## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

### 1. Name of Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic name:</th>
<th>__Collins, Samuel, Senior House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other names/site number:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of related multiple property listing:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street &amp; number:</th>
<th>1004 East Central Avenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City or town:</td>
<td>Ponca City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State:</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County:</td>
<td>Kay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>___national</th>
<th>___statewide</th>
<th>X local</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Applicable National Register Criteria:

| X A | ___B | ___C | ___D |

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**Signature of certifying official/Title:**

**Date**

**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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

**Signature of commenting official:**

**Date**

**Title:**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

__________________________     _________________________
Signature of the Keeper       Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:             [X]

Public – Local       [ ]

Public – State       [ ]

Public – Federal     [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)       [X]

District           [ ]

Site               [ ]

Structure          [ ]

Object             [ ]
**Number of Resources within Property**
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sites</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structures</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objects</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>_<em><strong><strong>1</strong></strong></em></td>
<td>__<strong><strong>1</strong></strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register ______

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.)

**DOMESTIC: single dwelling**

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**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.)

**DOMESTIC: single dwelling**

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

________________________
Italian Renaissance

________________________

________________________

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Stucco

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

Summary Paragraph

The Samuel Collins Senior House, located in Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma, is a two-story with a basement, stucco, Italian Renaissance style residence located at the southeast corner of the intersection of East Central Avenue and South 10th Street. Constructed in 1918, the Samuel Collins Senior House has a painted, rusticated, rock-faced, block foundation and a steep-pitched, asphalt-covered, cross hipped roof with multiple one-story, hipped roof extensions on the west side. The north extension on the west side is a two-car garage that is original to the house. The southwest extension, a three-room apartment located directly to the south of the garage, was added in approximately 1949. On the front (north elevation) of the house, the wood, ten-lite, double, French doors have double, metal, divided, storm doors. The double, multi-light, French doors on the east side porch have wood screen doors. The wood windows are a combination of six-over-one, double hung and ten-lite, paired, casement. Nonoriginal metal screens have been added to all the windows. Exterior features include a one-story, partial, front porch; an uncovered side entry porch; two exterior, eave wall, stucco chimneys; an attached double car garage; and, the attached, one-story, hipped roof apartment. Decorative details include double and ribbon windows, wide boxed eaves, four hipped roof dormers with double windows that have been replaced with louvered and four square planters on the front porch roof. Southeast of the house, there is a small shed with a side gabled roof and hard-board siding that was added after 1947 and, thus, is counted as a noncontributing building. The Samuel Collins Senior House retains a good degree of integrity with the most notable change being the one-story apartment...
addition on the southwest corner of the house. Due to the location of the addition and its relative small scale, the addition does not significantly impact the integrity of the house. Other changes to the house include the probable replacement of the wood roof with an asphalt shingle roof; the replacement of one second floor window on the west elevation; the addition of metal screens to the windows, some of which do not match the configuration of the window; the addition of a wood accessibility ramp on the front; and the replacement of the windows in the dormers with louveres. Most of these changes are relatively minor and do not impede the ability of the Samuel Collins Senior House to convey its historic significance.

Narrative Description

As with the other houses on East Central Avenue, the Samuel Collins Senior House is setback from the road with the house occupying portions of the three southern lots of the five lots that historically, and continue to, compose the property. In the 1920s, the perimeter of the property was lined with trees and, centrally located in the front yard, there was a half-circular walk that extended off the east-west sidewalk along East Central Avenue that ran in the 1920s from at least South 10th Street to South 12th Street. While the east-west sidewalk remains in place, the half-circular walk has been replaced by a single center walk and the perimeter line of trees has been replaced by bushes immediately in front of the house and along the east side property line with a back (south) row of trees that almost totally obscures the rear elevation. Off the east side of the house, a wire panel fence divides the side yard. Wire panel fencing on a concrete base extends along the south edge of the property as well.

The Samuel Collins Senior House is an asymmetrical example of the Italian Renaissance Style which is most readily visible on the front (north) elevation. The house has a rusticated, rock faced, painted, block foundation that is barely visible due to the heavy vegetation close to the house. The two levels of the house are visually distinguished by a wide beltcourse that wraps around the house just below the second floor windows. The steep-pitched, asphalt-covered roof is black in color and ornamented with broad boxed eaves and four hipped-roof dormers, one on each side of the house. Based on the historic photograph of the house in *Historic Homes of Ponca City and Kay County*, the roof was probably originally covered with wood shingles. The eaves are slightly flared. The dormers each originally contained paired, wood, six-lite, fixed windows that have been replaced with louveres. On the west side of the roof, there are two stucco, exterior, eave wall chimneys. The south chimney is much smaller than the north chimney. The square south chimney has a wide projected band near the top and is only slightly raised as it extends down along the west wall. The rectangular north chimney also has a wide projected band near the top and a metal cap. The north chimney is much more pronounced as it descends along the west wall.

To simplify the description of the house, the attached, one-story extensions on the west side of the house are described separately following the description of the west elevation. This allows all three sides of the separate garage and apartment projections to be described as a unit.

NORTH (FRONT) FAÇADE (photographs 0001 and 0002): The front facade is highlighted by the three-quarter length, flat roofed porch. The porch roof is ornamented by an asphalt shingle
visor that extends east of the porch roof along the main north wall and wraps around the two-story section of the east elevation. On the porch roof, there are four, square, stucco projections that align with the supporting porch columns. In the historic image of the house in *Historic Homes of Ponca City and Kay County*, the projections contained square flowerpots. The porch roof is supported by square, full-height, stucco-clad columns with a painted, rock faced, rusticated, concrete block base. The columns create three square openings on the north side and matching single openings on the east and west sides. The porch floor is covered with red outdoor carpet. On either side of the center, concrete stairs are low, stucco side walls with rock face block caps. Sitting on both side walls are Classically-inspired, decorative, concrete planters which do not appear in the available historic image of the house. On the front corners of the porch, there are matching downspouts and scuppers. A wood accessibility ramp has been added to the west side of the porch stairs. Due to the difference in materials, the ramp is easily differentiated from the historic elements.

