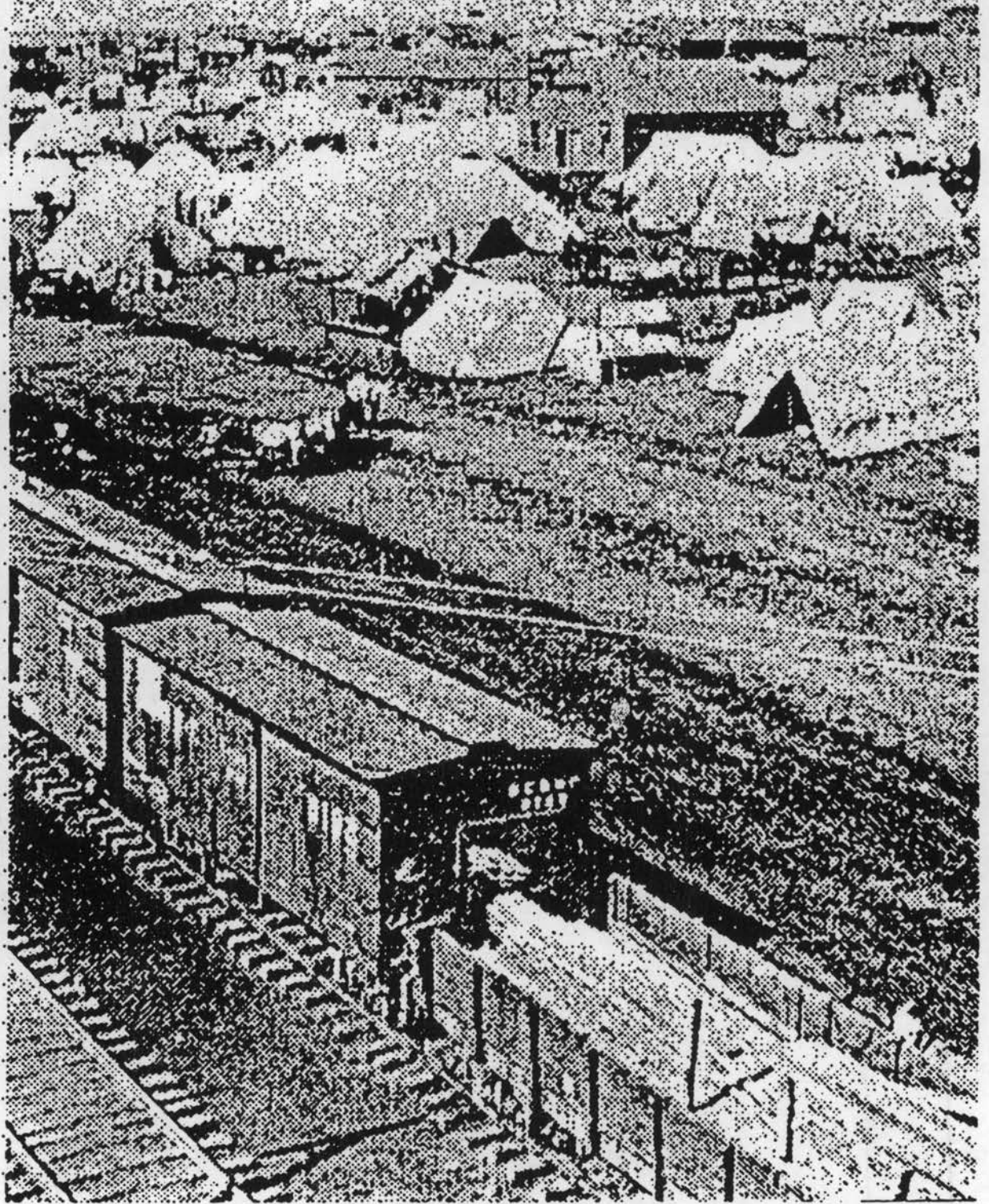


CENTENNIAL  
AN INTERPRETIVE CENTER

HAILET K.

ARCH  
LIBRARY



CENTENNIAL  
AN INTERPRETIVE CENTER

This project is in partial fulfillment of requirements for the Master of Architecture degree from Oklahoma State University. It is a continuation of my interest in historic preservation and the synthesis of interior and exterior design.

I wish to thank many people who helped develop this project: Susan Gutierrez, Executive Director, Logan County Historical Society; Bill Peavler, Oklahoma Historical Society; various professionals in Guthrie and Oklahoma City who offered their advice and time; and Alan Brunken, my thesis advisor.

This project is dedicated to my parents, David and Sharyl Hamlet, for their confidence, and support; and to my friend Allen Brown, for reminding me of the importance of goals.

*Kathy Hamlet*

Kathy L. Hamlet  
December 20, 1984

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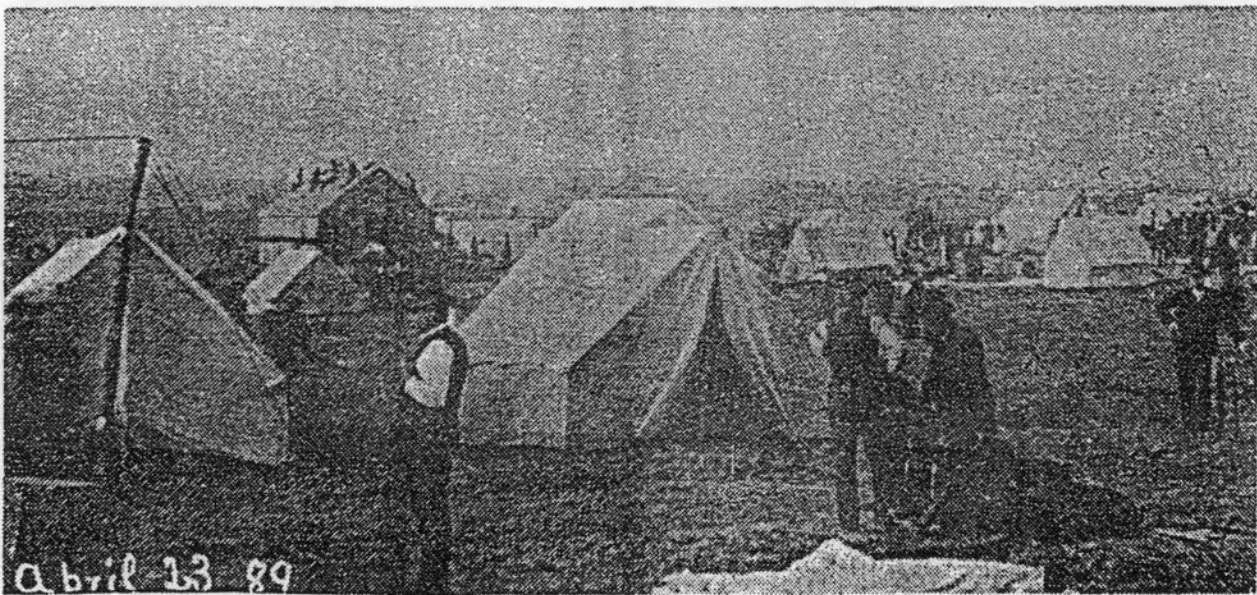
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## HISTORY

The Capital of Oklahoma Territory and the former State Capital of Oklahoma, the City of Guthrie was established April 22, 1889, the day of the famed Run to stake claims on the Unassigned Lands of Indian Territory.

With almost two million acres of land available, thousands of men (and a few women) came and made the frantic rush for free homesteads and town lots.

A total of fifteen trains packed with people came to the territory from the north and south or seven train loads of people entered from the south. Horse and wagon transportation were used by thousands of people entering from the eastern and western borders.

People of all kinds and classes came to Indian territory that day and almost all possible occupations were represented. Many people came for the excitement but most came to build a city.

By nightfall it was estimated there were about 15,000 people in what is now Guthrie. The city grew quickly because one of two U.S. Land Offices was located here, at a watering stop on the Santa Fe Railroad. The Guthrie U.S. Land Office was where claimants had to register their homestead and lot claims.

Under general U.S. homestead law townsites were restricted to 320 acres. However, this did not provide enough room for the town, so the settlers improvised and formed four Guthrie townsites: Guthrie

## INTRODUCTION

Proper, East Guthrie, West Guthrie, and Capitol Hill. The organization of the four Guthries is unique in history. The towns remained separate entities until May 14, 1890 when legislation was passed by Congress allowing them to combine into one city.

Once organized, the four towns proceeded to make a city of Guthrie. Water mains were laid atop the ground to bring water from Cottonwood Creek, a few wells were drilled, police departments and fire companies established and streets laid out. An electric light plant was installed in August, 1889. Lumber had been shipped in ahead of the opening and building of business places proceeded at double speed. Houses were built as soon as possible, as men brought their families to the new town.

The development continued with erection of the first brick building in the Territory, the National Bank Building in May, 1889. Soon other permanent structures were built resulting in the blocks of historic buildings that make up the Downtown Business District of Guthrie today.

Ninety percent of the existing downtown buildings were built between 1889 and 1910 and are for the most part Victorian style architecture. This still viable ten-block business district has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places and is reputed to be the largest and best collection of Territorial Architecture in the United States.

## INTRODUCTION

The renovation and preservation of the buildings in the Historic Downtown District and many other structures in Guthrie has generated new interest in the Territorial Capitol, its society and culture, and its unique '89'er Run beginnings. Increased interest has brought forth efforts to attract industries and increase tourism to the city and remind the State of Guthrie's part in its growth. Although Guthrie intends to remain and grow as a business community, increased tourist traffic has pointed to the need for additional facilities to accommodate the needs of visitors. Centennial - Interpretive Center is the result of these many recommendations. It has been developed to explore the potential of such a facility for Guthrie. It is intended to be a place to orient the visitor to the city, celebrating the spirit of the people who helped establish Guthrie and the State of Oklahoma and to recognize the excitement of the '89'er Run, the greatest Land Run in United States history.

## INTRODUCTION



CENTENNIAL CENTER

## **USER DESCRIPTION**

Centennial - An Interpretive Center will be utilized by two basic user groups: staff and visitors.

The needs of the Staff group are essentially defined by the functional area descriptions given later in the program.

The Visitor group, who will utilize the public areas of the Center, can be further defined by category. These categories are:

### **PLEASURE VISITOR:**

Any person visiting the Center and Guthrie for entertainment, sightseeing or pleasure.

### **EDUCATIONAL VISITOR:**

Any person visiting the Center and Guthrie for the purpose of study, information and data gathering, conference or training.

### **BUSINESS VISITOR:**

Any person including businessman, contractor, or consultant, visiting the Center and Guthrie for the purpose of conducting business with a Guthrie commercial, retail, or civic organization.

### **SPECIAL NEEDS VISITORS:**

Groups and individuals that visit the Center and Guthrie for either pleasure, business, or educational purposes that require special consideration so that their visit can be enjoyable and beneficial. Among these

## **CENTENNIAL CENTER**

visitors are group tours, the handicapped, elderly, school children and non-English speaking visitor.

**CENTENNIAL CENTER**

## **USER ISSUES**

Centennial users are affected by issues of information, transportation and circulation, and accessibility.

User needs derived from these issues are:

### **BROCHURES AND MAPS:**

Several brochures, maps and pamphlets about Guthrie, its features, and its attractions are existing. These and a new unified and comprehensive brochure and map are needed for distribution at the Center.

### **KIOSKS:**

In addition to the Centennial Center, there is a need for information to be provided at areas with large concentrations of visitors. Information kiosks using personnel, telephones, or electronic display boards should be established at prominent and strategic locations throughout the city.

### **DIRECTIONAL SIGNAGE:**

There is a need to provide adequate signage to direct the first-time visitor to the Center. There is also a need to inform and to encourage them to use the shuttle bus, trolleys, buggy rides or walking tours.

### **INTERIOR DIRECTIONAL SIGNAGE:**

There is a need to provide adequate signage within the Center informing the visitor of the Centennial Center's facilities and their locations.

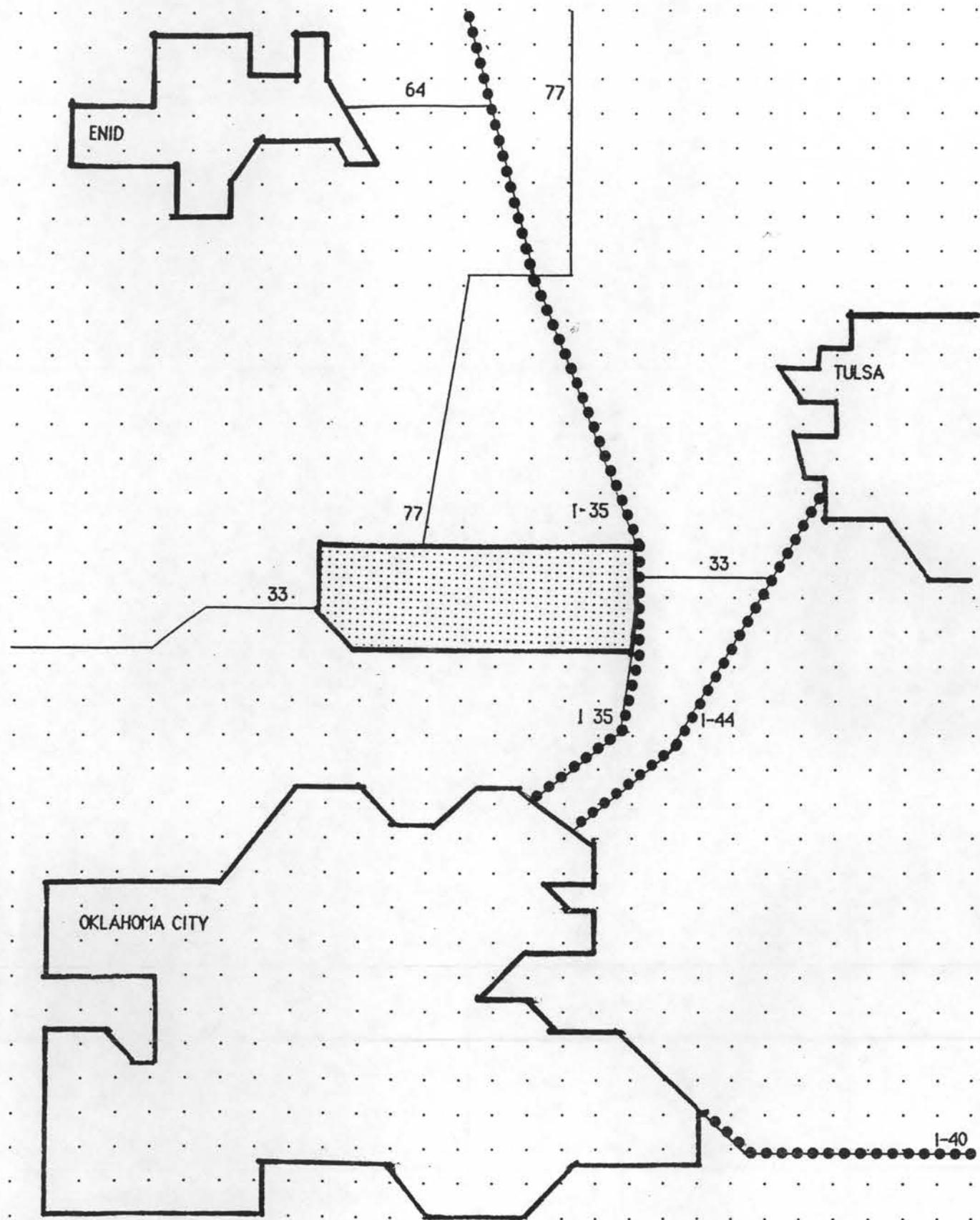
## **CENTENNIAL CENTER**

#### TOUR BUSES:

There is a need to provide short term tour bus parking within convenient and reasonable distances from visitor attractions. This parking needs to be in areas that do not detract from the facility or cause adverse impact. In addition, a system for unloading or loading passengers at prominent attractions should be developed.

#### ACCESSIBILITY:

There is a need to create a barrier-free environment at the Center, and to provide specialized tours for special needs groups.

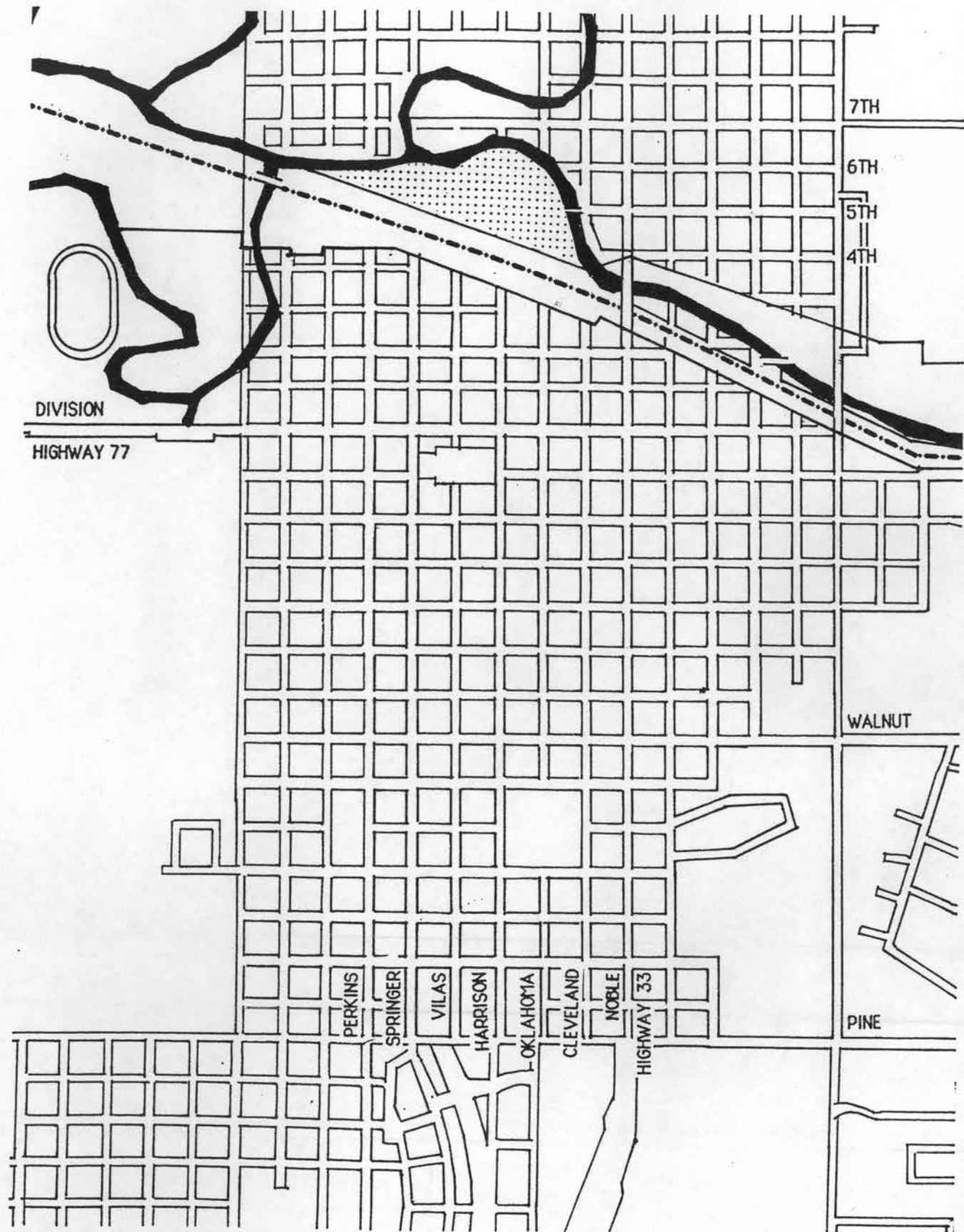


## REGIONAL CONTEXT

Guthrie, Oklahoma is located just south of the geographical center of the United States and is almost centered in the state of Oklahoma.

Guthrie is the County Seat of predominant rural Logan County. The southern boundary of Logan County is adjacent to Oklahoma County which encompasses both Edmond and Oklahoma City. This southern edge is quickly becoming part of the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area.

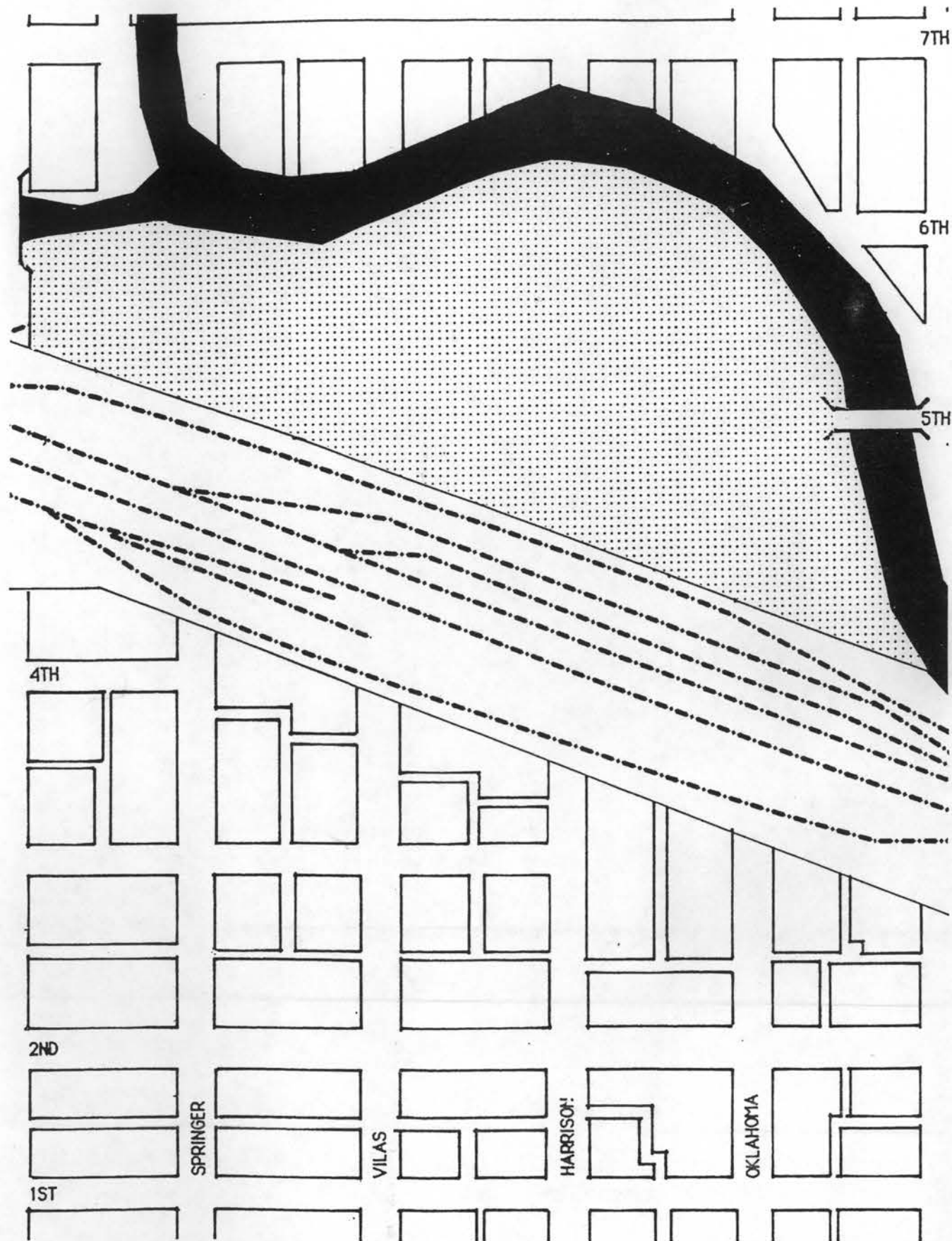
The city is accessed by Interstate 35. A few miles south of Guthrie, Interstates 44 and 40 connect at Oklahoma City, the Oklahoma State Capitol.



## LOCAL CONTEXT

The site, located in the Cottonwood Creek Area, is on the western edge of the Downtown Historic District and is centrally located within Guthrie.

The site is accessed at several points but is predominantly served by Oklahoma, Harrison, Vilas and Perkins streets from the East and West. Fifth street is the primary access road from the North and South.



## SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is bounded by Cottonwood Creek on the west and the Santa Fe Railroad tracks on the east. Across the creek to the west is Noble Park, a neighborhood park with a picnic shelter. Cottonwood Creek served as the town's water supply until wells could be drilled.

Existing buildings on the site include several single family homes, a few light industrial buildings, the "89er Bar, and the historic Ferd Heim Brewing Company "flat iron" building. Across the railroad tracks to the east is the historic Santa Fe Depot building in 1902.

Designated as flood plain for many years, this area has been suggested for development as recreational land.



## ZONING

The following are excerpts from the City of Guthrie ordinance establishing zoning and classifying, regulating, and restricting the use of land, buildings, and structures.

### ARTICLE 2, SECTION I DEFINITIONS

#### BUILDING:

Any structure intended for shelter, housing or enclosure for persons, animals, or chattel. When separated by dividing walls without openings, each portion of such structure so separated shall be deemed separate building.

#### BUILDING HEIGHT:

The vertical distance from the average line of the highest and lowest points of the portion of the lot covered by the building to the highest point of coping of a flat roof, or the declivity of a mansard roof, or to the average height of the highest gable of pitch or hip roof.

#### BUILDING MAIN:

A building in which is conducted the principal use of the lot on which it is situated.

#### COVERAGE:

The lot area covered by all buildings located there on, including the area covered by overhanging roofs.

## CENTENNIAL CENTER

**STREET:**

Any public or private thoroughfare which affords the principal means of access to abutting property.

**STRUCTURE:**

Anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires location on the ground or which is attached to something having a location on the ground.

**YARD:**

An open space at grade between a building and the adjoining lot line, unoccupied and unobstructed by any portion of a structure from the ground upward except where otherwise specifically provided in this ordinance that the building or structure may be located in a portion of a yard required for a main building.

**ARTICLE 4, SECTION 7  
DISTRICT REGULATIONS**

**I-1 RESTRICTED MANUFACTURING**

**7.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION:**

This industrial district is intended primarily for manufacturing and assembly plants and warehousing that are conducted so the noise, odor, dust, and glare of each operation is completely confined within an enclosed building. These industries may require direct access to rail, air, or street transportation facilities; however, the size

**CENTENNIAL CENTER**

and volume of the raw materials and finished products involved should not produce the volume of freight generated by the use of the Light and Heavy Industrial Districts. Buildings in this District should be architecturally attractive and surrounded by landscaped yards.

#### 7.2 USES PERMITTED:

Property and buildings in an I-1 District shall be used only for the following purposes:

A. Any use except a residential use permitted in a C-2 General Commercial District; no dwelling uses except sleeping facilities for caretakers and nightwatchmen employed on the premises shall be permitted. (C-2 General Commercial District includes amusement enterprises, museum, recreation center, and theater uses.)

#### 7.3 AREA REGULATIONS:

All buildings shall be set back from the street right-of-way lines and lot lines to comply with the following yard requirements:

A. FRONT YARD: All buildings shall set back from the street right-of-way line to provide a front yard having not less than twenty-five feet in depth.

B. SIDE YARD: No buildings shall be located closer than twenty-five feet to a side lot line.

**CENTENNIAL CENTER**

C. REAR YARD: No buildings shall be located closer than twenty-five feet to the rear lot line.

D. COVERAGE: Main and accessory buildings and off-street parking and loading facilities shall not cover more than eighty per cent of the lot area.

All Yard areas required under this section and other yards and open spaces existing around buildings shall be landscaped and maintained in a neat condition.

#### 7.4 HEIGHT REGULATIONS:

No buildings or structure shall exceed thirty-five feet in height, except as hereinafter provided in Article 5, Section 3 of these regulations.

### ARTICLE 5, SECTION 3 GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### 3.1 HEIGHT:

A. In measuring heights a habitable basement or attic should be counted as a story. A story in a sloping roof, the area of which story at a height of four feet above the floor does not exceed two-thirds of the floor area of the story immediately below it and which does not contain an independent apartment, shall be counted as a half-story.

B. Chimneys, elevators, poles, spires, tanks, towers, and other projections not used for human occupancy may extend above the height limit.

