Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Southeastern Oklahoma Towns: Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo & Idabel
2000-2001

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Submitted by:

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I. ABSTRACT

The Department of Geography at Oklahoma State University, represented by Dr. Alyson L. Greiner as the Principal Investigator and Jess Porter and Andrew Bashaw as the Research Assistants, conducted a Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Southeastern Oklahoma Towns during the 2000-2001 fiscal year. This survey was carried out under contract to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office. The survey included portions of Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel covering a total area of approximately six square miles, as specified by the survey and planning subgrant stipulations. Three hundred seventy-seven properties were minimally surveyed and photographed. This includes completing a Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form and taking at least two elevation photographs of each property.

This document constitutes the project report for the Reconnaissance Level Survey, and includes the following sections: an introduction, a discussion of the research design and project objectives, delimitation of the area surveyed, discussion and explanation of the methodology used, and a presentation of results. The results of the reconnaissance level survey describe in detail the different kinds of properties encountered in the field. Therefore, the results report on individual properties that warrant National Register consideration as well as districts and properties that warrant further study. The results section also includes thumbnail sketches of areas that do not warrant further study. Maps, keyed to the results, show the locations of the properties surveyed and the boundaries of the proposed districts.

A thematic discussion of the evolution of each of the four study towns, which establishes a historic context for the study area, follows the results section. In addition, an

annotated bibliography outlines relevant source materials. A short summary recaps the results of the reconnaissance level survey. Professor John Womack of the School of Architecture at Oklahoma State University provides an evaluation of the architectural significance of the individual properties and potential historic districts. In sum, this information helps determine the eligibility of specific properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

II. INTRODUCTION

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, with subsequent amendments, established a unique federal, state, and local partnership for the identification, evaluation, and protection of significant prehistoric and historic resources. While each state determines its specific program emphases and defines its major goals, cultural resource planning at the federal level builds upon work at the state and local levels. These interconnections are outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (1983). For example, reconnaissance and intensive level surveys—conducted at the local level and managed by state historic preservation offices—constitute part of the cultural resource identification process or inventory phase. These surveys provide initial documentation and evaluation of properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The next stage involves applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. These criteria establish standards and guidelines that are applied to all properties nominated to the National Register. A property that successfully meets these criteria may be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Identifying, evaluating, and nominating properties involves considerable fieldwork and research. As research proceeds it is not uncommon to discover new areas or additional properties that merit further study, or to find that individual properties or districts have lost integrity or no longer exist. Such discoveries are documented and provide information for future planning decisions. Therefore, comprehensive preservation planning involves a series of interrelated steps, and remains an organic process that incorporates new information as it is acquired.

The historic context occupies a central place in the comprehensive planning process. The purpose of the historic context is to provide a scholarly history and analysis of the development of a particular area. Specifically, the historic context groups information about cultural resources according to their shared theme, chronological period, and geographic area. When used in conjunction with the National Register Criteria for Eligibility, the historic context helps establish a property's significance in light of the historic, architectural, and engineering past. In this way, the context provides an important bridge that links the existing property to its past significance.

The Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office divides the state into seven management regions and identifies twelve major historic themes. Using this system, Oklahoma's historic contexts generally focus on a specific theme as it applies to one of the seven management regions. More specialized needs may be met by narrowing the geographic area, as in the case of this project on four specific southeastern Oklahoma towns, and detailing the forces that affected the towns in the region. This approach assures that even very localized historic contexts relate to wider regional or state trends.

Rather than focusing on a single theme and management region, the historic context document produced for the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Southeastern Oklahoma Towns details the many forces that influenced the development of Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel. Researching this historic context included consulting several of the contexts already completed for Management Region #4, where the study towns are located. Initial windshield surveys also helped predict the kinds of resources located in the study area. Information obtained in the course of completing the historic context and from the windshield surveys guided the subsequent components of the

project. Field surveyors entered the study area knowledgeable of the community's history, and with an understanding of important historic trends including the arrival of the railroad, the development of cotton agriculture, the significance of public works projects in the 1930s, and the general pattern of urban growth and development.

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Southeastern Oklahoma Towns demonstrates the implementation of Oklahoma's comprehensive planning process. In addition to producing a historic context, the reconnaissance level survey identifies individual properties and districts that: (1) meet eligibility criteria for the National Register, (2) warrant further study for inclusion in the National Register, and (3) are ineligible for the National Register and require no additional consideration. This reconnaissance level survey also identifies and evaluates historic resources in the four study towns that have experienced considerable change in the recent past. These surveys not only increase the area of the state surveyed, but also provide important data for making sound cultural resource management policy and city planning decisions. As a result, this reconnaissance level survey complies with federal agency laws and regulations, and establishes a useful framework for recording, documenting, and managing significant cultural and historic resources.

Completion of this project was a collaborative effort. Dr. Alyson Greiner, Assistant Professor of Geography at Oklahoma State University, served as principal investigator for the grant and coordinated the survey. Two Research Assistants, Jess Porter and Andrew Bashaw, both graduate students and M.S. candidates in Geography at Oklahoma State University served as principal field surveyors and cartographic assistants. John C. Womack, AIA and Associate Professor in the School of Architecture,

Oklahoma State University, served as Architectural Consultant. All work was performed under a contract from the Oklahoma Historical Society (40-00-.015) using funds from the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Southeastern Oklahoma Towns followed the standard practices used in the disciplines of geography and history. At the outset, the principal investigator focused on documentary evidence including both primary and secondary sources. Primary materials included Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, county and city histories, city directories, and newspaper accounts of the period. Secondary sources helped to place the primary source information into the proper historic frame of reference. Archival research was followed by fieldwork and site visits to the designated areas and properties in Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel.

The principal investigator followed the procedures used in previous survey projects completed for the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (OK/SHPO), and the guidelines for reconnaissance level surveys set forth in *Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide*. Specific procedures included:

1) Developing a list of historic properties for each of the study towns. The list was based on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and the National Register of Historic Places. This helped identify existing buildings, structures, and objects that have the potential of meeting eligibility requirements for individual National Register properties. It also helped to establish which of the properties already listed in the National Register need updating.
2) Evaluating previous thematic surveys and historic contexts for various themes in Management Region #4 where Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel are located. Examples of these include: "Ranching in the Eleven Counties of Southeast Oklahoma: 1830s to 1930s," "The European Ethnic Experience in

Oklahoma: 1870-1920," "Transportation in Oklahoma to 1920," "Historic Context for the Native American Theme: 1830-1939," "Industrial Development in the Eleven Counties of Southeastern Oklahoma to 1930," and "Patterns of White Settlement in Oklahoma, 1889-1907."

3) Identifying existing local histories, especially city and county materials, for use in the preparation of the historic context. Materials such as newspaper accounts and locally written reports were located in the Pushmataha County Historical Society, Choctaw County Historical Society, the public libraries in Hugo and Idabel, and at the Oklahoma Historical Society in Oklahoma City.
4) Developing a chronology of town development using plat maps.
5) Conducting an initial windshield survey of each of the four study towns in order to assess the different architectural styles, property types, and the character of the various neighborhoods.
6) Conducting follow-up windshield surveys using Sanborn maps as well as knowledge of when specific areas of the four study towns were platted. These surveys helped identify several types of properties including those that warrant further study, are National Register eligible, have lost integrity due to property renovations, or do not meet the necessary age requirements.
7) Preparing thumbnail sketches of potential historic districts as well as areas within the study towns that do not merit further study. These sketches identify both contributing resources and intrusions in any potential historic districts.
8) Preparing thumbnail sketches of individual properties that warrant further study and possess potential for National Register listing.

9) Conducting field surveys of the identified individual properties and districts in the four study towns using the Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form.

IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

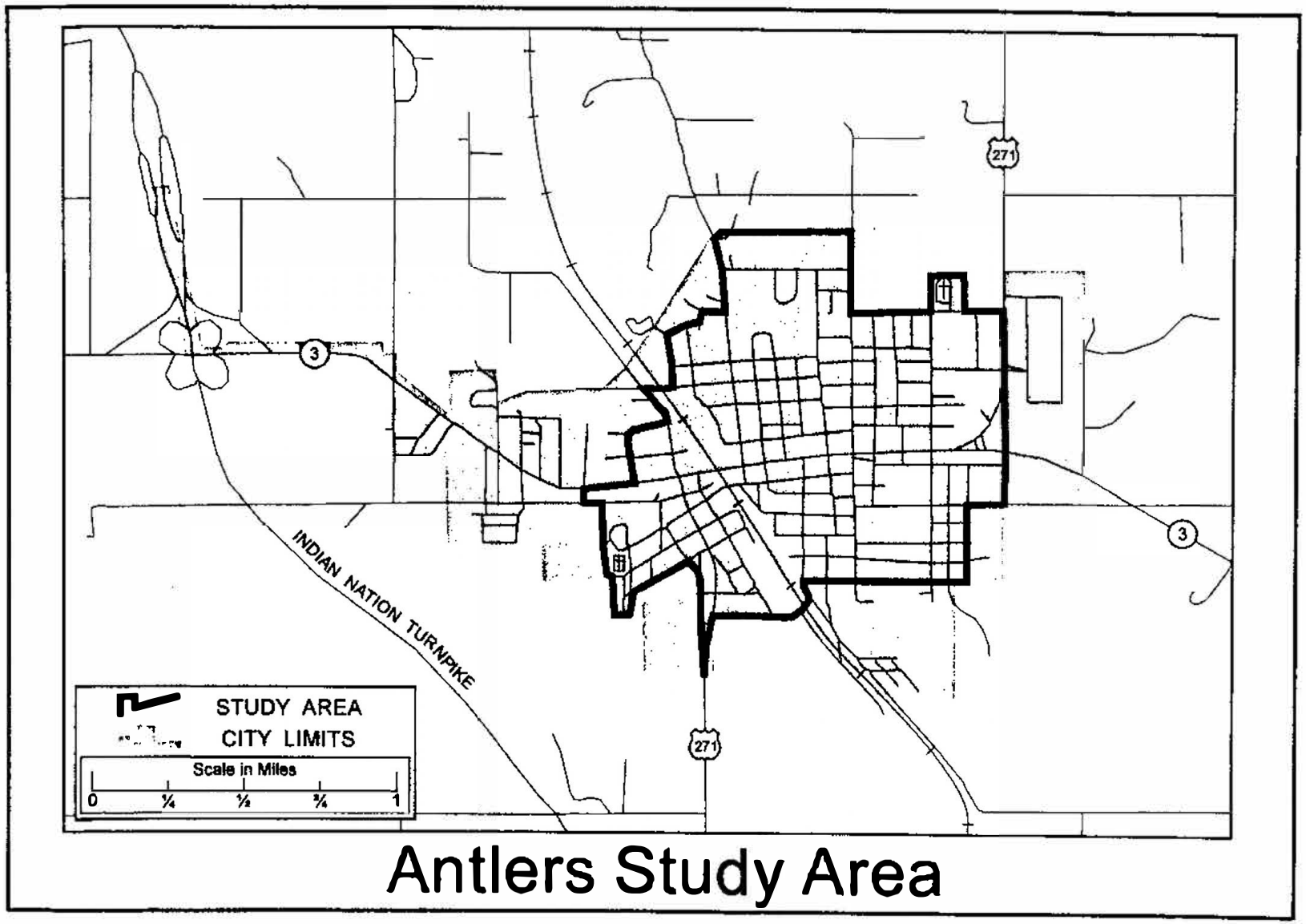
The fundamental objective of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Southeastern Oklahoma Towns is to identify those individual properties and potential historic districts in specified portions of the city that meet age eligibility requirements (construction prior to 1950) and retain historic and architectural integrity. The properties that meet these criteria are then classified as warranting further study through an intensive level survey, or considered to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Both windshield and field surveys helped achieve this objective.

Another objective of this project is to increase the amount of area inventoried in the state at the reconnaissance level. This constitutes part of the ongoing Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey Program. Properties surveyed for this project were recorded at a minimum level of documentation. This documentation will provide information relevant to future cultural resource management decisions regarding the study areas in Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel. In addition, the project provides a historic context for the specified towns, and annotates all reference material relevant to the study area. This will provide information and resources for use in future National Register nominations of individual properties and historic districts.

Finally, a third objective includes identifying and characterizing those portions of each of the four study towns which, because the properties lacked sufficient age or integrity, do not warrant further consideration for inclusion in the National Register. Preparing thumbnail sketches and maps of those portions of the study area helped accomplish this goal.

V. AREA SURVEYED

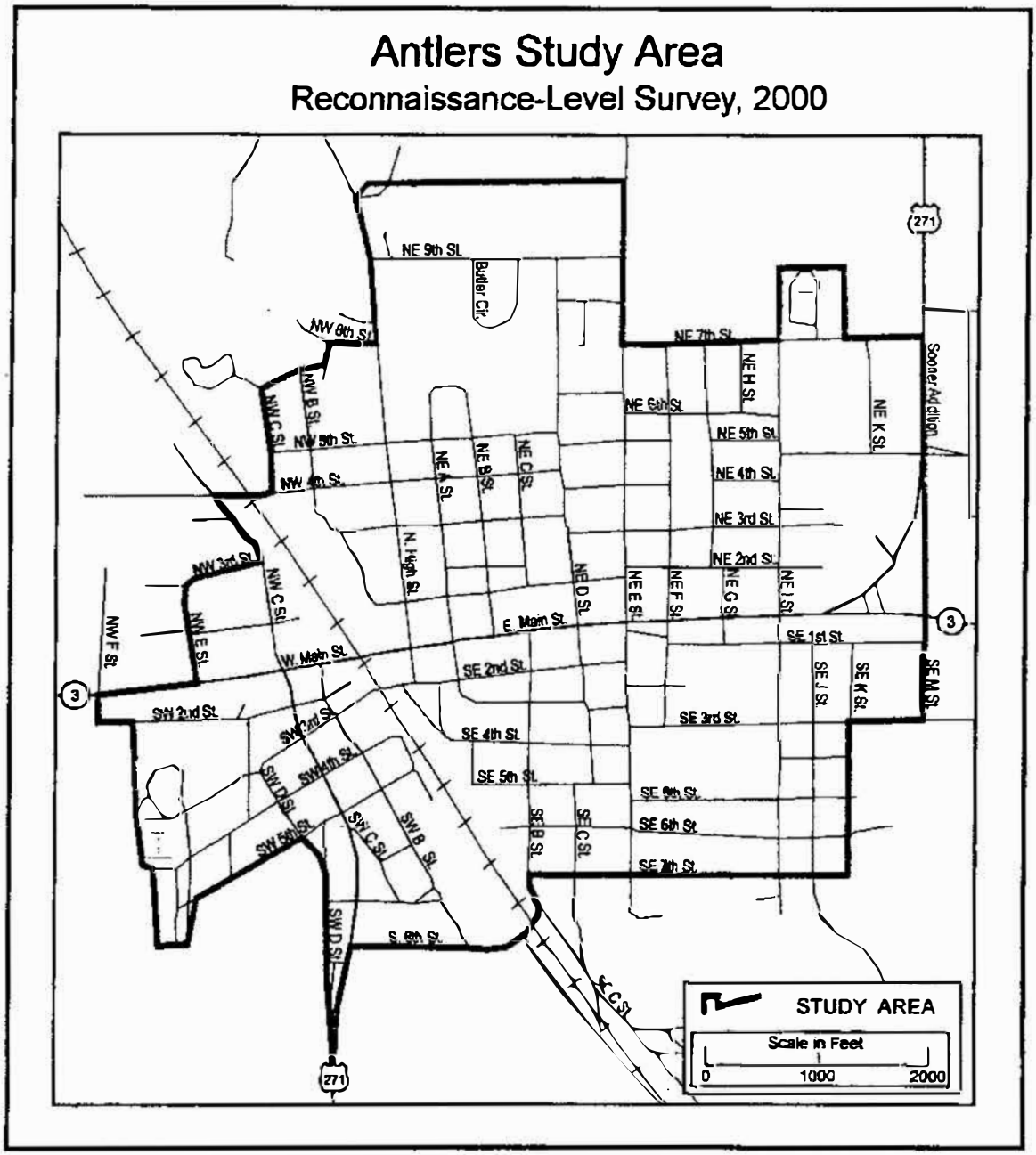
The area surveyed covered approximately six square miles and included specified portions of Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel. The map series that follows on the next several pages depicts the boundaries of the study areas in relation to the city limits in each of the four towns. Unless otherwise specified, the study area includes both sides of the street.

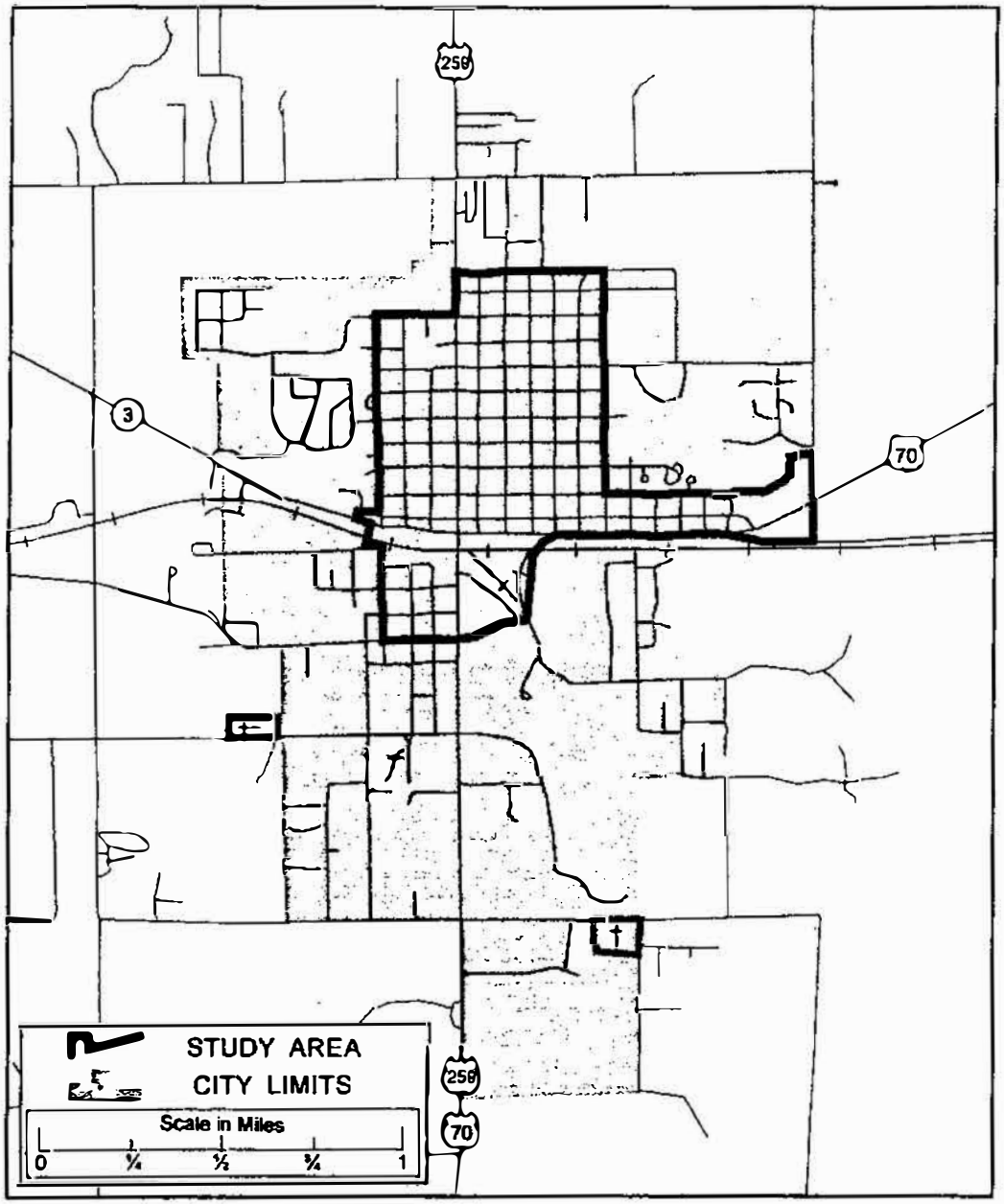


Antlers Study Area

Antlers Study Area

Reconnaissance-Level Survey, 2000

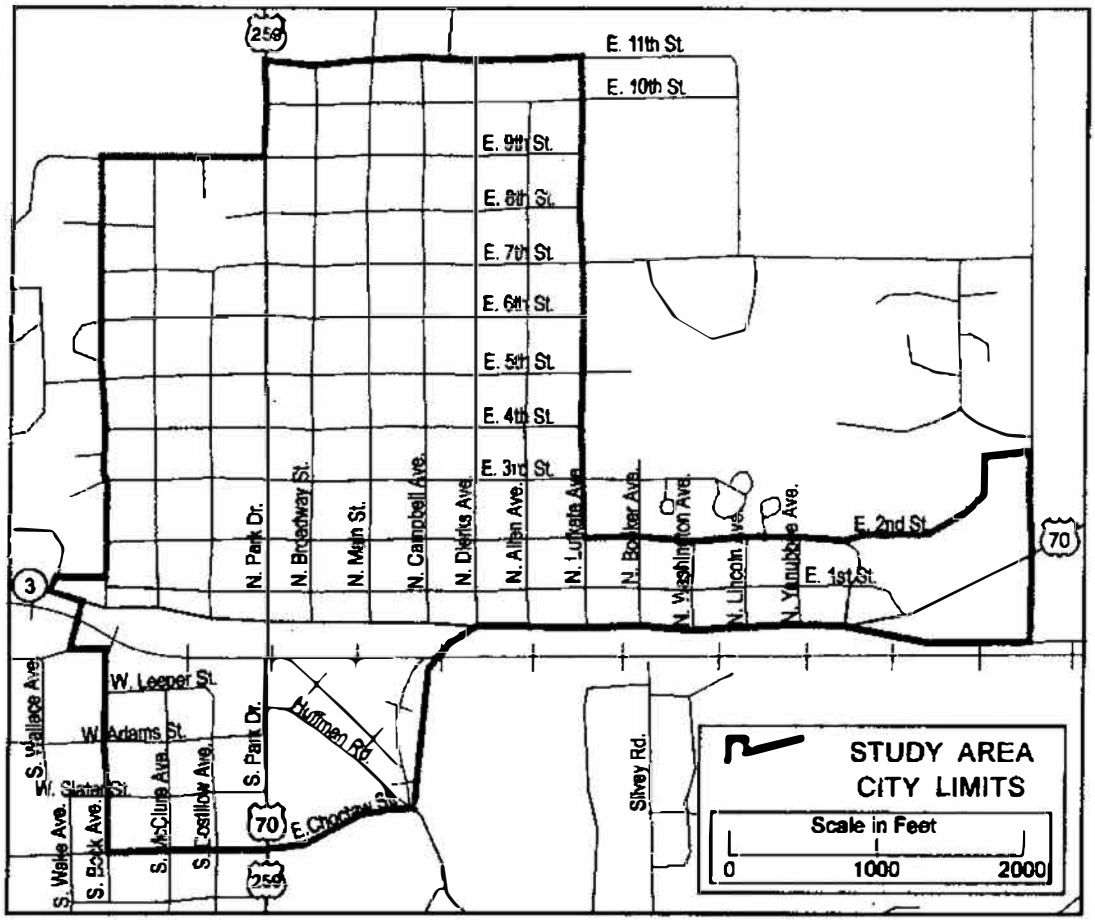


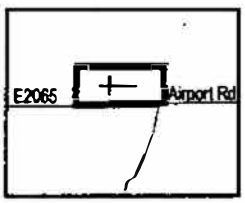


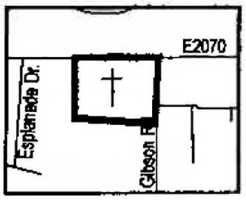
Broken Bow Study Area

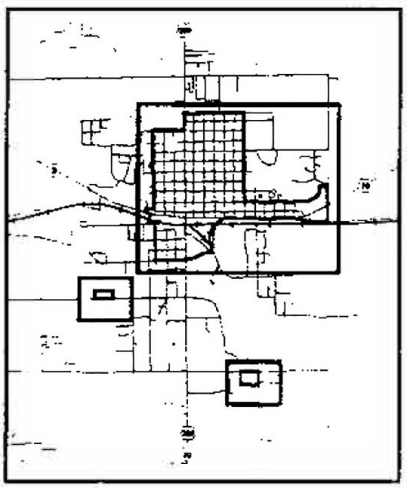
Broken Bow Study Area

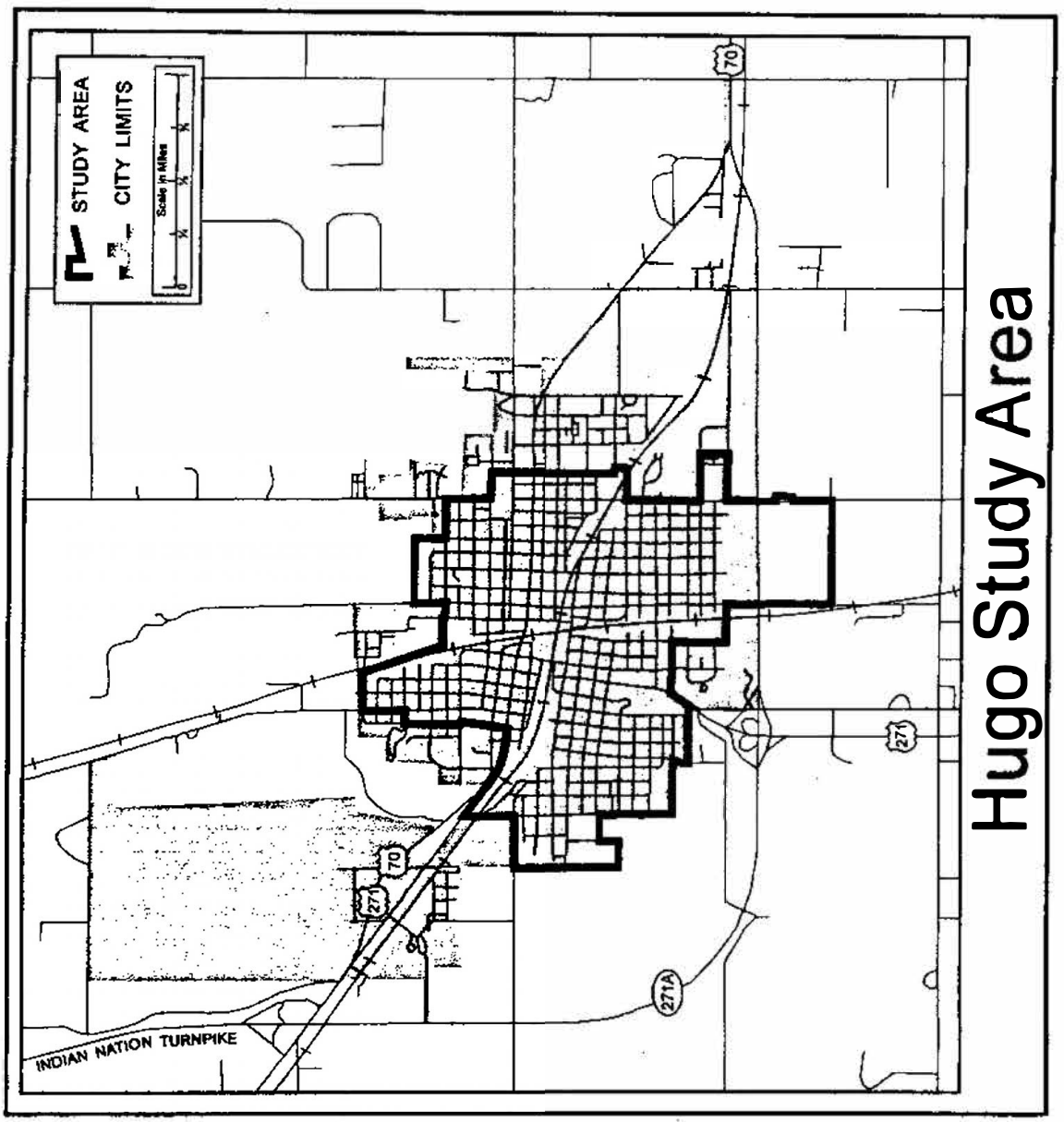
Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2000





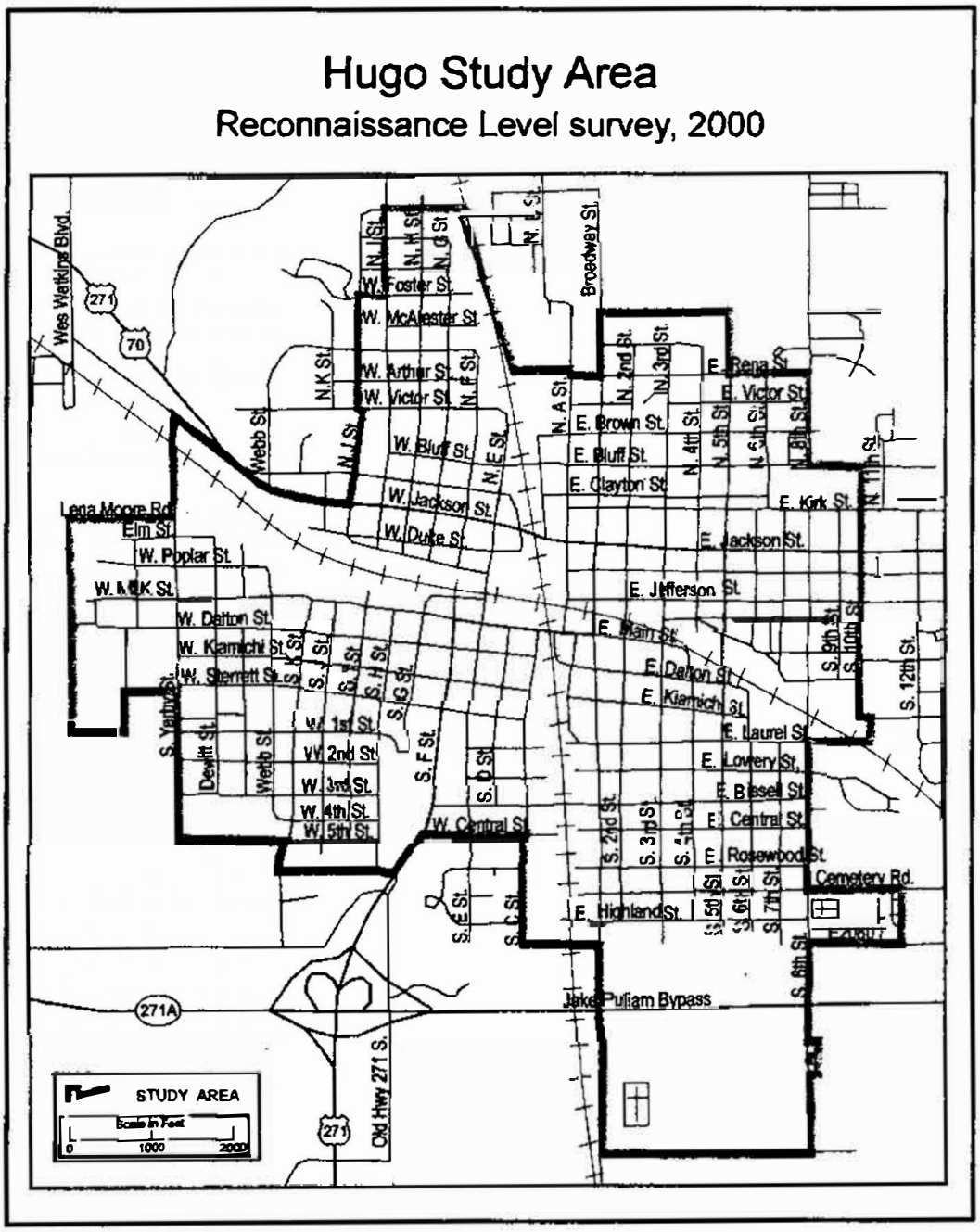


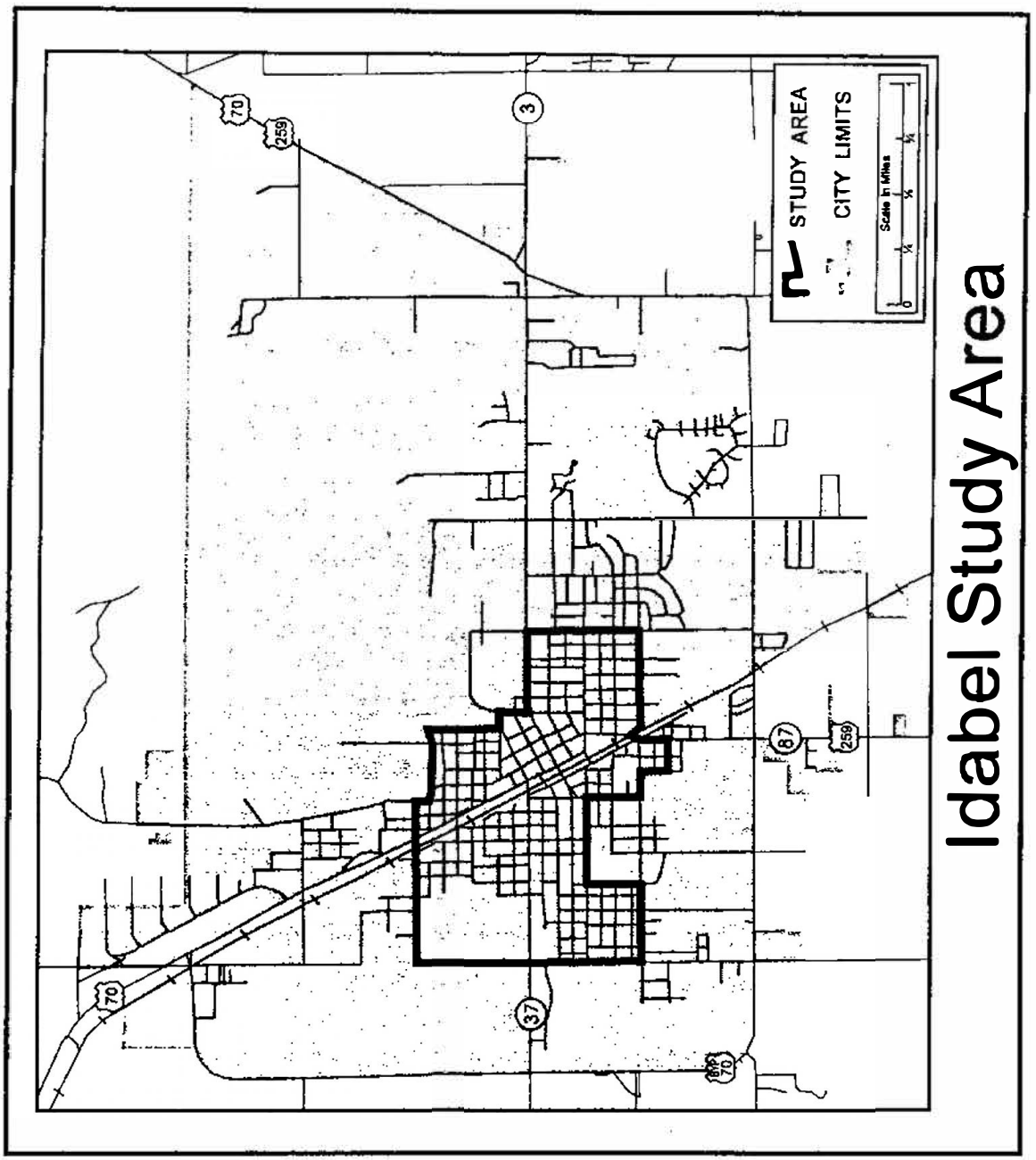


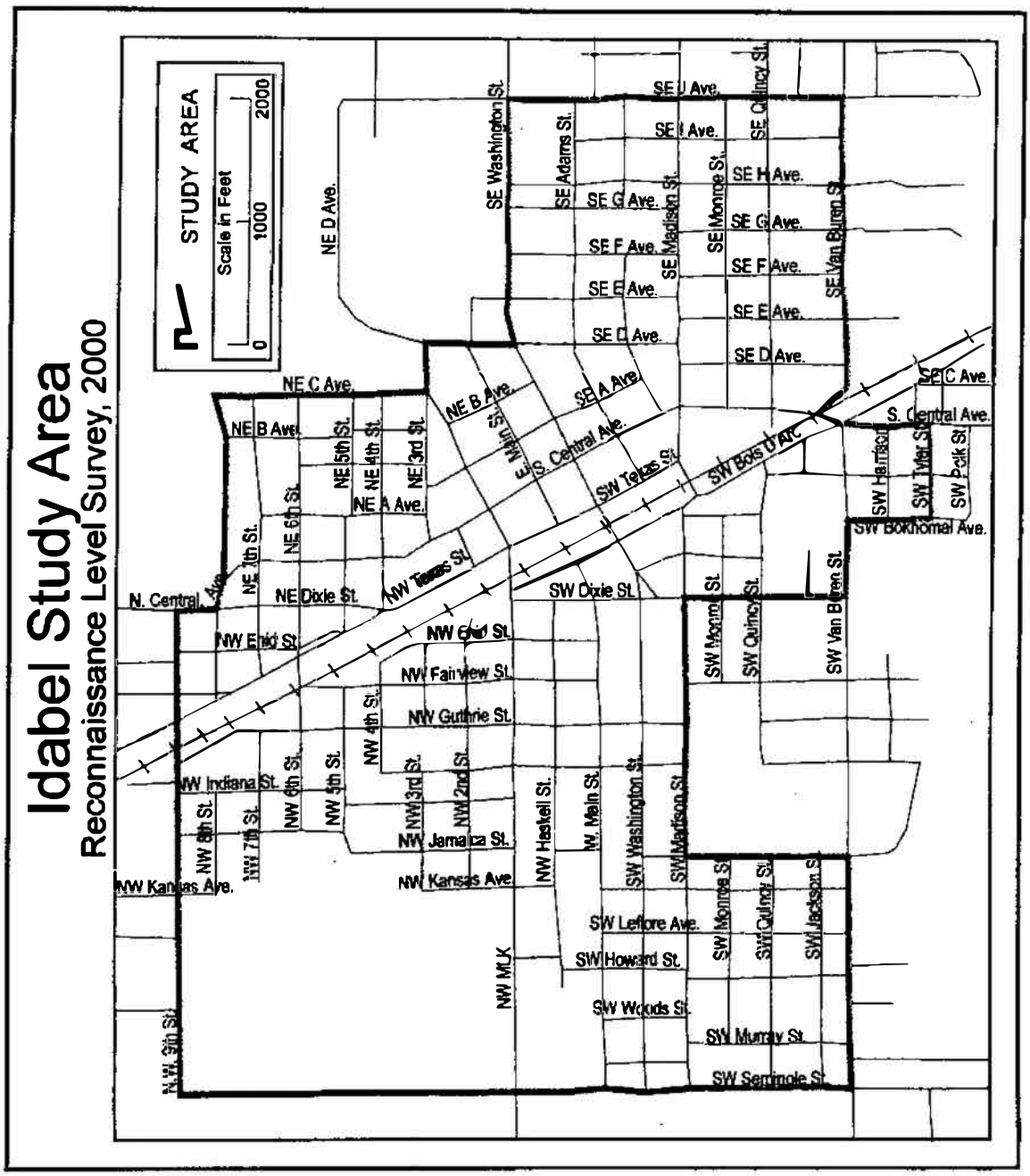

STUDY AREA
CITY LIMITS
Scale in Miles
70
271
271A
INDIAN NATION TURNPIKE
Hugo Study Area

Hugo Study Area

Reconnaissance Level survey, 2000




Idabel Study Area
STUDY AREA
CITY LIMITS
Scale in Miles
70
259
3
87
37


Idabel Study Area
Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2000
STUDY AREA
Scale in Feet
0
1000
2000
NE D Ave.
NE C Ave.
NE B Ave.
NE A Ave.
NE 7th St.
NE 6th St.
NE 5th St.
NE 4th St.
NE 3rd St.
N. Central Ave.
NE Dixie St.
NW Texas St.
NW Enid St.
NW Fairview St.
NW Guthrie St.
NW 4th St.
NW 6th St.
NW 5th St.
NW 3rd St.
NW 2nd St.
NW Indiana St.
NW 8th St.
NW 7th St.
NW Jamaica St.
NW Kansas Ave.
NW Haskell St.
W. Main St.
SW Washington St.
SW Madison St.
SW Monroe St.
SW Quincy St.
SW Van Buren St.
SW Dixie St.
SW Leflore Ave.
SW Howard St.
SW Woods St.
SW Murray St.
SW Seminole St.
NW MLK
N.W. 9th St.
SE Washington St.
SE Adams St.
SE Madison St.
SE Monroe St.
SE Van Buren St.
SE Quincy St.
SE J Ave.
SE I Ave.
SE H Ave.
SE G Ave.
SE F Ave.
SE E Ave.
SE D Ave.
SE C Ave.
SE A Ave.
S. Central Ave.
Main St.
SW Texas St.
SW Bois D'Arc
SW Harrison
SW Tyler St.
SW Polk St.
SW Bonhomal Ave.