On the east side of the main section of the north elevation is the two-story sunroom/sleeping porch portion, highlighted by ribbon windows. On the first floor is a sunroom and on the second floor is a sleeping porch. The symmetrical fenestration consists of three sets of paired, twelve-lite, wood, casement windows on the first floor and matching windows on the second floor except the second floor windows are ten-lite instead of twelve-lite. Metal hung screens have been added to the exterior of the historic casement windows, slightly obscuring the original windows. To the west of the sunroom/sleeping porch portion of the north elevation, the fenestration pattern is also symmetrical and sandwiched between two metal downspouts. On the first floor, to each side of the double, wood, French doors with metal storms are single, six-over-one, double hung, wood windows. On the second floor, aligning with the main entry below, is a triple window with arched tops. The windows are six-over-one, double hung, wood with metal storms. To either side of the triple window, aligned with the single windows on the first floor, are single, six-over-one, double hung, wood windows.

WEST ELEVATION (photographs 0002, 0003 and 0004): The west elevation contains the attached one-story projections described separately below. On the first floor of the west vertical plane, there is a six-over-one, double hung, wood window with a metal screen tucked in between the front porch and the attached one-story garage projection. To the south of the one-story garage projection on the first floor, there are three, wood, double hung, four-over-one windows. The north window is single with the two south windows being paired. On the second floor of the west elevation, there are a total of six windows. There is a single, six-over-one, double hung, wood window on the north side of the second floor. Separated by the larger rectangular north chimney, there is another window that has been replaced as it is a single, one-over-one, double hung, wood window. Located off-center to the north, there is a set of smaller, paired, one-over-one, double hung windows. To the south of the paired windows is another regular-sized, six-over-one, wood, double hung window. South of the square southern chimney, is the sixth second floor window, which is a six-over-one, wood, double hung unit. On the south edge of the west elevation is a metal downspout.

ATTACHED DOUBLE CAR GARAGE (photographs 0002, 0003, 0004 and 0005): The one-story, stucco, two-car garage attached to the north side of the west elevation has a low-pitched,
asphalt shingle-covered, hipped roof with boxed eaves that are flared similar to the main roof. Visible on all sides of the projection is the painted, rusticated, rock-faced, block foundation. On the north wall of the projection, there is a ribbon window centered on the wall, consisting of five, wood, fifteen-lite, casement windows. On the west wall, there is a metal downspout on the north corner and two centrally located, replacement, paneled, metal, overhead, single car, garage doors. Centered above the doors is a modern floodlight. On the south wall of the garage, there is a small ribbon window located high in the wall towards the east side. The ribbon window consists of three, wood, nine-lite, casement windows.

ATTACHED APARTMENT (photographs 0003, 0004 and 0005): The one-story, stucco apartment was added in about 1949. The apartment was attached to the original, one-story porch on the south elevation. The apartment features a low-pitched, asphalt shingle-covered, hipped roof and a painted, rusticated, rock-faced, block foundation. On the north wall of the apartment, there is an entry porch on the far west side. The porch is covered by a metal awning. The concrete steps have rock-faced block walls and wrought iron railings. The wood door is paneled with four small lites and a metal screen door. To the east of the door is a paired, three-lite, metal, casement window with a two-lite transom. East of this, there is a shorter window consisting of three, metal, three-lite, casement windows. On the apartment’s west wall, there is a metal downspout on the north side and a center, sixteen-lite, metal, casement window with the lower three-panes on each side being operable. On the south wall of the apartment, there is a paired, four-lite, metal, casement window towards the west side and a paired, three-lite, metal, casement window on the east side with a metal downspout on the far west side. Next to the downspout, there is a non-historic air conditioning unit attached to the house via a large metal enclosure.

SOUTH ELEVATION (photograph 0005): The south elevation of the house is not visible due to the combination of the apartment addition, the trees behind the house and the proximity of the neighboring house. The south elevation has a dormer that matches the other three sides. On the east side of the first floor, there is a ribbon window consisting of three sets of paired, twelve-lite, wood, casement windows with metal hung screens.

EAST ELEVATION (photograph 0006): The west elevation of the Samuel Collins Senior House has uneven planes due to the one-story section on the southeast corner. On the first floor of the west elevation, there are four, separate, casement windows, each consisting of paired, twelve-lite, wood units with metal hung screens. The windows are evenly spaced apart. On the far south side of the east elevation, there is an uncovered entry porch with double, wood, French doors. The concrete porch steps are covered with red outdoor carpet. The low porch walls are painted, rusticated, rock-faced, block with rock-faced caps. On the second floor, in the sleeping porch, there is a ribbon window consisting of four sets of paired, ten-lite, wood, casement windows with metal hung screens. The fenestration on the setback porch of the second floor is not visible; however, based a historic image of the area published in The Ponca City News on April 30, 1919, as part of an advertisement for the Bungalow Heights Addition, there is a set of paired, wood, six-over-one, double hung windows on the setback second floor with a ribbon window on the south wall of the sleeping porch consisting of three sets of paired, ten-lite, wood, casement windows.
NONCONTRIBUTING SHED (photograph 0006): Off the southeast corner of the house, there is a small shed. The Masonite shed has an asphalt shingle-covered, gabled roof and a concrete foundation. On the north wall, there is a double, wood slab door that is located off-center to the east. On the east wall, there is a centered, one-over-one, hung, wood window flanked by wood shutters. The west and south walls of the shed are not visible due to the proximity of the neighborhood property. The shed does not appear on the 1931 or 1947 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. As it was not present during the period of significance, the shed is counted as a noncontributing building.

