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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic	Johnson Hotel ar	nd Boarding Hous	se		
and/or common	Same				
2. Loca	ation				
street & number	314 West Mul	berry			N/A not for publication
city, town Dt	uncan	N/A vicir	nity of		
state Oklahor	na	code 40	county	Stephens	code 137
3. Clas	sification				
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition N/A in process N/A being considered	<u> </u>	ied progress ricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park X_ private residence religious scientific transportation other:
name Mrs. street & number	R. M. Mitchell 314 Mulberr				
city, town Dunc	can	N/A vicir	nity of	state	Oklahoma 73533
5. Loca	ation of Le	egal Desc	riptio	n	
courthouse, regis	、 stry of deeds, etc	office of County	Clerk		
street & number	Stephens Coun	ty Courthouse			
city, town Du	ıncan			state	Oklahoma 73533
	resentatio	n in Exis	ting S	Burveys	
title Oklahoma	a Landmarks Inv	ventory h	as this prop	erty been determined e	eligible? yesX_ no
date 1984	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>		ate county local
depository for su	r vey records Stat	e Historic Pres	ervation	Office	

city, town Oklahoma City

7. Description

Condition	deteriorated	Check one unaltered	Check one X_original site	
X good fair	ruins unexposed	_X altered	moved	date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Johnson Hotel and Boarding House is a rectangular-shaped, detached, wood frame, commercial building. The two-story structure has gabled roof covered with composition shingles and clapboard wall finish.

The front, or north side, has a two-story porch supported by square wood columns. First and second story openings are identical. Two wood 1/1 double-hung windows flank a centrally located wood panel door with light in upper half.

Fenestration in the west side includes six wooden 1/1 double-hung sash windows, three on each floor. A seventh 1/1 double-hung window is located on first floor to the south of the others.

The rear, or south side, has an enclosed back porch on first story and partially enclosed porch on second story. First floor openings include a centrally located wood panel door with light in upper portion, a band of three single sash windows to east of door, and single wooden 1/1 double-hung windows in east and west walls. The upper portion of second story has screened openings which wrap around all three sides of porch.

East side first story consists of paired wooden 1/1 double-hung windows at northern end and single wooden 1/1 double-hung windows in central and southern sections of wall. There are three wooden 1/1 double-hung windows in second floor.

The only architectural features are the exposed rafters in the overhanging eaves and the two-story porches attached to front and rear.

Other than aluminum storm windows and doors which cover original openings, there have been no changes in the nominated property.

The Johnson Hotel and $_{\rm B0ardin9}$ use has retained its architectural integrity for over 60 years.

CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

One (1) Building

8. Significance

1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899	••	community planning conservation economics ducation	Iandscape architecture Iaw Iterature Iterature Iterature military Iterature philosophy Iterature Iterature Iterature Iterature Iterature Iterature	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation tother (specify) (Ethnic)
Specific dates	1924- 1934	Builder/Architect Bui	ilder-Fred Johnson	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Johnson Hotel and Boarding House is historically significant because it is the only remaining commercial building associated with the black community of Duncan, Oklahoma.

Duncan was a trading post near the Chisholm Trail in the Chickasaw Nation of Indian Territory. The town, however, was not officially platted until 1892 when the Rock Island Railroad extended its tracks through the area south to the Red River. The first official census for towns in Indian Territory in 1900 showed that Duncan had a total population of 1,164. Of that population, there were approximately 100 black residents.

Black settlement in Duncan was a result of the freedmen agriculturists who had secured allotments of land in the area following the Civil War. The Chickasaws, like the other four tribes of the Five Civilized Tribes, were slaveholders and, when the Emancipation Proclamation was issued in 1863, black slaves of the Chickasaws were given from 40 to 160 acres of land. Thus many of the black freedmen remained in the region because of its excellent potential for cotton production.

Duncan's black residential section evolved in the early 1900s in the southeast section of town, commonly referred to as "the Hill." Duncan's population remained around 2,000 until the oil boom of the early 1920s. Black inhabitants of Duncan also stabilized at approximately 200 during the first two decades of the century.

With the discovery of oil fields southwest and east of Duncan, the town's population soared and black population reached over 1,000. A separate high school was constructed for blacks and lodging facilities for black oil field workers were solvely needed because of racial descrimination in housing.

Fred Johnson, a long-time resident of Duncan's black community, financed and built the only hotel and boarding house on "the Hill." Completed in 1924 at the peak of the boom, the Johnson Hotel housed blacks who worked in oil-related industries as well as the fields. By 1930, Duncan had two large petroleum-related businesses--Magnolia Pipe Line Company and Halliburton Services. Blacks were among the over 2,400 employees working for these two firms.

From 1924 to 1934, the Johnson property served the black community as a hotel and rooming house. During recent vears, it has been used as a private residence.

The Johnson Hoteland Boarding Houstands as a historic reminder of the period in Oklahoma's history when blacks were denied public housing privileges during an era of racial separatism. For over 60 years, it has retained its architectural integrity.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Interview: Edward Hooks, July, 1984

Tolson, Arthur L., <u>The Black Oklahomans, A History: 1541-1972</u>. New Orleans: Edwards Printing Co., 1972.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property <u>less than one acre</u> Quadrangle name <u>Duncan South</u>, OK

UT M References

A 1 4 Zone	5 9 6 2 9 5 Easting	3 8 1 7 3 4 5 Northing
c		
E		
G		

3 Zone	Easting	Northing
) [] = [] 1 []		

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots 6, 7, & 8, Block 34, Head Addition to Duncan, OK.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A	code	county	code
state	code	county	code
11. Form P	repared By		
name/title Mark C.	MillerSupervi	sed by Dr. George C	arney
organization Departm	ent of Geography	date j	February, 1985
street & number 0k1ah	oma State University	z teleph	one 405 624-6250

city or townStillwaterstateOklahoma7407812.State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_ national

A local

state

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– 665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Keeper of the National Register

CEMetcaf 3-31-86

date

For NPS use only I hereby certify that this property //s included in the National Register

date date

Chief of Registration

Attest:

title