEAM ANALYSIS DEAD LOAD+LIVE LOADS

CONCEN. LOAD (LB)	-7300.	292800.	175000.				
FEET FROM LEFT	23.30	34.00	42.50				
DISTR. LD. (LB/FT)	2950.	2950.	4430.	3700.	3700.		
FEET FROM LEFT	0.00	9.00	39.00	39.00	61.00		
BAY LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION
1	1 61.00	261928.	-421406.	-3720697.	3217247.	-5168242.	0.0560
CONCEN. LOAD (LB)		292800.	175000.				
FEET FROM LEFT		23.30	34.00	42.50			
BAY LOAD	SPAN	LEFT R.	RIGHT R.	LEFT M.	CENTER M.	RIGHT M.	DEFLECTION
1	2 61.00	57933.	-89566.	-899820.	752223.	-1190851.	0.5136
MAX. BALANCE TOLERANCE=		1.00					

SHEAR  
 RIGHT END  
 (MAX LOAD)

FINAL BEAM MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	DEAD LOAD	ALLIGED LIVE	MAXIMUM LIVE
1	-0.	-0.	-0.

FINAL COLUMN MOMENTS (FT-LB)

COL. NO.	COL. ABOVE		COL. BELOW	
	DEAD	LIVE	DEAD	LIVE
1	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	0.	0.	0.	0.

WIND LOAD MOMENTS (FT-LB)

BAY	LEFT	RIGHT
1	0.	0.

BEAM DESIGN	BAY 1	SPAN= 61.00				
HT. WIDTH=	24.00	HT. DEPTH= 148.00	SLAB THICK.= 2.50			
		LT. TOP	CH. BOT	RT. TOP	LT. BOT	RT. BOT
ULT MOM (FT-LB)		0.	167814368.	0.		
DL REACTION (LB)		261928.		-421406.		
LL REACTION (LB)		57933.		-89566.		
AREA STEEL (I.I.=2)		3.00	46.45	0.00	6.36	3.27
LENGTH 1/3 BARS		3.05	61.00	3.05		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS		3.05	43.80	3.05		
LENGTH 1/3 BARS		3.05	27.45	3.05		
LET. ST. BARS		0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
AT 73 IN. (MIN. REQ. SPACE= 10.240)						

ROUGH CHECK OF  
 LOAD (T.L.) = 495  
 OK

511.6  
 F2% DL  
 18% LL

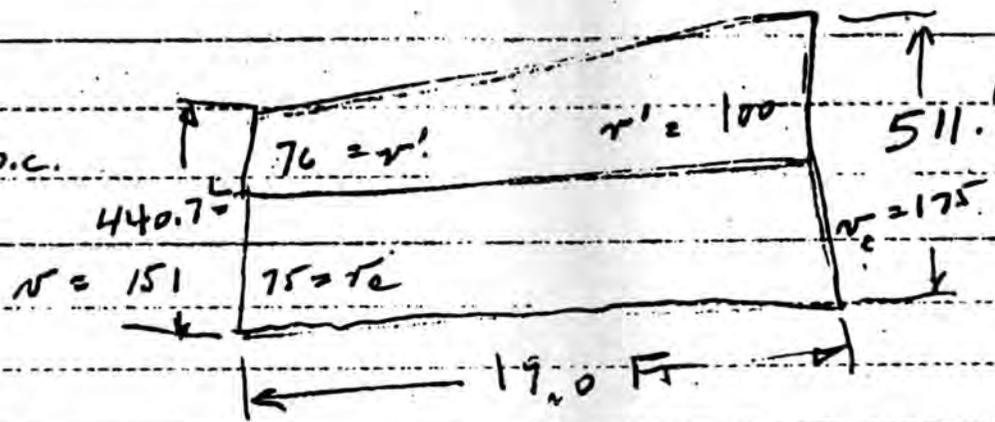
$\text{MAX } \tau = .09 (2500) = 225 \text{ k/ft}^2$  w/ TOTAL SHEAR REINF =  
 $\text{ALLOW } \tau_c = .03 (2500) = 75 \text{ k/ft}^2$  w/o SHEAR REINF  
 STIRRUPS = #3 @ 12" O.C. = .22 # @ 12" O.C. = (22 @ 12" O.C.)  
                   #4 @ 15" O.C. = .80 @ 15" = .64 @ 12" O.C. } .64 @ 12" O.C.