ADDITIONS/ALTERATIONS: There has been one addition to the Samuel Collins Senior House. The apartment extension on the south side of the west elevation was added in about 1949. The scale, design and materials of the apartment is consistent with the larger house, although due to the metal casement windows, the apartment is distinguishable as not original to the house. Other changes to the Samuel Collins Senior House are fairly minor, including the addition of the accessibility ramp to the front stairs, replacement of one six-over-one window with a one-over-one window on the west elevation, replacement of the six-lite windows in the dormers with louvers and the probable replacement of the wood roof with asphalt shingles. These changes are typical of changes made over time to a 100+ year old house. Overall, the Samuel Collins Senior House retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to convey the historic significance of the property.
Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemoratory property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years
Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance
1918-1925

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

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

The Samuel Collins Senior House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development at the local level for its association with the late 1910s/early 1920s, City Beautiful development on Ponca City’s east side influenced by E. W. Marland. As Marland’s father-in-law, Samuel Collins Senior was in a unique position to build his house directly southwest of Marland’s first Ponca City mansion on East Grand Avenue (now called Marland’s Grand Home, listed as the Marland-Paris House, NRIS #76001565). The Samuel Collins Senior House, built in 1918, was specifically located so the residence is visible from East Grand Avenue between Marland’s Grand Home and the detached garage. While much of the original City Beautiful development created by Marland in and around his Grand Avenue mansion did not survive, the Samuel Collins Senior House is historically significant as one of the surviving, substantial elements of the broader development. In all, Marland’s late 1910s/early 1920s development on the east side of Ponca City covered thirty-two blocks, from roughly East Oklahoma Avenue on the south to East Highland Avenue on the north and from 10th Street on the west to 14th Street on the east. Most of this area, including the land to the immediate east and south of the Samuel Collins Senior House was subdivided and developed into residential neighborhoods in the 1940s and 1950s, leaving only a handful of buildings directly associated with Marland’s grand development. The period of significance for the Samuel Collins House extends from the construction of the house in 1918 through 1925, when Marland’s attention shifted to development of his second, even more expansive, home and grounds that he called The Refuge (listed as the E. W. Marland Mansion, NRIS #73001561).

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

PONCA CITY BACKGROUND:

The city of Ponca City originated in 1893, following the Cherokee Outlet land run on September 16th of that year which opened the area to non-Native American settlement. The land comprising the Cherokee Outlet in what is now northwestern Oklahoma, excluding the panhandle, was given to the Cherokee tribe in 1828 by the federal government. Following the Civil War, as part of the Reconstruction Treaty of 1866, the Cherokee Nation conveyed the eastern one-third of the Outlet to the federal government for the purposes of relocating various other Native American tribes. The Cherokee tribe retained control of nearly six million acres of prime grassland in the remaining portion of the Outlet. This grassland became popular with cattlemen during the 1870s and 1880s for grazing purposes. The Cherokee tribe quickly began collecting grazing fees, allowing the Outlet to become a major economic support for the Cherokee government.¹

Despite the encroachment by cattlemen and others seeking to benefit from the area’s natural resources, the Cherokee Nation retained ownership of the Cherokee Outlet until the early 1890s. In 1889, the Jerome Commission, a federally-authorized committee, began to negotiate with the various Native American tribes holding “surplus” lands in what is now western Oklahoma. Typically, the government considered as surplus any land remaining after each man, woman and child of the tribe received an allotment of 160 acres. After much discussion, the Cherokee tribe finally agreed to cede ownership of the six million acres of surplus land in the Outlet in exchange for $8.5 million. This action paved the way for the Cherokee Outlet land run of September 16, 1893.2

Prior to the Cherokee Outlet land run, Burton Seymour (B.S.) Barnes organized the Ponca Townsite Company in July 1893, after exploring the area and noting the presence of a natural spring and proximity to the existing railroad line. Making the run in a two-seater buggy, Barnes arrived at his anticipated townsite to find several people already on site. Securing their agreement to divide their claims into town lots, Barnes was successful in establishing a townsite. Within four days of the land run, the new townsite was surveyed and on September 21, 1893, the drawing for town lots began. With over 2,300 certificates sold, the drawing took two days. After the drawing, a mass meeting elected B.S. Barnes as mayor and W.E. McGuire as town clerk. Within sixty days of the land run, the town boasted a new two-room schoolhouse and one church.3

Two other communities existed in the vicinity of the Ponca Townsite Company’s new townsite, aptly called “New Ponca.” Located about three miles north was the federal government townsite of Cross and, to the south, the Ponca Indian Agency, called Ponca by the federal government and White Eagle by locals. With a convenient ford across the Arkansas River, New Ponca quickly attracted many residents. Signifying its permanence, a post office for New Ponca was established on January 12, 1894. The post office officially changed the name of the community to “Ponca” on July 7, 1898 as the original Ponca post office, established in 1879 at the Ponca Indian Agency, changed its name to Whiteagle. On October 23, 1913, the name “Ponca City” was formally approved for the community by the United States Post Office.4

