

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-1866

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Attucks Community Center
Other names/site number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1001 S. 12th Street
City or town: Ponca City State: Oklahoma County: Kay
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets
the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 X A B C D

[Signature] OCT 17, 2017
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: Date

Title : State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Joe Edison H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/civic

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20 Century Revivals:

Late Gothic Revival, Collegiate Gothic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Attucks Community Center at 1001 S. 12th Street in Ponca City, Kay County Oklahoma is a one and two-story brick community center with an auditorium / gymnasium, and community meeting space (*Figure 01*). The 1936 building was designed and constructed as an auditorium for the Attucks School, a segregated school. The resource is in a prominent location in the Dixie Hill-Attucks community where it still serves a community function (*Figure 02*). The brick clad building has restrained Collegiate Gothic ornamentation highlighting its centered entry and symmetrical elevations. Window and door openings provide pedestrian access and daylighting for interior spaces. The front wing contains meeting and catering space and the attached auditorium / gymnasium wing is a large, open volume that provides flexible space for community productions or sport events. The building occupies a .83 acre site that is near other community institutions and recreational features historically associated with the Dixie Hill-Attucks community, Ponca City's historically African American neighborhood (*Figure 03*).

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Narrative Description

Setting

The Attucks Community Center is in a sparsely populated residential area in the southeast section of Ponca City. Modest one-story single-family houses, open lots, church properties, and parks characterize the immediate neighborhood that is roughly bounded by E. South Avenue on the north, Willow Springs Park on the west, the north south US 77 highway on the east and diminishing residential density transitioning to rural land to the south. The Attucks Community Center occupies a rectangular .83 acre lot and fronts onto S. 12th Street on the southern portion of a boot-shaped block bounded on the south by E. Dixie Avenue, on the west by S. 12th Street, on the east by 14th Street, and on the north by Madison Avenue and E. South Avenue. A concrete paved basketball court and a fenced baseball diamond surrounded by flat open grass forms Dixie Park immediately to the east of Attucks Community Center. A mid-twentieth century Modern Movement public library building is immediately south of the Attucks Community Center. The nominated resources is on an .83 acre parcel that excludes surrounding park land and recreational space that was historically associated with the resource.

The Attucks Community Center is setback from the street and accessed by concrete sidewalks. Open planted space to the north of the building is the site of the historic classroom wing of Attucks School that is no longer extant. Mature trees are planted in the setback from the street. The site slopes to the east, or rear of the building. A gravel road and leads north from E. Dixie Avenue to a gravel parking area at the rear of the building. A concrete parking pad extends from the east and wraps around the north elevation of the building. A concrete retaining wall abuts the south end of the building.

Exterior

The Attucks Community Center is a one-and two-story brick building with a rectangular plan. A one-story classroom wing with a flat roof and a parapet wall fronts S. 12th Street. The attached two story brick auditorium / gymnasium building has a low-pitched front gable roof with a membrane surface. The first floor basement space of the auditorium / gymnasium building is exposed on the sloping site on the north and south and west elevations. Vertical metal siding fills the gable end of the auditorium / gymnasium wing.

Brick clads the symmetrical front, west façade. A centered projecting entry vestibule has restrained ornamentation that communicates the Collegiate Gothic style with an arched doorway and concrete coping defining the entry bay. Cut stone banding and rowlock brick inset ornament the door surround. Non-historic double metal doors with glazing fill the entry. Symmetrical brick bays with header brick insets in a rectangular shape flank the entry. Rowlock brick banding defines the foundation, the top of the entry, and parapet roofline (*Photos 01 and 02*).

North elevation

The auditorium / gymnasium rises above the roofline of the classroom wing on the north elevation (*Photo 03*). Two bays comprise the one-story wing's north elevation. A set of one-over-one metal windows pierce the west bay. A banded set of four, one-over one metal windows with a smaller fixed light on top

Attucks Community Center

Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma

County and State

pierce the second bay. Two bays organize the auditorium / gymnasium's north elevation. Double metal slab doors pierce the west bay. A concrete landing with metal railings accesses the entry. A window opening centered in the east bay is infilled with masonry. A corrugated metal shed roof canopy extends at the first-floor level and covers a basement level concrete pad and retaining wall. Concrete stairs abut the elevation and lead to the basement level. Three door openings and two window openings are infilled with brick and masonry. A brick chimney rises on the east bay (*Photo 04*).

East elevation

The rear east elevation at the low end of the sloped site is the gable end of the auditorium / gymnasium wing. Three bays organize the symmetrical elevation. Two metal windows divided into three lights top two window openings infilled with glass block with concrete sills on both sides of the centered entry. A non-historic metal slab door pierces the basement level under the gable end. Metal panels fill a transom topping the door and sidelights divided into two parts. Rowlock brick lintels top first story windows and define the roofline. The roof gable tops six rows of infill brick and vertical metal siding (*Photo 05*).

South elevation

Five bays organize the two-story auditorium / gymnasium wing of the south elevation. Solid brick with no openings clads the east bay. A non-historic fixed light metal window divided into a large primary and small light is centered in masonry infilling a larger historic window opening over a basement-level metal panel overhead rolling door in the second bay (*Photo 06*). A fixed light metal window divided into two small lights topping two vertical rectangles is centered in masonry infilling a larger historic window opening over a banded set of three, three-light metal windows in the third bay. A single metal window with a small light topping a rectangular light pierces a masonry infill of a larger previous window opening tops a banded set of three, three-light metal windows in the fourth bay. Double metal slab doors set in a recessed entry pierce the fifth bay at the first-floor level. A raised concrete stair with a brick knee-wall abuts the bay to provide access from the sloped ground level. The south elevation of the one-story classroom wing is slightly recessed from the auditorium / gymnasium brick wall. A banded set of five metal windows with small lights topping two symmetrical lights pierces the brick clad wing. A brick rowlock band defines the basement level, tops the window openings, and lines the parapet roof (*Photo 07*).

Interior

The auditorium / gymnasium is a large, open volume with a high ceiling coated with spray fireproof insulation spanning metal trusses. Exposed brick walls have symmetrical pilasters on the north and south walls. Vinyl covers the floor (*Photo 10*). A raised recessed stage at the east end has a wood floor. Partial height staggered brick pilasters flank the stage (*Photo 11*).

A central hall with plaster walls and vinyl flooring connects to the brick entry vestibule via a set of double metal doors with glazing and glass transom and sidelights (*Photo 12*). A single metal door with glazing accesses the auditorium / gymnasium space from the hallway (*Photo 13*). A meeting room space, a kitchen space, and bathrooms flank the hall. Vinyl covers all floors and walls are plaster. The meeting

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

room and kitchen retain high ceilings and original volume (*Photos 14 and 15*). The basement is used for storage.

Integrity

The Attucks Community Center is a portion of an earlier school complex comprised of multiple wings. The school was vacant for many years after its 1966 closure and fire damaged the complex in the late 1970s and 1980s. The classroom blocks are no longer extant and the auditorium / gymnasium is the only remaining portion of Attucks School. The building retains its historic form, design, and exterior materials. The distinct wings retain their volume and configuration as a large open assembly space with attached classroom space. The building retains its placement on the site and its street-facing façade is recognizable as a minimally ornamented revival style school building. The building underwent some changes, notably refreshing interior finishes when its function changed from a school facility to a community center with a gymnasium and meeting and catering space. Changes to exterior fenestration and window and door openings are a common alteration for public and community buildings seeking energy cost savings. Openings on the secondary north and south elevations have some infill, but are in the original position in the elevations. The overhead rolling door on the south elevation fills a historic opening. The openings on the east elevation retain their historic size. The roof on the auditorium / gymnasium is not historic. Historic photos show a metal frame in a pyramidal form and the current roof is a low-pitched gable. The new roof mimics the historic form in its low pitch and profile.

