Historic Context for the

Julius Rosenwald Fund in Oklahoma



Before and After
Crowder Separate School, District #28
Pittsburg County, Oklahoma

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INTRODUCTION

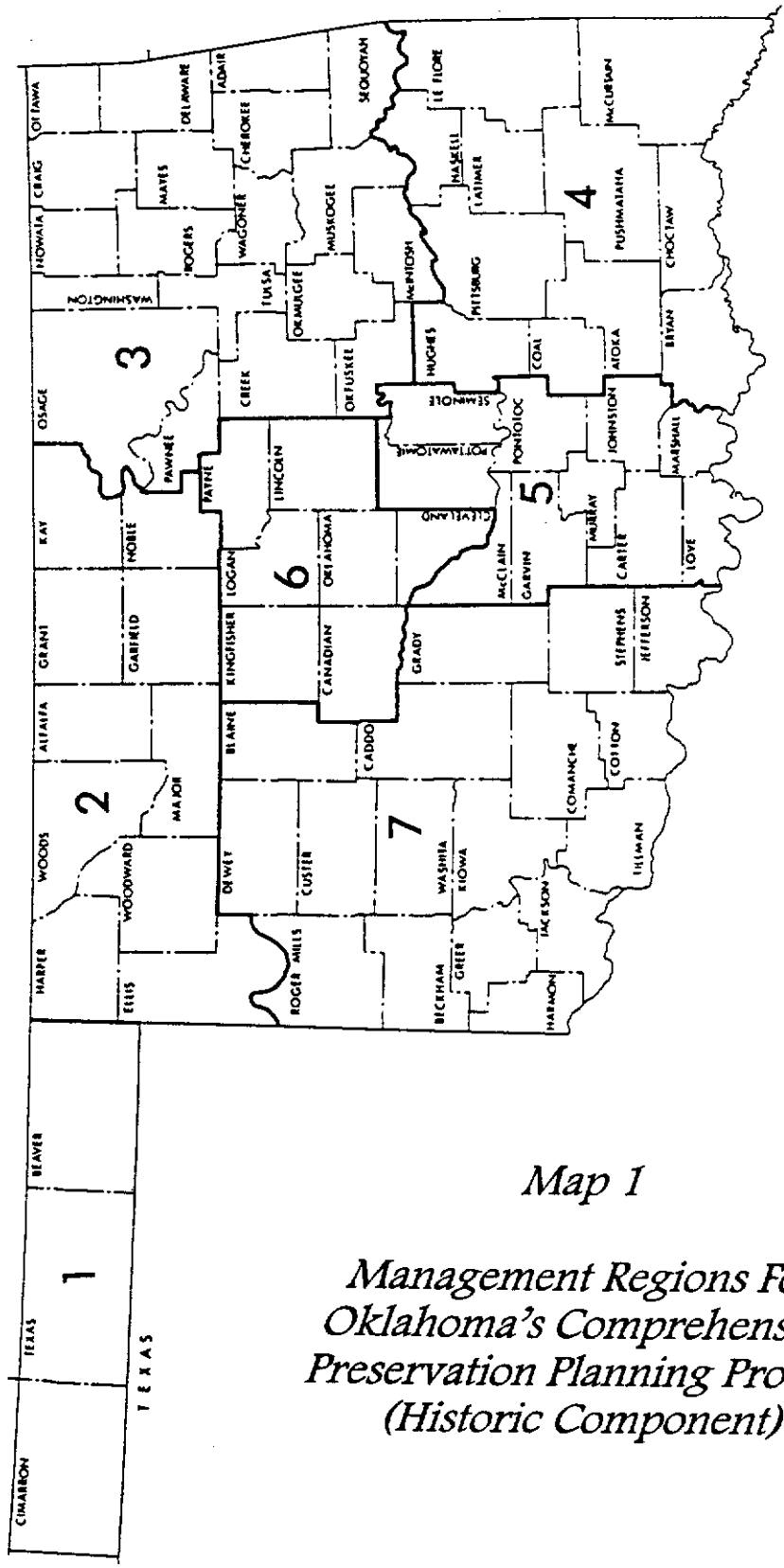
The Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office undertook the development of an historic context for the Julius Rosenwald Fund in Oklahoma in 1996. The context was one of the objectives identified by the office to meet the overall goal of identifying and evaluating historic and prehistoric resources significant in Oklahoma's past. The Rosenwald Fund is significant for its association with the development of African-American education in Oklahoma and local efforts to better facilities for African-American schoolchildren during the first half of the twentieth century.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund was created in 1917 by Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck and Company and philanthropist for a variety of causes. Rosenwald, beginning in 1913, provided limited funding for the construction of African-American schools in Alabama. Due to the success of this endeavor and persistent need in Alabama and other southern states, the "Julius Rosenwald Fund" was incorporated under the state laws of Illinois on October 30, 1917. The fund was active throughout the southern United States, including the states of Oklahoma, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

During the first part of the program, the primary purpose of the Rosenwald Fund was the construction of new school buildings to create a better educational environment for African-American schoolchildren. Total in Oklahoma, 198 education-related buildings were constructed with aid from the Rosenwald Fund. This consisted of 176 schoolhouses, 16 teachers' homes and 6 shops. The Rosenwald school building program ended in Oklahoma and nationally in 1932.

The Rosenwald fund was active in forty-four of Oklahoma's seventy-seven counties. Under Oklahoma's comprehensive preservation planning process, the state has been split into seven management regions (Map 1). The majority of Rosenwald activity was centered in Regions 3, 4, 5 and 6. Of these four regions, Region 3 had the least number of counties receiving aid from the Rosenwald Fund. Of the nineteen counties in Region 3, eight counties, Pawnee, Washington, Craig, Ottawa, Mayes, Delaware, Cherokee and Adair, did not have any Rosenwald buildings. However, Region 3 contains several of the counties having the highest number of Rosenwald buildings, such as Wagoner County with twenty buildings and Okfuskee County with seventeen Rosenwald buildings. Every county in Region 4 except for Haskell County received aid from the Rosenwald Fund. Similarly in Region 6, only Canadian County had no Rosenwald buildings. In Region 5, eight of the ten counties participated in the Rosenwald school building program. Neither Pontotoc or Marshall counties in Region 5 had Rosenwald buildings.

Counties in both Management Region 2 and 7 also received aid from the Rosenwald Fund, although on a more limited scale than Regions 3, 4, 5 and 6. In Region 2, only Kay and Noble counties constructed buildings using Rosenwald monies. Even then, each county received aid for only one building. Rosenwald activity was more prevalent in Region 7. Of the total seventeen counties in Region 7, eight counties utilized funds from the Rosenwald school building program. However, the overall number of buildings per county in Region 7 is low. Blaine and Caddo counties with four buildings each constructed the most Rosenwald buildings in Region 7. There were no Rosenwald buildings constructed in Region 1.



Map 1

Management Regions For Oklahoma's Comprehensive Preservation Planning Process (Historic Component)

In addition to the construction of school buildings, the Rosenwald Fund contributed money for black school libraries, transportation to separate consolidated schools, African-American teacher education and black colleges and universities. The fund also had programs related to health and medicine, race relationships and miscellaneous other activities related to the well-being of mankind. The Julius Rosenwald Fund continued in operation until 1948 when, as intended by Julius Rosenwald, all monies had been spent and the trustees dissolved the fund.

Preparation of the historic context is the first step in the identification and evaluation of Rosenwald buildings in Oklahoma. Because the location of the buildings was not recorded in the Rosenwald Fund Building Files, obtained from the Julius Rosenwald Fund Archives at Fisk University, SHPO staff has initiated efforts to identify and document the location of the Rosenwald buildings. To do this, contact with the county clerks in the forty-four counties containing Rosenwald buildings has been made. Using the school district records, it is anticipated that the approximate location of the properties can be determined.

Once the location has been determined, this will then allow for minimum level documentation of those properties which are still extant. Minimum level documentation consists of completion of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and a minimum of two elevation photographs. Following their identification and documentation, the buildings will be evaluated for potential National Register eligibility. The ultimate goal of this project is to nominate those extant properties which meet the eligibility requirements to the National Register of Historic Places.

Currently, there is one Rosenwald building in Oklahoma already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Rosenwald Hall in Lima, Seminole County, was listed on the National Register on September 28, 1984. The building was nominated as a part of the thematic nomination entitled "Educational Resources of All-Black Towns in Oklahoma." In the Rosenwald Building Files, Rosenwald Hall was identified as Lima School, District #5.

Research for the historic context for the Julius Rosenwald Fund in Oklahoma was initiated by Susan Allen Kline, former Architectural Historian of the Oklahoma SHPO. Further research and development of the historic context was completed by Cynthia Savage, staff Architectural Historian. All personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications.

Acknowledgment is extended to Beth Howell of Fisk University for her assistance in obtaining copies of the Rosenwald Fund Building Files. This information was invaluable in preparing the historic context.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

During the first half of the twentieth century, the educational opportunities for African-American schoolchildren were stifled by racism, a shortage of money and inadequate facilities. Beginning in the mid-teens, however, black schools throughout the south received much needed financial assistance from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Created by Julius Rosenwald, the Rosenwald Fund's initial activity was to aid in the construction of new buildings for black schools. Although the fund did not provide all the money necessary for the construction of new buildings, it did provide sufficient money to act as an impetuous for the local district to better their facilities. In Oklahoma, the Rosenwald Fund aided in the construction of 198 education-related buildings in 44 counties between 1920 and 1932. Of the 198 buildings, 176 were schoolhouses, ranging in size from 1-teacher to 22-teacher; 16 were teacherages; and, 6 were shops. In addition, the fund also partially financed additions to buildings which had originally been built using Rosenwald funds and even aided in the rebuilding of a Rosenwald school which was destroyed by fire.

Separate schools for black children were constitutional under the 1896 United States Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson.* This landmark case justified the creation of separate schools using the doctrine of "separate but equal." This doctrine allowed schools under the United States Constitution to be separated on the basis of race as long as the treatment of the races were equal.

In Oklahoma Territory, the 1897 territorial legislature mandated racial separation of schools, juries and public facilities. This policy of segregation continued into statehood when the 1907 state legislature, as one of its first undertakings, enacted a

"Jim Crow" law restricting use of not only school and public facilities but also transportation. Section III, Article XIII of the Oklahoma Constitution provided for "a complete plan of separation between the white and colored races, with impartial facilities for both races." As defined by the statute, the term "white" included all non-black races.[1]

In Oklahoma, the school system was designed so that members of the majority race in the school district, either African-American or white, composed the school board, which had authority over the local school district. The county than maintained a separate school for the minority students or made arrangements for their transfer to a compatible racially composed school in another district. The majority school was supported by a tax levied on all property in the district. The minority school was maintained by a tax levied on all property in the county, not to exceed one mill.[2]

The preponderance of separate schools in Oklahoma by 1917 were for black students. At the time, there were over 30,000 black students enrolled in rural schools in Oklahoma. Most of these schools were maintained by county-wide taxation. Because many counties were unable to levy sufficient funds to adequately maintain the separate schools, the legislature increased the amount of levy from one mill to two mills in 1921. At that time, enrollment of black students exceeded 36,000.[3]

By 1923, the number of African-American students had risen to 42,274, comprising ninety-eight percent of the enrollment in separate schools. Within two years, the number of black students enrolled in an Oklahoma school increased by over 5000, bringing the total to 47,452. The number of enrolled black students continued to moderately grow so that by the school year ending 1930, over 49,000 African-

American schoolchildren were registered in Oklahoma's schools. In 1932, 50,623 black students attended school in nearly 600 separate schools. Although the number of students remained fairly constant through 1934, due to consolidation and other factors the number of separate black schools fell to 576.[4]

Even after the mill levy increase in 1921, inadequate facilities continued to plague many of the separate schools. In 1928, the State Board of Education characterized many of the separate schoolhouses as "unfit for human occupancy." Lacking basic amenities such as desks and stoves, the separate schools also were unable to attract quality instructors. Additionally, because a levy of two mills was insufficient to maintain the schools, money was often obtained by reducing the salaries of teachers or the length of the school term for separate schools. All of which combined did not provide a sufficient, quality education for the African-American students.[5]