**CENTENNIAL CENTER**

C. Churches, schools, hospitals, sanatoriums and other public and semi-public buildings may exceed the height limitation of the District if the minimum depth of rear yards and the minimum width of the side yards required in the District are increased one foot for each two feet which the height of such public or semi-public building exceeds the prescribed height limit.

ARTICLE 5, SECTION 10  
OFF-STREET VEHICLE PARKING AND LOADING

10.3 LOCATION:

The off-street parking lot shall be located within two hundred feet, exclusive of the street and alley widths of the principal use and shall have direct access to a street or alley.

10.5 SIZE:

The size of a parking space for one vehicle shall consist of a rectangular area having dimensions of not less than nine feet by twenty feet plus adequate area for ingress and egress.

10.6 AMOUNT:

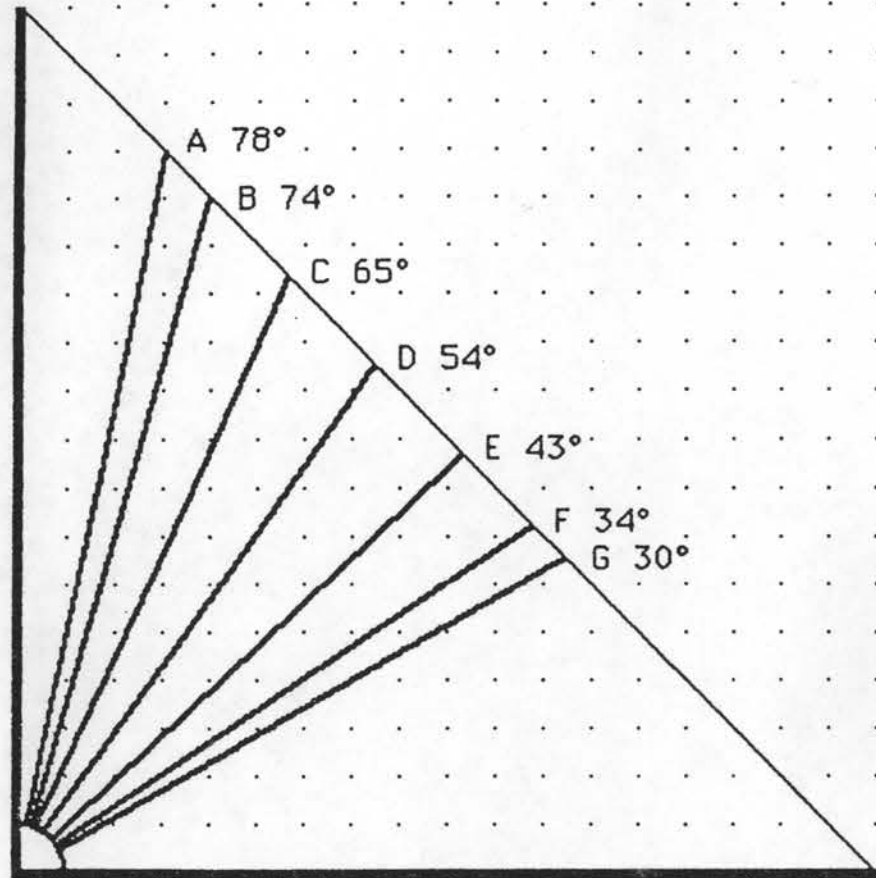
Convention Hall, Lodge, Club, Library, Museum, and Places of Amusement require one space for each fifty square feet of floor area used for assembly or recreation in the building.

**CENTENNIAL CENTER**

10.7 PAVED SURFACE REQUIRED:

All parking spaces shall be paved with a sealed surface pavement and maintained in a manner that no dust will result from continued use.

## ALTITUDE



- A June 22
- B May 22/July 22
- C April 22/August 22
- D March 22/September 22
- E February 22/October 22
- F January 22/November 22
- G December 22

## CLIMATOLOGY

Guthrie is located approximately 230 miles south of the geographic center of the United States, latitude 35°24', longitude 97°36'.

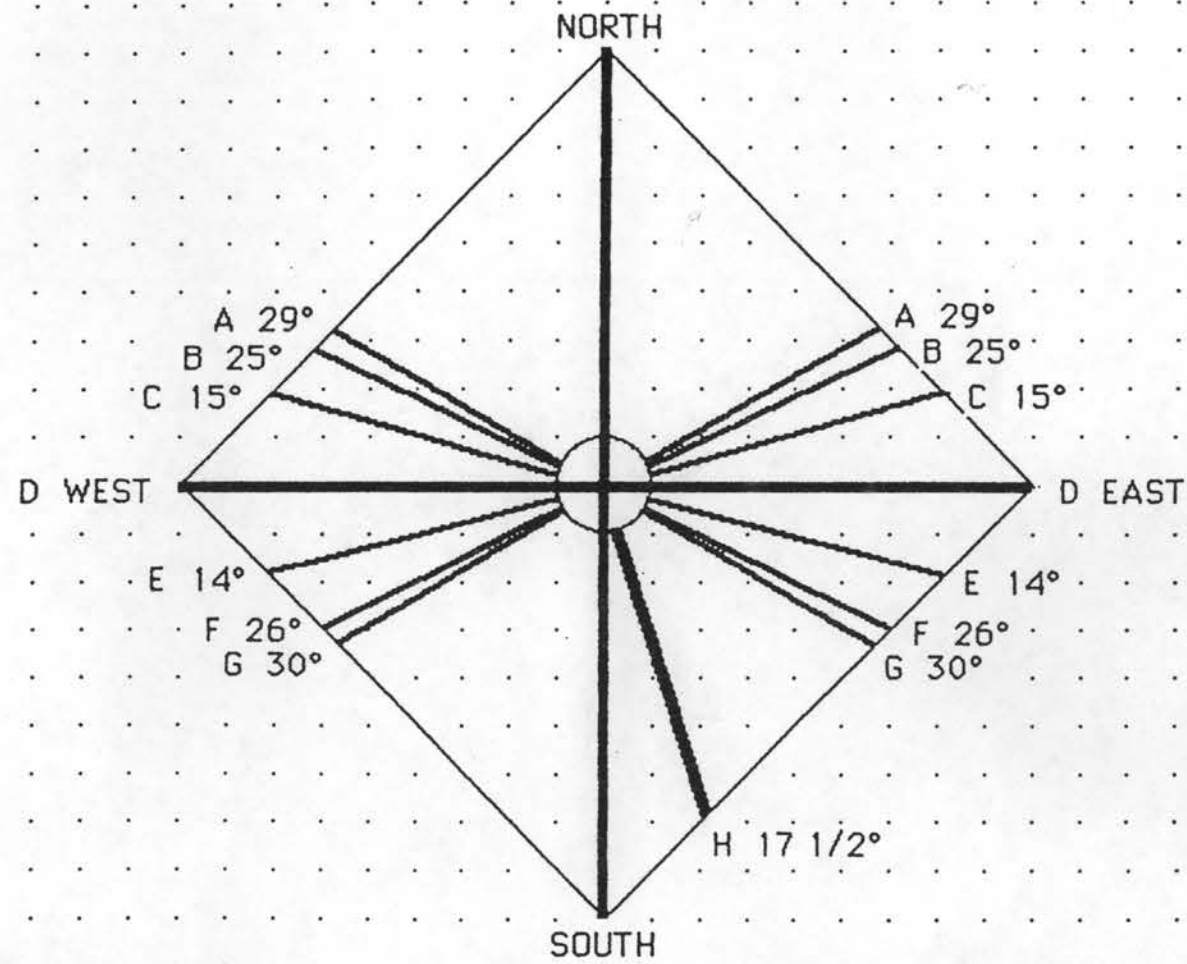
The climate can be described as temperate and of the continental type, with cool winters, warm to hot summers, and great extremes of temperature. Portions of the region are frequently invaded by cold and arctic air masses in winter. Warm moist maritime air often moves northward into the interior of the region during the summers. Although weather conditions generally are pleasant, this region experiences many violent local storms of the form of tornados (8.52/10,000 square miles/year, the highest U.S. average), severe thunderstorms, and hail storms. Squall lines in advance of cold fronts and individual thunderstorms and tornados bring very strong, sometimes destructive winds, particularly in the spring and summer.

The discomforts of winter outweigh those of summer though heat is still a desirable problem. Most of the region is in need of relief from summer heat as much as 30-40% of the year. The sun can cause overheating in the summer, spring and fall and as a result an additional 8-10% of the year can become too hot for comfort.

The region has a number of climatic assets. Although summer humidities are uncomfortably high, the entire region has a good deal of wind. Afternoon humidity drops significantly, allowing natural evaporative cooling. In spring and fall

## CENTENNIAL CENTER

# AZIMUTH



- A June 22
- B May 22/July 22
- C April 22/August 22
- D March 22/September 22
- E February 22/October 22
- F January 22/November 22
- G December 22
- H Optimum Orientation

there is significant day-to-night temperature swing; on sunny day temperatures are high but fall into the 40's and 50's at night. The percentage and intensity of sunshine is significant.

Temperature differences existing in the site will depend on such factors as terrain (slope aspect), vegetation, and soil and surface covering type. Deciduous vegetation provides shading for cooling purposes coniferous vegetation is good for warmth and wind control. Surface coverings such as tar, stone and concrete absorb heat while grassy surfaces retain coolness. Soils such as dry sand allow temperature to rise and fall more quickly than do most loams or clay soils.



## SUMMARY OF PROJECT

Centennial - An Interpretive Center is composed of several primary functions including Interpretive Displays, Tourist Bureau, Restaurant, and Sales Gallery. Detailed information concerning each of these is given later in this program.

In addition to the primary functions several other needs of the facility and Guthrie will be met through schematic masterplanning of the stated site area. These needs include:

Parking for an estimated 810 customer cars and 622 employee cars for Guthrie Downtown Historical District. (from "Downtown Guthrie Market Study 1984" HTB, Inc.)

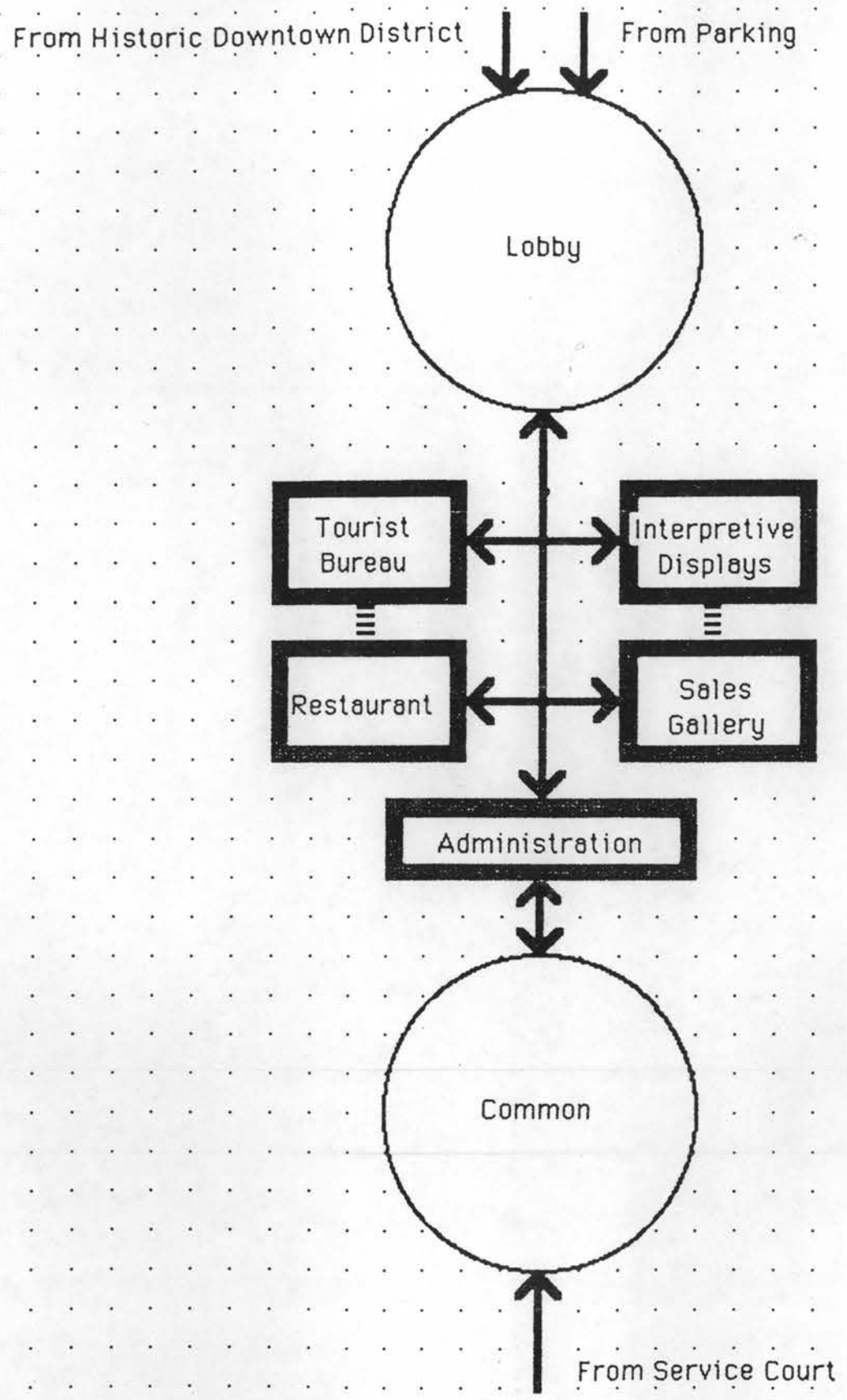
Parking for tour buses at the Centennial Center.

Connections between the Centennial Center, existing walking tours, and future bicycle tours of Guthrie.

Special areas for horseback riding and recreation development for water recreation such as float trips or boat rentals.

Development of a "historic information system" for the individual historic buildings that will be compatible with modern retailing.

## CENTENNIAL CENTER



FUNCTIONAL AREA SUMMARY

INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS	11937
TOURIST BUREAU	750
RESTAURANT	3960
SALES GALLERY	1250
ADMINISTRATION	1200
COMMON	4660
<b>TOTAL NET SF</b>	<b>23757</b>
CIRCULATION (20%)	4751
<b>TOTAL GROSS SF</b>	<b>28508</b>

## PROBLEM STATEMENT

### FUNCTION

Since the primary focus of the Center is upon the '89er Run and the elements contributing to the growth of Guthrie and the State of Oklahoma, the architecture and presentation should embody an awareness of this fundamental aspect.

Since the Center has been developed to encourage tourism in Guthrie, the solution should provide major pedestrian and tour vehicle circulation to the Historic Downtown District.

Since the identity of the individual must be preserved, conflict and interference should be reduced between guided tour groups and casual visitors.

### FORM

Since community attitudes strongly favor historical preservation and Territorial Victorian Architecture, the architecture should be a vernacular response.

Since there is heavy emphasis upon the '89er Run, the architecture should embody this exciting and energetic spirit.

Since the Center has been developed for tourism it must project an open and inviting image to the visitor.

## CENTENNIAL CENTER

Since the visitor needs to pace himself according to his own interests and needs, the circulation system should allow him to arrive at the desired display directly as possible or to select the route along those displays he wishes to see.

Since mental and physical fatigue are major problems for the visitor, provide a variety of spatial experiences within the Center.

#### ECONOMY

Since portions of the Center will be supported by proceeds from the Sales Gallery, Restaurant, and Tourist Bureau rebates, the design should carefully respond to the merchandising and displays in these areas.

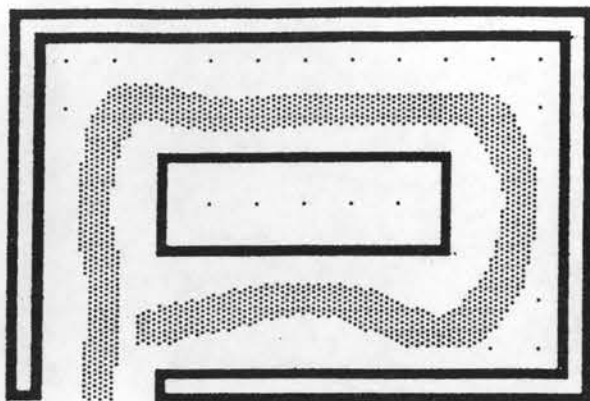
Since the budget has yet to be established, it should be assumed the need for construction funds will exceed those available, therefore, it is important that the master plan development permit phased implementation.

#### TIME

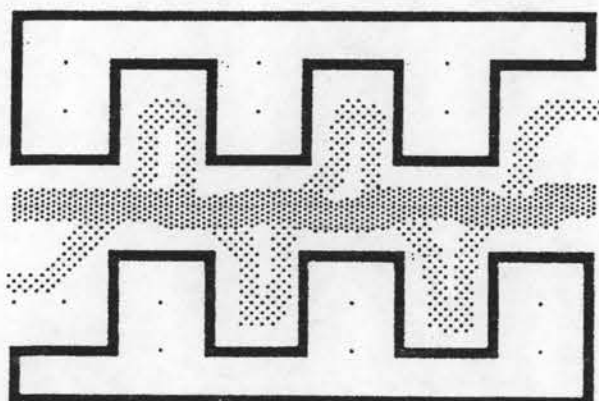
Since considerable growth is expected in the volume of visitors to the Center, the architecture must be capable of change.

INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS

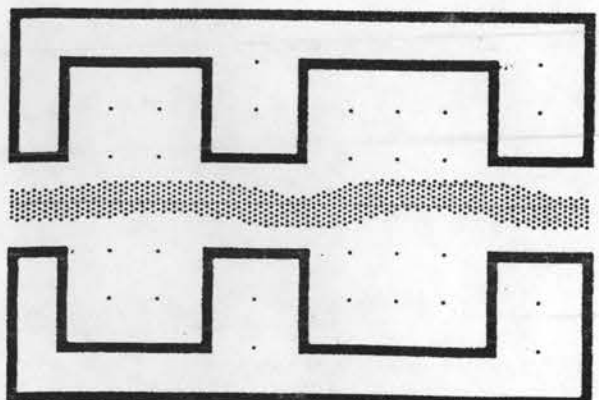
## CIRCULATION PATTERNS



**ARTERIAL:** A circulation pattern in which the main path is continuous and no options exist for the visitor. This type of pattern can be used where the presentation of the material is dependent upon a fixed sequence. The major limitation is the rigidity which confronts the visitor.



**COMB:** A circulation pattern in which there is a main circulation path and optional alcoves which a visitor may enter or by-pass.



**CHAIN:** A circulation pattern in which the main path is generally continuous (as in arterials) but the path leads to a series of self-contained units which may have a more varied path within them.

### SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Suggested size for each display is 16x24.

Security - television surveillance system possibly required.

Few permanent interior walls are desired.

General lighting is needed for cleaning and installation of exhibits.

Demonstrations need to respond to seasonal changes.

### DISPLAY & DEMONSTRATIVE GALLERY

#### DESCRIPTION:

Display and demonstration areas for the subjects listed.

#### AREA:

variable.

#### ADJACENCIES:

Lobby, Museum Production areas.

#### CEILING: optional.

FLOOR: easily-maintained.

WALLS: easily-maintained finishes.

LIGHTING: general, accent, flexible.

ELECTRICAL: flexible receptacles, 10' O.C. at base of walls.

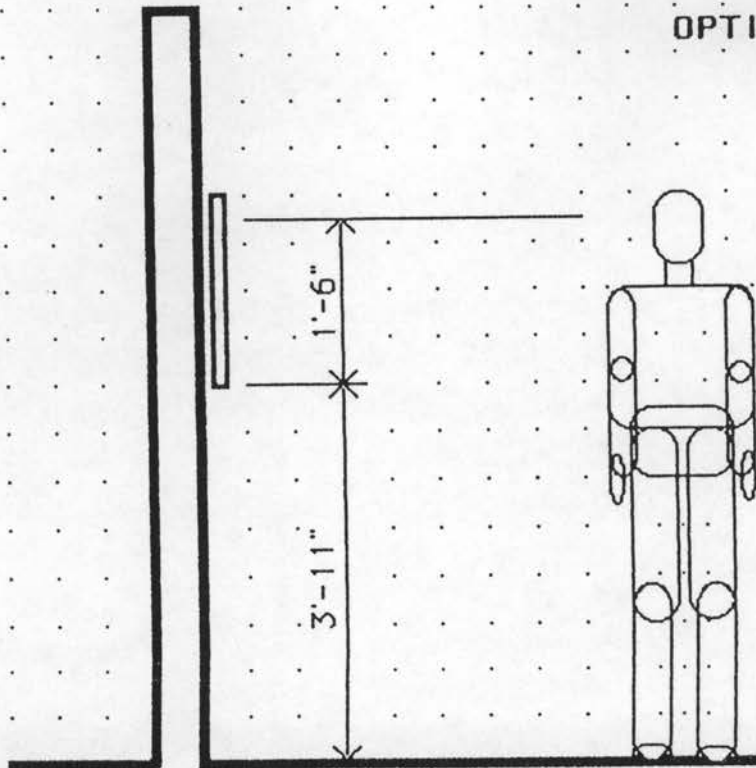
PLUMBING: none.

HVAC: standard.

#### COMPONENTS:

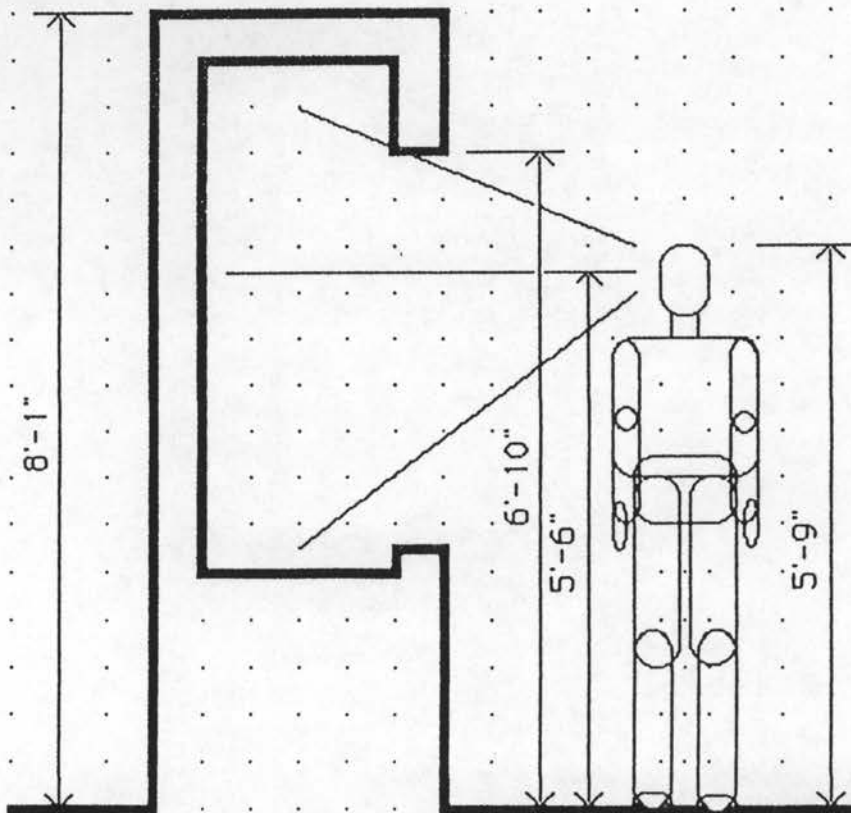
display equipment, craft tools.

## OPTIMUM SIGNAGE HEIGHT



The vertical position of all text signage on walls must fall between 3'-11" and 5'-5" in height. This range represents the eye centers of an eight year child to an adult. All directional signs can go above the 5'-5" height as long as there is some consistency to their position and providing the letters have an absolute minimum x-height of 1 inch for every 35 feet of viewing distance.

## COMFORTABLE ADULT VIEWING RANGE



## DEMONSTRATIONS

### MASONRY

Demonstration of some of the masonry techniques employed in the construction of Guthrie's Historic Buildings.

### WOODWORKING

Demonstration of some of the woodworking techniques used in daily life and early Guthrie construction. Within the first year after the Run, twenty-two lumber companies were in operation.

### TINSMITHING

Demonstration of the tinsmithing technique used to install "mail-order" pressed metal ornament and custom tin decoration to buildings.

### BAKING AND QUILTING

Two demonstrations of domestic '89er life.

### HOME GARDENING

Demonstration of planting for food and ornament.

## INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS



## DISPLAYS

### RAILROAD

Display of importance of the railroad system in Guthrie's development and growth. By statehood, nine rail lines serviced the city with thirty-six passenger lines daily.

### TRANSPORTATION

Display of various transportation elements in early Guthrie.

### BANKING

Display of early-day banking in Guthrie. Six banks existed in Guthrie by August 1889.

### HOUSING

Display of temporary living quarters following the Run and early residential architecture.

### SIGNAGE

Display of signage and advertising in Guthrie's early days.

### ENTERTAINMENT

Display of amusements including Cottonwood Creek float trips, Cimarron river parties, The Bath House and the Saloons.

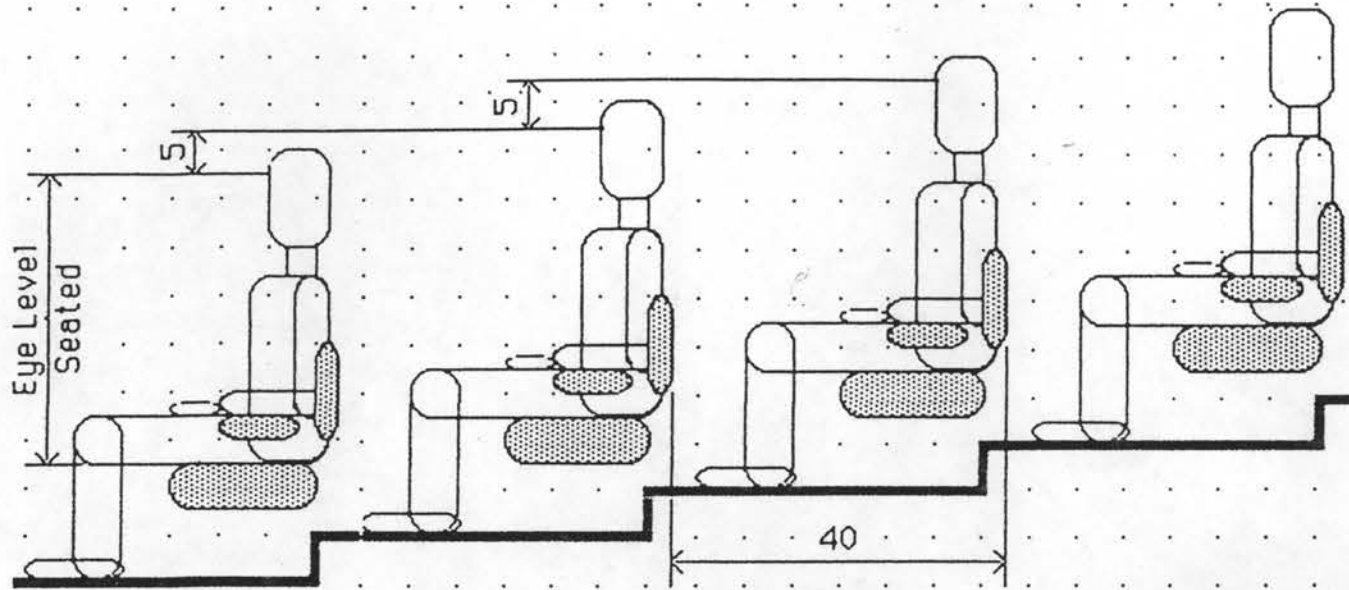
### AGRICULTURE

Display of crops. Cotton was the principal

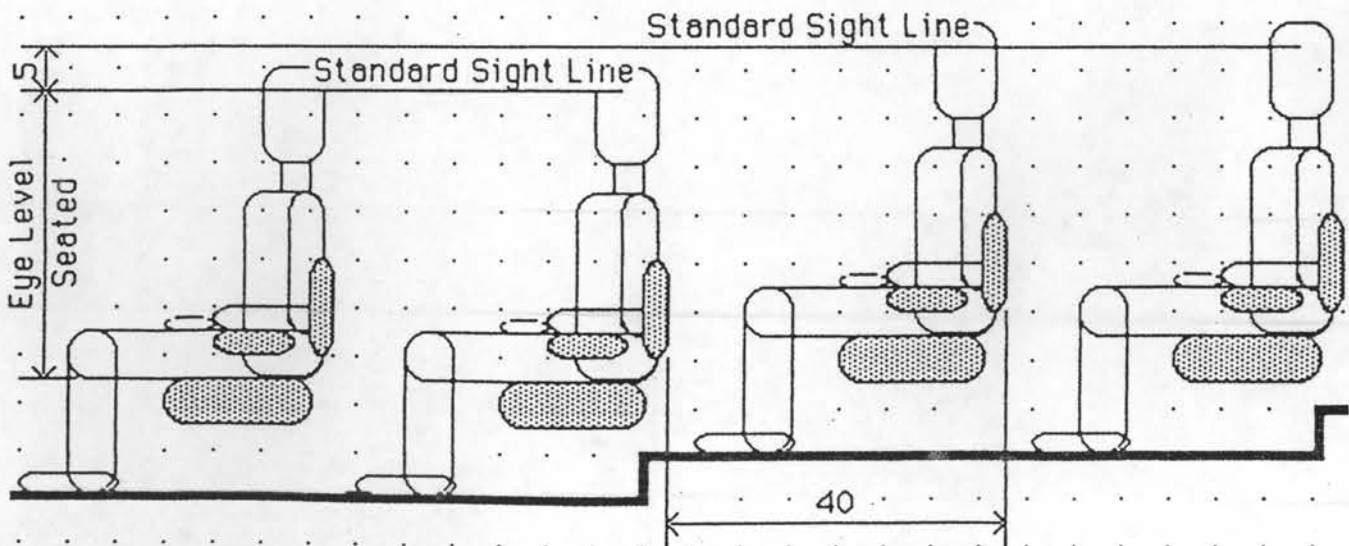
## INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS

crop and more cotton gins existed here  
in any other Oklahoma city. Wheat  
harvested and, along with fruit orchards  
provided much income to the city.