The Attucks Community Center occupies its prominent site within the small and distinct neighborhood it served. It retains integrity of feeling and association as an educational building. Its materials and minimal ornamentation communicate its early twentieth century construction. The separate interior volumes of divided classrooms and a large open space are expressed in its exterior plan in which the auditorium / gymnasium is a dominant wing while the classroom space fronting the street has a scale that is sympathetic to the surrounding streetscape. The alterations do not compromise the building's ability to convey its significance as a community education facility.

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION
ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

Period of Significance

1936 - 1966

Significant Dates

1936, 1966

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

G. J. Cannon

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Attucks Community Center in Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma is significant under Criterion A at the local level as an important part of Ponca City's African American community. The community center was the auditorium for the segregated Attucks School that served the Dixie Hill-Attucks neighborhood from its construction in 1926 until it closed in 1966. This institutional building represents a significant educational and community center for Ponca City's African American population. The period of significance is 1936, the date of the school auditorium's construction to 1966 when a Ponca City-wide desegregation effort closed the Attucks School. That milestone marks the end of segregation policy as it applied to public institutions. The building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as neighborhood institutional building.

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

BACKGROUND HISTORY OF PONCA CITY

Early Settlement

Ponca City is in southeastern Kay County in north central Oklahoma. The area was part of the Cherokee Strip, land guaranteed to the Cherokee Nation by the federal government, and was also home to other tribes such as the Ponca after they were forcibly moved to the area in the nineteenth century. By the 1870s, Anglo cattle ranchers leased land from the tribes and increasing settlement pressures led to the opening of the area in 1893 during the land run in Oklahoma and Indian territory. A survey in anticipation of the land run delineated seven counties named by letters. K County became the present Kay County.

Michigan real estate developer B. S. Barnes claimed 160 acres in a desirable site near a spring and a railroad line. He subdivided the area and marketed and sold lots in his townsite that became Ponca City. The town was incorporated in December 1893 and grew quickly as settlers built frame buildings. The Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad installed a Ponca City depot on their main line from Kansas City to Oklahoma City that served to transport regional agricultural products. By 1894, the city had a flour mill and electric power.¹ A one-story public school at the southeast corner of E. Grand Avenue and N. 6th Street appears on the 1894 Sanborn map.² The town continued to develop with the addition of public infrastructure, local government

¹ Kelli E. Gaston. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form Downtown Ponca City Historic District*. (National Parks Service, 201), p. 8-33.

² Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1894, Sheet 2.

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

buildings and businesses to facilitate a trading post for regional tribes and farmers after Oklahoma achieved statehood in 1907.

The discovery of oil in nearby fields in 1910 dramatically changed Ponca City's economy. E. W. Marland and Lewis Wentz both established oil businesses in Ponca City in 1911. In 1915, Marland completed a refinery southwest of downtown which became a dominant employer. The influx of population as the local economy shifted from agriculture to oil industry jobs shaped the built environment in Ponca City as new residential areas developed to provide housing, substantial commercial buildings went up to house oil company offices downtown, and refineries on the outskirts of town provided local jobs.

Civic and Economic Development in the 20th Century

By 1910, Ponca City completed the first phase of a City Hall, had a Carnegie Library, brick sidewalks, water service, public sewers and a population of 4,000 people.³ The first public school after the town incorporated in the 1890s was at the southeast corner of S. 6th Street and E. Grand Avenue, immediately east of the City Hall. Between 1901 and 1907, an addition expanded the original public school and a two-story school opened as a dedicated high school on the adjacent lot to the north at the northeast corner of S. 6th Street and E. Grand Avenue.⁴

Ponca City's initial downtown commercial development was largely east of the north-south Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe railroad tracks. By 1913, Marland's refinery was southwest of town and residential additions expanded to the southeast and northwest of the town center. The intense economic growth resulting from regional oil industry produced rapid expansion of residential development. The 6,000 population in 1913 swelled to 15,000 by 1925.⁵

Ponca City's school system expanded to meet the growing population by constructing multiple elementary schools to serve individual neighborhoods and a new high school to replace the first high school on E. 6th Street. Lincoln Elementary school opened at 700 West Broadway in 1919 to serve the area west of downtown.⁶ Garfield Elementary, a two-story brick school, opened in 1924 at 601 S. 7th Street southeast of the city center.⁷ The city continued a steady growth through the 1920s and sought to actively direct development policy with a 1927 master plan.⁸

³ Ibid, 34.

⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1901, Sheet 6; and 1907 Sheet 4.

⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1913, Sheet 1 and 1925, Sheet 1.

⁶ *Lincoln History*. Vertical File Ponca City Schools. Ponca City School District.

⁷ *Garfield History*. Vertical File Ponca City Schools. Ponca City School District.

⁸ Jacob L. Crane Jr. and The Plan Commission of Ponca City. *The Development Plans of Ponca City Oklahoma*. Vertical file Ponca City. (Ponca City Public Library: Ponca City, 1927).

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

The 1927 master plan noted Ponca City's status as an important agricultural and wholesale distributing point dominating an area ten miles west, fifteen miles north and south and twenty-five miles east.⁹ A new railroad recently connected the town to Enid to the southeast and Ponca City was a stop on the air mail route from Chicago to Dallas. While the agricultural market was important, Ponca City's petroleum refining facilities were the dominant economic driver, far exceeding oil drilling in number of jobs. The Marland plant was a thirty million-dollar investment that employed over four thousand people to refine fifty thousand barrels of oil a day. The Empire Refinery was a smaller operation employing an additional five hundred people.¹⁰

The oil industry and the agriculture market both suffered with the onset of the Great Depression in 1929. Conoco bought out the Marland Company leaving the local businessman in diminished circumstances and agricultural prices fell at the same time poor farming practices had depleted production capabilities in Oklahoma. Like many communities, Ponca City accepted federal funds during the 1930s, some in the form of grants for school improvements. Adding additions and remodeling expanded public facilities and created some employment in Ponca City. The city also opened a municipal airport in 1938 during the Depression that would help attract a wartime pilot training program at the start of World War II. In addition to military training, the war also raised demand for petroleum and petroleum product research; a trend that benefited Ponca City's local economy.¹¹

Ponca City's economy remained tied to petroleum production and refining in the post-World War II era and periods of economic growth and development corresponded to the ups and downs of the petroleum industry. The decade of the 1950s was the last notable population increase from 20,180 in 1950 to 24,411 in 1960. While the population remained relatively stable through the rest of the twentieth century, periods of economic prosperity did fuel later waves of local development. The Middle Eastern oil crisis in the late 1960s and early 1970s increased demand for domestic oil spurring Ponca City's local economy. Corresponding development shifted from downtown to the west and to the north and east along highway 77, a north south thoroughfare east of downtown.¹²

⁹ Ibid, 8.

¹⁰ Ibid, 8.

¹¹ Kelli E. Gaston. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form Downtown Ponca City Historic District*. (National Parks Service, 2010), p. 8-31.

¹² Ibid, 8-32.