By September 1894, New Ponca secured a rail connection from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (Santa Fe) Railway Company, which previously only serviced the nearby community of Cross and the Ponca Indian Agency. This connection quickly spelled the doom for Cross as residents were induced to move to the thriving community of New Ponca. Cross continued to exist in some form until 1927 when the area was incorporated into the city limits of Ponca City.5

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5 *Souvenir Program*, 8-12. See also *WPA Guide*, 356.
In 1900, New Ponca’s population stood at 2,528 residents. By the time of Oklahoma’s statehood in 1907, the number of citizens had grown by just one, bringing the total population to 2,529. Three years later, the official census recorded 2,521 citizens, a loss of eight persons. Related to oil developments, Ponca City’s population shot to 7,051 by 1920 and more than doubled to reach 16,136 in 1930. Growth slowed but did not halt during the turbulent years of the 1930s so that in 1940, the number of residents in the community reached 16,794. The war years also resulted in a notable increase in new citizens for the city. Reaching 20,180 in 1950, the population again flourished during the 1950s with a twenty-one percent population increase bringing the 1960 population to 24,441. Growth stabilized during the next two decades with the number of Ponca City residents reaching 26,238 in 1980.6

Until about 1910, Ponca City was economically dependent on the surrounding agricultural community. For years, the famed 101 Ranch operated nine miles south of Ponca City. Covering 110,000 acres, the ranch was home to the renowned 101 Ranch Wild West Show which continued to operate until the late 1920s. Even after 1910 and the discovery of oil in the area, Ponca City served as an “important grain and flour shipping point.” Through the early 1940s, the Ponca City Milling Company, owned by the Donahoe family, was considered one of the city’s largest industries.7

Oil production in the area around Ponca City began prior to 1909 with discoveries on the Ponca Indian Reservation south of town and, to the east, on the Osage lands. This attracted the attention of several Pennsylvania oilmen, most notably E.W. Marland and L. H. (Lew) Wentz. Both of these oilmen enhanced Ponca City by providing numerous employment opportunities and financing various civic improvements, such as Marland’s Pioneer Woman Statue and Lew Wentz’s Ponca City Educational camp. With large oil fields in the vicinity, including the Ponca, Burbank and Shidler fields, and many oil-related industries in the area, Ponca City has continued to thrive for decades.8

One of the large oil-related developments in Ponca City of lasting economic importance was the location of E.W. Marland’s immense refinery. The Marland Refining Company was taken over by the Continental Oil Company in 1929 when Marland’s oil prowess hit the skids. By 1941, the Continental Oil Company employed 2,500 workers in Ponca City and the refinery was characterized as “the largest in the state and one of the most modern in the world.” The name of the refinery had been changed to Conoco by that time, which operates today as Conoco-Phillips. By the mid-1930s, the Empire Oil and Refining Company, one of Henry L. Doherty plants, also operated a refinery in Ponca City, in addition to a host of smaller related industries.9

SAMUEL COLLINS SENIOR HOUSE:

6 Ponca City Historic Preservation Advisory Panel, Historic Context for Ponca City, Management Region 2 (available Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, n.d.), 12.
At the urging of his nephew, Colonel Franklin R. Kenney, an Army officer who served at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Ernest Whitworth (E. W.) Marland arrived in Ponca City in 1908 to seek his fortune in oil. In 1909, Marland, along with O. W. Ainslie, J. G. McCaskey, Franklin R. Kenney, George L. Miller and Samuel C. Collins Senior, established The 101 Ranch Oil Company to secure financing to drill oil wells in northern Oklahoma. After seven attempts, the eighth hole hit oil in 1910.10

Marland continued in the oil business for the next eighteen years with incredible success. Forming and acquiring multiple companies with various partners and officers, including the Marland Refining Company and Kay County Gas Company, Marland consolidated all of his oil ventures in 1921 under the name of the Marland Oil Company. The Marland Oil Company continued in operation until 1928 when Marland lost control of the company to New York bankers. The bankers changed the name of the company to the Continental Oil Company, now better known as Conoco.11

During the 1910s and 1920s, Marland acquired a considerable amount of land in and around Ponca City. While Marland spent lavishly on construction of his two homes in Ponca City, as well as traveled extensively with homes elsewhere, he was also remarkably generous to the local community. Employees of Marland’s oil companies enjoyed the “best employee benefits in the state.” Additionally, “Marland showered Ponca City, where the Marland Oil Company was headquartered, with gifts, including a hospital, city parks, and numerous donations for civic improvements and to local charities.”12

Between 1908 and 1915, Marland and his wife, Mary Virginia (Collins) Marland resided in several rooms, described as “apartments,” at the Arcade Hotel in Ponca City. In March 1915, the Marlands moved into the Ben Frank Home, apparently located on North Sixth Street. Beginning in about February 1916, Marland purchased a large quantity of land on the east side of Ponca City, including the Brodboll farm and multiple lots and blocks in the Bluffdale Addition. In early April 1916, multiple newspapers announced that the architectural firm of Layton and Smith were preparing plans for “one of the handsomest residences in Oklahoma” for the Marlands. Additionally, it was noted that Marland also owned “a great tract of land in front of his home site and is having it landscaped and golf links laid out.”13

11 Ibid.
12 Ibid.
With Marland continuing to buy land in the area in the summer of 1916, *The Ponca City Courier* credited Marland with starting “a boom in the east part of the city, which extends to some extent all over the town.” According to the paper, “Practically all the vacant property has been taken,” with the prices for the land increasing. In December 1916, Marland moved into his new mansion located between East Grand Avenue on the north, South 10th Street on the west and East Central Avenue on the south.14

Through 1917, Marland continued to improve his property around his house. In January 1917, Marland had built a “sand surfaced boulevard the entire distance around the tract on which the golf links” were, along with other improvements. In May 1917, Marland began constructing “four more bungalows on his property between 9th and 10th streets.” Additionally in 1917, Marland had “What used to be known as the Wesley Raridan house at the east end of Central Avenue…moved up next to the Bucker place on the same street.” The moved house was intended to house Marland’s gardner and his family. The gardner’s house was evidently moved to the east of the Bucker House at 1104 East Central Avenue; however, as visible in an early 1920s aerial photograph of the area on display at Marland’s Grand Home, the gardner’s house was set further south, out of alignment with the other properties on the south side of East Central Avenue.15 It is possible that the gardner’s home remains extant at 212 South 12th Street, although further research is necessary to confirm that.