Following the turn-of-the-century, various attempts to better the quality of education for African-American children were made by a number of northern philanthropists. One of these efforts was a grant program for the construction of new school buildings for black children funded by H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company. Beginning in 1905, Rogers and his family donated money to Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington, for an extension program. The money was primarily used to build black schools in Macon County, Alabama. The Rogers grants provided only matching funds and relied on the support of the local black community. Forty-two schools were built in Macon County using the Rogers grants, as well as schools in five other Alabama counties. The Rogers grants were discontinued in 1909, however, with the death of H. H. Rogers.[6]

In 1912, Booker T. Washington presented a similar program to Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck and Company and newly elected trustee of Tuskegee Institute. Washington proposed a school building program similar to the Rogers grants but which called for expansion to other states and the cooperation of the local white community. The program would be headed by a general agent who worked closely with county officials. The county officials would have the responsibility for raising the local aid. The following year, on his fiftieth birthday, Julius Rosenwald gave $25,000 to Washington for this program. The money was distributed by the Extension Department of Tuskegee Institute. In 1914, Rosenwald extended the "Rosenwald program" by making $300 available per school for the construction of 100 additional school buildings.[7]

Rosenwald continued his contributions through 1917, when it became obvious that a more permanent organization was needed. On October 30, 1917, the Julius Rosenwald Fund was incorporated as a non-profit organization under the laws of the state of Illinois. Rosenwald provided the initial endowment and continued to contribute large sums until his death in 1932. The majority of his contributions were in the form of shares of capital stock for Sears, Roebuck and Co. The fund was established to receive and dispense funds for philanthropic causes related to the "well-being of mankind."[8]

The primary focus of the Rosenwald Fund between 1917 and 1932 was the construction of new school buildings for African-American schoolchildren. The school building program accounted for all but $600,000 of the first $4 million spent by the Rosenwald Fund. The fund constructed education-related buildings in a total of fifteen

states. Besides Oklahoma these included Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The Rosenwald Fund formally ended its school building program in 1932. Although it was recognized that the need for adequate school buildings for African-American schoolchildren still existed, the program was terminated because of the belief that the southern states would come to rely too heavily on outside aid for black schools and would therefore not develop adequate infrastructure to deal with the situation. In 1937, at the request of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, one last Rosenwald school was constructed in Warm Springs, Georgia.[9]

When initially organized, a board of trustees, consisting of Rosenwald and three members of his immediate family, oversaw the Rosenwald Fund. In 1928, the fund's administrative unit was drastically re-organized. Edwin Embree, the former director and vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, became the president of the Rosenwald Fund. A full-time staff was hired to handle the fund's programs and the board of trustees was expanded from three members to ten and, subsequently, fifteen.[10]

An important provision Rosenwald made in the 1928 re-organization was that the fund was not to be a enduring foundation. Believing that "perpetual endowments could easily become a hindrance to progress,"[11] Rosenwald stipulated that the trustees deplete the fund within twenty-five years of his death. In addition, at the discretion of the trustees, the endowment could be spent at any time. The Rosenwald Fund continued in operation until 1948 when all monies had been spent and the trustees dissolved the fund.[12]

Following the fund's incorporation in 1917, Tuskegee Institute continued to manage the program until 1920. At that time, an independent central office, the Julius Rosenwald Fund Southern Office, was created in Nashville, Tennessee, under the direction of Samuel L. Smith, former Tennessee State Negro School Agent. The association with Tuskegee Institute was terminated in part because the activities of the fund became too comprehensive for the institute, as well as criticisms concerning the institute's supervision of the construction activity and financial practices. Another contributing factor to the dissolution of the relationship with Tuskegee Institute was that some white state and county officials were hesitant to participate in a program administered by African-Americans.[13]

After the centralization of the fund's school building program in Nashville, the Southern Office issued guidelines for the expanded Rural School Building Program. These guidelines mandated that each state school superintendent and Negro School Agent prepare a tentative annual budget for rural black school construction. After approval by the Southern Office, the Rosenwald Fund allocated the amount to be transferred to the state after each school's completion to a minimum standard and an on-site inspection. The size of the grant for each school was based on the number of teachers employed. Generally, for a one-teacher building, the grant was $500 which ranged to a maximum of $2,100 for a ten-teacher school.[14]

The Rosenwald Fund mandated minimum standards for the buildings constructed using their grants. The schools were to follow the standardized designs available from the Rosenwald Fund or the director of the Southern Office had to approve the plans. Published and revised by the fund between the years of 1921-1931,

Community School Plans included plans for buildings ranging in size from one-room to twelve-rooms. Because of lack of use, odd-numbered plans above six-teacher were eventually discontinued; as such, there were no seven-room or nine-room Rosenwald schools originally constructed in Oklahoma. The plans for the teachers' homes and vocational shops were also furnished by the Rosenwald Fund.[15]

All plans were for one-story buildings and two plans were developed for each teacher-type. The plan utilized depended on the orientation of the school building; one plan was for an east or west facing building, the other for a north or south facing building. Anticipating a lack electricity in most situations, both plans were designed so that all classrooms received east or west light only. The desire for east-west light only was based on the work of Fletcher B. Dresslar, a significant American theoretician at the time on school buildings and a favorite former professor of Samuel L. Smith, director of the Rosenwald Fund's Southern Office. East-west sunshine was believed to maximize the natural light while also being the most conducive for a learning environment.[16]

The plans were designed to allow for later expansion with one-, two-, or three-room additions. Additionally, each school was required to have two sanitary toilets or privies which met each state's Department of Health requirements. Teachers' homes were also to be provided with "ample toilet facilities." If conditions allowed, the Rosenwald Fund encouraged construction of an inside toilet but they also provided plans for outside privies. Generally, it was believed that one seat for every twenty to twenty-five students was sufficient.[17]

The Rosenwald Fund furnished the plans to the State Departments of Education, without cost, in all southern states for use in both colored and white schools. Numerous white schools throughout the south utilized the Rosenwald plans when constructing new buildings. This service was maintained after the discontinuation of the Rosenwald Rural School Building Program in 1932.[18]

On the local level to receive a Rosenwald building, the benefiting district had to be a rural district with a school term of at least five consecutive months. In order to qualify for a teachers' home, the school term had to be eight months or more. In addition, the community had to guarantee enough land for playgrounds and agricultural work, a mainstay in early twentieth century education.[19]

The Rosenwald Fund encouraged the employment of an African-American at the state-level to oversee black schools and, specifically, the Rosenwald activities within the state. Commonly called a "Rosenwald Agent," half of the agent's salary was supplied by the Rosenwald Fund and the other half by the state government in the early years of the program. The Rosenwald Agent's responsibilities included overseeing the Rosenwald-related fundraising activities and promoting industrial education.[20]

Utilizing the techniques of a "high-pressure salesman," the Rosenwald Agent presented the need for improved facilities to local school officials and citizens, white and black. Using the Rosenwald Fund as an inducement, the agent then encouraged a variety of fundraising activities to raise sufficient match to allow for the construction of a new school building. In addition to cash, the Rosenwald Fund allowed labor, materials and land to count as match at the community level.[21]

Beginning in 1920-1921, Oklahoma's separate schools started receiving funds from the Julius Rosenwald Fund for the construction of "sanitary, modern and substantial" schools. In addition, the fund provided blueprints and specifications for many small school buildings in the state, white and separate. The first Rosenwald building in Oklahoma was the three-teacher type Vernon School in McIntosh County. This was also the first application for a Rosenwald building approved by Samuel L. Smith, newly appointed director of the newly created Julius Rosenwald Fund Southern Office.[22]

During the first two years of the program, twenty-two school buildings were built in fifteen counties. The third year, the fund granted $13,100 in assistance for the construction of twenty-one school buildings in ten counties. The following year, sixteen schools were built in eight counties, costing the Rosenwald Fund $10,150. In 1924, twenty-one Rosenwald buildings were erected in thirteen counties. The Rosenwald Fund's building program peaked in Oklahoma in 1925 with twenty-six buildings in fourteen counties being constructed. By 1925, over one hundred schools had been built using the Rosenwald Fund. Total, the buildings built between 1920 and 1925 cost $400,000, of which the Rosenwald Fund contributed $73,680, the local black community $20,000 with the remainder coming from the counties and school districts.[23]

After 1925, the fund continued to aid schools at a fairly constant rate. During the years of 1926 and 1927, the fund provided money to twenty-three and twenty-two schools respectively each year. Seventeen counties in 1926 received Rosenwald buildings and sixteen in 1927. In 1928, seventeen districts in thirteen counties benefited from new buildings. The last year of significant use of the Rosenwald Fund

in Oklahoma occurred in 1929 with twenty buildings in ten counties being constructed. The next year, only five new buildings in four counties were erected under the fund.[24]

In addition to the building program, beginning in 1928, the Rosenwald Fund started providing funds to develop libraries in the separate schools and, for the 1929-1930 school year, began providing aid for transportation of black students to consolidated and town schools. Similar to the school building program, the Rosenwald library program provided one-third of the cost of buying the books, with the local community and the public school fund picking up the other two-thirds. The fund also paid the shipping charges to get the books to the local school. For the first year of the library program, eight schools in seven Oklahoma counties benefited from this aid with a total expenditure of $320, of which each school received $40. Between 1930 and 1932, the fund assisted twenty-seven schools in building thirty-four library collections. Many districts received aid for both their elementary and high school libraries. With the average contribution of $40, the Rosenwald Fund expended $1,888.86 in Oklahoma for this program between 1930-1932. The library aid continued through 1934, with ten libraries being developed in eight counties. At a total cost of $1140 for the 1932-34 period, two Oklahoma elementary and eight high school libraries were develop in nine districts.[25]

The Rosenwald transportation program was funded on a sliding scale over a period of three years. The first year, the amount given by the Rosenwald Fund was not to exceed half of the cost of maintaining the transportation system with a maximum cap of $500 per route. The following year, the fund provided one-third of the cost, not to exceed $300. For the third year, the Rosenwald Fund donated one-fourth of the cost.

For the school year beginning 1929, of the total investment of $6,524 spent primarily on purchasing buses to transport students to six schools in Kingfisher and Pittsburg counties, the Rosenwald Fund contributed $2,638. By the end of this program with the 1931-1932 school year, twenty-seven schools in twenty-one counties received aid from the Rosenwald Fund in the amount of $8,913.49. Nearly 2,300 students benefited from the improved transportation system.[26]

Through 1930, the Rosenwald Fund facilitated the construction of 173 school houses, 16 teachers' homes and 4 shops for teaching industries. Total, the construction of these schools up to July 1, 1930 cost $961,173. Of this, the Rosenwald Fund spent $124,655, African-Americans $28,175, whites $3,825 and the remaining balance of $804,518 was expended by the public school funds of the benefiting counties and school districts.[27]

In 1932, the Rosenwald sponsored school building program ended. Only four buildings in four counties were built after 1930. The date of construction for one school is unknown, bringing the total number of Rosenwald buildings in Oklahoma to 198. Total investment equaled $1,127,449 with the Rosenwald Fund giving $145,055, the school districts $948,054, the local black communities $28,865 and the white community $5,475. Located in 44 of Oklahoma's 77 counties, the Rosenwald schools had a pupil capacity of 19,575 and teacher capacity of 435. This provided sufficient accommodation for more than one-fourth of the employed black teachers and one-third of the black students enumerated in Oklahoma.[28]

In Oklahoma, the Rosenwald Fund contributions ranged from $200 for a one-teacher type school to $5,300 for the 22-teacher Washington Separate Consolidated #3

School built in 1931 in Oklahoma County. The average Rosenwald grant was between $400 and $900 per building. The total cost of the buildings in Oklahoma ranged from a low of $1,000 for the one-teacher, 1924 Clow's Chapel School in Choctaw County to the $63,338 for again Oklahoma County's Washington Separate Consolidated #3. Generally, the brick schools were larger than one-teacher, received larger grants from the Rosenwald Fund and cost more to construct.[29]

The black community in Oklahoma contributed money for the construction of about 121 buildings. These contributions ranged from $30 for the 1923, two-teacher Porter School in Wagoner County to $1,600 for Oklahoma's first Rosenwald school, Vernon School in McIntosh County, a three-teacher school built in 1920. Only nine buildings received monies from the local white communities. This assistance ranged from the $50 for the 1931 shop at Kingfisher County's Dunbar Consolidated School to $1,600 for Comanche County's eight-teacher Douglass School built in 1930.[30]

In comparison to the fourteen other states which received money from the Rosenwald Fund, Oklahoma ranked eleventh in terms of number of school buildings and amount of aid from the Rosenwald Fund. In terms of total cost of the buildings, Oklahoma came in twelfth of the fifteen states. Alabama ranked eleventh with a total cost of nearly $1.3 million. In both the amount contributed by African-Americans and that by whites, Oklahoma ranked fourteenth.[31]

As previously mentioned, the plans for the Rosenwald buildings were designed to easily accommodate additions. Seventeen schools in Oklahoma partially funded additions to their Rosenwald building with another Rosenwald grant. The additions

occurred as rapidly as the year after original construction. Several of the districts also added more than one addition.