VI. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the design of this project followed professional historical and geographical standards. Initially, the principal investigator compiled an extensive bibliography of material pertinent to the historical development of Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel. County histories for Choctaw, McCurtain, and Pushmataha Counties were also collected. Materials were gathered from the public libraries in Hugo and Idabel, the historical societies in Choctaw and Pushmataha counties, and the Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University. The vertical files at the Oklahoma Historical Society provided additional town and county-specific materials. Other relevant materials were ordered through interlibrary loan from the University of Oklahoma Library and the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

Once a bibliography had been assembled, the principal investigator read the pertinent primary and secondary sources, and became familiar with relevant historic photographs and maps for use during the research phase. These sources provided considerable insight into the geographical and historical development of the four study towns. Utilizing these materials, the principal investigator prepared a historic context for Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel.

Fieldwork began during the fall of 2000 at times when the principal investigator and research assistants were available. With the assistance of Jim Gabbert, Architectural Historian at the State Historic Preservation Office, we conducted a town meeting in Idabel in November. The purpose of this meeting was to provide an opportunity to inform the local citizens of the survey and to obtain input on important local historical resources. In addition, local officials and library staff were contacted. In Antlers, Hugo,

and Idabel—the county seats—county assessors and clerks were notified that project staff would be using their records to verify and locate survey form data.

Numerous visits were made to the map library in the Edmon Low Library on the OSU campus in order to consult the various Sanborn Fire Insurance maps covering the four study towns. These maps helped identify different types of properties, construction materials, and dates of construction. The USGS topographic quadrangles for Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel were also consulted. These enabled the principal investigator to obtain a more complete understanding of the terrain and drainage patterns in the study area.

During the fall and winter months of 2000-2001 a total of six windshield surveys were conducted. Each of the four study towns required about a week's worth of fieldwork in order to locate individual properties and districts that met age and integrity requirements for potential National Register of Historic Places consideration. In the process, individual properties and districts that warranted further study were documented. Finally, areas within Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel that lacked potential National Register criteria or that did not merit further study were eliminated from further evaluation. The six windshield surveys resulted in a preliminary list of about 400 properties deemed to warrant further study. This list was subsequently targeted for additional evaluation and minimum-level documentation. The principal investigator also photographed two elevations of each property on the final survey list. Streetscape photographs were then made for the potential National Register districts, areas that warrant further study, and areas that did not meet age or integrity criteria. The principal investigator was able to complete 90 percent of the project photography before the onset

of spring vegetation. Black and white 5x7 prints with appropriate labels were placed in acid-free envelopes by March 15, 2001.

Follow-up visits to the four study towns were made in May and June. These visits confirmed that individual properties and historic districts had been correctly identified during the earlier surveys. These visits also provided an opportunity to conduct additional research at the offices of the county assessor and county clerk in order to establish dates of construction and legal descriptions for the final list of 377 properties. The principal investigator then prepared thumbnail sketches for the project report.

Following the completion of fieldwork, rough draft data on survey forms was entered into the computer using the OK/SHPO Access 97 template. The forms, 5x7 prints, and field notes were placed in file folders and organized by address for Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel. Several computer-generated maps of each of the four study towns were also designed. These maps display the following information: the boundaries of the study area, the location of individual properties eligible for National Register listing, the location of individual properties that warrant further study, the boundaries of proposed districts that warrant further study, the locations of individual properties that do not warrant further study, and the boundaries of areas not warranting further study. The completed file folders and rough draft of the final report were shared with the architectural consultant, Professor John Womack of the Oklahoma State University School of Architecture, for his written assessment.

VII. RESULTS

This section includes a discussion of results for each study town, and then presents aggregate results for the project. In the discussions that follow, the dates of construction should be treated as very rough approximations. Additional research is still needed to more definitively establish when properties were built or modified, and to ascertain property names.

Antlers

1) This reconnaissance level survey produced minimum-level documentation for 110 properties in Antlers. Twenty-two of the 110 properties were classified as not worthy of further study. Two of the properties surveyed, the Locke Family Cemetery and the property at 201 Northwest Second Street) are located outside the boundaries of the study area.
2) One property listed in the National Register was updated. This was the Antlers Frisco Depot, which was originally listed in the National Register in 1980.
3) Minimum-level documentation was completed on three properties listed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory files. These properties include the Citizen's National Bank Building (111 West Main Street), Locke Family Cemetery (Northwest Third Place), and W. N. Sumner House (805 North High Street). Of the buildings on this list, the first two are National Register eligible and the W. N. Sumner House is a contributing resource to the High Street Residential District.

4) Nine of the properties documented are potentially National Register eligible because they have retained their architectural integrity and have strong historic ties to Antlers. This list includes:

   a) Brantly School Classroom Building (206 Northeast A Street)

   b) Brantly School Rodman Hall (206 Northeast A Street)

   c) Brantly School Domestic Science Building (206 Northeast A Street)

   d) Pushmataha County Courthouse (302 Southwest B Street)

   e) House at 1006 Northeast Second Street

   f) Commercial building at 107 West Main Street

   g) Citizen's National Bank (111 West Main Street)

   h) House at 807 North High Street

   i) Locke Family Cemetery (Northwest Third Place).

5) Of the 110 properties sampled, 58 warrant further study. These properties encompass a wide range of types including single-family dwellings, multiple dwellings, commercial and industrial properties, schools, cemeteries, and drainage ditches. The following more specific observations apply:

   a) About 24 percent of the other surveyed properties were constructed between 1900 and 1919; 37 percent were built between 1920 and 1939; 36 percent between 1940 and 1955. Just three properties built after 1955 were surveyed. One property (107 West Main Street) appears to date to about 1898.

   b) At least fourteen different architectural styles were represented within the sampled properties. These styles include Queen Anne, Colonial

Revival, Tudor Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance, Folk Victorian, National Folk, Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman, Modeme, Modem/Contemporary, WPA Standardized style, Public Works Art Deco, and Commercial style.

c) Sixty-eight single dwellings were surveyed.

d) A total of four multiple dwellings, two hotels and two apartment buildings, were surveyed.

e) Sixteen commercial properties were surveyed, the majority of which were in the downtown.

f) Four religious structures were surveyed.

g) Three education-related properties were surveyed, and one recreation-related property was surveyed.

h) One government property and one industrial property were surveyed.

i) No properties used as meeting halls for community or social gatherings were surveyed.

j) Three cemeteries were surveyed.

k) Portions of three drainage channels were surveyed.

l) Ten historic properties including nine single-family dwellings and one drainage channel, were identified in the proposed High Street Residential District.

m) Fourteen historic properties—including 12 commercial, one religious, and one transportation-related property—were identified in the proposed Downtown Commercial District.

6) Five thumbnail sketches of areas in Antlers were prepared. Two historic districts were proposed, and three areas were identified as not worthy of further study.

   a) The Downtown Commercial District warrants an intensive level survey because of its historic character. One property within this proposed district is already listed in the National Register, and two additional properties have National Register potential.

   b) The High Street Residential District warrants an intensive level survey because of the nature of its architectural resources. One of the ten properties identified is National Register eligible. Architectural styles represented here include Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman, and National Folk. The proximity of this district to the Downtown Commercial District might make it possible to develop a historic corridor that links the two districts.

   c) The Northeast Residential Area does not warrant further study at this time. The primary reason involves the absence of any particular historic connection or association between the numerous properties.

   d) The West Mixed Residential/Industrial Area does not warrant further study at this time. Intrusions are numerous, and overgrown and vacant lots are common. Also, several properties in this area are in need of rehabilitation.

   e) The Southeast Residential Area does not warrant further study at this time. Reasons for this include the intrusion of numerous vacant lots,

and loss of architectural integrity through modifications such as the addition of aluminum and vinyl siding, and alterations to porches.

Hugo

1) This reconnaissance level survey produced minimum-level documentation for 145 properties in Hugo. Seventeen of the 145 properties were deemed not worthy of further study. Three surveyed properties are located outside the study area. These are the Woldert Peanut Products Company at South Yerby and Lena Moore Road, the Johnson House at 1101 East Kirk Street, and the house at 1102 East Bluff Street.

2) Three individual properties listed in the National Register were updated. These include the Hugo Frisco Depot, the Hugo Armory, and the Hugo Public Library (now the Choctaw County Public Library). The depot was originally listed in the National Register in 1980 while the armory and library were listed in 1988.

3) Minimum-level documentation was completed on seven properties listed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory files. These properties include the Mt. Olivet Cemetery (including the "Circus Cemetery") at East Trice and Eighth Streets, John Wyche House (1000 East Duke Street), Johnson House (1101 East Kirk Street), Oakes House (501 South F Street), Spring's Chapel Cemetery (South Broadway Street), Jack Cooley House (500 South Third Street), and Davis/Fry House (401 South Third Street). Of the properties on this list, the first five are National Register eligible. Both the Jack Cooley and

Davis/Fry Houses are contributing resources to the proposed South Residential District.

4) Fifteen of the properties documented are potentially National Register eligible because they have retained their architectural integrity and have strong historic ties to Hugo. This list includes:
    a) Hugo High School (201 East Brown Street)
    b) Commercial Building (203 East Jackson Street)
    c) Apartments (201-205 East Duke Street)
    d) House (411 East Kirk Street)
    e) House (501 East Bluff Street)
    f) House (309 East Lowery Street)
    g) House (402 East Lowery Street)
    h) Oakes House (501 South F Street)
    i) Gene Nesbit Stadium (North Second and Lloyd Streets)
    j) Hugo Milling Company (South Fifth Street)
    k) Hugo Milling Company Office (305 South Fifth Street).
    l) W.S.S. Building (West Bluff at F Street)
    m) Mt. Olivet Cemetery (East Trice at Eighth Street)
    n) Spring's Chapel Cemetery (South Broadway Street)
    o) First United Methodist Church (201 East Kirk Street)
5) Of the 145 properties sampled, 69 warrant further study. These properties encompass a wide range of types including single-family dwellings, multiple

dwellings, commercial and industrial properties, schools, cemeteries, and drainage ditches. The following observations apply:

a) About 27 percent of the surveyed properties were constructed between 1900 and 1919; 42 percent were built between 1920 and 1939; and 30 percent were built between 1940 and 1955. Just one property built after 1955 was surveyed.

b) No fewer than 21 different architectural styles were represented within the sampled properties. These styles include Queen Anne, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Greek Revival, Classical Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Spanish Eclectic, Italianate, Collegiate Gothic, Late Gothic Revival, Folk Victorian, National Folk, Shotgun, Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman, Modern/Contemporary, WPA Standardized style, Art Deco, Moderne, and Commercial style.

c) Ninety-six single dwellings were surveyed.

d) A total of five multiple dwellings, including three duplexes and two apartment buildings, were surveyed.

e) Twenty commercial properties were surveyed, the majority of which were in the downtown.

f) Six religious structures were surveyed.

g) Four education-related properties were surveyed, including one library.

h) Two government-related properties were surveyed.

i) One recreation-related property was surveyed.

j) No properties used as meeting halls for community or social gatherings were surveyed.

k) Three cemeteries were surveyed.

l) One transportation-related property and four industrial properties were surveyed.

m) A portion of one drainage channel was surveyed.

n) Nine historic properties, all single-family dwellings, were identified in the proposed East Residential District.

o) Twenty-two historic properties, including one church, were identified in the proposed South Residential District.

p) The Hugo Historic District (NR listed 11/12/80) was updated. Twelve individual commercial properties within this district were also updated.

6) Seven thumbnail sketches of areas in Hugo were prepared. Two historic districts were proposed, one historic district was updated, and four areas were identified as not worthy of further study at this time.

a) The East Residential District warrants an intensive level survey because the historic fabric of the dwellings in this district has been maintained. Nine contributing resources, one of which is National Register eligible, were surveyed.

b) The South Residential District also warrants an intensive level survey. This district possesses a notable concentration of residences that

represent some of the best examples of several different architectural styles. Three properties in this district are National Register eligible, while another 19 are contributing resources.

c) The Hugo Historic District gained a listing in the National Register on November 12, 1980, and was updated as part of this survey project. The district is still intact, although alterations to some of the buildings have adversely affected their integrity. The overall result of these changes is that the historic character and cohesiveness of the district is not as strong as it was when originally nominated.

d) The Northwest Residential Area does not warrant further study at this time. One reason involves the many alterations to homes in this area. The addition of aluminum and vinyl siding, and modifications to porches are common. In addition, some of the housing stock is of insufficient age.

e) The Northeast Residential Area does not warrant further study at this time. Although a number of properties in this area are individually significant and warrant further study, as a whole the properties in the Northeast Residential Area lack a strong historic association.

f) The Southeast Residential Area is not recommended for further study at this time. Alterations have affected the architectural integrity of numerous properties in this area, and intrusions of newer housing stock detract from the historic character of the area.

g) The Southwest Residential/Industrial Area is also not recommended for further study. The density of residential development and settlement has been noticeably lighter here, to the extent that sizable portions of some blocks are vacant, overgrown, and not in use. Numerous intrusions have weakened the historic fabric of this area, and several properties are in need of rehabilitation.

Broken Bow

1) This reconnaissance level survey produced minimum-level documentation for 59 properties in Broken Bow. Five of the 59 properties were deemed not worthy of further study.
2) Minimum-level documentation was completed on one property listed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory files. This property is the Texas, Oklahoma & Eastern Depot, and it is National Register eligible.
3) Five of the properties documented are potentially National Register eligible because they have retained their architectural integrity and have strong historic ties to Hugo. This list includes:
    a) City Hall (215 North Main Street).
    b) Citizen's State Bank/Post Office (121 North Broadway Street)
    c) Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern (TO&E) Depot (113 East MLK Drive)
    d) Broken Bow Public Library (404 North Broadway Street)
    e) Broken Bow Stadium (North Seventh and Costilow Streets)

4) Of the 59 properties sampled, 35 warrant further study. These properties encompass a wide range of types including single-family dwellings, multiple dwellings, commercial and religious properties, and cemeteries (classified as sites). The following more specific observations apply:

   a) Approximately 17 percent of the surveyed properties were constructed between 1900 and 1919; 42 percent were built between 1920 and 1939; and 41 percent were built between 1940 and 1955. One property built after 1955 was surveyed.

   b) Ten different architectural styles were represented within the sampled properties. These styles include Queen Anne, Neoclassical, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, National Folk, Shotgun, Bungalow/Craftsman, Modern/Contemporary, WPA Standardized style, Public Works Art Deco, and Commercial style.

   c) Thirty-nine single dwellings were surveyed.

   d) One multiple dwelling was surveyed.

   e) Seven commercial properties were surveyed.

   f) Three religious structures were surveyed.

   g) One education-related property, a library, was surveyed.

   h) One recreation-related property was surveyed.

   i) One government property was surveyed.

   j) Three properties used as meeting halls for community or social gatherings were surveyed.

   k) One transportation-related property was surveyed.

l) Two cemeteries were surveyed.

m) Twelve historic properties were identified in the proposed Broken Bow Commercial District.

n) Five historic properties, all single dwellings, were identified in the proposed White City Residential District.

5) Four thumbnail sketches of areas in Broken Bow were prepared. Two historic districts were proposed, and two areas were identified as not worthy of further study at this time.

a) The Broken Bow Commercial District warrants an intensive level survey because of the integrity of its historic buildings. Three of the buildings in the district are National Register eligible.

b) The White City Residential District warrants an intensive level survey because it possesses a small assemblage of residential dwellings that were built at about the same time and have had their architectural integrity maintained.

c) The Central Residential Area does not warrant further study at this time. Numerous individual properties in this area are architecturally significant and do warrant further study, but the area as a whole does not possess a notable concentration of buildings with architectural and historical cohesion.

d) The Southwest Residential Area is not recommended for further study at this time. Alterations to many of the older structures, intrusions of

newer structures, and recent commercial development have worked to erode the historic fabric of the area.

Idabel

1) This reconnaissance level survey produced minimum-level documentation for 63 properties in Idabel. Six of the 63 properties were classified as not worthy of further study. One of the properties surveyed is located outside the study area.
2) Three individual properties listed in the National Register were updated. These include the Idabel Armory (NR listed 1988), the Barnes-Stevenson House (NR listed 1978), and the Spaulding-Olive House (NR listed 1976). The Frisco Station at Idabel gained a listing in the National Register in 1979, but was demolished in 1998.
3) Minimum-level documentation was completed on two properties listed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory files. These properties include the C. E. Yencer House (101 Southeast A Avenue), which warrants further study, and the Robinson Hotel (15-17 North Central Avenue), which is a contributing resource to Idabel's Downtown Commercial District.
4) Six of the properties documented are potentially National Register eligible because they have retained their architectural integrity and have strong historic ties to Idabel. This list includes:
    a) House (707 Northwest Guthrie Street)
    b) House (305 Northeast Seventh Street).

c) Idabel Seed Company Building (16 Northwest MLK Drive)

d) Hotel Rouleau (21 East Main Street)

e) House (701 Southeast Madison Street)

f) House (706 Southeast Jefferson Street)

5) Of the 63 properties sampled, 37 warrant further study. These properties encompass a wide range of types including single-family dwellings, multiple dwellings, commercial, and religious properties. The following observations apply:

a) About 21 percent of the surveyed properties were constructed between 1900 and 1919; 41 percent were built between 1920 and 1939; and 38 percent were built between 1940 and 1955. No properties built after 1955 were surveyed.

b) No fewer than 15 different architectural styles were represented within the sampled properties. These styles include Queen Anne, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Greek Revival, National Folk, Shotgun, Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman, Modern/Contemporary, WPA Standardized style, Art Deco, Moderne, International style, and Commercial style.

c) Forty-two single dwellings were surveyed.

d) One multiple dwelling was surveyed.

e) Nine commercial properties were surveyed in the downtown.

f) Three churches and one rectory were surveyed.

g) One education-related property was surveyed, and one recreational property (a gymnasium) was surveyed.

h) One government property, an armory, was surveyed.

i) Two properties used as meeting halls for community or social gatherings were surveyed.

j) One agricultural/industrial property was surveyed.

k) No transportation-related properties were surveyed.

l) Seven historic properties including six single-family dwellings and one church were identified in the proposed Idabel Residential District.

m) Ten historic properties were identified in the proposed Downtown Commercial District.

6) Six thumbnail sketches of areas in Idabel were prepared. Two historic districts were proposed, and four areas were identified as not worthy of further study at this time.

a) The Idabel Residential District warrants an intensive level survey. This potential historic district includes two properties already listed in the National Register, and two additional properties that are National Register eligible. The architectural integrity of many of the properties in the proposed district has been maintained.

b) The Downtown Commercial District also warrants an intensive level survey because of the age and historic association of many of the commercial properties. This proposed district includes two properties that are National Register eligible.

c) The Northwest Residential Area does not warrant further study at this time. The primary reason for this involves the area's overall loss of architectural integrity as a result of alterations. Problematic modifications include the addition of aluminum and vinyl siding, and modifications to porches and windows.

d) The Southwest Residential Area does not merit additional study at this time. This area possesses a low density of residential dwellings interspersed with numerous overgrown lots and properties needing rehabilitation.

e) The Southeast Residential Area does not warrant further study at this time although this area does possess a number of individual properties that are architecturally significant. Intrusions of housing stock of insufficient age and alterations to older properties have worked to erode the historic fabric of this area.

f) The Northeast Mixed Industrial/Residential Area does not warrant additional study at this time. Industrial and commercial intrusions are common in the western parts of this area, and the housing stock lacks architectural and historical unity.

General Results:

The architecture of each of the study towns can loosely be classified into following four periods: 1900-1919, 1920-1939, 1940-1955, and 1955 to present. The first period begins prior to statehood and includes the period of initial town formation and

municipal growth. This was the period during which the basic economic foundations of the four study towns were set, and the reliance on agriculture and timber resources established. The earliest buildings were typically wood frame structures that were gradually replaced with more permanent and durable brick structures. In the business districts many of the extant structures that provide visible reminders of architectural character of this first period are these brick "second generation" commercial buildings. Several very elegant homes were also constructed during this period as some of the first residential neighborhoods took shape.

The commercial districts of Antlers and Hugo still contain clusters of buildings that were constructed prior to statehood. This survey did not document any commercial buildings built before 1907 in Idabel. However, some buildings constructed shortly after statehood have survived. These observations do not apply to Broken Bow, whose municipal origins post-date statehood. More than 20 percent of the surveyed properties in the four study towns date to the 1900-1919 period.

Economically, the second period represents a time of boom and bust. During the early 1920s a strong economy still prevailed, and cotton constituted a lucrative cash crop. Residential areas in each of the study towns expanded as the population increased, and the architecture represented a mixture of Folk, Eclectic, and Victorian styles. By the middle of the 1920s cotton glutted the market and these agricultural woes signaled the economic downtown that would culminate in the Great Depression. About 40 percent of the properties inventoried as part of this survey were built between 1920 and 1939. Architecturally, public works projects constitute one of the most notable and highly visible legacies of this period. Each of the four study towns possesses at least one major

structure that resulted from a public works project, and most of the towns actually have several. Some of these public works projects date to the early 1940s, highlighting the rather arbitrary selection of 1939 as the upper limit for this historical period.

The Second World War initiated a period of overall economic recovery that would be somewhat curtailed in this part of Oklahoma by the decline of rail transportation and the loss of population as the post-war pattern of rural-to-urban migration became established. Nevertheless, new housing stock in the four study towns reflected the dominant trends shaping American domestic architecture. Contemporary architectural styles, including the Ranch house, became popular. Approximately 35 percent of the surveyed properties date to the 1940-1955 period.

Since 1955 the study towns have been characterized by patterns of growth and development that have challenged the traditional pattern of centralized urban functions. For example, Broken Bow is growing to its south, and Antlers, Idabel, and Hugo are growing to the east. This sort of decentralization, if left unchecked, can lead to the decay of commercial and residential areas. The formation of Main Street organizations in Idabel and Broken Bow signals a local awareness of the need to sustain the downtown areas. Only a handful of properties that date to this present period were included in this survey because, for the purposes of this project, a property must be at least 50 years old to be considered historic.

This project has resulted in the survey of 377 properties in the four southeastern Oklahoma towns of Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel. None of the four study towns has had a property, site, structure, or district listed in the National Register of Historic Places since 1988. For Antlers even more time has elapsed. It has not had a

property listed in the National Register since 1980. One property in the Broken Bow vicinity, the Tiner School, is listed in the National Register, but no properties from the town of Broken Bow are presently listed. However, documentation on the Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern Railroad depot is being prepared in anticipation of its being nominated to the National Register. While Hugo has the largest number of individual properties that are potentially National Register eligible, there are at least 35 properties from the four study towns that may be National Register eligible.

At present, Hugo is the only study town to possess a National Register-listed historic district. This project provided an update on that district, and identified a total of eight other potential historic districts in the study towns. These include the East Residential District and the South Residential District, both in Hugo; the Downtown Commercial District and High Street Residential District in Antlers; the Broken Bow Commercial District and the White City Residential District, also in Broken Bow; and in Idabel, the Downtown Commercial District and Idabel Residential District. For a number of different reasons portions of each of the study towns were found not worthy of additional study at this time. Thirteen of these areas were identified, and streetscape photographs and thumbnail sketches of each were prepared.

A total of 199 individual properties from the four study towns warrant further study because of architectural or historic significance. Nearly two-thirds of all properties surveyed were single dwellings. Commercial buildings, multiple dwellings, and a mixture of social, religious, educational, government and other properties formed the remainder of the properties surveyed. Many of the properties identified in this project need additional research to more accurately establish the date of construction, the date or dates

of any noteworthy alterations or restorations, and to identify the chronology of property ownership and the appropriate property name or names.

Though not exhaustive, the information resulting from this project can at least begin to provide a database useful for city planners, preservationists, historians, and others. This project has helped increase the number of surveyed properties within Oklahoma, a longstanding goal of the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan.

VIII. KINDS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PRESENT IN THE SURVEYED AREA

Although the kinds of extant properties in a town or region can never give a complete picture of historic development they can provide meaningful insights. In addition, extant properties and structures do constitute a visible record and legacy of past events. This section uses a thematic approach to discuss the different types of historic properties surveyed in Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel.

Commercial Properties:

The business districts of both Antlers and Hugo have several one and two-story commercial properties that were built in the early 1900s, before statehood. This survey documented seven properties in Antlers that were built between 1900 and 1905. The building at 107 West Main Street appears to date from 1898, although additional research is needed to confirm this. Other properties built in the 1900-1905 period include the W. N. Sumner building at 104 North High Street, the commercial properties at 108 and 200 North High Street, at 101 and 120 West Main Street, and the Citizen's National Bank building at 111 West Main Street. If we count the Antlers Frisco Depot, another six properties were constructed between about 1910 and 1915. This includes Wood Brothers building at 122-124 North High Street, and the buildings at 118-120 and 209-215 North High Street.

The hub of the Antlers business district was established prior to statehood with additional in-fill occurring in the following decade. As pragmatic and functional buildings, all of the commercial properties in the Antlers business district are quite

architecturally modest. Decorative details are generally limited to corbelled cornices, round windows, and pilasters. The one exception to this was the Antlers National Bank building at 102 North High Street. It possessed a distinctive second-story tower; however, the building has not survived to the present. Even so, the remaining nucleus of commercial properties in Antlers is sufficient to constitute a historic district, and warrants further study as such.

Hugo differs from Antlers in that it already possesses a National Register-listed historic district. Since 1980 the Hugo Historic District has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This designation acknowledges the assemblage of historically and architecturally significant properties in the Hugo business district. The boundaries of the Hugo Historic District include the blocks between North A and North Second Streets and those between Jackson and Jefferson Streets.

Like Antlers, Hugo also possesses a number of commercial buildings that were constructed prior to statehood. This reconnaissance level survey documented nine properties that date to the early 1900s. This list includes the two Joel Spring buildings in the unit block of West Duke Street. Although the dates on these buildings are 1905 and 1907, a review of the 1904 Sanborn map of Hugo indicates that buildings already occupied the lots where his buildings stand today. It seems, therefore, that the construction of the Joel Spring buildings pre-dates 1904. The 1905 and 1907 dates on the buildings likely refer to the date Mr. Spring purchased them, or the date they were modified and given the Joel Spring nameplates that they carry today. Other Hugo properties that date to the 1900-1905 period include the Southwestern Land Company Building at 102 North Broadway Street, and the commercial buildings at 106-108 North

Broadway Street, 102 West Jackson Street, 104-106 West Jackson Street, and 104 East Duke Street. The Banc First building at 101 East Jackson Street also dates to 1903, but has been substantially altered. Although OLI records date the Winnie Hotel (116 South Broadway Street) to 1920, it appears on the 1908 Sanborn map for Hugo as the Hotel Gilmore. Other properties that date to the 1910-1920 period include the building at 110-112 North Broadway Street, and the Chandler building at 121 South Broadway Street. Two other properties, located at 209-213 North Broadway Street, and 220 North Broadway Street, do not fall within the boundaries of the historic district but were built before 1920. Though difficult to date, the stone commercial building at 512 West Bluff Street is also significant and warrants further study.

Idabel may have some commercial properties that pre-date statehood. Unfortunately, Sanborn map coverage of Idabel did not begin until 1911, making it very difficult to establish precisely when the oldest commercial buildings were constructed. We took a conservative approach to estimating the dates of Idabel's historic buildings. Any commercial buildings present on the 1911 Sanborn map were dated circa 1910. It is possible that some of our estimates may be off by several years, underscoring the need for further historical research.

This reconnaissance level project surveyed four historic properties that appear to have been built prior to 1911. These properties include the building at 3-5 South Central Avenue, the Idabel Light and Fuel Company building at 3-5 North Central Avenue, the Robinson Hotel at 15-17 North Central Avenue, and the Idabel State Bank/Grand Leader building at 1-3 West Main Street. In 1916 the Hotel Rouleau at 21 East Main Street was completed. By 1920 subsequent additions to the business district included the three-story

Grand Lodge at 8 North Central Avenue, the old telegraph office building at 10 North Central Avenue, the building at 16 West Main Street, and the Idabel Seed Company building (formerly a grocery store) at 16 Northwest MLK Drive. By 1925, if not earlier, the building at 16 North Central Avenue had been added.

Like Antlers, Idabel's downtown merits additional study because it contains a number of historically and architecturally significant properties that could constitute a historic district. One concern, however, is that many of these buildings have been altered. The addition of awnings and new business signs, or the replacement of doors, windows, and brickwork are common examples of alterations that have affected the integrity of some of these historic properties and detract from the historic atmosphere that assemblages of these buildings create.

Broken Bow is the only one of the four study towns that was formally and officially established after statehood. The Broken Bow townsite was surveyed and platted in 1911, enabling subsequent commercial and residential development. However, another decade would elapse before the first Sanborn map of Broken Bow was made. Like Idabel, the tardiness of Sanborn map coverage of Broken Bow makes it difficult to ascertain the dates of construction of the various properties with confidence.

Three surveyed properties in the business district of Broken Bow date to about 1915. Most notable of these is the Dell Hotel at 24-26 North Main Street, which operated as a hotel for more than 70 years. The one-story commercial building at 10 West First Street is a very good example of a brick-clad Commercial style building with a false front. The building at 119 North Main Street also dates to about 1915.

By about 1925 the building at 118 North Main Street had been added, as had the old telephone building at 120 North Broadway Street. A few of the buildings are of still more recent vintage. The building at 122 North Broadway Street does not appear until about 1940, and the Citizen's State Bank/post office building at 121 North Broadway Street dates to 1946. Additional research is needed to confirm the dates of construction of several of Broken Bow's historic properties.

Industrial Properties:

There are virtually no extant properties in Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo or Idabel that relate to the agro-processing heyday once associated with cotton cultivation. A remnant storage structure that was probably once part of the Transcontinental Cotton Compress Company still stands adjacent to the railroad tracks near South Webb and West Jackson Streets in Hugo. Furthermore, the building that once housed the Hugo Cotton Oil Company was adapted for use by the Woldert Peanut Products Company. During the 1940s it operated as a peanut shelling plant. Although the building is in poor condition it possesses significance in relation to the agricultural history of the Hugo vicinity.

The extractive industry of lumbering played a major role in the development of each of the study towns. In fact, several lumberyards and sawmills still operate in Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel today. However, these facilities were not observed to possess special architectural significance and were not documented in this survey. Nonetheless, their historical importance remains substantial.

Surprisingly, some early grain and feed mills have survived in Hugo and Antlers. The Hugo Milling Company, which initially functioned as a corn mill and elevator, dates

to about 1915. This property is located on North Fifth Street beside the railroad tracks. Adjacent to the mill stands a structure that appears to have operated as the company office. In terms of both their architectural and historical significance these properties constitute an intact industrial complex that is potentially National Register eligible. In Antlers, the V. F. M. Feed Mill, located at the western end of Northwest Third Street, also warrants further study, though it is of more recent vintage. In contrast, Idabel's once imposing grain elevator now stands in ruins.

Government Properties:

Perhaps the most unusual government-related property is the Greek Revival style W. S. S. building that presently stands on the property at the southwest corner of West Bluff and F Streets in Hugo. "W. S. S." is the acronym for "War Savings Stamp," a forerunner of the war savings bonds. This building served as the local W. S. S. office. There is a photograph (circa 1917) in the Frisco Museum in Hugo that shows the W. S. S. building in the middle of one of Hugo's downtown intersections. Despite the fact that it has been moved from its original location, this property is significant for its architecture and its association with the First World War and government promotion of the war effort. Other government-related properties in Hugo include the WPA-built armory, which will be discussed below. The Choctaw County Courthouse, also in Hugo, was not documented as part of this project because it is not yet 50 years old.

The most impressive government-related building is the Pushmataha County Courthouse in Antlers. This Art Deco style building dates to 1934-1935, when it was built as part of a Federal Emergency Relief Administration Project. This building is in

excellent condition, is National Register eligible, and should be nominated to the National Register as soon as possible. Another building that is potentially National Register eligible is the Citizen's State Bank (121 North Broadway Street) in Broken Bow. This is a stone-clad Commercial style building that dates to 1946.

The remaining government-related buildings surveyed as part of this project are all associated with the Works Progress Administration. This includes the National Register-listed armories in Idabel and Hugo. In Broken Bow, City Hall (215 North Main Street) was also built as part of a 1939 WPA project, and is National Register eligible. This reconnaissance level survey also documented some stone drainage channels in Antlers and Hugo that were likely built as part of WPA projects.