**STEPPED SEATING/ONE-ROW VISION**



**STEPPED SEATING/TWO-ROW VISION**



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Image width on screen should be approximately 1/8 the distance to the last row of seats.

No seating should be more than 45° on either side of the screen center.

Distance from screen to first row of seats equals the vertical dimension of the screen (minimum).

Audience area lighting should be controlled so no direct or reflected light strikes the face of the screen.

Screen should be located high enough so every seat has a clear view.

**'89ER AUDITORIUM**

**DESCRIPTION:**

A space for lectures, temporary exhibits, and conferences.

**AREA:**

3100 SF (seating for 300)

**ADJACENCIES:**

Lobby.

CEILING: special.

FLOOR: optional.

WALLS: optional.

LIGHTING: general, task, accent.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

PLUMBING: none.

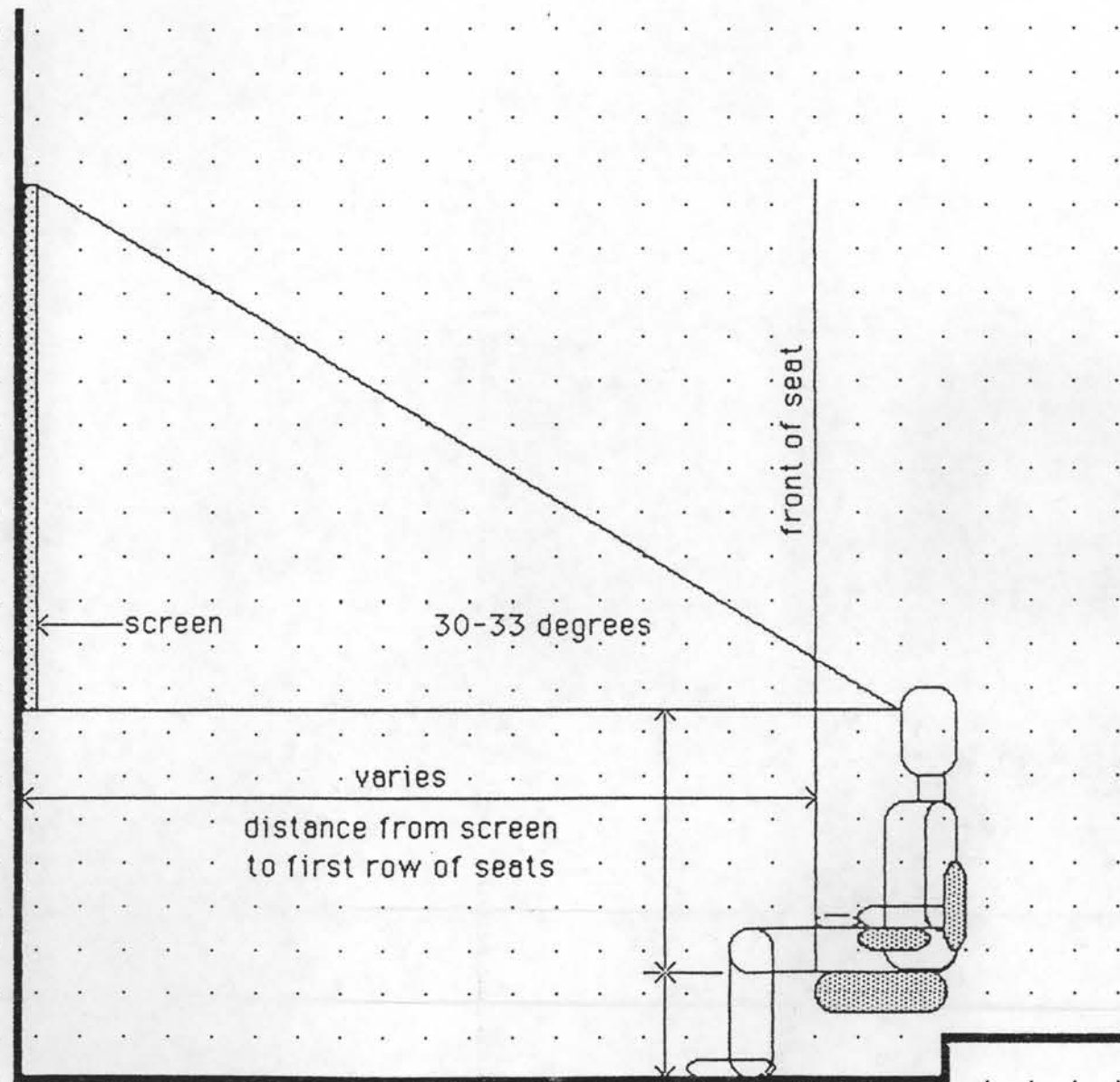
HVAC: standard.

**COMPONENTS:**

seating.

**INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS**

DISTANCE/FIRST ROW TO SCREEN



SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Screen image should be approximately 1/8 the distance to the last row of seats.

Finishes should be flat dark colors.

Screen should be located high enough so every seat has a clear view.

Projection room width equals width of the screen.

PROJECTION ROOM

DESCRIPTION:

Audio-visual projection booth for auditorium.

AREA:

250 SF (variable).

ADJACENCIES:

Auditorium.

CEILING: hard.

FLOOR: hard.

WALLS: hard.

LIGHTING: concealed, task.

ELECTRICAL: special.

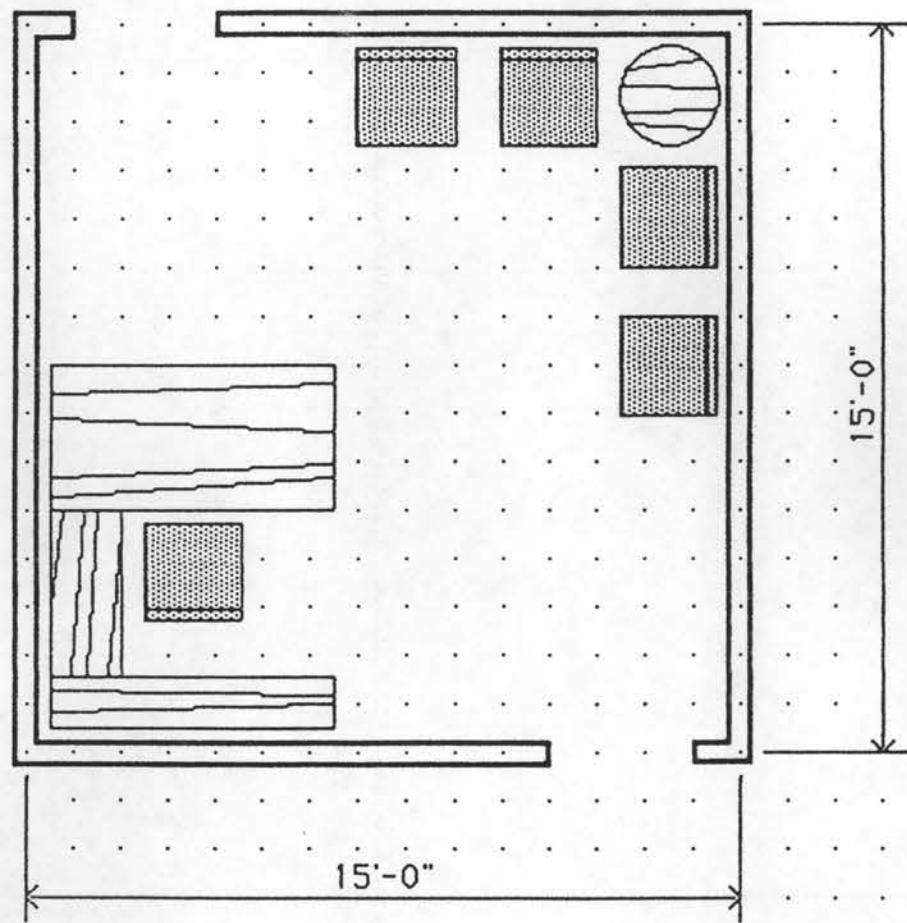
PLUMBING: none.

HVAC: standard.

COMPONENTS:

projectors, video equipment, screen, mirrors, shelving.

INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Entry point for staff offices and curator office; this should be secured from the display productions areas.

This space could be combined with Administration Reception.

**CURATOR RECEPTION**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Waiting area for visitors to Curator suite. Receptionist is a clerical worker.

**AREA:**

225 SF

**ADJACENCIES:**

Curator,  
Staff Offices,  
Lobby.

CEILING: optional.

FLOOR: optional.

WALLS: optional.

LIGHTING: accessible to daylighting.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

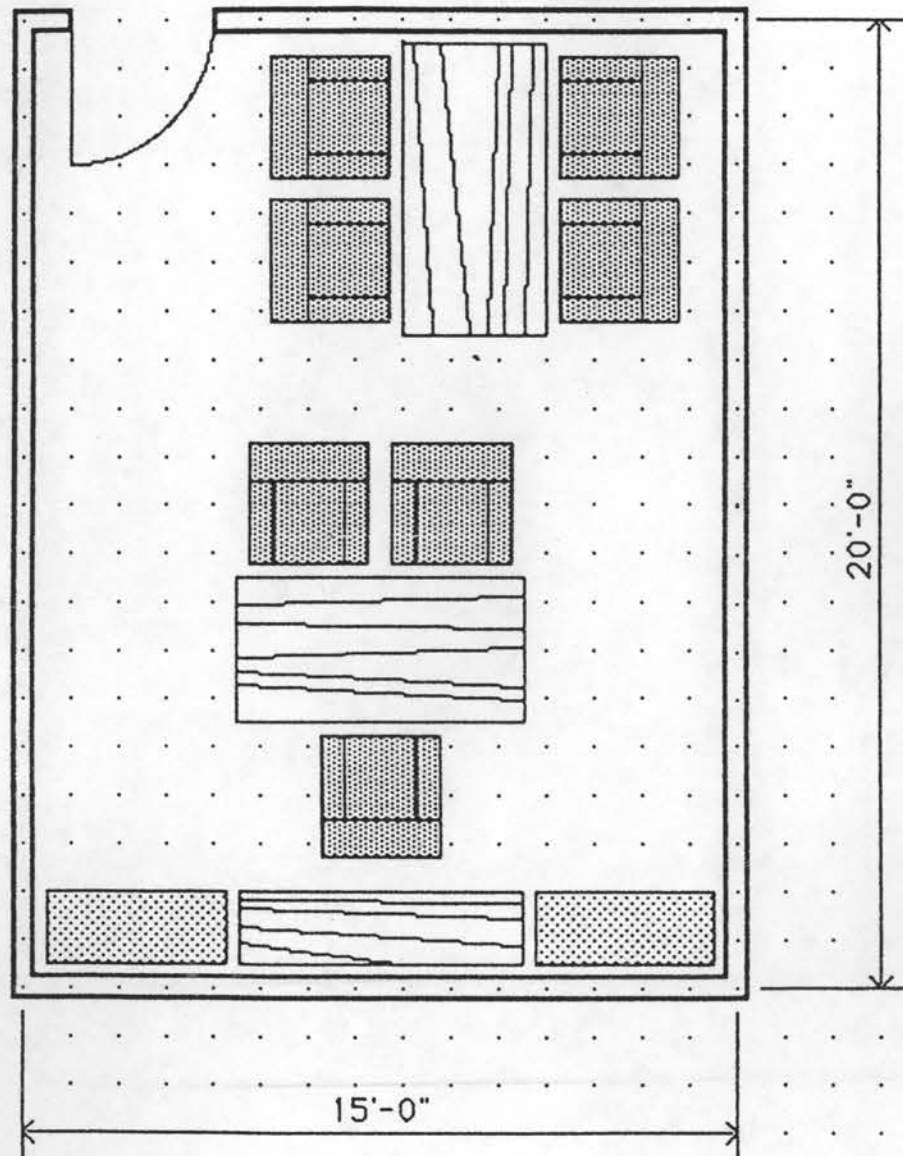
PLUMBING: none.

HVAC: standard.

**COMPONENTS:**

secretarial desk, credenza, 4 guest seating, occasional table.

**INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS**



SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Office accessible only from Reception Area.

CURATOR OFFICE

DESCRIPTION:

Office for the curator to work alone, in meetings with staff or visitors.

AREA:

300 SF

ADJACENCIES:

Reception,  
Staff Offices.

CEILING: optional.

FLOOR: optional.

WALLS: soundproof.

LIGHTING: general, task.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

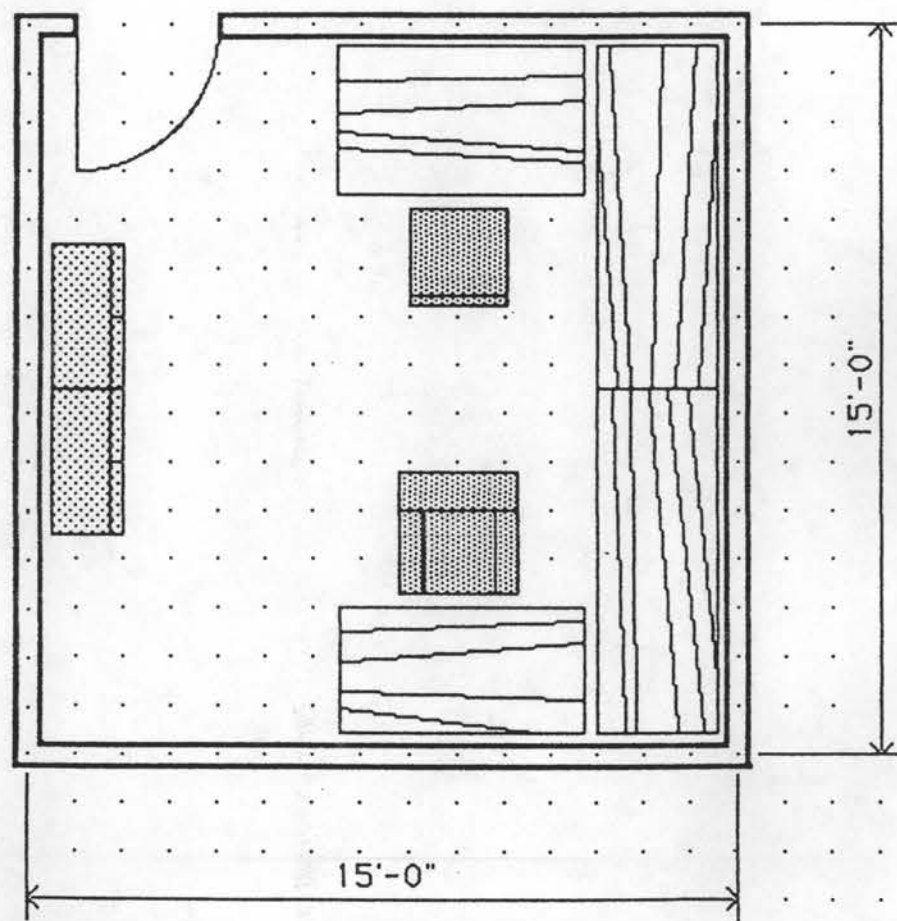
PLUMBING: no.

HVAC: standard.

COMPONENTS:

desk, credenza, conference table, 6 guest chairs, shelving, marker board or tack surface.

INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Doorway should be as wide as adjacent corridor.

A secured area.

**DESIGNER OFFICE**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Room for planning, layout work, model construction and graphics presentation.

**AREA:**

225 SF

**ADJACENCIES:**

Curator,  
Collection Storage,  
Production Shop.

**CEILING:** optional, 12' high.

**FLOOR:** hard.

**WALLS:** hard, soundproof.

**LIGHTING:** general, task, access to daylight.

**ELECTRICAL:** standard.

**PLUMBING:** yes.

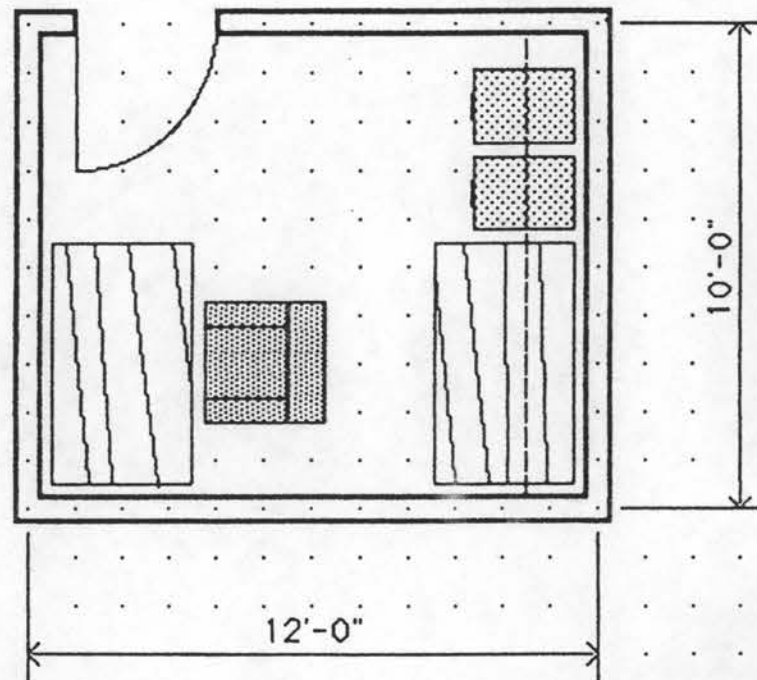
**HVAC:** standard.

**COMPONENTS:**

work sink, work table, drafting table, office desk, closed steel cabinets.

**INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS**

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:



REGISTRAR OFFICE

DESCRIPTION:

An office for record-keeping and accessing program, equipment, and supplies.

AREA:

120 SF

ADJACENCIES:

Curator,  
Collection Storage.

CEILING: optional.

FLOOR: hard.

WALLS: hard.

LIGHTING: general, task, access to  
daylighting (optional).

ELECTRICAL: standard.

PLUMBING: none.

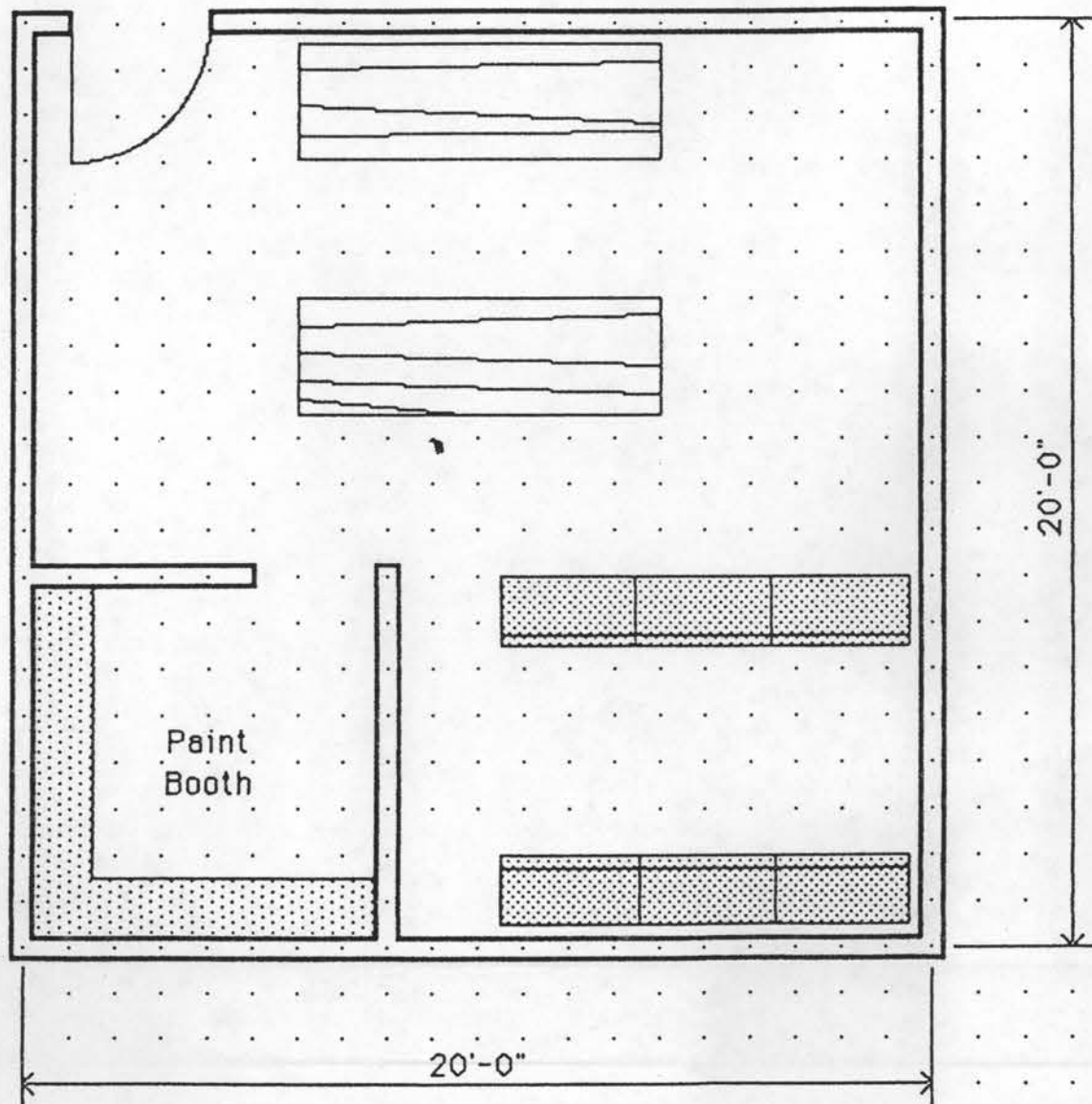
HVAC: standard.

COMPONENTS:

desk, work table (3x5), 2 vertical files,  
card file drawers, shelving.

INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS





**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Secured by alarm and locks.

Doorways should be as wide and high as the corridor and the ceiling.

Automatic fire protection systems with one or more sprinkler heads inside each paint booth.

**PAINT SHOP**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Room for spray, roller and brush painting, and plastic lamination of exhibit pedestals, cases, and panels.

**AREA:**

400 SF

**ADJACENCIES:**

Production Shop (adjoining).

**CEILING:** acoustical.

**FLOOR:** hard.

**WALLS:** hard.

**LIGHTING:** utility.

**ELECTRICAL:** receptacles at 20' O.C.

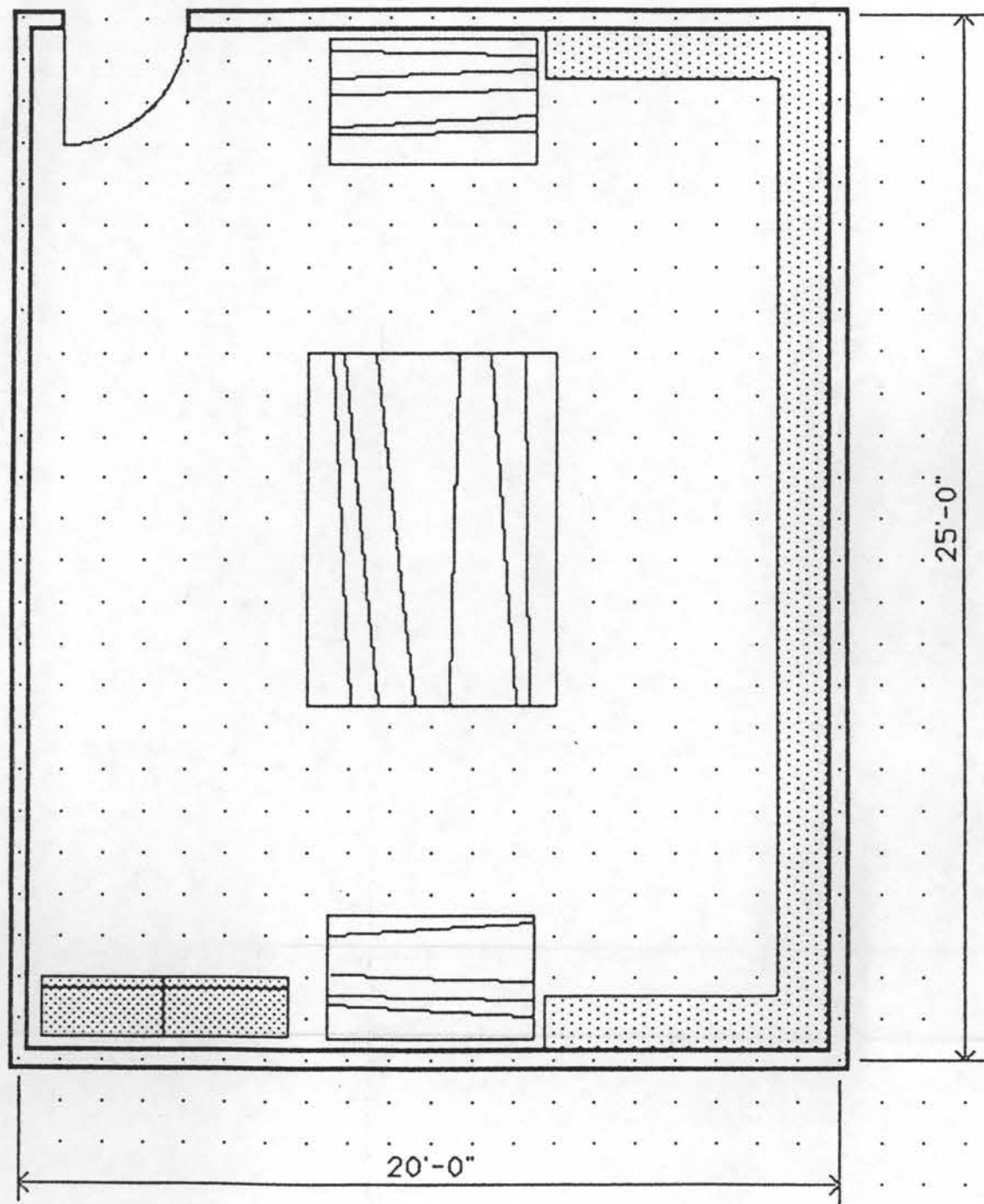
**PLUMBING:** yes.