TERMINATED IN TENSION AREA

MAIN SHEAR REINF = MAIN STIRRUPS = 3 - 14 # = 4.69 #

$\tau = 511 / (24 \times 142 \times .357) = .175 \text{ k/ft}^2 < .225 \text{ k/ft}^2$   
 $\tau_c' = .03 \times 2500 = 75$   
 $\tau_c = 100 \text{ k/ft}^2$

DIA. REINF = 3 - 14 # = 4.69 # / 7.0 = .67 # @ 12" O.C.  
 @ 7.0' O.C.



$\frac{r' b}{1.41 (1F)(.67)} = \frac{r'}{709}$

$\frac{r' b}{1.0 (10)(.64)} = \frac{r'}{480}$

$\frac{r'}{709} \times \frac{r'}{480} = \frac{r'}{286}$

-S = 19.0'

$\frac{76}{286} = .265 \checkmark$   
 $\frac{100}{286} = .349 \checkmark$

3" SPACING REQ'D < 12 ∴ PROBLEM

$\frac{r' b}{(18)(.84)} = \frac{r'}{645}$

$\frac{r'}{645} \times \frac{r'}{709} = \frac{r'}{337.7} = \frac{r'}{338}$

Using #3 @ 24" O.C.

$\frac{76}{338} = .224 \checkmark$   
 $\frac{100}{338} = .30 \checkmark$

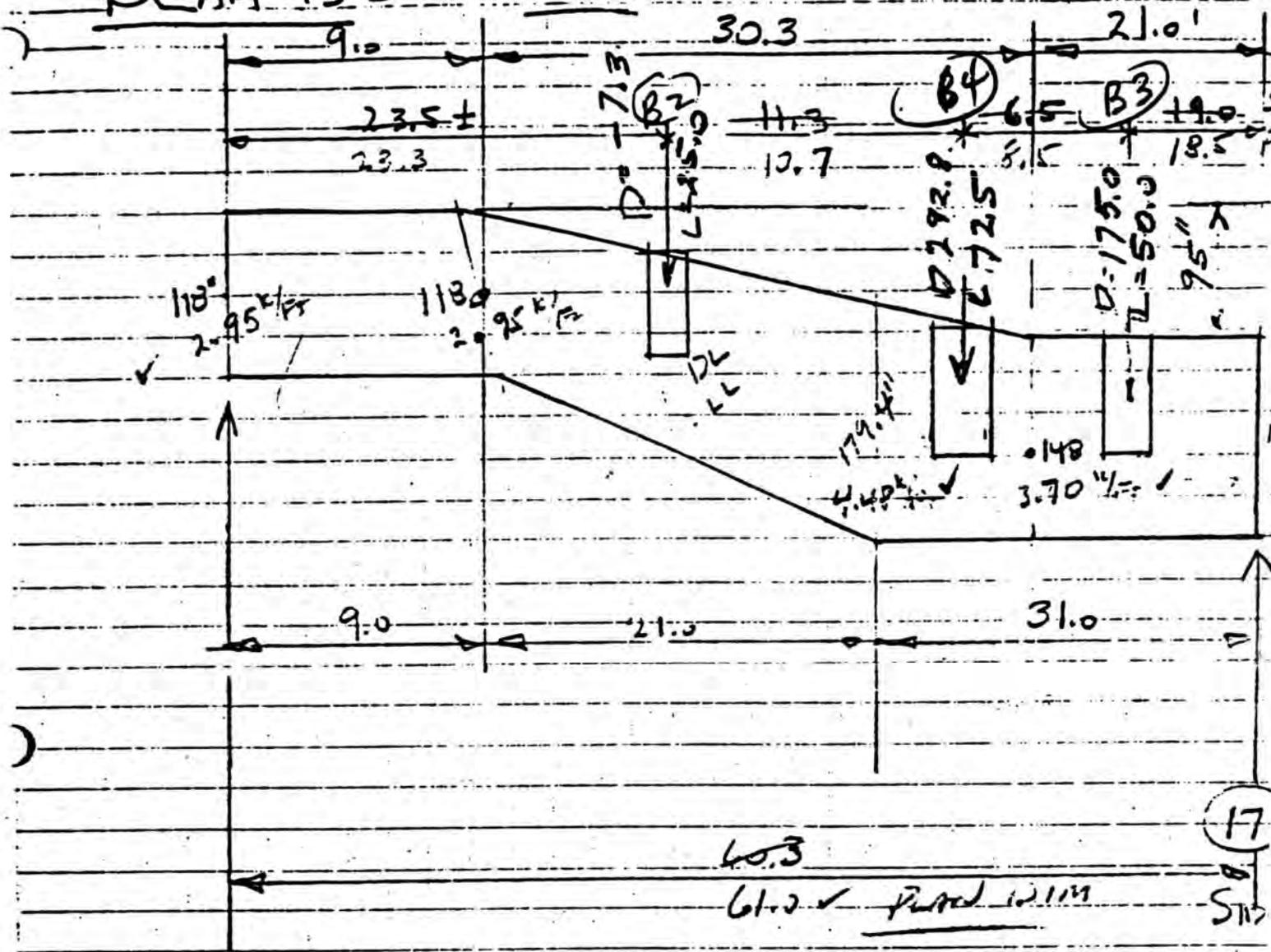
3" SPACING REQ'D ∴ PROBLEM

W. R. HOLWAY AND ASSOCIATES )

Consulting Engineers

TULSA, OKLAHOMA

BEAM B5 24" WIDE



(32)

BACK

STIRRUPS = 3 # @ 24" c.c. IN PERM.  
= .22 #/FT

BEAM = 24" =

3 SPAN LOADS (+ MOM. RUN)



# Preservationists Battle Bond Issue

By Robby Trammell  
Tulsa Bureau

**BARTLESVILLE** — A citizens group fighting to save the historic Bartlesville Civic Center says it has been left with no choice but to oppose a \$2.5 million bond issue to build a municipal library.

The city council has scheduled the election for Sept. 12, and one proposition is asking voters to approve the bonds and demolition of the former civic center and its adjoining library so a new library can be built on the downtown site.

"There is a 148-word proposition on the ballot, and only six words say anything at all about the civic center," Carlos Melton, founder of Concerned Citizens of the Bartlesville Area, said Wednesday.

"There are people like me who want a new library, but they are forcing me and everybody else who do not want the civic center to come down, to vote against the new library because we are preservationists and want to save the building."

The city's efforts to demolish the former civic center were halted in October when Melton's group of 25 people collected 1,409 signatures on an initiative petition demanding a citywide vote to decide the building's fate.

Melton, 63, a retired Phillips

Petroleum Co. marketing employee, says the three-story building was constructed in 1922, reportedly as a memorial to Bartlesville men killed in World War I.

The building, which once housed city hall, was abandoned by the city in 1976 because of fears it was structurally unsafe. It has since fallen into disrepair.

