United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. **Name of Property**
   - Historic name: WBBZ Radio Station
   - Other names/site number: ____________________________
   - Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
     (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. **Location**
   - Street & number: 1601 East Oklahoma Avenue
   - City or town: Ponca City
   - State: OK
   - County: Kay
   - Not For Publication: ___
   - Vicinity: ___

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

   ________________________________
   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
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property

Kay County, OK
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification
I hereby certify that this property is:
__ entered in the National Register
__ determined eligible for the National Register
__ determined not eligible for the National Register
__ removed from the National Register
__ other (explain: ____________________________

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
**WBBZ Radio Station**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register **N/A**

6. **Function or Use**

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

**INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTIVE:**
- communications facility

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

**INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTIVE:**
- communications facility
7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

International Style

__________________________
__________________________
__________________________

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

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

Summary Paragraph

The WBBZ Radio Station is a rectangular, two-story, buff brick, mid-century International style building with a nearby 165’ metal transmitter tower on an 8’ high concrete pedestal, located on the east side of Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma. The station was erected in 1951-1952 at the east end of a small residential neighborhood about two blocks east of the north-south U.S. Highway 77. With the building built partially into the hill so the basement level is visible on the backside, the transmitter tower is located at a lower elevation in the sandy floodplain which was ideal for the ten miles of grounding wire buried 4” to 6” around the tower enclosure. To facilitate drainage of the hillside site, a small lake was constructed by the WBBZ owner and an adjacent landowner in 1951. With the majority of the lake within the legal boundaries of the radio station property, the lake is counted as a contributing structure. Directly behind the building, within a fenced enclosure, are two large satellite dishes with a third satellite dish outside the fenced enclosure to the south. Because the satellite dishes were likely added in the 1980s or later, the satellite dishes are counted as three noncontributing objects due to insufficient age. The chain link fence around the two satellites is not counted separately, nor is the mechanical equipment located within the fenced enclosure. With the building located on a terrace at Spring Hill, the 173’ tall transmitter tower is located about 400’ east in the river flood plain. The transmitter tower and other electrical equipment are located within a chain link enclosure for safety purposes. Supporting the transmitter tower outside of the enclosure are three separate sets of guy-wires, creating a tripod. Coaxial cable, strung above-ground and between wood poles,
connects the transmitter tower to the building. Due to their attachment and co-dependent relationship, the tower, fence with razor wire, guy-wires and cable are counted as a single contributing structure. A temporary Santa House trailer is parked on the north end of the radio station parking lot; the trailer shows up on the maps but is mobile and, therefore, is not included in the resource count. The only notable change to the radio station grounds since construction has been the addition of the fenced enclosure and satellite dishes. The building retains a high degree of integrity on both the exterior and interior with the only discernible change being replacement of the basement doors with oversized, double, metal doors. The transmitter tower remains much as it was originally erected. Overall, the WBBZ Radio Station retains a high degree of integrity, including the characteristics of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association.

Narrative Description

The WBBZ Radio Station is located at the east end of a small residential development on the east side of Ponca City. The radio station is located towards the center of the east side, two blocks south of East Grand Avenue, which serves as Ponca City’s historic east-west “main street.” U.S. Highway 77 creates a dominate north-south thoroughfare through the east side of Ponca City with the radio station located about two blocks east of the federal highway. More importantly, the station has a location that allowed the building to be built on a terrace at Spring Hill, out of reach of water, with the transmitter tower located below in marshier ground ideal to contain the elaborate grounding system that enhanced the broadcast signal while protecting the equipment from electrical surges during inclement weather.

To assist in drainage of the hillside building site, as well as the surrounding residential area, a small lake was constructed as a joint project between the WBBZ owner and the landowner to the north. The contributing structure is located to the northeast of the building and is obscured by vegetation. The irregular-shaped lake is visible on the maps. Between the lake and the building, is the fenced enclosure containing two large dish satellites and other equipment. The third satellite is located outside the enclosure on the southeast side. Typical of large satellite dishes, the three satellites each sit on a concrete pad that also contains various supports and wires. Added likely after the 1980s, the three satellites are noncontributing objects due to insufficient age.

Above the northwest corner of the fenced enclosure, immediately off the north side of the building, there is a tall, metal, long range antenna on a concrete base. Because the antenna is not in the same location as the original antenna visible in historical photographs of the building published in the local newspaper, the current antenna is considered a noncontributing object due to insufficient age.