**HVAC:** air purity.

**COMPONENTS:**

slop sink, floor drain, paint booth (8' x 8' with hood 10' AFF), benches (8' x 30'), closed storage cabinets (18" deep) for storage of paint, solvents, etc., power equipment (compressor for spray gun, exhaust fan and high pressure water hose).

**INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS**



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Area dependent on space required to set up displays.

Should be separated from the Production Shop by large double doors.

Secured space.

**CLEAN ROOM**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Final production, including labeling to products, silk-screening, dry-mounting, and matte production.

**AREA:**

500 SF (variable)

**ADJACENCIES:**

Production Shop.

**CEILING:** acoustical tile.

**FLOOR:** hard.

**WALLS:** hard.

**LIGHTING:** utility.

**ELECTRICAL:** standard.

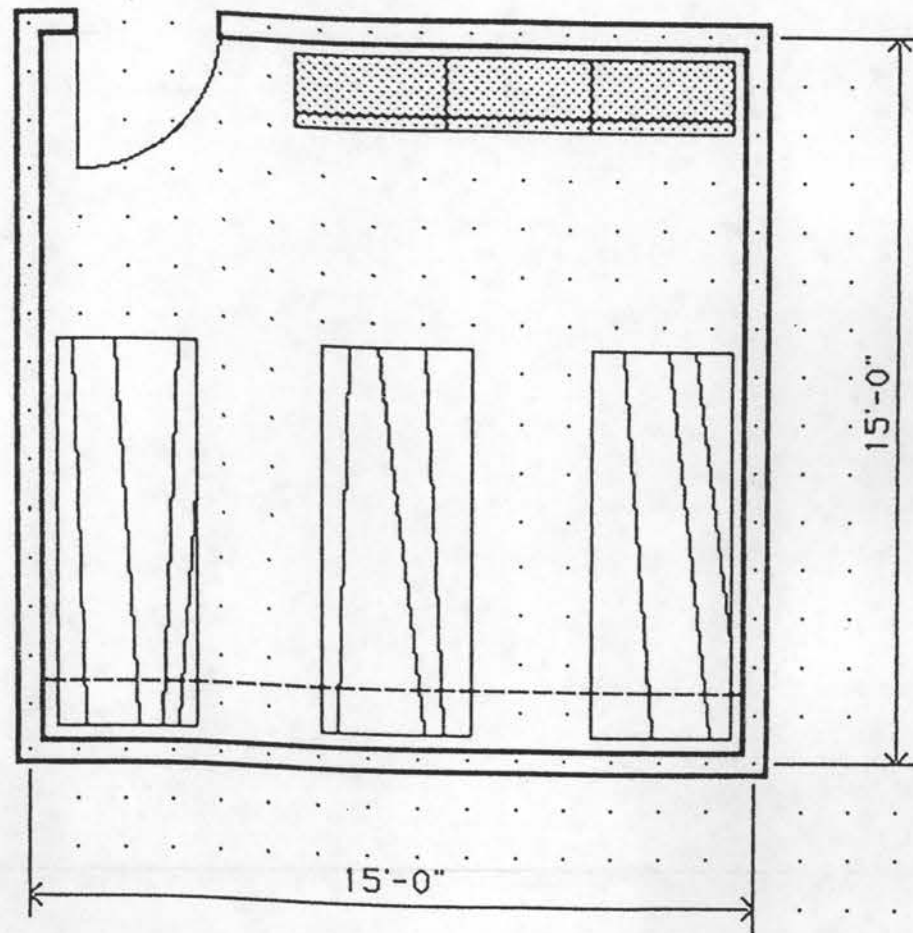
**PLUMBING:** yes.

**HVAC:** air purity & exhaust.

**COMPONENTS:**

deep sink & drainboard, desk, worktable (6' x 8"), paper cutter, dry mount press, light table, drafting table, workbench, tack surface, storage cabinets, shelving.

**INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS**



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Should not adjoin or be close to Collection Storage or Offices.

Requires double doors, as wide as corridor and as high as the ceiling, from the corridor and to the painting shop.

Security - locking.

**PRODUCTION SHOP**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Construction of all displays and their cases, special signage, etc.

**AREA:**

225 SF

**ADJACENCIES:**

Clean Room,  
Paint Shop,  
Receiving,  
Freight Elevator.

**CEILING:** acoustical tile.

**FLOOR:** hard.

**WALLS:** hard, soundproof.

**LIGHTING:** utility.

**ELECTRICAL:** receptacles, 10' O.C.

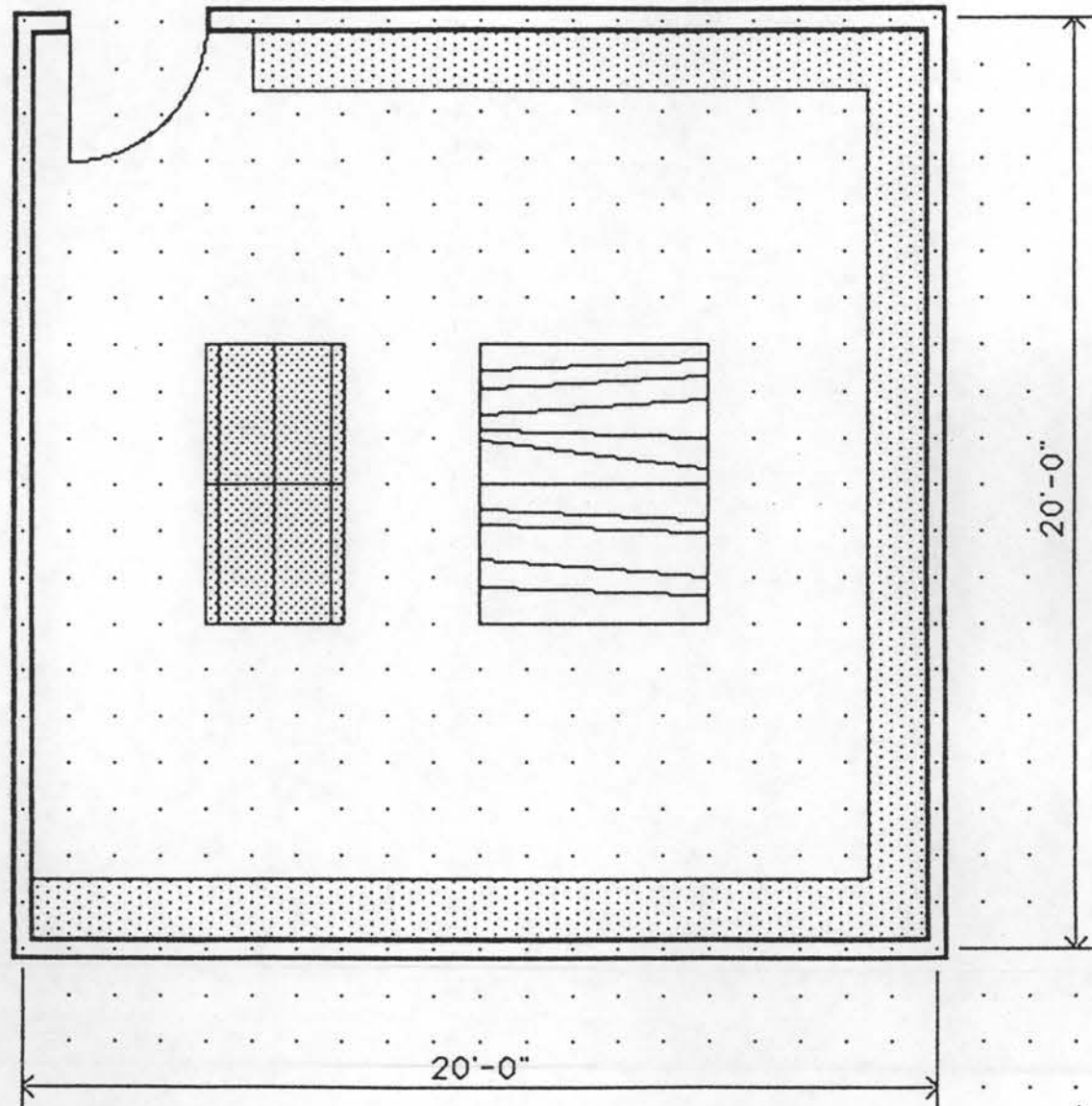
**PLUMBING:** yes.

**HVAC:** standard, vacuum system.

**COMPONENTS:**

woodworking tools, work benches (3-5 at 8'-0" x 3'-0"), closed metal storage cabinets, shelving.

**INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS**



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Should not adjoin Production area or Paint Shop.

No windows!

If two-dimensional art collection to be housed here, rolling art storage racks are needed (10x12, constructed of aluminum frames with expanded metal cloth), and suspended from the ceiling.

Security - television surveillance.

Closed storage for textiles.

Utilization of floor to ceiling space is major consideration (provide moveable ladders).

**COLLECTION STORAGE**

**DESCRIPTION STORAGE:**

Storage for all museum objects not on exhibit or in preparation.

**AREA:**

400 SF

**ADJACENCIES:**

Registrar,  
Process/Conservation.

**CEILING:** acoustical tile, 12' high.

**FLOOR:** hard.

**WALLS:** hard, 4-hour fire rating.

**LIGHTING:** incandescent task and general.

**ELECTRICAL:** standard.

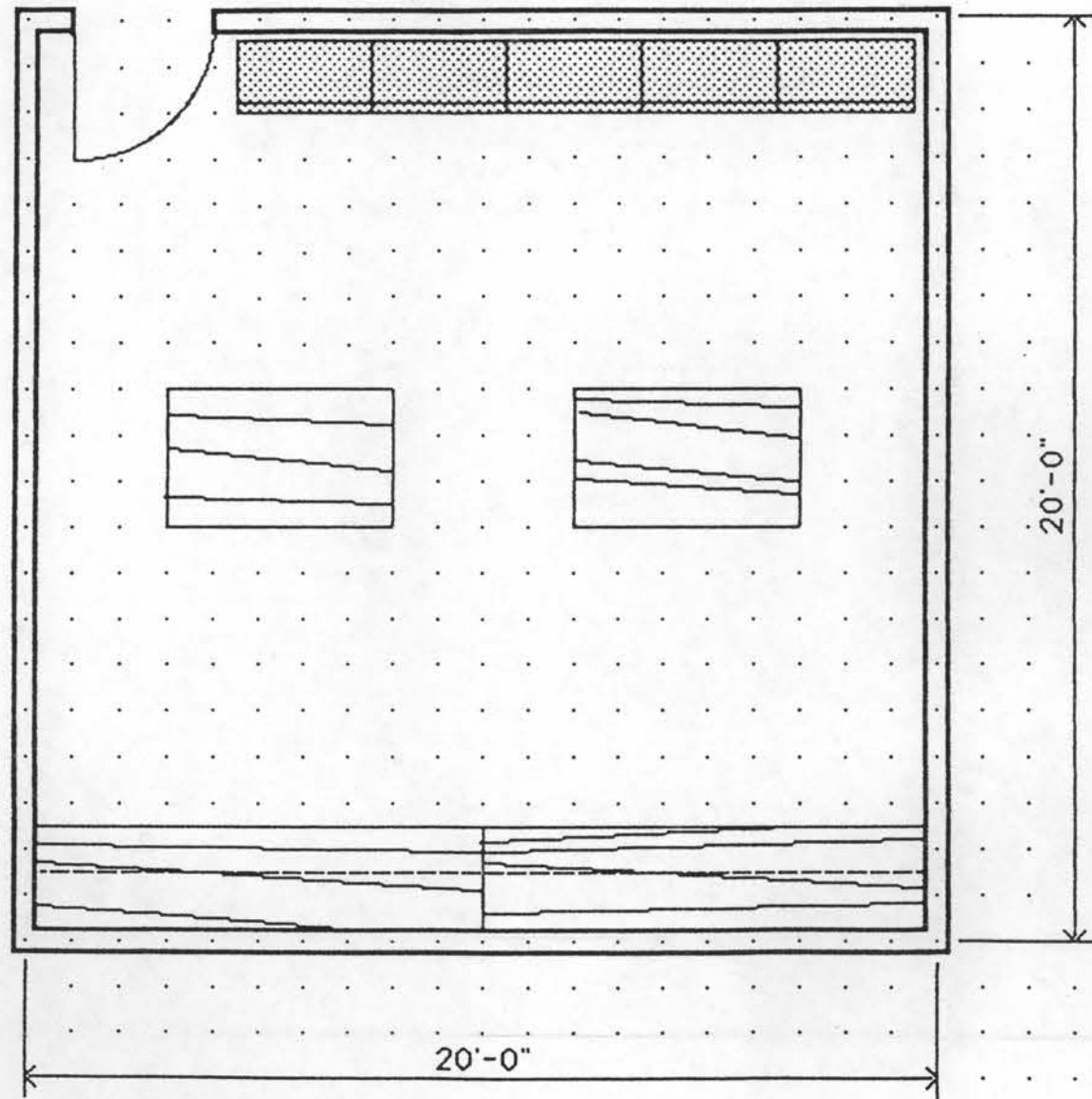
**PLUMBING:** none.

**HVAC:** additional air purification.

**COMPONENTS:**

shelving, storage cabinets (open and closed)  
work table tables (2).

**INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS**



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATION:**

Work tables are accessible from all sides.

A security area.

Temporary storage for objects awaiting to processed and integrated into the main storage room.

Most of the work on a collection takes place here.

**PROCESSING ROOM**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Receiving, unpacking, recording, storing and shipping of objects.

**AREA:**

400 SF (variable).

**ADJACENCIES:**

Registrar,  
Collection Storage.

**CEILING:** acoustical tile.

**FLOOR:** hard.

**WALLS:** hard.

**LIGHTING:** ambient, portable task.

**ELECTRICAL:** receptacles, frequently spaced.

**PLUMBING:** yes.

**HVAC:** standard.

**COMPONENTS:**

sink, vertical filing cabinets, storage cabinets, work tables (2), counter (min. 10 LF), open shelving.

**INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS**

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION:

PHOTO LAB

DESCRIPTION:

Photo service for the museum, display, production and photo record-keeping for t program staff.

AREA:

800 SF

ADJACENCIES:

Designer,  
Registrar.

CEILING: hard.

FLOOR: hard.

WALLS: hard.

LIGHTING: incandescent, special.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

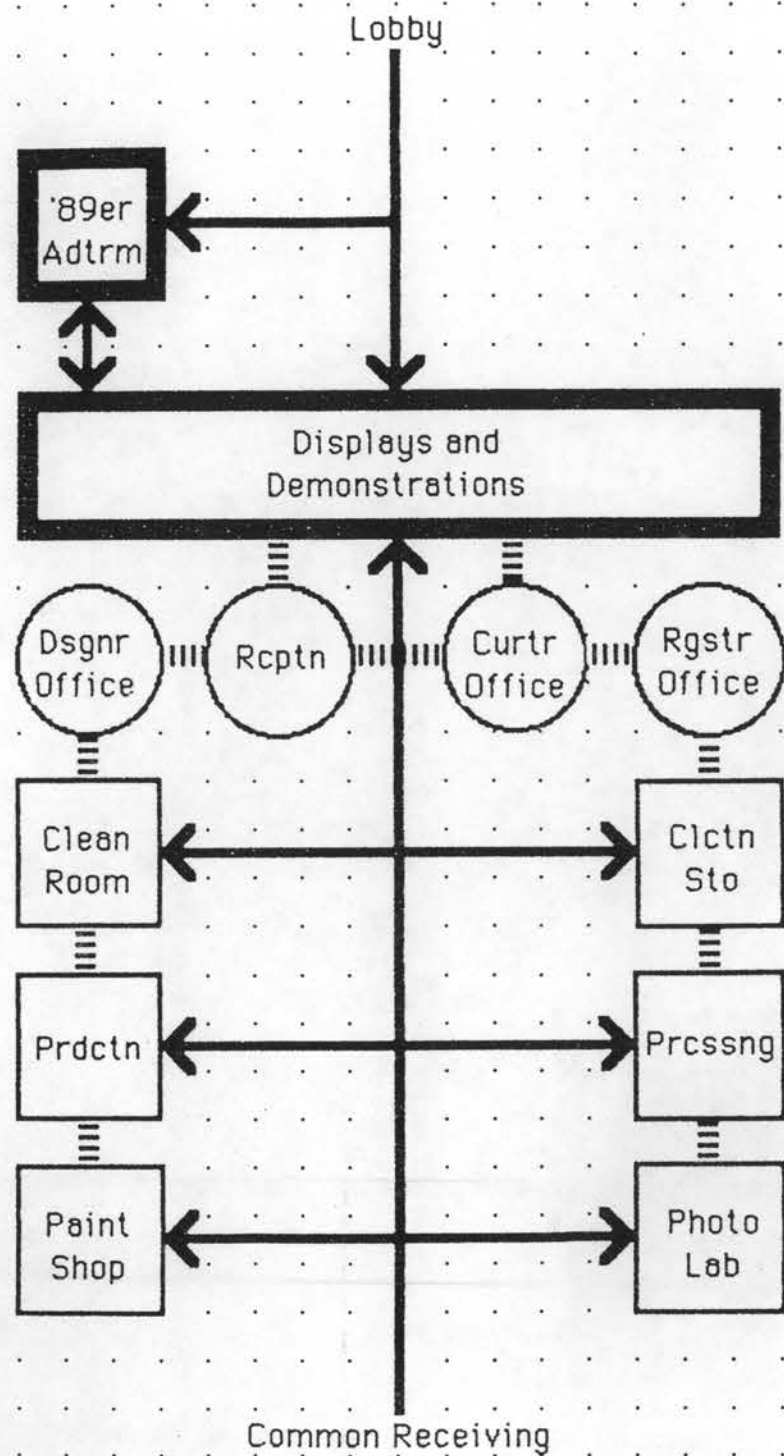
PLUMBING: yes.

HVAC: standard.

COMPONENTS:

standard darkroom: photography, develop printing, drying and enlarging.

INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS



FUNCTIONAL AREAS

DEMONSTRATIONS 2304 S

- Masonry
- Woodworking
- Tin Smithing
- Baking
- Quilting
- Home Gardening

DISPLAYS 2688 S

- Railroad
- Coach and Wagon
- Horse
- Banking
- Housing
- Bathhouse
- Entertainment
- Signage
- Agriculture

'89ER EXHIBIT

Auditorium 3100 S  
 Projection Room 250 S

CURATOR SUITE

Curator Reception 225 S  
 Curator Office 300 S  
 Designer Office 225 S  
 Registrar Office 120 S

DISPLAY SUPPORT

Paint Shop 400 S  
 Clean Room 500 S  
 Production Shop 225 S

INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS

Collection Storage	400	5
Processing Room	400	5
Photo Lab	800	5
<b>TOTAL NET SF</b>	<b>11937</b>	<b>5</b>

**INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS**



## GOALS

To provide the visitor with a cohesive presentation of the elements used in developing Guthrie.

To allow for individual study and examination.

To help maintain the visitor's sense of identity within a large mass of people.

To allow for presentations to visitor groups of varied size and interests.

To promote interaction between visitors, visitor groups and displays.

To promote the craftsmens' pride and sense of identity with history.

To maintain a separation between visitor activities and service circulation.

To provide for the safety of visitors viewing some of the demonstrations.

To generate excitement and interest in seeing the end product of techniques displayed.

To utilize the historic buildings on the site.

To be the primary activity within the complex.

To provide a relaxed environment conducive to learning.

To provide the visitor with a clear

## INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS

perception of his location within the center.

To make the intent and purpose for the individual display apparent to the visitor.

To clearly and honestly portray the character and activities of each topic.

To encourage and project enthusiasm which is reflective of the excitement generated by the Run.

To benefit the businesses of Guthrie by generating interest in the town.

To vary the activities demonstrated or displayed for each topic.

To allow for change in display format as visitor volume increases.

To vary the displays and demonstrations by season.

To be operable by January, 1989.

To provide for flexibility in operating hours of various demonstrations.

## INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS

## INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS

### CONCEPTS

Provide a variety of display methods and spaces relating to each topic.

Provide a variety of display methods relating to the individual, small groups and large groups of visitors.

Integrate displays of similar topics.

Establish hierarchy of visitor circulation over service circulation

Display areas should be centralized.

Service area should be centralized.

Provide clearly defined visitor zones.

Provide a point of reference within the display area or the building.

Establish a clear method of labeling each display and topic.

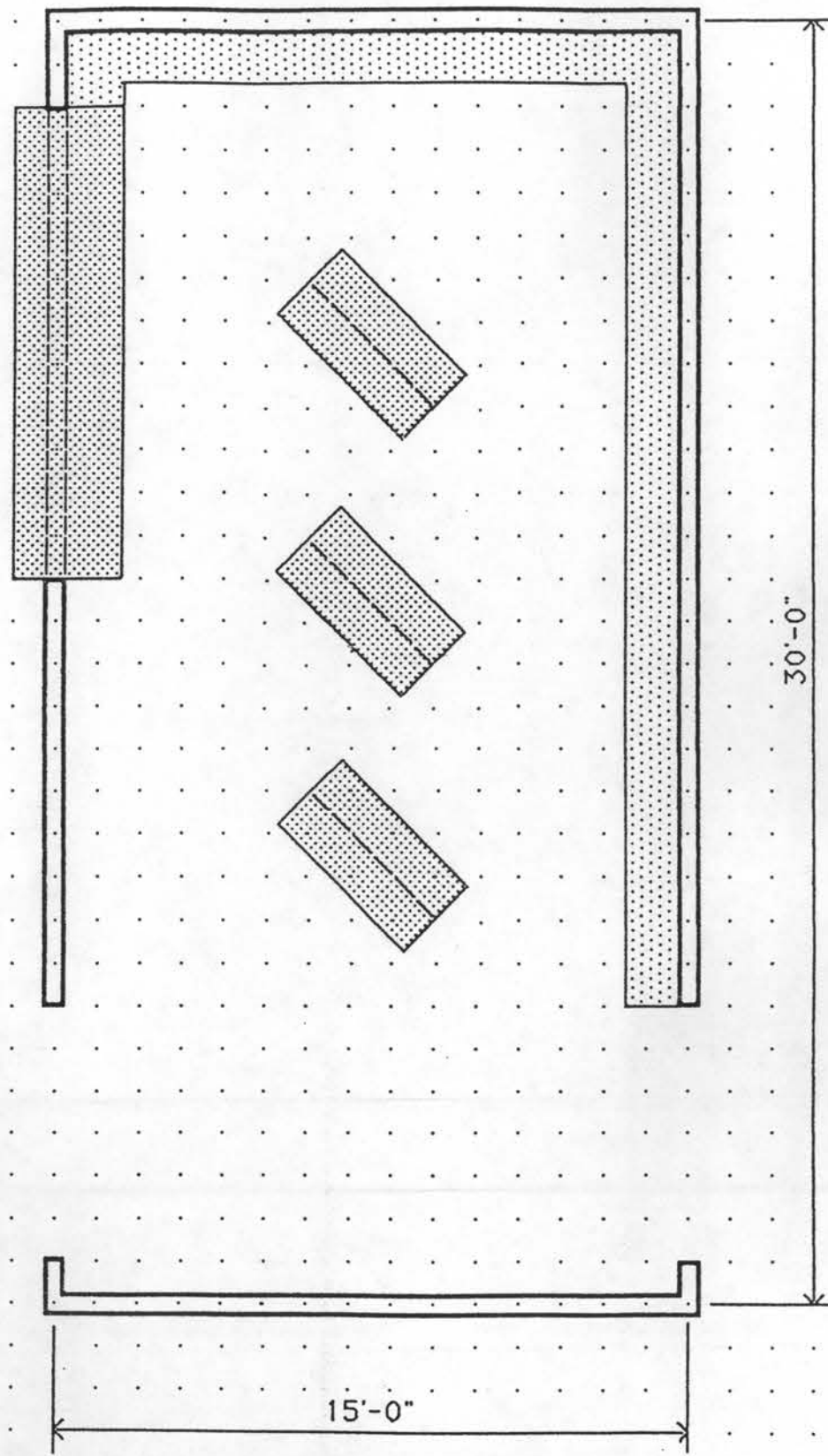
Provide for expansion and conversion of displays.

Establish a method for zoning the display by hours of operation.

## INTERPRETIVE DISPLAYS

TOURIST BUREAU

TOURIST BUREAU



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Work counter should be large enough for the reading of maps, brochures, etc.

Exterior views and orientation within the Center and Guthrie are desired.

**DISPLAY ROOM**

**DESCRIPTION:**

A space for displays of maps, brochures, and models of Guthrie. The origination point of walking and buggy tours.

**AREA:**

450 SF (variable)

**ADJACENCIES:**

Tourist Offices,  
Storage Area.

**CEILING:** optional.

**FLOOR:** optional.

**WALLS:** optional.

**LIGHTING:** general, accent, access to daylighting

**ELECTRICAL:** standard.

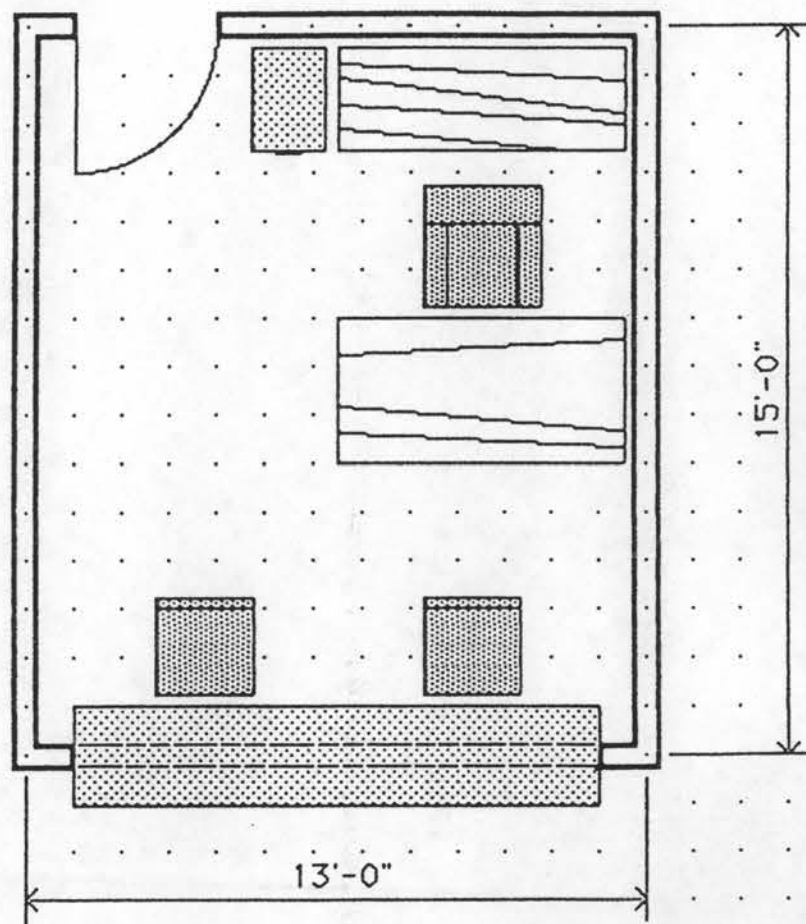
**PLUMBING:** none.

**HVAC:** standard.

**COMPONENTS:**

display shelves, work counter.

**TOURIST BUREAU**



SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

TOURIST MANAGER OFFICE

DESCRIPTION:

Office for managing Tourist Bureau, computer, hotel & restaurant reservations.

AREA:

200 SF

ADJACENCIES:

Display Room,  
Storage Area.

CEILING: optional.

FLOOR: optional.

WALLS: optional.

LIGHTING: general, task, access to  
daylighting.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

PLUMBING: none.

HVAC: standard.

COMPONENTS:

desk, credenza, computer table, work  
counter, shelving, 2 side chairs.

TOURIST BUREAU

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

STORAGE AREA

DESCRIPTION:

For storage of maps, brochures, and literature.

AREA:

100 SF (variable).

ADJACENCIES:

Display Room,  
Tourist Manager Office,  
Common Receiving.

CEILING: hard.

FLOOR: hard.

WALLS: hard.