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

OKLAHOMA'S SEGREGATED SCHOOLS

In 1890 when small towns were forming in Cherokee Strip that would become Oklahoma, the US Census recorded 3,000 African Americans in the Oklahoma Territory.¹³ The African American population was relatively integrated until the 1896 Supreme Court decision in Plessy vs. Ferguson established the “separate but equal” doctrine. In 1897, the territorial legislature mandated racial segregation of schools, juries, and public facilities. By 1900, nineteen thousand African Americans lived in the Oklahoma territory. The legislature codified Jim Crow laws into the Oklahoma Constitution in 1907 with a “complete plan of separation between the white and colored races with impartial facilities for both races.”¹⁴ In addition to requiring public schools to operate separately, the constitution made it a legal misdemeanor to permit mixed attendance.¹⁵

Oklahoma's school districts elected school boards comprised of the majority race, which was usually “white” or all “non-black races.” Local property taxes supported the local school districts and the minority schools were funded by a county-wide tax. County tax revenue for minority “separate” schools was often inadequate and local districts often supplemented the schools with furniture and teachers. Ponca City's first segregated school started in 1904 in a building rented from the Rock Island Company, then moved to 613 East Grand, which was the same lot as the public high school. In 1906, the segregated school moved to a new building one half mile south in the 700 block of South Sixth Street.¹⁶

The current site at 1001 S. 12th Street held the Attucks School, Ponca City's only segregated school serving African American students, from 1926 until it closed in 1966 (*Figure 04*). During the 1920s and 1930s, African American schools sought more legitimate credentialing and community identity. School names often honored notable African Americans. Booker T. Washington, Dunbar, Carver, Attucks, and Douglass were some common names that sought to instill pride in the students and in their communities. Ponca City's Attucks School gained accreditation status in 1934.¹⁷

The district made numerous improvements to the school by adding onto the original two-room school building and enhancing the site. The school was the centerpiece of a cluster of

¹³ Cynthia Savage. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Douglas School* (National Parks Service, 2008), p. 8-10.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Thelma D. Perry. Desegregation of Public Education in Oklahoma One Year Afterward. *The Journal of Negro Education*. Vol 24, No. 3, 1955. p. 319.

¹⁶ Mary Ladd. *The History of Attucks Elementary School for Special Centennial Edition of Ponca City News August, 2007*. Vertical file Ponca City School District. (Ponca City, 2007).

¹⁷ Leonard B. Cayton. *A History of Black Public Education in Oklahoma*. University of Oklahoma (Norman: 1977). P. 54.

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

community-oriented buildings that included a church to the north, one to the south, and one to the west of the school. A swimming pool with a bath house (no longer extant), recreational playing fields and park land, and a public library surrounded the school building (*Figure 09*). This collection of public institutions represented a community resource for residents of the Dixie Hill-Attucks neighborhood at a time when they were largely excluded from other public institutions. In addition to its educational function, Attucks School and its facilities were a community asset that could be used for assembly functions and recreation by anyone in the neighborhood.

A segregated elementary school with a single teacher served African American students in the county seat of Newkirk twenty miles north of Ponca City. Those students traveled to Attucks School for high school-level courses, making Attucks School the only segregated high school in Kay County during the second quarter of the twentieth century.¹⁸ In 1945, the Newkirk segregated elementary school had twenty-six students and though they traveled to Ponca City for high school, the Newkirk community opposed closing the Newkirk school to combine all students at Attucks School.¹⁹

The first step toward school integration occurred after the 1954 Supreme Court decision in *Brown vs. Board of Education* declared laws establishing separate public schools to be unconstitutional and that separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. In the school year 1955-1956, all students at the junior and senior high school level were afforded freedom of choice to attend Attucks School or enroll in the previously white junior or senior high school.²⁰ That first year, approximately 15 students from the junior high and approximately 15 students from the senior high level chose to attend the Ponca City junior high and senior high school respectively.²¹ The next year in 1957, Attucks School closed junior and senior level instruction and all students in those grades integrated into the Ponca City schools. Two Attucks teachers transferred to integrated schools.

While the first stage of integration intended to combined junior and high school students, some aspects of the “separate” school system remained a de facto reality. Before a student could complete the eighth grade and receive a certificate to move on to high school, they had to pass an examination given and graded by the county superintendent, without oversight or copies made available to the school. James West, Attucks School principal from 1946-1966, recalled being

¹⁸ *Attucks School Served Black Community Before Integration. Ponca City News September 12, 1993.* Vertical File at Ponca City School District.

¹⁹ Chas P. Howell, Superintendent Ponca City Public Schools memo to Chairman Curriculum Committee March 31, 1945. Vertical File at Ponca City School District Administrative Offices.

²⁰ *Attucks School Served Black Community Before Integration. Ponca City News September 12, 1993.* Vertical File at Ponca City School District.

²¹ *Ibid.*

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

reprimanded by the superintendent because all of the Attucks School eighth-grade students passed the exam, meaning they could go on to high school. It was expected that only a small portion of separate school students should pass the exam. He further elaborated that it was common to see young adults in the eighth grade.²²

The 1964 Equal Rights Act provided impetus that the 1954 Supreme Court decision's clause encouraging school districts to integrate with "deliberate speed" lacked. The 1964 legislation established authority of the United States Office of Education to develop standards for rapid desegregation and to withhold federal funding from any school district which refused to comply with a court order to desegregate.²³ In accordance with Ponca City's Plan of Desegregation, the city's public school system was completely desegregated as of September 6, 1966.

Attucks School closed at the end of the 1965-1966 school year and all children in Ponca City were assigned to schools by geographic attendance zones that included the "colored area of town" for the first time.²⁴ Most African Americans in Ponca City lived in the southeast section of town. This physical separation was so entrenched that only two African American families lived outside of that area in 1964.²⁵ The 126 elementary school children from Attucks transferred to McKinley Elementary School at 1601 S. 5th Street one mile southwest of Attucks School (no longer extant) and Garfield Elementary School at 600 S. 8th Street one half mile northwest of Attucks School. Closing Attucks School removed the possibility of it remaining a segregated school as a result of its location in a predominately African American neighborhood and the school district's policy of assigning individual students to schools by geographic location.

Property history

A 1925 plat subdividing lots from Lansing Avenue south of Maxwell Avenue between 11th and 12th Street created the Dixie Hill Addition, a historically African American neighborhood in the southeast portion of Ponca City.²⁶ A 1928 plat added blocks 4 and 5 which included a rectangular parcel 160 feet wide and 671 feet long north of block 4 for the Ponca City Board of Education School District No. 71 as the site of Attucks School.²⁷

²² Leonard B. Cayton. *A History of Black Public Education In Oklahoma*. University of Oklahoma (Norman: 1977). P. 97.

²³ Leonard B. Cayton. *A History of Black Public Education In Oklahoma*. University of Oklahoma (Norman: 1977). P. 123-133.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Dixie Hill Addition Plat B1-3. January 15, 1925. OKCounty Records <https://okcountyrecords.com/plat-maps/kay>. Accessed April 22, 2017.

²⁷ Dixie Hill B4-5. OKCounty Records <https://okcountyrecords.com/plat-maps/kay>. Accessed April 22, 2017. Mary Ladd. *The History of Attucks Elementary School for Special Centennial Edition of Ponca City News August, 2007*. Vertical file Ponca City School District. (Ponca City, 2007).

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Attucks School opened in 1926 with grades one through eight to serve as the “separate” school for Ponca City’s African American students. The school was named after the slave Crispus Attucks, who was killed by British troops during the 1770 Boston Massacre.²⁸ The school year of 1927, Attucks School added grade nine, the next year 1928, added grade ten and by 1931, the school taught grades one through twelve.²⁹

The first Attucks School building was a two-room building that is no longer extant on the site. Construction cost \$13,996.11 and was complete in time to open in the fall of 1926.³⁰ The Ponca City School Board added numerous additions to the original building and the site between 1926 and 1944 (*Figure 10*). The only extant portion of the school is the 1936 auditorium and associated classrooms. A 1928 addition included an attached auditorium and cost \$9,887.48 (*Figure 08*). The third addition in 1936 remodeled the existing 1928 auditorium into classrooms and added a large brick auditorium and a shop room at a cost of \$37,282.01 (*Figures 05 and 06*).³¹ A frame bungalow, the 1933 home economics cottage was also remodeled for \$2,636.84 in 1936. The bathhouse and swimming pool were completed in 1937 immediately south of the extant auditorium building.³²

The 1936 Attucks School auditorium and classroom addition was part of a district-wide building campaign to upgrade elementary schools. The Ponca City School District utilized a grant from the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works, a Depression-era program aimed at job creation and funding aid for cash-strapped school districts. The Ponca City received a \$42,885.00 grant to fund 45% of the cost of additions and upgrades to four white elementary schools that included classroom addition on Garfield Elementary School and a gymnasium addition to Lincoln Elementary School.³³ School board meeting minutes indicate that the Attucks School auditorium and classroom addition was not funded by the same grant, but was instead funded through the county tax fund established by the Oklahoma constitution for segregated “minority” schools. Nevertheless, the school board coordinated the Attucks School addition along with the larger effort to upgrade schools during the Depression when new construction generally slowed.