WBBZ STATION BUILDING (photographs 0001 – 0009 and 0021 – 0042): The rectangular, brick, two-story, mid-century International style building has a flat roof and a concrete foundation. The buff colored brick walls are predominately laid in a stretcher bond with some

---

decorative brickwork around the front entry. The building has one pedestrian, steel-clad, wood door with a large rectangular light and an oversized set of steel slab basement doors. The steel windows are multi-pane, combination awning and hopper; the first floor windows generally have five panes and the basement windows have three panes. Exterior features include the metal antenna and a covered partial porch with rounded glass block walls and a stacked bond brick wing wall. Decorative details include a metal coping, broad boxed eaves, decorative brickwork, glass block and multi-pane windows, and rowlock brick sills.

FRONT (SOUTH) ELEVATION (photographs 0002, 0003 and 0008): The front elevation of the WBBZ station building fronts south with the station parking lot located on the west side. The west side of the south elevation is at grade with the grade dropping on the east side so the basement level is visible. A concrete sidewalk alongside the south elevation of the building extends from the parking lot to the front partial porch. The partial porch is centrally located so it sits on the edge of the terrace with the hillside falling away beginning at approximately the center. The partial porch is covered by a flat projection from the flat roof. The roof projection is supported by a single metal pipe on the stacked bond brick wing wall that projects from the curved glass-block window adjacent to the door on the east side. Off the wing wall, on the southeast corner of the porch, is a double pipe railing that is curved on the east side. The railing prevents falls off the porch, which drops off on that corner. Below the porch and wing wall, the wall is poured in place concrete, forming a retaining wall with the grade dropping markedly east of the porch. The chain link fence topped by razor wire that encloses two of the three satellite dishes extends from the porch/wing wall/retaining wall of the building to a point east of the easternmost satellite dish.

The porch roof has a wood ceiling and a red ceramic quarry tile floor. The centered front door is a single steel-clad wood door with a large rectangular light. A mailbox is attached to the door below the window. Above the door, there is a rectangular transom. Flanking the door on both sides are three-quarter height glass block windows. Below the rowlock brick sills, the curved windows sit on short walls composed of header brick in stacked bond. On the stacked bond brick wing wall, there are vertical metal letters spelling “W B B Z.”

On the west half of the south elevation and to the immediate west of the entry, there is a single, steel, combination awning/hopper window containing five panes. The top pane is fixed with the next two lower panes being an awning window. The fourth pane from the top is also fixed with the bottom pane being a hopper window. The five-pane window adjacent to the glass block window on the west side of the entry is one of the few windows that retains its metal screen. The sill for the combination awning/hopper window is continuous with the sill on the glass block window to the west of the front entry.

On the far west corner of the south elevation, there is a double, steel, combination awning/hopper window. With each section of the window containing five panes, the double windows have a total of ten panes. The configuration of the second and third pane from the top forming an awning window and the fifth pane in the bottom being hopper is the same as the other corner window on the west side of the south elevation. The far west double window has a rowlock brick sill and also retains the metal screens on the bottom hopper windows.
The east half of the south elevation contains two symmetrically spaced windows each on the main floor and basement levels. The two main floor windows are steel, five-pane, combination awning/hopper, and they match the window on the west side adjacent to the glass block window. Both main floor windows on the east side of the south elevation have rowlock brick sills. The steel, two-pane, sliding windows on the basement also have rowlock brick sills.

WEST ELEVATION (photographs 0001, 0003 and 0004): The west elevation of the WBBZ building overlooks the rectangular, black-topped parking lot directly off of East Oklahoma Avenue. The modest fenestration pattern on the west elevation, consisting of only windows with no doors, is symmetrically spaced. On the far south side of the west elevation, there is a double corner window that matches the double window on the far west side of the south elevation, creating the impression that the windows on the southwest corner of the building wraparound. The 10-pane, steel, combination awning/hopper windows on the west elevation also have a continuous rowlock brick sill. Centered on the west elevation is a five-pane, steel, combination awning/hopper window like the other three main floor windows on the south elevation. On the far north side of the west elevation, there is a small two-pane steel window located on the upper wall. This window is an awning window with a rowlock brick sill.

NORTH ELEVATION (photographs 0004 and 0005): The north elevation of the WBBZ building features three symmetrical windows on the main floor. The center window is a steel, five-pane, combination awning/hopper window like the center window on the west elevation, including a rowlock brick sill. The other two equally spaced windows are matching steel, three-pane, awnings windows with rowlock brick sills. The upper two panes are operable on the three-pane windows with the bottom pane being fixed.

On the exposed east side basement level of the north elevation, there are two symmetrically spaced windows. Like the basement windows on the east side of the south elevation, the basement windows are steel, two-pane, sliding windows with rowlock brick sills. Slightly above and to the east of the east basement window are the various utility boxes with a meter also located to the west of the east basement window.