Melton said there are other downtown sites that could accommodate a new library without having to raze the civic center. City officials estimate the demolition will cost \$250,000.

Mayor Debbie Benbrook and city manager Robert Metzinger could not be reached Wednesday for comment.

Denise Peterson, city library director, said the library project cost is estimated at \$3.7 million. The Bartlesville Library Trust Authority expects to raise about \$1.5 million in private donations, she said.

The bond issue would be paid off within 10 years through increased property taxes.

Melton said he is seeking to have the civic center listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Oklahoma Historical Society in April, after hearing objections from city officials, voted 3-1 against classifying the 67-year-old building as an historic landmark.

# County Grand Jury Setting Probe Agenda

By Judy Kuhlman  
Staff Writer

Oklahoma County District Court officials said five or six people had asked for Tuesday afternoon for a newly empaneled grand jury to

will request a grand jury probe County Assessor George Keyes' office.

Forrest said the group is asking for investigation of what it believes are unfair property

assistant district attorney for District 21, said anyone wanting to submit information or testimony for possible investigation may fill out a request

## DEATHS and FUNERALS

To Place Notices  
call 231-3264

### BOLDING

Blaine, 85, of Haskell, Ok., died Tuesday. He was born March 3, 1904, Lead Hill, Ar., had lived in Haskell since 1919. Member of First Baptist Church, served on the Deacon's Board for many years. Retired retail businessman and retired volunteer fire chief. Survived by a son, Doyle of OKC; a brother, Paul of Coweta, Ok.; a sister, Carmen Hodgens of Coweta; 2 grandchildren, and 4 great grandchildren. Services will be 1pm Friday, First Baptist Church, Haskell. Arrangements by Dowdy Funeral Home 918-482-5212.

### BROWN

Clifford, 78, of Yukon, died Sunday. Graveside service 2pm Thursday, Rochester Cemetery, Topeka, KS.

BILL MERRITT YUKON

### CRUZ

Hermilia Alvarado deCruz, Mass 10am, Thursday, Little Flower Catholic Church.

VONDEL L. SMITH  
& SON MORTUARY

6934 S. Western 634-1439

### EAKINS

Mabel E., 96, of Bethany, died Wednesday. She was preceded in death by her husband, Thomas J. Eakins and sons, Guy and Thomas. Survived by daughters, Ramona Eakins, Iris Engell, Fran Sutherland; sons, Fred, Ralph, Jim, and Zack Eakins; sister, Madeline Evans; 15 grandchildren. Graveside service 1pm Friday, Memorial Park Cemetery.