Rosenwald schools with additions included the 1925 Douglas School in Geary District #80 which expanded from a two-teacher type school to a four-teacher type in 1930. Caddo County's Binger Separate School went from a 1927 two-teacher type to a three-teacher in 1930. Two schools in Creek County expanded with one being added on to twice. The Harlingsville School #43 was originally constructed using Rosenwald funds in 1924 as a three-teacher type and in 1926 the school expanded to a five-teacher type. The Lowarance Industrial School in Creek County was originally constructed in 1923 as a three-teacher type. Four years later one room was added to make a four-teacher school and the following year additional construction resulted in a six-teacher type school.

In Jackson County, the Lincoln High School for Separate District #18 expanded from its 1926 four-teacher type building to a seven-teacher type in 1930. The 1921 Lacey Separate School in Kingfisher County went from a four-teacher school to a six-teacher school in 1927. The Dunbar Consolidated School #1 at Wellston also increased to a six-teacher school in 1926 from its original 1921 three-type. McCurtain County's Oak Grove School doubled its 1922 size in 1925 when it became a two-teacher type school and expanded again in 1928 with an additional room being constructed.

Also in McCurtain County, the Slater Rosenwald County Training School went from a five-teacher building to a six-teacher school in 1925, one year after its original construction. The Separate Consolidated School #1 in McIntosh County was built in 1924 as a three-teacher building and in 1928 a one-room addition increased it to a four-

teacher school. The 1920 three-teacher type Vernon School in McIntosh County, the first Rosenwald school in Oklahoma, expanded in 1925 when it became a four-teacher school. In Payne County, the Fraiser School, Separate District #60 went from its 1925 two-teacher type to a three-teacher type in 1930. Snake Creek School, District #69 in Tulsa County was a two-teacher type in 1924, became a three-teacher type two years later and expanded again to a four-teacher type in 1927.[32]

Due to the prevalent use of weatherboard for construction material, fire posed an especial risk to the Rosenwald buildings. Fires, in fact, destroyed at least three Rosenwald schools in Oklahoma. The Nobletown School District #19, built originally in 1925, was reconstructed with aid from the Rosenwald Fund in 1929 following a fire of unknown causes. The school remained a three-teacher type as originally constructed. The two-teacher type Timber Hill School in Bryan and Choctaw counties was constructed in 1925 and burned in August of the following year. The 1923 Harrison Chapel School in Wagoner County suffered a similar fate on approximately December 10, 1926. Neither of these schools were reconstructed using Rosenwald grants. Other types of disasters also destroyed Rosenwald buildings. For example, the 1922 Rock Hill School and Teacherage, also in Wagoner County, were destroyed by a tornado on October 13, 1927.[33]

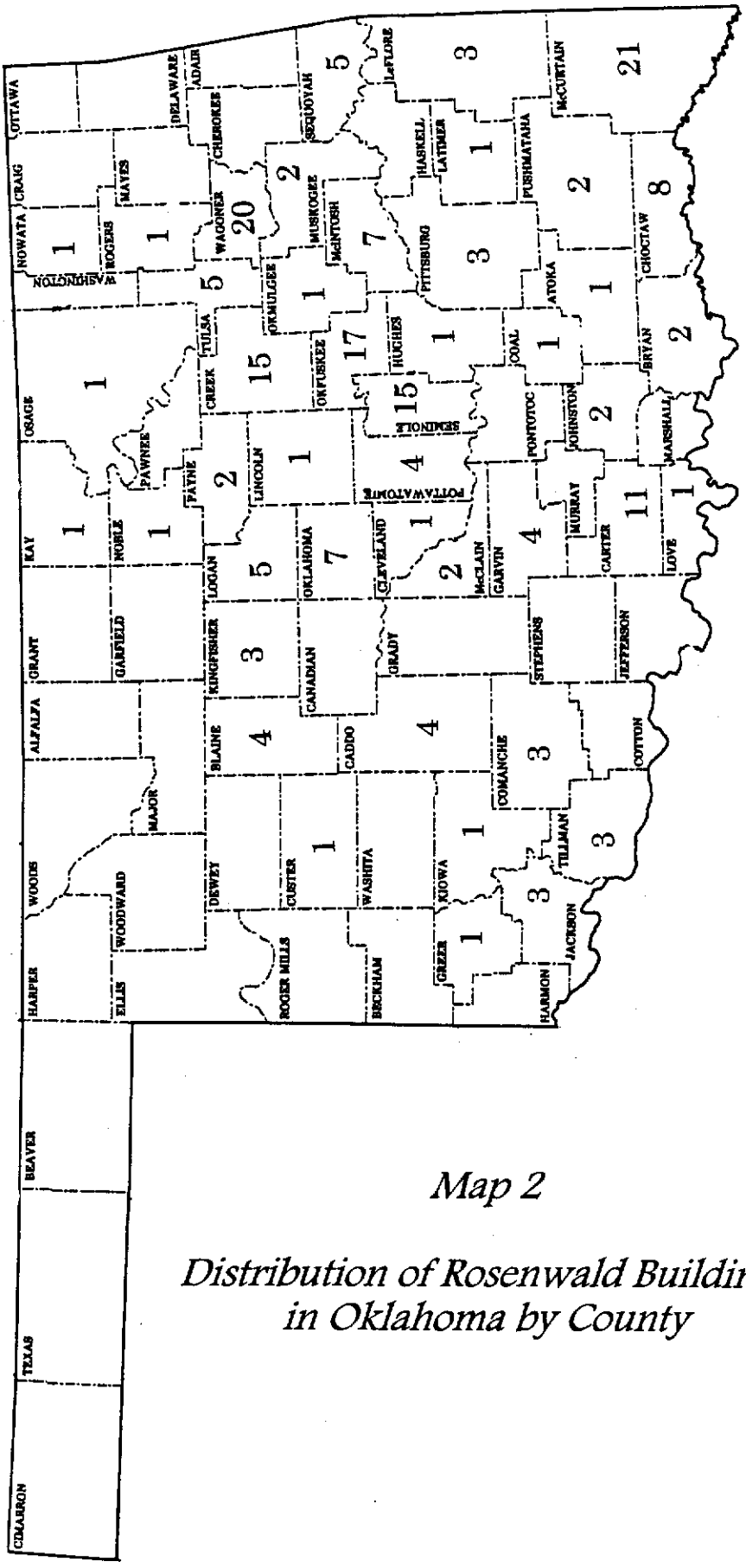
Of Oklahoma's seventy-seven counties, the Rosenwald fund was not active in thirty-three counties. There were no Rosenwald buildings constructed in the northwest part of Oklahoma, including the counties of Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, Harper, Woods, Alfalfa, Grant, Garfield, Major, Woodward, Ellis and Dewey. The Rosenwald fund also did not aid schools in far western Oklahoma, including Roger Mills, Beckham,

Washita and Harmon counties. The Rosenwald fund made no grants in the extreme northeast part of the state in Ottawa, Craig, Delaware, Mayes, Cherokee or Adair counties. Additionally, no Rosenwald buildings were constructed in a strip of Oklahoma counties in the south central part of the state, including the counties of Canadian, Grady, Stephens, Cotton and Jefferson. Scattered among the forty-four counties that had Rosenwald buildings, the counties of Murray, Marshall, Pontotoc, Pawnee, Washington and Haskell also did not participate in the Rosenwald school building program.

Among the forty-four counties with Rosenwald buildings, McCurtain County in far southeastern Oklahoma enjoyed the majority of activity with twenty-one Rosenwald buildings (Map 2). Wagoner County in the northeastern quadrant of the state followed closely behind with twenty buildings. Other counties with a significant number of Rosenwald buildings include Okfuskee with seventeen; Creek and Seminole with fifteen Rosenwald buildings each; and, Carter with eleven buildings.

Choctaw County had the next highest number of Rosenwald buildings with eight. After Choctaw County were McIntosh and Oklahoma counties with seven buildings each. Three counties received aid for five new schools each, Sequoyah, Tulsa and Logan counties. Several counties applied for and received aid for four Rosenwald buildings, including Pottawatomie, Garvin, Blaine and Caddo counties.

More numerous in Oklahoma were those counties with three or less Rosenwald buildings. Counties with three Rosenwald funded buildings included LeFlore, Pittsburg, Kingfisher, Comanche, Tillman and Jackson. Six counties received two new buildings each, including Pushmataha, Muskogee, Bryan, Johnston, McClain and



Map 2

Distribution of Rosenwald Buildings in Oklahoma by County

Payne counties. Those counties with only one Rosenwald building included Nowata, Rogers, Osage, Okmulgee, Latimer, Atoka, Coal, Love, Hughes, Lincoln, Cleveland, Noble, Kay, Custer, Kiowa and Greer.[34]

In terms of population, Wagoner County boasted the largest county percentage of African-American population in the state in the 1930 census. Although the number of blacks in Wagoner County only equaled 6,753, they comprised 30.1 percent of Wagoner County's total population. McCurtain County had a larger number of black residents with 7,795 and one more Rosenwald building but African-Americans composed only 22.4 percent of the overall county population. In Okfuskee County with 17 Rosenwald buildings, 25.1 percent of the county was African-American with a population of 7,283. African-Americans in Creek and Seminole counties comprised significantly less of the overall county percentage. In Creek County, with a population of 6,584, blacks only equaled 10.3 percent of the county's population. Similarly in Seminole County, with a population of 5,607, African-Americans comprised only 7 percent of the county population.

Ranking seventh in the number of Rosenwald buildings, Carter County had a relatively low number of African-American citizens, 3,696, which equaled 8.9 percent of the county population. With 4,994 blacks and eight Rosenwald buildings, Choctaw County had almost 1300 more black residents than Carter County and they equaled nearly 21 percent of the county's population. Comparably, McIntosh County with seven Rosenwald buildings boasted a black population of 4,448, equaling almost 18 percent of the cumulative county population.

Also receiving aid for seven Rosenwald buildings, Oklahoma County had the second highest number of black residents, 17,524, in the state but they composed only 7.9 percent of the county population. Tulsa County, containing five Rosenwald buildings and the state's other major metropolitan area, had the state's highest number of African-American inhabitants with 17,817 but, again, this comprised only 9.5 percent of the county population. Although having a considerably lower black population with only 1,596 citizens, Sequoyah County had a comparable overall percentage of African-Americans with 8.2 percent. The third county with five Rosenwald buildings, Logan County, on the other hand, had a fair sized black population with 6,487 which equaled 23.4 percent of the county population.

Among the four counties with only four Rosenwald buildings, only in Blaine County did African-Americans equal over 10 percent of the county population. Blacks in Pottawatomie, Garvin and Caddo counties comprised under 5 percent of the county population. In all four counties, the actual black population was comparable in size with Garvin County at 1,443 being the lowest and Blaine with 2,130 black residents the highest.

The six counties with three Rosenwald buildings also had a fairly similar number of African-American residents. The number of black residents in these counties ranged from only 1,458 in Comanche County to a high of 3,770 in Pittsburg County. However, these counties boasted a slightly higher percentage of blacks in the county than those with four Rosenwald buildings. Only two counties, LeFlore and Comanche, had a black population below 5 percent of the overall county population. Jackson and Pittsburg counties were nearly equal with 6.9 percent and 7.4 percent of

the respective county populations being African-American. Kingfisher and Tillman were also nearly equal in terms of the percentage of blacks in the county with the former having 12.1 percent and the latter 12.3 percent.