Off the far west corner of the south elevation, there is a metal garbage rack. To the east of this, near the east side of the west main floor window, is the metal long range antenna on a concrete base. To the east of this antenna, there is a concrete retaining wall which allows the grade to drop off to the east, exposing the basement level. The chain link fenced enclosure containing two of the three satellite dishes buts up to the retaining wall.

EAST ELEVATION (photographs 0006 – 0009): The two-story east elevation features two symmetrical windows on the main floor. The south window is a steel, five-pane, combination awning/hopper window matching the center windows on the west and north elevations. The north main floor window on the east elevation is a steel, three-pane, awning window like the two flanking windows on the north elevation. Both main floor windows have rowlock brick sills.
The basement level of the east elevation contains a single window and a double set of oversize doors. The window on the east elevation is situated toward the north side and is a steel, three-pane, awning window in which a metal vent has been placed in the south side of the bottom pane that connects to a generator located within the fenced enclosure. The basement window also has a rowlock brick sill. To the south of the basement window are the double basement doors. The oversize, double, metal, slab doors have a rowlock brick header that extends to the sides with double courses of rowlock bricks. The basement door is the only opening with a visible header. The double door is accessed by a small concrete ramp. The basement entry opening, the only one discernibly changed, originally contained a pedestrian door with adjacent, narrow, double doors.

INTERIOR (photographs 0021 – 0042): The interior of the WBBZ building retains a high degree of integrity with few modifications. The division of space remains much as it was originally designed (see floorplans included as interior photo keys). The main floor retains its zig-zag patterned linoleum floor and acoustical tile ceiling, as well as the historic ceiling light fixtures, on-air lights and speakers. While the walls on the main floor are generally smooth, the upper walls in the studio, control room and office/conference room are all acoustical tile. The basement features concrete floors and ceiling. The exterior basement walls are poured-in-place concrete with the partition walls being concrete block. With the lighting being exposed bulbs, the basement also retains a mid-century wood speaker on the outside of the west bathroom wall.

WBBZ TRANSMITTER TOWER (photographs 0009 – 0020): Located about 400 feet east of the radio building, the 165-foot-tall metal transmitter tower sits on a concrete pedestal within a fenced enclosure. With a high potential for electrical shock, the fenced enclosure is chain link with razor wire. Also within the tower enclosure is an utility box on a metal stand. The transmitter tower is connected to the building via coaxial cable strung on a line of tall wood posts that are symmetrically spaced. The transmitter tower is supported by a series of guy wires. While the fenced enclosure is not mowed, the path from the building to the tower, as well as the sections around the guy wires on the northeast and southeast sides, are mowed. From an aerial perspective, this creates a tripod effect around the tower.

ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS: The WBBZ Radio Station retains a high degree of integrity with few, relatively minor, alterations and additions. The radio building remains remarkably intact on both the exterior and interior with the only discernible exterior change being the replacement of the original basement doors with oversized, double, metal, slab doors. Due to its rear location, the change in basement doors has minimal impact on the ability of the building to convey its significance.

The station grounds have also undergone minimal change. On the north side of the building, the special receiving antenna was replaced as indicated by its changed position from historical photographs to current conditions. This change is minor because a similar antenna remains visible over the building. The only additions to the station grounds were the two satellite dishes in the fenced enclosure and the satellite dish outside the fenced enclosure that were likely added after the 1980s. As the satellite dishes are supporting technology for the station which continues to operate to the present day and are located towards the back of the building, the satellite dishes do not notably detract from the ability of the building to convey its significance. Overall, the
WBBZ Radio Station

WBBZ Radio Station retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to an exemplary degree.
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, OK
County and State

Statement of Significance

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

[ ] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[ ] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

[ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

[ ] B. Removed from its original location

[ ] C. A birthplace or grave

[ ] D. A cemetery

[ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

[ ] F. A commemorative property

[ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property

Kay County, OK
County and State

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNICATIONS
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1951-1976

Significant Dates

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

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Brown, W. R., architect
Williams, O. W. “Doc,” builder
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 WBBZ Radio Station, located in Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at the local level in the areas of communications and architecture. Under Criterion A, the building is historically significant in the area of communications as the local radio station, as well as for its notable role in defense and storm broadcasting during the Cold War era. Under Criterion C, the WBBZ Radio Station is significant in the area of architecture as an excellent example of a mid-century International style radio station constructed in 1951-1952. The period of significance for the WBBZ Radio Station extends from its construction in 1951 through the removal of the station’s storm center in 1976 when the City of Ponca City opened a city-owned, combination, police station and emergency operations building. In addition to the improvement in local radio communications represented by the 1951-1952 construction of the new building and tower, the radio station began participating in 1953 in the nationwide emergency defense communications program, then known as the control of electromagnetic radiation (CONELRAD) system. The following year, WBBZ Radio Station, in cooperation with other local entities, began operation of the storm and disaster warning center from the station basement as part of Ponca City’s civil defense program. Because the station’s period of significance extends through 1976, which is less than fifty years ago, application of Criteria Consideration G is necessary. WBBZ Radio Station meets Criteria Consideration G because the storm and disaster warning center operated by, and from, the station was an exceptional contribution to communications in the Ponca City area.