The 1936 Auditorium (current Attucks Community Center)

²⁸ LaVelle Wittmer, Memo from Kay County Superintendent of Schools. Vertical file at Ponca City School District Administrative Office (Ponca City: 1989).

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Mary Ladd. *The History of Attucks Elementary School for Special Centennial Edition of Ponca City News August, 2007*. Vertical file Ponca City School District. (Ponca City, 2007).

³¹ This addition is the nominated resource.

³² Architect G. J. Cannon designed the 1933 Home Economics bungalow in 1933. Report from the Division of Secondary Education Attucks Separate Public School District 71. Vertical File at Ponca City School District Administrative Offices. (Ponca City, various years).; Ibid.

³³ Ponca City School Board Meeting Minutes September 28, 1936 and August 13, 1935. Ponca City School District Administration Office.

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

The Ponca City School Board began discussing the need to for additional space at Attucks in 1935. That year, a curtain divided the gymnasium space into two classrooms, clearly showing the need for additional space.³⁴ The School Board requested \$30,000 for the 1935-1936 budget for construction of an addition and tasked local architect G. J. Cannon to prepare preliminary plans for a new auditorium and additional classroom space.³⁵ Cannon's preliminary plans came in at an estimated \$51,800.00 and the school board chose to request amended plans rather than additional funding from the County Commissioner. Cannon revised the plans to fit a \$35,000.00 budget. The board accepted construction bids from George Wilscom for \$26,097.00 to serve as general contractor, Conner Sheet Metal for \$5,391.65 to provide and install the forced air heat system, M. J. Carroll Company for \$2,278.00 for plumbing, and Osage Electric for \$1,306.00 for electrical work in the new building.³⁶ The brick auditorium building had steel trusses supporting a wood roof, concrete floors, and plastered walls. A raised, recessed stage occupied the east end of the building. Two classrooms and toilets flank a central hall from the west entry. In addition to the new auditorium and classroom space, the Ponca City School District and the City of Ponca City invested in the site to jointly maintain a swimming pool with an associated bathhouse constructed in 1937.

In 1945, 201 students were enrolled in Attucks School.³⁷ The school accommodated grades one through twelve in six classrooms, the auditorium, a band room, a library, a study hall, the shop room, and the home economics bungalow.³⁸ A fire in 1945 destroyed much of the main building and it was rebuilt that same year. The school district used \$29,000 in insurance proceeds to fund part of the \$50,000 remodel that repaired the building.³⁹ The Attucks School included vocational training in shop and shoe repair for boys and cosmetology for girls. The school maintained membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools which required annual inspections for accreditation.⁴⁰ A 1951 report noted the schools impressive industrial arts shop and a 1954 report commended the cosmetology program while recommending adding driver's safety education because it would provide a community benefit to the adults in the neighborhood.⁴¹

³⁴ Ponca City School Board Meeting Minutes June 24, 1935; January 13, 1936. Ponca City School District Administration Office.

³⁵ Ponca City School Board Meeting Minutes June 24, 1935; January 13, 1936. Ponca City School District Administration Office.

³⁶ Ponca City School Board Meeting Minutes May 11, 1936. Ponca City School District Administrative Office.

³⁷ Chas P. Howell, Superintendent Ponca City Public Schools memo to Chairman Curriculum Committee March 31, 1945. Vertical File at Ponca City School District Administrative Offices.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Mary Ladd. *The History of Attucks Elementary School for Special Centennial Edition of Ponca City News August, 2007*. Vertical file Ponca City School District. (Ponca City, 2007).

⁴⁰ Report from the Division of Secondary Education Attucks Separate Public School District 71. Vertical File at Ponca City School District Administrative Offices. (Ponca City, various years).

⁴¹ Ibid, January 19, 1954.

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

The Attucks School building ceased operating as a school in 1966 and was damaged again by fire in 1978 and again in 1980. The main classroom building is no longer extant, but was documented as part of the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory in 1997. Photographs show the historic school building north of the extant auditorium. The Attucks Community Alliance renovated the Attucks School auditorium and classrooms into a community center in 2000. The auditorium space retains the stage and open assembly area for theater and community events as well as assembly space. A new floor and recreational equipment created a gymnasium within the auditorium. A meeting room and kitchen facilities in the classroom wing are also available for community events. The new use closely mirrors its historic function as a gathering place in the geographic center of the neighborhood.

The Dixie Hill-Attucks Community

In addition to segregated public institutions, Ponca City ensured residential segregation with a city ordinance prohibiting African Americans from living on a block in which seventy five percent of the residents were white.⁴² The area southeast of downtown Ponca City became predominantly African American (*Figure 07*). The Dixie Hill-Attucks community adopted the name of the 40-acre plat and incorporated the Attucks school name that was a defining part of the segregated community comprising 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Streets south of E. South Avenue.⁴³ The Dixie Hill-Attucks community was physically separated from downtown Ponca City by Willow Springs Park and Garfield Park on either side of the east west thoroughfare E. South Avenue. The area contained dedicated institutions such as the Attucks School, several churches, and a library. Local businesses such as a grocery store made the community self-sufficient.

The Dixie Hill-Attucks community was compact in physical size and geographically isolated from the rest of Ponca City. Ponca City's relatively small African American population lived and used separate institutions in the Dixie Hill-Attucks community. In the early 1950s, Ponca City's total student enrollment was 5,021. Attucks School, the only educational opportunity in the city for African American students had an enrollment of 138. At less than three percent of the total student body, Ponca City's African American student population was smaller than the state average of seven point eight percent.⁴⁴ The small school devoted specifically to African American students became a prominent local institution for the Dixie Hill-Attucks community.

⁴² This ordinance is mentioned in context of an event in the 1930s. Mary Jane Warde, PhD and Lynda Ozan. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. St. John Baptist Church and Rectory, Ponca City, Oklahoma.* (National Parks Service, 2014), p. 8-12.

⁴³ Mary Jane Warde, PhD and Lynda Ozan. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. St. John Baptist Church and Rectory, Ponca City, Oklahoma.* (National Parks Service, 2014), p. 8-12.

⁴⁴ Ponca City student body in 1953 was 5,021. Ponca City History. <http://www.poncacity.com/history/pages/1950/1953.htm>. Accessed April 24, 2017.; Thelma D. Perry.

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

G.J. Cannon

George J. Cannon was a prominent Ponca City Architect responsible for numerous Ponca City buildings during the 1920s and 1930s. He designed commercial buildings such as the Savage Motor Company (1927), numerous high-style residences including the Soldani Mansion (NR listed) in 1925 and institutional buildings like the Kay County Home for the Elderly (1929), the First Lutheran Church (1934), and the Roosevelt Elementary School (1931). Large-scale recreational projects Wentz Camp (1928-1935, NR listed) and Rock Cliff Country Club (prior to 1935) show the breadth of this commissions. During the Depression when new building slowed, George Cannon continued to work on public buildings that obtained federal grant funding. He designed the 1935 WPA-funded Ponca City Library, along with numerous school additions for the Ponca City School District.⁴⁵ In 1940, George Cannon was 49 years old and was practicing architecture in Ponca City at his 416 Community Building office.⁴⁶

Conclusion

The Attucks Community Center represents the only remaining remnant of the public school built and dedicated to the local neighborhood during a period of residential and educational segregation. The Attucks School auditorium, as part of the Attucks School was sponsored and built as separate, publicly-funded services specifically to serve African Americans in the physically and racially segregated neighborhood. The current Attucks Community Center's prominence in the small neighborhood derives significance from its central role in public life for a forty-year time period from its construction date until desegregation in 1996. The building and site endure as an important meeting place for the community. The Attucks Community Center is the only remaining part of the historically important community resource

Desegregation of Public Education in Oklahoma One Year Afterward. The Journal of Negro Education. Vol 24, No. 3, 1955. p. 3122, report from the Division of Secondary Education Attucks Separate Public School District 71. Vertical File at Ponca City School District Administrative Offices. (Ponca City, 1951).