Except for Muskogee County, those counties with only two Rosenwald buildings had a fairly small percentage of blacks. In four of these counties, Pushmataha, Bryan, Johnston and McClain, the percentage of blacks in the county was below four percent. Of these four counties, only Bryan County had an actual black population of over 1,000. With 1,924 African-American residents equaling 5.2 percent of the county's population, Payne County had a slightly higher percentage and actual black population than the other four counties. Muskogee County was clearly the exception in this group. Having the third largest black population in the state with 16,059, over 24 percent of the county's population was black.

Only two of the sixteen remaining counties with a Rosenwald building had a black population composing more than ten percent of the county's population. In Nowata County, with a population of 1,542 black residents, 11.3 percent of the county was African-American. Ranking fourth in terms of black population in the state with 11,014, Okmulgee County's African-Americans composed 19.5 percent of the county population. The black population in the other counties with only one Rosenwald building ranged in size from Latimore County's 385 to Lincoln County's 3,272. In all of these counties, the percentage of blacks in the county comprised less than 10 percent of the overall population.[35]

Eight of the above counties with Rosenwald buildings had at least one all-black town. Prior to statehood in 1907, Oklahoma boasted twenty-eight all-black

communities and one colony. The majority of these, twenty-four, were located in Indian Territory and only four towns and the colony in Oklahoma Territory. After 1907, many of these towns began to decline; however, nineteen of the original twenty-eight remained in existence through World War II.[36]

Of the identified all-black towns, at least eleven received a grant from the Rosenwald Fund. This included the Wellston Colony in Lincoln County which constructed the Dunbar Consolidated School #1 in 1921 and the all-black town of Tatums in Carter County which constructed a new school for the Tatums School District #50 in 1925. Both the all-black towns of Boley and Booker-Tee in Okfuskee County had Rosenwald buildings. In Boley, the Boley High School was constructed using a 1926 Rosenwald grant. The Booker-Tee Separate Consolidated District #32 School was constructed in 1927 using Rosenwald monies. In the all-black community of Langston, Logan County, on the campus of the Colored Agricultural & Normal University, Oklahoma's only black institution of higher learning, the Rosenwald Fund aided in the construction of the 1928 Practice School Building, a 1929 shop building and, also in 1929, a teacherage. In Seminole County, the all-black town of Lima's School District #5 constructed the Rosenwald Hall in 1921.

Rosenwald grants were utilized in McIntosh County's two all-black towns of Rentiesville and Vernon. The district in Rentiesville constructed the Rentiesville County Training School in 1925 and Vernon's school district built the Vernon School in 1920 with an addition in 1925. The Foreman School and the teachers' home at Foreman School #2 in Sequoyah County were built in 1921 in, or at least in the vicinity of, the all-black town of Foreman. In Wagoner County's all-black towns, the

Rosenwald Fund contributed to the erection of the 1924 Gibson Station School #67 in Gibson Station; the 1929 Red Bird District #35 School and Shop in Red Bird; and, the 1920 Tallahassee (sic) School in Tullahassee.[37]

On the national level, the Rosenwald Fund aided in the construction of 5,357 schoolhouses, shops and teachers' homes costing a total of $28.4 million. Operating in fifteen states including Oklahoma, 883 counties received aid from the Rosenwald Fund in the amount of $4.3 million. An additional $4.7 million was raised from the local African-American communities and the local white communities donated $1.3 million. The remaining $18.1 million was provided by the local governments.[38]

Although the Julius Rosenwald Fund contributed slightly less than $150,000 of the total $1.1 million construction cost of the new buildings in Oklahoma, the existence of the fund was critical to the building of the black schools. By providing a cash inducement, the Rosenwald Fund focused the state and local communities attention on the insufficiencies in black education and provided a viable means of improving the situation. Beyond the monetary assistance, the fund also provided the necessary infrastructure to facilitate a school building program for black schoolchildren in the racially biased south. Although the majority of matching monies in Oklahoma and nationally were derived from the counties and school districts, the nearly $29,000 contributed by the African-American community and $5,000 plus provided by the local white population in Oklahoma was significant because it represented the interests of the community in the education of their youth.

Endnotes

[1] Arrell Morgan Gibson, Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991), 237. See also Twelfth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction Together with the Ninth Report of the State Board of Education (Oklahoma State Board of Education, 1928), 62-63.

[2] Tenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction Together with the Seventh Report of the State Board of Education (Oklahoma State Board of Education, 1924), 41. See also Twelfth Biennial Report , 62-63 and The Eighteenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Oklahoma and the Fifteenth Biennial Report of the State Board of Education of Oklahoma (Guthrie: Co-Operative Publishing Company, 1940), 79.

[3] Seventh Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction Together with the Fourth Report of the State Board of Education (Oklahoma State Board of Education, 1918), 17. See also Ninth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction Together with the Sixth Report of the State Board of Education (Oklahoma State Board of Education, 1922), 42; and, Tenth Biennial Report , 41.

[4] Tenth Biennial Report, 41. See also Eleventh Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction Together with the Eighth Report of the State Board of Education (Oklahoma State Board of Education, 1926), 35; The Thirteenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the the (sic) Tenth Biennial Report of the State Board of Education (Oklahoma State Board of Education, 1930), 76; The Fourteenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the the (sic) Eleventh Biennial Report of the State Board of Education (Oklahoma State Board of Education, 1932), 76; and, The Fifteenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Twelfth Biennial Report of the State Board of Education (Oklahoma State Board of Education, 1934)

[5] Twelfth Biennial Report, 71. See also Eleventh Biennial Report, 32 and Seventh Biennial Report, 5.

[6]Horace Mann Bond, Negro Education in Alabama: A Study in Cotton and Steel (Washington, D.C.: The Associated Publishers, Inc., 1939), 275. See also Morris Robert Werner, Julius Rosenwald: The Life of a Practical Humanitarian (New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1939), 127.

[7] Bond, Negro Education in Alabama, 275-276.

[8] Edwin R. Embree, Julius Rosenwald Fund: Review of Two Decades, 1917-1936 (Chicago: Julius Rosenwald Fund, 1936), 2.

[9] Hanchett, Thomas W., "The Rosenwald Schools and Black Education in North Carolina, The North Carolina Historical Review 65 (October 1988), 398. See also Embree, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 14-15 and Mary Hoffschwelle, "Rosenwald School Conference: Resource Guide," (Middle Tennessee State University: Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 1995), 8.

[10] Edwin R. Embree and Julia Waxman, Investment in People: The Story of the Julius Rosenwald Fund (Harper & Brothers Publishers: New York, 1949), 29-30. See also Embree, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 2-3.

[11] Embree, Investment in People, 30.

[12] Ibid., 30-31. See also Embree, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 3-4.

[13] Hoffschwelle, "Rosenwald School Conference," 4. See also Werner, Julius Rosenwald, 132.

[14] Werner, Julius Rosenwald, 133. See also Hoffschwelle, "Rosenwald School Conference, " 4-5.

[15] Hoffschwelle, "Rosenwald School Conference, 4-5. See also Community School Plans (Nashville: Julius Rosenwald Fund, 1931), 3-5 and Improvement and Beautification of Rural Schools (Nashville: Julius Rosenwald Fund Southern Office, May 1936), 5.

[16] Hanchett, "The Rosenwald Schools," 400.

[17] Community School Plans, 7 and 35.

[18] Hoffschwelle, "Rosenwald School Conference," 4-5. See also Hanchett, "The Rosenwald Schools", 400-406; Community School Plans, 3-5; and, Improvement and Beautification of Rural Schools, 5.

[19] Werner, Julius Rosenwald, 133. See also Hoffschwelle, "Rosenwald School Conference," 4-5.

[20] Hoffschwelle, "Rosenwald School Conference," 5. See also Hanchett, "The Rosenwald Schools," 407 and Embree, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 24.

[21] Hoffschwelle, "Rosenwald School Conference," 5. See also Bond, "Negro Education in Alabama," 281.

[22] Smith, Builders of Goodwill: The Story of the State Agents of Negro Education in the South, 1910-1950, (Nashville: Tennessee Book Company, 1950), 120.

[23] Tenth Biennial Report, 35. See also Eleventh Biennial Report, 33.

[24] Rosenwald Fund Building Files, Julius Rosenwald Fund Archives, Library Special Collections, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

[25] Thirteenth Biennial Report, 82-83. See also Fourteenth Biennial Report, 80-81.

[26] Thirteenth Biennial Report, 81-84. See also Fourteenth Biennial Report, 82.

[27] Rosenwald Building Files. See also Thirteenth Biennial Report, 81-82 and Fourteenth Biennial Report 80-81.

[28] Hoffschwelle, "Rosenwald School Conference," 11.

[29] Rosenwald Building Files.

[30] Ibid.

[31] Hoffschwelle, "Rosenwald School Conference," 11.

[32] Rosenwald Building Files.

[33] Ibid.

[34] Ibid.

[35] Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940. Volume II (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1943), 824-828.

[36] George O. Carney. "Historic Resources of Oklahoma's All-Black Towns: A Preservation Profile," The Chronicles of Oklahoma LXIX:2 (Summer 1991): 118-119.

[37] The Rosenwald Fund may have assisted other schools in the other identified all-blacks towns but because the location of many of the schools is not yet identified, this information is unavailable at this time.

[38] Hanchett, "The Rosenwald Schools," 426.

PROPERTY TYPE ANALYSIS

All of the properties associated with the Julius Rosenwald Fund in Oklahoma are education-related. Total, there were 198 buildings constructed through the Julius Rosenwald Fund in Oklahoma; 176 schoolhouses, 16 teachers' houses and 6 shops. Following is a analysis of the Rosenwald buildings in Oklahoma based on the information available from the Julius Rosenwald Archives Fund at Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee. The factors examined include type and building material. The type of school is classified by its original construction and does not reflect latter additions funded by the Rosenwald Fund as these additions were not considered separate projects and several schools were added on to more than once, thereby, complicating an analysis of them. Information on the additions, including year and number of rooms, can be found in the historic context and Appendix D.

Typical of the time period, 74 of the Rosenwald schools were of the one-teacher type. An additional 55 were a two-teacher type and 17 were for three teachers. Only 11 of the 176 schoolhouses were of the four-teacher type. The fund aided in the construction of 7 five-teacher schools and 7 six-teacher buildings. There were 3 eight-teacher type schools constructed, one each in Comanche County, Okfuskee County and Seminole County. The largest school built with the Rosenwald aid was the Washington Separate Consolidated #3 in Oklahoma County. This school, built in the last year of the program, could accommodate twenty-two teachers. There was no information available for two of the schools.

The Rosenwald Fund partially funded the construction of 16 teacherages in Oklahoma. Twelve of the 16 teacherages did not have any information regarding the

number of rooms. Of the remaining 4, there was 1 four-room, 1 five-room, 1 six-room and 1 nine-room. The four-room teacherage was located in Jackson County in the Lincoln Separate District #18. The Foreman School #2 in Sequoyah County had the five-room teachers' home. The six-room teachers' house was located at the Slater-Rosenwald School in McCurtain County. And the nine-room teacherage was located at Colored Agricultural & Normal University (C. A. & N. University), now Langston University, in Langston, Logan County.

Six shops were built under the auspices of the Rosenwald Fund. This included 2 one-room shops, 2 two-room shops, 1 three-room and 1 eight-room. In Pottawatomie County, one of the one-room shops was located at the Brookville District #6 Banneker School. Red Bird School in Wagoner County had the other one-room shop. Douglass School in Comanche County and Dunbar Consolidated School #5 in Kingfisher County had the 2 two-rooms shops. Wewoka's Douglas School in Seminole County boasted the three-room shop. The eight-room shop was located at C. A. & N. University in Logan County.