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.²

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, 1893.³

Prior to the 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.⁴

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.⁵

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.⁶

³ Gibson, Oklahoma, 179-180.
⁶ 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 1980.7

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.8

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.9

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.10

COMMUNICATIONS BACKGROUND:

10 Ibid, 189-191. See also Polk City Directory, Ponca City Directory, 1930 (available Ponca City Library, Ponca City, Oklahoma), 32.
WBBZ Radio Station did not originate in Ponca City or even Oklahoma. The station was initially established in the mid-1920s as a portable station by Charles L. Carrell, described as a “pioneer theatrical and radio entrepreneur.” In 1922, Carrell applied for and received ten portable station licenses in Chicago with the idea of creating a radio network. This was reportedly the largest number of licenses ever granted to an individual. After this, Carrell acquired the license for WBBZ from Indianapolis with the call letters “WBBZ” reportedly taken from one of Indianapolis’ popular slogans, “Worlds Busiest Business Zone.” According to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), WBBZ’s first license was granted on September 3, 1925. During the latter 1920s, the WBBZ station “toured the country with the Redpath chautauqua (sic) circuit, presenting programs of professional talent.” At the time, portable transmitters were commonplace “and toured from coast to coast, usually accompanied by professional entertainers.”

In 1927, the WBBZ station manager, Harry B. Kyler, brought the station to Ponca City from Wichita, Kansas. The station evidently came in connection with another Carrell station, WIBW in Tonkawa, Oklahoma. With the FCC “instituting a rule that all radio stations must take permanent locations,” Kyler urged Carrell to make Ponca City the permanent home of WBBZ. Originally broadcasting from the Poncan Theater, the permanent WBBZ studios were established in the “old Majestic theater building, 315 East Grand Avenue.” The WBBZ transmitter was originally separate, being located initially at 407 West South Avenue.

Carrell, impressed with Ponca City, eventually moved his family to the Oklahoma community from Jackson, Michigan, where he had presided over WIBM Radio Station. In 1933, while on business in Chicago, Carrell passed away. Carrell’s wife, Adelaide, then took over management of WBBZ, “becoming one of the first women to own and operate a radio station.” By the late 1940s, when Mrs. Carrell sold the station, she was the only female owner-manager in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

Shortly after Carrell’s death in 1933, Mrs. Carrell sold the transmitter building on West South Avenue and the WBBZ studio and transmitter were combined at a new location, 615 West Grand Avenue. In 1937, WBBZ was granted an increase in power from 100 watts to 250 watts and, correspondingly, a new 165’ tower replaced the old tower. Also in 1937, WBBZ joined the Mutual Broadcasting System, which it remained affiliated with at least through the 1940s and 1960s. In 1946, the station “enlarged its studio, taking over the entire suite of offices at” 615 West Grand Avenue. About a year later, the transmitter tower was replaced after lightning damaged the old tower “beyond repair.”

---

12 The Ponca City News, 1 September 1948.
13 Ibid.
14 Ibid.
In September 1948, Mrs. Carrell sold WBBZ Radio Station to the Ponca City Publishing Company, owned by Clyde E. Muchmore. Before the ownership transfer could become final, the FCC had to approve the sale, which typically took 90 days. During the FCC approval period, Mrs. Carrell continued to operate the station. In 1948, the WBBZ Radio Station, including facilities and equipment, commanded a price of $115,000. The sale of WBBZ was “handled by Blackburn & Hamilton, radio station brokers, of Dallas, Texas.” The FCC approved the ownership transfer transaction and it went into effect on January 22, 1949. On Sunday, January 23, 1949, WBBZ Radio Station broadcast for the first time under non-Carrell family ownership. Paul Buenning, a “radio man” with experience with KNET in Palestine, Texas and KOCY in Oklahoma City, among others, was immediately appointed station manager.\textsuperscript{15}