LIGHTING: general.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

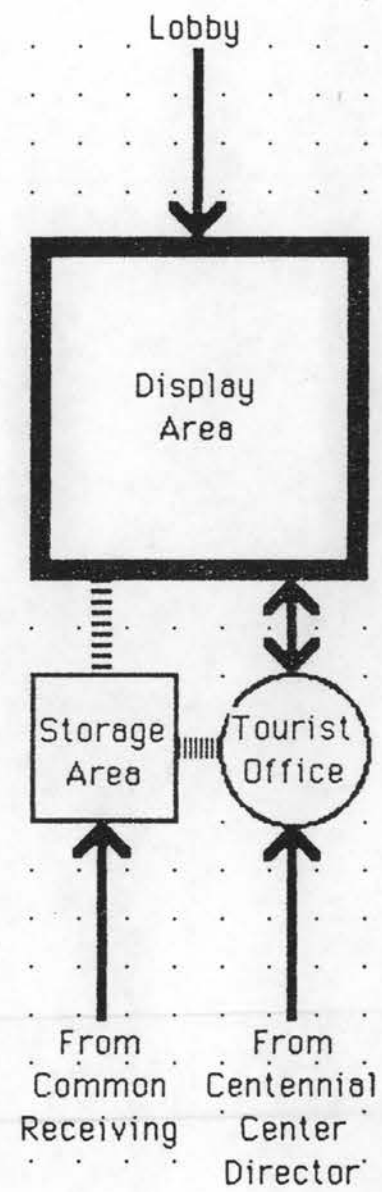
PLUMBING: none.

HVAC: standard.

COMPONENTS:

shelving.

TOURIST BUREAU



FUNCTIONAL AREAS

DISPLAY ROOM	450	sq
TOURIST MANAGER OFFICE	200	sq
STORAGE AREA	100	sq
TOTAL NET SF	750	sq

TOURIST BUREAU



## GOALS

To benefit the businesses in Guthrie generating interest in the city.

To make available to visitors information about local restaurants, hotels, shopping attractions.

To accommodate the individual pleasure, educational, or business visitor as well as groups of visitors on tours.

To encourage browsing and close examination of available literature available.

To encourage interaction between visitors and Tourist Bureau staff.

To be easily accessible for visitors with limited amount of time.

To allow flexibility in displays as new features and attractions are developed in Guthrie.

To allow for changes in reservation methods as new communication technologies are developed.

To allow for expansion of service area as visitor volume increases.

## TOURIST BUREAU

## CONCEPTS

Provide a variety of displays interesting to all types of visitors.

Provide of both self-help and staff-assisted styles of information displays.

Establish a point of reference for the visitor within the information displays, Centennial Center, and the community.

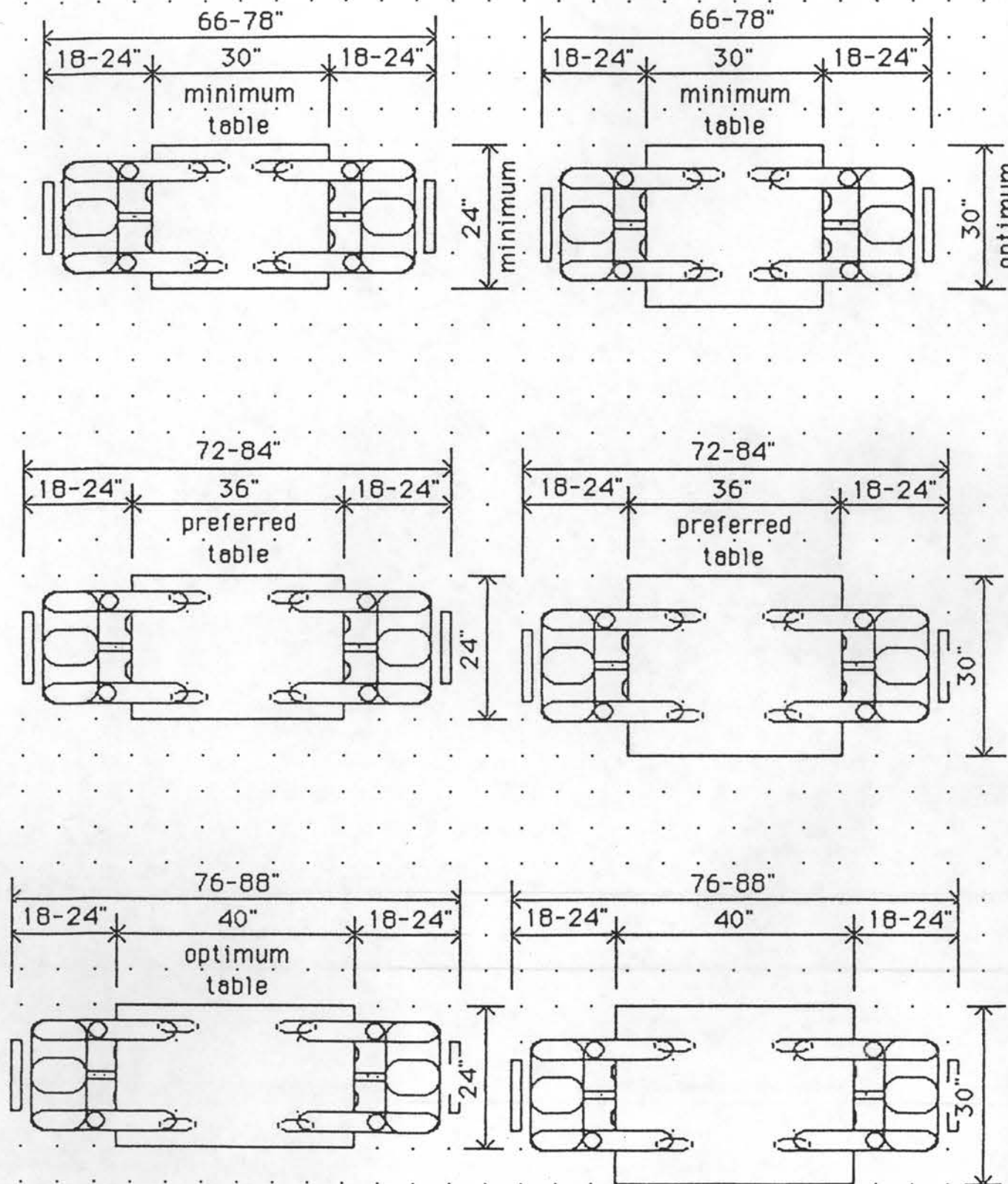
Establish a clear method of labeling each display and topic.

Provide for expansion and conversion of information displays.

RESTAURANT

RESTAURANT

## TABLE WIDTHS AND DEPTHS



### SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Waitress station should be spaced approximately one station per every twelve tables.

Changes of level are acceptable if they do not involve more than 2-3 steps and the main seating area is located on the same level as the kitchen.

### DINING

#### DESCRIPTION:

Waitress service with space for display table, generous seating and spacing of tables.

#### AREA:

Seating for 125 people.  
2250 SF.

#### ADJACENCIES:

Kitchen areas,  
Lobby.

CEILING: optional.

FLOOR: optional.

WALLS: optional.

LIGHTING: general, task, accent, access to daylighting.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

PLUMBING: yes.

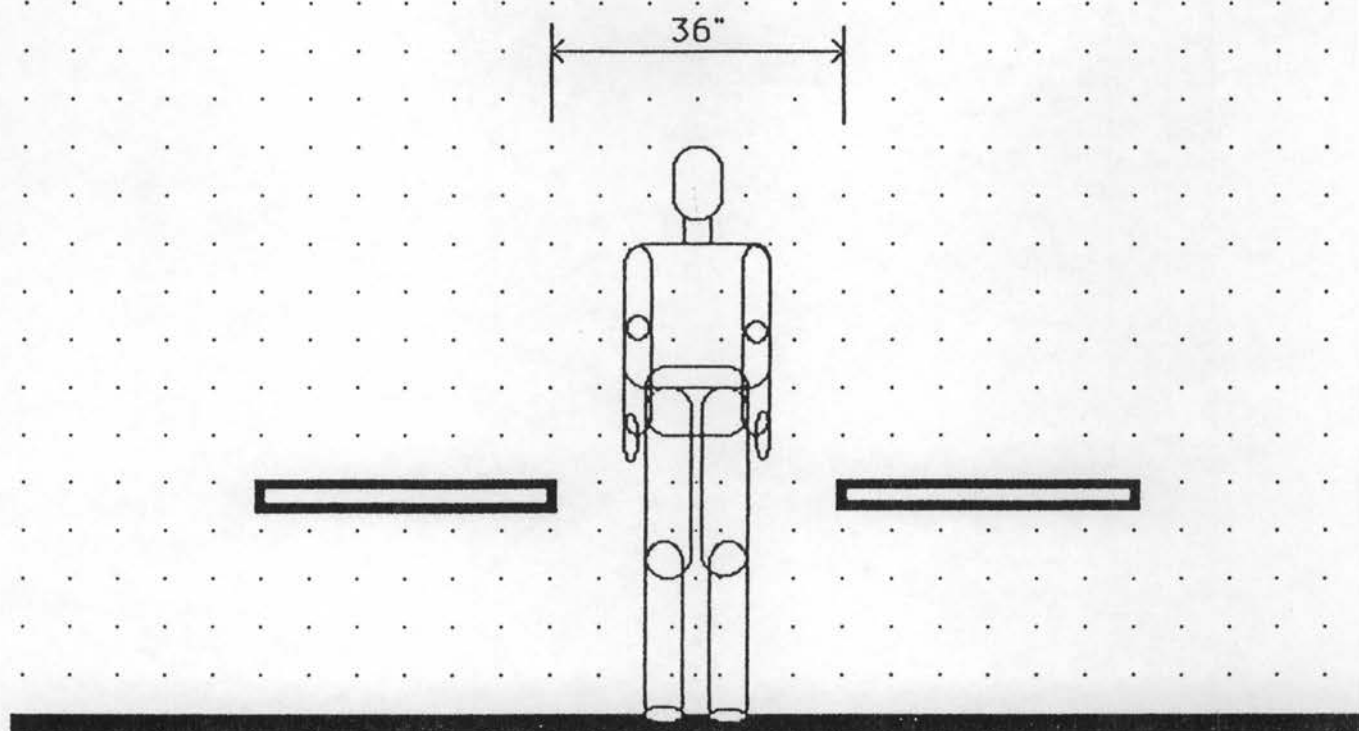
HVAC: standard.

#### COMPONENTS:

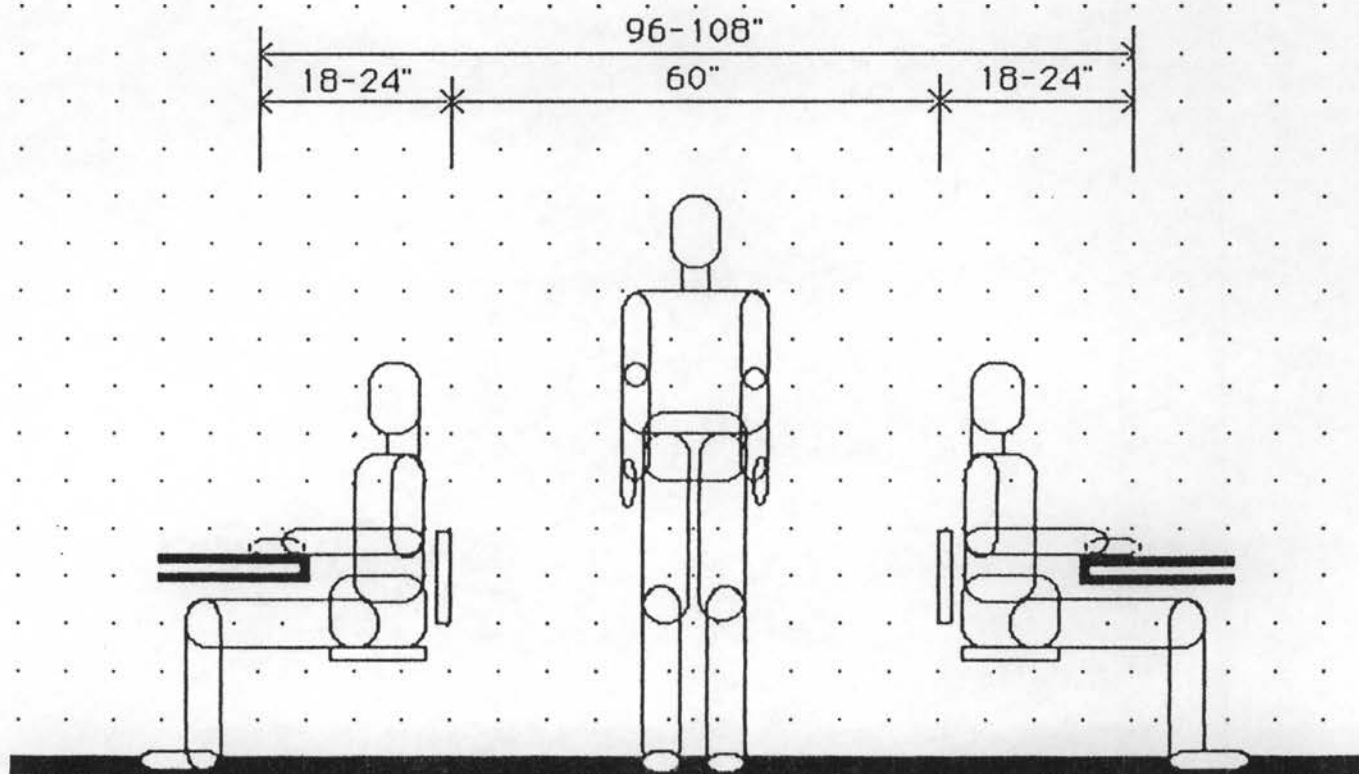
sinks at waitress stations.  
dining seating (125).  
tables.

## RESTAURANT

### AISLE BETWEEN TABLES



### AISLE BETWEEN CHAIRS



SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

SERVING

DESCRIPTION:

An area for serving meals in a quick order manner.

AREA:

180 SF

ADJACENCIES:

Dining,  
Cooking.

CEILING: optional.

FLOOR: hard.

WALLS: optional.

LIGHTING: general task.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

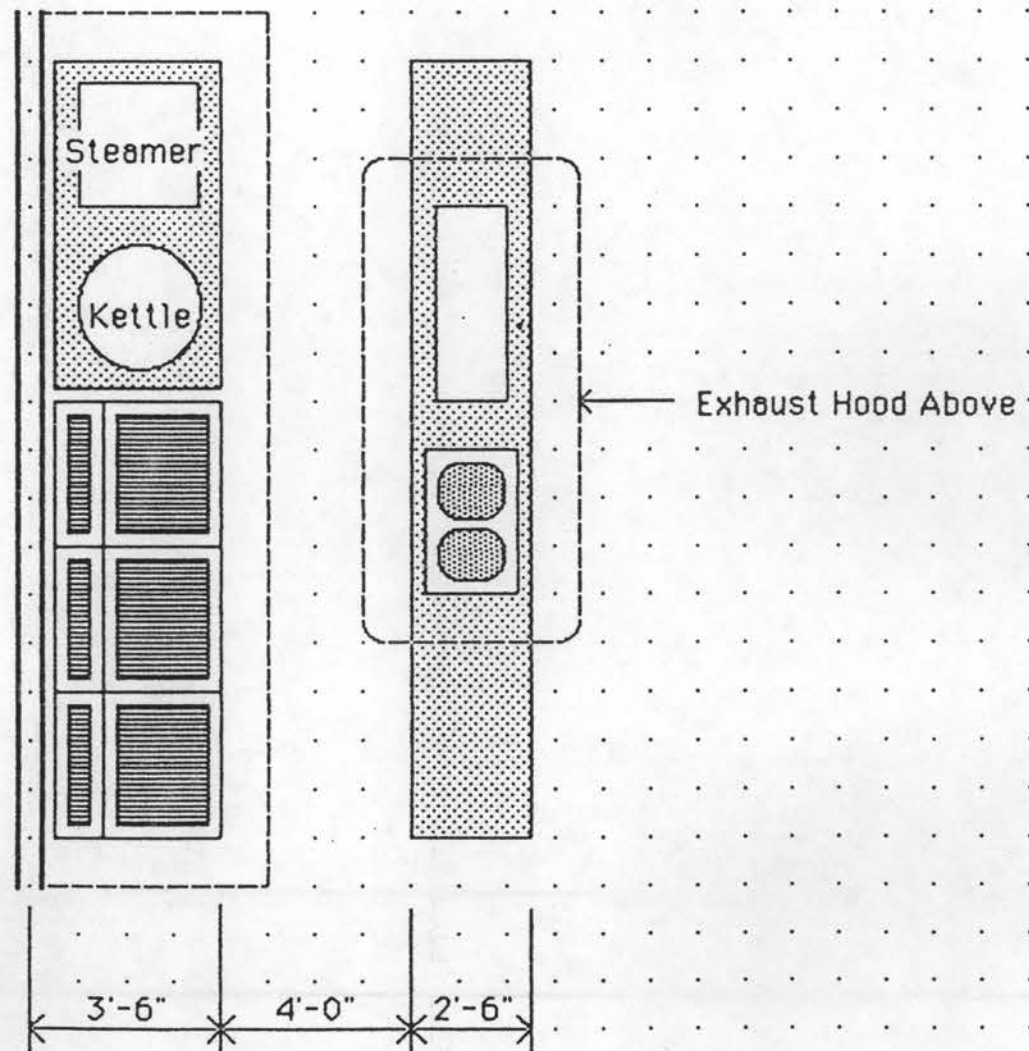
PLUMBING: yes.

HVAC: standard.

COMPONENTS:

waiters pick-up tables,  
dish and glass storage,  
food warmers,  
refrigerators,  
ice machines.

RESTAURANT



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Equipment should be located as close as possible to point of distribution.

Optimum distance between work counters is 4'-0".

**COOKING**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Cooking area for items served.

**AREA:**

160 SF

**ADJACENCIES:**

Serving,  
Preparation,  
Dishwashing.

CEILING: hard.

FLOOR: hard.

WALLS: hard.

LIGHTING: general task.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

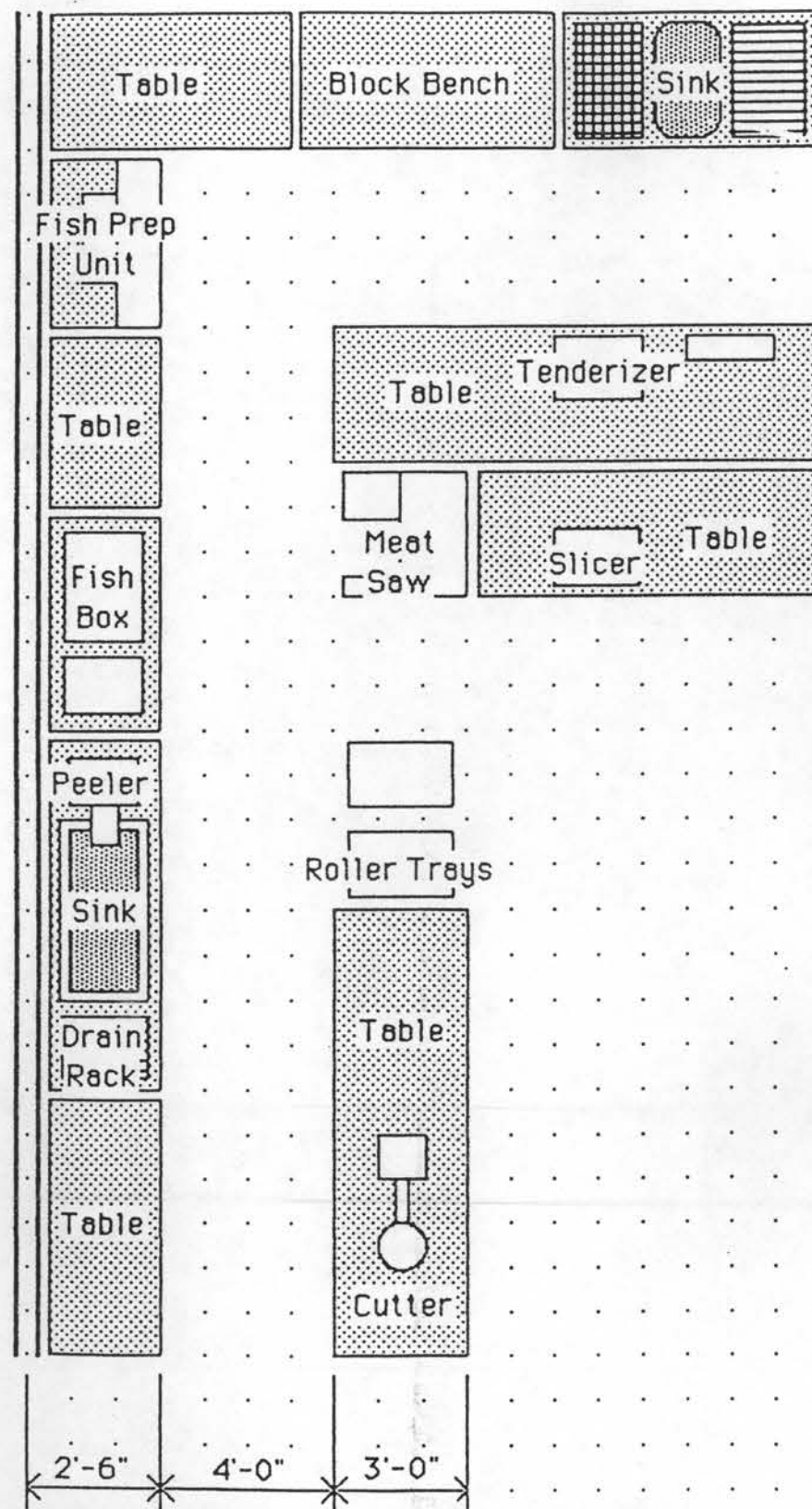
PLUMBING: yes.

HVAC: standard, exhaust.

**COMPONENTS:**

ranges,  
ovens,  
broilers,  
steamers,  
countertop,  
work space.

**RESTAURANT**



SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Optimum distance between work counters is 4'-0".

PREPARATION

DESCRIPTION:

A separate area within the cooking area for the preliminary preparation of food.

AREA:

300 SF

ADJACENCIES:

Cooking,  
Receiving,  
Dry Storage,  
Cold Storage.

CEILING: hard.

FLOOR: hard.

WALLS: hard.

LIGHTING: general task.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

PLUMBING: yes.

HVAC: standard.

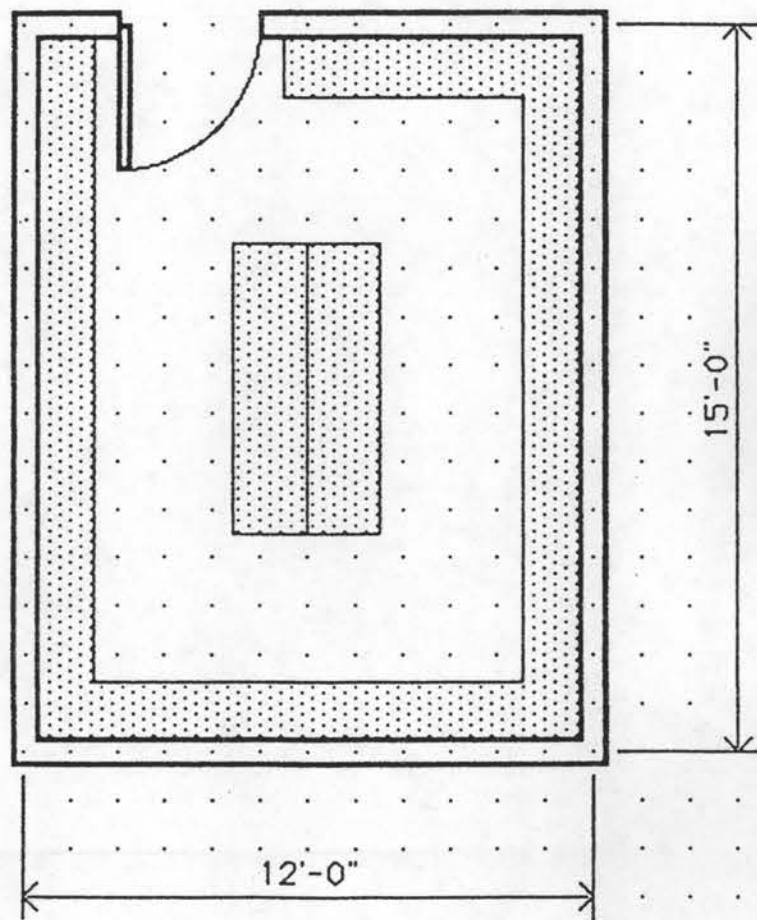
COMPONENTS:

work tables,  
work counters storage racks,  
preparation equipment.

RESTAURANT



SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:



DRY STORAGE

DESCRIPTION:

A secured area for the storage of canned or otherwise non-perishable goods.

AREA:

180 SF.

ADJACENCIES:

Receiving, Cold Storage, Preparation.

CEILING: optional

FLOOR: hard.

WALLS: hard.

LIGHTING: general, utility.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

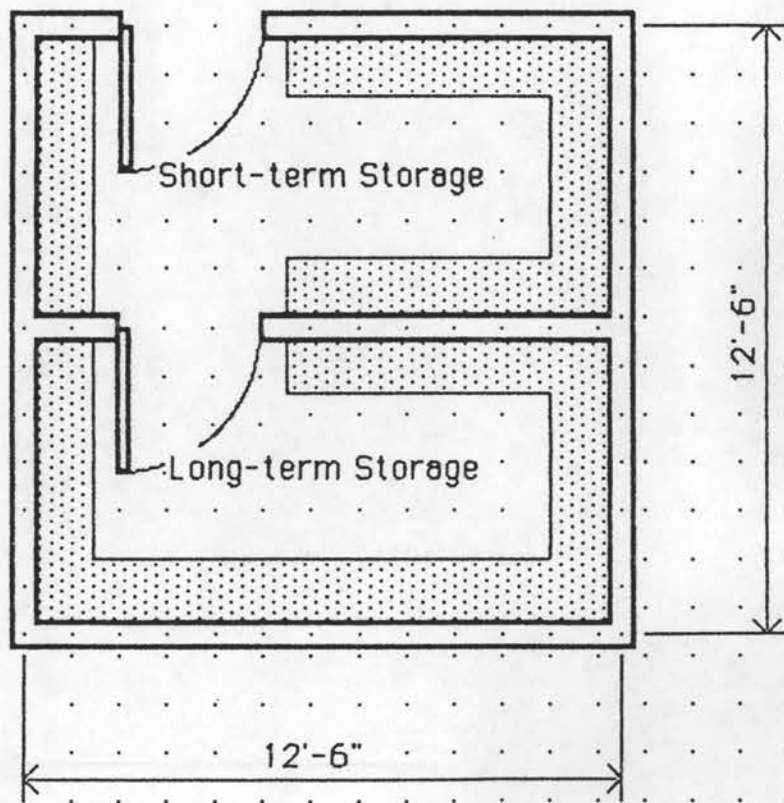
PLUMBING: no.

HVAC: standard.

COMPONENTS:

shelving.

RESTAURANT



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Refrigerator and freezers are pre-fabricated units.

**COLD STORAGE**

**DESCRIPTION:**

A cold storage area for meat, produce, dairy products or otherwise perishable goods.

**AREA:**

160 SF.

**ADJACENCIES:**

Preparation,  
Dry Storage,  
Receiving.