⁴⁵ Historic Preservation Panel of Ponca City. Ponca City Library Historical Marker, 2004.; Bret A. Carter. *Kay County's Historic Architecture.* (Arcadia Publishing: 2007). P, 9.

⁴⁶ Polks City Directory Ponca City, 1940.; US Census 1940 George Cannon.

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- “Attucks School Served Black Community Before Integration”. *Ponca City News September 12, 1993*. Vertical File at Ponca City School District.
- Carter, Bret A. *Kay County’s Historic Architecture*. Arcadia Publishing, 2007.
- Cayton, Leonard B. *A History of Black Public Education in Oklahoma*. University of Oklahoma, 1977.
- Crane Jr., Jacob L. and The Plan Commission of Ponca City. *The Development Plans of Ponca City Oklahoma*. Vertical file Ponca City. Ponca City Public Library, 1927.
- Dixie Hill Addition Plat B1-3. January 15, 1925. OKCounty Records
<https://okcountyrecords.com/plat-maps/kay>. Accessed April 22, 2017.
- Education - Attucks Separate Public School District 71. Vertical File at Ponca City School District Administrative Offices, 1951.
- Garfield History*. Vertical File Ponca City School District. On file at Ponca City School District Administrative Office.
- Gaston, Kelli E. “Downtown Ponca City Historic District,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2010.
- Google maps, 2017 <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Ponca+City,+OK/@36.725543,-97.1359413,12z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x87b0f512d2a60285:0x4583da572c3ea508!8m2!3d36.706981!4d-97.0855948?hl=en>. Accessed April 17, 2017.
- Historic Preservation Panel of Ponca City. *Ponca City Library Historical Marker*, Ponca City, 2004.
- Howell, Chas P Superintendent Ponca City Public Schools, *Memo to Chairman Curriculum Committee* March 31, 1945. Vertical File at Ponca City School District Administrative Offices.
- Ladd, Mary. *The History of Attucks Elementary School for Special Centennial Edition of Ponca City News August, 2007*. Vertical file Ponca City School District.

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Lincoln History. Vertical File Ponca City School District. On file at Ponca City School District Administrative Office.

Perry, Thelma D. "Desegregation of Public Education in Oklahoma One Year Afterward." *The Journal of Negro Education*. Vol 24, No. 3, 1955.

Ponca City City Directory (1940). Polk & Co., 1940.

Ponca City History. <http://www.poncacity.com/history/pages/1950/1953.htm>. Accessed April 24, 2017.;

Ponca City School Board Meeting Minutes. On file at Ponca City School District Administration Office Ponca City, Oklahoma, various years.

Report from the Division of Secondary Education Attucks Separate Public School District 71. Vertical File at Ponca City School District Administrative Offices, various years.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Ponca City, Oklahoma, Sheet 2, 1894

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Ponca City, Oklahoma, Sheet 6, 1901

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Ponca City, Oklahoma, Sheet 4, 1907

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Ponca City, Oklahoma, Sheet 1, 1913

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Ponca City, Oklahoma, Sheet 1, 1925

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Ponca City, Oklahoma, Sheets 1 and 20, 1931

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Ponca City, Oklahoma, Sheet 20, 1947

Savage, Cynthia. "Douglas School" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2008.

US Census. Year: 1940; Census Place: Ponca City, Kay, Oklahoma; Roll: T627_3301; Page: 12A; Enumeration District: 36-37.

Warde, Mary Jane PhD and Lynda Ozan. "St. John Baptist Church and Rectory, Ponca City, Oklahoma" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2014.

Wittmer, LaVelle. *Memo from Kay County Superintendent of Schools*. Vertical file at Ponca City School District Administrative Office, 1989.

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Oklahoma Historical Society; Ponca City Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 36.693106 Longitude: -97.069394
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

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

The boundary encompasses PC – TRS 34-26-2E PT NE/ 4 PT E/2 NE/4 – BEG NW/C L-13 B-4 DIXIE HILL AS POB, TH N160' E225' S160'W 225' TO POB (SPLIT DESC, SEE L-13 B-4 DIXIE HILL, NOT CLEAR TITLE)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the .83 acres that represents the current parcel the nominated resource occupies.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Rachel Nugent, National Register Coordinator and Sophie Roark, Historic Preservation Specialist

organization: Rosin Preservation

street & number: 1712 Holmes Street

city or town: Kansas City state: MO zip code: 64108

e-mail Sophie@rosinpreservation

telephone: 816-472-4950

date: May 1, 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: **Attucks Community Center**

City or Vicinity: **Ponca City**

County: **Kay**

State: **Oklahoma**

Photographer: **Sophie Roark**

Date Photographed: **January 2017**

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

- 1 of 15. West elevation. View east.
- 2 of 15. West elevation. View northeast.
- 3 of 15. West and north elevations. View southwest.
- 4 of 15. North and east elevations. View southwest.
- 5 of 15. East elevation. View west.
- 6 of 15. South and east elevations. View northwest.
- 7 of 15. South elevation. View north.
- 8 of 15. Attucks Community Center in context of Dixie Park. View northwest.
- 9 of 15. Attucks Community Center in context of Dixie Park. View southwest.
- 10 of 15. Auditorium / gymnasium. View northwest.
- 11 of 15. Stage. View east.
- 12 of 15. Entry and hallway. View west.
- 13 of 15. Hallway in classroom wing. View east.
- 14 of 15. Meeting room. View northwest.
- 15 of 15. Kitchen. View southwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

FIGURE LOG

Figure 01. Location map 1001 S. 12th Street Attucks Community Center Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma. Source: Google maps, 2017.

Figure 02. Location map 1001 S. 12th Street Attucks Community Center Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma. Source: Google maps, 2017.

Figure 03. Site Plan Attucks Community Center Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma. Source: City of Ponca City, 2017.

Figure 04. Historic photo of Attucks School, no date. The building on the left is the historic school building (no longer extant) and the building on the right is the auditorium (the current Attucks Community Center). Source: Ponca City School District.

Figure 05. Attucks School site. The two-story classroom wing and the one-story wing in the foreground are no longer extant. The two-story auditorium / gymnasium with a chimney rising from the roof is the extant nominated resource. View southwest. Source: Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory Attucks School Gym, 1997.

Figure 06. Attucks School auditorium / gymnasium rear east elevation and south elevation. View northwest. Source: Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory Attucks School Gym, 1997.

Figure 07. The Dixie Hill Addition in the southeast section of Ponca City. Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Sheet 1 1931.

Figure 08. Attucks School in the Dixie Hill Addition. Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Sheet 20 1931.

Figure 09. The Attucks School is the focal point of a complex of community facilities including several churches and a swimming pool. A public library was constructed immediately south of the school circa 1951. Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Sheet 20 1947.