In early 1949, there were a total of fourteen radio stations in Oklahoma that were owned by a publishing company. In addition to WBBZ, this included KIHN in Hugo, KWHW in Altus, KVSO in Ardmore, KESO in Durant, KCRC in Enid, KBIX in Muskogee, KGLC in Miami, WKY in Oklahoma City, KHBG in Okmulgee, KSPI in Stillwater, KVLH in Paul’s Valley, KGFF in Shawnee and KTHO in Wewoka. While the owner did not technically change, in April 1951, the FCC “assigned the license of WBBZ in Ponca City to the Ponca City Publishing Company.” This was a change from the original Ponca City Publishing Company, Inc. which was a corporation. The new owner, the Ponca City Publishing Company, was a partnership. In May 1951, an advertisement was published in The Ponca City News announcing that the Ponca City Publishing Company had become a family partnership with Gareth B. Muchmore and Allen W. Muchmore partnering with their father, Clyde E. Muchmore in the company. With Clyde Muchmore holding the title of publisher, Gareth was designated editor and Allen as business manager.\textsuperscript{16}

COMMUNICATION AND ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The Ponca City Publishing Company announced plans to move the WBBZ Radio Station to a “site east of city” in July 1951. At the time, the future site of the radio station was “just east of the city limits on an extension of East Oklahoma avenue (sic)” on land acquired from Mark Freeman. The plans for the brick building were developed by local architect W. R. Brown. The new tower was to be erected by Clay Plymate Company of Oklahoma City, a radio tower engineering firm. As originally planned, the new station was anticipated to be ready by late fall 1951.\textsuperscript{17}

In August 1951, the Ponca City Publishing Company executed a contract with local contractor O. W. “Doc” Williams for construction of the “new studio and transmitter building” on East Oklahoma Avenue. Under separate contract, “a group of tower specialists” had already completed the tower and ground system “in low ground just east of the rise of the Mark Freeman subdivision.” Locating the ground system “in moist soil (was) considered desirable for standard

\textsuperscript{15} Ibid, 1 September 1948, 8 September 1948, 23 January 1949 and January 30, 1953. See also Sooner State Press, (Norman, Oklahoma), 22 January 1949.

\textsuperscript{16} Sooner State Press, March 26, 1949. See also The Ponca City News, 28 January 1951, 16 May 1951 and 1 January 1952.

\textsuperscript{17} The Ponca City News, 22 July 1951.
broadcast transmitters.” To keep the 165-feet-tall transmitter tower “out of the flood water,” the tower was constructed on an 8-feet-tall pedestal, bringing the total tower height to 173 feet. The 28 feet by 46 feet building was to include one story with a full basement and was to be “excavated into the hillside well above the flood level of the Arkansas” River. Expected to take three to four months to build, the building was to contain “the transmitter and control rooms, workshops, studios, and business offices of WBBZ.” With the FCC approving the move “several months ago,” the project was delayed by the necessity to obtain approval of the National Production Authority (NPA) related to a requirement passed in May 1951. With the NPA approving use of the materials in July 1951 because “radio broadcasting (was) considered an essential part of the over-all (sic) civilian defense program,” the Ponca City Publishing Company pushed ahead with the building construction. 

In an overnight move, WBBZ occupied their new $40,000 plus station in late May 1952. Going off the air earlier than usual on Saturday, May 24, 1952, the transmitter and other equipment was moved overnight to the new location with the station back on the air at the regularly scheduled time on Sunday morning, May 25, 1952. Among all the equipment and other items, only “one phonograph record was broken, of all the thousands of records in the station library.” With fine tuning of the system underway, the new tower and ground system was “expected to extend WBBZ’s signal farther into Osage County, into Southern Kansas and south and west of Ponca City.” However, it was requested that no visitors come to the new station with the station manager announcing an open house would be held at a later date.

The open house was held on the station’s silver (25th) anniversary at the end of January 1953, which coincided with the fourth anniversary of the Ponca City Publishing Company’s ownership. As described in early 1953, the staff office space took up the southwest corner of the main floor with record storage in the northwest portion of the main floor. The studios were indicated as being in the southeast side of the main floor and the transmitter room in the northeast side. In addition to the mechanical room, the basement contained an engineer’s workshop, conference room and storage for spare equipment, office supplies, records and transcriptions. The small lake on the station property was noted as “one of the outstanding features of the new WBBZ location” with the landscaping to be completed in the spring of 1952 during the “growing seasons.”

In mid-September 1953, WBBZ participated in a defense broadcast of the “new civil defense communication set-up” called “control of electromagnetic radiation,” or CONELRAD. Switching from its standard 1230 kilocycles to 1240 kilocycles for the broadcast period, the special broadcast used “a complex set of special frequency equipment installed by WBBZ in order to cooperate with the civil defense program.” The statewide test was “intended to acquaint citizens of Oklahoma with the way to get disaster information on their home radios in the event disaster should strike, in the form of an international incident or otherwise.” All of the participating radio stations were to change to either 640 kilocycles or 1240 kilocycles “in order that a stranger aircraft could not determine its location by turning in a station of known