**CEILING:** hard.

**FLOOR:** hard.

**WALLS:** hard.

**LIGHTING:** general.

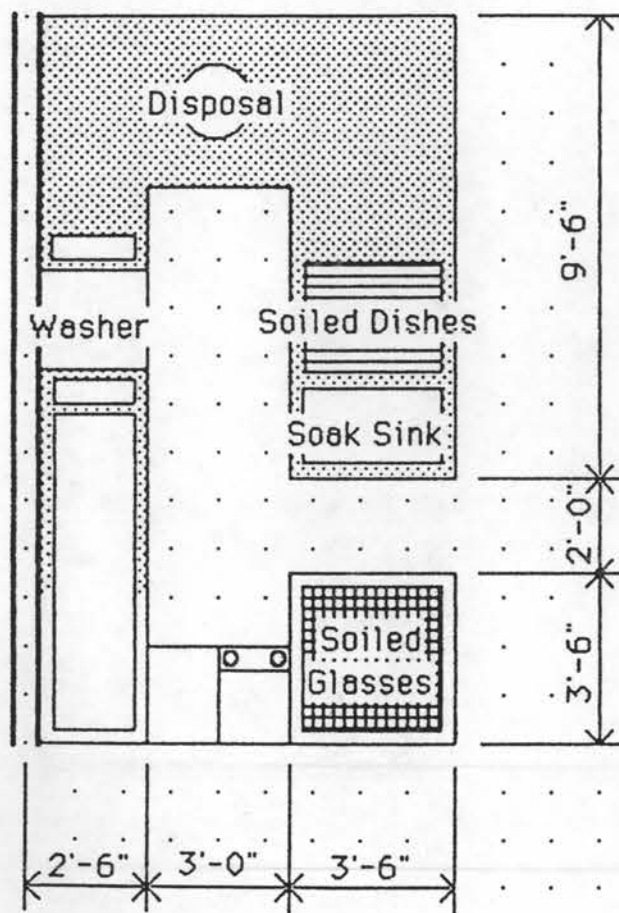
**PLUMBING:** no.

**HVAC:** refrigeration.

**COMPONENTS:**

shelving.

**RESTAURANT**



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

A separated room from the Preparation Area is desired.

**DISH AND POT WASHING**

**DESCRIPTION:**

An area for the cleaning of soiled dishes, pots, glasses and cutlery.

**AREA:**

135 SF

**ADJACENCIES:**

Dining,  
Serving.

CEILING: optional.

FLOOR: hard.

WALLS: hard, soundproof.

LIGHTING: general.

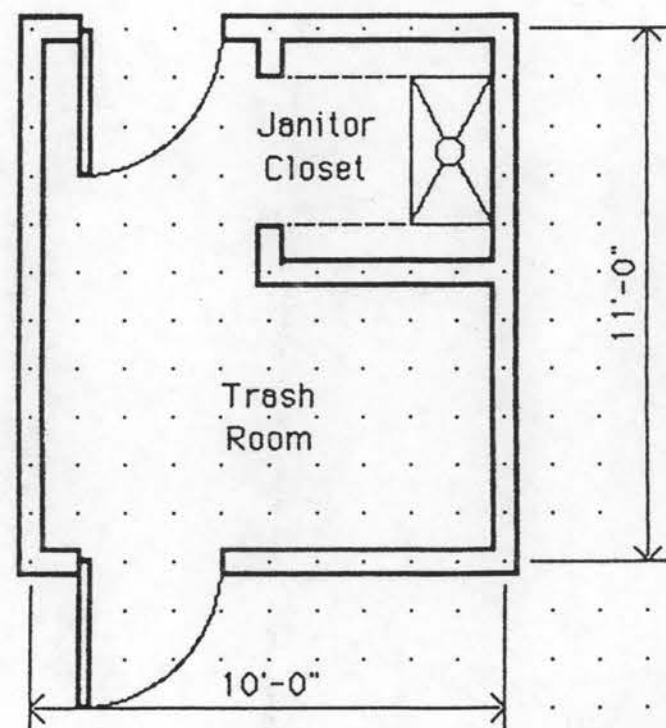
ELECTRICAL: standard, exhaust.

PLUMBING: yes.

HVAC: standard, exhaust.

**COMPONENTS:**

trays, carts,  
washing equipment.



SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

SANITATION

DESCRIPTION:

Includes janitors closet, trash, and garbage room.

AREA:

110 SF

ADJACENCIES:

all Kitchen areas,  
trash and garbage pickup.

CEILING: optional.

FLOOR: hard.

WALLS: hard.

LIGHTING: general.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

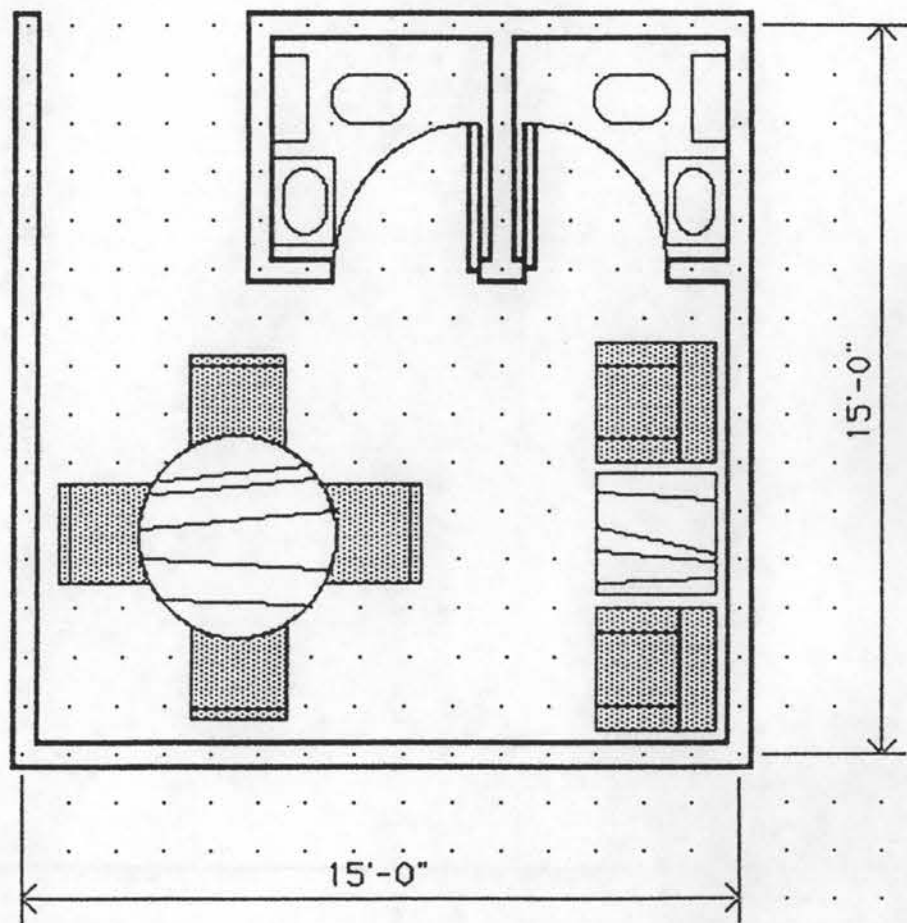
PLUMBING: yes.

HVAC: standard.

COMPONENTS:

mop sink,  
cleaning supply storage,  
equipment racks.

RESTAURANT



SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

EMPLOYEE FACILITIES

DESCRIPTION:

Restroom, lockers and lounge for the kitchen staff.

AREA:

225 SF.

ADJACENCIES:

service entrance,  
Kitchen Office.

CEILING: optional.

FLOOR: optional.

WALLS: hard, soundproofing.

LIGHTING: general, access to daylighting.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

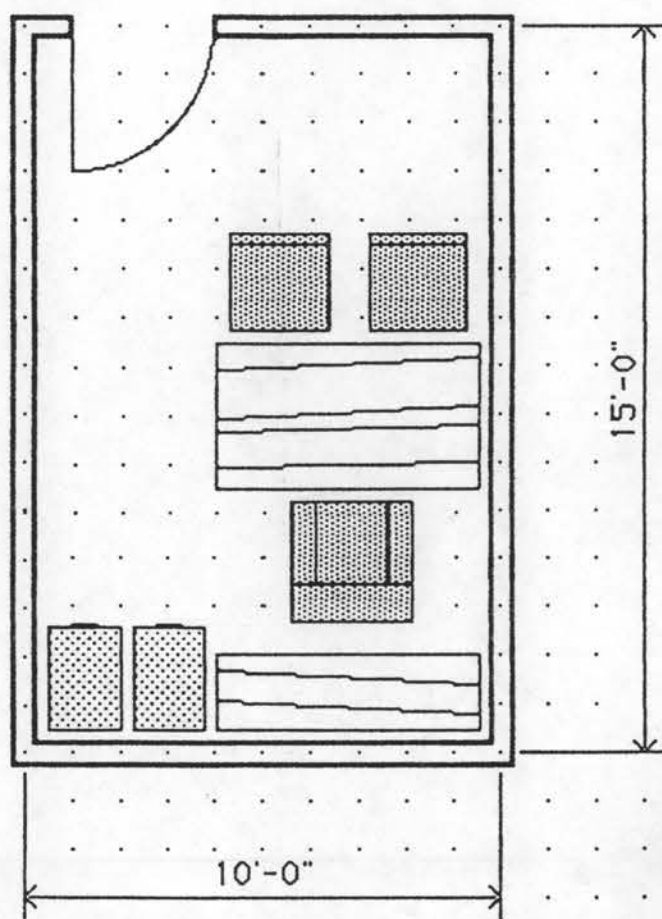
PLUMBING: yes.

HVAC: standard.

COMPONENTS:

tables,  
chairs.

RESTAURANT



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Requires a view to the kitchen.

**KITCHEN MANAGER OFFICE**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Office for chef or kitchen manager to plan menus, order supplies, supervise cooking; an office for coordinating kitchen activities

**AREA:**

150 SF

**ADJACENCIES:**

all Kitchen areas.

CEILING: optional.

FLOOR: hard.

WALLS: optional.

LIGHTING: standard, access to daylighting.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

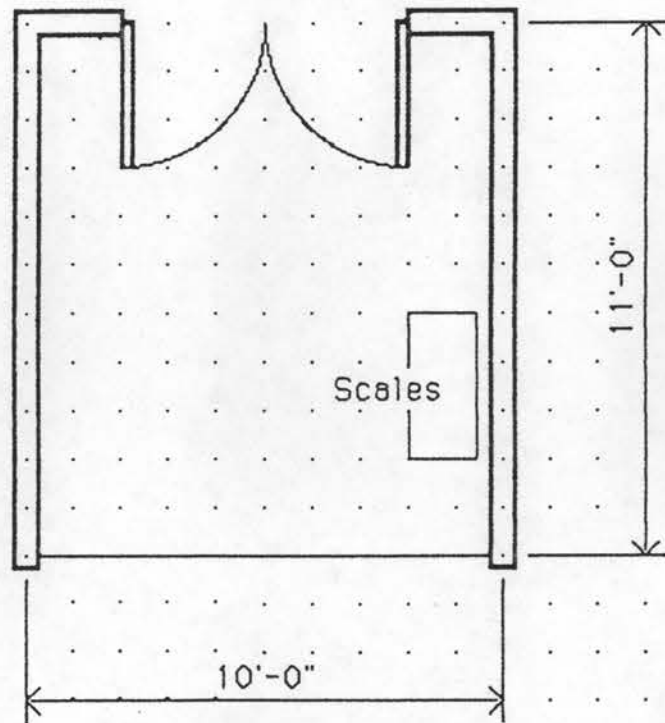
PLUMBING: none.

HVAC: standard.

**COMPONENTS:**

desk,  
2 side chairs,  
file,  
shelving.

**RESTAURANT**



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Requires temporary parking at delivery entrance.

Doors must be wide enough to allow passage of crates, barrels, and boxes.

Direct access and control by the Kitchen Office.

Private and screened access from service court.

**RECEIVING**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Space for inspection and weighing, access and delivery, of kitchen supplies.

**AREA:**

110 SF.

**ADJACENCIES:**

Preparation, Cold Storage, Dry Storage, Kitchen Office.

CEILING: optional.

FLOOR: hard.

WALLS: hard.

LIGHTING: general.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

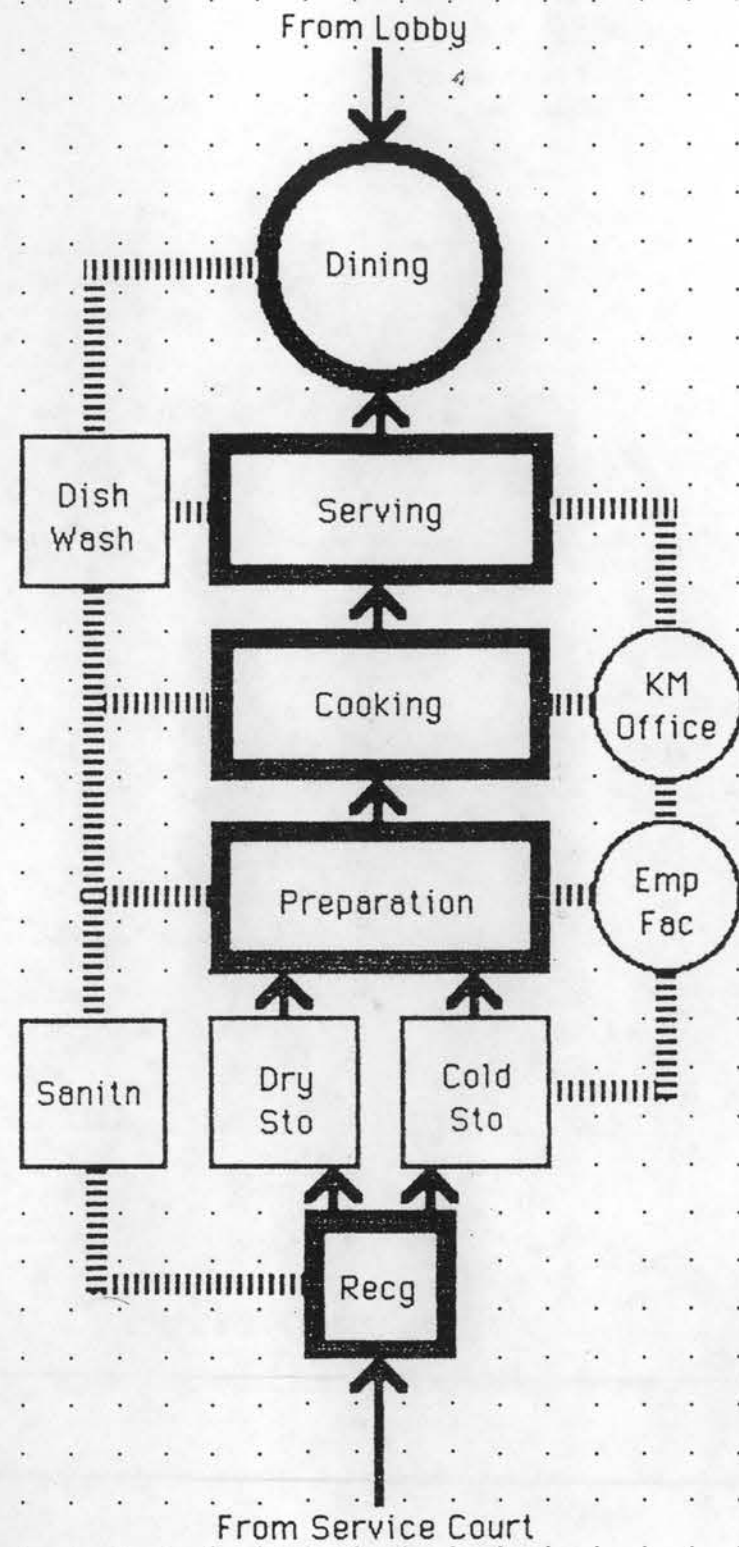
PLUMBING: none.

HVAC: none.

**COMPONENTS:**

scales, shelving.

**RESTAURANT**



FUNCTIONAL AREAS

DINING	2250	SF
PRODUCTION		
Serving	180	SF
Cooking	160	SF
Preparation	300	SF
STORAGE		
Dry Storage	180	SF
Cold Storage	160	SF
SANITATION		
Dish and Pot Washing	135	SF
Sanitation	110	SF
SUPPORT		
Employee Facilities	225	SF
Kitchen Manager Office	150	SF
RECEIVING	110	SF
TOTAL NET SF	3960	SF

RESTAURANT



## GOALS

To be a pleasant place for visitors, employees, and residents to relax and enjoy an experience contrasting the Display Areas of the Center.

To encourage interaction between visitors, Center employees, and Guthrie residents.

To maintain sense of individual identity within a large mass of people.

To accommodate a variety of dining experiences from coffee breaks to luncheons to private banquets.

To maintain a separation between diner circulation and service circulation.

To be an integral part of the Center's activities.

To provide a physical environment differing in character from the rest of the Center.

To provide efficient service from the kitchen to the dining area.

To recognize the fluctuating number of diners throughout the day.

To be flexible for growth with increasing volume of visitors.

## RESTAURANT

## CONCEPTS

Provide seating areas and types for a variety of dining experiences.

Provide seating types that recognize the needs of the individual diners.

Dining areas should be centralized.

Kitchen areas should be centralized with satellite service areas.

Establish a hierarchy of diner circulation over service circulation.

Provide clearly defined dining zones.

Provide a point of reference for the Restaurant within the Center.

Project a relaxing, inviting image.

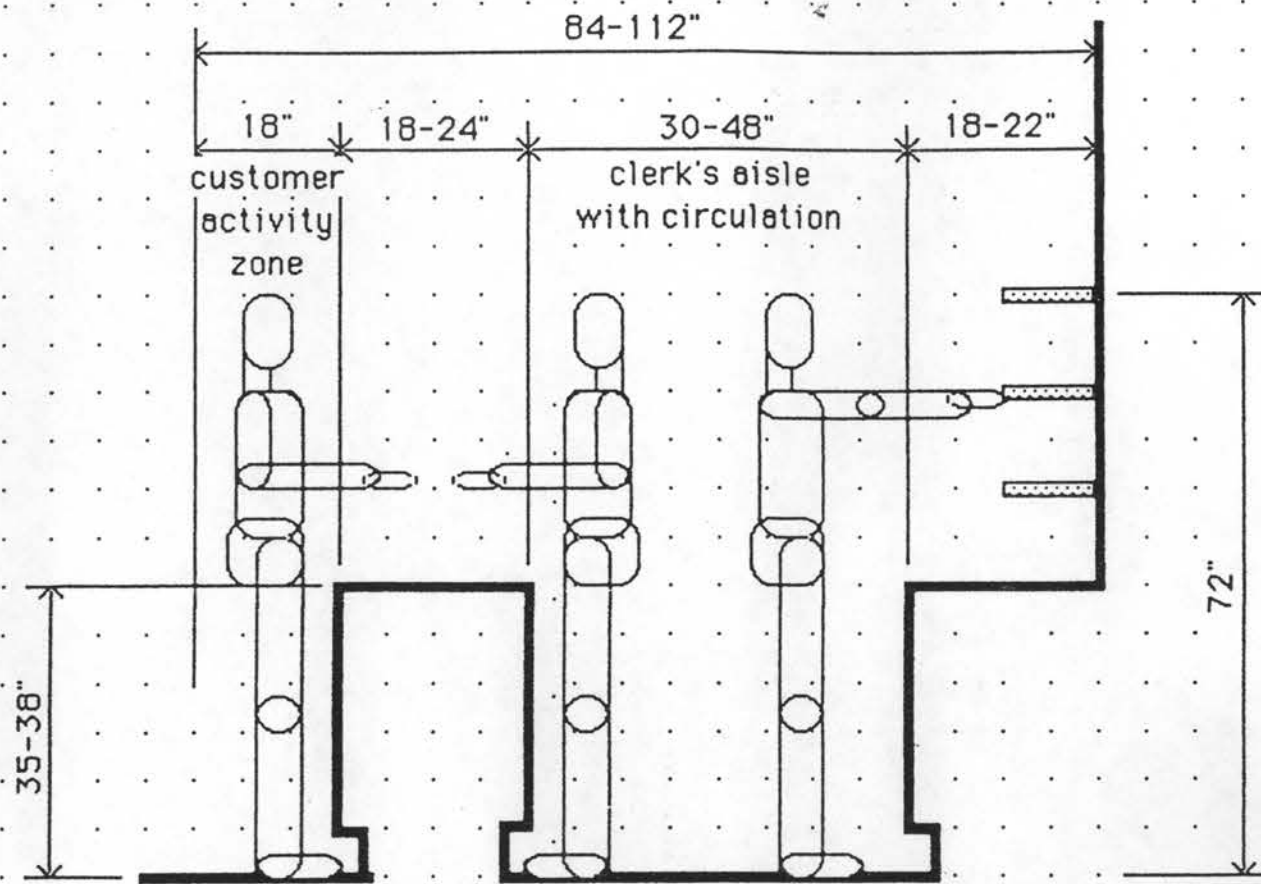
Provide for flexibility and expansion of dining spaces as visitor volume increases.

## RESTAURANT

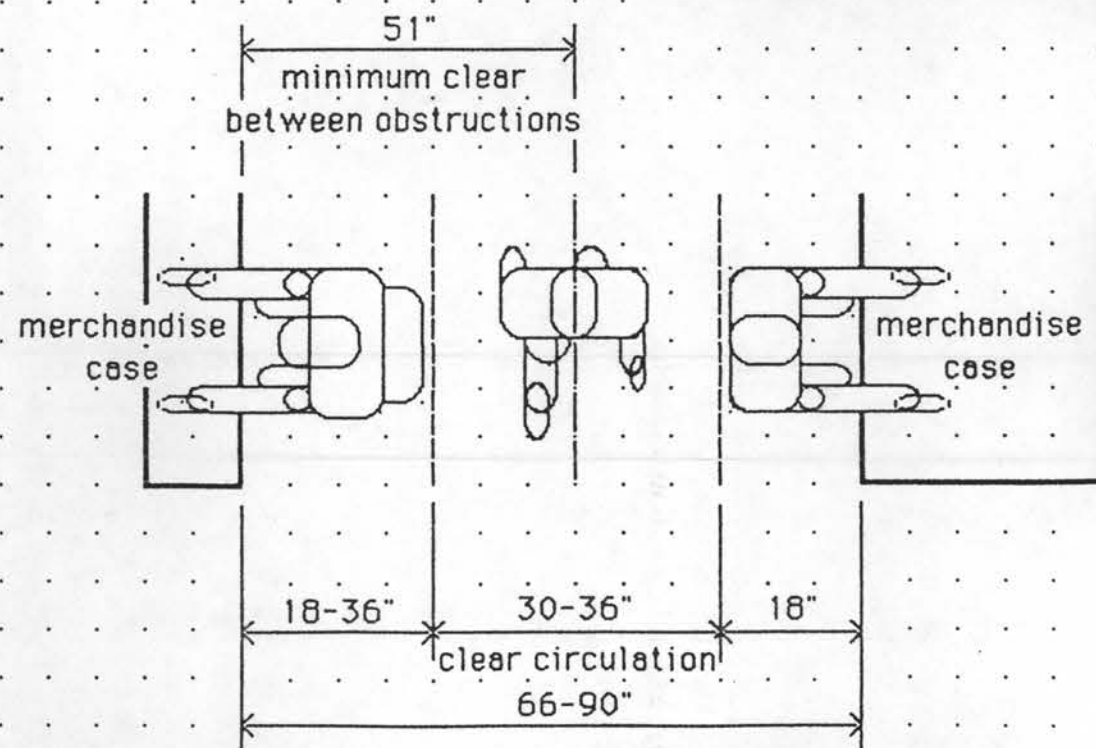
SALES GALLERY

SALES GALLERY

**TYPICAL SALES AREA**



**MINIMUM PUBLIC AISLE WIDTHS**



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

This space could be decentralized as a series of smaller galleries.

**SALES SHOP**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Retail sales of products made in exhibits, souvenirs, and literature.

**AREA:**

Unassigned.  
Reference: National Cowboy Hall of Fame Sales Shop is 1550 SF.

**ADJACENCIES:**

Lobby,  
Storage Room,  
Sales Manager Office.

CEILING: optional.

FLOOR: optional.

WALLS: optional.

LIGHTING: general, accent.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

PLUMBING: none.

HVAC: standard.

**COMPONENTS:**

displays,  
shelving,  
cashier.

**SALES GALLERY**

## SALES MANAGER OFFICE

### DESCRIPTION:

Office for planning displays, ordering supplies, supervising sales and meeting with craftsmen.

### AREA:

150 SF.

### ADJACENCIES:

Sales Gallery,  
Retail Storage.

CEILING: optional.

FLOOR: optional.

WALLS: optional.

LIGHTING: general task.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

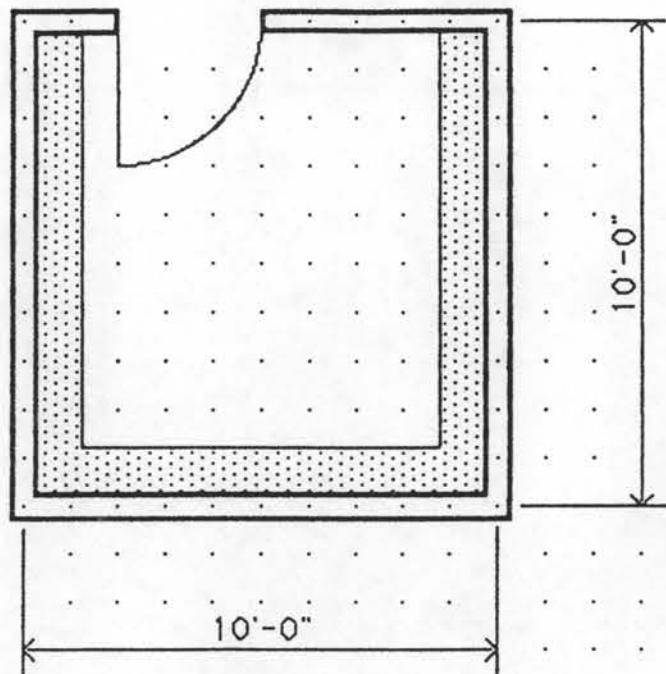
PLUMBING: none.

HVAC: standard.

### COMPONENTS:

desk,  
2 side chairs,  
2 vertical files,  
shelving,  
executive chair.

## SALES GALLERY



SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

RETAIL STORAGE

DESCRIPTION:

Storage and stockroom for sales shop.

AREA:

100 SF

ADJACENCIES:

Sales Shop,  
Delivery/Receiving.

CEILING: hard.

FLOOR: hard.

WALLS: hard.

LIGHTING: general.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

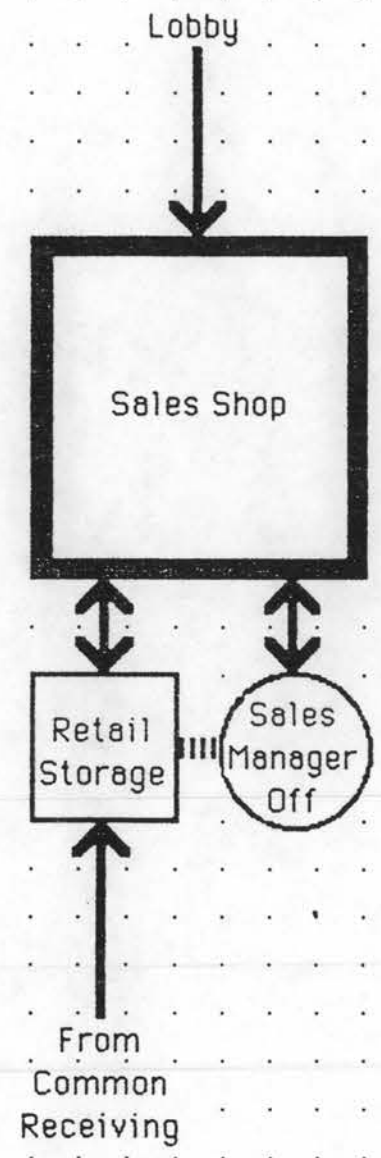
PLUMBING: none.

HVAC: standard.

COMPONENTS:

storage shelving.

SALES GALLERY



FUNCTIONAL AREAS

SALES SHOP	100	SF
SALES MANAGER OFFICE	100	SF
RETAIL STORAGE	150	SF
TOTAL NET SF	250	SF

SALES GALLERY

## GOALS

To encourage browsing and relaxing in the familiar shop environment.

To make available publication and thematic objects which will extend the Center's influence beyond its walls.

To provide financial support for the Center and the individual craftsmen.

To accommodate visitors with a variety of interests.

To strongly relate sales objects and literature to techniques being displayed or demonstrated.