Based on the photographs in the Rosenwald Fund archives, the majority of the 176 schoolhouses, at least 136, were constructed of weatherboard. Sixteen of the school buildings had no photographs to show the building material. Twenty-three of the buildings with photographs were built of brick and just two of stone. Of the brick schoolhouses, there were no one-teacher types; 3 two-teacher types; 5 three-teacher types; 5 four-teacher types; 3 five-teacher types; 6 six-teacher types; and, 1 eight-teacher type. The two schools which appear to have been built of stone are the four-

teacher type Tatums School District #5 in Carter County and the three-teacher type Parker's Chapel School in Seminole County.

One school which did not have a photograph as part of the Rosenwald Archives, the Douglass School in Lawton, Comanche County, was documented in 1992 as part of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of certain portions of the city of Lawton. The documentation indicates the building was built in 1931, the Rosenwald Papers indicate a date of 1930-1931. The building, constructed of brick, was originally an eight-teacher type. The school has been altered by the replacement of the windows with aluminum windows, the addition of a brick entry porch and several other additions. As such, the school does not maintain its integrity sufficiently to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Seven of the teacher's homes were built of weatherboard or a vertical wood batten with the remaining nine unknown. Only two of the six shops had photographs showing the building material. Of these, one was stone, the shop at C. A. & N. University, and one was weatherboard, the Douglas Shop at Wewoka in Seminole County.

Most of the Rosenwald buildings were one-story, similar to the plans published by the Rosenwald Fund. However, at least five Oklahoma schools had two-stories. These included the Arcadia Consolidated School #5 in Oklahoma County; Kay County's Ponca Separate District #71; the Crescent (Douglass) Separate U.G. School in Logan County; Boley High School in Okfuskee County; and, Pawhuska Separate School in Osage County.

Because the majority of buildings were one-teacher and two-teacher type schools constructed of weatherboard, it is unlikely that a high number will be extant. Many of the schools would have been abandoned beginning in the mid to late-1940s with overall rural school consolidation and desegregation beginning in the mid-1950s. The schools located in more urban areas and constructed of brick, such as the Douglass School in Lawton, will possibly have undergone numerous additions and alterations, if still extant.

One of the brick, four-teacher type buildings, the Lima School District #5 was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on September 28, 1984 as part of the thematic nomination "Educational Resources of All-Black Towns in Oklahoma." The Oklahoma SHPO has begun research to determine the location of other Rosenwald buildings and to identify the remaining extant buildings with the eventual goal of nominating those that are eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

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Records of the 198 buildings built by the Rosenwald Fund in Oklahoma. Information includes dates, amount of expended, teacher type and photographs.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF ROSENWALD BUILDINGS BY COUNTY

ROSENWALD SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN OKLAHOMA

Atoka County, Boggy Bend District #40 (Boga Bend School)
Blaine County, Separate District #49
Blaine County, Separate District #75, Greenhill
Blaine County, Dortch Separate School, District #57
Blaine County, Douglas School, Geary District #80
Bryan County, Lincoln School, Colbert Separate District #66
Bryan/Choctaw Counties, Timber Hill School
Caddo County, Binger Separate School
Caddo County, Separate School District #105
Caddo County, Separate School District #153
Caddo County, Separate District #122 School
Carter County, Cheek Love School
Carter County, Lincoln Consolidated School
Carter County, Lone Oak School
Carter County, Prairie View School
Carter County, Roosevelt School
Carter County, Tatums School District #50
Choctaw County, Bluff Separate School District #17
Choctaw County, Boswell School Separate District #1
Choctaw County, Clow's Chapel School
Choctaw County, Dixon Chapel Separate School
Choctaw County, Eastern Star District #46 School
Choctaw County, Frogville Separate District #23 School
Choctaw County, Gay School
Choctaw County, Plainview Separate School #41
Cleveland County, Union Separate District #1½ School
Coal County, Lehigh School, District #2
Comanche County, Vernon Separate District #49 School
Comanche County, Douglass School
Creek County, Blue Bell Industrial Separate District #9 School
Creek County, Separate School District #27
Creek County, Separate School District #45
Creek County, District #60 School
Creek County, Dunbar (Drumright Separate District #39)
Creek County, Harlingsville School #43
Creek County, Lowrance Industrial School
Creek County, Pleasant Grove School
Creek County, Pretty Water School, Separate District #34
Creek County, Separate District #2 School
Creek County, Key West Separate School, U.G. District #1
Creek County, District #46 School
Creek County, Wardamos School (Glendale)
Custer County, Clinton Separate District #99 School
Garvin County, Separate School District #20

Garvin County, Separate School, District #31 (Farris Chapel)
Garvin County, Little Flock School, District #40½
Garvin County, Separate District #23 School
Greer County, Mangum School
Hughes County, Wetumka School District #5
Jackson County, Headrick School
Jackson County, Lincoln High School, Separate District #18
Johnston County, Separate School #34
Johnston County, Tishomingo School, Separate School District #20
Kay County, Ponca Separate District #71 School
Kingfisher County, Lacey Separate School
Kingfisher County, Separate Consolidated #2 School (Booker T. Washington)
Kiowa County, Separate District #1
Latimer County, Dunbar School
LeFlore County, Poteau Industrial School District #29
LeFlore County, Separate School District #51 and #103
LeFlore County, Separate School District #83
Lincoln County, Dunbar Consolidated School #1 at Wellston
Logan County, Crescent (Douglass) Separate U.G. #1 School
Logan County, Practice School, C.A. & N. University
Logan County, Separate School for Colored in District #54
Love County, Ran Rosenwald School District #29
McClain County, Bethel Separate #28 School
McClain County, Rosedale Separate #6 School
McCurtain County, Antioch School District #47
McCurtain County, Broken Bow School
McCurtain County, Clark School
McCurtain County, Field Ridge Separate #82 School
McCurtain County, Forest Hill School
McCurtain County, Garvin Separate District #4
McCurtain County, Goodwater District #48 School
McCurtain County, July School #48
McCurtain County, Millerton School #11
McCurtain County, New Dora School
McCurtain County, Oak Grove School
McCurtain County, Oak Ridge School
McCurtain County, Pleasant Hill School
McCurtain County, Rebecca Separate School District #22
McCurtain County, Redland School District #37
McCurtain County, Red River Separate #80
McCurtain County, Richland School
McCurtain County, St. Luke School
McCurtain County, Slater Rosenwald County Training School
McCurtain County, Spring Hill School, District #41
McIntosh County, Brush Hill School
McIntosh County, Cathay School

McIntosh County, Gallilee School, Separate District #23
McIntosh County, Huttonville District #35 School
McIntosh County, Separate Consolidated School #1 (Warrior)
McIntosh County, Rentiesville County Training School
McIntosh County, Vernon School
Muskogee County, New Hope School, District #64
Muskogee County, Simmons U.G. #2 School
Noble County, Separate Consolidated #2
Nowata County, Consolidated #1 Separate School
Okfuskee County, Boley High School
Okfuskee County, Booker-Tee Separate Consolidated District #32
Okfuskee County, Chapel Hill Separate District #38
Okfuskee County, Clayton Chapel School, District #43
Okfuskee County, Douglass School
Okfuskee County, Flat Rock Separate District #14 School
Okfuskee County, Gallilee Separate District #25 School
Okfuskee County, Grassy Lake School
Okfuskee County, Iron Post School
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Okfuskee County, Julius Rosenwald School
Okfuskee County, Sand Creek School
Okfuskee County, Weleetka Separate District #31 School
Okfuskee County, Chilesville School
Oklahoma County, Arcadia Consolidated School #5
Oklahoma County, Dungee Separate #47 School
Oklahoma County, Fairview School, Separate District #1
Oklahoma County, Harrison School #36
Oklahoma County, Rose Hill Separate #30 School
Oklahoma County, Separate School District #81
Oklahoma County, Washington Separate Consolidated #3
Okmulgee County, Behn-Rentie School
Osage County, Pawhuska Separate School
Payne County, Cushing School District #67
Payne County, Fraiser School, Separate District #60
Pittsburg County, Crowder Separate School, District #28
Pittsburg County, Dow School
Pittsburg County, Wildwood School, District #100
Pottawatomie County, Brooksville School, District #6
Pottawatomie County, Tecumseh School, Separate #92
Pushmataha County, Separate District #3 School
Pushmataha County, Separate District #37 School
Rogers/Tulsa Counties, Macon School, Joint Consolidated #1
Seminole County, Aldridge School, Separate District #2
Seminole County, Arbeka U.G. School #1
Seminole County, County High School Separate #22

Seminole County, Separate School District #16
Seminole County, Douglass School, Separate District #22
Seminole County, Dunbar School #56
Seminole County, Elwood School District #23
Seminole County, Johnson Separate #20 School
Seminole County, Lima School, District #5
Seminole County, Nobletown School District #19
Seminole County, Oak Ridge School #32
Seminole County, Parker's Chapel School
Seminole County, Separate School District #32
Seminole County, Turkey Creek School
Sequoyah County, Foreman School
Sequoyah County, Roland Separate School
Sequoyah County, Separate U.G. District School #1
Sequoyah County, Separate Vian #2 School
Tillman County, Frederick Separate #158 School
Tillman County, Grandfield School
Tillman County, Tipton Consolidated #8 Separate
Tulsa County, Alsuma Consolidated School #2, Separate
Tulsa County, Oak Hill School
Tulsa County, Rentie School, Separate District #10
Tulsa County, Snake Creek School, District #69
Tulsa County, Wekiwa School
Wagoner County, Arkansas Valley School, District #55
Wagoner County, Clarksville School
Wagoner County, Clearview School, District #51
Wagoner County, Gibson Station School, #67
Wagoner County, Grayson Grove Separate District #18 (#12)
Wagoner County, Harrison Chapel School
Wagoner County, Morris Chapel School, District #18
Wagoner County, Murrell Valley School, Separate #64 School
Wagoner County, New Hope #54 School
Wagoner County, Oak Grove School, Separate District #28
Wagoner County, Porter School
Wagoner County, Red Bird District #35 School
Wagoner County, Rock Hill School, District #57
Wagoner County, Rock Hill District #57 School #2
Wagoner County, Separate School District #34
Wagoner County, Shawnee School, Separate District #58
Wagoner County, Tallahassee School
Wagoner County, Willow Springs Jt. 73 School

ROSENWALD TEACHERAGES IN OKLAHOMA

Carter County, Cheek Love School Teacherage
Carter County, Lincoln School Teacherage
Carter County, Lone Oak School Teacherage
Carter County, Teachers' Home Roosevelt School
Carter County, Teachers' Home Prairie View School
Creek County, Teachers' Home at Harlingsville District School #43
Creek County, Lowrance Industrial School Teacherage
Logan County, Teachers' Home at C.A. & N. University
Jackson County, Teachers' Home at Lincoln School, Separate District #18
McCurtain County, Teachers' Home at Slater-Rosenwald School
Okfuskee County, Teachers' Home at Chilesville #7
Okfuskee County, Teachers' Home at Grassy Lake School
Okfuskee County, Teachers' Home at I.X.L. School
Pottawatomie County, Teachers' Home at Brooksville School #6
Sequoyah County, Teachers' Home at Foreman School #2
Wagoner County, Rock Hill School Teacherage

ROSENWALD SHOPS IN OKLAHOMA

Comanche County, Shop at Douglass School
Kingfisher County, Shop at Dunbar Consolidated School #5
Logan County, Shop at C.A. & N. University
Pottawatomie County, Shop at Brookville District #6 Banneker
Seminole County, Douglas Shop at Wewoka
Wagoner County, County Training Shop at Red Bird School

APPENDIX B

YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION OF ROSENWALD BUILDINGS BY COUNTY

ROSENWALD SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN OKLAHOMA

Atoka County, Boggy Bend District #40 (Boga Bend School) 1928
Blaine County, Separate District #49 1927
Blaine County, Separate District #75, Greenhill 1926
Blaine County, Dortch Separate School, District #57 1928
Blaine County, Douglas School, Geary District #80 . . . . . 1925/1930
Bryan County, Lincoln School, Colbert Separate District #66 1927
Bryan/Choctaw Counties, Timber Hill School 1925
Caddo County, Binger Separate School 1927/1930
Caddo County, Separate School District #105 1924
Caddo County, Separate School District #153 1924
Caddo County, Separate District #122 School 1929
Carter County, Cheek Love School 1921
Carter County, Lincoln Consolidated School 1921
Carter County, Lone Oak School 1922
Carter County, Prairie View School 1921
Carter County, Roosevelt School 1922
Carter County, Tatums School District #50 1925
Choctaw County, Bluff Separate School District #17 1924
Choctaw County, Boswell School Separate District #1 1925
Choctaw County, Clow's Chapel School 1924
Choctaw County, Dixon Chapel Separate School 1924
Choctaw County, Eastern Star District #46 School 1925
Choctaw County, Frogville Separate District #23 School 1929
Choctaw County, Gay School 1922
Choctaw County, Plainview Separate School #41 1928
Cleveland County, Union Separate District #1½ School 1927
Coal County, Lehigh School, District #2 1921
Comanche County, Vernon Separate District #49 School 1926
Comanche County, Douglass School 1930
Creek County, Blue Bell Industrial Separate District #9 School 1927
Creek County, Separate School District #27 1923
Creek County, Separate School District #45 1925
Creek County, District #60 School 1925
Creek County, Dunbar (Drumright Separate District #39) 1929
Creek County, Harlingsville School #43 . . . . . 1924/1926
Creek County, Lowrance Industrial School 1923/1927/1928
Creek County, Pleasant Grove School 1924
Creek County, Pretty Water School, Separate District #34 1925
Creek County, Separate District #2 School 1931
Creek County, Key West Separate School, U.G. District #1 1925
Creek County, District #46 School 1925
Creek County, Wardamos School (Glendale) 1924
Custer County, Clinton Separate District #99 School 1927
Garvin County, Separate School District #20 1925

Year of Rosenwald Funded Addition(s) follows year of construction.