20 Ibid, 30 January 1953 and 1 February 1953. See also Sooner State Press, 14 February 1953.
frequency.” The first test was to run from 1:30 a.m. to 4:30 a.m. on September 16, 1953. WBBZ was one of forty Oklahoma stations participating with the programming provided by the FCC, although some “musical or speech type transcriptions” were also to be used to fill the three hour broadcast.21

Almost two years after the WBBZ Radio Station was completed, a plan for a tornado warning system was proposed to the city commission in May 1954 by a “committee of civil defense workers, in co-operation (sic) with the Civil Aeronautics Authority (CAA) weather station, the Ponca City police and fire departments and Radio Station WBBZ.” In addition to approving the storm warning sub-committee, the committee recommended that the city commission appoint Bill Maugans, the WBBZ program director, to “be the responsible agent for the group, to act in emergency, and to be the chairman to direct and co-ordinate all activities of this sub-committee.”

With the city departments and CAA weather station providing information to the radio station, the plan also called for a system of “spotters,” who would physically watch for storm activity, be organized with communications between the spotters and WBBZ via a “special telephone set-up.”22

In March 1955, the warning sirens at the No. 1 and No. 3 fire stations in Ponca City were “connected by direct wire to the Ponca City Civil Defense Tornado Warning Center” in the basement of the WBBZ Radio Station. With the Pioneer Amateur Radio Club gathering weather information from other nearby towns and transmitting the information to the storm center, the center featured “multiple telephone and direct wire facilities.” The storm center was to be in operation “during any official Weather Bureau tornado forecasts,” although “Maugans emphasized the fact that tornadoes, which can occur anytime, are few and far between in Oklahoma.”23

As the “headquarters for the storm and disaster warning service in connection with civil defense,” WBBZ Radio Station was a vital part of the community’s communications. In late May 1955, the center was on full alert over night as storms blew through northcentral Oklahoma, including a deadly tornado that touched down twelve miles away in Blackwell, Oklahoma, devastating 80 city blocks, killing 20 people and injuring over 150. While escaping the brunt of the storm, a group of Ponca City civil defense workers “rushed needed medical supplies, food and clothing to Blackwell about 1:30 a.m. with other loads due to be sent over after daylight.”24

In late 1955-early 1956, Ponca City became the first Oklahoma community to have in operation “one of the newest twister-indicators (then) in existence.” The atmospheric detection and direction indicator (ADDI) in the basement of the WBBZ Radio Station was built by WBBZ engineer Gerald J. Overall with the device designed by Oklahoma State University (OSU) professor of electrical engineering, Dr. Herbert Jones. The ADDI consisted of three machines, one in the WBBZ basement and two others in a ten-mile radius. Other ADDI in Oklahoma at the time were located at OSU in Stillwater and Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma City.

22 Ibid, 7 May 1954.
The purpose of ADDI was to “locate and determine, as nearly as possible, the intensity of thunder storms” by counting “electrical strokes.” While radar equipment already did this, the radar equipment required the storm to have moisture, whereas ADDI did not.\(^{25}\)

In April 1956, the ADDI had “made the WBBZ storm warning center able to give accurate data to citizens if a twister is possible in North Central Oklahoma.” At the same time, the storm warning center in the WBBZ basement earned the praise of the local civil defense board for reporting on “the movement of storms the night of the Drumright, Hardy and Ponca Creek tornadoes.” Three months later, the station participated in a “nationwide daytime testing of CONELRAD.” The emergency broadcast, done in cooperation with the Federal Civil Defense Organization’s Operation Alert, took place on a Friday afternoon, “during WBBZ’s broadcasting of the Mutual Game-of-the-Day baseball game between the New York Giants and Chicago Cubs at Chicago.”\(^{26}\)

The WBBZ storm and disaster warning center in Ponca City was identified as a potential “pilot station” in June 1957. Representatives from the U.S. Weather Bureau, including Alexander Sadowski, who was “attached to the Emergency Warning Section, Forecast and Synoptic Service Division” in Washington, D.C., visited the WBBZ center for the purpose of gathering information to be used in a national brochure. Sadowski “pointed out the Weather Bureau will not set up severe warning stations since funds for such stations are not available;” however, the brochure that would include information about the WBBZ storm and disaster warning center would “show people what can be done.” According to the representatives, the WBBZ storm center was the only known local center to have a “transmitting teletype, as well as receiver, on the U.S. Weather Bureau circuit.” Overall, Sadowski “indicated that the tornado warning system (in Ponca City was) one of the best local systems in the nation, and that Oklahoma (was) among the best equipped states in the nation for severe weather warning systems (then) in operation.”\(^{27}\)

The WBBZ storm and disaster warning center continued to play a key role in communications for emergency preparedness in Ponca City for decades. According to various departments in the current (2021) city government, the storm warning center remained in the basement of WBBZ until about 1976 when the City of Ponca City erected a new combination police station and emergency operations building.\(^{28}\) The city’s Emergency Management Department then moved into the basement of the new city building, where it remains to the present time.