Educational Properties:

Other WPA projects resulted in the creation of several education-related properties in the study towns. One example of this is the Brantly School campus in Antlers. Three buildings located at 206 Northeast A Street in Antlers makeup the Brantly complex. The first of the buildings constructed was the Brantly School Classroom Building. It was completed in 1936 and is the most architecturally impressive of the buildings in the complex with stone cladding, tall round arches, and castellated parapets. In 1939 Rodman Hall, a gymnasium, was built. The following year the Domestic Science building was completed. These buildings constitute an uncommon collection of related structures whose architectural integrity has been maintained. The entire Brantly campus, which still serves as the elementary school, is National Register eligible.

The Hugo High School (201 East Brown Street) provides an excellent example of the Collegiate Gothic style. This property is National Register eligible and should be nominated for listing in the National Register immediately. The building dates to 1920 and, remarkably, is still in use as the high school today. Although some newer buildings have been constructed nearby, they do not affect the integrity of this impressive building.

Idabel's Herndon School (200 Southwest Quincy Street) appears to be the oldest extant school within the study areas designated for this project. This school was built circa 1914 and at the time was one of the first two public schools built in Idabel. Although the Herndon School building is in poor condition, its integrity has essentially been maintained. In Hugo, the Robert E. Lee School was built in 1938-1939 as a WPA project. It is still in use today, though not as a school. Another education-related property is the Hugo City Schools building (208 North Second Street). Architecturally it reflects the Colonial Revival style, dates to about 1950, and warrants further study.

Several libraries in the study towns can also be classified as education-related buildings. The Hugo Public Library (now the Choctaw County Public Library) was listed in the National Register in 1988. It was built as part of a WPA project in 1936-1937 and reputedly served as one of the regional WPA headquarters before being converted to a library. The Broken Bow Library (404 North Broadway Street) is a rare example of a building that resulted from a National Youth Administration (NYA) project, another Depression-era work relief program. The library dates to about 1937. The presence of a Masonic cornerstone dating to 1950 suggests that the Masons helped finance some alterations or improvements at that time. Additional research is needed to confirm these details, but the property appears to be National Register eligible.

Recreation-Related Properties

Both Hugo and Broken Bow possess impressive athletic stadiums that were built as WPA projects. The Gene Nesbit Stadium (North Second at Lloyd Streets) in Hugo dates to 1939 and includes a grandstand consisting of poured concrete. This immense facility is surrounded and enclosed by a stone wall that stands approximately seven feet in height. The original ticket booth, though no longer in use, is still part of the stadium. Similarly, the Broken Bow stadium (North Seventh and Costilow Streets) which dates to 1941 is also surrounded by a seven-foot high stone wall. However, the grandstand at the Broken Bow stadium consists of mortared stone and has a press box to match it. Although newer press boxes have been added to both stadiums, these two properties remain historically and architecturally significant. As such, they are both National Register eligible.

A final recreation-related property is the Gray High School Gymnasium in Idabel (100 Northeast D Avenue). This gym was built in 1940 but has suffered some loss of integrity as more recent construction has resulted in additions to the original building.

Social/Cultural Properties:

Social and cultural properties often include those buildings that were used as meeting places for different fraternal and benevolent societies. The Masonic Grand Lodge (8 North Central Avenue) in Idabel is one example. This building still stands although it is not presently in use. The American Legion building in Idabel was also an important place for social events, but it no longer exists. One of the local Boy Scout troops meets in the building at 20 Southeast Jefferson Street in Idabel. This National Folk

style building appears to date to the 1940s, and may have originally been used as a single dwelling.

For about 45 years now the Masons have been meeting at 201 Southwest B Street in Antlers. The Masonic lodge in Broken Bow (103 North Broadway Street) dates to 1950 and is a contributing resource to the Broken Bow Commercial District. Similarly, Broken Bow's community center (201 North Broadway Street) was built in 1951 and originally functioned as a church. It is also a contributing resource to the Broken Bow Commercial District.

Several cemeteries were surveyed as a part of this reconnaissance level project and most of them were found to warrant further study. This includes both the I.O.O.F. (Antlers) and main Antlers cemeteries. The Broken Bow Cemetery and Crown Hill Cemetery (Broken Bow), as well as Spring's Cemetery in Hugo were also found to warrant further study.

One cemetery in Antlers and two cemeteries in Hugo were found to be potentially National Register eligible. This includes the Locke Family Cemetery, located just beyond the study area boundary in Antlers. The cemetery contains the grave of Victor M. Locke, one of the first persons to operate a business in Antlers. Victor Locke is also associated with the "Locke War," a historically significant event that resulted in the dispatch of federal troops to Indian Territory.

In Hugo, both Spring's Chapel Cemetery and Mt. Olivet Cemetery are potentially National Register eligible. Spring's Chapel Cemetery has been in use since at least 1874 and contains the impressive grave of Joel Spring, an important Hugo businessman and developer. Mt. Olivet Cemetery not only boasts a special burial section set aside for use

by circus workers and their relatives, but also contains a number of impressive improvements apparently made by WPA workers. These improvements include the construction of stone walls, curbing, and a caretaker's home. Additional research is needed to establish the date of construction of the Mack Wood Chapel, also located within Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Religious Properties:

Churches were among some of the earliest structures built in many Oklahoma towns. Antlers is particularly unique in this respect because it was the site of a Catholic mission beginning in 1897. St. Agnes School of the Choctaws operated in Antlers until several of the buildings were destroyed by the 1945 tornado. The St. Agnes Catholic Church was eventually re-built and remodeled in 1978. The church is of insufficient age but is architecturally significant for its mixture of National Folk and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival styles. For this reason it was classified as warranting further study.

Of the four study towns, neither Antlers nor Broken Bow possesses a church building that reflects one of the "high" architectural styles. For example, the First United Methodist Church (243 North High Street) is a contributing resource to the Downtown Commercial District. Architecturally, however, it represents a National Folk form. Similar observations could be made about the New Covenant Christian Church (607 Southeast Third Street), and the Antlers Bible Church (204 Southwest B Street). This project documented three churches that do not warrant further study because of loss of integrity. One of these churches is located at Southeast Seventh and C Streets in Antlers. The other two are in Broken Bow and include the Macedonia Baptist Church (105 North

Washington) and the John the Baptist Church (East Second and Currence Streets). The Williams Temple Church of God in Christ (East Second and Washington Streets) dates to 1956 and warrants further study as an important place of worship for Broken Bow's black community.

One of the churches that has served the black population of Hugo for many years is the Church of God (709 West Main Street). The architecture of this building reflects an unusual combination of National Folk, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, and Art Deco influences. The church dates to about 1930, and although alterations to the building have affected its integrity the building warrants further study as a culturally and architecturally significant resource.

Other architecturally significant church buildings in Hugo include St. Mark's Episcopal Church (300 East Lowery Street), a contributing resource to the South Residential District. The oldest church building in Hugo, however, appears to date to 1919. In that year the First Presbyterian Church was completed on the northwest corner of East Jackson and North Third Streets. It is a good example of the Late Gothic Revival style, although one of its two towers has been removed. In 1920 the elegant Classical Revival style First United Methodist Church (201 East Kirk Street) was built. It constitutes the best example of the Classical Revival style and is National Register eligible. Although the cornerstone on the First Baptist Church (300 East Jackson Street) was placed in 1920, the building was not fully completed until the 1940s. Like the First Presbyterian Church, it exemplifies the Late Gothic Revival style. The Church of Christ occupies an attractive stone-clad building at 401 East Jackson Street, however it is considerably more recent and dates to about 1950.

The challenge of accommodating subsequent membership growth often meant that church buildings were destroyed and replaced with newer, larger buildings. Nevertheless, Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel still enjoy a number of historically and architecturally significant religious properties.

Health Care Properties:

At the time this survey was completed, no significant health care-related properties were documented.

Transportation Properties:

In terms of enabling greater access to markets and resources, the railroad played a tremendous role in the economic development of each of the study towns. Logically, the depots often constituted the most important transportation-related properties. Idabel, on the Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad which later became part of the Frisco line, is the only one of the four study towns to have lost its depot. Originally built in 1912, the Frisco Station at Idabel gained a listing in the National Register in 1979 but was demolished in 1998.

Hugo developed as a major rail center at the junction of the Frisco Railroad and the Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad. That Hugo once boasted a large railroad roundhouse recalls the past importance of its rail system and connections. The roundhouse, however, has since been torn down making the depot the most important surviving transportation-related property.

The Hugo Frisco Depot was built in 1914 and included a Harvey House restaurant. In 1978 the depot was restored, and subsequently gained a listing in the National Register in 1980. Architecturally, the Hugo Frisco Depot is a very good example of the Spanish Eclectic style and is still in excellent condition. The depot presently functions as a museum.

The Antlers Frisco Depot dates to 1911 and reflects a mixture of Renaissance and Mission architectural influences. Like the Hugo depot it was restored in the 1970s, was listed in the National Register in 1980, and constitutes the most significant transportation-related property in Antlers. The depot remains in excellent condition and presently houses the Pushmataha County Historical Society.

Broken Bow was established at what was once the end of the Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern Railroad. The TO&E depot was built in 1912 and illustrates architectural influences associated with the Craftsman style. Restoration work on the depot was recently completed and at the time of this survey the property was being considered for nomination to the National Register.

Residential (Domestic) Properties:

Single-family residences outnumber all other buildings in the four study towns and constitute the majority of the property types surveyed. Each of the study towns also possesses a few examples of multiple dwellings that warrant further study.

(1) Single Dwellings

This survey revealed that at least ten different architectural styles, including numerous variations, are represented by the residential properties of Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel. These properties include some high styles, but vernacular forms prevail in each of the study towns. The following table lists the various architectural styles as well as the number and proportion of each that were documented during this survey and considered to warrant further study. The table does not take into consideration properties characterized by a mixture of architectural styles.

Architectural Style	Number of Single Dwellings	As a Percent of Single Dwellings
National Folk	72	29%
Bungalow/Craftsman	50	20%
Modern Movement	34	14%
Tudor Revival	14	6%
Prairie School	13	5%
Queen Anne	12	5%
Colonial Revival	7	3%

The windshield surveys conducted for this project and the results tallied above indicate that National Folk has historically been a common style for single dwellings. This is followed by the Bungalow/Craftsman style and more contemporary styles associated with the Modern Movement. A somewhat surprising discovery concerns the relative paucity of Tudor Revival style residences in the four study towns. One possible explanation for this may involve the tradition of building in wood that historically has existed in this forested southeastern corner of the state. In this region wood clapboard cladding is omnipresent. However, the most common type of cladding used on Tudor

Revival style residences, by contrast, was brick. This subtle difference may have constituted a barrier to the diffusion of the Tudor Revival style in this area.

(2) Multiple Dwellings: Apartments/Hotels

Hotels were once a very prevalent building type in each of the four study towns, particularly within the first two decades following town establishment. A few of the early hotels have survived. Examples include the Dell Hotel at 24-26 North Main Street in Broken Bow; the Hotel Rouleau at 21 East Main Street and the Robinson Hotel at 15-17 North Central Avenue in Idabel; and the Winnie Hotel at 116 South Broadway Street in Hugo. Some more recent hotels that are just about 50 years old also exist. These include the End of the Trail Motel at 11 North Park Drive in Broken Bow, and the A-Ok Motel at 603 Southwest C Street in Antlers.

Extant historic apartment buildings are scarce. The best example of one that dates to about 1920 is the apartment building in Hugo at 201-205 East Duke Street. It is a very good example of the Late Gothic Revival style, and is still in use. This building should also be considered for listing in the National Register. In contrast, the apartments at 501 North Broadway Street provide a much more modest example of a multiple dwelling. In Antlers the apartments at 107-123 Southwest Third Street date to about 1950. This survey also documented a few duplexes that warrant further study. In Hugo this includes the properties at 105-107 South Third Street, and at 215-217 East Duke Street.

IX. SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION

This reconnaissance level survey has provided documentation for 377 properties. This section of the report briefly discusses some of the methods of information collection, then describes the different architectural styles encountered in the study towns. The section closes with a complete list of the properties surveyed and information regarding each property's significance.

Information on the surveyed properties was culled from a wide range of sources. Among the most useful were the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Of the four study towns, Antlers has the best and most frequent Sanborn coverage, followed by Hugo, Idabel, and then Broken Bow. As with all Sanborn maps, updates were typically marked on an earlier version of the map, making them very difficult to read, particularly on microfilm. This was mainly a problem when using the most recent Sanborn map for each of the towns, which usually dated to the mid-1940s.

Unfortunately, no Sanborn map produced for any of the study towns ever provided complete coverage of the city. For example, the White City addition to Broken Bow was never covered by the Sanborn maps. In Hugo, the Frisco Addition is not covered for the first time until 1924. Limitations such as these highlight the importance of consulting other sources such as city directories, old newspapers, and historic photographs when documenting historic properties.

For this project plat maps and property records at the county courthouses in Antlers, Hugo, and Idabel were consulted. Materials at the local public libraries and

historical societies also proved useful. Finally, on-site fieldwork and, in some cases, personal interviews provided additional information.

Styles of Commercial Buildings:

(1) Commercial Style

As was common in most Oklahoma towns, the Commercial style prevailed in the business districts. Shop fronts generally consisted of a parapeted front façade, large fixed pane display windows, and recessed entrances. The buildings were also characterized by a flat roof, and were ordinarily two-story structures from one to three bays wide. Some three-story structures were built, but were much less common. Idabel has two surviving examples of three-story buildings: the Grand Lodge at 8 North Central Avenue, and the Hotel Rouleau at 21 East Main Street.

In terms of construction, clapboard cladding was used initially but soon gave way to brick or stone. None of the study towns has any extant clapboard-clad commercial buildings. In Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel brick cladding prevails, but it is possible to find some good examples of stone-clad building. In Hugo a stone two-story Commercial style building stands on the northeast corner of West Bluff and F Streets. A more recent example that is potentially National Register eligible stands at 213 East Jackson Street. The stone-clad Citizen's State Bank (121 North Broadway Street) in Broken Bow is also a good example. Sandstone cladding appears to have been used even less frequently. The building at 108 North High Street in Antlers provides the only extant example of this type of cladding.

From an architectural standpoint, decorations on these buildings tended to be fairly modest. Common decorative details included corbeled cornices or other decorative corbeling, the use of pilaster strips, and some artistic embellishing of name and date plates. In addition to the properties listed above, representative examples of the Commercial style include:

a) Citizen's National Bank, 111 West Main Street, Antlers
b) 107 West Main Street, Antlers
c) W. N. Sumner Building, 104 North High Street, Antlers
d) 104 West Jackson Street, Hugo
e) 110-112 North Broadway Street, Hugo
f) Dell Hotel, 24-26 North Main Street, Broken Bow
g) 10 West First Street, Broken Bow
h) Idabel Light and Fuel Company, 3-5 North Central Avenue, Idabel
i) Idabel Seed Company, 16 Northwest MLK Drive, Idabel.

(2) Art Deco

Features of the Art Deco style, which prevailed between 1925 and 1940, include smooth wall surfaces and architectural detailing that accentuates verticality. Such detailing might include vertical striations or possibly a stepped parapet. In addition, the application of decorative geometric patterns such as chevrons, zigzags, and parallel straight lines was common. This architectural style was almost exclusively used for commercial buildings. Of the four study towns, Idabel has the only commercial property designed in the Art Deco style. It is the State Theater located at 117 North Central Avenue.

During the 1930s and early 1940s, when the government helped finance work relief programs an important variation of this style developed. Referred to as "Public Works Art Deco," this style applies characteristics associated with the Art Deco style to public works projects. The best example of this variation on the Art Deco style is the Pushmataha County Courthouse (302 Southwest B Street) in Antlers.

Styles of Dwellings:

(1) Queen Anne

Queen Anne style dwellings were most commonly built during the 30-year period between 1880 and 1910. Some of the characteristic features of this style include an irregularly shaped and steeply pitched roof that typically contains a front-facing gable. Queen Anne style houses frequently exhibit an asymmetrical façade, often marked by a round or polygonal tower either one or two stories in height. Another feature of this style is the contrasting use of different wall materials and textures—sometimes including mixtures of shingles, stucco, and polychromatic brickwork. Patterned shingles and Queen Anne sash windows often provide additional decorative details.

Both "high styles" and more modest, vernacular examples of Queen Anne dwellings can be found in the study towns. The best example of a high style residence is the National Register-listed Barnes-Stevenson House at 302 Southeast Adams Street in Idabel. More modest examples include:

a) Oakes House, 501 South F Street, Hugo
b) 402 East Lowery Street, Hugo
c) 622 Northeast E Street, Antlers

d) 410 West First Street, Broken Bow.

(2) Folk Victorian

Typical dates of construction for the Folk Victorian style range from about 1830 to 1910. The term "Folk Victorian" encompasses the use of popular stylistic elements on vernacular housing forms. The style derived from the availability of machined architectural elements used in folk housing. Folk Victorian houses most commonly had a symmetrical façade that included considerable spindlework detailing on the porch.

The four study towns possess very few houses built in the Folk Victorian style. No examples of this style were documented in either Broken Bow or Idabel. The examples that were documented as part of this survey are very modest and lack the use of many stylistic elements. The properties below are suggestive of this architectural style:

a) 101 East Bissell Street, Hugo
b) 209 Northwest C Street, Antlers
c) 515 Northeast E Street, Antlers
d) 203 East Main Street, Antlers.

(3) Colonial Revival

Most of the single dwellings in this style were built between 1880 and 1955. In fact, this style traces its roots to the 1876 Centennial and the 1892 World's Columbian Exposition. Colonial Revival style houses commonly have a pedimented portico or entry, and a symmetrical façade. Double-hung windows with multi-pane sashes are common, and tend to reinforce the symmetry of the front façade. The doors are often framed with decorative sidelights and a transom.

Some very good examples of the Colonial Revival style include:

a) Davis/Fry House, 401 South Third Street, Hugo
b) 801 East Duke Street, Hugo
c) 806 East Duke Street, Hugo
d) 706 Southeast Jefferson Street, Idabel
e) 710 North High Street, Antlers.

(4) Neoclassical

According to *The Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester, the Neoclassical style is an eclectic style characterized by a symmetrical façade marked by a full-height (two-story) porch. The Neoclassical style dates to the 55-year period between 1895 and 1950. Like the Colonial Revival style, the Neoclassical style can trace its roots to the 1892 World's Columbian Exposition, which was organized around a classical theme.

The best example of this style is the National Register-listed Spaulding-Olive House at 601 Southeast Adams Street in Idabel. In the study towns other examples of the Neoclassical style occur as mixtures that combine Neoclassical and National Folk or Craftsman influences. Representative examples include:

a) John M. Craig House, 303 Northeast A Avenue, Idabel
b) 1102 East Bluff Street, Hugo
c) 111 North Lukfata Avenue, Broken Bow.

(5) Tudor Revival

Dates for this style tend to range from 1890 to 1940. Tudor Revival style architecture commonly features a steeply pitched, cross-gabled roof with overlapping

gables. Decorative elements associated with this style include false half-timbering in the gable ends, large chimneys topped with chimney pots, and patterned stonework or brickwork. The Tudor Revival style is not very common in the four study towns, and none were documented in Broken Bow. The following list provides the best examples:

a) 808 East Duke Street, Hugo
b) 609 West Jackson Street, Hugo
c) 807 North High Street, Antlers
d) 615 North High Street, Antlers
e) 304 Northwest Third Street, Antlers
f) 509 Southwest Bois d'Arc Avenue, Idabel.
g) 701 South Central Avenue, Idabel

(6) Prairie School

This style of architecture was popularized in the first two decades of the twentieth century. It features a distinctively low-pitched hipped roof with wide, boxed eaves. One of the characteristics of this architectural style was to emphasize horizontality. As a result, horizontal rows of windows are quite common, as are one-story wings or porches. Porch supports also tend to be large rectangular or square piers.

No examples of this style were documented in Broken Bow. However, a number of very good examples of the Prairie School style exist in the other study towns:

a) 304 East Lowery Street, Hugo
b) 309 East Lowery Street, Hugo
c) 501 South Third Street, Hugo
d) 1000 East Duke Street, Hugo
e) 805 North High Street, Antlers
f) 1006 Northeast Second Street, Antlers

g) 300 Northeast A Avenue, Idabel.

(7) Bungalow/Craftsman

The Bungalow/Craftsman style prevailed between 1905 and 1930. Like the Prairie School style, it also features a low-pitched roof. In contrast, however, roofs on Bungalow/Craftsman dwellings are more commonly gabled and front-gabled types are especially popular. Architectural details associated with this style include exposed rafter tails and knee braces placed under the gables. Porches are integral to this style and the porch supports tend to consist of square columns raised on battered piers.

Good examples of the Bungalow/Craftsman style include the following properties:

a) 413 South Second Street, Hugo
b) 505 South Third Street, Hugo
c) 509 South Third Street, Hugo
d) 201 Northeast Fourth Street, Antlers
e) 300 North Dierks Avenue, Broken Bow
f) 211 North Broadway Street, Broken Bow
g) 305 Northeast Seventh Street, Idabel

One subtype of the Bungalow/Craftsman style is the Airplane Bungalow. This subtype takes its name from the visual effect of the low-pitched, overhanging roof eaves that give the impression of a biplane. Only two examples of this subtype were documented in this survey, one of which does not warrant further study. However, the house at 602 Southeast G Avenue in Idabel provides a very good example of the subtype.

(8) National Folk

Houses were built in the National Folk style from the 1850s through the first half of the twentieth century. This style includes several subtypes that are notably different from one another. The subtypes include the gable-front house, the gable-front and wing house, the hall and parlor house, the I-house, the massed plan, and the pyramidal house. This survey identified examples of the hall-parlor, gable-front, pyramidal, massed plan, and shotgun subtypes. Of these, the shotgun style house occurs with less frequency in the four study towns than the other styles.

Examples of the gable-front subtype include:

a) 110 North Dierks Avenue, Broken Bow
b) 517 Northeast Fourth Street, Antlers
c) 907 West Jackson Street, Hugo
d) 1305 Southwest Madison Street, Idabel.

The following list provides representative examples of the massed plan subtype:

a) 1209 South Fifth Street, Hugo
b) 411 North High Street, Antlers
c) 519 Northwest C Street, Antlers
d) 309 Southeast B Street, Antlers
e) 221 Northeast D Street, Antlers
f) 404 Southeast F Avenue, Idabel
g) 19 North McClure Avenue, Broken Bow.

The dominant features of the pyramidal house type include its square form and hipped roof resembling a pyramid. Examples of this subtype include:

a) 710 West Finley Street, Hugo
b) 408 Northeast C Street, Antlers
c) 200 Northeast Third Street, Broken Bow.

The hall-and-parlor subtype is a single story dwelling with a double-pen plan. These dwellings are side-gabled and particularly simple, often including a shed extension at the back. Representative examples of this subtype include:

a) 311 East Central Street, Hugo
b) 509 Southeast Washington Street, Idabel.

Another type of double-pen plan, with two equally sized rooms side by side is the Cumberland style of National Folk house. Some examples include:

a) 107 East Fourth Street, Broken Bow
b) 204 North McClure Street, Broken Bow
c) 410 North High Street, Antlers.

The precursor to the double-pen house type was the single-pen or simple one room house. Examples of this style are increasingly rare. However, Idabel possesses a notched-log example of a single-pen house. It stands at 707 Northwest Guthrie Street.

Finally, the shotgun subtype is a one-story dwelling that is just one room wide and usually three rooms deep. These are front-gabled dwellings with small porches. This survey documented only a few examples of this type:

a) 806 South Yerby Street, Hugo
b) 503 North I Street, Hugo
c) 706 North Broadway Street, Broken Bow
d) 714 Northwest Eighth Street, Idabel.

(9) Moderne

As a domestic style of architecture the Moderne or Art Moderne style enjoyed popularity from about 1935 to 1950. Elements of this style include curved or rounded corners, curved windows, smooth wall surfaces, and roofline copings. Façades are typically asymmetrical, and both round and glass block windows are common. This was a streamlined style possessing few decorative details in order to express horizontality and movement.

Two examples of this style were documented in the study areas. They can be found at:

a) 411 East Kirk Street, Hugo
b) 806 Northeast Second Street, Antlers.

(10) International Style

In the United States this style is most commonly associated with the east and west coasts, where it initially developed an association with the introduction of new, radical architectural designs. This functional style was popularized in the 1920s and 1930s, and regained popularity in the 1970s. Façades are typically asymmetrical and wall surfaces tend to be smooth. Fenestration often includes casement or floor-to-ceiling windows, and

roofs are commonly flat. The best and only documented example of this style is the house at 809 Southeast Adams Street in Idabel.

(11) Modern Movement

Not to be confused with the eclectic style discussed above, the Modern Movement is most closely associated with American houses built since the Second World War. Variations on this style include the Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Split-Level, Contemporary, and Shed forms. Of these, the Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Contemporary are most common in the study towns. The Minimal Traditional was a favored style for tract housing developments during the post-war period. It is characterized by brick or stone cladding and a front-facing gable.

With its origins in California, the Ranch house rose to popularity in the 1950s and 1960s. This ubiquitous style is characterized by a façade that is most commonly asymmetrical and frequently dominated by a large picture window. This is a one-story form with a low-pitched roof. Eventually, built-in garages became a standard feature of the Ranch house.

The Contemporary style was popular beginning in the 1950s and continuing through the 1970s. It includes both flat-roofed and gabled subtypes. There is little decorative detailing on these houses, although it is possible to find exposed roof beams on some. Often the wall cladding consists of a mixture of wood, brick, or stone.

Representative examples of the Modern Movement include:

a) 212 East Kirk Street, Hugo
b) 411 South Third Street, Hugo

c) 701 Southeast Madison Street, Idabel

d) 617 Southeast H Avenue, Idabel

e) 504 West Leeper Street, Broken Bow

f) 302 South Bock Avenue, Broken Bow

g) 404 Northeast F Street, Antlers

h) 800 Northeast Third Street, Antlers.

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Southeastern Oklahoma Towns
Report on All Properties Surveyed in Antlers

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
1. 712 Southeast First Street	B	Does not warrant further study
2. 810 Southeast First Street	B	Warrants further study
3. Northeast Second and C Street	U	Warrants further study
4. 608 Northeast Second Street	B	Does not warrant further study
5. 805 Northeast Second Street	B	Warrants further study
6. 806 Northeast Second Street	B	Warrants further study
7. 807 Northeast Second Street	B	Does not warrant further study
8. 809 Northeast Second Street	B	Warrants further study
9. 816 Northeast Second Street	B	Warrants further study
10. 903 Northeast Second Street	B	Warrants further study
11. 1006 Northeast Second Street	B	National Register eligible
12. 115 Northwest Second Street	B	Does not warrant further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
13. 201 Northwest Second Street	B	Does not warrant further study
14. 202 Southeast Second Street	B	Does not warrant further study
15. 205 Southeast Second Street	B	Warrants further study
16. 301 Southeast Second Street	B	Warrants further study
17. 609 Northeast Third Street	B	Warrants further study
18. 701 Northeast Third Street	B	Warrants further study
19. 800 Northeast Third Street	B	Warrants further study
20. V. F. M. Feed Mill Northwest Third Street	B	Warrants further study
21. 304 Northwest Third Street	B	Warrants further study
22. 209 Southeast Third Street	B	Does not warrant further study
23. New Covenant Christian Church 607 Southeast Third Street	B	Warrants further study
24. 810 Southeast Third Street	B	Warrants further study
25. 1003 Southeast Third Street	B	Does not warrant further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
26. 107-123 Southwest Third Street	B	Warrants further study
27. 206 Southwest Third Street	B	Does not warrant further study
28. 400 Southwest Third Street	B	Does not warrant further study
29. 201 Northeast Fourth Street	B	Warrants further study
30. 507 Northeast Fourth Street	B	Warrants further study
31. 517 Northeast Fourth Street	B	Warrants further study
32. 815 Northeast Fourth Street	B	Warrants further study
33. 108 Northwest Fourth Street	B	Warrants further study
34. 205 Southeast Fourth Street	B	Does not warrant further study
35. 302 Southeast Fourth Street	B	Warrants further study
36. 208 Southwest Fourth Street	B	Warrants further study
37. 109 Northeast Fifth Street	B	Does not warrant further study
38. Antlers Cemetery Southwest Fifth Street	S	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
39. I.O.O.F. Cemetery Northeast Seventh Street	B	Warrants further study
40. Southeast Seventh and C Streets	B	Does not warrant further study
41. 800 Southeast Seventh Street	B	Warrants further study
42. Antlers Industrial Park Southwest Seventh and D Streets	B	Warrants further study
43. Brantly School Classroom Building 206 Northeast A Street	B	National Register eligible
44. Brantly School Domestic Science Building 206 Northeast A Street	B	National Register eligible
45. Brantly School Rodman Hall 206 Northeast A Street	B	National Register eligible
46. 211 Northeast A Street	B	Does not warrant further study
47. 213 Northeast A Street	B	Warrants further study
48. 305 Northeast A Street	B	Does not warrant further study
49. 200 Northeast B Street	B	Warrants further study
50. Northwest B and Sixth Street	U	Contributing resource to High Street Residential District
51. 505 Northwest B Street	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
52. 506 Northwest B Street	B	Warrants further study
53. 309 Southeast B Street	B	Warrants further study
54. Antlers Bible Church 204 Southwest B Street	B	Warrants further study
55. Pushmataha County Courthouse 302 Southwest B Street	B	National Register eligible
56. 408 Northeast C Street	B	Warrants further study
57. 209 Northwest C Street	B	Warrants further study
58. 300 Northwest C Street	B	Does not warrant further study
59. 308 Northwest C Street	B	Does not warrant further study
60. 309 Northwest C Street	B	Does not warrant further study
61. 519 Northwest C Street	B	Warrants further study
62. A-OK Motel 603 Southwest C Street	B	Warrants further study
63. Diamond Steak House 607 Southwest C Street	B	Warrants further study
64. 221 Northeast D Street	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
65. 800 Northeast D Street	B	Does not warrant further study
66. 802 Northeast D Street	B	Warrants further study
67. 201 Southeast D Street	B	Warrants further study
68. 100? Northeast E Street	B	Warrants further study
69. 511 Northeast E Street	B	Warrants further study
70. 515 Northeast E Street	B	Warrants further study
71. 607 Northeast E Street	B	Warrants further study
72. 622 Northeast E Street	B	Warrants further study
73. 206 Southeast E Street	B	Warrants further study
74. 210 Southwest E Street	B	Does not warrant further study
75. 404 Northeast F Street	B	Warrants further study
76. 613 Northeast F Street	B	Warrants further study
77. 209 Southeast F Street	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
78. North High Street	U	Contributing resource to High Street Residential District
79. W. N. Sumner Building 104 North High Street	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
80. 108 North High Street	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
81. 118-120 North High Street	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
82. Wood Brothers Building 122-124 North High Street	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
83. 200 North High Street	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
84. 211-215 North High Street	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
85. 222 North High Street	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
86. First United Methodist Church 243 North High Street	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
87. 307 North High Street	B	Warrants further study
88. 310 North High Street	B	Does not warrant further study
89. 402 North High Street	B	Warrants further study
90. 410 North High Street	B	Contributing resource to High Street Residential District

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
91. 411 North High Street	B	Contributing resource to High Street Residential District
92. 501 North High Street	B	Contributing resource to High Street Residential District
93. 513 North High Street	B	Contributing resource to High Street Residential District
94. 609 North High Street	B	Contributing resource to High Street Residential District
95. 615 North High Street	B	Contributing resource to High Street Residential District
96. 710 North High Street	B	Contributing resource to High Street Residential District
97. W. N. Sumner House 805 North High Street	B	Contributing resource to High Street Residential District
98. 807 North High Street	B	National Register eligible and contributing resource to High Street Residential District
99. 210 Southeast I Street	B	Warrants further study
100. 203 East Main Street	B	Warrants further study
101. 206 East Main Street	B	Warrants further study
102. 209 East Main Street	B	Does not warrant further study
103. St. Agnes Catholic Church 503 East Main Street	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
104. Antlers Frisco Depot West Main Street	B	National Register eligible and contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
105. 101 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
106. 107 West Main Street	B	National Register eligible and contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
107. Citizen's National Bank 111 West Main Street	B	National Register eligible and contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
108. 120 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
109. 113-115 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
110. Locke Family Cemetery Northwest Third Place and C Street	S	National Register eligible

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Southeastern Oklahoma Towns
Report on All Properties Surveyed in Hugo

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
1. Gene Nesbit Stadium North Second and East Lloyd Streets	B	National Register eligible
2. Hugo City Schools 208 North Second Street	B	Warrants further study
3. 701 North Second Street	B	Warrants further study
4. 111 South Second Street	B	Warrants further study
5. 413 South Second Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
6. 105-107? South Third Street	B	Warrants further study
7. Davis/Fry House 401 South Third Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
8. 411 South Third Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
9. Jack Cooley House 500 South Third Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
10. 501 South Third Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
11. 505 South Third Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
12. 509 South Third Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
13. 600 South Third Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
14. 617 South Third Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
15. 1302 South Third Street	B	Warrants further study
16. 210 South Fourth Street	B	Warrants further study
17. 505 South Fourth Street	B	Warrants further study
18. 605 South Fourth Street	B	Warrants further study
19. 803 South Fourth Street	B	Warrants further study
20. Hugo Milling Company South Fifth Street	B	National Register eligible
21. 305 South Fifth Street	B	National Register eligible
22. Robert E. Lee School South Fifth and Rosewood Streets	B	Warrants further study
23. 510 South Fifth Street	B	Warrants further study
24. 602 South Fifth Street	B	Warrants further study
25. 1209 South Fifth Street	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
26. South Seventh at Wall Street	B	Warrants further study
27. Spring's Cemetery South Eighth Street	S	Warrants further study
28. 805 West Texas Avenue	B	Warrants further study
29. Hugo Frisco Depot North B and Clayton Streets	B	National Register update
30. 101 East Bissell Street	B	Warrants further study
31. 205 East Bluff Street	B	Warrants further study
32. 208 East Bluff Street	B	Warrants further study
33. 212 East Bluff Street	B	Does not warrant further study
34. 409 East Bluff Street	B	Warrants further study
35. 410 East Bluff Street	B	Warrants further study
36. 501 East Bluff Street	B	National Register eligible
37. 1102 East Bluff Street	B	Warrants further study
38. War Savings Stamps (W.S.S.) Building West Bluff at F Street	B	National Register eligible

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
39. 512? West Bluff Street	B	Warrants further study
40. 810 West Bluff Street	B	Warrants further study
41. Blakeney Block/Southwestern Land Company Building 102? North Broadway Street	B	National Register update and contributing resource to Hugo Historic District
42. 106-108 North Broadway Street	B	National Register update and contributing resource to Hugo Historic District
43. 110-112 North Broadway Street	B	National Register update and contributing resource to Hugo Historic District
44. 209-213 North Broadway Street	B	Warrants further study
45. 220? North Broadway Street	B	Warrants further study
46. 403-405 North Broadway Street	B	Does not warrant further study
47. 501 North Broadway Street	B	Warrants further study
48. Spring's Chapel Cemetery South Broadway Street	S	National Register eligible
49. Hotel Gilmore/Winnie Hotel 116 South Broadway Street	B	National Register update and contributing resource to Hugo Historic District
50. Chandler Building 121 South Broadway Street	B	National Register update and contributing resource to Hugo Historic District
51. 122 South Broadway Street	B	National Register update and contributing resource to Hugo Historic District