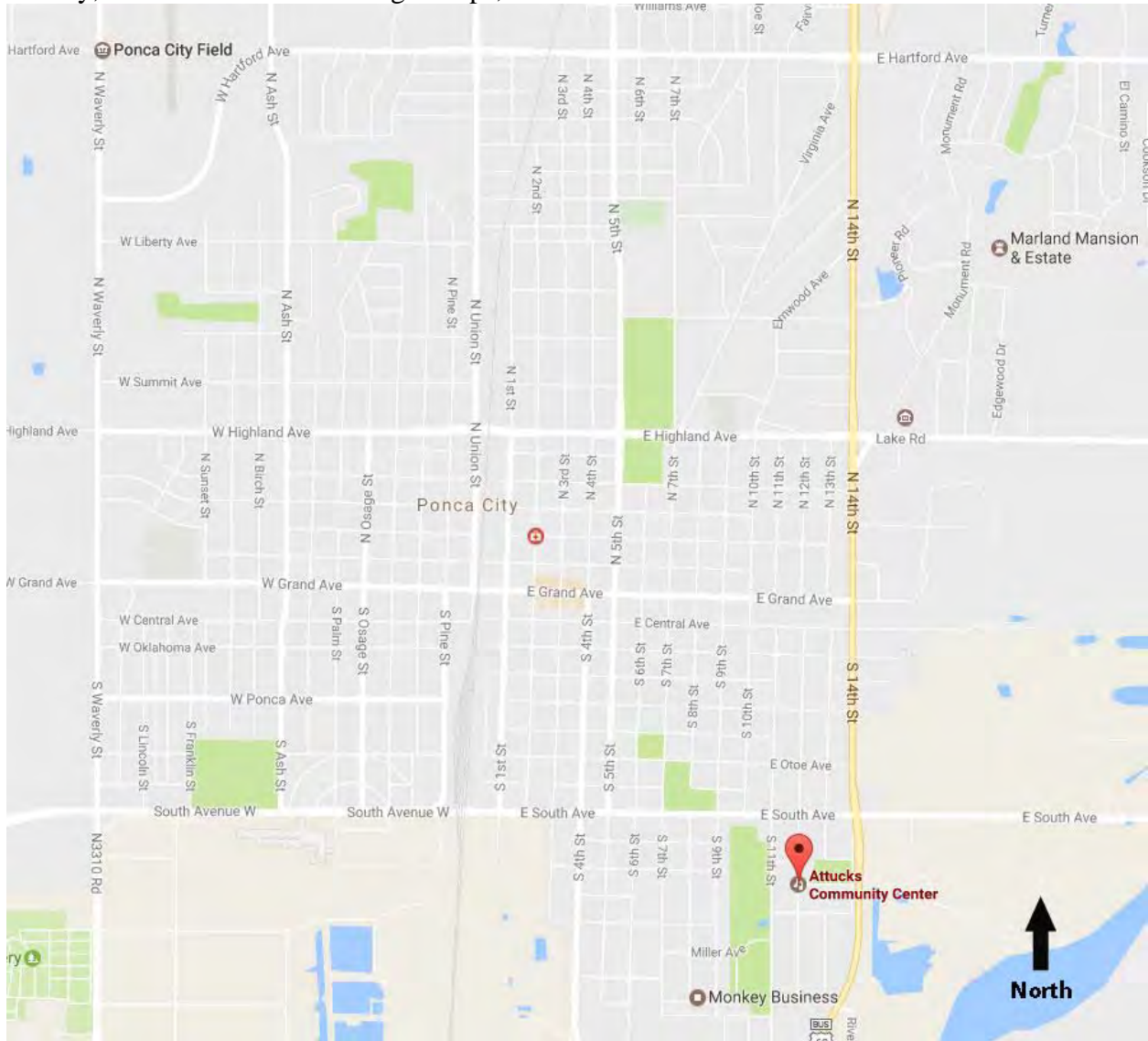
Figure 10. Attucks School with the original 1926 building and additions. The 1936 Auditorium and associated classrooms are at the south end of the complex. The 1937 swimming pool south of the school (no longer extant) is shown. Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Sheet 20 1947.

Figure 11. Photo Map. Source: Google Maps 2017.

Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Figure 01. Location map 1001 S. 12th Street Attucks Community Center Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma. Source: Google maps, 2017.



Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Figure 02. Location map 1001 S. 12th Street Attucks Community Center Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma. Source: Google maps, 2017.



Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Figure 03. Site Plan Attucks Community Center Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma. Source: City of Ponca City, 2017.

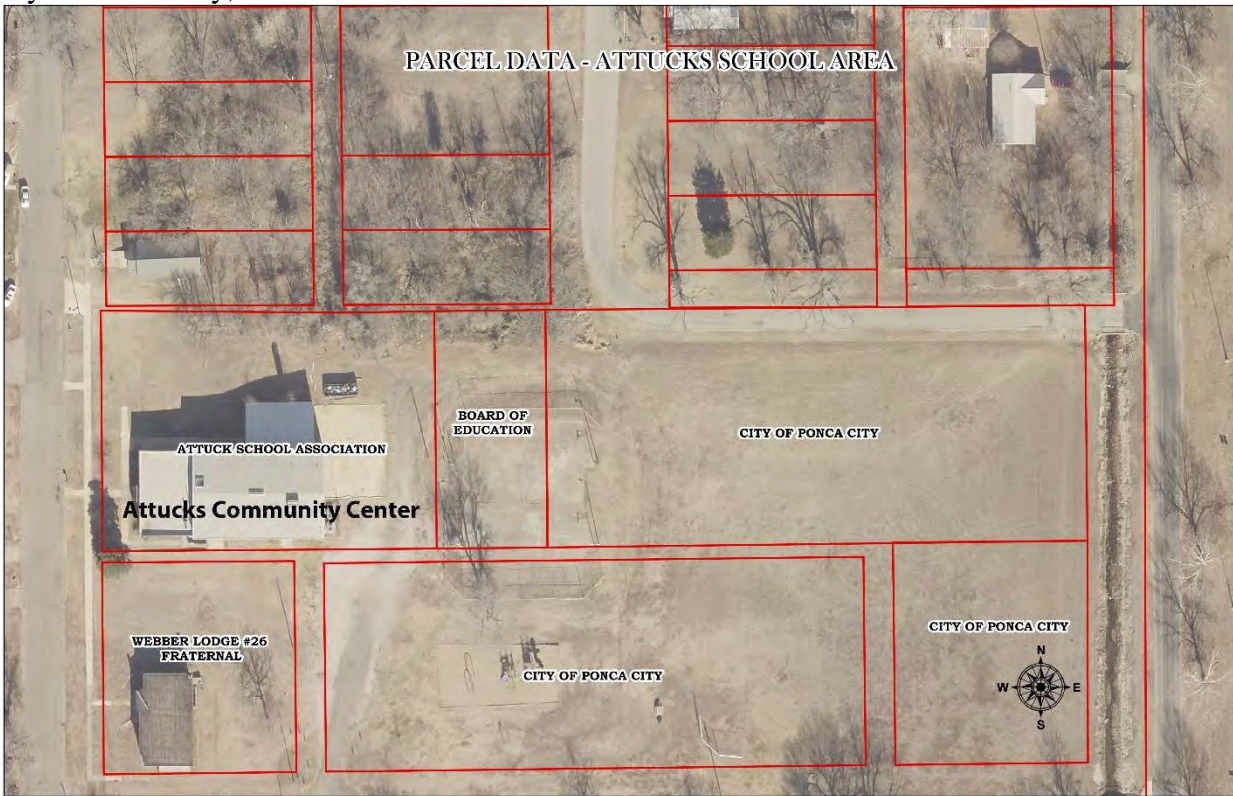


Figure 04. Historic photo of Attucks School, no date. The building on the left is the historic school building (no longer extant) and the building on the right is the auditorium (the current Attucks Community Center). Source: Ponca City School District.



Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Figure 05. Attucks School site. The two-story classroom wing and the one-story wing in the foreground are no longer extant. The two-story auditorium / gymnasium with a chimney rising from the roof is the extant nominated resource. View southwest. Source: Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory Attucks School Gym, 1997.



Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

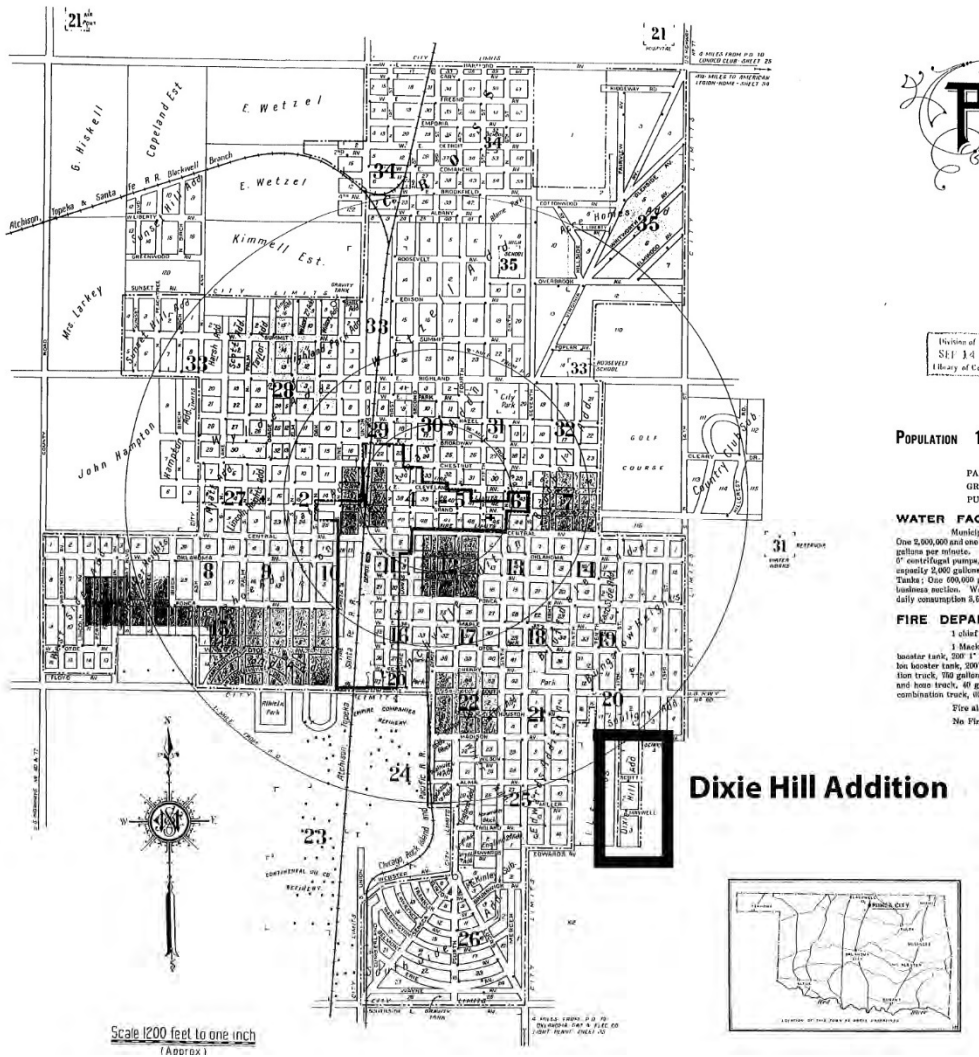
Figure 06. Attucks School auditorium / gymnasium rear east elevation and south elevation. View northwest. Source: Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory Attucks School Gym, 1997.



Attucks Community Center
 Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
 County and State

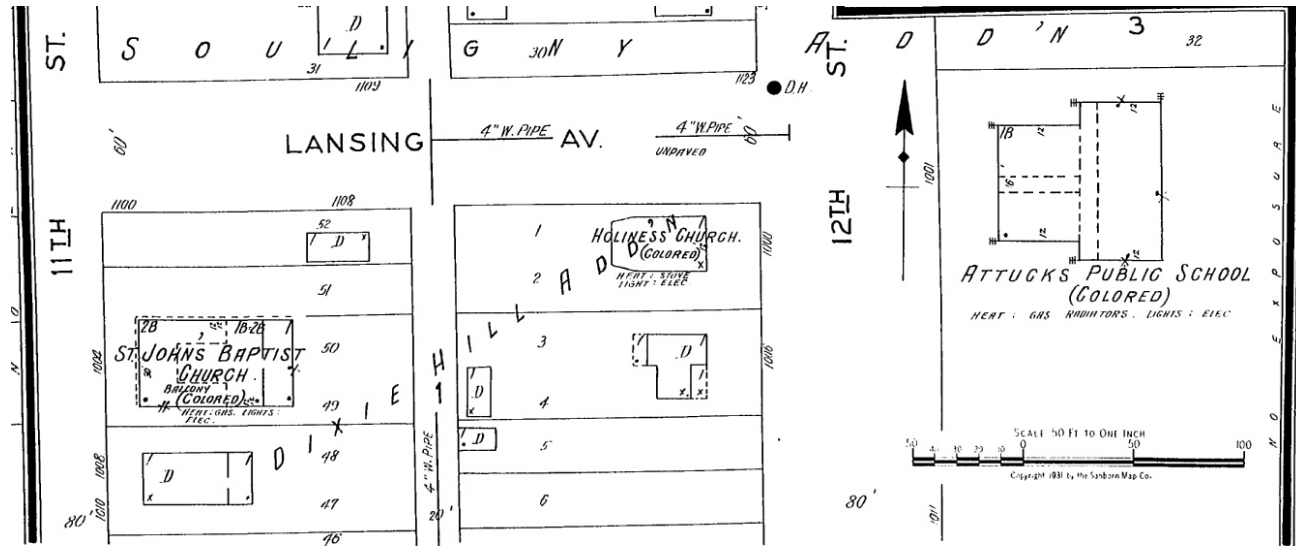
Figure 07. The Dixie Hill Addition in the southeast section of Ponca City. Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Sheet 1 1931.



Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

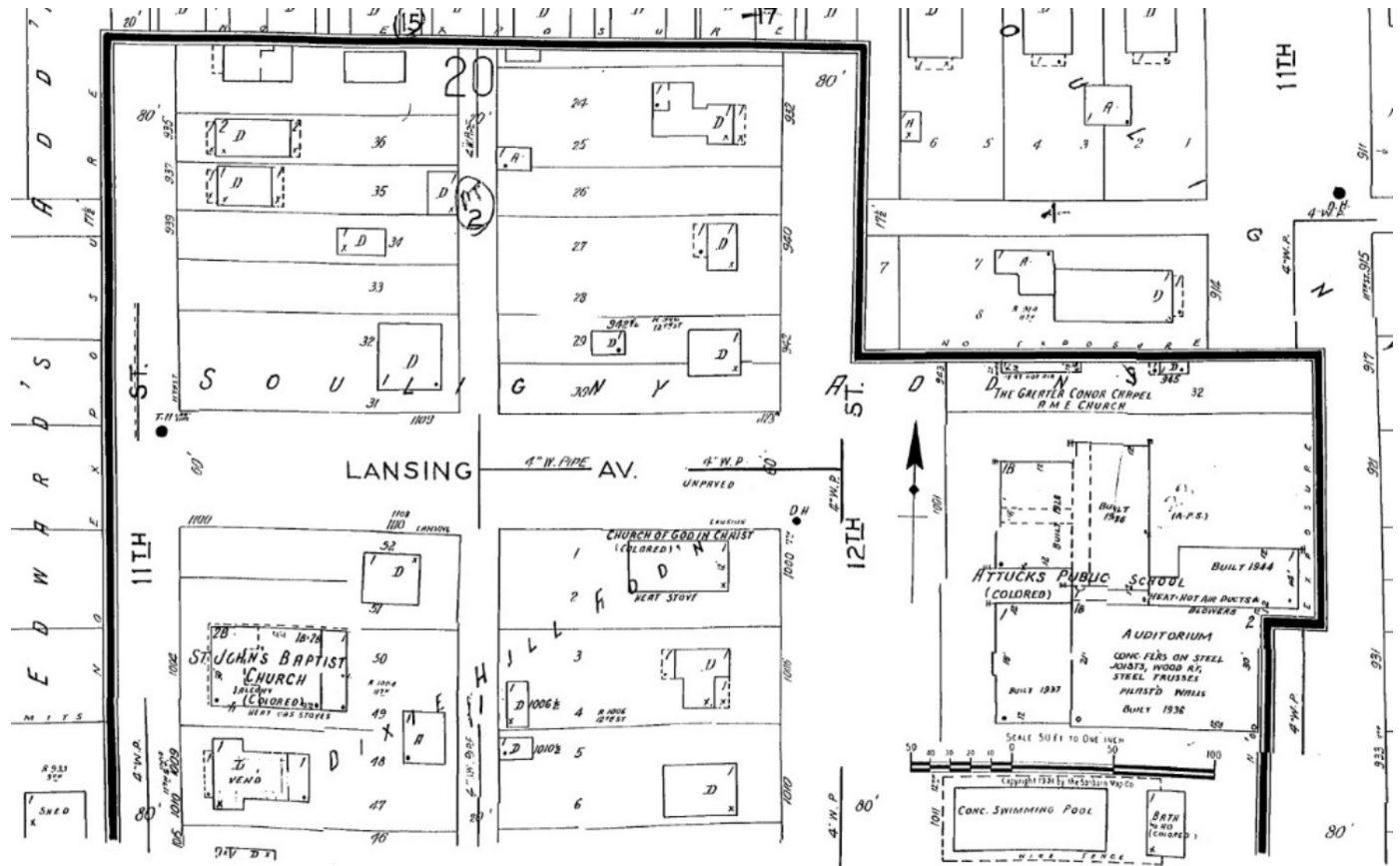
Figure 08. Attucks School in the Dixie Hill Addition. Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Sheet 20 1931.



Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

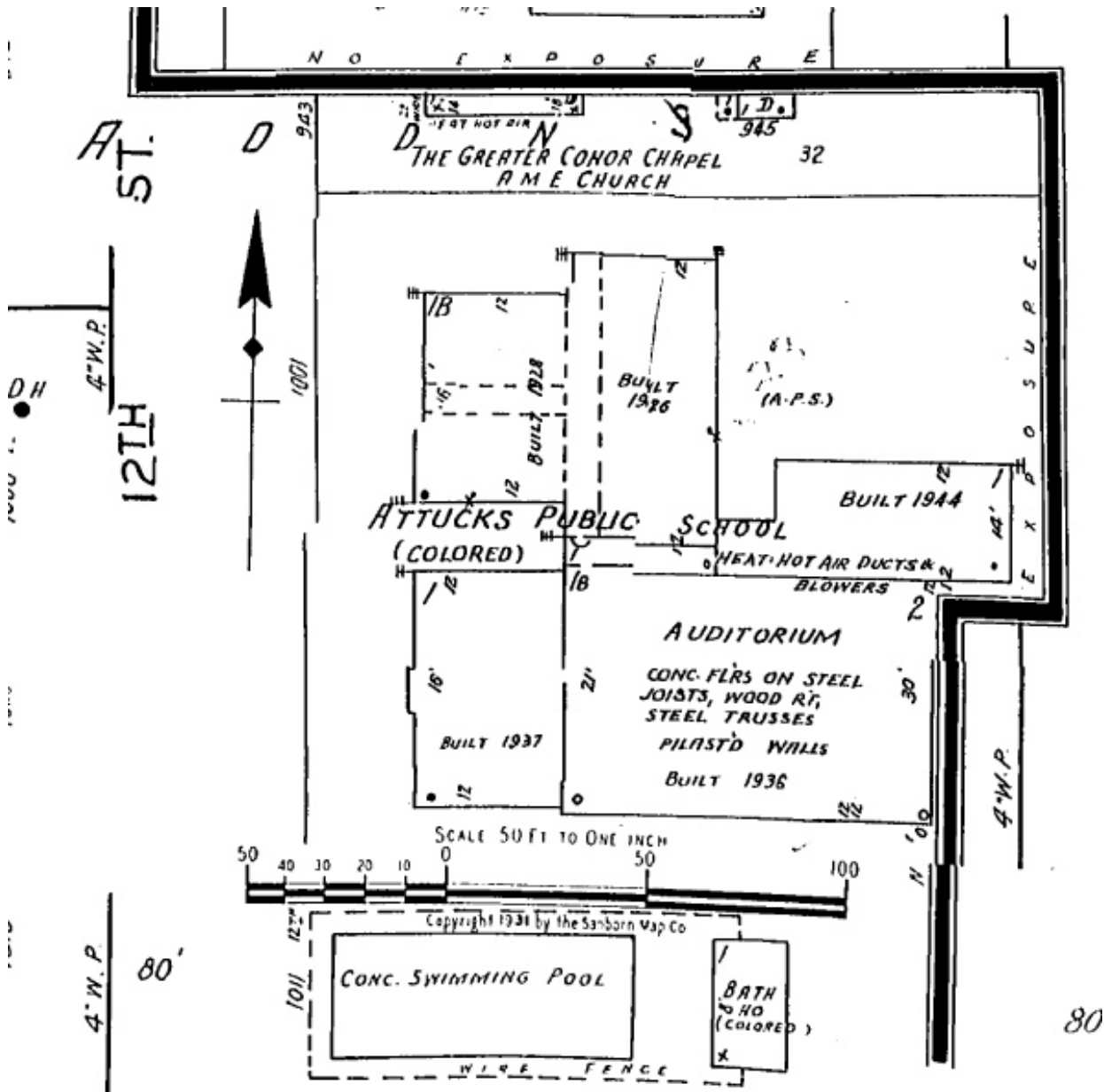
Figure 09. The Attucks School is the focal point of a complex of community facilities including several churches and a swimming pool. A public library was constructed immediately south of the school circa 1951. Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Sheet 20 1947.



Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Figure 10. Attucks School with the original 1926 building and additions. The 1936 Auditorium and associated classrooms are at the south end of the complex. The 1937 swimming pool south of the school (no longer extant) is shown. Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Sheet 20 1947.



Attucks Community Center
Name of Property

Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State

Figure 11. Photo Map. Source: Google Maps 2017.



Attucks Community Center
1001 South 12th Street
Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma



0 0.025 0.05 0.1 Miles

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Attucks Community Center
1001 South 12th Street
Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma



0 0.025 0.05 0.1 Miles

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, ICP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community







ATTUCKS















HOME PERIOD QUEST
P P
BONUS

7UP 7UP

EXIT

EXIT











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 10/19/2017 Date of Pending List: 11/14/2017 Date of 16th Day: 11/29/2017 Date of 45th Day: 12/4/2017 Date of Weekly List: 12/7/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 12/4/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Oklahoma Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

Founded May 27, 1893

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm

October 17, 2017

OCT 19 2017

J. Paul Loether
Keeper and Chief National Register and
National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

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

Park Etude, 1028 Connelly Lane, Norman, Cleveland County
101 Rodeo Arena, 2600 N. Ash Street, Ponca City, Kay County
Attucks Community Center, 1001 S. 12th Street, Ponca City, Kay County
McGraw, James J., House, 400 North 4th Street, Ponca City, Kay County
Roosevelt Elementary School, 815 East Highland Avenue, Ponca City, Kay County
Benedictine Heights Hospital, 2000 West Warner Street, Guthrie, Logan County
Edward Richardson Building, 101 Main Street, Arcadia, Oklahoma County
First Congregational Church, 1887 Cecil Street, Waynoka, Woods County

The members of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), professionally qualified in the fields of historic architecture and history were absent from the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. Therefore, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of Attucks Community Center and 101 Rodeo Arena was not present for the HPRC's formulation of its recommendation on the nomination. However, substantive review of this nomination is not requested because the SHPO staff member possessing the requisite professional qualifications participated in the HPRC's deliberations on this noncontroversial nomination.

We look forward to the results of your review. If there any further questions regarding the nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Lynda Ozan
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

Enclosures