BILL MERRITT BETHANY



### GRIFFITH

Dana Lewis. Dana was born on December 25, 1899, in Lebanon, Kansas to James Redpath Lewis and Sarah (Smith) Lewis. The family moved to Oklahoma City when Dana was four years old. Her father was a pioneer attorney. She was married to Walter Hillman Griffith, and they had a son, Wall, born July 13, 1925.

Dana began her professional musical career as a teacher, pianist and church organist in her teen years. She served as organist at the First Baptist Church for

### JOHNSON

Katherine K., 88, of died Wednesday, 1989. She was born 1900 in Arkansas. She from Tinker AFB. She Baptist. Mrs. Johnson lived by 4 sons, Wil Linn of Luther, Le Nichols, El Paso, Tex mer L. Nichols, Bloom Ca., Arthur L. Nichol a daughter, Connie Pa Riallo, Ca.; a step daughter, Shirley OKC; and a host of children and great grand. Services 10am Bill Eisenhour Sou. Chapel, burial Ar. Memory Gardens.

Bill Eisenhour South 5005 SE 29

### MOYER

Fred, 79. Services will Rancho Village Ba Church, July 27, 10 a.m. VONDEL L. SMITH & SON MORTUARY 6934 S. Western 634

### NEWMAN

Barbara, 58, OKC, se 10am Thursday. BILL MERRITT BETHANY CHAPEL



### SMITH

Vondel Lee, born Oct. 1921 in Red Boiling Springs, Tenn., went to be with his L. Tuesday, July 25, 1989, age 67. Vondel graduated from Lamberville, Ala. High School in 1941. During high school days, he delivered newspapers for the Toledo Blade and also worked for the Electric Auto-Lite Toledo. Following his graduation, he entered the Army where he served in the European Theatre during WWII with the 8th Field Artillery Battalion. Vondel married Norma Jean Barnt July 31, 1943 in Toledo, Oh. He graduated from the Cincinnati College of Embalming in 1947 which later became the Cincinnati College of Mortuary Science. In March 1947, Vondel and his family moved to Oklahoma City where he began employment with Hahr Cook Funeral Home. Later Vondel moved to Bartlesville Ok. where he was employed at Neekamp Funeral Home and then back to Oklahoma City, where he worked for Sherman Funeral Home. In 1957, Vondel and Bill Merritt went into business as the Smith & Merritt Funeral Home located at 400 S.W. 28th. Approximately a year later, Vondel and his wife Jean, established the Vondel L. Smith Mortuary which has been in operation

## Chronology

ca. 1975: city offered a donation to remodel the Civ. Center; contracted for 2 structural reports (March + June 1976)

1976: Benton-Blein structural report - safe foundation, but problems w/ balcony  
Pittsburgh Testing Firm - inconclusive (subject to interpretation)  
City Council ~~abandoned~~ the bldg.

1982: a new Civic Center built (of sales tax revenue)

1985: letter from Washington Co. Historical Soc. supporting the preservation and renovation of the Civ. Center  
defeat of a sales tax to fund a new library and other city improvem.

1986: Civic Center Investigative Committee (headed by an architect) concluded that the Civic Center was structurally sound

1987: citizen support developed for converting the Civ. Center into an adult center [another sales tax defeat(?) unclear whether this is the '85 vote or a new one]

1988: mayor-appointed committee concluded that it was not economically feasible to renovate the ~~the~~ Civic Center (found arch. + hist. value "minimal")  
Deputy SHPO writes letter expressing an opinion of NR eligibility  
OK State Univ. survey identified Civic Center as a bldg. worthy of further study  
citizen petition of over 1000 signatures required referendum on demolition

1989: 1/19 - first RB mtg.