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
52. Hugo High School 201 East Brown Street	B	National Register eligible
53. 512 South C Street	B	Does not warrant further study
54. 108 East Central Street	B	Warrants further study
55. 311 East Central Street	B	Warrants further study
56. 606 East Central Street	B	Warrants further study
57. 409 East Clayton Street	B	Does not warrant further study
58. 505 West Clayton Street	B	Warrants further study
59. 104 East Duke Street	B	National Register update and contributing resource to Hugo Historic District
60. 201-205 East Duke Street	B	National Register eligible
61. 214 East Duke Street	B	Warrants further study
62. 215-217 East Duke Street	B	Warrants further study
63. 309 East Duke Street	B	Warrants further study
64. 408 East Duke Street	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
65. 411 East Duke Street	B	Does not warrant further study
66. 508 East Duke Street	B	Does not warrant further study
67. 605 East Duke Street	B	Warrants further study
68. 612? East Duke Street	B	Warrants further study
69. 801? East Duke Street	B	Contributing resource to East Residential District
70. 806? East Duke Street	B	Contributing resource to East Residential District
71. 808 East Duke Street	B	Contributing resource to East Residential District
72. 812? East Duke Street	B	Contributing resource to East Residential District
73. 907 East Duke Street	B	Contributing resource to East Residential District
74. John Wyche House 1000? East Duke Street	B	Contributing resource to East Residential District
75. Joel Spring Building (1905) 101 West Duke Street	B	National Register update and contributing resource to Hugo Historic District
76. Joel Spring Building (1907) 105? West Duke Street	B	National Register update and contributing resource to Hugo Historic District
77. 1001 West Duke Street	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
78. Oakes House 501 South F Street	B	National Register eligible
79. 710 West Finley Street	B	Warrants further study
80. 311 North H Street	B	Does not warrant further study
81. 402 North H Street	B	Does not warrant further study
82. 902 South H Street	B	Warrants further study
83. 503 North I Street	B	Warrants further study
84. 510 South I Street	B	Warrants further study
85. 1009 South J Street	B	Warrants further study
86. First Presbyterian Church East Jackson and North Third Streets	B	Warrants further study
87. Brader Building/Banc First Building 101 East Jackson Street	B	National Register update and contributing resource to Hugo Historic District
88. 203 East Jackson Street	B	National Register eligible
89. First Baptist Church 300 East Jackson Street	B	Warrants further study
90. 301 East Jackson Street	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
91. Church of Christ 401 East Jackson Street	B	Warrants further study
92. 421? East Jackson Street	B	Warrants further study
93. 701 East Jackson Street	B	Warrants further study
94. 702 East Jackson Street	B	Warrants further study
95. 902 East Jackson Street	B	Does not warrant further study
96. 102 West Jackson Street	B	National Register update and Contributing resource to Hugo Historic District
97. 104-106 West Jackson Street	B	National Register update and contributing resource to Hugo Historic District
98. 609 West Jackson Street	B	Warrants further study
99. 802 West Jackson Street	B	Warrants further study
100. 806 West Jackson Street	B	Does not warrant further study
101. 808 West Jackson Street	B	Does not warrant further study
102. 907 West Jackson Street	B	Warrants further study
103. 1000? West Jackson Street	B	Does not warrant further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
104. Hugo Public Library 208 East Jefferson Street	B	National Register update
105. Hugo Armory 222 East Jefferson Street	B	National Register update
106. 306 East Jefferson Street	B	Warrants further study
107. 903 East Jefferson Street	B	Contributing resource to East Residential District
108. 913 East Jefferson Street	B	Contributing resource to East Residential District
109. 1001 East Jefferson Street	B	Contributing resource to East Residential District
110. First United Methodist Church 201 East Kirk Street	B	National Register eligible
111. 212 East Kirk Street	B	Warrants further study
112. 300? East Kirk Street	B	Does not warrant further study
113. 411 East Kirk Street	B	National Register eligible
114. 508? East Kirk Street	B	Warrants further study
115. 600 East Kirk Street	B	Warrants further study
116. Johnson House? 1101 East Kirk Street	B	Does not warrant further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
117. 104 East Laurel Street	B	Warrants further study
118. 206 East Laurel Street	B	Does not warrant further study
119. 402 East Laurel Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
120. 207 East Lowery Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
121. 212 East Lowery Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
122. 216 East Lowery Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
123. St. Mark's Episcopal Church 300 East Lowery Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
124. 304 East Lowery Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
125. 307 East Lowery Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
126. 308 East Lowery Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
127. 309 East Lowery Street	B	National Register eligible and contributing resource to South Residential District
128. 313 East Lowery Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
129. 314 East Lowery Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
130. 402 East Lowery Street	B	National Register eligible and contributing resource to South Residential District
131. 414 East Lowery Street	B	Contributing resource to South Residential District
132. 501 East Lowery Street	B	Warrants further study
133. 509 East Lowery Street	B	Warrants further study
134. Miller Grocery 519 West Main Street	B	Warrants further study
135. Church of God 709 West Main Street	B	Warrants further study
136. East Rena Street	U	Warrants further study
137. 201 East Rosewood Street	B	Warrants further study
138. 203 East Rosewood Street	B	Warrants further study
139. 303 East Rosewood Street	B	Does not warrant further study
140. 314 East Rosewood Street	B	Does not warrant further study
141. 1410 West Sterrett Street	B	Warrants further study
142. Mt. Olivet Cemetery East Trice and Eighth Streets	S	National Register eligible

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
143. South Webb and West Jackson Streets	U	Warrants further study
144. Woldert Peanut Products Company South Yerby Street and Lena	B	Warrants further study
145. 806 South Yerby Street	B	Warrants further study

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Southeastern Oklahoma Towns
Report on All Properties Surveyed in Broken Bow

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
1. 10? West First Street	B	Contributing resource to Broken Bow Commercial District
2. 410 West First Street	B	Warrants further study
3. John the Baptist Church East Second and Currence Streets	B	Does not warrant further study
4. Williams Temple Church of God in Christ East Second and Washington Streets	B	Warrants further study
5. 200 East Third Street	B	Warrants further study
6. 107 East Fourth Street	B	Warrants further study
7. Broken Bow Stadium North Seventh and Costilow Streets	B	National Register eligible
8. North Ninth and Costilow Streets	B	Warrants further study
9. 409 North Allen Avenue	B	Warrants further study
10. 206 South Bock Avenue	B	Contributing resource to White City Residential District
11. 302 South Bock Avenue	B	Contributing resource to White City Residential District
12. 309 South Bock Avenue	B	Contributing resource to White City Residential District

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
13. 310 South Bock Avenue	B	Contributing resource to White City Residential District
14. 303 North Campbell Avenue	B	Warrants further study
15. 307 North Campbell Avenue	B	Warrants further study
16. 600 North Campbell Avenue	B	Warrants further study
17. 611 North Campbell Avenue	B	Warrants further study
18. 15 North Costilow Avenue	B	Warrants further study
19. 307 North Costilow Avenue	B	Warrants further study
20. 310 South Costilow Avenue	B	Warrants further study
21. 404 South Costilow Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
22. 110 North Dierks Avenue	B	Warrants further study
23. 300 North Dierks Avenue	B	Warrants further study
24. 306 North Dierks Avenue	B	Warrants further study
25. 111 North Lukfata Avenue	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
26. 303 North Lukfata Avenue	B	Warrants further study
27. 305 North Lukfata Avenue	B	Warrants further study
28. 19 North McClure Avenue	B	Warrants further study
29. 204 North McClure Avenue	B	Warrants further study
30. 505 North McClure Avenue	U	Warrants further study
31. 20 North Washington Avenue	B	Warrants further study
32. 21 North Washington Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
33. Macedonia Baptist Church 105 North Washington Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
34. M.W. Grand Lodge A.F. & A.M. 103? North Broadway Street	B	Contributing resource to Broken Bow Commercial District
35. 120 North Broadway Street	B	Contributing resource to Broken Bow Commercial District
36. Citizen's State Bank/Post Office 121 North Broadway Street	B	National Register eligible and contributing resource to Broken Bow Commercial District
37. 122 North Broadway Street	B	Contributing resource to Broken Bow Commercial District
38. Broken Bow Community Center 201 North Broadway Street	B	Contributing resource to Broken Bow Commercial District

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
39. 211 North Broadway Street	B	Warrants further study
40. Broken Bow Public Library 404 North Broadway Street	B	National Register eligible
41. 601 North Broadway Street	B	Does not warrant further study
42. 706 North Broadway Street	B	Warrants further study
43. 1003 North Broadway Street	B	Warrants further study
44. 504 West Leeper Street	B	Contributing resource to White City Residential District
45. Dell Hotel 24-26 North Main Street	B	Contributing resource to Broken Bow Commercial District
46. 118? North Main Street	B	Contributing resource to Broken Bow Commercial District
47. 119 North Main Street	B	Contributing resource to Broken Bow Commercial District
48. Broken Bow Community Building 214? North Main Street	B	Contributing resource to Broken Bow Commercial District
49. City Hall 215 North Main Street	B	National Register eligible and contributing resource to Broken Bow Commercial District
50. 406 North Main Street	B	Warrants further study
51. 500 North Main Street	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
52. 113 East Martin Luther King Drive	B	National Register eligible
53. End of the Trail Motel 11 North Park Drive	B	Warrants further study
54. 404 North Park Drive	B	Warrants further study
55. 406 North Park Drive	B	Warrants further study
56. 703? North Park Drive	B	Warrants further study
57. 705? North Park Drive	B	Warrants further study
58. Crown Hill Cemetery Airport Road	S	Warrants further study
59. Broken Bow Cemetery Memorial and Gibson Roads	S	Warrants further study

Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Four Southeastern Towns
Report on All Properties Surveyed in Idabel

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
1. 11 Northeast Fifth Street	B	Warrants further study
2. 301 Northeast Seventh Street	B	Does not warrant further study
3. 305 Northeast Seventh Street	B	National Register eligible
4. 714 Northwest Eighth Street	B	Warrants further study
5. C. E. Yencer House 101 Southeast A Avenue	B	Warrants further study
6. 300 Northeast A Avenue	U	Warrants further study
7. Gus Rowland House 301 Northeast A Avenue	B	Warrants further study
8. John M. Craig House 303 Northeast A Avenue	B	Warrants further study
9. 411 Northeast B Avenue	B	Warrants further study
10. 509 Southwest Bois D'Arc Avenue	B	Warrants further study
11. 205 Southwest Bokhoma Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
12. Idabel Light and Fuel Company 3-5 North Central Avenue	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
13. Grand Lodge 8 North Central Avenue	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
14. 10 North Central Avenue	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
15. Robinson Hotel 15-17 North Central Avenue	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
16. 16 North Central Avenue	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
17. State Theater 117 North Central Avenue	B	Warrants further study
18. 3-5 South Central Avenue	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
19. W. H. Prim House 603? South Central Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
20. 701 South Central Avenue	B	Warrants further study
21. 3 Northeast D Avenue	B	Warrants further study
22. Gray High School Gymnasium 100 Northeast D Avenue	B	Warrants further study
23. 601 Southeast E Avenue	B	Warrants further study
24. 404 Southeast F Avenue	B	Warrants further study
25. 410 Southeast F Avenue	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
26. 511 Southeast G Avenue	B	Warrants further study
27. 602 Southeast G Avenue	B	Warrants further study
28. 609 Southeast G Avenue	B	Warrants further study
29. 617 Southeast H Avenue	B	Warrants further study
30. Dr. A. S. Graydon House 506 Southeast I Avenue	B	Does not warrant further study
31. 613 Southeast J Avenue	B	Warrants further study
32. 11 Southeast Adams Street	B	Warrants further study
33. Barnes-Stevenson House 302 Southeast Adams Street	B	National Register update and contributing resource to Idabel Residential District
34. Spaulding-Olive House 601 Southeast Adams Street	B	National Register update and contributing resource to Idabel Residential District
35. 809 Southeast Adams Street	B	Contributing resource to Idabel Residential District
36. 308 Northwest Guthrie Street	B	Does not warrant further study
37. 707 Northwest Guthrie Street	B	National Register eligible
38. 1204 Northwest Haskell Street	B	Warrants further study

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
39. St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church Jefferson at Southeast A Avenue	B	Warrants further study
40. St. Francis de Sales Rectory 13 Southeast Jefferson Street	B	Warrants further study
41. 20 Southeast Jefferson Street	B	Warrants further study
42. 105 Southeast Jefferson Street	B	Warrants further study
43. 706 Southeast Jefferson Street	B	National Register eligible and contributing resource to Idabel Residential District
44. First Presbyterian Church 400 Southeast Madison Street	B	Contributing resource to Idabel Residential District
45. 411 Southeast Madison Street	B	Contributing resource to Idabel Residential District
46. 701 Southeast Madison Street	B	National Register eligible and contributing resource to Idabel Residential District
47. 1305 Southwest Madison Street	B	Warrants further study
48. Hotel Rouleau 21 East Main Street	B	National Register eligible and contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
49. Church of Christ 212 East Main Street	B	Warrants further study
50. Idabel State Bank/Grand Leader 1-3 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
51. 16 West Main Street	B	Contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
52. 706 West Main Street	B	Warrants further study
53. 702 Southeast Monroe Street	B	Warrants further study
54. 1200 Southwest Monroe Street	B	Does not warrant further study
55. Herndon School 200 Southwest Quincy Street	B	Warrants further study
56. Idabel Grain Elevator Southwest Texas Street	B	Warrants further study
57. 301 Southwest Van Buren Street	B	Warrants further study
58. Idabel Armory Southeast Washington Street and F Avenue	B	National Register update
59. 402 Southeast Washington Street	B	Warrants further study
60. 509 Southeast Washington Street	B	Warrants further study
61. 905 Southwest Washington Street	B	Warrants further study
62. Idabel Seed Company 16 Northwest Martin Luther King Drive	B	National Register eligible and contributing resource to Downtown Commercial District
63. 1301? Williams Drive	B	Warrants further study

X. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT ARE NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE

Antlers

(1) **Brantly School Classroom Building** (206 Northeast A Street). Built in 1936.

A one and one-half story school clad in stone and built in the WPA style. The stone construction and decorative details give the building a castle-like appearance. The front entrance includes five tall round arches capped with crenellations. The two prominent west-facing gables are parapeted. Entry to the building is also possible via a recessed, parapeted, and buttressed round arch entrance located on the northernmost of the west-facing gable walls. A prominent bay window marks the southernmost of the west-facing gable walls.

(2) **Brantly School Rodman Hall** (206 Northeast A Street). Built in 1939.

A spacious one and one-half story gymnasium built in the WPA style with Craftsman influences such as exposed rafter tails. The building has stone cladding and two round arched entryways on the west side of the building. Five paired double hung windows, some of which have wood in-fill, span the east and west sides of the building. Two additions with half-hip roofs have enlarged the structure on the north and south ends. An aluminum shed roof has been added to cover the walkway beside the building on its east side.

(3) **Brantly School Domestic Science Building** (206 Northeast A Street). Built in 1940.

A one and one-half story WPA style building in stone. The building has an "H"-shape, an integral porch, and three chimneys. The porch is integral and is framed

by some segmental-arched wood trim that is supported by four slender porch posts. This wood trim is probably not original. Two full-height 9/9 double hung windows flank the front door. Above the door is a small transom containing four square panes of glass. All of the gables have cornice returns and semicircular louvered vents in the gable peaks. On the back (south) side of the structure the slope of the roof extends in shed fashion to cover two of the entrance. A third entrance has had a pent roof added. All of the shed or pent roofs are supported with triangular brackets. There is wood in-fill surrounding some newer windows on the east side of the building.

(4) **Pushmataha County Courthouse** (302 Southwest B Street). Built in 1934-35. A two story courthouse building with raised basement. The structure is designed in the WPA style with Art Deco influences. The style might also be called Public Works Art Deco. A common feature of Art Deco buildings was the use of stucco on walls. Although this building has brick cladding, the walls have been painted white to create a surface that is smooth and stucco-like. A similar feature marks the raised basement, which consists of concrete that has been painted a pale pink color. The façade of the building is dominated by tall, paired windows that enhance its verticality. Across the second story the windows contain 50 small, rectangular panes of glass in the top portion, and a hopper window in the bottom portion of the window. Similar windows span the first story, but have only 35 rectangular panes of glass. The columns of brick in between the windows resemble pilasters and have soldier brick caps on them. The cornice of the building is stepped, creating the impression that a stepped parapet surrounds the

roof. The name "Pushmataha County Court House" stretches across the top of the building and beside it, on either end, are four stylized symbols. One shows a man with a rifle and a sickle, a second shows a woman with olive branches, the third shows the antlers of a deer, the fourth shows an open book with a sword resting across it. The front façade also contains stylized geometric designs above the door. The entrance to the building is recessed, and there is a transom over the door.

(5) **1006 Northeast Second Street.** Built circa 1925?

A two and one-half story Prairie School style house with brick cladding. This house has an asymmetrical façade and modest porch with a gabled roof element supported by four slender columns. Sidelights and sconces frame the door. Soldier brick lintels distinguish the first floor windows on the front façade. It is possible that soldier brick lintels occur on the windows on the second floor, but they may be covered by the fascia board that extends to the tops of the windows. There is a shed dormer on the west roof slope, and a brick chimney on the west eave wall. Around the stack of the chimney, just above its shoulders, the roofline rises to create the effect of a gable. One of the second floor windows on the west side has some wood in-fill but is also topped with two rows of glass block windows. On the south side of the house there is some brick in-fill, perhaps where a triple window once was.

(6) **107 West Main Street.** Built circa 1898.

A two story brick-clad Commercial style building. It has a very decorative corbeled cornice marked with 19 recessed rectangles. Three 2/2 fixed pane

windows capped with segmental arches mark the second story. Large, fixed pane display windows and a large cloth awning dominate the first story. The building shows on the 1899 Sanborn map, and as slightly modified on the 1904 Sanborn map.

(7) **Citizen's National Bank** (111 West Main Street). Built circa 1905.

A one story brick-clad Commercial style building with a modest corbeled cornice. This building has been recently restored. The top of the building is capped with granite, which also forms the bases of the four pilasters, the sills of the windows, and stretches in broad bands across the front above the clerestory. The windows are fixed pane windows, and the entrance is recessed. Clerestory windows appear to have been painted.

(8) **807 North High Street.** Built circa 1930.

A one and one-half story Tudor Revival style house in stone. One of the front-facing gables extends over an arcaded wing wall. That same gable also has a bay window containing a large 18/18 double hung window. Two other 18/18 double hung windows decorate the front façade. The round arch in the arcaded wing wall echoes the round arched entry leading to the front door. On the front wall adjacent to the entry there is a one-shouldered brick chimney. A round arch on the stack of the chimney matches round arched louvered vents in the peaks of two of the gables on the front façade. The round window in the front door is also matched by a round louvered vent in the gable peak above the door.

(9) **Locke Family Cemetery** (Northwest Third Place and C Street).

This cemetery occupies approximately one acre. Most of the burials occupy the eastern half of the cemetery. Burials are aligned on an east-to-west axis and it is possible to discern older and newer sections of the cemetery. The cemetery contains the grave of Victor M. Locke, and intermarried citizen of the Choctaw Nation. Victor Locke was also among the first businessmen in Antlers, and played an important role in the "Locke War" or "Locke-Jones War," a conflict that stemmed from the outcome of the election of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation.

Hugo

(1) **Hugo High School** (201 East Brown Street). Built in 1920.

A two story high school building with basement. The high school illustrates the Collegiate Gothic style. The contrasting use of concrete and brick make the building attractive. The roof has shaped parapets topped with concrete coping. A segmental-arched entry leads to recessed front doors that have a segmental, multi-pane transom. The words "Hugo School" have been stamped in the concrete of the arch. Above the arch the bricks have been set in herringbone fashion. Decorative details on the north entrance include a segmental arched window on the second story surrounded by concrete designed to resemble quoins. Windows on the building are frequently banded in groups of three or five windows. Windows on the basement level and third story have soldier brick lintels. A new

gymnasium/addition has been built adjacent to the high school on the east elevation.

(2) **203 East Jackson Street.** Built circa 1950?

A one story Commercial style building in stone with a very modestly shaped parapet that has a sunburst motif in the center. The façade is symmetrical and lattice windows flank the door. The lintels consist of flat arches with diamond or triangular shaped keystones. A metal hood with decorative brackets marks the entrance.

(3) **201-205 East Duke Street.** Built circa 1920.

A two story apartment building with basement. This is a very modest example of the Late Gothic Revival style. The structure has brick cladding and shaped parapets. The tops of the walls have concrete coping while concrete placed in horizontal bands around the top of the building creates the effect of a cornice. Below the cornice the wall surface is decorated with concrete cut in a diamond design. Windows are 1/1 double hung and have concrete sills. There are three recessed and pedimented entrances on the front. The door surrounds consist of concrete but include bricks set within the concrete on either side of the door in order to create the effect of sidelights.

(4) **First United Methodist Church** (201 East Kirk Street). Built 1920; remodeled 1970.

A two and one-half story church building with raised basement. This is an example of the Classical Revival style. The building has brick cladding and gable-shaped parapets. A full-height portico with a Classical entablature including

modillions dominates the façade and is supported by paired and triple Corinthian columns. Three double doors with pedimented door surrounds and large fanlights form the entrance. Flat-topped windows with small hoods flank the porch on the first story and paired, round-topped windows do on the second story. Other decorative details include fretting on the gable shaped parapets, a belt course, and large, full-height, round arch stained glass windows on the west elevation.

(5) **411 East Kirk Street.** Built circa 1950?

A one and one-half story brick-clad house that reflects a mixture of Moderne and Ranch styles. The roof of the house is very low-pitched and the eaves are very wide. Prominent spans of windows of various types give the sides of the house a different character. Three large, floor-to-ceiling fixed pane windows mark the south elevation. The southeast side of the house is dominated by two full-height glass block windows that create rounded corners. Multi-pane casement windows mark the east elevation, and the front door is framed by multi-pane sidelights. Some of the casement windows have transoms.

(6) **501 East Bluff Street.** Built circa 1920?

A very large two and one-half story Bungalow/Craftsman style house. Cladding consists of narrow horizontal siding with cornerboards. Exterior features include a porte-cochere with a circle drive, a partial-width porch, and two hipped dormers. Decorative details include a bay window between the first and second stories, extensive use of decorative roof beams on the eaves, and at least one Chicago-style window on the second story. Many of the doors and windows have

been boarded up, although some 20/1and 12/1 double hung windows remain in the second story.

(7) **309 East Lowery Street.** Built circa 1918?

A two and one-half story Prairie School style house with a pyramidal roof. The first story has weatherboard cladding and the second story has square-cut wood shingle cladding. There is a cantilevered bay window on the west elevation. The porch is full-width and has a half-hipped roof. Three brick piers, topped with posts clad with weatherboard siding in the same style as that on the walls of the house, support the porch. The front door is new, as are the oval sidelights that flank it.

(8) **402 East Lowery Street.** Built circa 1910?

A one and one-half story Queen Anne style house with an unusual cross-hipped roof. Cladding on the house consists of weatherboard with wide cornerboards. The house has a water table with square-cut wood shingle cladding, as does the gable over the porch. The most notable feature of the house is the porch, which has a rounded projection on the east side. Eight classical columns set on brick bases support the porch. The façade has two Chicago-style windows. A third window on the west elevation is a bay window. The door surround includes a modest entablature and sidelights.

(9) **Oakes House** (501 South F Street). Built in 1912.

A one and one-half story Queen Anne style house with weatherboard cladding. Exterior features include four prominent gabled dormers that create the cross-gables of the roof and are set on the slopes of a hipped roof. A wrap-around

porch spans the west and north elevations, has a rounded projection, and is supported by 10 battered wooden posts raised on brick bases. Decorative details include sidelights with crown molding framing the door, and a small gable projecting from the roof of the porch over the front entrance.

(10) **Gene Nesbit Stadium** (Second and Lloyd Streets). Built in 1939.

A two and one-half acre athletic field with stadium. The athletic field is surrounded and enclosed by a massive seven foot stone wall that is topped with concrete coping and barbed wire. The external stadium wall is marked by 14 pilasters and a span of awning windows. Many of the windows now have wood in-fill. The entrance to the stadium consists of a concrete, round-arched entry. The name "Hugo Stadium" has been stamped in the concrete of the arch. Just inside the entry is a stone ticket booth with round arches that now have stone in-fill. The ticket windows now have wood in-fill. A wooden press box has been added above the main entrance. Inside the complex, there is one massive set of bleachers on the south side and they consist of poured concrete. Additions to the stadium include two wooden refreshment stands with pyramidal roofs, electric stadium lights, and a scoreboard.

(11) **North Fifth Street.** Built circa 1915.

A cylindrical grain elevator and adjacent one and one-half story storage facility. The grain elevator is approximately three stories in height and is made of riveted steel. There is an external ladder leading to the top of the elevator. The base of the elevator is enclosed by a three-bay brick structure. This property should be linked with the one below.

(12) **305 North Fifth Street.** Built circa 1915.

A one and one-half story National Folk style building with a large, flat-roofed drive-through bay that contains a scale for weighing bulk commodities. Cladding consists of narrow horizontal siding with cornerboards. Windows are 1/1 double hung and have crown molding, as do the louvered vents in the gable peaks and the doors. The west elevation has a gabled, partial-width porch supported by two wooden posts.

(13) **War Savings Stamps (W.S.S.) Building** (West Bluff at F Street). Built circa 1917.

A one and one-half story Greek Revival style building that once served as the War Savings Stamp office in Hugo. The building is small and has tall, double hung windows flanking the door. Each side of the building has four engaged pilasters. The cornice and gables are decorated with modillions.

(14) **Mt. Olivet Cemetery** (East Trice at Eighth Street).

This is a large cemetery that had some WPA improvements during the 1930s. The cemetery has two entrances, one on the west and south. Both of these entrances are attractive and are marked by stone fences. The curbing along Cemetery Road, the main road, also appears to be the result of WPA work. There is a caretaker's house on the cemetery property, and a chapel. These also appear to be the result of WPA work. One of the unusual features of the cemetery is the special section called "Showman's Rest." Because Hugo has long been the place for circuses to winter, one section of the cemetery was set aside for use by circus folk. Many of the tombstones have circus symbols on them. One tombstone

resembles a big top tent, another is decorated as the main entrance to the circus. Tombstone-like granite markers labeled "Showman's Rest" and topped with circus animals have been placed around this section to identify it.

(15) **Spring's Chapel Cemetery** (South Broadway).

This cemetery is approximately five acres in area and is rectangular in configuration. The cemetery occupies a modest rise in relation to the surrounding land, and graves are aligned on an east-to-west axis. In general, burials are widely spaced and individual burials predominate. The central section of the cemetery has the oldest graves and the northern section of the cemetery is the newer part. Based on surviving tombstones, the oldest burial found dates to 1874, when Betsy Spring was interred. However, the most impressive site is the Spring family plot. It is surrounded by an iron fence with a gated, elaborately designed entrance and stamped nameplate. Joel Spring's tombstone is the most substantial. It is topped with a large Grecian urn and has an elegant floral design on the front panel above his name.

Broken Bow

(1) **City Hall** (215 North Main Street). Built in 1939.

A one story stone building in the WPA Standardized style. The façade is symmetrical with a modest concrete parapet. The door surround consists of two stone pilasters topped with concrete that has the words "City Hall" stamped in the nameplate. Decorative details include the use of 11 alternating red and orange soldier bricks on the pilasters beside the door.

(2) **Citizen's State Bank/Post Office** (121 North Broadway). Built in 1946.

A one story Commercial style building of uncoursed stone. Exterior features include a stepped parapet on the north side of the building, metal awnings on the east and north elevations, and nine large pieces of quartz along the roofline. Decorative details include a canted entrance, beaded mortar, four blind round windows, and a recessed round arch entrance on the north elevation. Four windows on the north elevation have wood in-fill.

(3) **Texas, Oklahoma & Eastern Depot** (113 East MLK Drive). Built in1912.

A one and one-half story railroad depot in the Craftsman style with hipped roof and flared eaves that suggest Neoclassical influences. Cladding consists of weatherboard with cornerboards. This property has been moved from its original location, and has been recently restored. New windows have been added, including tall, fixed pane windows with some brickwork in the wall below them.

(4) **Broken Bow Public Library** (404 North Broadway). Built circa 1937.

A one and one-half story building in the WPA Standardized style, though it was constructed as a National Youth Administration (NYA) project. Cladding consists of uncoursed stone with pieces of quartz placed attractively in the mortar. Some of the mortar is beaded. The entrance is recessed and set within a round arch, the top of which is filled with mortared stone. A NYA emblem forms the keystone in the arch. There is a transom over entrance, and the windows are capped with heavy-looking concrete sills. The roof and windows are recent replacements.

(5) **Broken Bow Stadium** (North Seventh and Costilow Street). Built in 1941.

This is the Broken Bow football stadium and track which was built as a WPA project in the 1940s. The north grandstand is built from uncoursed mortared stone and capped with concrete. The press box on the north side is built of matching stone and has four sliding windows and a shed roof. Surrounding and enclosing the stadium is a similarly styled stone fence approximately seven feet high. Small pieces of quartz have been embedded in the mortar of the walls and grandstand as a decorative detail. The grandstand on the south side of the field consists of poured concrete. The ticket booth in the south wall is original. The concession pavilion, though not original, does conform to the same mortared-stone style.

Idabel

(1) **707 Northwest Guthrie Street.** Built circa 1915?

A one story National Folk style house of the hall and parlor subtype. Cladding consists of unhewn logs with crude round notches and plaster daubing. Four unhewn logs support a shed roof that has been added. Exposed rafter tails mark the roofline.

(2) **305 Northeast Seventh Street.** Built circa 1920?

A one and one-half story Bungalow/Craftsman style house clad with narrow horizontal siding and cornerboards. Exterior features include an integral porch with gabled extensions on the front and side. Porch supports consist of four sets of triple columns raised on brick piers. Decorative details include bands of ribbon windows on the south and east elevations, crown molding, triangular knee-brace

brackets in the gable ends, and exposed rafter tails. There is a detached, three-car garage just west of the house.

(3) **Idabel Seed Company** (16 Northwest MLK Drive). Built circa 1920.

A two story Commercial style building that has recently been restored. Exterior features include brick cladding and a metal awning. A large recessed rectangular space stretches across the top of the second story. The wall space on the first story is divided into three sections by brick columns. Each section contains a clerestory consisting of 11 fixed pane windows. Wide sidelights flank the double-door entrance. The wood in the clerestory and fixed pane display windows is new.

(4) **Hotel Rouleau** (21 East Main Street). Built in 1916.

A three story brick-clad Commercial style building that long served as a hotel and is now in the process of being restored in order to provide housing for senior citizens. Exterior features include a parapet that extends on three sides of the building. Decorative details include a corbeled cornice, corbeling above the third story windows, a recessed entrance, and an extensive clerestory.

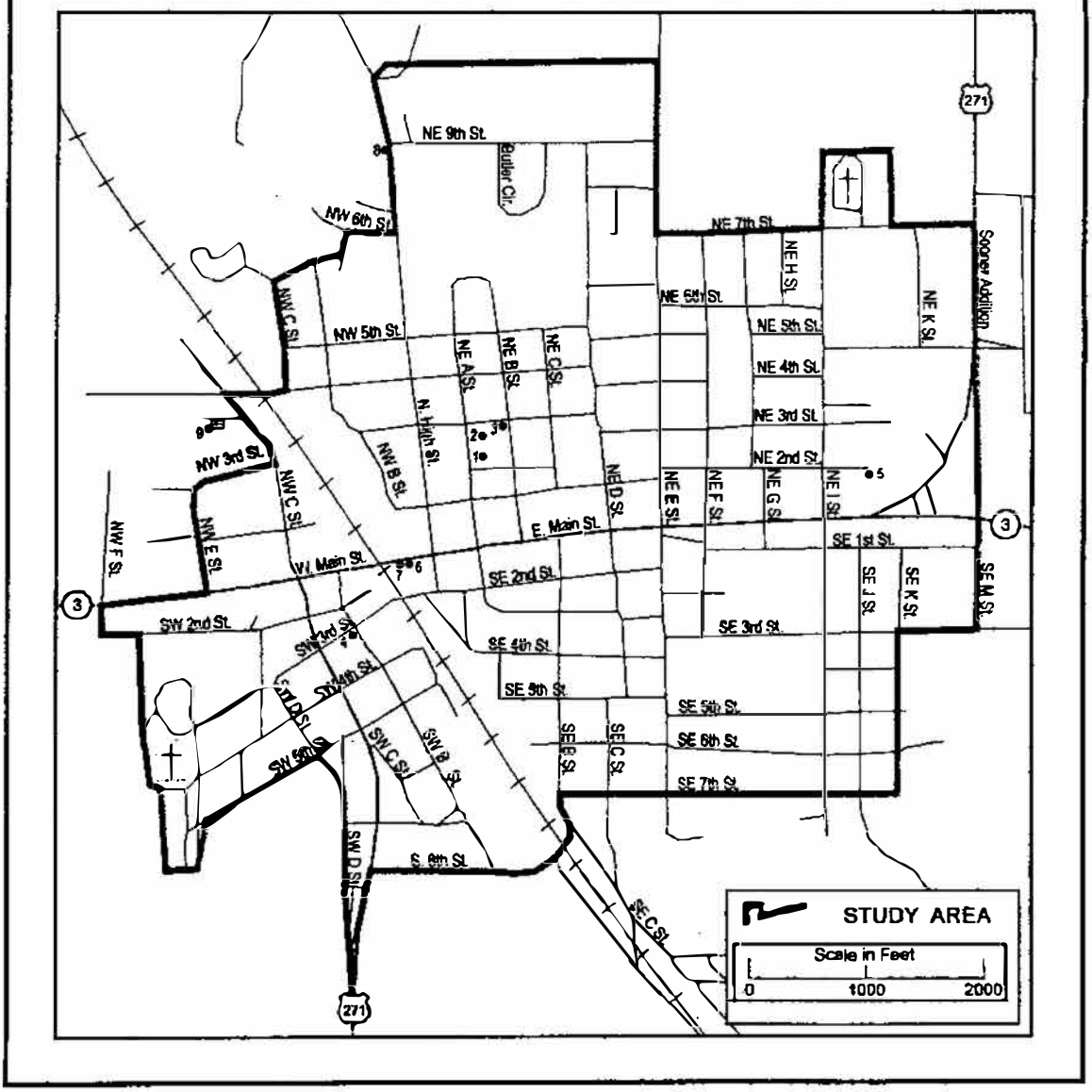
(5) **701 Southeast Madison Street.** Built circa 1940?

A one and one-half story stone-clad Modern Movement style house of the Ranch subtype. This is a good example of a "rambling ranch" house with a form that is nearly "y"-shaped. A front-wall chimney with a large letter "D" and large fixed, multi-pane windows enhance the façade. The window in the south-facing gable contains a very subtle keyed flat arch lintel. Glass block sidelights frame the recessed front entrance.

(6) **706 Southeast Jefferson Street.** Built circa 1940?

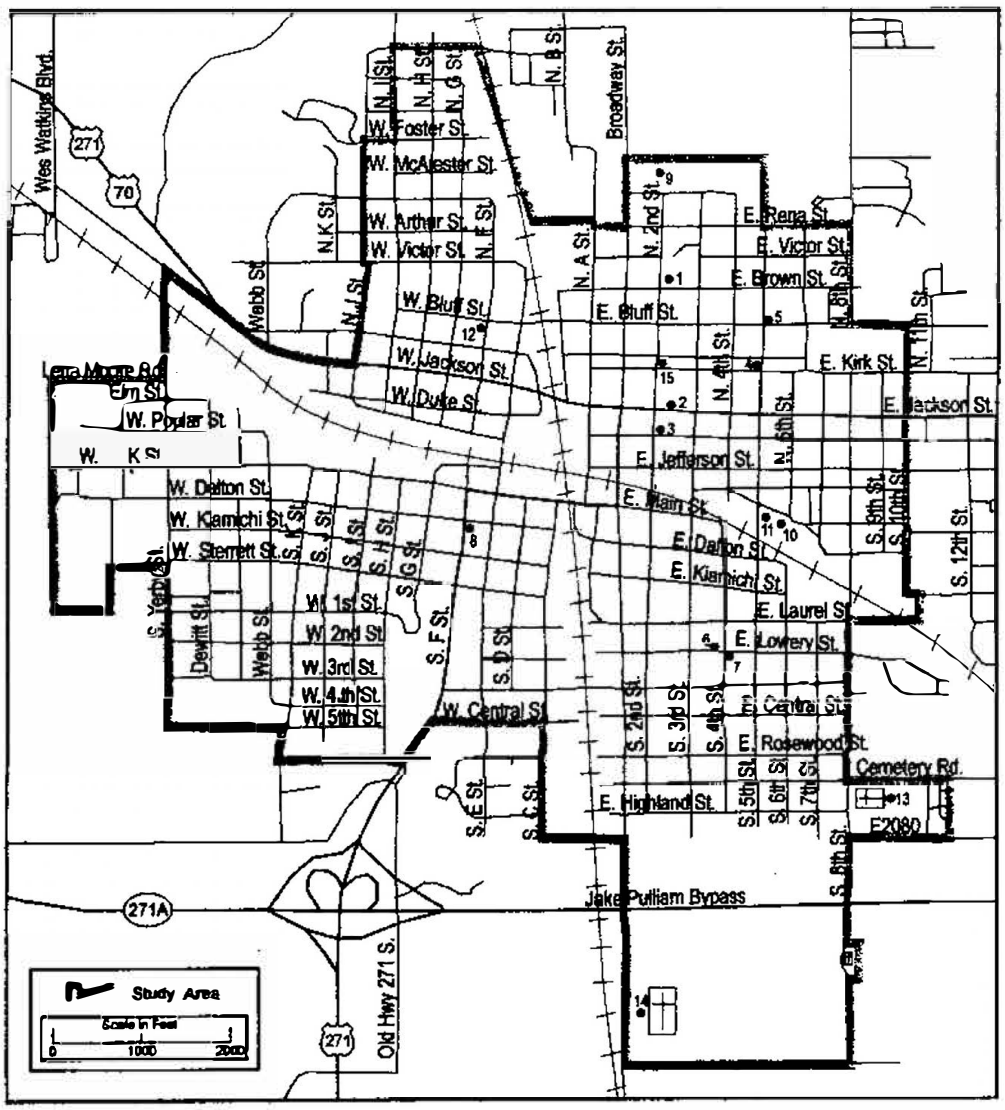
A very large two and one-half story brick-clad Colonial Revival style house. The house has two gabled one and one-half story wings. The west wing has been made into a sunroom with jalousie windows. Decorative details include cornice returns, a door surround with a broken and segmental pediment, sidelights, transom, and an oval window above the door on the second story. The shuttered windows on the front are 12/12 double hung. Chamfered wooden lintels have been placed above the first story windows. A ventilator with pyramidal roof tops the attached two-car garage.

