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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JUN 12 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Jackson School
other names/site number Community Care Center, Inc.

2. Location

street & number 415 East Illinois NA not for publication
city, town Enid NA vicinity
state Oklahoma code OK county Garfield code 047 zip code 73701

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. NA See continuation sheet.

David L. Salay 6-6-89
Signature of certifying official Date
SHPO, Oklahoma Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Beth Boland 7/19/89
 See continuation sheet. _____
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. _____
 determined not eligible for the National Register. _____
 removed from the National Register. _____
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETEwalls BRICK

roof CERAMIC TILEother OTHER/Cast Stone Trim

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The historic Jackson School was designed in the Mission Revival Style. The predominant material is load bearing buff brick in common bond with cast stone decorative details and concrete foundation. A darker buff brick is used over windows and from below windows to foundation. A row of vertical stretchers is placed above the foundation. The Jackson School is a one story rectangular building. The north facade is the principle one which is evident by the attention to details and choice of materials. It has a symmetrical facade. The main architectural element is the mission parapet which is centrally located and accented with cast stone coping. A cast stone quatrafoil decorative element is placed in the center of the parapet. One large window group consisting of six double hung wooden sash windows with nine over nine panes is another focal point of the north facade. A cast stone decorative molding topped with dark buff brick header elements is over the entire window group. The darker brick is also used in vertical stretcher elements over the two windows on either side of the large window group. The two side windows are double hung wooden sash windows with four over four panes. The Jackson School is situated on one city block. Although there has been an addition to the building, it still retains its overall integrity of setting, feeling, materials, workmanship, location, design, and association. The surrounding neighborhood is composed of modest residential buildings.

On either side of the central section and slightly recessed are round arched entries. These are entered by two cement steps to cement porch area. The east entry has a round arch to the north and one to the east. The west entry has a round arch to the north and one to the west. The east entry has a nine over nine paned double hung wooden sash window on the west side. The west entry does not. Through the arches and recessed back is a double door with six paned transom and a nine paned panel in each door. Each entry has a red tile shed roof. The parapet and coping continue behind the entries ending in a vertical element which is as high as the mission parapet and repeats the central molding design. Each is accented with a Greek cross in the top center. Between the vertical elements and the entries are simulated shed roofs with red tile. Two window units consisting of three double hung wooden sash windows with nine over nine panes complete this section. The windows have vertical stretcher elements in the darker brick above and cast stone sills below.

The west side has a curvilinear parapet in the center with brick walls ending in vertical sections on either side. Between the parapet and the vertical section is a simulated red tile roof which has tapering brick elements underneath. Brick is also used under the mission parapet in design elements. Paired vertical stretchers are placed in a row of three, two rows of eleven and another row of three as a

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1

decorative element. A slightly recessed arch and single wooden door with three window transoms complete the west end. The east end is identical with the exception of the door being blocked by the addition.

The south side faces the playground. It has a slightly projecting central curvilinear parapet. In the central section are two sets of three double hung wooden sash windows with nine over nine panes. This is repeated on either side of the central parapet but with wooden shingles and tapered brick above the window units. To the west and east are located doors with bracket supported shed roofs over them and pipe railings. The doors are single wooden doors with three window transoms. Near the doors are double hung wooden sash windows with nine over nine panes. A drinking fountain is next to the west door. East of the central section is a projecting chimney. The parapet continues ending in unadorned vertical section on both sides.

The interior consists of six rooms and has few decorative elements. Upon entering the east entry on the north facade the office is to the right. The entry hall crosses a long east/west hall that has two large rooms on either side and the bathrooms to the south. There are two rooms at either end of the hall. The west rooms open to an entry at the west end. The east rooms are separated by a hall that ends in the entry to the addition. Each room has a cloak closet and storage closet at one end. In a few of the rooms the storage closet is a half door. The ceilings have been lowered in all the rooms and the walls appear to have been restuccoed. The wainscot throughout is buff tile topped with black tile. The restrooms have small floor tile. At the west end between the doors to the rooms is a niche which is the only Mission decorative element on the interior. The doors are single wooden doors with three pane transoms.

In 1956 an addition was added to the school. The addition is a buff brick structure which is sympathetic in style to the original building. The north side has a red tile roof element over seven windows with continuous sill underneath them. The windows and tile section is recessed giving the building the impression of having brick piers on the ends. A solid wall is pierced by a door on the west end. The addition is connected to the original building by an enclosed breezeway with a black cantilevered roof. Part of the south and east side of the building is concrete with a board covering. A chain link fence encloses a playground on the south side of the building. The interior is one large room with restrooms and an office to the south.

The negative impact of the 1956 addition to the Jackson School is due primarily to the blocking at the last parapet. The Jackson School is in fair condition and has retained its overall integrity.

Non contributing resources on the property include one small metal shed and new playground equipment (site).

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1936

Significant Dates
1936

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person
NA

Architect/Builder
Shaw, R. W. Architect

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

The Jackson School is architecturally significant as a rare example of the Mission Revival Style in the City of Enid. It was constructed in 1936. Although a very late example of the Mission Revival Style, it is the only example of this style represented in a school in Enid. The first examples of the Mission Revival Style were found in California as early as the 1890's. The California exhibit hall at the World's Columbian Exhibition in Chicago in 1893 was an example of this style and may contribute in part to the style's popularization in the first decades of the twentieth century. Several architects and industrialists advocated the style which was deemed especially appropriate for railway stations. The only other examples of the Mission Revival Style in Enid are the Rock Island Depot, 1928, and the Ehly House, 1929. Therefore, the Jackson School is a rare example of this style in Enid and unique as a Mission Revival School.

The major architectural elements that were freely taken from the California missions were the curvilinear parapet, red tile roof, arcaded entries and quatrafoil windows. The designer of the Jackson School utilized all these elements in some form. There are four mission parapets, one at each of the original entries. The two principle entries are arcaded. The quatrafoil window becomes a stone decorative element on the school and the red tile roof is reduced to rows of tile over the window units and entries. Most examples of the Mission Revival Style are stuccoed. Buff brick was substituted when building the Jackson School. The only interior element that eludes to the California Mission is the niche on the west end of the hall.

The building is a focal point architecturally in the neighborhood. It is one of the largest buildings in the addition and distinctive in its architectural style. The architect was R. W. Shaw, a very prominent local architect, who designed most of the schools in the Enid area and also the original buildings on the Phillips University campus. The majority of the structures in the neighborhood are small frame residential buildings in various states of disrepair.

The school was closed in 1969 and the building was used to store supplies. In 1977 the building was sold to Operation Uplift. The building is now privately owned and the original structure is vacant. The addition is used as a day care center. The Jackson School is also a focal point of the area socially. According to the Smithplan of 1983, Jackson School has been a long time landmark and should be identified as such for a local sense of identity in the future.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Enid, Oklahoma. City Building Permit #698 issued July 1936.

Smith, Joel K. Smithplan; Southern Heights Neighborhood Plan, Enid, Oklahoma: City of Enid, 1983.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 5 acres

UTM References

A

1	4
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6	0	5	0	9	5
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4	0	2	7	1	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Southern Heights 2nd Addition to the City of Enid Block 16.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Block 16 of the Southern Heights 2nd Addition to the City of Enid, the site historically associated with the Jackson School.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title <u>Debbie Randolph, Architectural Historian</u>	date <u>March 1988</u>
organization <u>City of Enid</u>	telephone <u>(405) 234-1080</u>
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city or town <u>Enid</u>	