Garvin County, Separate District #31 (Farris Chapel) 1925
Garvin County, Little Flock School, District #40½ 1925
Garvin County, Separate District #23 School 1926
Greer County, Mangum School 1928
Hughes County, Wetumka School District #5 1923
Jackson County, Headrick School 1921
Jackson County, Lincoln High School, Separate District #18 . . . . . 1926/1930
Johnston County, Separate School #34 1922
Johnston County, Tishomingo School, Separate District #20 1924
Kay County, Ponca Separate District #71 School 1926
Kingfisher County, Lacey Separate School 1921/1927
Kingfisher County, Separate Consolidated #2 School 1930
Kiowa County, Separate District #1 1926
Latimer County, Dunbar School 1920
LeFlore County, Poteau Industrial School District #29 1923
LeFlore County, Separate School District #51 and #103 1922
LeFlore County, Separate School District #83 1922
Lincoln County, Dunbar Consolidated School #1 at Wellston 1921/1926
Logan County, Crescent (Douglass) Separate U.G. #1 School 1929
Logan County, Practice School, C.A. & N. University 1928
Logan County, Separate School for Colored in District #54 1920
Love County, Ran Rosenwald School District #29 1927
McClain County, Bethel Separate #28 School 1926
McClain County, Rosedale Separate #6 School 1926
McCurtain County, Antioch School District #47 1923
McCurtain County, Broken Bow School 1928
McCurtain County, Clark School 1925
McCurtain County, Field Ridge Separate #82 School 1928
McCurtain County, Forest Hill School 1924
McCurtain County, Garvin Separate District #4 1929
McCurtain County, Goodwater District #48 School 1923
McCurtain County, July School #48 1922
McCurtain County, Millerton School #11 1925
McCurtain County, New Dora School 1927
McCurtain County, Oak Grove School 1922/1925/1928
McCurtain County, Oak Ridge School 1924
McCurtain County, Pleasant Hill School 1923
McCurtain County, Rebecca Separate School District #22 1928
McCurtain County, Redland School District #37 1922
McCurtain County, Red River Separate #80 1929
McCurtain County, Richland School 1920
McCurtain County, St. Luke School 1927
McCurtain County, Slater Rosenwald County Training School 1924/1925
McCurtain County, Spring Hill School, District #41 1923
McIntosh County, Brush Hill School 1923
McIntosh County, Cathay School 1922

Year of Rosenwald Funded Addition(s) follows year of construction.

McIntosh County, Gallilee School, Separate District #23 1926
McIntosh County, Huttonville District #35 School 1929
McIntosh County, Separate Consolidated School #1 (Warrior) 1924/1928
McIntosh County, Rentiesville County Training School 1925
McIntosh County, Vernon School 1920/1925
Muskogee County, New Hope School, District #64 1924
Muskogee County, Simmons U.G. #2 School 1926
Noble County, Separate Consolidated #2 1929
Nowata County, Consolidated #1 Separate School 1927
Okfuskee County, Boley High School 1926
Okfuskee County, Booker-Tee Separate Consolidated District #32 1927
Okfuskee County, Chapel Hill Separate District #38 1929
Okfuskee County, Clayton Chapel School, District #43 1925
Okfuskee County, Douglass School 1923
Okfuskee County, Flat Rock Separate District #14 School 1927
Okfuskee County, Gallilee Separate District #25 School 1929
Okfuskee County, Grassy Lake School 1923
Okfuskee County, Iron Post School 1921
Okfuskee County, I.X.L. District #12 School 1926
Okfuskee County, Julius Rosenwald School 1924
Okfuskee County, Sand Creek School 1922
Okfuskee County, Weleetka Separate District #31 School 1927
Okfuskee County, Chilesville School 1921
Oklahoma County, Arcadia Consolidated School #5 1921
Oklahoma County, Dungee Separate #47 School 1927
Oklahoma County, Fairview School, Separate District #1 1924
Oklahoma County, Harrison School #36 1928
Oklahoma County, Rose Hill Separate #30 School 1927
Oklahoma County, Separate School District #81 1922
Oklahoma County, Washington Separate Consolidated #3 1931
Okmulgee County, Behn-Rentie School 1930
Osage County, Pawhuska Separate School 1928
Payne County, Cushing School District #67 1924
Payne County, Fraiser Separate District #60 School 1925/1930
Pittsburg County, Crowder Separate School, District #28 1923
Pittsburg County, Dow School 1921
Pittsburg County, Wildwood School, District #100 1921
Pottawatomie County, Brooksville School, District #6 1926
Pottawatomie County, Tecumseh School, Separate #92 1928
Pushmataha County, Separate District #3 School 1925
Pushmataha County, Separate District #37 School . . . . . ????
Rogers/Tulsa Counties, Macon School Joint Consolidated #1 1926
Seminole County, Aldridge Separate District #2 School 1925
Seminole County, Arbeka U.G. School #1 1929
Seminole County, County High School Separate #22 1930

Year of Rosenwald Funded Addition(s) follows year of construction.

Seminole County, Separate School District #16 1922
Seminole County, Douglass School, Separate District #22 1927
Seminole County, Dunbar School #56 1929
Seminole County, Elwood School District #23 1926
Seminole County, Johnson Separate #20 School 1926
Seminole County, Lima School, District #5 1921
Seminole County, Nobletown School District #19 . . . . . 1925/1929
Seminole County, Oak Ridge School #32 1929
Seminole County, Parker's Chapel School 1922
Seminole County, Separate School District #32 1925
Seminole County, Turkey Creek School 1929
Sequoyah County, Foreman School 1921
Sequoyah County, Roland Separate School 1921
Sequoyah County, Separate U.G. District School #1 1928
Sequoyah County, Separate Vian #2 School 1927
Tillman County, Frederick Separate #158 School 1927
Tillman County, Grandfield School 1924
Tillman County, Tipton Consolidated #8 Separate 1926
Tulsa County, Alsuma Consolidated School #2, Separate 1928
Tulsa County, Oak Hill School 1925
Tulsa County, Rentie School, Separate District #10 1928
Tulsa County, Snake Creek School, District #69 . . . . . 1924/1926/1927
Tulsa County, Wekiwa School 1926
Wagoner County, Arkansas Valley School, District #55 1925
Wagoner County, Clarksville School 1927
Wagoner County, Clearview School, District #51 1925
Wagoner County, Gibson Station School, #67 1924
Wagoner County, Grayson Grove Separate District #18 (#12) 1926
Wagoner County, Harrison Chapel School 1923
Wagoner County, Morris Chapel School, District #18 1928
Wagoner County, Murrell Valley Separate #64 School 1928
Wagoner County, New Hope #54 School 1929
Wagoner County, Oak Grove School, Separate District #28 1927
Wagoner County, Porter School 1923
Wagoner County, Red Bird District #35 School 1929
Wagoner County, Rock Hill School, District #57 1921
Wagoner County, Rock Hill District #57 School #2 1926
Wagoner County, Separate School District #34 1925
Wagoner County, Shawnee School, Separate District #58 1927
Wagoner County, Tallahassee School 1920
Wagoner County, Willow Springs Jt. 73 School 1926

ROSENWALD TEACHERAGES IN OKLAHOMA

Carter County, Cheek Love School Teacherage 1922
Carter County, Lincoln School Teacherage 1922
Carter County, Lone Oak School Teacherage 1922
Carter County, Teachers' Home Roosevelt 1922
Carter County, Teachers' Home Prairie View 1922
Creek County, Teachers' Home at Harlingsville District #43 1924
Creek County, Lowrance Industrial School Teacherage 1923
Logan County, Teachers' Home at C.A. & N. University 1929
Jackson County, Teachers' Home at Lincoln Separate District. #18 1927
McCurtain County, Teachers' Home at Slater-Rosenwald School 1928
Okfuskee County, Teachers' Home at Chilesville #7 1922
Okfuskee County, Teachers' Home at Grassy Lake School 1923
Okfuskee County, Teachers' Home at I.X.L. School 1926
Pottawatomie County, Teachers' Home at Brooksville #6 1926
Sequoyah County, Teachers' Home at Foreman School #2 1921
Wagoner County, Rock Hill School Home 1922

ROSENWALD SHOPS IN OKLAHOMA

Comanche County, Shop at Douglass School 1930
Kingfisher County, Dunbar Consolidated School #5 1931
Logan County, Shop at C.A. & N. University 1929
Pottawatomie County, Brookville District #6 Banneker 1931
Seminole County, Douglas Shop 1929
Wagoner County, Shop at Red Bird School 1929

APPENDIX C

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL OF ROSENWALD BUILDINGS BY COUNTY

ROSENWALD SCHOOLS IN OKLAHOMA BUILDING MATERIAL

Atoka County, Boggy Bend District #40 (Boga Bend School) . . . . . weatherboard
Blaine County, Separate District #49 . . . . . weatherboard
Blaine County, Separate District #75, Greenhill . . . . . weatherboard
Blaine County, Dortch Separate School, District #57 . . . . . weatherboard
Blaine County, Douglas School, Geary District #80 . . . . . brick
Bryan County, Lincoln School, Colbert Separate District #66 . . . . . weatherboard
Bryan/Choctaw, Timber Hill School . . . . . weatherboard
Caddo County, Binger Separate School . . . . . weatherboard
Caddo County, Separate School District #105 . . . . . weatherboard
Caddo County, Separate School District #153 . . . . . .
Caddo County, Separate District #122 School . . . . . weatherboard
Carter County, Cheek Love School . . . . . weatherboard
Carter County, Lincoln Consolidated School . . . . . brick?
Carter County, Lone Oak School . . . . . weatherboard
Carter County, Prairie View School . . . . . weatherboard
Carter County, Roosevelt School . . . . . weatherboard
Carter County, Tatums School District #50 . . . . . stone
Choctaw County, Bluff Separate School District #17 . . . . . weatherboard
Choctaw County, Boswell School Separate District #1 . . . . . weatherboard
Choctaw County, Clow's Chapel School . . . . . weatherboard
Choctaw County, Dixon Chapel Separate School . . . . . weatherboard
Choctaw County, Eastern Star District #46 School . . . . . weatherboard
Choctaw County, Frogville Separate District #23 School . . . . . weatherboard
Choctaw County, Gay School . . . . . weatherboard
Choctaw County, Plainview Separate School #41 . . . . . .
Cleveland County, Union Separate District #1½ School . . . . . weatherboard
Coal County, Lehigh School, District #2 . . . . . weatherboard
Comanche County, Vernon Separate District #49 School . . . . . brick
Comanche County, Douglass School . . . . . brick
Creek County, Blue Bell Industrial Separate District #9 School . . . . . weatherboard
Creek County, Separate School District #27 . . . . . weatherboard
Creek County, Separate School District #45 . . . . . weatherboard
Creek County, District #60 School . . . . . weatherboard
Creek County, Dunbar (Drumright Separate District #39) . . . . . brick
Creek County, Harlingsville School #43 . . . . . brick/wood
Creek County, Lowrance Industrial School . . . . . brick/wood
Creek County, Pleasant Grove School . . . . . weatherboard
Creek County, Pretty Water School, Separate District #34 . . . . . weatherboard
Creek County, Separate District #2 School . . . . . .
Creek County, Key West Separate School, U.G. District #1 . . . . . .
Creek County, District #46 School . . . . . weatherboard
Creek County, Wardamos School (Glendale) . . . . . weatherboard
Custer County, Clinton Separate District #99 . . . . . weatherboard?
Garvin County, Separate School District #20 . . . . . weatherboard