National Register Eligible Properties
Antlers, Oklahoma



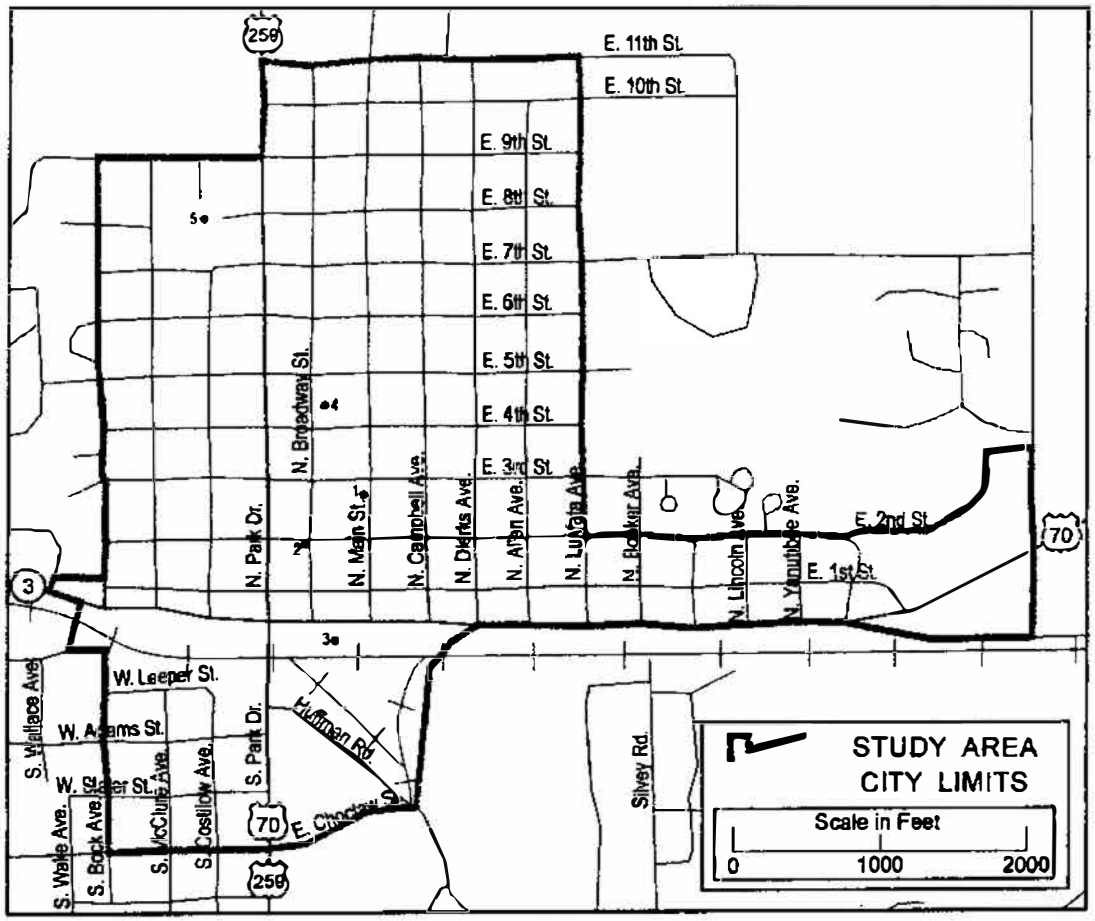
National Register Eligible Properties

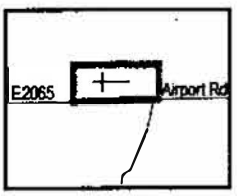
Hugo, Oklahoma

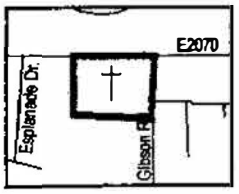


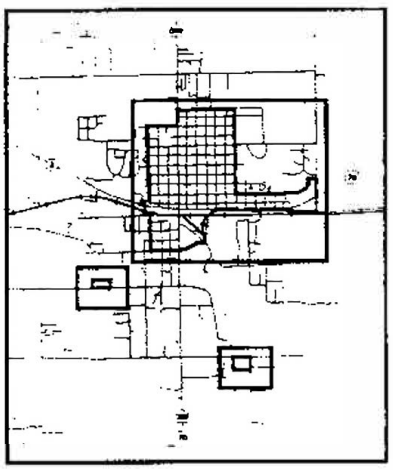
National Register Eligible Properties

Broken Bow, Oklahoma









National Register Eligible Properties
Idabel, Oklahoma
STUDY AREA
Scale in Feet
0
1000
2000
SE J Ave.
SE I Ave.
SE H Ave.
SE G Ave.
SE F Ave.
SE E Ave.
SE D Ave.
SE C Ave.
NE D Ave.
NE C Ave.
NE B Ave.
SE A Ave.
NE A Ave.
SE Washington St.
SE Quincy St.
SE Monroe St.
SE Adams St.
SE Madison St.
SE Van Buren St.
NE 6th St.
NE 5th St.
NE 4th St.
NE 3rd St.
NE 7th St.
S. Central Ave.
E. Main St.
SW Texas St.
SW Bois D'Arc
SW Harrison
SW Tyler St.
SW Polk St.
SW Bokhoma Ave.
N. Central Ave.
NE Dixie St.
NW Texas St.
SW Dixie St.
SW Monroe St.
SW Quincy St.
SW Van Buren St.
NW Enid St.
NW Fairview St.
NW Guthrie St.
SW Washington St.
NW 4th St.
NW 3rd St.
NW 2nd St.
NW Indiana St.
NW 6th St.
NW 5th St.
NW 8th St.
NW 7th St.
NW Jamaica St.
NW Kansas Ave.
NW Haskell St.
W. Main St.
SW Madison St.
SW Jackson St.
NW MLK
SW Howard St.
SW Woods St.
SW Murray St.
SW Seminole St.
N.W. 9th St.

XI. LIST OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES AND SITES THAT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY

Antlers

Name (if available) and Address

1. 810 Southeast First Street
2. Northeast Second and C Street
3. 805 Northeast Second Street
4. 806 Northeast Second Street
5. 809 Northeast Second Street
6. 816 Northeast Second Street
7. 903 Northeast Second Street
8. 205 Southeast Second Street
9. 301 Southeast Second Street
10. 609 Northeast Third Street
11. 701 Northeast Third Street
12. 800 Northeast Third Street
13. V. F. M. Feed Mill
    Northwest Third Street
14. 304 Northwest Third Street
15. New Covenant Christian Church
    607 Southeast Third Street
16. 810 Southeast Third Street
17. 107-123 Southwest Third Street
18. 201 Northeast Fourth Street
19. 507 Northeast Fourth Street
20. 517 Northeast Fourth Street
21. 815 Northeast Fourth Street
22. 108 Northwest Fourth Street
23. 302 Southeast Fourth Street
24. 208 Southwest Fourth Street

Name (if available) and Address

25. Antlers Cemetery
Southwest Fifth Street

26. I.O.O.F. Cemetery
Northeast Seventh Street

27. 800 Southeast Seventh Street

28. Antlers Industrial Park
Southwest Seventh and D Streets

29. 213 Northeast A Street

30. Northwest B and Sixth Street

31. 200 Northeast B Street

32. 505 Northwest B Street

33. 506 Northwest B Street

34. 309 Southeast B Street

35. Antlers Bible Church
204 Southwest B Street

36. 408 Northeast C Street

37. 209 Northwest C Street

38. 519 Northwest C Street

39. A-OK Motel
603 Southwest C Street

40. Diamond Steak House
607 Southwest C Street

41. 221 Northeast D Street

42. 802 Northeast D Street

43. 201 Southeast D Street

44. 100? Northeast E Street

45. 511 Northeast E Street

46. 515 Northeast E Street

47. 607 Northeast E Street

48. 622 Northeast E Street

49. 206 Southeast E Street

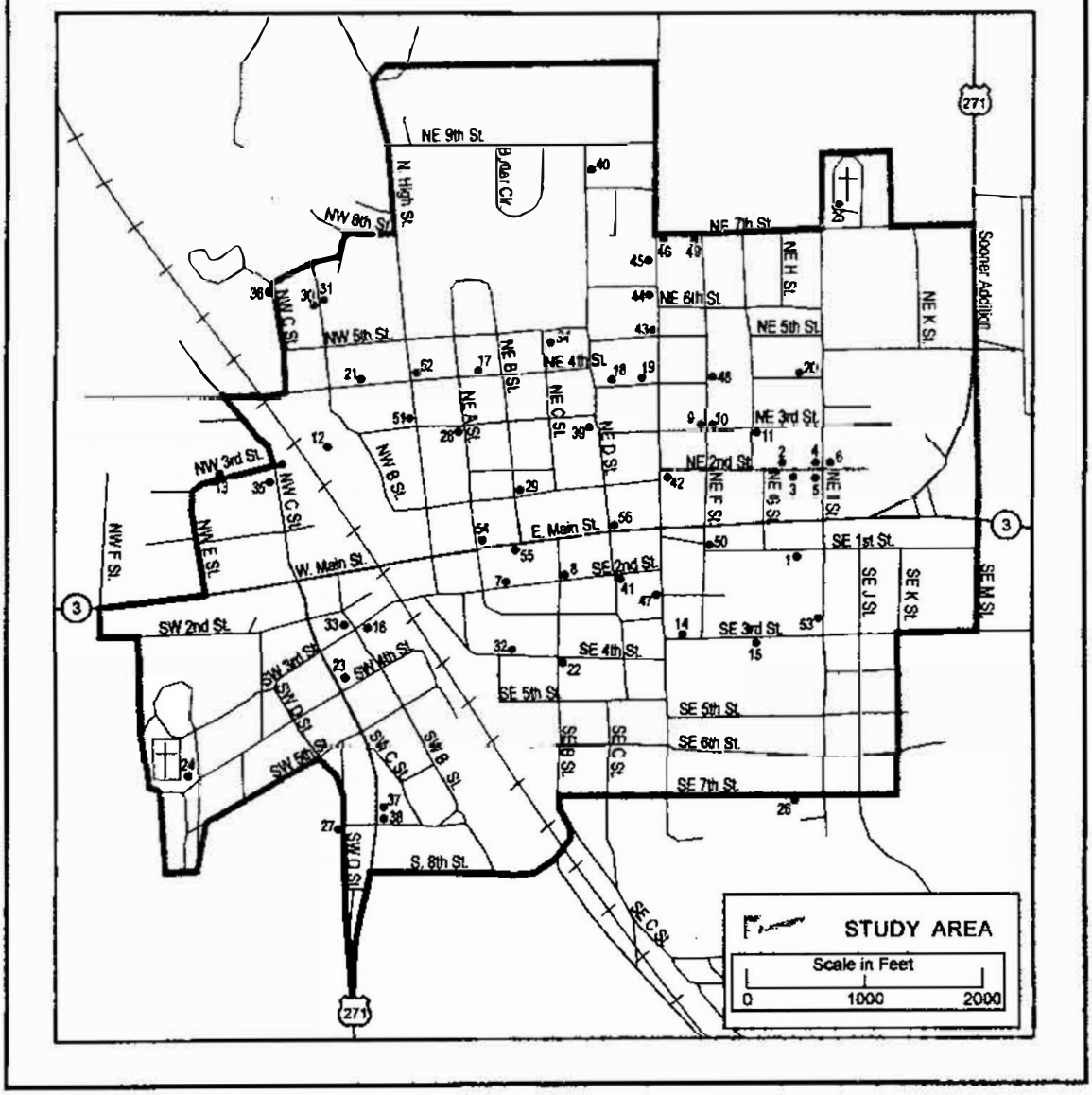
50. 404 Northeast F Street

Name (if available) and Address

51. 613 Northeast F Street
52. 209 Southeast F Street
53. 307 North High Street
54. 402 North High Street
55. 210 Southeast I Street
56. 203 East Main Street
57. 206 East Main Street
58. St. Agnes Catholic Church
    503 East Main Street

Properties and Sites Warranting Further Study

Antlers, Oklahoma



Hugo

Name (if available) and Address

1. Hugo City Schools
   208 North Second Street
2. 701 North Second Street
3. 111 South Second Street
4. 105-107? South Third Street
5. 1302 South Third Street
6. 210 South Fourth Street
7. 505 South Fourth Street
8. 605 South Fourth Street
9. 803 South Fourth Street
10. Robert E. Lee School
    South Fifth and Rosewood Streets
11. 510 South Fifth Street
12. 602 South Fifth Street
13. 1209 South Fifth Street
14. South Seventh at Wall Street
15. Spring's Cemetery
    South Eighth Street
16. 805 West Texas Avenue
17. 101 East Bissell Street
18. 205 East Bluff Street
19. 208 East Bluff Street
20. 409 East Bluff Street
21. 410 East Bluff Street
22. 1102 East Bluff Street
23. 512? West Bluff Street
24. 810 West Bluff Street
25. 209-213 North Broadway Street
26. 220? North Broadway Street
27. 501 North Broadway Street

Name (if available) and Address

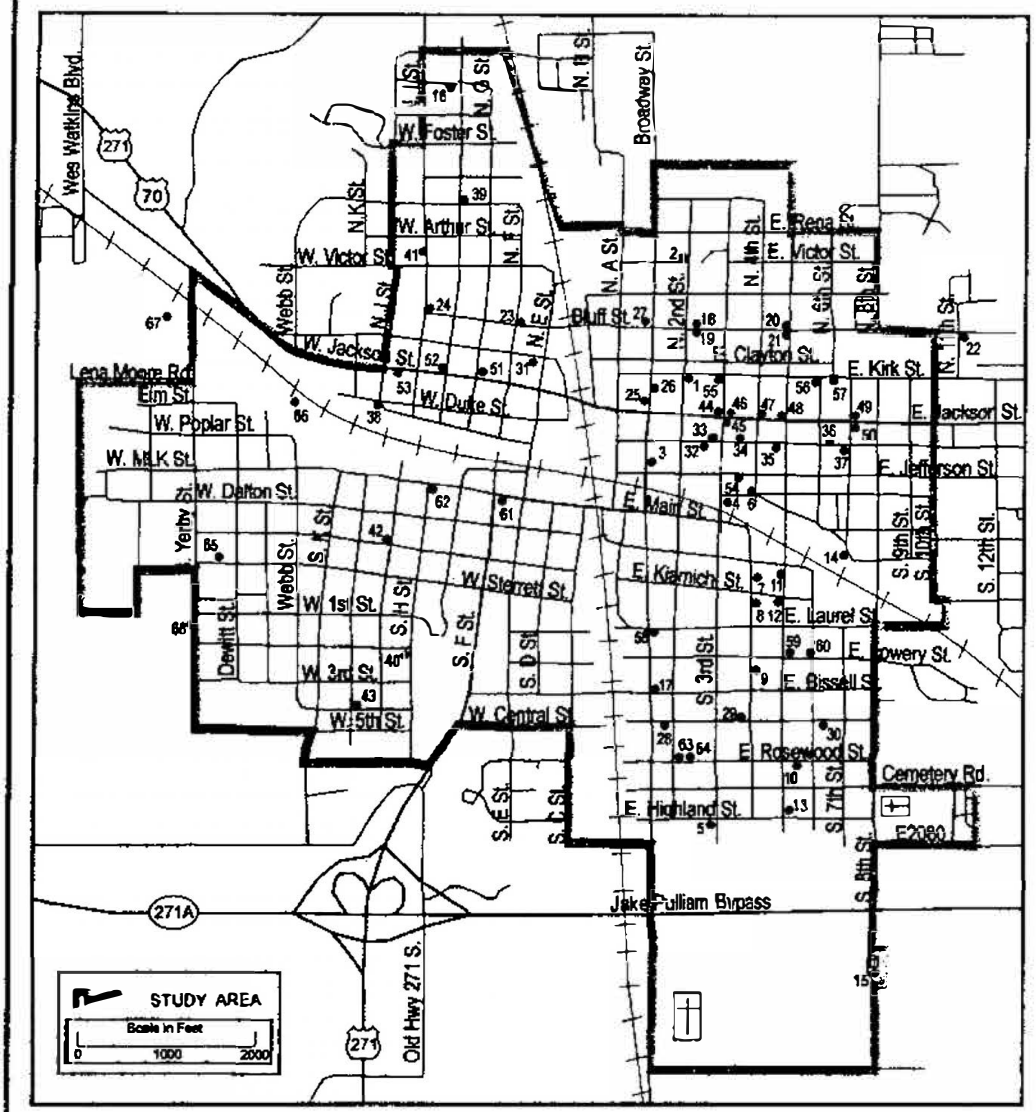
28. 108 East Central Street
29. 311 East Central Street
30. 606 East Central Street
31. 505 West Clayton Street
32. 214 East Duke Street
33. 215-217 East Duke Street
34. 309 East Duke Street
35. 408 East Duke Street
36. 605 East Duke Street
37. 612? East Duke Street
38. 1001 West Duke Street
39. 710 West Finley Street
40. 902 South H Street
41. 503 North I Street
42. 510 South I Street
43. 1009 South J Street
44. First Presbyterian Church
    East Jackson and North Third Streets
45. First Baptist Church
    300 East Jackson Street
46. 301 East Jackson Street
47. Church of Christ
    401 East Jackson Street
48. 421? East Jackson Street
49. 701 East Jackson Street
50. 702 East Jackson Street
51. 609 West Jackson Street
52. 802 West Jackson Street
53. 907 West Jackson Street
54. 306 East Jefferson Street

Name (if available) and Address

55. 212 East Kirk Street
56. 508? East Kirk Street
57. 600 East Kirk Street
58. 104 East Laurel Street
59. 5●1 East Lowery Street
60. 509 East Lowery Street
61. Miller Grocery
    519 West Main Street
62. Church of God
    709 West Main Street
63. Drainage Channel
    East Rena Street
64. 201 East Rosewood Street
65. 203 East Rosewood Street
66. 1410 West Sterrett Street
67. South Webb and West Jackson Streets
68. Woldert Peanut Products Company
    South Yerby Street and Lena Moore Road
69. 806 South Yerby Street

Properties and Sites Warranting Further Study

Hugo, Oklahoma



Broken Bow

Name (if available) and Address

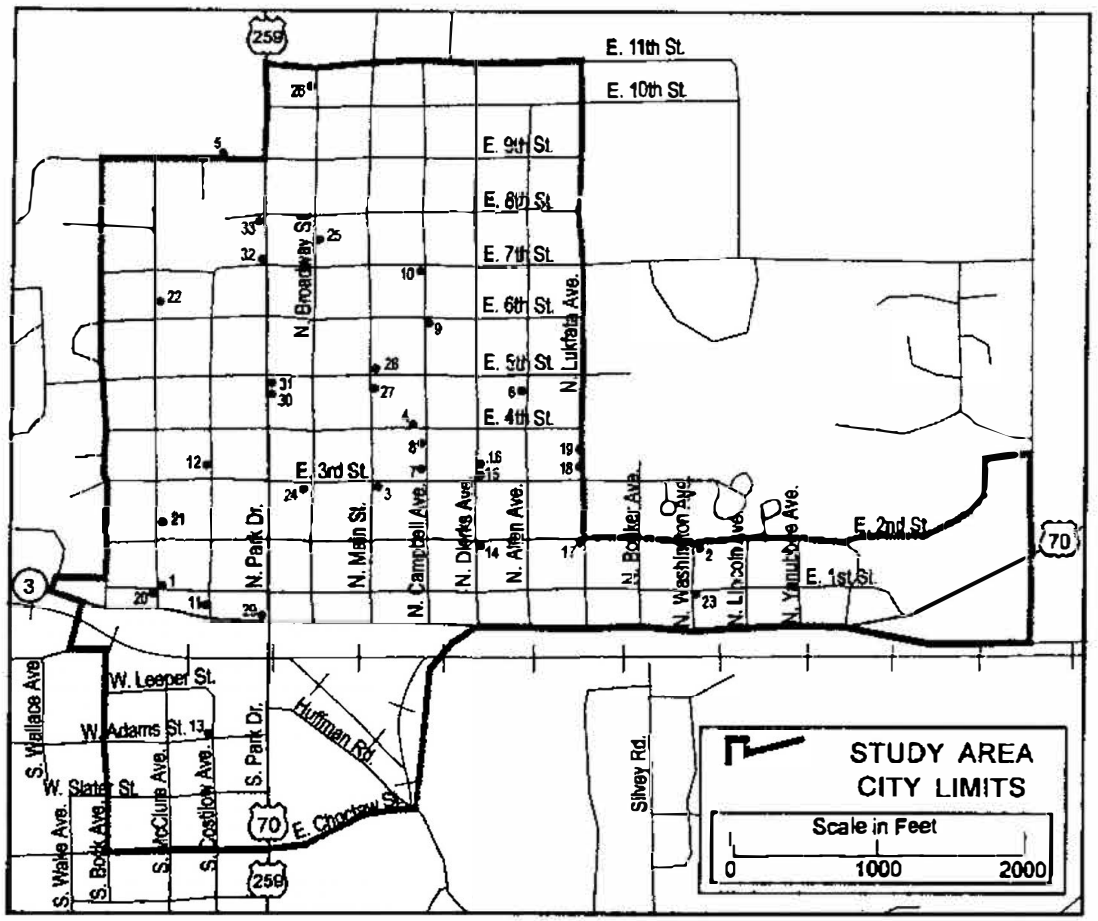
1. 410 West First Street
2. Williams Temple Church of God in Christ
   East Second and Washington Streets
3. 200 East Third Street
4. 107 East Fourth Street
5. North Ninth and Costilow Streets
6. 409 North Allen Avenue
7. 303 North Campbell Avenue
8. 307 North Campbell Avenue
9. 600 North Campbell Avenue
10. 611 North Campbell Avenue
11. 15 North Costilow Avenue
12. 307 North Costilow Avenue
13. 310 South Costilow Avenue
14. 110 North Dierks Avenue
15. 300 North Dierks Avenue
16. 306 North Dierks Avenue
17. 111 North Lukfata Avenue
18. 303 North Lukfata Avenue
19. 305 North Lukfata Avenue
20. 19 North McClure Avenue
21. 204 North McClure Avenue
22. 505 North McClure Avenue
23. 20 North Washington Avenue
24. 211 North Broadway Street
25. 706 North Broadway Street
26. 1003 North Broadway Street
27. 406 North Main Street

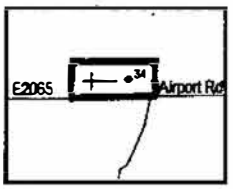
Name (if available) and Address

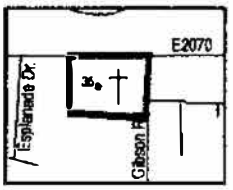
28. 500 North Main Street
29. End of the Trail Motel
    11 North Park Drive
30. 404 North Park Drive
31. 406 North Park Drive
32. 703? North Park Drive
33. 705? North Park Drive
34. Crown Hill Cemetery
    Airport Road
35. Broken Bow Cemetery
    Memorial and Gibson Roads

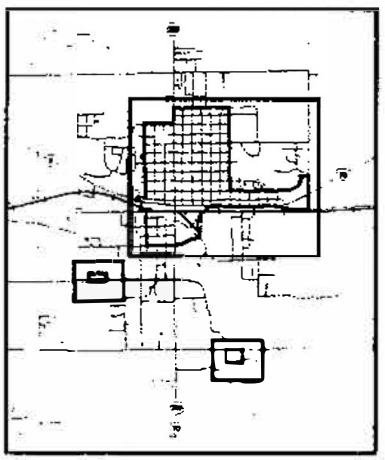
Properties and Sites Warranting Further Study

Broken Bow, Oklahoma









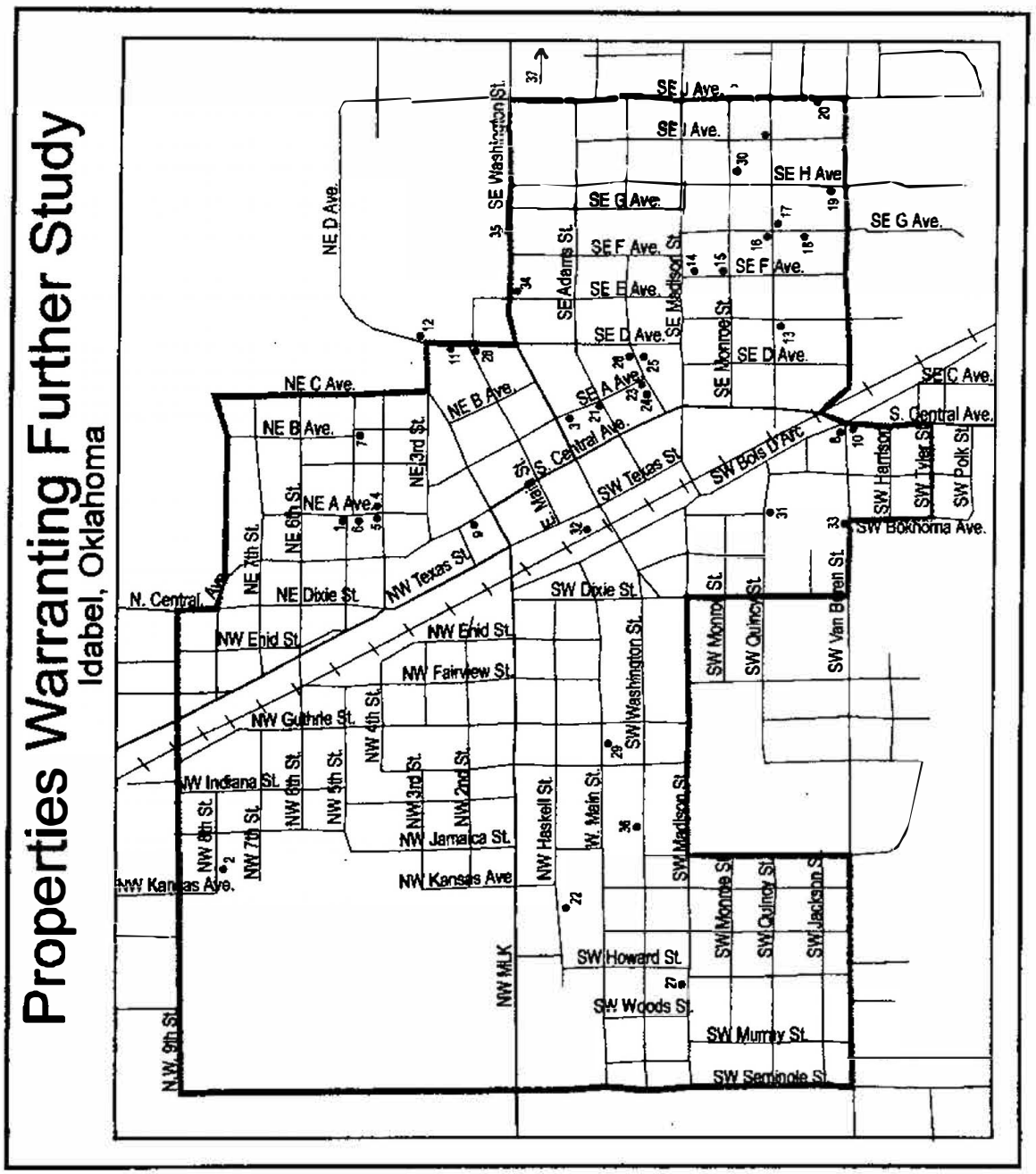
Idabel

Name (if available) and Address

1. 11 Northeast Fifth Street
2. 714 Northwest Eighth Street
3. C. E. Yencer House
   101 Southeast A Avenue
4. 300 Northeast A Avenue
5. Gus Rowland House
   301 Northeast A Avenue
6. John M. Craig House
   303 Northeast A Avenue
7. 411 Northeast B Avenue
8. 509 Southwest Bois D'Arc Avenue
9. State Theater
   117 North Central Avenue
10. 701 South Central Avenue
11. 3 Northeast D Avenue
12. Gray High School Gymnasium
    100 Northeast D Avenue
13. 601 Southeast E Avenue
14. 404 Southeast F Avenue
15. 410 Southeast F Avenue
16. 511 Southeast G Avenue
17. 602 Southeast G Avenue
18. 609 Southeast G Avenue
19. 617 Southeast H Avenue
20. 613 Southeast J Avenue
21. 11 Southeast Adams Street
22. 1204 Northwest Haskell Street
23. St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church
    Jefferson at Southeast A Avenue
24. St. Francis de Sales Rectory
    13 Southeast Jefferson Street

Name (if available) and Address

25. 20 Southeast Jefferson Street
26. 105 Southeast Jefferson Street
27. 1305 Southwest Madison Street
28. Church of Christ
    212 East Main Street
29. 706 West Main Street
30. 702 Southeast Monroe Street
31. Herndon School
    200 Southwest Quincy Street
32. Idabel Grain Elevator
    Southwest Texas Street
33. 301 Southwest Van Buren Street
34. 402 Southeast Washington Street
35. 509 Southeast Washington Street
36. 905 Southwest Washington Street
37. 1301? Williams Drive


Properties Warranting Further Study
Idabel, Oklahoma
SE J Ave.
SE H Ave.
SE G Ave.
SE F Ave.
SE E Ave.
SE D Ave.
SE C Ave.
SE Washington St.
SE Adams St.
SE Madison St.
SE Monroe St.
NE D Ave.
NE C Ave.
NE B Ave.
NE A Ave.
NE 3rd St.
NE 6th St.
NE 7th St.
NE Dixie St.
N. Central Ave.
NW Texas St.
NW Enid St.
NW Fairview St.
NW Guthrie St.
NW 4th St.
NW 3rd St.
NW 2nd St.
NW 5th St.
NW 6th St.
NW 7th St.
NW 8th St.
NW Indiana St.
NW Jamaica St.
NW Kansas Ave.
NW Haskell St.
W. Main St.
S. Main St.
S. Central Ave.
SW Texas St.
SW Bois D'Arc
SW Dixie St.
SW Washington St.
SW Madison St.
SW Monroe St.
SW Quincy St.
SW Van Buren St.
SW Hartson
SW Tyler St.
SW Polk St.
SW Bokhoma Ave.
SW Howard St.
SW Woods St.
SW Murray St.
SW Seminole St.
NW MLK
N.W. 9th St.

XII. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF PROPOSED DISTRICTS

Antlers

Downtown Commercial District:

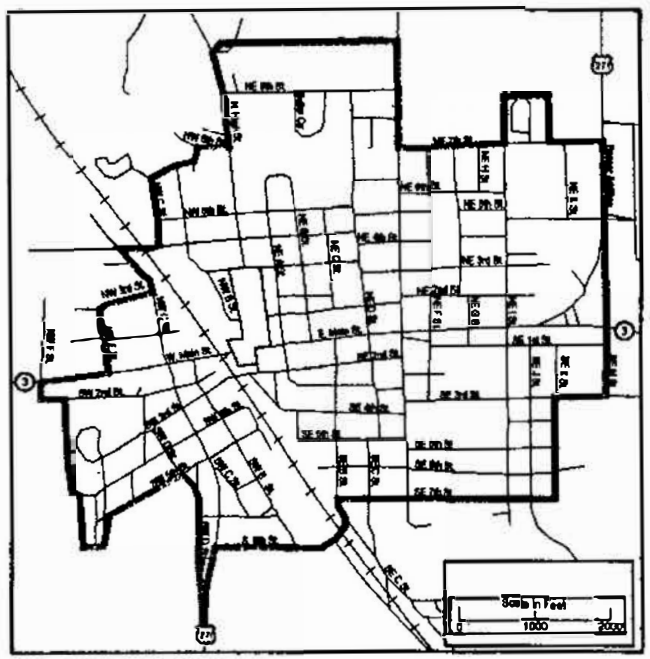
The Downtown Residential District warrants an intensive level study because it constitutes the historic nucleus of Antlers. The town's first commercial properties were built here in the late 1890s and it grew as the town's business hub, eventually becoming an important center for the buying and selling of cotton in the 1920s.

The Downtown Commercial District includes portions of Main and High Streets. More specifically, the district begins at the railroad tracks on West Main Street and includes the north and south sides of Main Street east to High Street. The southeast corner of the intersection of Main and High Streets is not included. At High Street the district turns north, and includes the east and west sides of the street from Main to Third Street.

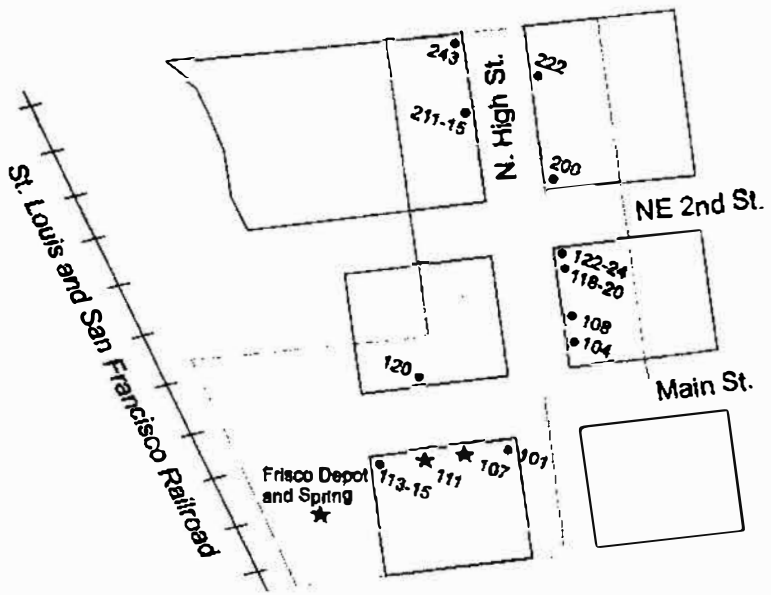
The Downtown Commercial District contains approximately 30 properties. About 50 percent of those have maintained their architectural integrity and the overall historic atmosphere and association of the properties is intact. With a few exceptions, including the First United Methodist Church (243 North High Street) and the business at 222 North High Street), almost all of the properties present in the district reflect the Commercial style. No more than 30 percent of the properties in the Downtown Commercial District constitute noncontributing properties. The vacant lot on the southwest corner of Second and High Streets and the First National Bank building (100 North High Street) constitute intrusions.

Downtown Commercial District

Antlers, Oklahoma



- Contributing Resources
- ★ National Register-Listed or Eligible



The Downtown Commercial District is potentially National Register eligible because of the historical connections and associations shared by many of its properties. This district includes at least 13 properties that were built before 1920. At least seven of those date to the years between 1900 and 1905. The property at 107 West Main Street possibly dates to 1898. As bounded, the Downtown Commercial District also includes the National Register-listed Antlers Frisco Depot and Spring. Two other properties, the Citizen's National Bank (111 West Main Street) and the commercial building at 107 West Main Street also have National Register potential as individual properties.

The following eleven properties have been identified as contributing resources to the Downtown Commercial District in Antlers:

(1) **W. N. Sumner Building** (104 North High Street). Built circa 1900. A two story Commercial style building with a flat roof and brick cladding. The first story has been significantly altered with the addition of four large, fixed pane display windows and new buff brick along the base of the windows. Corrugated metal has been added as in-fill between the first and second floors. The second floor possesses considerable decorative detail including two round windows outlined by a double course of header bricks. Corbeled brickwork spans the front façade above the round windows and five concrete pateras add decoration to the space between the first and second floors. A stepped parapet, showing some wear, provides additional flair to the façade.

(2) **108 North High Street.** Built circa 1905.

A two story sandstone clad Commercial style building. Four double hung windows span the second story, and three of those windows have transoms above the upper sashes. Corrugated metal in-fill has been placed above the awning, probably covering a clerestory. The front entrance has sidelights and is flanked by two large fixed pane display windows. The transoms above the display windows and door have sheets of metal with cut-out diamond designs. To the right side of the building there is an old five-paneled wooden door. The awning has exposed rafter tails.