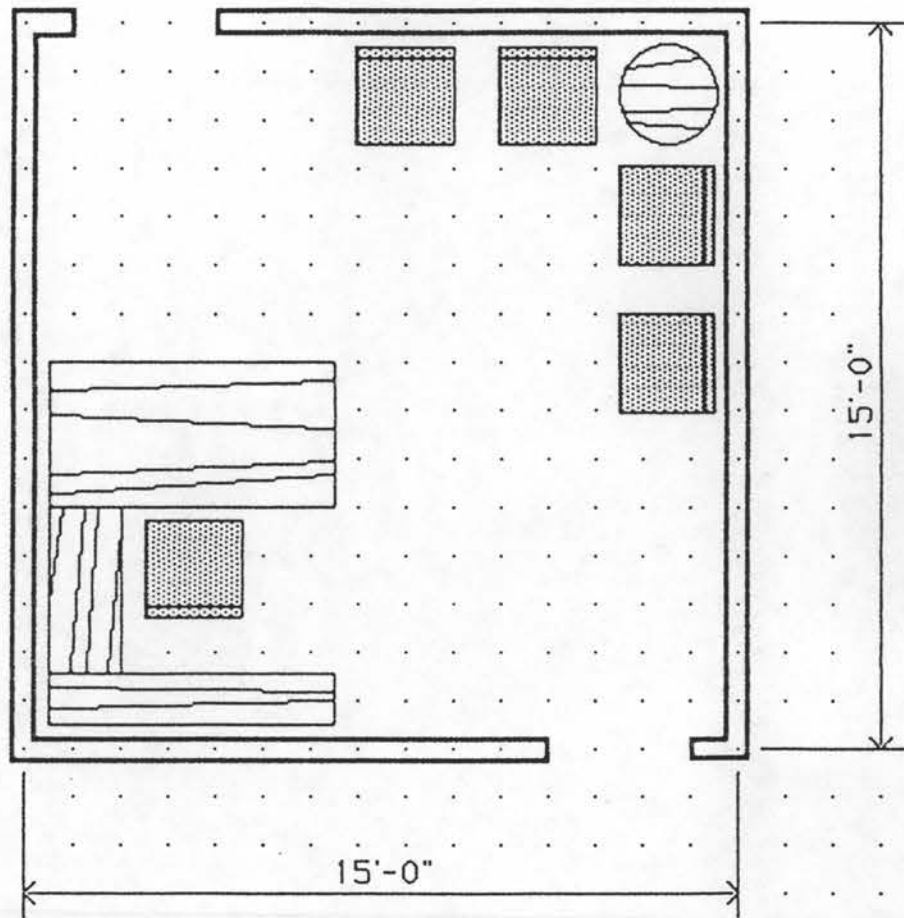
To provide flexible sales display systems that vary with the types of demonstrations or displays in the Interpretive Displays.

## SALES GALLERY



ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATION



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Entry point for Administrative office; public access should be controlled.

This space could be combined with Curator Suite's Reception.

**SECRETARY/RECEPTION**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Waiting area for visitors to Administration Suite. Receptionist is a clerical worker.

**AREA:**

225 SF

**ADJACENCIES:**

Director Office,  
Administrative Assistant Office,  
Accounting Office,  
Lobby.

**CEILING:** optional.

**FLOOR:** optional.

**WALLS:** optional.

**LIGHTING:** general task, accent, access to daylighting.

**ELECTRICAL:** standard.

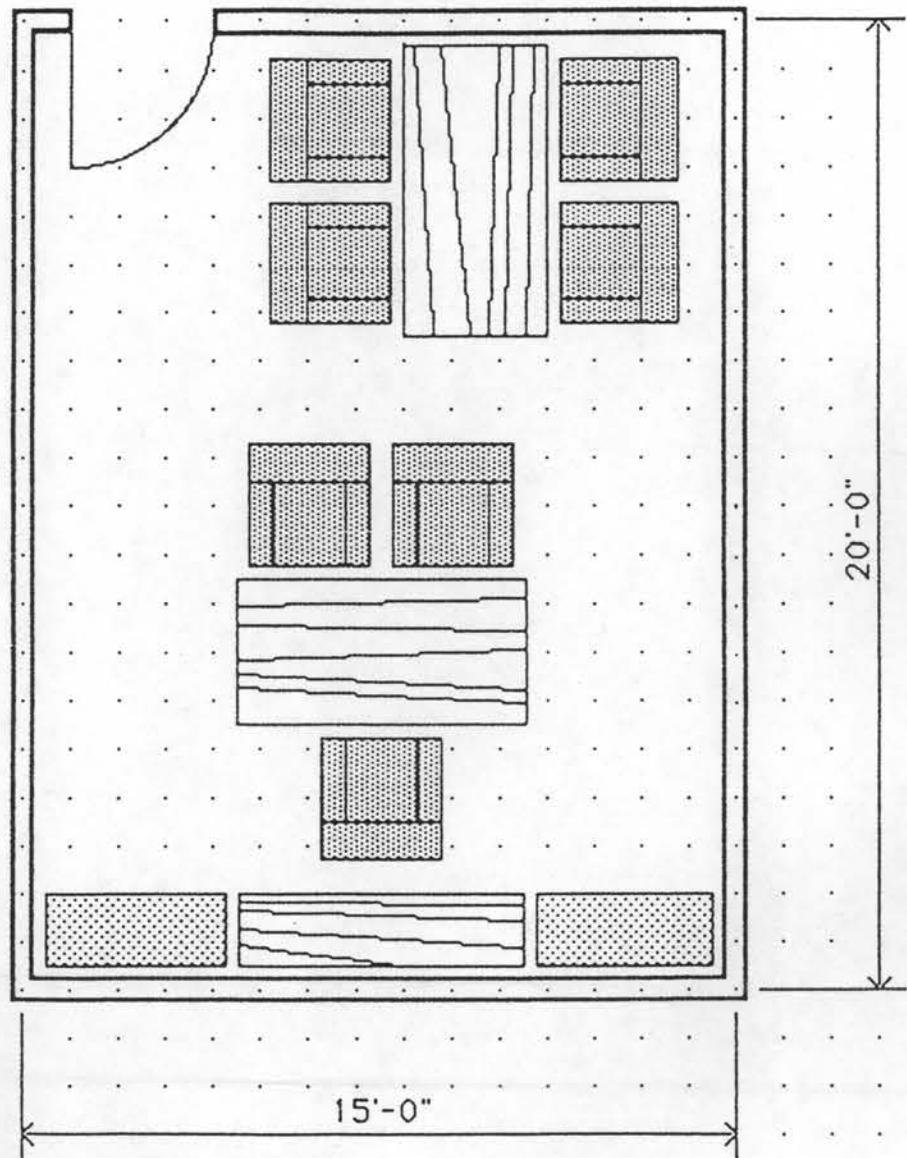
**PLUMBING:** none.

**HVAC:** standard.

**COMPONENTS:**

secretarial desk,  
credenza,  
4 guest chairs,  
occasional table,  
secretarial chair.

**ADMINISTRATION**



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Office accessible only from Reception Area.

**DIRECTOR OFFICE**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Office for Director to work alone, or in meetings with staff or visitors.

**AREA:**

300 SF

**ADJACENCIES:**

Reception, Administrative Assistant Office, Accounting Office.

**CEILING:** optional.

**FLOOR:** optional.

**WALLS:** soundproof.

**LIGHTING:** general task, access to daylighting.

**ELECTRICAL:** standard.

**PLUMBING:** none.

**HVAC:** standard.

**COMPONENTS:**

desk, executive chair, credenza, conference table, 6 guest chairs, shelving, marker board or tack surface.

**ADMINISTRATION**

## ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT OFFICE

### SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

### DESCRIPTION:

Office coordinating Displays, Merchandising and Public Relations.

### AREA:

150 SF.

### ADJACENCIES:

Reception,  
Director Office,  
Accounting Office.

CEILING: optional.

FLOOR: optional.

WALLS: optional.

LIGHTING: general task, access to  
daylighting.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

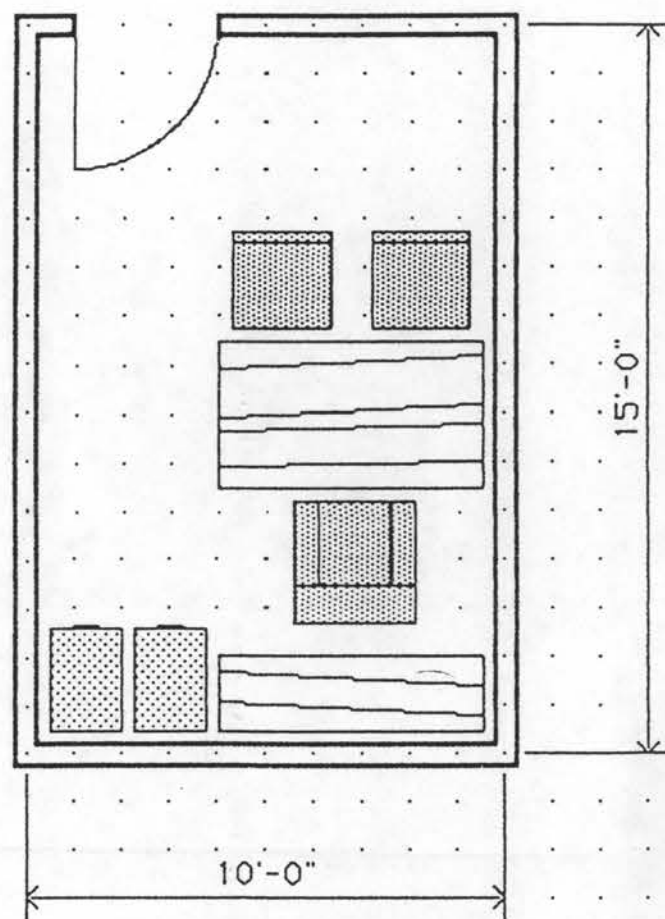
PLUMBING: none.

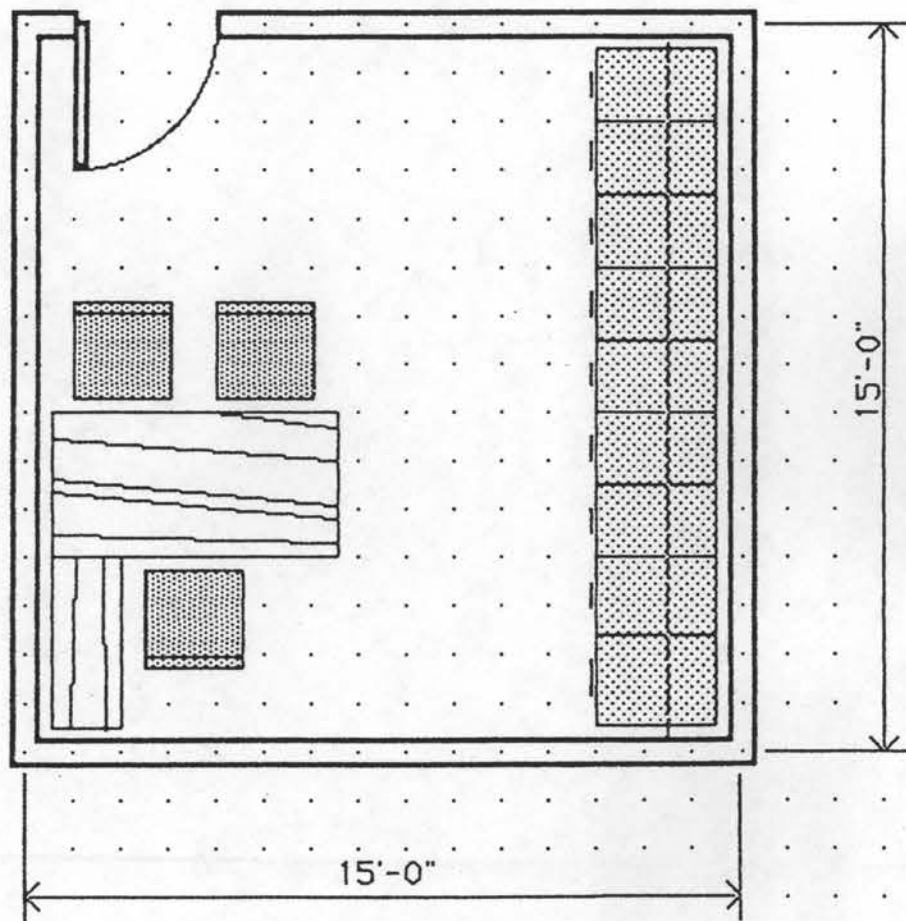
HVAC: standard.

### COMPONENTS:

desk,  
executive chair,  
credenza,  
2 guest chairs,  
2 vertical files,  
tack surface.

## ADMINISTRATION





SPECIAL CONSIDERATION:

ACCOUNTING OFFICE

DESCRIPTION:

Office for accountant or bookkeeper of the Center.

AREA:

225 SF.

ADJACENCIES:

Reception,  
Directors Office,  
Administrative Assistant Office.

CEILING: optional.

FLOOR: optional.

WALLS: optional.

LIGHTING: general task, access to  
daylighting.

ELECTRICAL: standard, special power  
requirements for CRT.

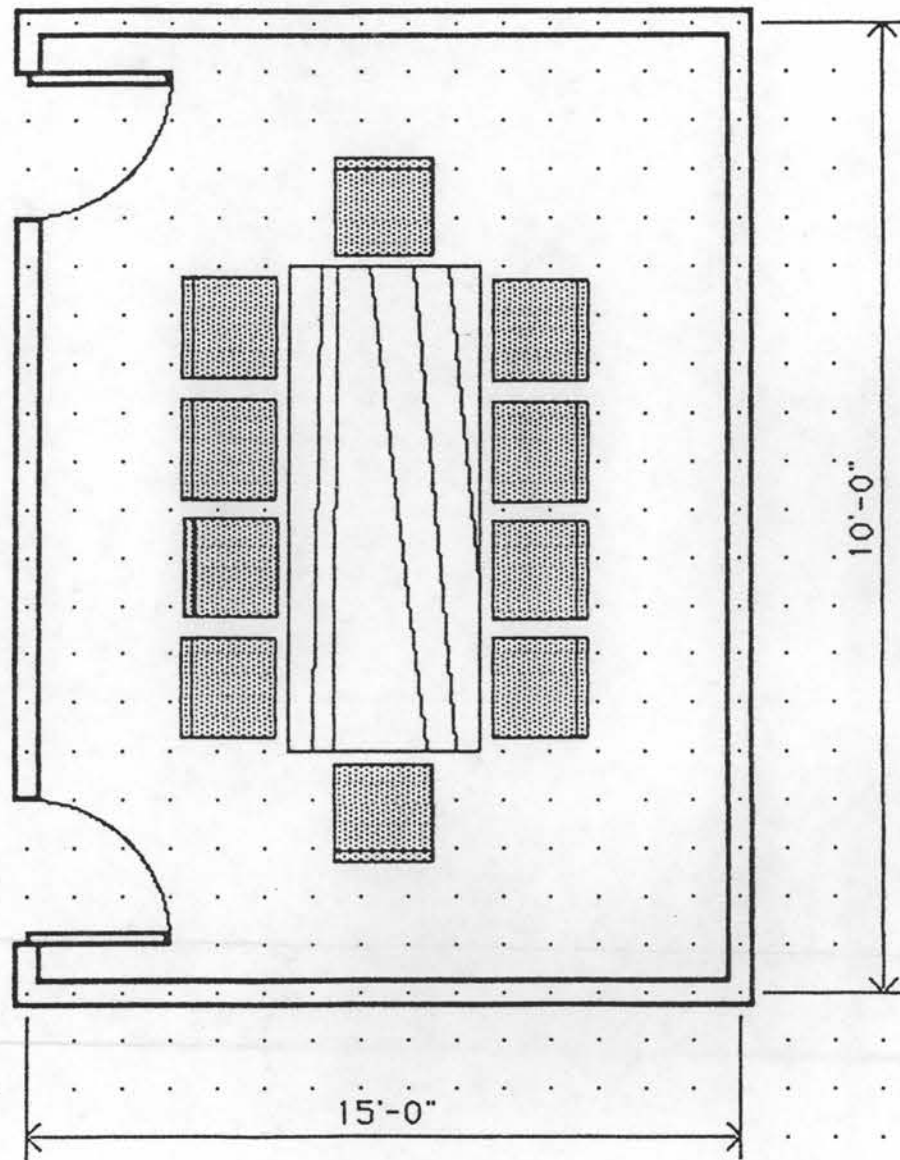
PLUMBING: none.

HVAC: standard.

COMPONENTS:

desk, executive chair,  
2 side chairs,  
8 vertical files,  
shelving,  
computer table.

ADMINISTRATION



**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Provide two entrances.

**CONFERENCE ROOM**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Meeting room for Administrative staff, Interpretive Display staff, and visitors.

**AREA:**

300 SF

**ADJACENCIES:**

Lobby,  
Administration Reception,  
Director Office.

**CEILING:** optional.

**FLOOR:** optional.

**WALLS:** soundproofing.

**LIGHTING:** general, accent.

**ELECTRICAL:** standard.

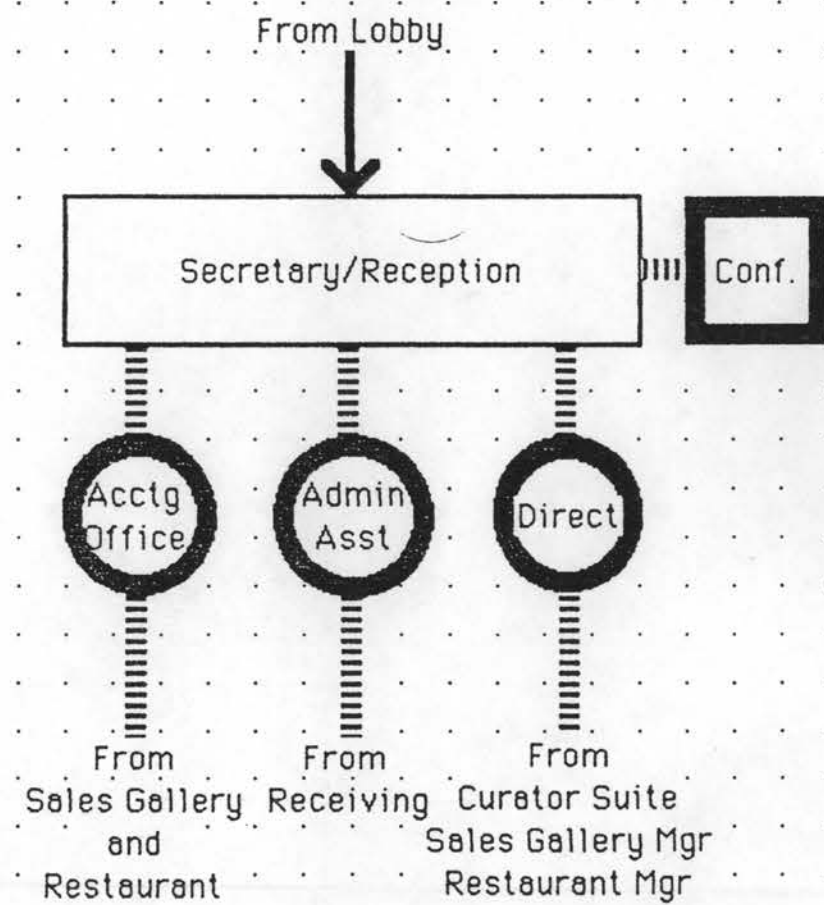
**PLUMBING:** none.

**HVAC:** standard, exhaust.

**COMPONENTS:**

conference table,  
10 conference chairs,  
tack surface,  
projection screen.

**ADMINISTRATION**



FUNCTIONAL AREAS

SECRETARY/RECEPTION	225 SF
DIRECTOR OFFICE	300 SF
ADMINISTRATIVE ASST OFFICE	150 SF
ACCOUNTING OFFICE	225 SF
CONFERENCE ROOM	300 SF
<b>TOTAL NET SF</b>	<b>1200 SF</b>

ADMINISTRATION

## **GOALS**

To oversee the operation of the Center.

To interact with other functional elements within the Center.

To maintain a moderate degree of privacy for the department because of financial, marketing, and personnel concerns.

To strengthen relationships between the Director, Curator, Tourist Bureau Director, Sales Gallery Manager and Restaurant Manager.

## **ADMINISTRATION**



## CONCEPTS

Administrative Suite should be centrally located within the Center.

Access to the private offices should be through a reception area.

## ADMINISTRATION

COMMON

**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Key words: reception, information, supervision.

Could serve as an admissions collection point.

A point of orientation for visitors; it gives them time to direct energy and choose a direction.

**LOBBY AND ORIENTATION AREA**

**DESCRIPTION:**

The transition area between various segments of the building; serves to facilitate movement of visitors.

**AREA:**

1600 SF (variable).

**ADJACENCIES:**

Tourist Bureaus, Display Galleries, Restaurant, Auditorium.

**CEILING:** optional.

**FLOOR:** optional.

**WALLS:** optional.

**LIGHTING:** general, accent.

**ELECTRICAL:** standard.

**PLUMBING:** none.

**HVAC:** standard.

**COMPONENTS:**

casual seating, information desk or counter.

**COMMON**

**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Additional restrooms might be desired within the Restaurant.

Each restroom should have a foyer furnished with padded benches for waiting.

Restrooms should be adjacent to water fountains.

**PUBLIC RESTROOMS**

**DESCRIPTION:**

**AREA:**

400 SF (variable).

**ADJACENCIES:**

Waiting, Lobby.

**CEILING:** hard.

**FLOOR:** hard.

**WALLS:** hard.

**LIGHTING:** general, task.

**ELECTRICAL:** standard.

**PLUMBING:** yes.

**HVAC:** standard, exhaust.

**COMPONENTS:**

men:

4 water closets,  
2 urinals,  
4 lavatories.

women:

4 water closets,  
4 lavatories.

**COMMON**

**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Double doors should be installed in the corridor to separate staff offices and exhibit storage from Production Rooms and Paint shop. These prevent exchange of temperature and humidity between spaces.

Carpeting is preferred.

**CORRIDORS**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Circulation system of the museum and support area.

**AREA:**

unassigned, 8' width minimum.

**ADJACENCIES:**

Lobby, Freight Elevator, Loading Dock.

**CEILING:** optional, 12' high.

**FLOOR:** durable.

**WALLS:** hard.

**LIGHTING:** general.

**ELECTRICAL:** standard.

**PLUMBING:** none.

**HVAC:** varies.

**COMPONENTS:**

none.

**COMMON**

**SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

**RECEIVING**

**DESCRIPTION:**

Receiving area for deliveries of supplies,  
display equipment, etc.

**AREA:**

300 SF (variable).

**ADJACENCIES:**

Service Court,  
Freight Elevator.

**CEILING:** hard.

**FLOOR:** hard.

**WALLS:** hard.

**LIGHTING:** utility.

**ELECTRICAL:** standard.

**PLUMBING:** none.

**HVAC:** standard.

**COMPONENTS:**

none.

**COMMON**

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Storage.

FREIGHT ELEVATORS

DESCRIPTION:

For transport of exhibits and equipment.

AREA:

100 SF

ADJACENCIES:

Receiving, Production Room, Collection

CEILING: hard.

FLOOR: hard.

WALLS: hard.

LIGHTING: utility.

ELECTRICAL: special.

PLUMBING: none.

HVAC: none.

COMPONENTS:

none.

COMMON

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

solvents, and maintenance equipment.

JANITOR CLOSET

DESCRIPTION:

Sink and storage area for cleansers,

AREA:

100 SF

ADJACENCIES:

Public Restrooms, Lobby, Display Galleries.

CEILING: hard.

FLOOR: hard.

WALLS: hard.

LIGHTING: utility.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

PLUMBING: yes.

HVAC: standard.

COMPONENTS:

utility sink, floor drain, tool racks, shelving.

COMMON



SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL

DESCRIPTION:

Rooms for mechanical and electrical equipment.

AREA:

2160 SF

ADJACENCIES:

Receiving,  
Service Court.

CEILING: hard.

FLOOR: hard.

WALLS: hard.

LIGHTING: utility.

ELECTRICAL: standard.

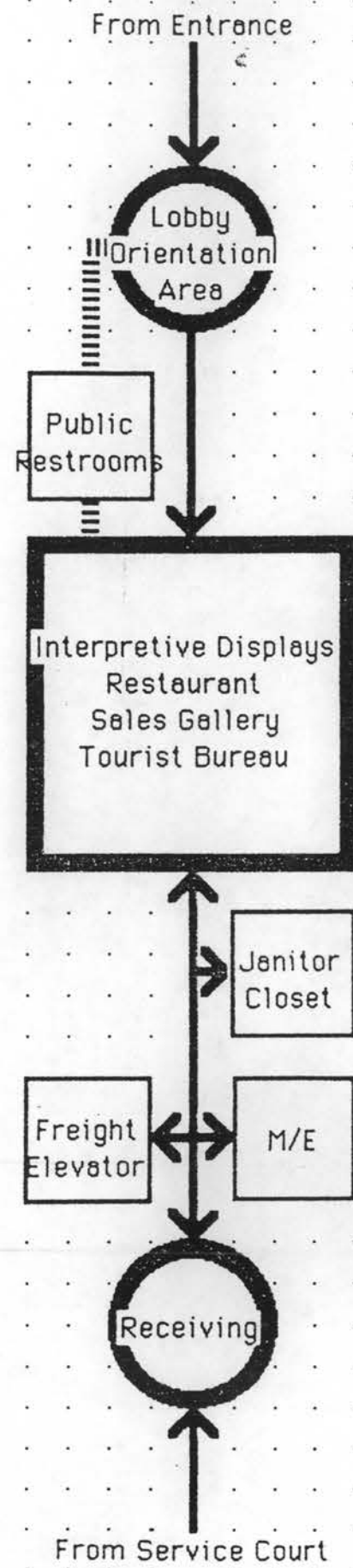
PLUMBING: none.

HVAC: standard.

COMPONENTS:

HVAC equipment, telephone equipment,  
electrical equipment.

COMMON



FUNCTIONAL AREAS

LOBBY AND ORIENTATION AREA	1600	SF
PUBLIC RESTROOMS	400	SF
CORRIDORS		unassigned
RECEIVING	300	SF
FREIGHT ELEVATOR	100	SF
JANITOR CLOSET	100	SF
MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL	2160	SF
TOTAL NET SF	4660	SF

COMMON

## GOALS

To provide functional support for the Center

To provide adequate, efficient maintenance of the Center.

To reduce conflict and interaction between Public and Employee areas and circulation.

The Lobby is to be a welcoming point of orientation for the Center.

COMMON

## CONCEPTS

Provide clearly defined circulation.

Provide clearly defined Public zones.

Receiving and Support areas should be centralized.