Garvin County, Separate District #31 (Farris Chapel) . . . . . weatherboard
Garvin County, Little Flock School, District #40½ . . . . . weatherboard
Garvin County, Separate District #23 School . . . . . weatherboard
Greer County, Mangum School . . . . . weatherboard?
Hughes County, Wetumka School District #5 . . . . . weatherboard
Jackson County, Headrick School . . . . . weatherboard
Jackson County, Lincoln High School, Separate District #18 . . . . . weatherboard
Johnston County, Separate School #34 . . . . . weatherboard
Johnston County, Tishomingo School, Separate District #20 . . . . . weatherboard
Kay County, Ponca Separate District #71 School . . . . . brick
Kingfisher County, Lacey Separate School . . . . . brick
Kingfisher County, Separate Consolidated #2 . . . . . .
Kiowa County, Separate District #1 . . . . . weatherboard
Latimer County, Dunbar School . . . . . weatherboard
LeFlore County, Poteau Industrial School District #29 . . . . . weatherboard
LeFlore County, Separate School District #51 and #103 . . . . . weatherboard
LeFlore County, Separate School District #83 . . . . . weatherboard
Lincoln County, Dunbar Consolidated School #1 at Wellston . . . . . brick
Logan County, Crescent (Douglass) Separate U.G. #1 . . . . . brick
Logan County, Practice School, C.A. & N. University . . . . . brick
Logan County, Separate for Colored in District #54 . . . . . weatherboard
Love County, Ran Rosenwald School District #29 . . . . . .
McClain County, Bethel Separate #28 School . . . . . weatherboard
McClain County, Rosedale, Separate #6 School . . . . . .
McCurtain County, Antioch School District #47 . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, Broken Bow School . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, Clark School . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, Field Ridge Separate #82 School . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, Forest Hill School . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, Garvin Separate District #4 . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, Goodwater District #48 School . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, July School #48 . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, Millerton School #11 . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, New Dora School . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, Oak Grove School . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, Oak Ridge School . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, Pleasant Hill School . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, Rebecca Separate School District #22 . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, Redland School District #37 . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, Red River Separate #80 . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, Richland School . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, St. Luke School . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, Slater Rosenwald County Training School . . . . . weatherboard
McCurtain County, Spring Hill School, District #41 . . . . . weatherboard
McIntosh County, Brush Hill School . . . . . weatherboard
McIntosh County, Cathay School . . . . . weatherboard

McIntosh County, Gallilee School, Separate District #23 . . . . . weatherboard
McIntosh County, Huttonville District #35 School . . . . . weatherboard
McIntosh County, Separate Consolidated School #1 (Warrior) . . . . . weatherboard
McIntosh County, Rentiesville County Training School . . . . . brick
McIntosh County, Vernon School . . . . . weatherboard
Muskogee County, New Hope School, District #64 . . . . . weatherboard
Muskogee County, Simmons U.G. #2 School . . . . . weatherboard
Noble County, Separate Consolidated 2 . . . . . weatherboard
Nowata County, Consolidated #1 Separate School . . . . . .
Okfuskee County, Boley High School . . . . . brick
Okfuskee County, Booker-Tee Separate Consolidated District #32 . . . . . weatherboard
Okfuskee County, Chapel Hill Separate District #38 . . . . . weatherboard
Okfuskee County, Clayton Chapel School, District #43 . . . . . weatherboard
Okfuskee County, Douglass School . . . . . brick
Okfuskee County, Flat Rock Separate District #14 School . . . . . weatherboard
Okfuskee County, Gallilee Separate District #25 School . . . . . weatherboard
Okfuskee County, Grassy Lake School . . . . . weatherboard
Okfuskee County, Iron Post School . . . . . weatherboard
Okfuskee County, I.X.L. District #12 School . . . . . weatherboard
Okfuskee County, Julius Rosenwald School . . . . . weatherboard
Okfuskee County, Sand Creek School . . . . . brick
Okfuskee County, Weleetka Separate District #31 School . . . . . brick
Okfuskee County, Chilesville School . . . . . .
Oklahoma County, Arcadia Consolidated School #5 . . . . . brick, 2-story
Oklahoma County, Dungee Separate #47 School . . . . . weatherboard
Oklahoma County, Fairview School, Separate District #1 . . . . . weatherboard
Oklahoma County, Harrison School #36 . . . . . weatherboard
Oklahoma County, Rose Hill Separate #30 School . . . . . .
Oklahoma County, Separate School District #81 . . . . . weatherboard
Oklahoma County, Washington Separate Consolidated. #3 . . . . . .
Okmulgee County, Behn-Rentie School . . . . . .
Osage County, Pawhuska Separate School . . . . . brick
Payne County, Cushing School District #67 . . . . . brick?
Payne County, Fraiser Separate District #60 School . . . . . weatherboard
Pittsburg County, Crowder Separate School, District #28 . . . . . weatherboard
Pittsburg County, Dow School . . . . . weatherboard
Pittsburg County, Wildwood School, District #100 . . . . . weatherboard
Pottawatomie County, Brooksville School, District #6 . . . . . brick/wood
Pottawatomie County, Tecumseh School, Separate #92 . . . . . weatherboard
Pushmataha County, Separate District #3 School . . . . . weatherboard
Pushmataha County, Separate District #37 School . . . . . weatherboard
Rogers and Tulsa County, Macon School Joint Consolidated #1 . . . . . weatherboard
Seminole County, Aldridge Separate District #2 School . . . . . weatherboard
Seminole County, Arbeka U.G. School #1 . . . . . weatherboard
Seminole County, County High School Separate #22 . . . . . .

Seminole County, Separate School District #16 . . . . . weatherboard
Seminole County, Douglass School, Separate District #22 . . . . . brick
Seminole County, Dunbar School #56 . . . . . weatherboard
Seminole County, Elwood School District #23 . . . . . weatherboard
Seminole County, Johnson Separate #20 School . . . . . weatherboard
Seminole County, Lima School, District #5 . . . . . brick
Seminole County, Nobletown School District #19 . . . . . weatherboard
Seminole County, Oak Ridge School #32 . . . . . weatherboard
Seminole County, Parker's Chapel School . . . . . stone
Seminole County, Separate School District #32 . . . . . weatherboard
Seminole County, Turkey Creek School . . . . . weatherboard
Sequoyah County, Foreman School . . . . . weatherboard
Sequoyah County, Roland Separate School . . . . . weatherboard
Sequoyah County, Separate U.G. District School #1 . . . . . weatherboard
Sequoyah County, Separate Vian #2 School . . . . . weatherboard
Tillman County, Frederick Separate #158 School . . . . . weatherboard
Tillman County, Grandfield School . . . . . weatherboard
Tillman County, Tipton Consolidated #8 Separate . . . . . weatherboard
Tulsa County, Alsuma Consolidated School #2, Separate . . . . . weatherboard
Tulsa County, Oak Hill School . . . . . weatherboard
Tulsa County, Rentie School, Separate District #10 . . . . . weatherboard
Tulsa County, Snake Creek School, District #69 . . . . . weatherboard
Tulsa County, Wekiwa School . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Arkansas Valley School, District #55 . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Clarksville School . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Clearview School, District #51 . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Gibson Station School, #67 . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Grayson Grove Separate District #18 (#12) . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Harrison Chapel School . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Morris Chapel School, District #18 . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Murrell Valley Separate #64 School . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, New Hope #54 School . . . . . .
Wagoner County, Oak Grove School, Separate District #28 . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Porter School . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Red Bird District #35 School . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Rock Hill School, District #57 . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Rock Hill District #57 School #2 . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Separate School District #34 . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Shawnee School, Separate District #58 . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Tallahassee School . . . . . brick
Wagoner County, Willow Springs Jt. 73 School . . . . . weatherboard

ROSENWALD TEACHERAGES IN OKLAHOMA

Carter County, Cheek Love School Teacherage . . . . . wood
Carter County, Lincoln School Teacherage . . . . . wood
Carter County, Lone Oak School Teacherage . . . . . wood
Carter County, Teachers' Home Roosevelt . . . . . .
Carter County, Teachers' Home Prairie View . . . . . .
Creek County, Teachers Home at Harlingsville District #43 . . . . . .
Creek County, Lowrance Industrial School Teacherage . . . . . weatherboard
Logan County, Teachers' Home at C.A. & N. University . . . . . .
Jackson County, Teachers' Home at Lincoln Sep. Distr. #18 . . . . . .
McCurtain County, Teachers' Home at Slater-Rosenwald School . . . . . .
Okfuskee County, Teachers' Home at Chilesville #7 . . . . . .
Okfuskee County, Teachers' Home @ Grassy Lake School . . . . . weatherboard
Okfuskee County, Teachers' Home at I.X.L. School . . . . . .
Pottawatomie County, Teachers' Home at Brooksville #6 . . . . . .
Sequoyah County, Teachers' Home at Foreman School #2 . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Rock Hill School Teacherage . . . . . weatherboard

ROSENWALD SHOPS IN OKLAHOMA

Comanche County, Shop at Douglass School . . . . . .
Kingfisher County, Shop at Dunbar Consolidated School #5 . . . . . .
Logan County, Shop at C.A. & N. University . . . . . stone
Pottawatomie County, Shop at Brookville District #6 Banneker . . . . . .
Seminole County, Douglas Shop . . . . . weatherboard
Wagoner County, Shop at Red Bird School . . . . . .