(3) **118-120 North High Street.** Built circa 1910-15.

A two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The first floor has been altered with the addition of large, fixed pane display windows. New brick has been added to the wall below the display windows on the left side, while a type of plaster or stucco has been added below the display windows on the right. The clerestory has been covered with corrugated metal sheeting. Below that hangs a metal awning. The second floor of the building is more intact and is decorated with four evenly spaced wheel windows, two of which are covered by a business sign. The front parapets are stepped and capped by a double course of bricks, one marked by stretcher bricks and the other by header bricks.

(4) **Wood Brothers Building** (122-124 North High Street). Built in 1912.

A two story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Originally, this structure existed as two separate buildings that have since been

connected. The pilasters on either end of the front walls rise to create a parapet and indicate where one building used to end and the other began. The name plate of the building on the right still bears the name "Wood Bros. 1912." Wood infill covers the clerestory above the awning. Large, fixed pane display windows have been added to the first floor. Decorative corbeling marks the top of the front wall along with a dentilled cornice that also spans the north side of the building.

(5) **200 North High Street.** Built circa 1905.

A two story brick-clad Commercial style building with metal awning and raised parapet. There are no windows on the second story, and a band of large, fixed pane display windows stretches acrosss the first story. The southeast corner of the building is canted, on the first story only. Decorative corbeling extends across the cornice line on the side elevation. There are also three round arched louvered vents on that side.

(6) **211-215 North High Street.** Built circa 1910-15.

A series of three two-story buildings that illustrate the Commercial style. They all have brick cladding and flat roofs. On each, the first story has been considerably altered, primarily to accommodate large, fixed pane display windows or new doors. All of these buildings have metal awnings and all but the middle property has filled or covered the clerestory. Decorative brickwork, including the use of semicircular windows outlined with courses of header bricks, marks the second story. In addition, each of the cornices is marked by a span of five courses of stretcher bricks, where

alternating bricks are slightly recessed to give a textured appearance. Bricks along the cornice have also been placed so as to create the effect of modillions.

(7) **222 North High Street.** Built circa 1915.

A one and one-half story example of a National Folk style house of the front-gabled subtype. This stone-clad house is interesting because the roofline extends on one side to create an integral porch with its own gable element. The three sides of the porch have round arches, each with a distinctively shaped keystone and voussoirs of cut stone. The arch marking the entrance is the broadest. The front steps are framed with additional stonework that is decoratively capped with a row of buff-colored bricks. The windows are 3/1 double hung with thin vertical muntins, and occur either individually or in pairs.

(8) **101 West Main Street.** Built circa 1905.

A one story brick clad Commercial style building. The façade has been altered to include five large fixed pane display windows. There is some corrugated metal in-fill covering the clerestory. The cornice line is corbeled and decorated with a line of raised brick crosses. The corbeling, of a slightly different configuration, continues along the east side of the building. On that side of the building there are three semicircular windows, and a segmental arched window and door with wood in-fill. The 1904 Sanborn map shows this building to have had a canted corner. By the 1916 Sanborn map the corner had been squared.

(9) **113-115 West Main Street.** Built circa 1915.

A two story Commercial style building that has been significantly altered. The building has a canted corner, and presumably it formed one of the entrances. That corner now has wood in-fill and a fixed pane window. Other similar windows have been added to the front of the building and there is considerable wood in-fill around all of the windows on the first story. A balcony enclosed by a wrought iron railing with elaborate floral designs dominates the second story. The second story windows are also recent replacements. Five gargoyle-type fixtures have also been added along the roofline of the building within the past few years.

(10) **120 West Main Street.** Built circa 1905.

A two story brick-clad Commercial style building. This is a very plain building. The only decorative details include a slender rectangular name plate across the top. The name plate includes the initials "B.T." New metal awnings have been added to the windows on the second story, as well as to the first story. Three tall brick pillars, probably also recent additions, support the first story awning. The windows on the building include both fixed pane and double hung types. The windows and door all appear to be fairly recent replacements.

(11) **First United Methodist Church** (243 North High Street). Built 1940.

A large, one and one-half story church building that is loosely based on the massed plan subtype of the National Folk style. Wall cladding consists of a buff brick. The entrance is marked by two front-facing

gables and a broad wooden semielliptical arch which creates a porch-like space. Two slender round columns support the arch. The windows on most of the building are an unusual 3/3 double hung style with thin horizontal muntins. Sidelights and a transom, all in a similar style, frame the double doors in the front. The back portion of the building where the present altar is located appears to have been added at a later date. This portion of the building is topped by a gable on hip roof and has 6/6 double hung windows.

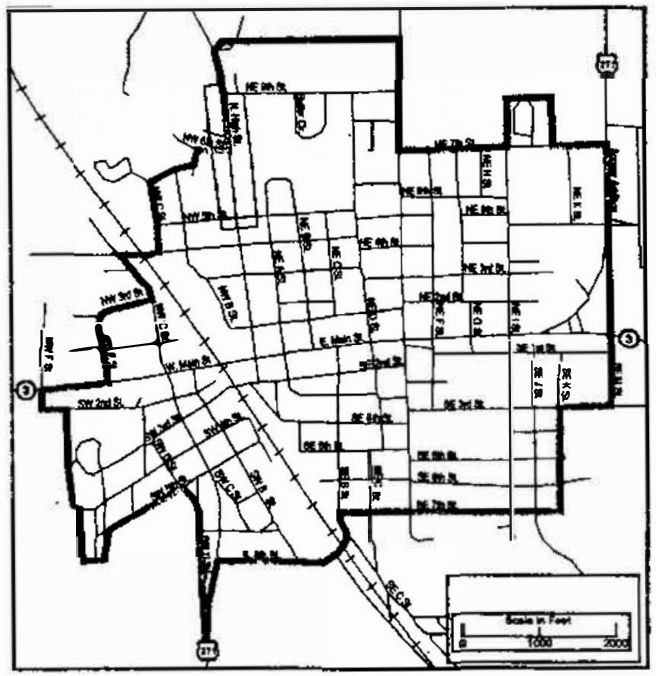
High Street Residential District:

The High Street Residential District warrants an intensive level survey because it developed as a distinctive residential area in Antlers and includes some exclusive properties. High Street is a very wide and more closely resembles a tree-lined avenue or boulevard. Property lots tend to be quite large, and houses are generally set back away from the street. Single-family dwellings prevail, with the houses getting larger as one moves north on High Street. The boundaries of the High Street Residential District begin on the north side of Fourth Street and include both sides of High Street to Ninth Street. It might be feasible to link the High Street Residential District to the Downtown Commercial District, making High Street the centerpiece of a historic commercial and residential corridor. For the purposes of this project, however, they were considered sufficiently distinctive to keep as separate districts.

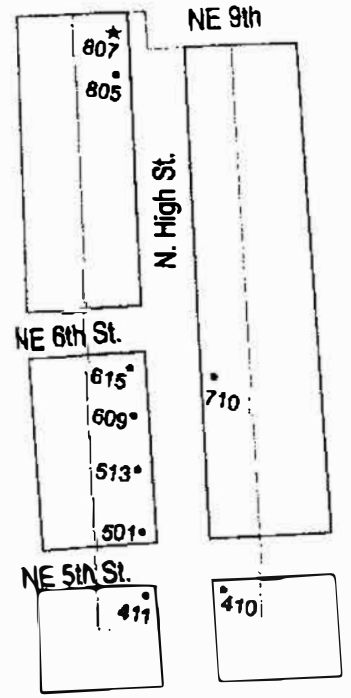
As bounded, the district includes approximately 25 properties. Almost all of the properties are single-family dwellings, many of which date to the years between about

High Street Residential District

Antlers, Oklahoma



- Contributing Resources
- ★ National Register Eligible Property



1910 and 1940. One or two of the residences appear to date to the 1950s or 1960s, but they do not detract from the overall character of the district. The properties in this district are very well maintained and possess a consistently high degree of architectural integrity. Architecturally, a majority of the properties in the High Street Residential District represent the Eclectic Period of American domestic architecture. The Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Prairie, and Craftsman styles are all represented in the district. In at least one case Colonial Revival detailing has been added to a basic, National Folk house. One intrusion in the district is the trailer that is located north of Sixth Street, on the east side of High Street.

There is one National Register eligible property in this district. It is the very large Tudor Revival style home that sits at the top of the hill at 807 North High Street. One of the older properties in the High Street Residential District is the W. N. Sumner Home at 805 North High Street. This house dates to about 1912 and was the residence of one of Antler's prominent businessmen. Sumner is known to have operated a business on High Street, and to have been one of the major cotton buyers. The Sumner home has had some alterations but is a contributing resource to the district. Finally, there is a stone-lined drainage channel that crosses through this district near High Street and between Fifth and Sixth Streets. This channel was likely constructed as part of a WPA project during the 1930s, and also constitutes a contributing resource to the district.

The following list highlights properties identified as contributing resources to the High Street Residential District:

(1) **North High Street between Northwest Fifth and Sixth Streets.** Built circa 1937.

A stone-lined drainage channel. The sides of the drainage channel consist of four courses of unmortared rough-cut stones. The bottom of the channel consists of rough-cut stones sloped slightly in toward the center of the channel. These bottom stones are mortared together.

(2) **410 North High Street.** Built circa 1920?

A one and one-half-story house that exhibits a mixture of National Folk and Colonial Revival influences. In form, the house is from the Hall and Parlor subtype of the National Folk style. The house has been substantially enlarged from this basic form. The porch area reveals the greatest measure of Colonial Revival influence with its four modest classical columns that support an integral gabled portico with a curved underside. The rest of the porch is created by a flat roof that extends from either side of the gabled portico to the ends of the house where two other classical columns provide support to the roof. Exposed rafters on the porch roof provide additional decoration, as do the paired, 6/1 double hung windows on the front façade that are capped with crown molding. Cladding consists of aluminum siding. The chimney is buff brick and has a tall round arch design on it made with red bricks for contrast.

(3) **411 North High Street.** Built circa 1920.

A one and one-half story National Folk style house in the side-gabled, massed plan subtype. The walls are clad with narrow horizontal siding

with cornerboards. The windows are double hung and it appears that newer aluminum storm windows have been added. The windows on the main portion of the house still have crown molding. The partial-width porch is probably not original, however it consists of a very slightly sloped shed roof supported by six square wooden porch posts. The gable on the north end of the house is a closed gable. Sizable additions have been made to the west and south sides of the house, including the use of newer 12/12 double hung windows. The extension of the house at the back (west) has given the roof a saltbox profile.

(4) **501 North High Street.** Built circa 1924?

A one and one-half-story Bungalow/Craftsman style house with clapboard cladding and cornerboards. The front of this house, including the porch, has been altered to make an additional room. The windows on this addition do not match the windows on the rest of the house. The gables on the house are closed, and a very modest bay window extends under the gable on the south side of the house.

(5) **513 North High Street.** Built circa 1924?

A one and one-half-story National Folk style house with Craftsman influences. This house is of the Hall and Parlor subtype but the fact that its full-width porch is integral reflects a Craftsman influence. Other Craftsman influences include the exposed rafter tails on both the house and the gabled dormer, false roof beams added as a decoration to the gable ends of the house and dormer, and the tapered porch supports that rest on

brick piers. The windows are paired 1/1 double hung and are topped with crown molding. A brick exterior end wall chimney extends through the roof on the south side, beside which a two-car carport has been added. The house has been enlarged considerably on the back, and both the house and the carport have vinyl siding.

(6) **609 North High Street.** Built circa 1930.

A one and one-half-story Tudor Revival style house with stone cladding. A major alteration to this house includes the replacement of the original roof with aluminum. Awnings have also been added over some of the windows. Decorative details include an arcaded partial-width porch. A broad semi-elliptical arch accents the front window while a tall, round arch leads to the front door. Both arches are contained under separate gables. Beaded mortar provides additional decoration to the stones in the arches.

(7) **615 North High Street.** Built circa 1930.

A one and one-half-story Tudor Revival style house in stone. Windows are 6/1 and 1/1 double hung. The paired windows on the front are capped by a very attractive lintel created by two series of stones set at a 45 degree angle with a triangular keystone placed between them. The front entrance is modest but surprisingly attractive. The front door is centered below a very steep gable and the edges of the walls have been cut into an hour-glass type shape to enhance the entryway, which lacks a porch. Three stone steps, shaped in a semielliptical form to match the arches on the

house, are each capped with a single row of header bricks. The steep pitch of all the gables is further enhanced by the exposed rafter tails that extend from them. A stone chimney occupies one of the gables on the north side of the house. A carport has been added to the north side of the house as well, and it has been attached with its own gabled roof element.

(8) **710 North High Street.** Built circa 1940?

A two story Colonial Revival style house with interior chimney. The cladding on the first story is aluminum siding and on the second story it is wood shingle. The asymmetrical façade is a bit unusual but not unheard of for this style. The plainness of the entryway and front façade may be the result of alterations made when the siding was added. A gabled, one story and one room addition has been built on the south side of the house.

(9) **W. N. Sumner Home** (805 North High Street). Built circa 1910-12.

A two and one-half-story Prairie School style house. The bulk of the house has been altered by the addition of aluminum siding. There is a full-width porch in brick that may also not be original. One section of the porch has been enclosed to make a sort of sunroom. Five large brick pillars support the porch. Tall, slender double hung windows, some of which have muntins in decorative patterns, dominate the first story of the house. Sidelights frame the front door, and the two hipped roof dormers have lattice windows with beveled glass.

Hugo

South Residential District:

The South Residential District warrants an intensive level survey because of the concentration of historic homes that have maintained a high degree of architectural integrity. The South Residential District includes part of the Frisco Addition. Preliminary research did not reveal the date when the Frisco Addition was platted, but evidence indicates that it may have been platted about 1908. The promotional brochure, "Opportunity! Hugo, Oklahoma" originally published by the Southwestern Land Company in 1910, includes photographs of some residences in this area. By this time some of the homes were already reasonably well established. Indeed, a number of the residences in this district were probably built before 1920.

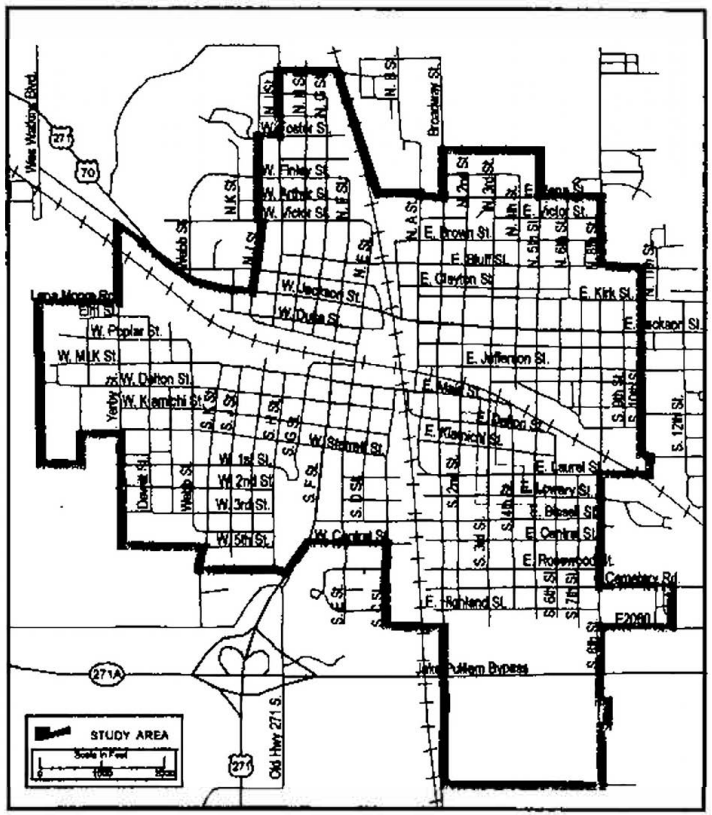
It is probably no coincidence that the name of the platted addition that contains this district is "Frisco." Although additional research is needed to confirm this, it is likely that some of the employees and officials associated with the Frisco Railroad had homes in this area. Unfortunately, Sanborn map coverage of this area does not begin until 1924.

The boundaries of the South Residential District include the south side of East Lowery Street from about the middle of the 200-block east to the southwest corner of Fifth Street; the west side of Third Street from Lowery to Dalton Street; both sides of Third Street from Main Street to Lowery Street; the south side of Laurel between Third and Fourth Streets; and the north side of Dalton between Second and Third Streets.

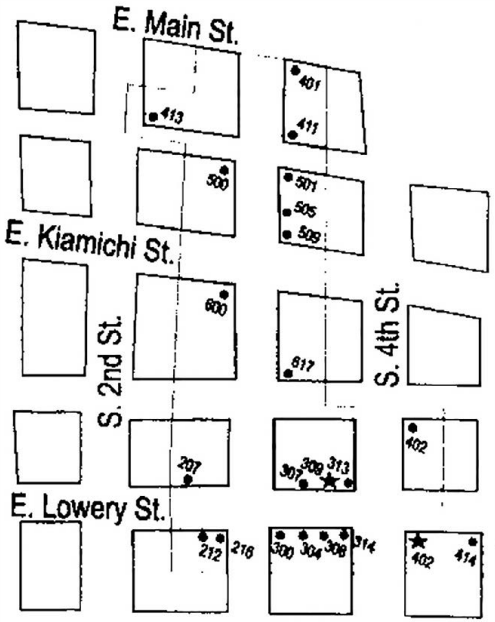
The South Residential District includes approximately 55 properties. Intrusions are minimal. About 70-80 percent of the properties have maintained their architectural

South Residential District

Hugo, Oklahoma



- Contributing Resources
- ★ National Register Eligible Properties



integrity. Aside from one church, the remaining properties are single-family dwellings. The architecture consists of a mixture of Victorian, specifically Queen Anne and Eclectic styles. Of the properties documented for this survey, fifteen were estimated to have been built no later than 1920. Two of the residences (309 and 402 East Lowery Street) in the South Residential District are potentially National Register eligible. The following 20 contributing resources were identified:

(1) **207 East Lowery Street.** Built circa 1950?

A one and one-half story National Folk style house with a cross-hipped roof that is uncommon for this style. The roof extends to include a carport on the east elevation. The porch has a separate hipped roof element and is supported by two plain wooden posts. Cladding consists of weatherboard with cornerboards.

(2) **212 East Lowery Street.** Built circa 1925?

A two and one-half story Prairie School style house. Cladding consists of weatherboard with cornerboards on the first and second stories. Between the two stories stretches a band of square-cut wood shingle cladding. The porch is an "L"-shaped porch with one-half-hipped roof. It is supported by three weatherboard-clad square posts and three short classical columns set on low, square bases. Decorative details include paired 6/1 double hung windows on the first story, a band of six (aluminum) double hung windows on the second story, and decorative roof beams in the wide, flared eaves.

(3) **216 East Lowery Street.** Built circa 1920?

A one and one-half story Bungalow/Craftsman style house with narrow horizontal siding and cornerboards. Three tiered gables with triangular knee-brace brackets dominate the façade. One of the front gables has a triple window. All windows and doors are topped with crown molding. Most of the windows have decorative vertical muntins in the upper sashes. The porch is partial-width and is supported by two short square posts raised on brick piers. Exposed rafter tails decorate the eaves of the porch and house. The shaft of the chimney on the east wall has been removed.

(4) **St. Mark's Episcopal Church** (300 East Lowery Street). Built circa 1940.

A one and one-half story church building with basement and vinyl siding. In form, the church reflects the front gabled National Folk style. The steep pitch of the roof and the pointed arch (with a stained glass window) on the façade suggest Tudor Revival influences. There is a lower cross-gabled wing extension on the south elevation with a bracketed hood over the south entrance. The north entrance is marked by a gablet with wooden trusses and cross. The windows are 6/6 double hung, and span the north and south sides of the church. A gabled addition has been built on the west side of the church.

(5) **304 East Lowery Street.** Built circa 1920?

A two and one-half story Prairie School style house. The house has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding. Decorative details are numerous,

including a hipped dormer and two bay windows that are both two-stories in height. The bay window on the north elevation has canted corners. The eaves on the house are wide and are decorated with roof beams. The eaves of the porch are similarly decorated. The porch is a wrap-around porch that extends on two sides of the house. Square posts with stylized capitals support the porch and are raised on brick piers. A wooden balustrade has been added to the porch. The interior chimney has a corbeled cap.

(6) **307 East Lowery Street.** Built circa 1920?

A one and one-half story Bungalow/Craftsman style house with vinyl siding. The house has a symmetrical façade and the front door is flanked by two large double hung windows with decorative muntins in the upper sashes. The porch appears somewhat altered. Four slender classical columns (not original) are raised on a low wall that has been covered with a type of board and batten siding. The same board and batten siding decorates the cornice line of the porch.

(7) **308 East Lowery Street.** Built circa 1920?

A two and one-half story Bungalow/Craftsman style house with a symmetrical façade and sidelights framing the front door. Cladding consists of weatherboard with cornerboards. A large shed dormer with four multi-pane windows marks the roof slope on the front of the house. The porch is integral, full-width, and partially enclosed by a wooden balustrade. Four square wooden posts support the porch. The interior,

ridge chimney has a corbeled cap, and the gable-wall chimney is shouldered. A bay window with pent roof marks the west elevation.

(8) **313 East Lowery Street.** Built circa 1920?

A two and one-half-story Prairie School style house that has had cedar siding added. Exterior features include a hipped dormer with louvered vents, slightly flared eaves on the roof, and a full-width, flat-roofed porch supported by three large wooden porch posts. Decorative details include a bay window, a Chicago-style window, sidelights, and a corbeled chimney cap.

(9) **314 East Lowery Street.** Built circa 1915?

A one and one-half-story Queen Anne style house with a pyramidal roof and lower cross gables. The house has aluminum siding and the porch posts have been replaced with wrought iron supports. The porch is integral, half-hipped, and there is a hipped dormer on the roof slope above it. Other decorative details include a Chicago-style window and corbeled chimney caps.

(10) **414 East Lowery Street.** Built circa 1920?

A one and one-half story Bungalow/Craftsman style house with an unusual gabled and hipped roof. Cladding consists of weatherboard with cornerboards that have crown molding. Three large square columns with modest capitals support the flat-roofed porch, and roof beams decorate the eaves of the porch.

(11) **402 East Laurel Street.** Built circa 1920?

A two and one-half story Prairie School style house of the American Foursquare or Prairie Box subtype. Cladding consists of narrow horizontal siding with cornerboards. The porch is full-width and has a flat roof with a center gablet. Four very slender posts support the porch, which is partially enclosed by a wooden balustrade. Most of the windows are 12/1 double hung and the ones on the front have crown molding and shutters (not original). There is a bay window on the west elevation. The hipped dormer has a multi-pane fixed window, and the eaves of both the dormer and house have decorative roof beams.

(12) **413 South Second Street.** Built circa 1915.

A one and one-half story Bungalow/Craftsman style house. The house has aluminum siding over most of it, except for a small portion at the back, which has weatherboarding with cornerboards. All of the windows in this house are multi-paned, and some are 9/1, 12/1, and 16/1 double hung. There are triple windows on the west and south sides. Crown molding with modillions decorates the windows and door. A flat roof addition creates a partial-width porch and is supported by square wooden columns raised on brick piers. The porch columns have stylized capitals. A low-set fence with brick fence posts that have corbeled capitals surrounds the property.

(13) **Davis/Fry House** (401 South Third Street). Built circa 1906.

A very substantial two and one-half story Colonial Revival style house with cladding that resembles asbestos shingle siding. Modillions decorate the cornice of the house, hipped dormers, and portico. Most of the windows appear to have been replaced, and first story windows have crown molding. The portico is partial-width, has a triangular pediment, and is supported by four wrought iron porch posts with elaborate floral designs (not original) and two engaged pilasters. Sidelights and transoms frame the front door, which also has a decorative kickboard. There is a small, integral porch on the second story marked by three slender columns and a spindled balustrade.

(14) **411 South Third Street.** Built circa 1935?

A one and one-half story Modern Movement style house in the Minimal Traditional subtype with some Craftsman detailing. The house has uncoursed stone cladding and triple windows (6/6 double hung) along the south and east sides. Three tiered gables and a shouldered front wall chimney dominate the façade. Exposed rafter tails span the rooflines of the house. There is a detached, stone clad garage to the northeast of the house. A different house with a wrap-around porch appears on the 1924 Sanborn map. By the 1943 Sanborn map the present house had been built.

(15) **Jack Cooley House** (500 South Third Street). Built before 1907/altered in the 1930s.

A very large, altered, two and one-half story Colonial Revival style house with narrow horizontal siding and cornerboards. The roof of this house is an unusual variation of a gambrel roof with "sawtooth"-like gables and bell-cast eaves. The north and south slopes of the roof have hipped and shed dormers, respectively. Square-cut wood shingles cover the pent roof on the closed gables and may have once covered the entire gable end. Now, however, the gable end contains pre-cut, fish-scale shingles. Decorative eave brackets occur only on the north elevation (as do shutters) and probably are a recent addition. Wide sidelights flank the front door, which also appears to be relatively new. First story windows and doors have crown molding. The porch is partial-width, has a flat roof and wooden railing along the top. Four slender columns support the porch.

(16) **501 South Third Street.** Built circa 1915?

A two and one-half story Prairie School style house with brick cladding. The house is an example of the American Foursquare or Prairie Box with a gabled roof and off-centered entry. Square-cut wood shingles, decorative roof beams, and slender, multi-paned lattice windows with crown molding decorate the front gable. The porch gable also has wood shingles and decorative roof beams. Four tall brick pillars with concrete caps support the porch. Sidelights frame the front door.

(17) **505 South Third Street.** Built circa 1920?

A one and one-half story Bungalow/Craftsman style house with narrow horizontal siding and wood shingle siding that forms a water table around the house. The north gable wall has a through-the-roof chimney with a splayed base, and a bay window. The gable ends of the house have square-cut wood shingle cladding, as do the porch supports. Two tapered posts raised on wooden bases support the integral, partial-width porch. All of the windows on the house are decorated with vertical muntins, and some windows have crown molding. The gables have triangular knee-brace brackets, and the rooflines--even over the bay window--have exposed rafter tails.

(18) **509 South Third Street.** Built circa 1920?

A one and one-half story Bungalow/Craftsman style house with narrow horizontal siding and cornerboards. The gable ends of the house appear to have asbestos shingle siding. There is a gabled dormer on the south side. The porch is an "L"-shaped wrap-around porch that extends on two sides of the house. Five, short wooden posts set on tall, battered brick piers support the porch. The piers consist of buff brick and have red brick caps. Some of the windows on the front appear to be newer, vinyl windows. The house has 12/1 and 9/1double hung windows, and decorative roof beams mark the gable ends of the house. The detached guesthouse has vinyl siding, clipped gables, exposed rafter tails, and a gabled hood over the door.

(19) **600 South Third Street.** Built circa 1950?

A one and one-half story Modern Movement style house with brick cladding. This house is an example of the Ranch house subtype. The windows constitute the most notable decorative detail on this house. One large, multi-pane display window and three sizable Chicago-style windows with flanking casement windows dominate the façade. The porch is integral, very modest, and marked by just one wrought iron porch post.

(20) **617 South Third Street.** Built circa 1960?

A one and one-half story Modern Movement style house with brick cladding. This house is an example of the Neocolonial Revival style. The "core" of the house resembles a Cape Cod Cottage with its symmetrical façade, gabled dormers, and pedimented door surround. The porch consists of a shed roof extension supported by square porch posts. The windows and doors on this house are relatively new.

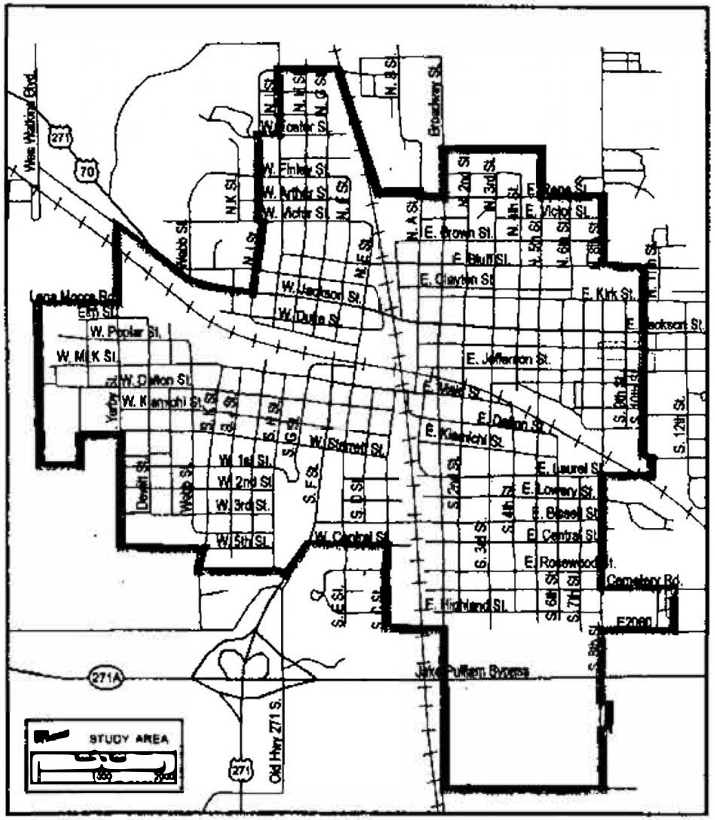
East Residential District:

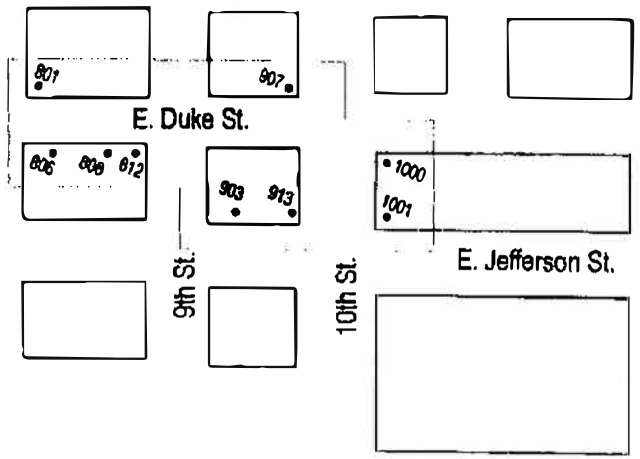
The East Residential District in Hugo warrants an intensive level survey because, like the South Residential District, it was one of the early residential areas in the town. This district includes part of the Davis Addition, which was platted in 1915.

The boundaries of the district includes both sides of Duke Street from Eighth to Tenth Street; the north side of Jefferson Street from Ninth to Tenth Street; and the east side of Tenth Street between Duke and Jefferson Streets.

East Residential District

Hugo, Oklahoma





The East Residential District includes approximately 25 properties, all of which are single-family dwellings. About 70 percent of the properties have maintained their integrity, and intrusions are minimal. Five of the nine properties documented in this survey were built by 1920. Eclectic styles including Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow/Craftsman style homes are common. None of the properties in this district were found to be National Register eligible. However, the contributing resources constitute a unit that represents a significant collection of impressive and well-maintained residences. A total of nine contributing resources were identified and are described below.

(1) **903 East Jefferson Street.** Built circa 1920.

A one and one-half story Bungalow/Craftsman style house of the front-gabled subtype with narrow horizontal siding and wood shingles in the front gable. Many of the windows are paired and double hung with decorative vertical muntins in the upper sashes. The porch is integral, partial-width, and supported by paired wood columns set on a low brick pier. Exposed rafter tails decorate the roofline around the house. Some sheets of metal have been placed alongside the house to cover the foundation.

(2) **913 East Jefferson Street.** Built circa 1920?

A one and one-half story Bungalow/Craftsman style house of the front-gabled subtype. The walls are clad with aluminum siding and many of the windows have metal awnings. The east elevation has a projecting bay

with its own gable element and window. The front porch is contained under a gabled extension of the main roof and is supported by two square columns.

(3) **1001 East Jefferson Street.** Built circa 1940?

A one and one-half story house that reflects a combination of National Folk and Tudor Revival styles. In form, the house is an example of the massed plan subtype of the National Folk style but the entrance reflects the Tudor Revival style. The entrance consists of a steep gable with exposed rafter tails and a round arch. Many of the windows are paired and 6/6 double hung.

(4) **801? East Duke Street.** Built circa 1940?

A one and one-half story Colonial Revival style house with brick cladding and three gable dormers with multi-pane windows. The house has a symmetrical façade with 9/9 double hung windows and an entrance with a simple entablature and fluted pilasters on the door surround. The portico is flat-roofed and topped with a wooden balustrade supported by four freestanding and two engaged classical columns. The gable end chimney on the west elevation has patterned brickwork on the stack. A course of soldier bricks marks the cornice line on the house.

(5) **806? East Duke Street.** Built circa 1940?

A one and one-half-story Colonial Revival style house with aluminum siding. The façade is symmetrical with a prominent partial-width portico supported by two sets of paired square columns. The portico is

pedimented with a curved underside. Windows on the façade are multi-pane casement windows. Multi-pane sidelights--that match the front windows--- flank the door.

(6) **808 East Duke Street.** Built circa 1943?

A two and one-half story Tudor Revival style house in uncoursed stone. The façade is dominated by two large front gables, one of which has an off-centered stone chimney. The windows in the front gables are 6/6 double hung and have massive stone lintels and some have pent roofs. The westernmost of the front gables also appears to have an external staircase that leads to a hooded entrance on the second story. There are two lattice casement windows over the front entrance and shed dormers with wood shingle cladding on the east and west elevations. The porch consists of a shed roof supported by two bracketed wooden porch posts.

(7) **812? East Duke Street.** Built circa 1920?

A two and one-half story Bungalow/Craftsman style house with brick cladding. This house has an unusual cruciform plan with clipped gables. The most atypical element of this house is the parapeted porch, with its large, cut-out square openings. Concrete coping lines the tops of the porch walls as well as the square cut-outs. Decorative concrete diamonds mark the different pilasters that support and enframe the porch. Additional decorative details include triangular knee-brace brackets in the gable ends, a corbeled cap on the interior chimney, sidelights, soldier brick lintels, and vertical muntins in the upper sashes of the double hung windows.

(8) **907 East Duke Street.** Built circa 1940?

A two and one half story Colonial Revival style house that has been covered with vinyl siding. The façade of the house is nearly symmetrical with the exception of one unmatching window on the first story. There is a flat roofed, one-story wing on the west elevation. It has also been sided. Porch development on this house is limited to a gabled hood supported by two classical columns.

(9) **John Wyche House** (1000? East Duke Street). Built circa 1909.

A two and one half story house that reflects a mixture of Prairie School and Neoclassical influences. The house has very wide eaves and a low-pitched hipped roof, but has been covered with aluminum siding. The façade is asymmetrical and dominated by partial-width porticos on the first and second stories. Triple columns set on low pedestals distinguish both porticos, however the pedestals on the second story have wood shingle cladding. A wooden balustrade encloses the second story portico and extends across the rest of the façade where it is supported by brackets. A simple entablature and door surround mark the front entry, while French doors open onto the second story portico.