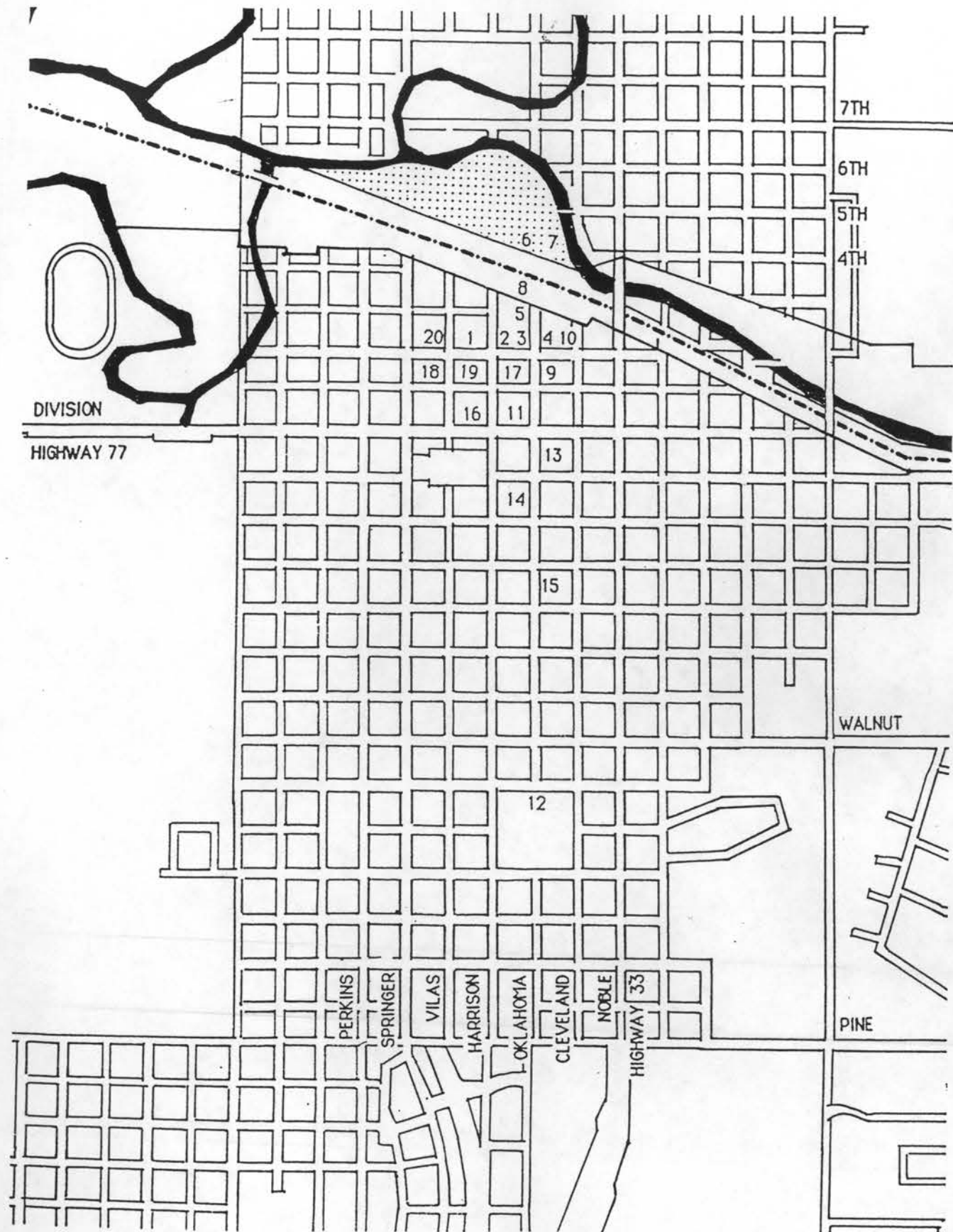
Common areas should contribute positively to the quality of the Center and its ability to function efficiently.

The Lobby should project an inviting image, encouraging visitors to explore the Center.

Common functions such as elevators, lobbies, and rest areas should be orientation points within the Center.

## COMMON

RESEARCH



## HISTORIC GUTHRIE: WALKING TOUR

### OKLAHOMA STATE CAPITAL PUBLISHING MUSEUM (1)

This is the original home of the first newspaper printed in Oklahoma, The Daily State Capital. Edited by Frank Greer, the paper's first issues were printed in Kansas prior to the Run. Later, the paper's editorial attacks on Oklahoma's first governor, Charles Haskell, contributed to the move of the state Capital from Guthrie to Oklahoma City.

### THE BLUE BELL SALOON (2)

The Blue Bell served both as a saloon and a bordello. Tom Mix worked as a bartender here before becoming a star of western films.

### THE DEFORD BUILDING (3)

The DeFord Building is the work of Joseph Foucart, a French Architect who came to Guthrie after the Run. Neither strictly Victorian nor Romanesque, the building exemplifies Foucart's eclectic style. The building once contained Guthrie's post office.

### F. C. BONFILS BUILDING (4)

The Bonfils is another Foucart building designed in 1890 as an office building. F. C. Bonfils was a "get-rich-quick" real estate con man who eventually began the Denver Post newspaper in its phase of yellow journalism.

## RESEARCH

#### WHOLESALE BLOCK (5)

This traditional wholesaling block housed many of Guthrie's earliest commercial businesses. The Stephen Starr Building and the Ames Building were ideally located here. As wholesale grocers they only had to unload their goods from a railroad siding track and distribute them up the hill to the city.

#### FERD HEIM BREWERY (6)

The "flat-iron" brewery was built across the tracks from downtown in 1890. The brewery bottled "Lager Beer" that was sold in the Blue Bell Saloon.

#### RUEMMELI-BRAUN ICE FACTORY (7)

The red brick building built in 1911 continued to manufacture ice as recently as 1956.

#### SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY DEPOT (8)

Built in 1902, the existing building replaced a small wooden structure destroyed by a Cottonwood Creek flood. In addition to bringing most of Guthrie's citizens, Santa Fe is credited with delivering almost all of the original building and structural materials.

#### U.S. LAND OFFICE (9)

Just south of the current Post Office, it was here that settlers came to file their land claims. The incompleting Land Office and Santa Fe Depot were the only buildings to

## RESEARCH

found in Guthrie when the first settler arrived. The path settlers traveled from the train to the Land Office established the city's east-west orientation.

#### OLD CITY HALL (10)

The site of the city's modern day Municipal Center is the location of the former Old City Hall designed by Joseph Foucart. The original castle-like structure it was where in 1907 that the State Constitutional Convention completed the Oklahoma State Constitution.

#### TWO-HUNDRED BLOCK (11)

This block depicts the variety of architectural styles that contribute to Guthrie's heritage. The Gaffney (1890) and Kneeland (1894) buildings are examples of early commercial architecture. The First National Bank (1926) reflects the Renaissance Revival style. The building at 208 West Oklahoma with salmon and green carrara glass represent the 1920's storefront design. A variety of materials and patterns make each of these facades unique.

#### SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE (12)

The largest Masonic Complex in the world, it was completed in 1929. The east part of the Temple was Convention Hall, which Guthrie built in 1908 to house the state government before the capital's move to Oklahoma City.

## RESEARCH



### DE STEIGNER BUILDING (13)

Guthrie's first bank, the National Bank of Guthrie operated out of this two-story sandstone structure. Designed by Foucart, the massive building with matching oriels, rough-cut sandstone and a ballustraded parapet, is actually two buildings.

### BROOKS OPERA HOUSE

### ROYAL HOTEL

### MUNICIPAL BATH HOUSE (14)

These three structures are gone but their history remains. The Royal Hotel was the political center of the State during the 1906-1907 Constitutional Convention. Beside the hotel stood the Brooks Opera House where John Philip Sousa and William Jennings Bryan performed; Lon Chaney served there as a stage hand. The Prairie School style Municipal Bath House was built in 1913 to promote the medicinal and social aspects of mineral water.

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY (15)

A domed brick structure, the library was built in 1902 with funds from Andrew Carnegie. On its steps the symbolic marriage between Indian and Oklahoma Territories was performed in 1907. The last territorial governor, Frank Frantz, and the first state governor, Charles Haskell, were given the oath of office in public ceremonies on the library's steps. The Pfeiffer Memorial Addition to this building houses the Oklahoma Territorial Museum.

## RESEARCH

#### HARRISON BLOCK (16)

The Harrison Block, Guthrie's oldest intact block, has buildings whose history is as varied as the city's past. Joseph Foucart had his offices in one of the block's middle buildings. In one of the most famous saloons on the north side of Harrison Street, the Same Old Moses Saloon, the temperance leader, Carrie Nation wielded her hatchet one night against the proprietor, Moses Weinberg.

#### THE VICTOR BUILDING (17)

Built in 1893 for Winfield Smith, the Victor Building was designed by Joseph Foucart. Composed of molded brick detailing, ornate metal cornice, arched windows, and a bevelled corner main entrance capped by an oriel, it exemplifies the hope and beauty of territorial architecture. The name, Victor, was chosen after Smith won a land claim dispute against another settler.

#### DALLY HOTEL (18)

Actually two separate buildings, the Dally Hotel was built in 1890 with an addition built in 1902. The first brick hotel in Guthrie, the room charge was \$1.50 per day. A cast iron balcony originally ran along its front and sides.

#### WACHOB BUILDING (19)

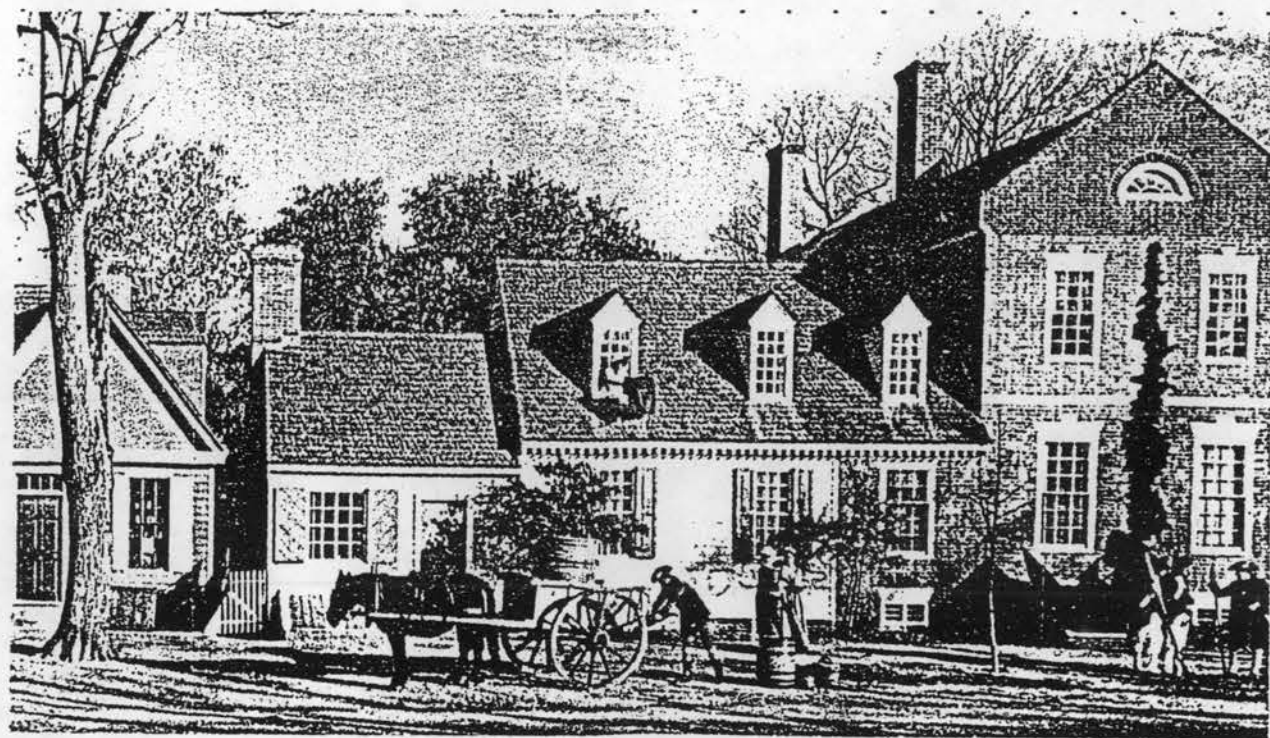
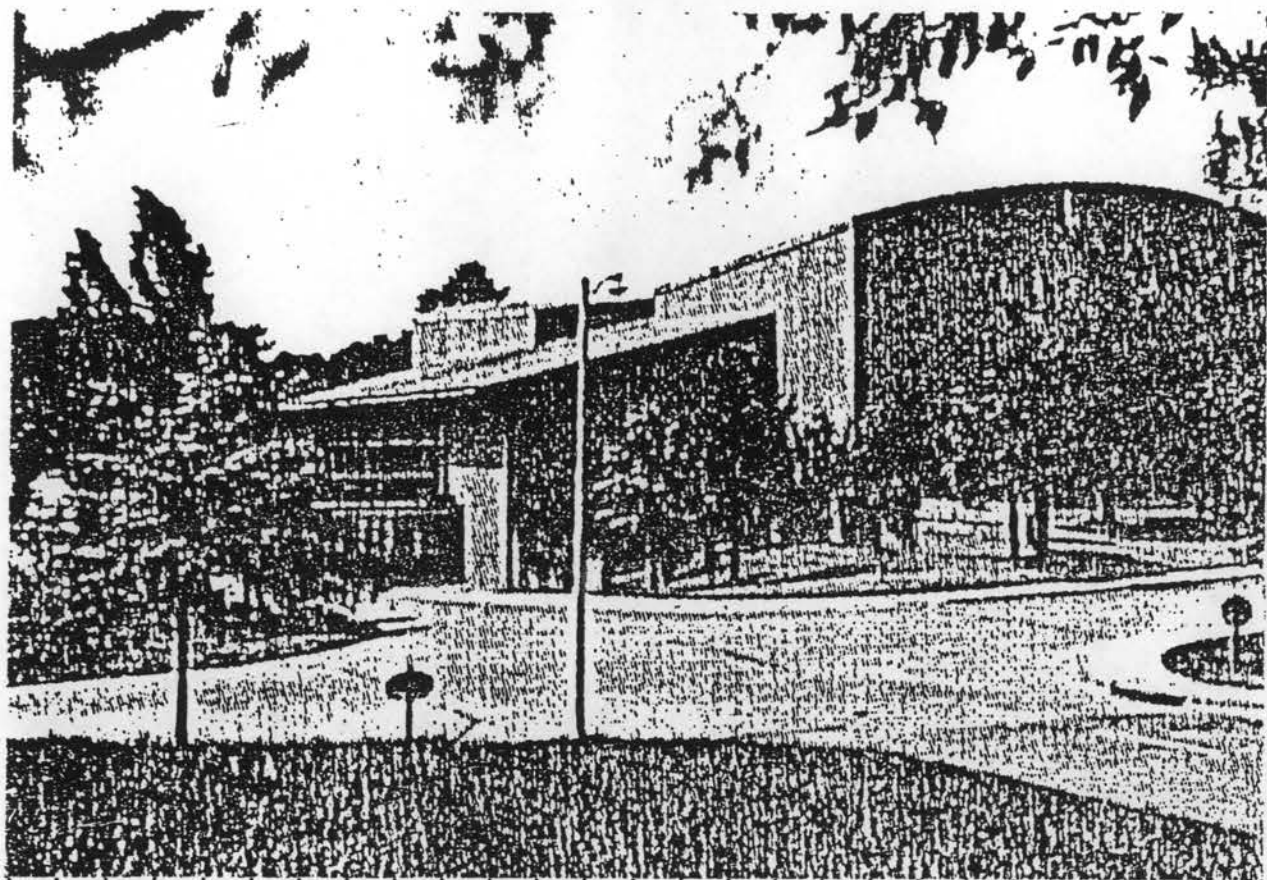
Erected late in territorial days, the building served as a blacksmith shop on the ground floor and a residence for the blacksmith and his family on the second floor. Metal rings

## RESEARCH

still hang on the south walls where horses were once tied.

#### SOUTH SECOND STREET (20)

Traditionally, this area's businesses were black-owned and operated. The brick funeral home on the corner was built about 1910 as a grocery. The Coyle-Smith Building at the corner of the street was occupied by Guthrie's biggest manufacturer and entrepreneur, William F. Coyle. Coyle began his career immediately after the Run when he purchased half a train carload each of crackers, candy, and cigars to feed the settlers.



## COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

(Interview with Betty, Leviner, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, October 17, 1984)

"Early America comes to life in Colonial Williamsburg." The restoration of eighteenth-century Williamsburg presents the city as it was prior to the American Revolution.

Eighty-eight buildings survive from the period and together with nearly 100 gardens and greens provide a background for colonial homes, shops, public buildings, and dependencies, while costumed hosts, hostesses, craftsmen, candlemakers and coachmen interpret the history for visitors.

The Colony's prime objective is to educate the public about all facets of colonial life. Move specific programs are developed by the Division of Interpretation to educate school groups and scholars about particular topics. Curatorial functions exist to support and authenticate exhibits.

Exhibits and demonstrations are varied and change frequently for preservation materials and to achieve accuracy in display. For example, carpets and drapes are changed seasonally. Craft demonstrations are the most popular exhibits and the income generated by them covers operating costs.

Support programs include Library, Retail Sales, Food Sales and a Lecture-Workshop Series. One main research Library is located in the center and each research department maintains its own satellite library.

## RESEARCH

Retail sales are the primary means funding the Center. Merchandising conforms to two basic attitudes: Adaptation, Reproduction.

Adaptation is the exhibition of old stock merchandise or reproduction in modern facilities or displays.

Reproduction is the exhibition of reproduction merchandise in historical settings.

Food sales adhere to similar attitudes with fast-foods being sold in the modern Merchants Square area and authentic food being sold in the Historical restaurants such as Kings Tavern.

The Lecture-Workshop Series sponsors "Learning Weekends" in the winter when tourism is slow. The Information Center sponsors lectures or films almost every night throughout the year.

The visitor circulation sequence within the Center encourages visitors to enter the Colony, visit the Information Center, park in perimeter parking areas and then walk into the historical colony. Shuttle buses are available, operating away from the historical area, but do coordinate with pedestrian paths.

Committees are developed within the Foundation to oversee such topics as security, signage, utilities, and code enforcement. Security is handled by Colonial Williamsburg's own police force.

## RESEARCH

All buildings are wired and security is provided for people attending evening programs.

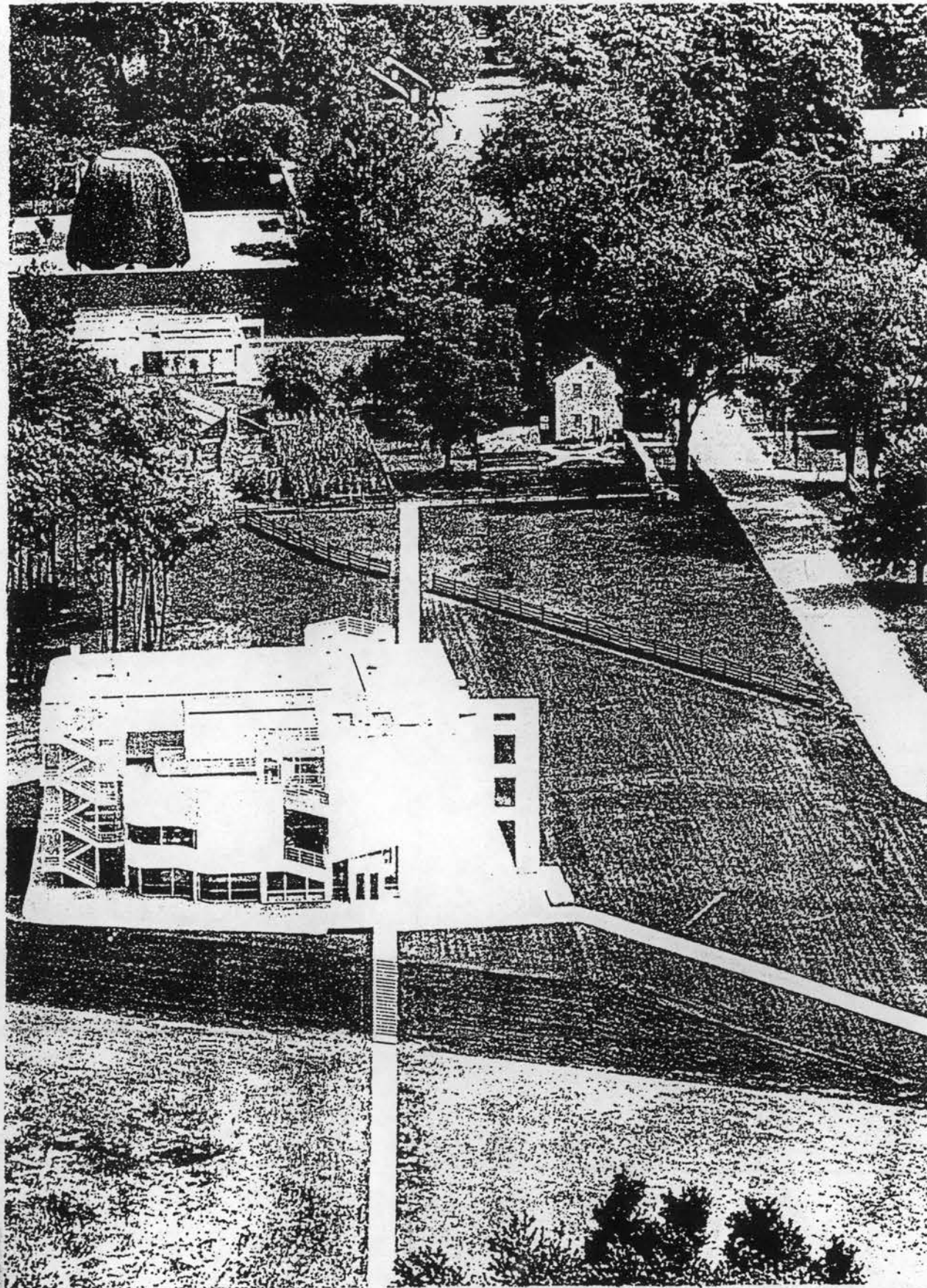
Signage is subject to review and must fit into historical context. For direction and orientation, the visitor is required to depend on pamphlets and hand-held maps. Utilities are underground and street lighting is kept to a minimum.

OSHA and BOCA codes are followed where possible but have been waived to further historic accuracy. For example, many required emergency exits have not been added to historic buildings.

A new program has recently been developed for handicapped and blind visitors. Portable ramps are available for building access and interpreters are available with advance notice.

The philosophy for support and non-historical buildings is "background." All attention is to go to the Colonial structures and activities and the other buildings are to be inconspicuous.

RESEARCH



## ATHENEUM, NEW HARMONY, INDIANA

The Atheneum is the Visitor's Center for the restored nineteenth century town of New Harmony Indiana.

The original town of New Harmony was established by settlers with a commitment to a utopian ideal. Its restoration does not represent a single and imaginary moment in time, as in Colonial Williamsburg, but a place of evolution and change. It is a physical recollection of a socialist utopia with all of the complex and unresolved issues such a community must present.

There are simple log cabin structures from the mid-19th century years of the first settlement; there are later Victorian commercial buildings, and there are a few examples of mid-20th century commercial and residential architecture.

The Atheneum, designed by Richard Meier in 1975, makes no stylistic gestures toward the old buildings of New Harmony even though its reason for existing is to introduce them. Instead it is an object in and of itself.

It does not attempt to symbolize or represent anything within the town. The Visitor's Center seeks to fulfill its function by preparing visitors for a look at the town of New Harmony, by virtue of its pure architectural qualities. It seeks to bring order and direction to its surroundings, providing sharpness and contrast to the historic buildings of the town.

RESEARCH

## PACING

"Pacing" is the way in which a visitor moves through the displays. It concerns visitors' ability to deal comfortably with succession of experiences.

The concept of pacing is examined as a means of reducing both physical and mental fatigue for the Center visitors. Specific issues related to pacing include: the creation of diversity and contrast throughout the display area, the effect of circulation and the provision of appropriate resting places and other amenities.

Diversity can be accomplished at the scale of the Center in a number of ways: treating the display galleries as a collection of individual experiences, through emphasizing the unique features of the building, and by providing contrasts between display galleries and the public non-gallery spaces.

Treating the display galleries as individual experiences is inherent in the nature of most collections. Each gallery should be appropriate in style and character to the demonstration and artifacts presented within it. Failure to create diversity can result in a museum that quickly tires the visitor.

In addition to variations among galleries the Center should contain features which can be emphasized as visual contrasts. Spaces such as sky lights or multi-story areas can serve as orientation devices as well as points of interest for the visitor.

## RESEARCH



Contrast between display galleries and public spaces can be created by the use of lighting (contrasting a gallery with a level of ambient light with a gallery which is uniformly lit), by contrasting external views to that of gallery areas, contrasting formal and casual spaces, and the use of sound. The effective circulation system should enable the visitor to move at his own pace and select the route to those galleries he chooses to see. Factors contributing to effective circulation are orientation, clarity of circulation systems, and gallery placement. A special concern is the impact of guided tour groups and their impact on circulation. Corridors need to be of adequate width so that groups and casual visitors do not interfere with one another.

The amenities of a museum - the facilities which cater to the well-being of the visitor - can be considered an important part of pacing. Visitors at ease with their environment both physically and psychologically are more likely to constitute a receptive audience. Potential amenities to be provided include restaurants, sales shop, and rest areas.

The restaurant can be a major amenity for large numbers of visitors to relax and enjoy during their stay at the Center. In some cases, a restaurant can be an attraction in its own right, drawing visitors into the Center.

Another important amenity is the museum shop. Many visitors enjoy browsing

## RESEARCH

relaxing in the familiar shop environment. It is an excellent place to make available the kinds of publications and objects that will extend the museum experience beyond its walls. In addition sales from a shop generate operating income for the Center.

Perhaps the most crucial and complex set of amenities is the system of rest areas (transition areas or seating areas) which can serve the visitor in a number of ways: encouraging relaxation, changing the pace of activities, providing the visitor with a suitable place and time for reflection or orientation. Such areas can take a variety of forms: a seating area off the main corridors, a major feature of the museum or a transitional space between galleries.

A carefully designed system of rest "nodes" can be integrated with orientation. These might include pamphlets and books, quiet but topical music, and an information person.

Three aspects of pacing which are of consequence at the scale of the Center have been discussed - diversity, circulation, and amenities. Obviously, the visitor's experience will not be separated into such neat compartments. A visit is a layering of all experiences and an approach to pacing must combine the experience of individual galleries and of the Center as a whole.

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## LIGHTING

Lighting can be an enormously significant aspect of effective communication with the public. A review of natural light in museums as well as various other aspects of lighting, adaption, color, and operational issues follows.

Natural light in museum displays is a controversial issue for two reasons - the ultraviolet component of natural light has a deteriorating effect on artifacts, and natural light is difficult to control because of its variability through a day and through the seasons. With proper control of the quantity of light entering an area and with the use of ultraviolet filters, natural light can be beneficial to the displays. Some advantages of natural light include its quality and the variations in intensity which can create changing and enhanced views of sculpture and large artifacts.

Adaption involves consideration of the eye's ability to adapt to changing illumination patterns. The eye adapts automatically to changes in brightness, however, this is not instantaneous and depends on the brightness levels involved. Generally adaption is faster from lower levels to higher levels than in the opposite direction. This must be taken into account when designing the lighting system of a museum. Rest areas or other activity areas provided with intermediate lighting and interspersed between the exhibition spaces can help alleviate this problem.

Some specific applications of the principles

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of adaption are listed below:

Gradually lower the illumination when coming from the outside or from bright areas.

Within the museum, guide the visitor from lower to higher levels of illumination, coordinating lighting and signage so that the visitor is guided in the right direction.

Use natural light in galleries and relaxation areas.

Provide visual shielding between galleries to avoid reflection of light sources or light spill from one gallery to the next.

Maintain the level of background illumination in galleries so that the contrast between the illumination of the objects and the ambience does not exceed a ratio of 6:1.

Where variety in the intensity of lighting on objects is desired, ensure that the difference between the light intensity on objects and background is maintained.

The color of light is important because of its effect on the environment and the reactions of observers. Although a color in an object creates an impression, the same color in an incident light source can create the opposite impression. For example, green in an object has the association of pleasing restfulness, whereas in the light source it has an unpleasant, unnatural effect.

The selection of a lighting system must be

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influenced not only by aesthetics but also by the operating costs of a system. Operation costs are affected by power consumption and lighting maintenance. The first requires the use of a minimum number of highly efficient fixtures, while the second requires that these be properly maintained so as to develop the same quantity of light during the life of the installation. A combination of fluorescent lamps for background lighting requiring long hours of operation and incandescents for short time accent lighting provides a good combination of quality and efficiency.

Some specific operational applications with respect to lighting follow:

Choose light sources and levels of illumination which are efficient in their output and consume a minimum amount of energy for a given result.

Limit the number of different types of light sources used in order to simplify maintenance and stocking.

Provide three levels of illumination: for display; for maintenance; and for emergency purposes.

Provide for flexibility in light level adjustments within each gallery.

Provide access points for electric power, within each gallery to permit flexibility in the location of showcases and spotlights. Provision of continuous wireways on the walls at different heights and multiple track facilities in the ceiling are highly

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recommended.

Provide adequate power for anticipated lighting and power demands. As a general rule, 5-15 watts per square foot of gallery space should be provided. In addition, allow for temporary electrical loads created by photographic and television lighting needs.

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