As reported in Samuel Collins Senior’s 1927 obituary, Samuel Collins Senior, with his second wife Clara Melinda Collins, moved to Ponca City in 1917. In December 1917, Marland and his wife, Mary Virginia, deeded Lots 15 through 20 of Block 4 of the Bluffdale Addition to Samuel Collins Senior. For unknown reasons, Samuel Collins Senior deeded Lot 15 of Block 4 of the Bluffdale Addition back to Marland in March 1918. Marland had acquired nearly the entirety of Block 4 of the Bluffdale Addition in April 1916. Marland continued to own the remainder of Block 4 through 1928 when he and his second wife, Lydie, deeded the land to the Marland Estate Incorporated.16

There were no identified mentions of the construction of the Samuel Collins Senior House in the local newspapers. However, in early August 1918, advertisements for a maid appeared in the *Ponca City Democrat*. The advertisement included that the maid was wanted to perform general housework and that there were two in the family. Interested applicants were to talk to Mrs. Samuel Collins, located at Central Avenue and 10th Street with a phone number of 667. Further confirming that the Samuel Collins

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16 *The Daily Oklahoman*, (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma), February 26, 1927. See also Warranty Deed, E. W. Marland and M. V. Marland to Samuel Collins, December 10, 1917, filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma; Warranty Deed, Samuel Collins to E. W. Marland, March 20, 1918, filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma; Warranty Deed, E. W. Marland et ux to Marland Estate Incorporated, November 10, 1928, filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma.
Senior House was constructed in 1918 was the society tidbit in the October 9, 1918, issue of the *Ponca City Democrat* that “Mrs. Sam Collins, sr. (sic), gave a very delightful whist party last evening at her beautiful new home on East Central.”

The 1918 Samuel Collins Senior House fits within Marland’s pattern of development for the area in which his family and close associates constructed houses on land they acquired directly from Marland. The first identified example of this was the first Samuel Collins Junior House at 114 North 10th Street, built c. 1917-1918. Marland purchased the land, consisting of Lots 1 through 4 of Block 14 in the Brodboll Addition of Ponca City, at the end of March 1916. In mid-August 1916, Marland and his first wife, Mary Virginia, deeded the south 75’ of Lots 1 through 4 of Block 14 in the Brodboll Addition to Samuel C. Collins. The recorded cost of the land was $500; thus, indicating that the land was vacant at the time. The location of the 1917-1918 house was one block north and on the west side of the road from the 1916 Marland Mansion on Grand Avenue.

Almost a year after the 1916 Samuel Collins Junior land transaction and months before the land transaction with Samuel Collins Senior, Marland and Mary Virginia sold the north half of Lots 1 through 4 of Block 14 in the Brodboll Addition to A. L. Bogan. The house at 120 North 10th Street continued to be occupied by the Bogan family for the 1920 federal census. In addition to being neighbors during the late teens, Samuel Collins Junior and A. L. Bogan were both associated with the Marland Refining Company. Like the ever-shifting oil company names, the positions of Collins and Bogan with the company changed but in the late 1910s, Collins was generally identified as Sales Manager and Bogan was associated with the accounting department, although when the Marland Oil Company was chartered in 1915, Bogan was listed among the charter members.

The 1917-1918 Samuel Collins Junior and A. L. Bogan residences were also directly north of the Charlotte Marland House (NRIS #SG100004168), located in the south portion of Block 14 of the Brodboll Addition at 919 East Grand Avenue. Although the 2018 registration form placed construction of the Charlotte Marland House in 1914-1916, Marland only purchased the land in 1916 and the house was not built until 1919-1920. Previous to construction of the house, the Marlands planned to erect an apartment building at the intersection of Grand Avenue and North 10th Street, going so far as to have the architectural firm of Layton and Smith prepare plans for the apartment building in April 1919 before abandoning those plans in late September 1919. Not losing any time, the firm of Layton, Smith and Forsyth began preparation of the plans for the $30,000,

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17 *Ponca City (Oklahoma) Democrat*, August 7, 1918, August 8, 1918 and October 9, 1918.
18 Warranty Deed, J. E. Carson et ux to E. W. Marland, March 31, 1916, filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma. See also Warranty Deed, E. W. Marland to Samuel C. Collins, August 12, 1916, filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma.
hollow tile and stucco, Charlotte Marland House in November 1919. With the general
contract let in December 1919 to Campbell & Price on a percentage basis, the Charlotte
Marland House was completed by late October 1920 when “Miss Lottie Marland” hosted
a Halloween party for the Episcopal Guild at her “beautiful new home recently
completed.”