Broken Bow

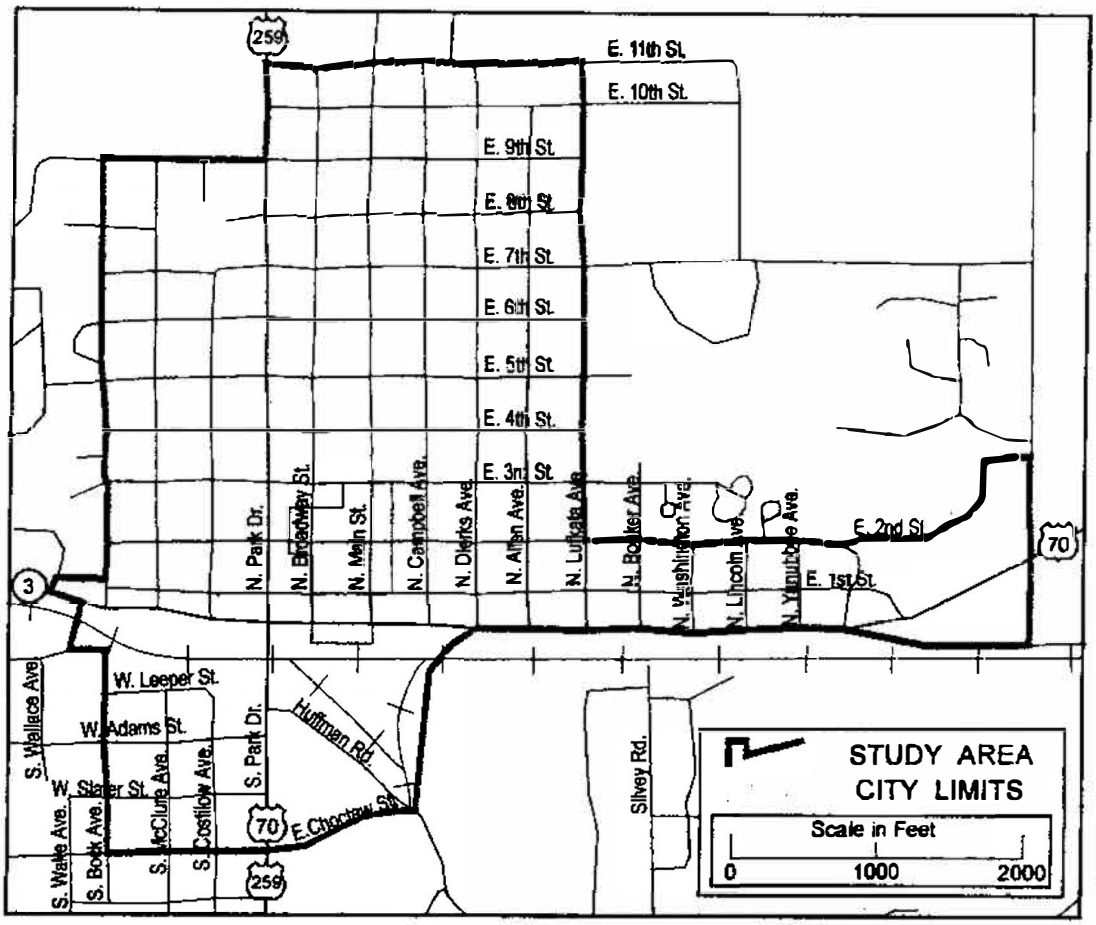
Broken Bow Commercial District:

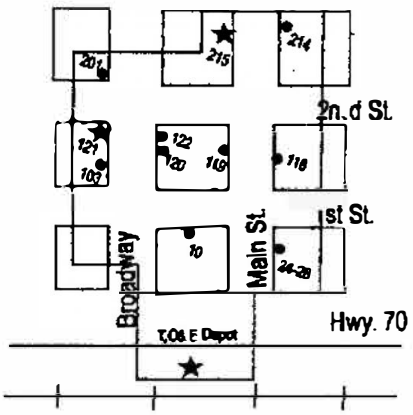
The Broken Bow Commercial District warrants an intensive level survey because it forms the historic core of the city, and many of its properties developed contemporaneously. In addition, the historic fabric of the downtown is still essentially intact.

The Broken Bow Commercial District includes both sides of Main Street between Martin Luther King Drive (Highway 70) and Third Streets; both sides of Second Street between Main and Broadway; both sides of Broadway between First and Second; both sides of First Street between Main and Broadway; and the portion of Martin Luther King Drive that includes the Texas, Oklahoma & Eastern Depot.

Approximately 35 properties make up the Broken Bow Commercial District. The dominant architectural style is the Commercial style. This survey documented 12 properties in the district, three of which were found to be National Register eligible. Those properties include the TO&E depot, the Citizen's State Bank building at 121 North Broadway, and the former city hall building and present police station at 215 North Main Street. Of the properties surveyed, five were estimated to have been built before 1920. Another five were likely built between 1925 and 1940. As bounded, the district contains a few intrusions, most of which involve newer construction. One of the more notable buildings in the district is the Dell Hotel (24-26 North Main Street). The hotel dates to 1915 and operated through the 1980s. With some restoration the building would likely have National Register potential.

Broken Bow Commercial District





- Contributing Resources
- ★ National Register Listed or Eligible

The following list describes the contributing resources documented in the Broken Bow Commercial District:

(1) **Dell Hotel** (24-26 North Main Street). Built 1915.

A two story Commercial style building that has been plastered over and has had its interior spaced subdivided for different commercial use. One-half of the front of the building has been heavily altered with the addition of newer fixed pane display windows and a new door. Several windows on the second story have wood-infill. A full-width flat roof stretches across the first story façade and is supported by five metal posts. Decorative details are modest and include a segmental arch over one window, transoms, and sidelights.

(2) **10? West First Street.** Built circa 1915?

A one and one-half-story brick-clad Commercial style building with false front. There is some wood in-fill in the front window, but no real decorative details.

(3) **118? North Main Street.** Built circa 1925.

A one story brick-clad Commercial style building with a recessed entry between two large fixed pane display windows. Decorative details are minimal, but there is a recessed rectangular area for a name plate on the front wall. A wood shingle awning dominates the façade.

(4) **119 North Main Street.** Built circa 1915?

A two story brick-clad Commercial style building. Decorative details include a corbeled cornice and a course of bricks set in a decorative cross pattern. The front entrance is recessed, and there is a clerestory of fixed pane windows. A cloth awning has been added to the façade.

(5) **Broken Bow Community Building** (214? North Main Street). Built circa 1937-38.

A one and one-half-story stone building in the WPA Standardized style. Exterior features include two gable-end chimneys and a gabled, partial-width porch. Decorative details include two tapered and chamfered porch posts, concrete lug lintels, exposed rafter tails, and triangular knee-brace brackets. The door surround includes wide, three-quarter height sidelights and wood shaped to resemble a fanlight.

(6) **M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M.** (103? North Broadway Street). Built 1950.

A one story brick-clad Commercial style building with modest Art Deco influences. Red bricks set in decorative geometric designs mark the cornice. The entrance is recessed and two columns of glass block windows create the effect of sidelights in the front entrance. A cloth awning has been added.

(7) **120 North Broadway Street.** Built circa 1925.

A two story brick-clad Commercial style building with a metal awning and a corbeled cornice. Several windows on the second story have brick

in-fill. Three windows on the north elevation were segmental arched windows.

(8) **122 North Broadway Street.** Built circa 1940?

A one story brick-clad Commercial style building with the entrance set in a canted corner. The building has an attractive cornice with bricks placed so as to resemble modillions. There are six windows with wood in-fill on the north elevation, and metal awnings on both the north and west elevations.

(9) **Broken Bow Community Center** (201 North Broadway Street). Built 1951.

A one and one-half story brick-clad building with no distinctive style. The wall cladding consists of seven rows of stretcher bricks alternating with one row of header bricks. The building first served as a church, and has a portico supported by two brick columns. Decorative details include exposed rafter tails, and buff-brick quoining on porch posts, and around doors, windows, and building corners. Seven round arch windows with fanlights span both the north and south sides. Wide buttresses with concrete caps mark the wall space in between the windows. There is a two story addition with hipped roof at the back.

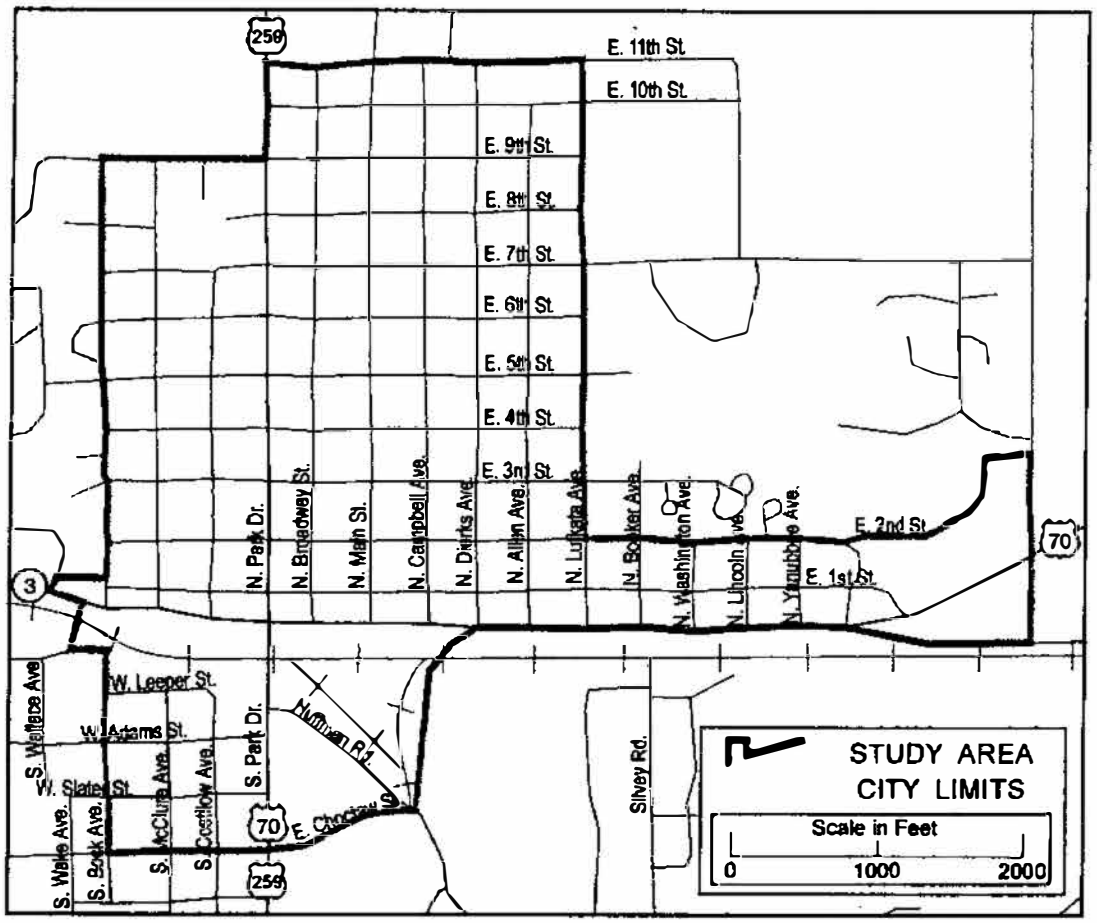
White City Residential District

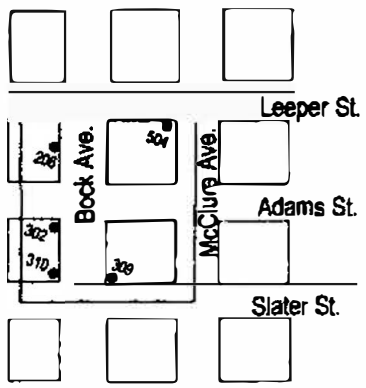
The White City Residential District warrants further study as a potential National Register district because of the unity of architectural styles and architectural integrity of the properties within it. The name "White City" derives from the name of the platted addition where this district is located. The White City platted addition to Broken Bow dates to 1941. Although the area covered by the plat happens to also correspond to the part of town where the Choctaw Lumber Company built housing for employees of the Broken Bow mill, no connection or relation is implied. That is, most of the properties that were used for employee housing no longer exist or have been drastically altered. The properties documented in the White City Residential District represent a newer, more recent development that dates to the 1940s and 1950s. In terms of age, the properties are on the cusp of meeting the age criteria of being at least 50 years old.

The White City Residential District is a small district in terms of the area covered. It includes both sides of Bock Avenue between Leeper and Slater Streets, and both sides of Leeper between Bock and McClure Avenues. Two particular features make the district identifiable: the assemblage of large, well-maintained Ranch style homes built on sizable lots, and the absence of any major intrusions. Five properties in the district were surveyed. While none is individually eligible for listing in the National Register eligible, when taken together the properties constitute a very cohesive district.

White City Residential District

Broken Bow, Oklahoma





- Contributing Resources

The individual properties described below were identified as contributing resources to the White City Residential District.

(1) **206 South Bock Avenue.** Built circa 1950.

A one and one-half-story Modern Movement style house of the Ranch subtype with board and batten siding. The front door is slightly recessed and contained under the main roof of the house. Decorative details include multi-pane sidelights by the door and large multi-pane window on the façade.

(2) **302 South Bock Avenue.** Built circa 1950.

A one and one-half-story Modern Movement style house of the Ranch subtype with buff brick cladding. Exterior features include a massive front-wall chimney, and an integral porch supported by two wrought iron porch posts. Decorative details include a diamond design of soldier bricks on the chimney stack.

(3) **309 South Bock Avenue.** Built circa 1950.

A one and one-half-story Modern Movement style house of the Ranch subtype. Cladding consists of a combination of stone and vertical wood siding. A front-wall chimney and large multi-pane and Chicago-style windows mark the façade. The metal roof is a recent replacement.

(4) **310 South Bock Avenue.** Built circa 1950.

A one and one-half-story brick-clad Modern Movement style house of the Ranch subtype with Neoclassical Revival influences. Exterior features

include a gable-end chimney and an integral full-height and full-width porch supported by four slender classical columns.

(5) **504 West Leeper Street.** Built circa 1950.

A one and one-half-story Modern Movement style house of the Ranch subtype. Cladding consists of buff brick and exterior features include an integral two-car garage. The house has generally an H-shape with symmetrical façade and recessed entrance flanked by sidelights. A decorative course of soldier and header bricks encircles the house near the top of the walls.

Idabel

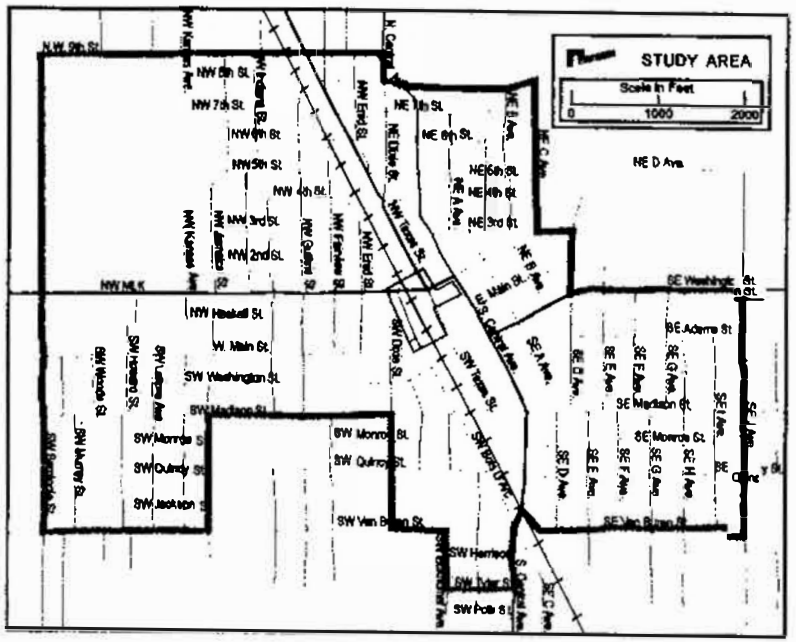
Downtown Commercial District:

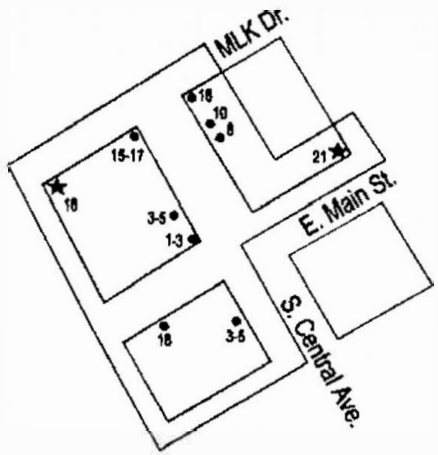
The Downtown Commercial District in Idabel warrants an intensive level survey. It includes approximately 40 properties, about half of which have maintained their architectural integrity in varying degrees. Idabel's commercial focus initially developed along West Main Street and Central Avenue, and these streets constitute the heart of the historic district. All of the properties surveyed as part of this project were built prior to 1930 and reflect the Commercial style. Some intrusions, in the form of vacant lots, newer construction, and properties in need of rehabilitation, exist but the basic character of the commercial district is intact.

The district boundaries include both sides of West Main Street between Texas and Central Avenue, and the north side of the unit block of East Main Street; both sides of Central between Washington and Martin Luther King Drive; and the unit block of West

Downtown Commercial District

Idabel, Oklahoma





• Contributing Resources

★ National Register Listed or Eligible

Martin Luther King Drive. Two National Register eligible properties help anchor the district. One is the Hotel Rouleau (21 East Main Street), and the other is the old Idabel Seed Company building (16 Northwest Martin Luther King Drive). The Hotel Rouleau is one of Idabel's grand old hotels and dates to 1916. The Idabel Seed Company building dates to about 1920 and has recently been restored. The following descriptions highlight the properties identified as contributing resources.

(1) **Idabel Light and Fuel Company Building** (3-5 North Central Avenue). Built circa 1910.

A one-story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Four pilasters with corbeled caps that rise above the top of the front wall create the effect of a parapet. Decorative details include a corbeled cornice, and a clerestory that spans the façade. Large fixed pane display windows flank both of the recessed entrances. New ceramic tile fills the wall space below the windows, and a metal awning spans the façade.

(2) **Grand Lodge** (8 North Central Avenue). Built circa 1925.

A three-story Commercial style building with brick cladding that has been covered with plaster. A new metal door has been added on the first story and the windows there have wood in-fill. Decorative details are minimal, but include extensive fenestration with double hung windows on the second and third stories and three Masonic emblems displayed in the center of the wall on the third story.

(3) **10 North Central Avenue.** Built circa 1920.

A one story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The building has a shaped parapet with a corbeled cornice. Two recessed rectangular spaces on the second story are distinguished by courses of soldier bricks. A metal awning spans the façade. The clerestory has been painted or filled in, and new doors have been added. There is also some new brickwork below the fixed pane display windows.

(4) **Robinson Hotel** (15-17 North Central Avenue). Built 1910; expanded 1912.

A two story Commercial style building that has been covered with plaster. Eight casement windows with transoms span the façade on the second story. Similar fenestration continues on the north elevation. The entrances are slightly canted and recessed. Ceramic tile marks the pillars on the first story, and a metal awning spans the front of the building.

(5) **16 North Central Avenue.** Built circa 1925.

A one story Commercial style building with brick cladding, a corbeled cornice, and a metal awning. The clerestory has corrugated metal in-fill, and a new business sign stretches across part of it.

(6) **3-5 South Central Avenue.** Built before 1912.

A two-story Commercial style building with brick cladding. Decorative details include a corbeled cornice, double hung windows with blind segmental arches on the north and south elevations, and double hung windows with concrete lintels and sills on the façade. Large fixed pane

display windows flank the recessed entrance. A cloth awning has been added across the front, and a mural has been painted on the south elevation.

(7) **Idabel State Bank/Grand Leader Building** (1-3 West Main Street). Built circa 1910.

A two story brick-clad Commercial style building that is considerably altered. Windows on the second story have concrete lintels, but have all been boarded shut. Three of the first story windows have brick in-fill with murals painted on them. Part of the clerestory has wood in-fill. A brick pillar topped with part of an Ionic column has been added at the southeast corner of the building in front of the canted entrance. The canted entrance does not appear to be original.

(8) **16 West Main Street.** Built circa 1920.

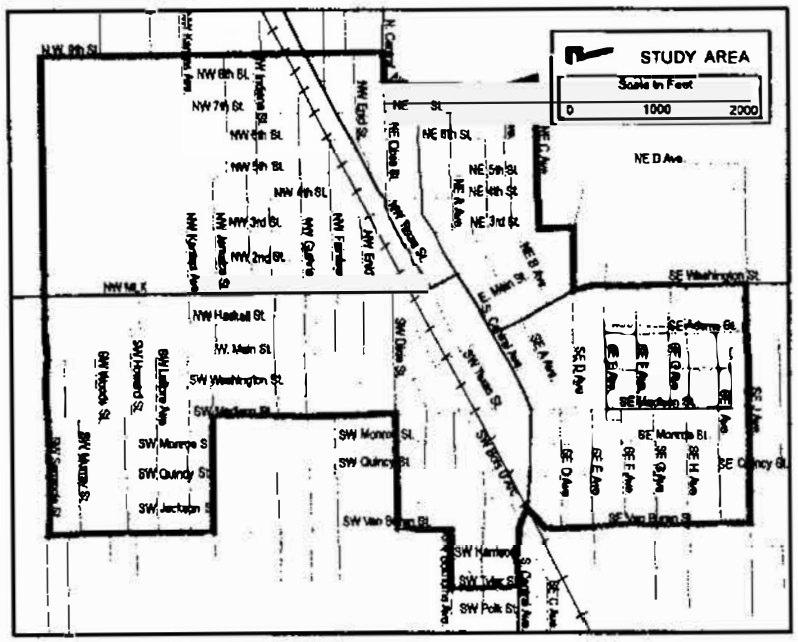
A one story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The second story has been covered with plaster. Decorative details include a shaped parapet, an 11-window clerestory, and transom over the entrance. A misshapen metal awning spans the façade.

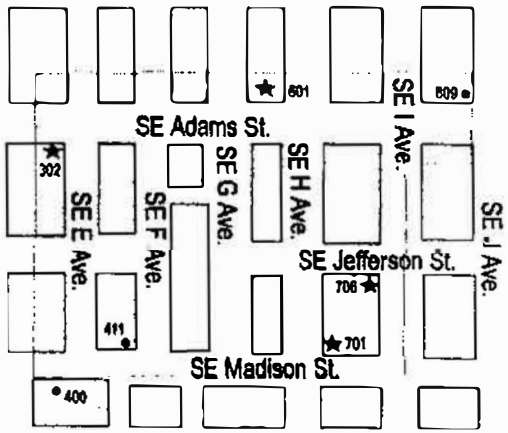
Idabel Residential District:

The Idabel Residential District warrants an intensive level survey because it possesses a number of architecturally impressive "high style" properties that give a distinctive identity to this particular residential section of Idabel. Some of Idabel's wealth has been concentrated here, and the residential properties reflect that.

Idabel Residential District

Idabel, Oklahoma





- Contributing Resources

★ National Register-Listed or Eligible

The outer boundaries of the Idabel Residential District include both sides of Southeast E Avenue between Madison and Adams Streets as well as the church on the south side of Madison Street; both sides of Adams Street between Southeast E and Southeast J Avenue; the north side of Madison between Southeast E and I Avenues; and the west side of Southeast I Avenue between Madison and Adams Streets. The Central Elementary School occupies a stretch of two blocks from Madison to Adams at Southeast E Avenue, and constitutes a notable intrusion.

The Idabel Residential District forms part of the Oaklawn Addition and was platted in 1908. The ages of the properties documented here range from roughly 50 to 90 years old. The boundaries of the district encompass about 50 properties. The integrity of these properties has generally been maintained to a consistently high level. Some 80 percent of the properties are single-family dwellings. The architecture consists of a mixture of a few high style residences and a larger number of homes designed in various Eclectic styles. This survey documented seven properties in the district. The two most impressive houses are the three-story Queen Anne style Barnes-Stevenson House (302 Southeast Adams Street) and the Neoclassical Spaulding-Olive House (601 Southeast Adams Street). Both have been listed on the National Register since the late 1970s. Two additional homes were identified as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. One is the immense Colonial Revival style house at 706 Southeast Jefferson Street, and the other is the house at 701 Southeast Madison Street. As bounded, this district also includes an uncommon example of a house built in the International style. More specific descriptions of the other three contributing resources are identified below.

(1) **First Presbyterian Church** (400 Southeast Madison Street). Built 1927-1928.

A one and one-half-story Tudor Revival style church with brick cladding. Exterior features include steeply pitched and parapeted gables, buttresses with concrete capitals, and several recessed round arch entrances. The main entrance consists of a parapeted stone vestibule distinguished by a tall Tudor arch filled with a stained glass window. Other decorative details include soldier brick lintels, round windows in the gable peaks, and additional stained glass windows on the west elevation.

(2) **411 Southeast Madison Street.** Built circa 1920.

A one and one-half-story Bungalow/Craftsman style house with narrow horizontal siding and cornerboards. Five short battered wood posts raised on tall brick piers support the wrap-around porch. Decorative details include roof beams and decorative woodwork in the gable peaks, and exposed rafter tails. The shaft of the eave wall chimney has been removed.

(3) **809 Southeast Adams Street.** Built circa 1947?

A one and one-half-story International style house. The house is roughly "u"-shaped and cladding consists of uncoursed stone. A band of six windows form a clerestory across the façade. The entrance is deeply recessed and framed by wide sidelights. The wings of the house each contain four spaces for floor-to-ceiling windows, although they presently

have double hung windows and are covered with wrought iron grills.

There is a detached guesthouse on the northwest corner of the property.

XIII. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS NOT WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

Antlers

Northeast Residential Area

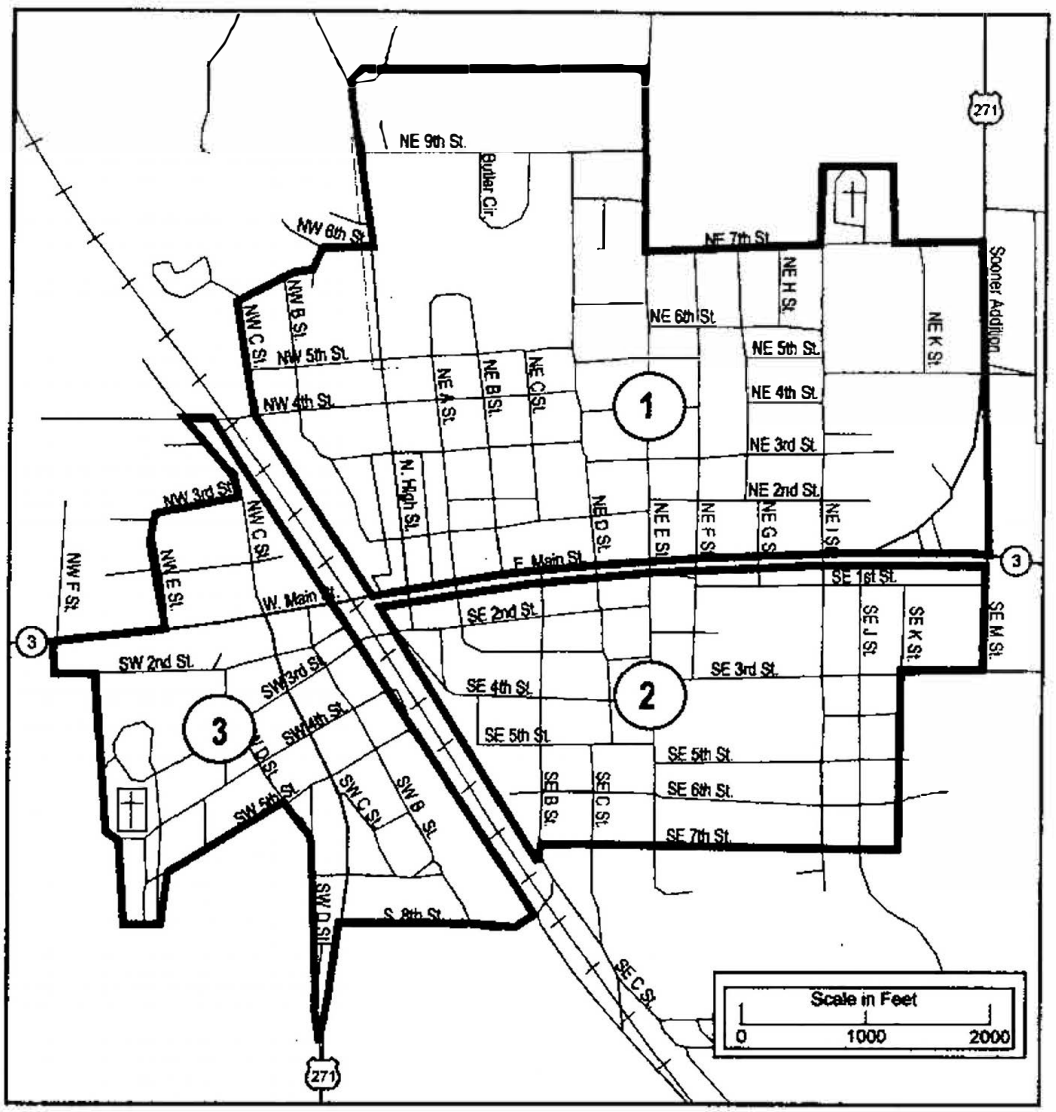
The Northeast Residential Area encompasses part of the Original Townsite between Main and Northeast Second Street. This area also includes most of the earliest platted additions to the town of the Antlers, which date to the years between 1907 and 1917. Examples of some of the platted areas located here include: the Adams Addition (1907), Easton's Addition (1909), East Addition (1911), Locke Addition (1913), and Locke Second Addition (1917). The plat of the I.O.O.F. Cemetery, also located in the Northeast Residential Area was officially approved in 1909.

In addition to containing many of the oldest sections of Antlers, the Northeast Residential Area includes some platted additions that are considerably more recent. For example, the Sooner Addition, located on the eastern edge of the area, dates to 1961. The Stafford Addition, which dates to 1962, is wedged between two platted additions that pre-date it by more than 50 years. Finally, the most recent of additions in this area is the Stoney Brook Estate, and it dates to 1975.

This kind of municipal expansion, which often seems haphazard in retrospect, is common to most American towns and cities. One outgrowth of it can sometimes be the formation of distinctive neighborhood or community enclaves with similar architectural styles that capture a specific period in American history. In other instances, however, the overall impression created by this may be lack of architectural or contextual cohesion. This latter process seems illustrative of the Northeast Residential Area in Antlers. This

Areas Not Warranting Further Study

Antlers, Oklahoma



1. Northeast Residential Area (excluding the High Street Residential District and the Downtown Commercial District)
2. Southeast Residential Area
3. West Mixed Residential/Industrial Area

area does not warrant further study at this time primarily because of the absence of any particular historic connection or association between the numerous properties. Indeed, sizable sections of this part of Antlers include properties that are not yet 50 years old and do not meet the necessary age criteria for historic properties.

Southeast Residential Area

The Southeast Residential Area includes the most sizable portion of the Original Townsite as well as platted areas that were added to the town of Antlers between 1916 and 1971. This area of Antlers does not warrant further study at this time. Reasons for this include the intrusion of numerous vacant lots, loss of architectural integrity through modifications such as the addition of aluminum and vinyl siding, and alterations to porches.

West Mixed Residential/Industrial Area

The West Mixed Residential/Industrial Area does not warrant further study at this time. Overgrown and vacant lots are common, and intrusions are numerous. Many of the intrusions are related to recent commercial development along U.S. Highway 271, which nearly bisects the region. Also, several properties in this area are in need of rehabilitation.

Hugo

Northwest Residential Area

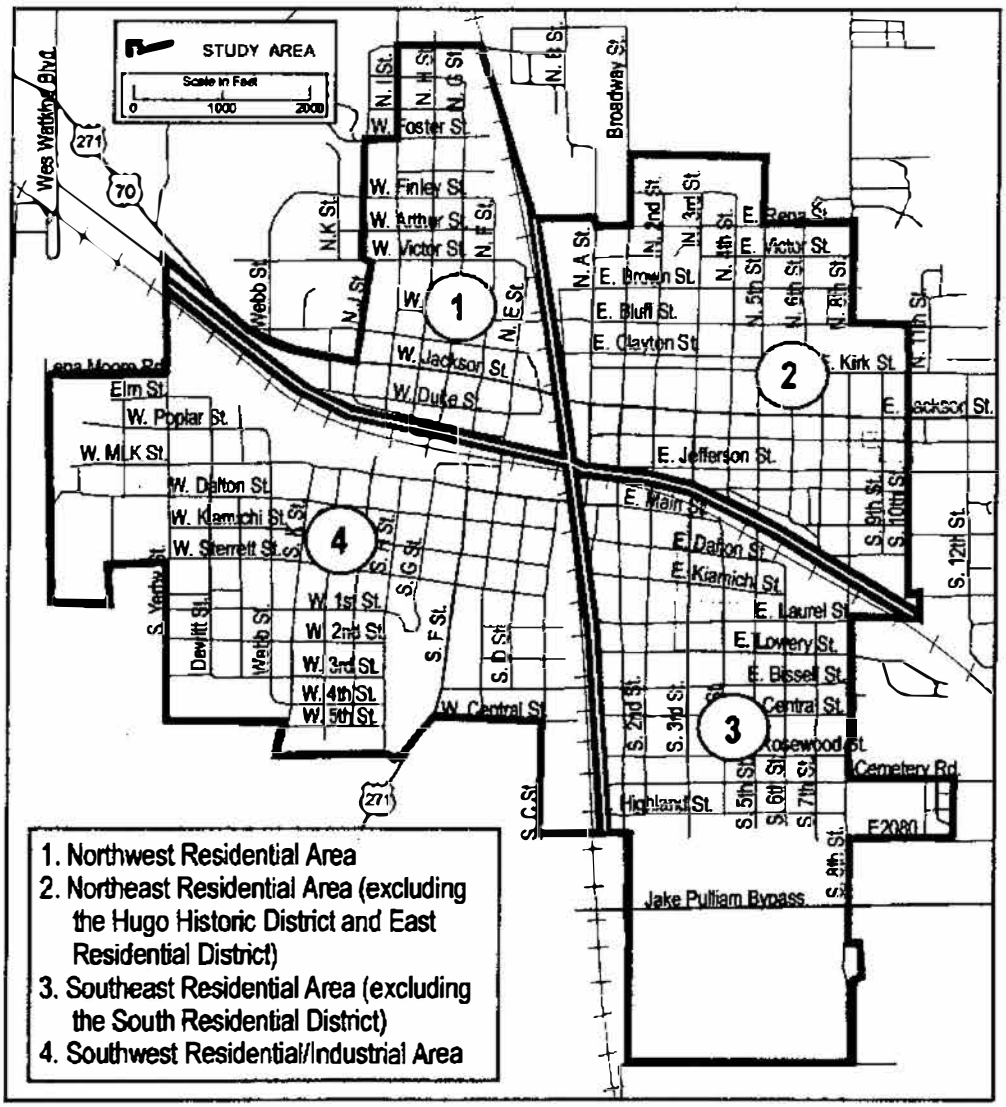
The Northwest Residential Area in Hugo includes the northwestern section of the Original Townsite, as well as the Terry Addition (1908), Laurel Heights Addition (1909), and Burgoyne Addition (1930). This area does not warrant further study at this time. One reason involves the many alterations to homes in this area. Aluminum and vinyl siding are ubiquitous features of many of the properties, and modifications to porches are common. In addition, some of the housing stock is the result of relatively recent construction and is of insufficient age.

Northeast Residential Area

The Northeast Residential Area spans several additions that pre-date Oklahoma statehood. Examples include the Kirkpatrick East Addition (1906), Hebard Addition (1907), and the J. C. Kirkpatrick Addition (1907). Excluding the Hugo Historic District and the East Residential District, which may be eligible for the National Register, this area does not warrant further study at this time. Although a number of properties in this area are individually significant and merit further attention, as a whole the properties in the Northeast Residential Area lack a strong historic association and have lost integrity as a result of alterations.

Areas Not Warranting Further Study

Hugo, Oklahoma



Southeast Residential Area

Although dates for two of the three platted additions to this part of Hugo were not available, evidence indicates that this part of the city was developed quite early. Excluding the South Residential District, the Southeast Residential Area is not recommended for further study at this time. Alterations have affected the architectural integrity of numerous properties in this area, and intrusions of newer housing stock detract from the historic character of the area.

Southwest Residential/Industrial Area

Except for the McMillan Addition, which dates to 1971, the other platted additions in this part of Hugo were developed 50 or more years ago. However, the Southwest Residential/Industrial Area is also not recommended for further study. The density of residential development and settlement has been noticeably lighter here, to the extent that sizable portions of some blocks are vacant and not in use. Numerous intrusions have weakened the historic fabric of this area, and several properties are in need of rehabilitation. The presence of some decaying industrial properties adjacent to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad constitutes a notable eyesore and intrusion.