Architecturally, the WBBZ Radio Station is an exemplary example of a mid-century International style building that was designed as, and remains, a radio station. Defining characteristics of the mid-century International style exhibited by the WBBZ building include the integration of the building into the hillside which creates a cantilevered effect, the predominately linear lines of the building, use of light-colored buff brick, the flat roof with broad boxed eaves, the prominent corner windows on the southwest corner which appear to wraparound, the curved

\(^{25}\) Ibid, 27 November 1955.

\(^{26}\) Ibid, 8 April 1956 and 18 July 1956.

\(^{27}\) Ibid, 16 June 1957.

\(^{28}\) \textit{The Daily Oklahoman}, (Oklahoma City), 28 December 1975. See also Kacey B. Flanery to Cynthia Savage, Email, 27 January 2021.
glass block windows flanking the main entry and the vertical “WBBZ” letters on the porch. The interior arrangement of space was well suited to its original and continued function, another hallmark of mid-century International architecture. Retaining its period materials, light fixtures and signage, the interior of the building contributes to the overall feeling and association of the building with the mid-century period and International style.

Overall, the WBBZ Radio Station is historically significant in the area of communications for its role as the community radio station and, of particular import, the station’s contribution to emergency preparedness during the 1950s through 1970s as the location of Ponca City’s storm and disaster warning center. As the storm and disaster warning center remained in the basement of the WBBZ building through the mid-1970s, the period of significance for the WBBZ Radio Station extends into the less than fifty years period, necessitating application of Criteria Consideration G. Due to the weather patterns in Oklahoma, which include the repeated propensity for damaging storms each and every year, WBBZ’s storm and disaster warning center played a critical role in local communications during the entire period; thus, the five year period during the WBBZ Radio Station’s period of significance is of exceptional significance. From an architectural perspective, the WBBZ building is a hallmark example of a locally designed and constructed, mid-century, International Style building. The high degree of integrity exhibited by the station, including the aspects of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, allows the WBBZ Radio Station to ably convey both areas of significance and warrants the station’s inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.
9. Major Bibliographical References

The Daily Oklahoman. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 28 December 1975.

Flanery, Kacey B. to Cynthia Savage. Email. 27 January 2021.


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


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.


“WBBZ.” AM Query Results – Audio Division (FCC) USA, https://transition.fcc.gov/fcc-bin/amq?list=0&facid=52931.


Sections 9-end page 21
Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:
 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  5.16 Acres MOL

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: 36.701218  Longitude: -97.064942

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

(Tract 1) Lot 16, Block 1, Freeman’s Subdivision of Ponca City, Oklahoma and (Tract 2) a tract described as beginning on the east line of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 26 North, Range 2 West, 327.8’ south of the northeast corner of the west half of said southwest quarter, thence west 651.7’ to a point in the east line of Freeman’s Subdivision, thence south on east line of Freeman’s Subdivision 142.65’, thence east parallel to the north line of said southwest quarter of Section 26, a distance of 231.7”; thence south 277.35’, then east 420’ to east line of west half of southwest quarter, then north 420’ to point of beginning.
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the property historically associated with the WBBZ Radio Station, including the building and transmitter tower.

Form Prepared By

name/title: Cynthia Savage, Architectural Historian, for
organization: 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: February 2021

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.)

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.
Name of Property: **WBBZ Building**
City or Vicinity: **Ponca City**  
Photographer: **Cynthia Savage**  
Date Photographed: **January 21, 2021**

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

**Photo 0001**: View from street west of station with building off-center to north in middle ground and antenna grounds off-center to south in background, camera facing east.

**Photo 0002**: South elevation (center) with west elevation (left), camera facing northeast.

**Photo 0003**: West elevation (center) with south elevation (right), camera facing northeast.

**Photo 0004**: West elevation (center) with north elevation (left) and top of antenna in center background, camera facing southeast.

**Photo 0005**: North elevation (center) with satellite in fenced enclosure in middle ground and antenna in off-center east background, camera facing southeast.

**Photo 0006**: Fenced enclosure with satellites in foreground and building in center background, camera facing southwest.

**Photo 0007**: Three satellites and fenced enclosure in foreground and east elevation of building in background, camera facing northwest.

**Photo 0008**: East elevation (right) and south elevation (left), camera facing northwest.

**Photo 0009**: Building in center background with satellites/fenced enclosure in center middle ground and coaxial cable on poles on right, camera facing northwest.