The same day in 1919 that Marland deeded land to Charlotte Marland, he also transferred
land to his nephew, Colonel Franklin R. Kenney that was part of his nursery grounds on
East Central Avenue and east of the Samuel Collins Senior House. Kenney apparently did
not construct a home on the land, instead deeding the land to Samuel Collins Junior in
October 4, 1920. Between 1920-1921, Samuel Collins Junior had a two-story residence
erected at 1204 East Central Avenue. In mid-August 1921, Samuel Collins Junior’s house
received the Class A (over $12,500) award for most attractive residence in southeast
Ponca City, although the residences of Samuel Collins Senior, D. J. Donahoe, Frank
DeNoya and Jake DeNoya provided a close competition. The 1921 award, part of a City
Beautiful program for Ponca City, was judged by ladies from outside Ponca City. The
Samuel Collins Junior House was the third and final residence constructed on East
Central Avenue between South 10th and 14th Streets in the late 1910s/early 1920s.

While the Samuel Collins Senior House has been broadly attributed to the architectural
firm of Layton and Smith, architects for Marland’s Grand Home and Charlotte Marland
House, no documentation supporting this contention for the Samuel Collins Senior House
was found. Because Marland’s building projects during the same period that were
designed by Layton and Smith and, subsequently, Layton, Smith and Forsyth, were
generally identified in *The American Contractor*, it was deemed unlikely that the Collins
house would not have been likewise identified if it was in fact designed by the firm. Lacking
any kind of identifying documentation, the architect of the Samuel Collins
Senior House remains unknown.

Although the architectural firm that designed the Samuel Collins Senior House remains
obscure, the house was a distinctive element in the development of the area. The house is
also one of the remaining elements that were historically associated with Marland’s City

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20 *The Ponca City News*, April 10, 1919, September 9, 1919 and November 2, 1920. See also *The American
Contractor*, (July 5, 1919), 87 and 88; *The American Contractor*, (November 15, 1919), 61; *The American
Contractor*, (December 20, 1919), 49; Warranty Deed, Louise Walterhouse to E. W. Marland, April 12, 1916, filed
for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma; Warranty Deed, C. De
Wiggins to E. W. Marland, July 11, 1916, filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse,
Newkirk, Oklahoma; Warranty Deed, E. W. Marland to Charlotte Marland, October 24, 1919, filed for record at the
County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma.
21 Warranty Deed, E. W. Marland to Franklin R. Kenney, October 24, 1919, filed for record at the County Clerk’s
Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma. See also Warranty Deed, Franklin R. Kenney et ux to Samuel
C. Collins, October 4, 1920, filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk,
Oklahoma and, *The Ponca City News*, March 30, 1921 and August 18, 1921.
22 *The American Contractor*, July 29, 1916 (Marland Grand Avenue mansion); October 13, 1917, (garages for E. W.
Marland); July 5, 1919 (hotel, office building and $50,000 work of work for E. W. Marland); November 15, 1919
(residence for Miss (Charlotte) Marland, care of E. W. Marland).
Beautiful development on the east side of Ponca City. The development included his first mansion, the associated formal garden, the nine-hole golf course, the expansive nursery that supported the garden and golf course, and the open grassy area to the south of the Marland mansion around the Samuel Collins Senior House. The Samuel Collins Senior House was one of three residential properties, and of two houses with a direct family connection to Marland, constructed on East Central Avenue between South 10th and 14th streets during the Marland heyday development period of the late 1910s/early 1920s.

Marland’s late teens/early twenties development on the east side of Ponca City clearly embraced many of the principals of the City Beautiful movement. The City Beautiful Movement was a nationwide trend in urban planning that originated at the turn of the twentieth century to rectify the decay and demoralization of communities through the beautification of the city. Urban areas across Oklahoma, including Ponca City, were growing exponentially, and leaders increasingly realized the critical importance of community planning, not only in sustaining urban growth but also for the continued health and safety of residents and visitors. Proponents of the City Beautiful Movement believed that by beautifying an urban area with wide elegant avenues, carefully planned landscape designs, and opulent, usually light-colored, buildings, the pride of the city would be restored, and inner cities would maintain their central position within the expanding community.23

In Oklahoma, the City Beautiful Movement endured longer than in other states. While nationwide the movement generally fell from favor in the 1910s, many Oklahoma communities, including Ponca City, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Chickasha, Bristow, Norman, Edmond, Enid, and Seminole, undertook various City Beautiful campaigns in the 1920s and 1930s. While much attention was paid to park development, other areas of interest included city planning and zoning, landscape design, and creation of a modern infrastructure that included paved streets, trash removal, sewer systems, and street lighting. Although the City Beautiful Movement in Oklahoma as a whole was no longer touted in the 1940s, many elements of the movement permeated city planning and development.24

The buildings constructed on the east side of Ponca City by Marland and his family and associates were specifically sited to maximize exposure while creating a consistent frame for the opulent designed landscape, particularly the formal garden that extended east of Marland’s mansion. As befitting the centerpiece building of the design, Marland’s Grand mansion was larger and more opulent. Although individually built and owned, the supporting residences along East Central Avenue were compatible in materials, design and size to each other. The family homes on East Central Avenue also had identical setbacks to reinforce the linear patterns of the overall design. Although not in the preferred City Beautiful Beaux Art style, the houses in Marland’s development exhibited

24 Ibid.
a unifying Mediterranean influence that Marland, in particular, liked and carried throughout the city as part of his philanthropic activities.