4/30 - 2nd RB

7/9/89 - ~~city~~ voters approved bonds to demolish Civic Center + build a new library on the site

7/24 - NR rec'd appeal letter

# Points of Appellant Letter

1/24/89

- ① violation of Review Bd. procedures
  - ⓐ approp. professional absent
- ② SHPO cancelling vic chair's vote, changing outcome from a tie ~~of 2-2~~ to a "No" (2-1)
- ③ decision based not on NR criteria, but political pressure
  - ⓐ reversal of opinion between 1/19 RB meeting + 6/16 letter
  - ⓑ conflict of int. involv. pay raise recomm. by ex-Sen. + Hist. Soc. Bd member (+ paid lobbyist for Phillip Petri.)
  - ⓒ nominated under: crit. A - civic center from 1903; seat of govt<sup>fr</sup> 1932  
crit. C - "best ex" of classical revival in the city
  - ⓓ SHPO staff encouraging in letters; recomm. clip at RB meeting

## Objections based on Criteria

### ① C: Arch.

RB, p 6: testim. on arch formerly w/ OK Art Council -  
not the city's only neo-classical bldg,  
neo-class portion is only seen on the front

SHPO letter: "not a unique arch. ex." (orig or now)

archit. letter (Th. McCarty): arch. is not "predom. Neo-Class. w/ elem. +  
details of B.A." - elements + details are  
only "borrowed" <sup>for</sup> "applied" [ea] veneer"  
contains serious design flaw - stairs + first floor  
only @ 'B' of the N wall elevation displays  
"Pseudo-Neo-Classical treatment"  
"typical ex. of Classic-Am. Frontier Style"  
2 better ex. of Neo-Class: Old Chase + Old P.O.

author of Bartlesville: not the same quality as the courthouse  
city of Bartlesville: library addition (1967)

### ② A: Hist

RB, p 8: hist "thin" except for well-known persons who perf. their  
other uses "quite routine + uneventful."

SHPO letter: while saving ubiquitous bldgs is imp., condition (re-integ.) should  
be considered, too.

"There was suffic. concern raised @ the condit. of the bldg,  
alterations to it, + local hist. sign. to concern w/ the  
RC's decision "not to nominate"

### ③ General

letter from Ex-Collector } never included in preservationists efforts to save  
(Sus. Box) } library controversy  
recent oblique town maps ignores all but library  
not signif. Archit. or historically

### ④ Structural

see reports: 1976 (2),

city's 8/8/89 letter: leaky roof "for numerous years," + no utilities  
since 1976 → deterioration

stairways + aisles present a signif. safety hazard

## Letters

Pro-Nomin. : Concerned citizens of the Bathsville Area (CCBA)  
1 citizen letters

Anti-Mem. : ~~M~~ 1 citizen letters  
ex-Museum Curator for the Local Hist. Mus.  
Thom. McCroy, archit. [in 1988<sup>+</sup> pres. report, recomm. remodelly;  
also, he appears to be the arch. selected  
for the new lib.]  
Phillips Petroleum  
author of Bathsville

Non-committal : Landmark Pres. Council of Wash. Co.

Patrick -

I spoke w/ Melvina  
@ 5:00 Thursday about  
this - she called. I  
explained situation and told  
her ~~the~~ the nom. should have  
been sent to Dr. Salay w/ his  
letter. She is concerned <sup>(pissed off is more like it)</sup> about  
the 15-day deadline because of time  
elapsed already + SP Review in 2 wks.  
I told her you would Fed. Express  
it to her tomorrow <sup>(Friday)</sup>. I would xerox  
it before I sent it back to her for  
the file. Remember FedEx. must be to  
Adm. Services, Rm # 3121, before 2 PM →

with our acct. # 0413-665.

BS.

Beth Boland - I made a copy of the nomination  
the photos & the map & Federal Exp. the  
originals to Melvina on Friday 13th in the A.M.  
I did not send her copies of letters etc.

Patrick Andrus

Gracie Center

(Resource Name)

89002122

(Reference Number[s])

1/18/10

(Date form completed)

Washington

(County)

OK

(State)

[Signature]

(Completed by)

STATUS:

- 1. MISSING
- 2. REMOVED/DEMOLISHED
- 3. NHL
- 4. TR
- 5. MRA
- 6. OVER-SIZED
- 7. NPS - UNDOCUMENTED
- 8. DOE - OWNER OBJECTION
- 9. RESTRICTED

EXPLANATION:

1. Missing Status: Entire Folder ( ) ; Nomination ( ) ; Map(s) ( ) ; Photos ( )  
 Available on: Microfiche ( ) ; Optical Disk ( )

2. \_\_\_\_\_ / /  
 (Cause for removal) (Date Removed)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ / /  
 (NHL Name, if different than NRHP Name) (Date Designated)

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (If multi-state/county TR, state/county where filed and location)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (TR or MRA Name)

5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (If multi-state/county MRA, state/county where filed and location)

6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Location of oversize file)

7. \_\_\_\_\_ / /  
 (Current source of partial documentation) (Target Date)

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_ / /  
 (Where found, or source of replacement) (Date Found/Replaced)