**Photo 0010**: Coaxial cable on poles extending to antenna on left with antenna in off-center to south background, camera facing southeast.

**Photo 0011**: Coaxial cable on poles and antenna, camera facing southeast.

**Photo 0012**: Coaxial cable on poles (left) and antenna (center) showing guy wires, camera facing southeast.

**Photo 0013**: Antenna enclosure and base, camera facing northeast.

**Photo 0014**: Antenna, enclosure and guy wires, camera looking northwest.

**Photo 0015**: Guy wire anchors on south side, camera facing southeast.

**Photo 0016**: Guy wire anchors on north side, camera facing northeast.

**Photo 0017**: Antenna, enclosure and guy wires, camara facing southwest.

**Photo 0018**: Antenna pedestal, camera facing southwest

**Photo 0019**: Antenna pedestal with building in background, camera facing northwest.

**Photo 0020**: Antenna enclosure and coaxial cable on posts looking towards building in background, camera facing northwest.

**Photo 0021**: Interior, Main Floor, in open office space looking towards front door (center background), camera facing southeast.

**Photo 0022**: Interior, Main Floor, in hallway looking towards open office space, camera facing northwest.

**Photo 0023**: Interior, Main Floor, at end of hallway looking towards door to
office/conference room to left, camera facing southeast.

**Photo 0024:** Interior, Main Floor, in office/conference room looking to hallway, camera facing northwest.

**Photo 0025:** Interior, Main Floor, in office/conference room looking to wall, camera facing east.

**Photo 0026:** Interior, Main Floor, at end of hallway looking toward front door, camera facing south.

**Photo 0027:** Interior, Main Floor, looking towards studio door (right) and control room door (left), camera facing southeast.

**Photo 0028:** Interior, Main Floor, studio, camera facing southwest.

**Photo 0029:** Interior, Main Floor, control room looking toward office/conference room window (left) and studio window (right), camera facing southwest.

**Photo 0030:** Interior, Main Floor, control room looking toward office/conference room (right) and equipment rack (left), camera facing southeast.

**Photo 0031:** Interior, Main Floor, control room looking toward equipment rack (right) and door to rack room (left), camera facing southeast.

**Photo 0032:** Interior, Main Floor, rack room, camera facing southeast.

**Photo 0033:** Interior, Main Floor, Sales Offices towards control room, camera facing east.

**Photo 0034:** Interior, Main Floor, looking from control room to sales offices, camera facing west.

**Photo 0035:** Interior, Main Floor, basement stairs looking down, camera facing northwest.

**Photo 0036:** Interior, Basement, basement stairs looking up, camera facing east.

**Photo 0037:** Interior, Basement, looking towards record room/storage, camera facing southeast.

**Photo 0038:** Interior, Basement, record room/storage looking towards basement door, camera facing southeast.

**Photo 0039:** Interior, Basement, record room/storage from basement door, camera facing northwest.

**Photo 0040:** Interior, Basement, mechanical room door, camera facing north.

**Photo 0041:** Interior, Basement, mechanical room looking toward door, camera facing northwest.

**Photo 0042:** Interior, Basement, looking toward restroom, camera facing northwest.

---

**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.
WBBZ Radio Station
1601 East Oklahoma Avenue
Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma
Latitude: 36.701218
Longitude: -97.064942
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WBBZ Radio Station</th>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>Kay County, Oklahoma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0001</td>
<td>Country and State</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of multiple listing (if applicable)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section number: Photographs  
Page: 1 of 42
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0002
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet  

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

Section number _Photographs_  
Page _3 of 42_  

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0003
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 4 of 42

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

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0004
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs      Page 5 of 42

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

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0005
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0006
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0007
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _Photographs_ Page _9 of 42_

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

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0009
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0010
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0011
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _Photographs_ Page _12 of 42_

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0012
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0013
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs  Page 14 of 42

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0014
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs  Page: 16 of 42

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0016
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _Photographs_  Page 18 of 42

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0018
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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

Section number _Photographs_  Page _19 of 42_

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0019
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0020
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0021
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 22 of 42

1OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0022
### WBBZ Radio Station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>Kay County, Oklahoma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County and State</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 24 of 42

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

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0024
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0025
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0026
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _Photographs_ Page _27 of 42_

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0027
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs
Page: 28 of 42

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

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0028
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 29 of 42

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0029
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0030
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 31 of 42

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

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0031
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs   Page 32 of 42

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

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0032
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs  Page: 33 of 42

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

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0033
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 34 of 42

WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0034
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0035
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0037
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0038
WBBZ Radio Station
Name of Property
Kay County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0040
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs       Page 41 of 42

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

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0041
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs   Page: 42 of 42

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

OK_Kay County_WBBZ Radio Station_0042