That Marland’s influence on the development of the area was significant and broader than his immediate environs was supported by the mid-1919 advertisements for the Bungalow Heights Addition, located to the south. While the Bungalow Heights Addition was touted as the “ideal location for fine homes,” the advertisements prominently featured a photograph of the Marland Mansion, along with a second photograph showing the Bucker House and Samuel Collins Senior House along East Central Avenue.\textsuperscript{25}

Work on Marland’s garden and golf course, which the nursery was developed to support, got underway in about April 1916, predating work on the Marland Grand Avenue residence by about two months. By 1917, the Marland house, “golf links, gardens and lawns” were identified as “one of Oklahoma’s beauty spots.” the garden, as well the golf course and other amenities, were open to the public. The Marland garden, described as “Oklahoma’s Garden of Versailles,” was acclaimed through at least the mid-1920s; however, following construction to the east of the second Marland Mansion beginning in 1925, the attention to the “old Marland garden” and golf course faded away.\textsuperscript{26}

In July 1927, Marland deeded the nursery grounds composing the remainder of Block 2 and all of Block 1 of the Bluffdale Addition to Florence Collins, wife of Samuel Collins Junior. With work nearing completion on the 300-acre The Refuge, Marland likely no longer needed the area around the Samuel Collins Junior House. Also possibly influencing his decision to convey the land to his sister-in-law was the June 1926 death of Mary Virginia Marland, followed by the death of Samuel Collins Senior in February 1927 and the passing of Charlotte Marland in July 1927, just days before the land transaction occurred.\textsuperscript{27}

In a warranty deed dated November 19, 1928, but not filed until September 7, 1929, Marland and Lydie Marland, whom he married in July 1928, transferred their private land holdings, excepting The Refuge and associated grounds, to the holding company, Marland Estate Incorporated. The Marland Estate Incorporated was organized as a state of Delaware corporation in November 1928 with H. L McCracken of Ponca City as president. Original stockholders included A. L. Miller, A. V. Lane and C. S. Peables, all of the state of Delaware. The charter for the corporation granted “rights to drill for oil and gas; locate, lay out and improve townsites; buy and sell real estate in cities and towns; construct, maintain and operate polo fields, horse show grounds, golf courses and facilities for other public sports not prohibited by law; engage in the business of raising and training polo ponies and race horses and dispose of the same; and deal in stocks and bonds and mortgages.” Among the private holdings transferred to the Marland Estate

\textsuperscript{25} The Ponca City News, April 30, 1919 and May 1, 1919.

\textsuperscript{26} The Perry Republican, June 8, 1916. See also The Daily Oklahoman, September 23, 1917 and April 16, 1922, and The Tulsa Tribune, November 18, 1922.

\textsuperscript{27} Warranty Deed, E. W. Marland to Florence W. Collins, July 15, 1927, filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma. See also The Democrat-Herald, July 21, 1927.
Incorporated were Marland’s “famous golf course here (Ponca City)….; portions of Hillcrest and Acre Home additions, land adjoining the Ponca City hospital, several hundred acres of land immediately outlying Ponca City, and numerous tracts within the city itself,” including Marland’s Grand Home and garden and the Marland-owned land around the Samuel Collins Senior House and to the east.28

In about 1939-1940, the garden area was sold separately from Marland’s Grand Home and subsequently redeveloped into houses. In December 1939, Marland and Lydie Marland acquired the Samuel Collins Senior House from the estate of Clara M. Collins. Clara Collins passed away at home in April 1939, after a twelve-year confinement due to arthritis. In February 1940, Marland and Lydie deeded the Samuel Collins Senior House to Neil Addington and his wife, Elsie Addington. Addington had directed the state Welfare Board in the 1930s when Marland was governor and in 1939, was secretary of the short-lived Marland Oil Company, an attempt by Marland to regain his former oil glory. Just about six months after Marland transferred the house to Addington, Addington deeded the house back to Marland. By 1942, the Heino Otto Schwenk family was living at the house, where they continued to reside until about 1950.29

During the period that the Samuel Collins Senior House was rapidly changing hands in 1940, Marland’s Grand Home was sold to the Jay Paris family by Continental Oil Company with the Marland Estate Incorporated filing a quit claim deed to the property. It was also around this time that the land around the Samuel Collins Senior House was sold as well with the houses on the remainder of Block 2 in place by 1947. In the mid-1940s, the seventy-acre golf course was sold to a developer with plans to subdivide the land and turn it into a residential neighborhood. Florence and Samuel Collins Junior retained ownership of the two blocks that they had acquired from Marland until 1956 when they had Block 1 of the Bluffdale Addition rezoned from class A residential to local commercial and sold the property.30

In 1922, multiple aerial views of Marland’s City Beautiful development on the east side of Ponca City were taken by a local photographer from one of seven military planes from Fort Sill flying in the area. The planes were also expected to flyover the Marland Refining Company buildings “and other places of interest.”31 The different views of

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28 Warranty Deed, E. W. Marland et ux to Marland Estate Incorporated, November 10, 1928, filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma. See also *The Daily Oklahoman*, September 20, 1929.
29 *The Ponca City News*, September 14, 1949 and July 18, 1950. See also Administrator’s Deed, G. W. Blackard to E. W. Marland, December 1, 1939, filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma; Warranty Deed, E. W. and Lydie R. Marland to Neil and Elsie Addington, February 1, 1940, filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma; Warranty Deed, Neil and Elsie Addington to E. W. Marland, August 22, 1940, filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma; City Directories, Ponca City, Oklahoma, 1942-1950, available Ancestry.
31 Ibid, May 15, 1922.
Marland’s City Beautiful development are publicly available from multiple sources, including one in *Historic Homes of Ponca City*\(^2\), one in the digital photograph archives of the Oklahoma Historical Society\(^3\) and several on display at Marland’s Grand Home in Ponca City. The images reveal a cleverly planned and highly developed area that was emblematic of the times and the popular City Beautiful Movement.