APPENDIX D

TYPE OF ROSENWALD BUILDINGS BY COUNTY

TYPE OF ROSENWALD SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Atoka County, Boggy Bend District #40 (Boga Bend School) 3-teacher
Blaine County, Separate District #49 . . . . . 1-teacher
Blaine County, Separate District #75, Greenhill 1-teacher
Blaine County, Dortch Separate School, District #57 . . . . . 1-teacher
Blaine County, Douglas School, Geary District #80 . . . . . 2-teacher
2 room addition 1930 = 4-teacher
Bryan County, Lincoln School, Colbert Separate District #66 . . . . . 5-teacher
Bryan/Choctaw Counties, Timber Hill School 2-teacher
Caddo County, Binger Separate School 2-teacher
1 room addition 1930 = 3-teacher
Caddo County, Separate School District #105 . . . . . 1-teacher
Caddo County, Separate School District #153 . . . . . 1-teacher
Caddo County, Separate District #122 School 1-teacher
Carter County, Cheek Love School 1-teacher
Carter County, Lincoln Consolidated School 6-teacher
Carter County, Lone Oak School 1-teacher
Carter County, Prairie View School 2-teacher
Carter County, Roosevelt School 1-teacher
Carter County, Tatums School District #50 . . . . . 4-teacher
Choctaw County, Bluff Separate School District #17 . . . . . 2-teacher
Choctaw County, Boswell School Separate District #1 . . . . . 2-teacher
Choctaw County, Clow's Chapel School 1-teacher
Choctaw County, Dixon Chapel Separate School 2-teacher
Choctaw County, Eastern Star District #46 School 2-teacher
Choctaw County, Frogville Separate District #23 School 2-teacher
Choctaw County, Gay School 2-teacher
Choctaw County, Plainview Separate School #41 . . . . . 2-teacher
Cleveland County, Union Separate District #1½ School 2-teacher
Coal County, Lehigh School, District #2 . . . . . 2-teacher
Comanche County, Vernon Separate District #49 School 2-teacher
Comanche County, Douglass School 8-teacher
Creek County, Blue Bell Industrial Separate District #9 School 1-teacher
Creek County, Separate School District #27 . . . . . 1-teacher
Creek County, Separate School District #45 . . . . . 1-teacher
Creek County, District #60 School 1-teacher
Creek County, Dunbar (Drumright Separate District #39) 3-teacher
Creek County, Harlingsville School #43 . . . . . 3-teacher
2 room addition 1926 = 5-teacher
Creek County, Lowrance Industrial School 3-teacher
1 room addition 1926 = 4-teacher
2 room addition 1928 = 6-teacher
Creek County, Pleasant Grove School 1-teacher
Creek County, Pretty Water School, Separate District #34 . . . . . 1-teacher
Creek County, Separate District #2 School 5-teacher

Creek County, Key West Separate School, U.G. District #1 . . . . . 1-teacher
Creek County, District #46 School 1-teacher
Creek County, Wardamos School (Glendale) 1-teacher
Custer County, Clinton Separate District #99 School 2-teacher
Garvin County, Separate School District #20 . . . . . 1-teacher
Garvin County, Separate District #31 (Farris Chapel) 1-teacher
Garvin County, Little Flock School, District #40½ 1-teacher
Garvin County, Separate District #23 School 1-teacher
Greer County, Mangum School 3-teacher
Hughes County, Wetumka School District #5 . . . . . 2-teacher
Jackson County, Headrick School 1-teacher
Jackson County, Lincoln High School, Separate District #18 . . . . . 4-teacher
3 room addition 1930 = 7-teacher
Johnston County, Separate School #34 . . . . . 1-teacher
Johnston County, Tishomingo School, Separate District #20 . . . . . 2-teacher
Kay County, Ponca Separate District #71 School 2-teacher
Kingfisher County, Lacey Separate School 4-teacher
2 room addition 1927 = 6-teacher
Kingfisher County, Separate Consolidated #2 School (Booker T. Washington) . . . 6-teacher
Kiowa County, Separate District #1 . . . . . 2-teacher
Latimer County, Dunbar School 1-teacher
LeFlore County, Poteau Industrial School District #29 . . . . . 2-teacher
LeFlore County, Separate School District #51 and #103 . . . . . 2-teacher
LeFlore County, Separate School District #83 . . . . . 1-teacher
Lincoln County, Dunbar Consolidated School #1 at Wellston 3-teacher
3 room addition 1926 = 6-teacher
Logan County, Crescent (Douglass) Separate U.G. #1 . . . . . 5-teacher
Logan County, Practice School, C.A. & N. University 4-teacher
Logan County, Separate School for Colored in District #54 . . . . . 1-teacher
Love County, Ran Rosenwald School District #29 . . . . . 2-teacher
McClain County, Bethel Separate #28 School 1-teacher
McClain County, Rosedale Separate #6 School 1-teacher
McCurtain County, Antioch School District #47 . . . . . 2-teacher
McCurtain County, Broken Bow School 2-teacher
McCurtain County, Clark School 3-teacher
McCurtain County, Field Ridge Separate #82 School 1-teacher
McCurtain County, Forest Hill School 1-teacher
McCurtain County, Garvin Separate District #4 . . . . . 1-teacher
McCurtain County, Goodwater District #48 School 1-teacher
McCurtain County, July School #48 . . . . . 1-teacher
McCurtain County, Millerton School #11 . . . . . 1-teacher
McCurtain County, New Dora School 1-teacher
McCurtain County, Oak Grove School 1-teacher
1 room addition 1925 = 2-teacher
1 room addition 1928 = 3-teacher

McCurtain County, Oak Ridge School 1-teacher
McCurtain County, Pleasant Hill School 1-teacher
McCurtain County, Rebecca Separate School District #22 . . . . . 1-teacher
McCurtain County, Redland School District #37 . . . . . 1-teacher
McCurtain County, Red River Separate #80 . . . . . 1-teacher
McCurtain County, Richland School 3-teacher
McCurtain County, St. Luke School 1-teacher
McCurtain County, Slater Rosenwald County Training School 5-teacher
1 room addition 1925 = 6-teacher
McCurtain County, Spring Hill School, District #41 . . . . . 1-teacher
McIntosh County, Brush Hill School 1-teacher
McIntosh County, Cathay School 1-teacher
McIntosh County, Gallilee School, Separate District #23 . . . . . 1-teacher
McIntosh County, Huttonville District #35 School 2-teacher
McIntosh County, Separate Consolidated School #1 (Warrior) 3-teacher
1 room addition 1928 = 4-teacher
McIntosh County, Rentiesville County Training School 6-teacher
McIntosh County, Vernon School 3-teacher
1 room addition 1925 = 4-teacher
Muskogee County, New Hope School, District #64 . . . . . 2-teacher
Muskogee County, Simmons U.G. #2 School 2-teacher
Noble County, Separate Consolidated #2 . . . . . 1-teacher
Nowata County, Consolidated #1 Separate School 5-teacher
Okfuskee County, Boley High School 8-teacher
Okfuskee County, Booker-Tee Separate Consolidated District #32 . . . . . 2-teacher
Okfuskee County, Chapel Hill Separate District #38 . . . . . 1-teacher
Okfuskee County, Clayton Chapel School, District #43 . . . . . 3-teacher
Okfuskee County, Douglass School 6-teacher
Okfuskee County, Flat Rock Separate District #14 School 2-teacher
Okfuskee County, Gallilee Separate District #25 School 1-teacher
Okfuskee County, Grassy Lake School 1-teacher
Okfuskee County, Iron Post School 2-teacher
Okfuskee County, I.X.L. District #12 School 4-teacher
Okfuskee County, Julius Rosenwald School 2-teacher
Okfuskee County, Sand Creek School 4-teacher
Okfuskee County, Weleetka Separate District #31 School 4-teacher
Okfuskee County, Chilesville School 4-teacher
Oklahoma County, Arcadia Consolidated School #5 . . . . . 6-teacher
Oklahoma County, Dungee Separate #47 School 1-teacher
Oklahoma County, Fairview School, Separate District #1 . . . . . 2-teacher
Oklahoma County, Harrison School #36 . . . . . 2-teacher
Oklahoma County, Rose Hill Separate #30 School 1-teacher
Oklahoma County, Separate School District #81 . . . . . 1-teacher
Oklahoma County, Washington Separate Consolidated #3 . . . . . 22-teacher
Okmulgee County, Behn-Rentie School 4-teacher
Osage County, Pawhuska Separate School 6-teacher

Payne County, Cushing School District #67 . . . . . 6-teacher
Payne County, Fraiser School, Separate District #60 . . . . . 2-teacher
1 room addition 1930 = 3-teacher
Pittsburg County, Crowder Separate School, District #28 . . . . . 1-teacher
Pittsburg County, Dow School 1-teacher
Pittsburg County, Wildwood School, District #100 . . . . . 1-teacher
Pottawatomie County, Brooksville School, District #6 . . . . . 5-teacher
Pottawatomie County, Tecumseh School, Separate #92 . . . . . 1-teacher
Pushmataha County, Separate District #3 School 2-teacher
Pushmataha County, Separate District #37 School . . . . . ????
Rogers/Tulsa Counties, Macon School, Joint Consolidated #1 . . . . . 1-teacher
Seminole County, Aldridge School, Separate District #2 . . . . . 1-teacher
Seminole County, Arbeka U.G. School #1 . . . . . 2-teacher
Seminole County, County High School Separate #22 . . . . . 8-teacher
Seminole County, Separate School District #16 . . . . . 3-teacher
Seminole County, Douglass School, Separate District #22 . . . . . 5-teacher
Seminole County, Dunbar School #56 . . . . . 1-teacher
Seminole County, Elwood School District #23 . . . . . 1-teacher
Seminole County, Johnson Separate #20 School 2-teacher
Seminole County, Lima School, District #5 . . . . . 4-teacher
Seminole County, Nobletown School District #19 . . . . . 3-teacher
Rebuilt 1929 = 3-teacher
Seminole County, Oak Ridge School #32 . . . . . 2-teacher
Seminole County, Parker's Chapel School 3-teacher
Seminole County, Separate School District #32 . . . . . 1-teacher
Seminole County, Turkey Creek School 2-teacher
Sequoyah County, Foreman School 2-teacher
Sequoyah County, Roland Separate School 2-teacher
Sequoyah County, Separate U.G. District School #1 . . . . . 1-teacher
Sequoyah County, Separate Vian #2 School 3-teacher
Tillman County, Frederick Separate #158 School 4-teacher
Tillman County, Grandfield School 2-teacher
Tillman County, Tipton Consolidated #8 Separate 1-teacher
Tulsa County, Alsuma Consolidated School #2, Separate 2-teacher
Tulsa County, Oak Hill School 1-teacher
Tulsa County, Rentie School, Separate District #10 . . . . . 2-teacher
Tulsa County, Snake Creek School, District #69 . . . . . 2-teacher
1 room addition 1926 = 3-teacher
1 room addition 1927 = 4-teacher
Tulsa County, Wekiwa School 1-teacher
Wagoner County, Arkansas Valley School, District #55 . . . . . 2-teacher
Wagoner County, Clarksville School 2-teacher
Wagoner County, Clearview School, District #51 . . . . . 1-teacher
Wagoner County, Gibson Station School, #67 . . . . . 2-teacher
Wagoner County, Grayson Grove Separate District #18 (#12) 1-teacher
Wagoner County, Harrison Chapel School 2-teacher

Wagoner County, Morris Chapel School, District #18 . . . . . 1-teacher
Wagoner County, Murrell Valley School, Separate #64 School 2-teacher
Wagoner County, New Hope #54 School 1-teacher
Wagoner County, Oak Grove School, Separate District #28 . . . . . 1-teacher
Wagoner County, Porter School 2-teacher
Wagoner County, Red Bird District #35 School 3-teacher
Wagoner County, Rock Hill School, District #57 . . . . . 2-teacher
Wagoner County, Rock Hill District #57 School #2 . . . . . 2-teacher
Wagoner County, Separate School District #34 . . . . . 1-teacher
Wagoner County, Shawnee School, Separate District #58 . . . . . 2-teacher
Wagoner County, Tallahassee School 3-teacher
Wagoner County, Willow Springs Jt. 73 School 2-teacher

ROSENWALD TEACHERAGES IN OKLAHOMA

Carter County, Cheek Love School Teacherage . . . . .
Carter County, Lincoln School Teacherage . . . . .
Carter County, Lone Oak School Teacherage . . . . .
Carter County, Teachers' Home Roosevelt . . . . .
Carter County, Teachers' Home Prairie View . . . . .
Creek County, Teachers' Home at Harlingsville District #43 . . . . .
Creek County, Lowrance Industrial School Teacherage . . . . .
Logan County, Teachers' Home at C.A. & N. University 9-room
Jackson County, Teachers' Home at Lincoln Separate District #18 . . . . . 4-room
McCurtain County, Teachers' Home at Slater-Rosenwald School 6-room
Okfuskee County, Teachers' Home at Chilesville #7 . . . . .
Okfuskee County, Teachers' Home at Grassy Lake School . . . . .
Okfuskee County, Teachers' Home at I.X.L. School . . . . .
Pottawatomie County, Teachers' Home at Brooksville #6 . . . . .
Sequoyah County, Teachers' Home at Foreman School #2 . . . . . 5-room
Wagoner County, Rock Hill School Teacherage . . . . .

ROSENWALD SHOPS IN OKLAHOMA

Comanche County, Shop at Douglass School 2-room
Kingfisher County, Shop at Dunbar Consolidated School #5 . . . . . 2-room
Logan County, Shop at C.A. & N. University 8-room
Pottawatomie County, Shop at Brookville District #6 Banneker 1-room
Seminole County, Douglas Shop at Wewoka 3-room
Wagoner County, County Training Shop at Red Bird School 1-room