While the Samuel Collins Senior House was a supporting element in the broader development, it was thoughtfully executed to enhance the broader designed landscape. This included the Italian Renaissance style of the home, the selection of stucco for the wall material, the design of the attached garage on the west side that mimics the attached garage on Marland’s Grand Home, the setback of the Collins house, and the landscape design along the front of the house. Clearly not intended to compete with Marland’s Grand Home or garden, the Samuel Collins Senior House was nonetheless one of the anchor buildings in the area. Specifically sited to enhance the view to the south between Marland’s Grand Home and the detached garage building, the Samuel Collins Senior House merits recognition by listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its historic significance as one of the remaining tangible pieces of the Marland-associated, late 1910s/early 1920s, City Beautiful development on what was then the east side of Ponca City.


9. Major Bibliographical References

Administrator’s Deed. G. W. Blackard to E. W. Marland. December 1, 1939. Filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma.


*The American Contractor*. October 6, 1917; November 15, 1918; July 5, 1919; and, December 20, 1919.

City Directory. Ponca City, Oklahoma. 1930 (available Ponca City Public Library, Ponca City, Oklahoma) and 1942-1950, available Ancestry.

*The Daily Oklahoman*. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. September 23, 1917; April 16, 1922; February 26, 1927; and, September 20, 1929.


Moore, (No First Name). “Ponca City.” Available Ponca City Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Research Library, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, n.d.


Collins, Samuel, Senior House


Ponca City (Oklahoma) Democrat. March 4, 1915; April 1, 1915; August 7, 1918; August 8, 1918; and, October 9, 1918.

The Ponca City (Oklahoma) News. April 10, 1919; September 9, 1919; March 26, 1920; March 29, 1920; November 2, 1920; March 30, 1921; August 18, 1921; May 15, 1922; May 8, 1946; May 19, 1946; May 26, 1946; September 14, 1949; July 18, 1950; May 13, 1956; May 20, 1956; and, August 31, 1956.


Souvenir Program: Ponca City, Oklahoma, Cherokee Strip Celebration, September 16, 1941. Available Ponca City Vertical File, Research Library, Oklahoma Historical Society, Research Library Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1941.


The Tulsa (Oklahoma) Democrat. April 7, 1915 and August 8, 1916.

The Tulsa (Oklahoma) Tribune. November 18, 1922.


Warranty Deed. Neil and Elsie Addington to E. W. Marland. August 22, 1940. Filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma.


Warranty Deed. Samuel Collins to E. W. Marland. March 20, 1918. Filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma.


Warranty Deed. E. W. Marland to Franklin R. Kenney. October 24, 1919. Filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma.


Warranty Deed. E. W. and Lyde R. Marland to Neil and Elsie Addington. February 1, 1940. Filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma.


Warranty Deed. Louise Walterhouse to E. W. Marland. April 12, 1916. Filed for record at the County Clerk’s Office, Kay County Courthouse, Newkirk, Oklahoma.


______________________________________________________________________________

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
Collins, Samuel, Senior House

Kay County, OK

Name of Property

County and State

____ previously listed in the National Register
____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_________
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _______
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:
__X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other

Name of repository: _____________________________________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____ N/A_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____ Less than 1 Acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: __________
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 36.702057
   Longitude: -97.071883

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

Lots 16 through 20 including west 10’ of vacated alley, Block 4, Bluffdale Addition, Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the property historically associated with the Samuel Collins Senior House.
Collins, Samuel, Senior House
Name of Property
Kay County, OK
County and State

Form Prepared By
	name/title: Cynthia Savage, Architectural Historian, for
	onrganization: City of Ponca City

street & number: 346 County Road 1230

city or town: Pocasset state: OK zip code: 73079
e-mail: archconsulting.savage@yahoo.com
telephone: ________________________________
date: March 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

• Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

• Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

• Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)
Collins, Samuel, Senior House
Name of Property

Kay County, OK
County and State

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Collins, Samuel, Senior House
City or Vicinity: Ponca City
County: Kay
State: OK
Photographer: Cynthia Savage
Date Photographed: 19 November 2019

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

- **Photo 0001**: Front (north) elevation, camera facing southeast.
- **Photo 0002**: Front (north) elevation (left) and west elevation (right), camera facing southeast.
- **Photo 0003**: West elevation, camera facing southeast.
- **Photo 0004**: West elevation, camera facing east.
- **Photo 0005**: West elevation (left) and south (rear) elevation, camera facing northeast.
- **Photo 0006**: Outbuilding (center background), east elevation (left middle ground) and north elevation (right middle ground), camera facing southwest.

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

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

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Location Maps Page 1

Collins, Samuel, Senior House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Collins, Samuel, Senior House
1004 East Central Avenue
Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma
Latitude: 36.702057 Longitude: -97.071883
# National Register of Historic Places

## Continuation Sheet

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**Collins, Samuel, Senior House**

1004 East Central Avenue  
Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma  
Latitude: 36.702057  Longitude: -97.071883

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**Legend**

- Approximate Boundary

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**Collins, Samuel, Senior House**

- Name of Property: Collins, Samuel, Senior House
- County and State: Kay County, Oklahoma
- Name of multiple listing (if applicable): N/A
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photo Key Map  Page: 3

Collins, Samuel, Senior House

Name of Property: Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State: N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable): 

Collins, Samuel, Senior House
1004 East Central Avenue
Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma
Latitude: 36.702057  Longitude: -97.071883
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Collins, Samuel, Senior House
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _11_ Page _2_

OK_KayCounty_SamuelCollinsSeniorHouse_0002
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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