Broken Bow

Central Residential Area

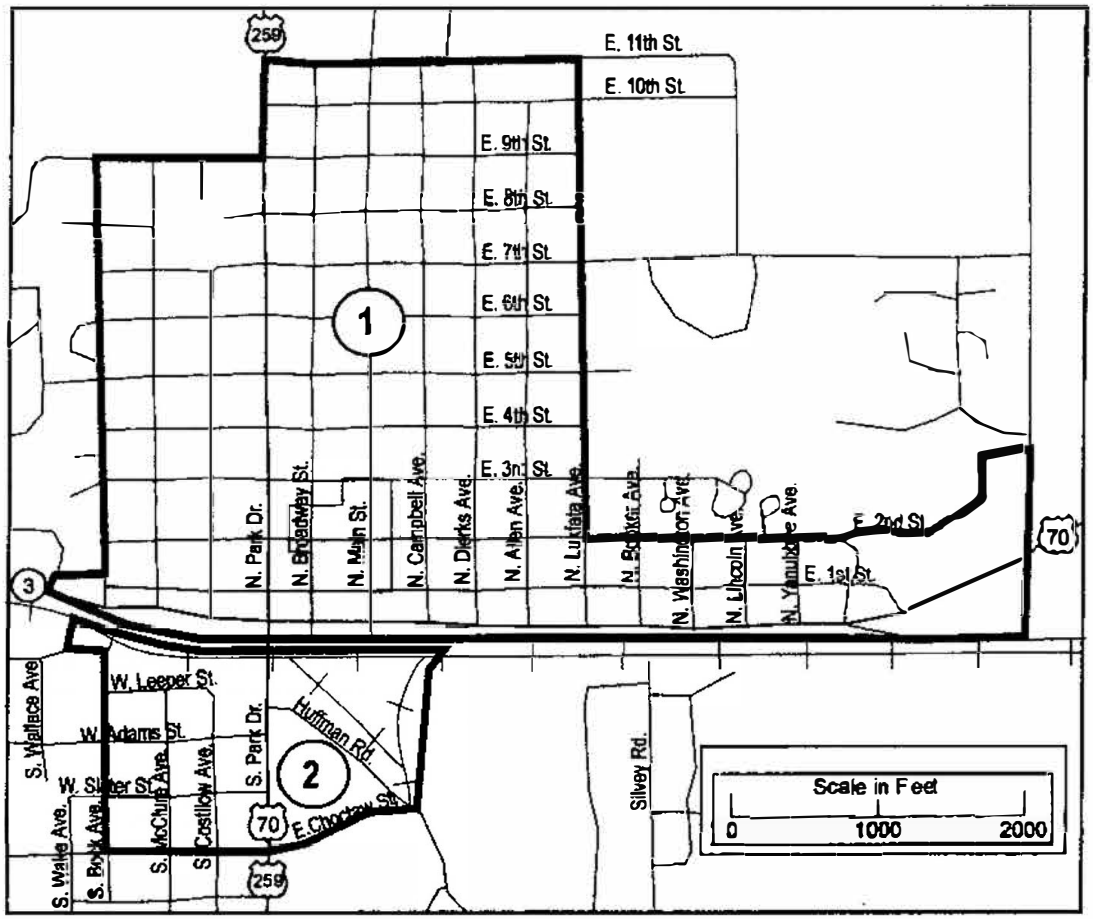
The Central Residential Area encompasses the Original Townsite of Broken Bow as well as the Broken Bow Heights Addition, which was platted in 1912. With the exception of the Broken Bow Commercial District, the Central Residential Area does not warrant further study at this time. While numerous individual properties in this area are architecturally significant and do warrant further study, the area as a whole does not possess a notable concentration of buildings with architectural and historical cohesion. In addition, neighborhoods located to the west of North Park Drive and north of Fourth Street appear to have been more recently developed, perhaps in the 1960s. Therefore, properties in these neighborhoods do not meet the necessary age requirements.

Southwest Residential Area

With the exception of the White City Residential District, the Southwest Residential Area is not recommended for further study at this time. Alterations to many of the older structures, intrusions of newer structures, and recent commercial development have worked to erode the historic fabric of the area. Development along and to the west of South Park Drive provides a series of notable intrusions.

Areas Not Warranting Further Study

Broken Bow, Oklahoma



1. Central Residential Area (excluding the Broken Bow Commercial District)

2. Southwest Residential/Commercial Area (excluding the White City Residential District)

Idabel

Northwest Residential Area

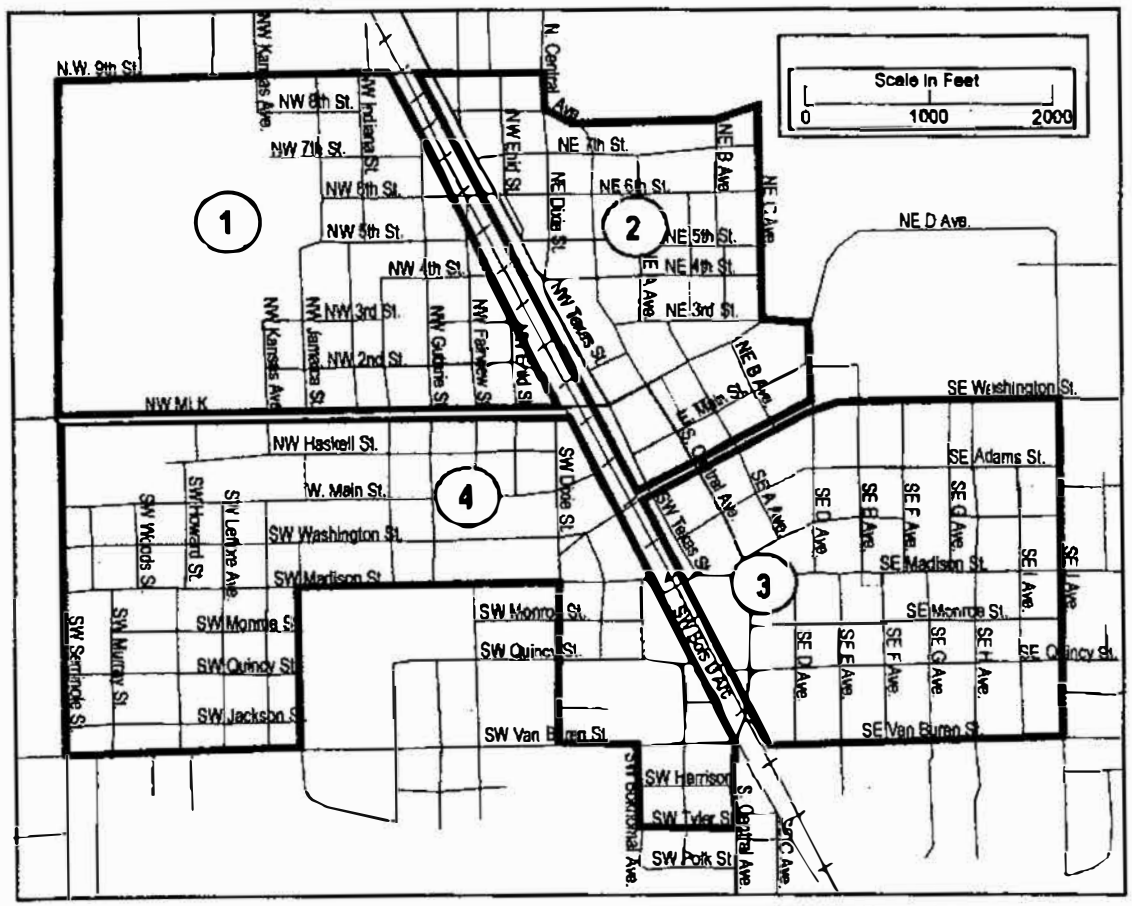
The Northwest Residential Area spans five different additions to Idabel that were approved for development between 1910 and 1918. These areas include the West Side Addition, Lone Pine Addition, Garner Addition, Fairview Addition, and Proctor Addition. The Northwest Residential Area does not warrant further study at this time. The primary reason for this involves the area's overall loss of architectural integrity as a result of alterations. Problematic modifications include the addition of aluminum and vinyl siding, and modifications to porches and windows. Several properties are also in need of rehabilitation.

Northeast Mixed Industrial/Residential Area

The Northeast Mixed Industrial/Residential Area includes a portion of the Original Townsite. Also, the Choctaw Addition (1909), Whiteman's Addition (1909), Whitten's Addition (1910) and Park Heights Addition (1912) are represented in this region. Some of the early residential neighborhoods in Idabel developed in these areas. The eastern extent of the Lone Pine Addition is also included in this area, but has a more industrial character to it because of the presence of a lumber company. The Northeast Mixed Industrial/Residential Area does not warrant additional study at this time. Industrial and commercial intrusions are common in the western parts of this area, and the housing stock lacks architectural and historical unity.

Areas Not Warranting Further Study

Idabel, Oklahoma



1. Northwest Residential Area
2. Northeast Mixed Residential/Industrial Area (excluding the DowntownCommercial District)
3. Southeast Residential Area (Excluding the Idabel Residential District)
4. Southwest Residential Area

Southeast Residential Area

The Southeast Residential Area encompasses the Oaklawn Addition (1908), part of Whiteman's Addition (1909), and part of the Original Townsite. The Oaklawn and Whiteman's Additions became the most prominent residential sections of Idabel and had developed as such within a decade of the town's establishment. This area does not warrant further study at this time although this area does possess a number of individual properties that are architecturally significant. Intrusions of housing stock of insufficient age and alterations to older properties have worked to erode the historic fabric of this area.

Southwest Residential Area

The Southwest Residential Area covers a sizable portion of Idabel and includes areas that were platted between 1908 and 1947. Clearly, some of the housing stock in this area is of sufficient age. However, this area possesses a low density of residential dwellings interspersed with numerous vacant lots and properties needing rehabilitation. In addition, some of the properties toward the western portions of the area are the result of more recent construction and do not meet the age criteria. For these reasons the Southwest Residential Area does not merit additional study at this time.

XIV. LIST OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES NOT WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

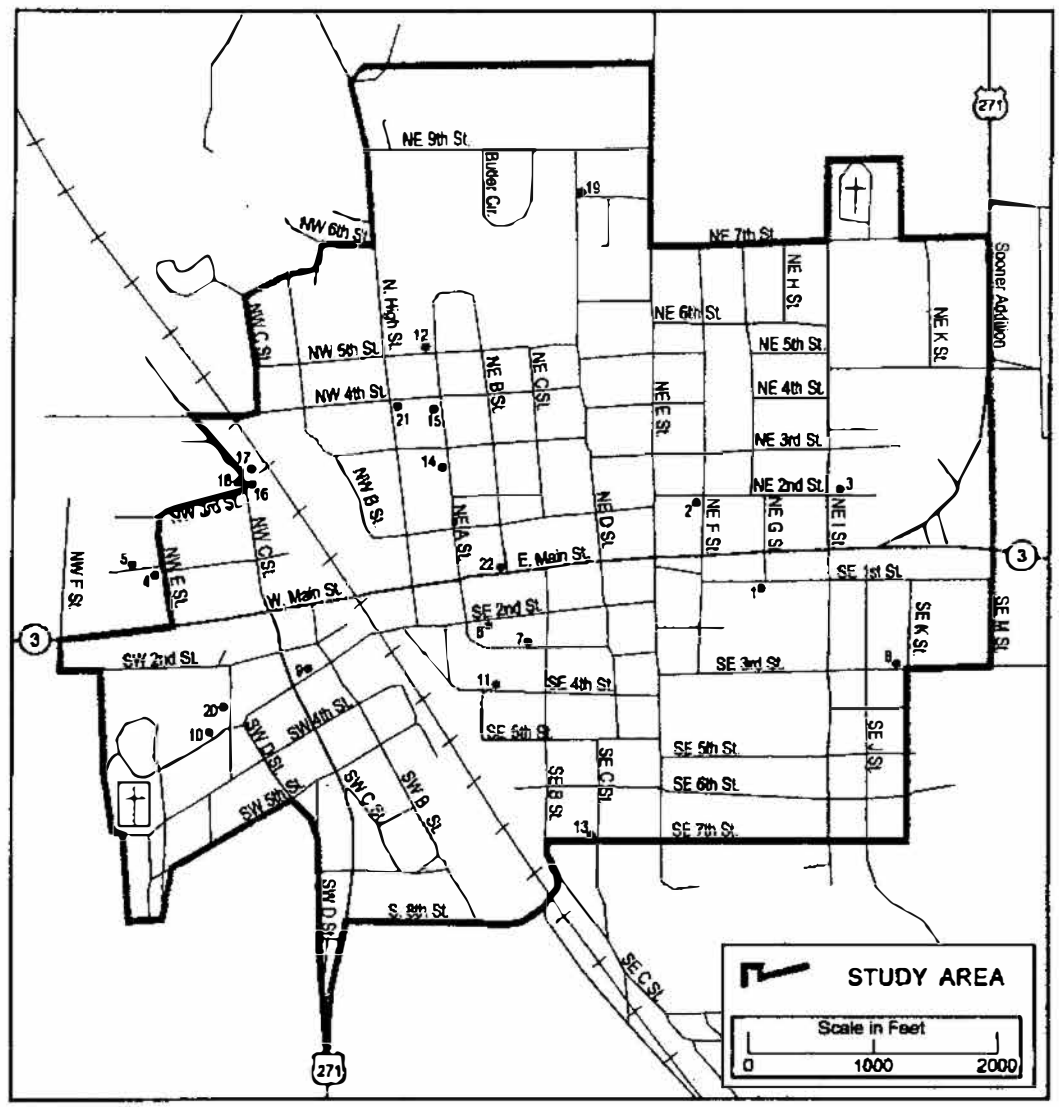
Antlers

Name (if available) and Address

1. 712 Southeast First Street
2. 608 Northeast Second Street
3. 807 Northeast Second Street
4. 115 Northwest Second Street
5. 201 Northwest Second Street
6. 202 Southeast Second Street
7. 209 Southeast Third Street
8. 1003 Southeast Third Street
9. 206 Southwest Third Street
10. 400 Southwest Third Street
11. 205 Southeast Fourth Street
12. 109 Northeast Fifth Street
13. Southeast Seventh and C Streets
14. 211 Northeast A Street
15. 305 Northeast A Street
16. 300 Northwest C Street
17. 308 Northwest C Street
18. 309 Northwest C Street
19. 800 Northeast D Street
20. 210 Southwest E Street
21. 310 North High Street
22. 209 East Main Street

Properties Not Warranting Further Study

Antlers, Oklahoma



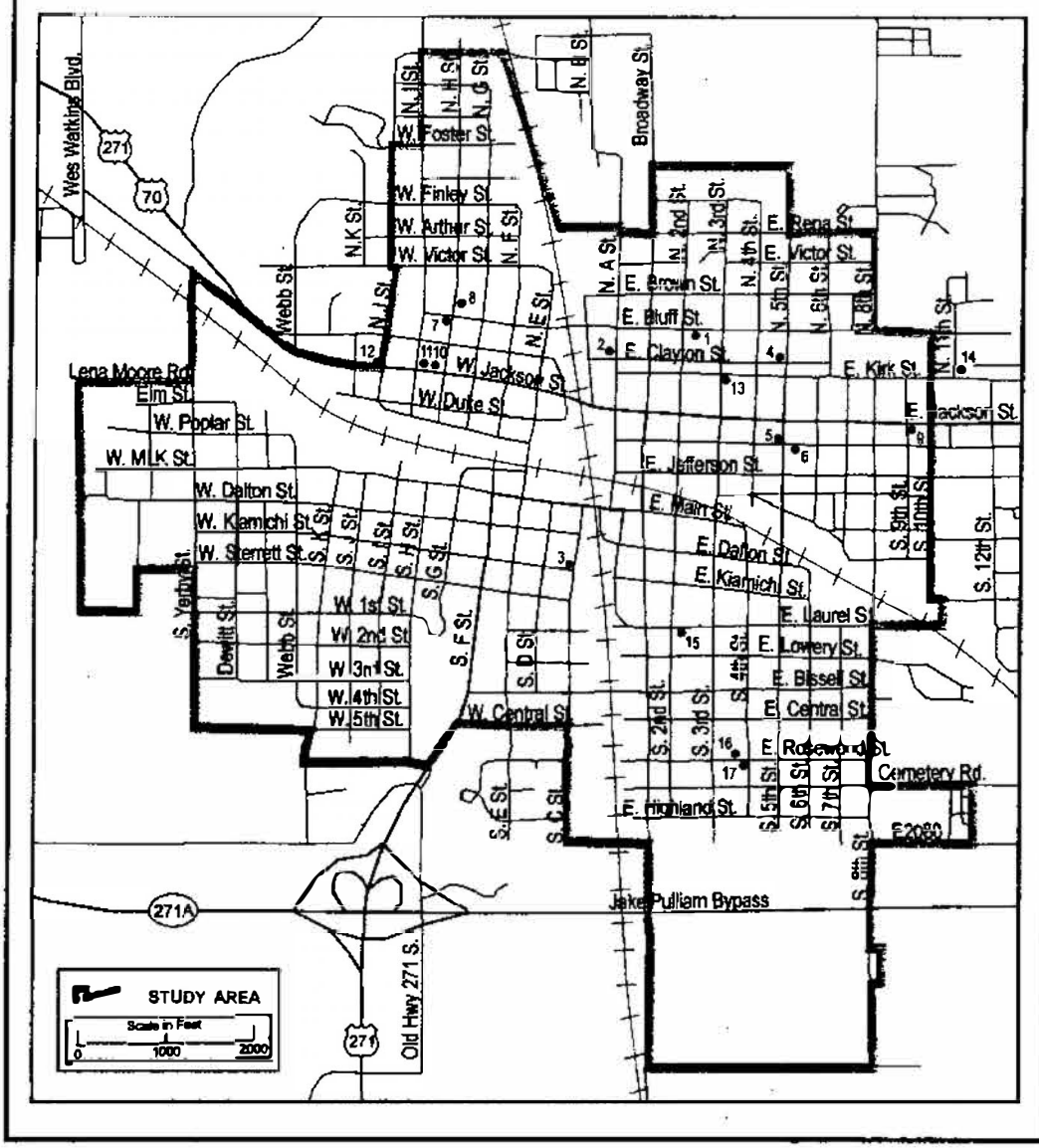
Hugo

Name (if available) and Address

1. 212 East Bluff Street
2. 403-405 North Broadway Street
3. 512 South C Street
4. 409 East Clayton Street
5. 411 East Duke Street
6. 508 East Duke Street
7. 311 North H Street
8. 402 North H Street
9. 902 East Jackson Street
10. 806 West Jackson Street
11. 808 West Jackson Street
12. 1000? West Jackson Street
13. 300? East Kirk Street
14. Johnson House?
    1101 East Kirk Street
15. 206 East Laurel Street
16. 303 East Rosewood Street
17. 314 East Rosewood Street

Properties Not Warranting Further Study

Hugo, Oklahoma



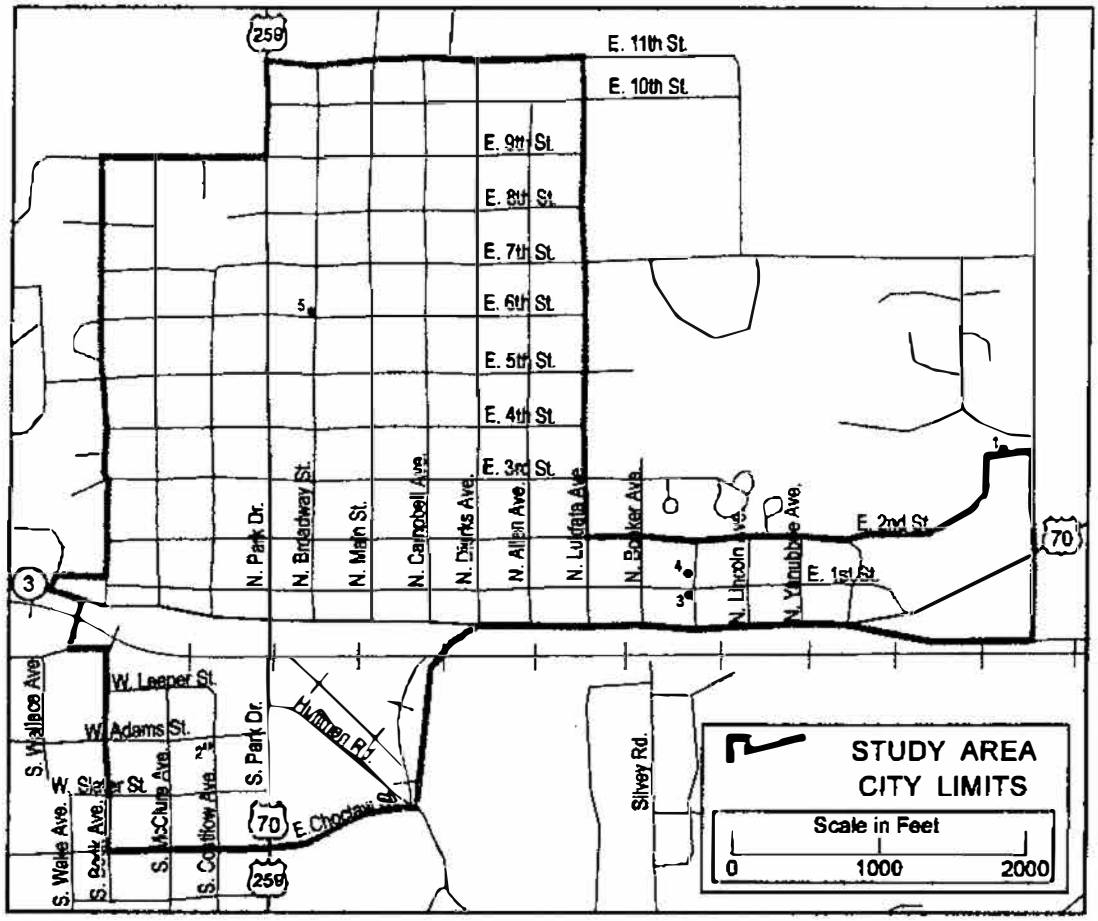
Broken Bow

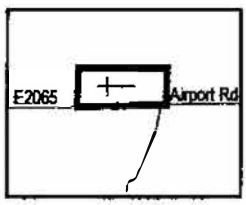
Name (if available) and Address

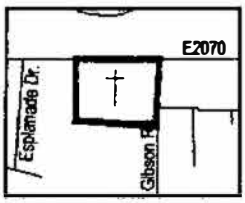
1. John the Baptist Church
   East Second and Currence Streets
2. 404 South Costilow Avenue
3. 21 North Washington Avenue
4. Macedonia Baptist Church
   105 North Washington Avenue
5. 601 North Broadway Street

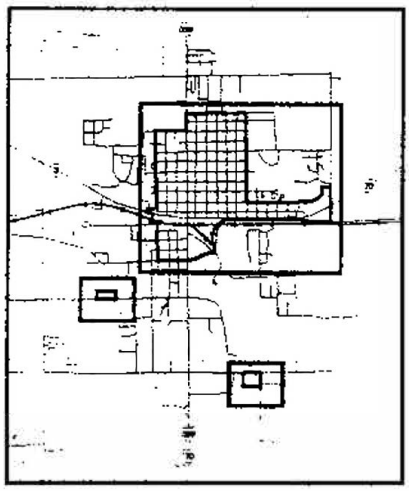
Properties Not Warranting Further Study

Broken Bow, Oklahoma





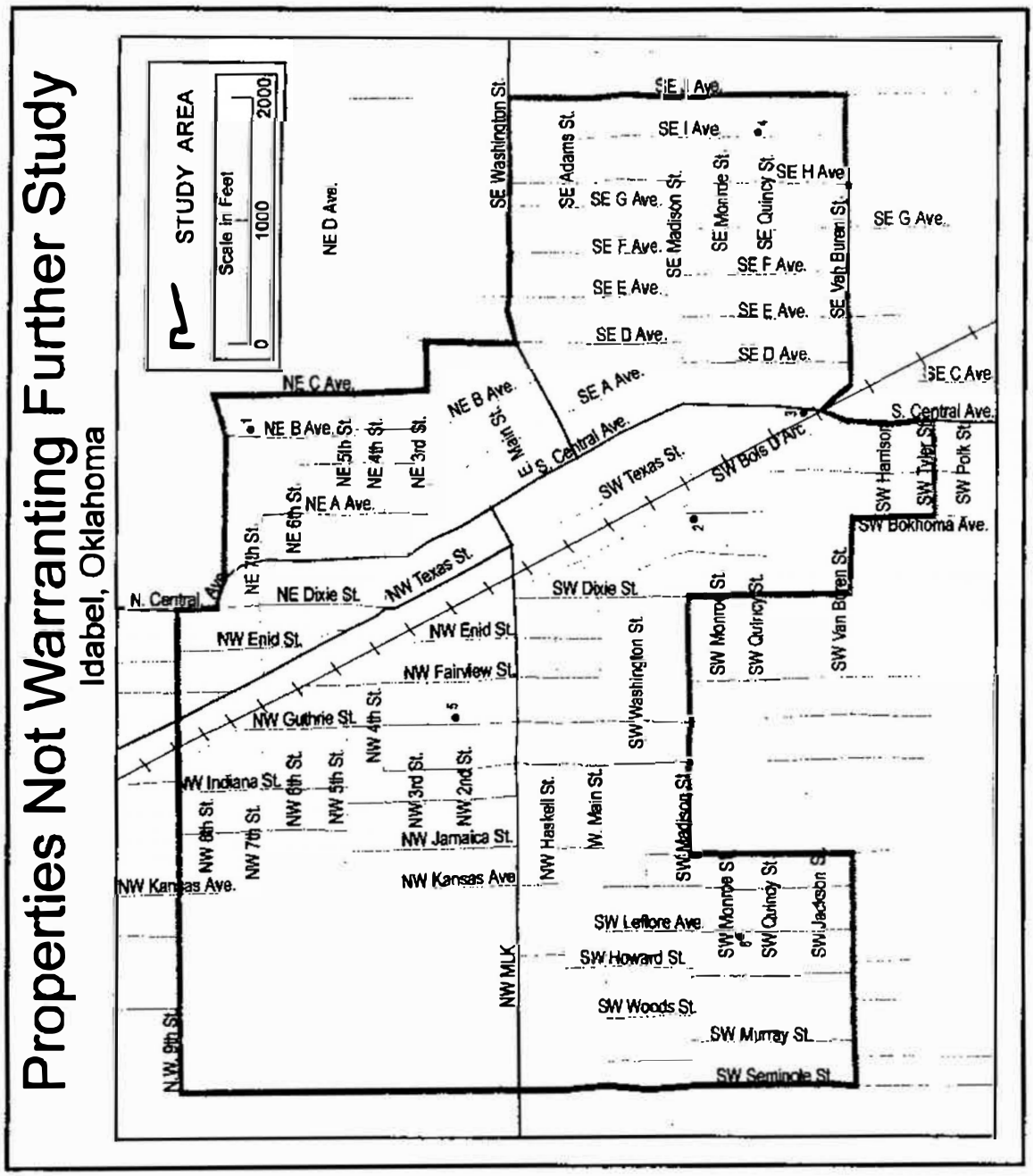




Idabel

Name (if available) and Address

1. 301 Northeast Seventh Street
2. 205 Southwest Bokhoma Avenue
3. W. H. Prim House
   603? South Central Avenue
4. Dr. A. S. Graydon House
   506 Southeast I Avenue
5. 308 Northwest Guthrie Street
6. 1200 Southwest Monroe Street


Properties Not Warranting Further Study
Idabel, Oklahoma
STUDY AREA
Scale in Feet
0
1000
2000
NE D Ave.
NE C Ave.
NE B Ave.
NE A Ave.
NE 7th St.
NE 6th St.
NE 5th St.
NE 4th St.
NE 3rd St.
N. Central Ave.
NE Dixie St.
NW Texas St.
NW Enid St.
NW Fairview St.
NW Guthrie St.
NW 4th St.
NW Indiana St.
NW 6th St.
NW 5th St.
NW 3rd St.
NW 2nd St.
NW 8th St.
NW 7th St.
NW Jamaica St.
NW Kansas Ave.
N.W. 9th St.
NW MLK
NW Haskell St.
W. Main St.
SW Washington St.
SW Madison St.
SE Washington St.
SE Adams St.
SE Madison St.
SE Monroe St.
SE Quincy St.
SE Van Buren St.
SE I Ave.
SE H Ave.
SE G Ave.
SE F Ave.
SE E Ave.
SE D Ave.
SE A Ave.
Main St.
E S. Central Ave.
SW Texas St.
SW Bois D'Arc
SE C Ave
S. Central Ave.
SW Harrison
SW Tyler St.
SW Polk St.
SW Bokhoma Ave.
SW Dixie St.
SW Monroe St.
SW Quincy St.
SW Van Buren St.
SW Leflore Ave.
SW Howard St.
SW Woods St.
SW Murray St.
SW Seminole St.
SW Jackson St.

XV. HISTORIC CONTEXT

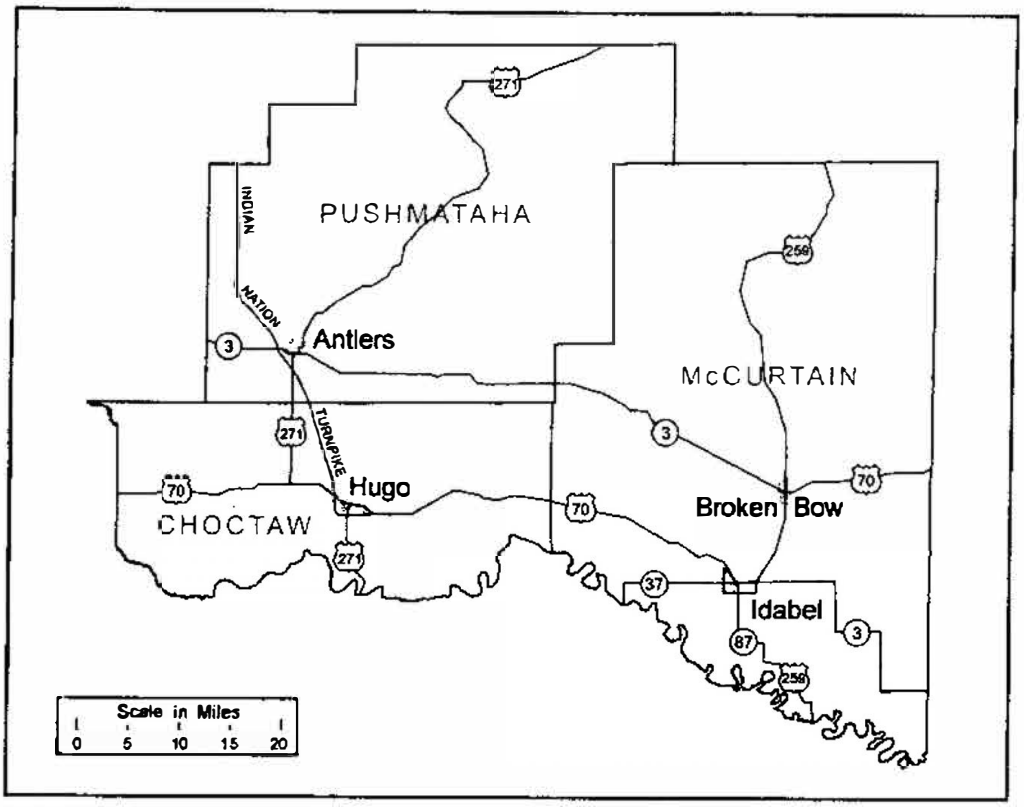
For planning and preservation purposes it is essential to understand how a town came to be established, what forces, groups, and individuals have shaped its growth, and what significant architectural resources it possesses. The purpose of a historic context is to provide a scholarly presentation and analysis of the history of a particular place or area. The following discussion begins with a general thematic survey of southeastern Oklahoma and then more closely examines the development of Antlers, Hugo, Broken Bow, and Idabel.

Location

The city of Antlers is located at 34.14° north latitude and 95.38° west longitude. These coordinates place Antlers in the southwestern part of Pushmataha County, approximately two miles south of the Kiamichi River (figure 1). As the crow flies, Antlers is about 136 miles (218 kilometers) southeast of Oklahoma City, about the same distance south of Tulsa, and 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of the Red River. Antlers serves as the county seat of Pushmataha County, and in 1990 the population of Antlers numbered 2,524.

The city of Broken Bow is located at 34.02° north latitude and 94.43° west longitude. These coordinates place Broken Bow in central McCurtain County between Yashou Creek to the west and Yanubbee Creek to the east. These creeks are tributaries of the Little River, which is about eight miles south of Broken Bow. As the crow flies, Broken Bow is about 188 miles (303 kilometers) southeast of Oklahoma City, 164 miles (264 kilometers) southeast of Tulsa, and 16 miles (22 kilometers) north of the Red River.

SOUTHEAST OKLAHOMA STUDY COMMUNITIES



MANAGEMENT REGIONS FOR OKLAHOMA'S COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLANNING PROCESS

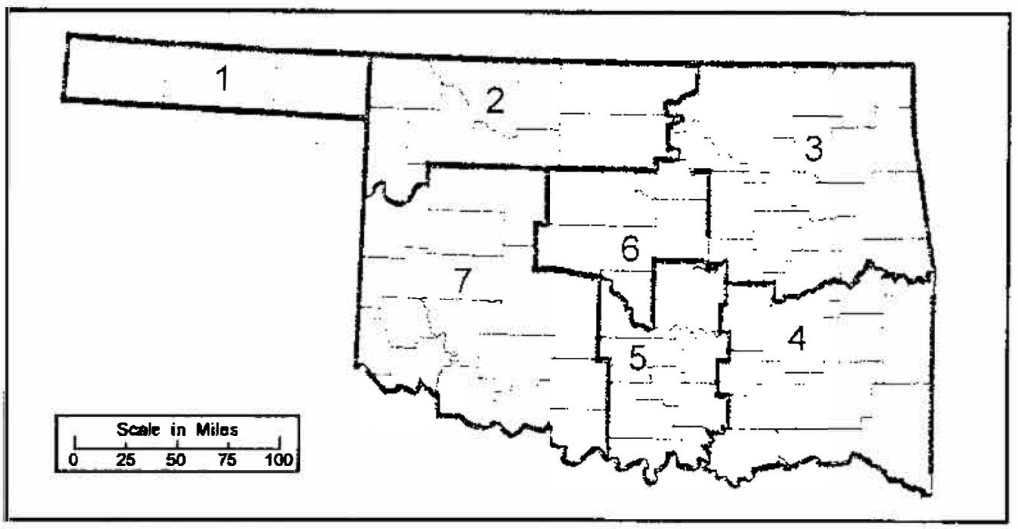


Figure 1

Broken Bow is also just 15 miles (24 kilometers) from the Arkansas border. In 1990, the population of Broken Bow stood at 3,961.

The city of Idabel is also located in McCurtain County. The absolute location of Idabel is 33.52° north latitude and 94.47° west longitude. This situates Idabel in the south central part of McCurtain County approximately 12 miles (19 kilometers) southwest of the city of Broken Bow and four miles south of the Little River. As the crow flies, Idabel is approximately 190 miles (306 kilometers) southeast of Oklahoma City, 172 miles (277 kilometers) southeast of Tulsa, 10 miles (16 kilometers) north of the Red River, and 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of the Arkansas border. Idabel is the county seat for McCurtain County, and in 1990 the population of Idabel was 6,957.

The geographic coordinates for the city of Hugo are 34.01° north latitude and 95.32° west longitude. Hugo is situated approximately 16 miles (26 kilometers) southeast of Antlers and 40 miles (64 kilometers) west of Idabel in central Choctaw County. In relation to Oklahoma's largest cities, Hugo is about 155 miles (250 kilometers) southeast of Oklahoma City and 152 miles (245 kilometers) southeast of Tulsa. Hugo is situated just beyond the valley of the Red River located about eight miles to the south. Hugo is the County Seat for Choctaw County and in 1990 had a population of 5,978.

All four of the study towns are remote from the main population centers in the state. The nearest large city is Paris, Texas which had a population of just under 25,000 in 1990. Arguably, the four study towns are more geographically connected to the greater hinterlands or marketing areas of Dallas, Texas and Shreveport, Louisiana than they are to the hinterlands or marketing areas of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

Physical Geography

The four study towns are located in the Red River Plains physiographic region (figure 2). The Red River Plains physiographic region represents an extension of the Gulf Coastal Plain into Oklahoma and is characterized by considerable expanses of flat land and very low elevations. Antlers is the only one of the four study towns that records an elevation in excess of 500 feet. North of both Antlers and Broken Bow, however, the Red River Plains region gives way to the more rugged topography of Ouachita Mountain physiographic region. The Kiamichi River, which flows near Antlers, winds its way out of the Ouachita Mountains in a southwesterly direction before turning back to the southeast and meandering its way across the Red River Plains. While the catchments of the Red and Little Rivers dominate surface drainage patterns in this portion of the state, the high number of tributary creeks and streams with low gradients has given rise to the vernacular label of "bayou country."

Precipitation, soil, and vegetation patterns in this part of southeastern Oklahoma reflect the dominance of the humid subtropical climate regime. Mild winters and hot summers with high humidity characterize this climate type. On average, the four study towns receive between 46 and 50 inches of rainfall per year. Winters are generally short, giving this part of the state a growing season that typically spans approximately 230 to 240 days. Soils in this part of the state are quite variable, ranging from rich, alluvial or bottomland soil to sandier, less fertile soils. In general, southeastern Oklahoma is a region of forest growth historically dominated by stands of oak-hickory and oak-pine trees. The Cross Timbers, a woodland mixture of post oak and blackjack oak trees, extends into Choctaw County near Hugo (figure 3). In 1969 Weyerhaeuser purchased the

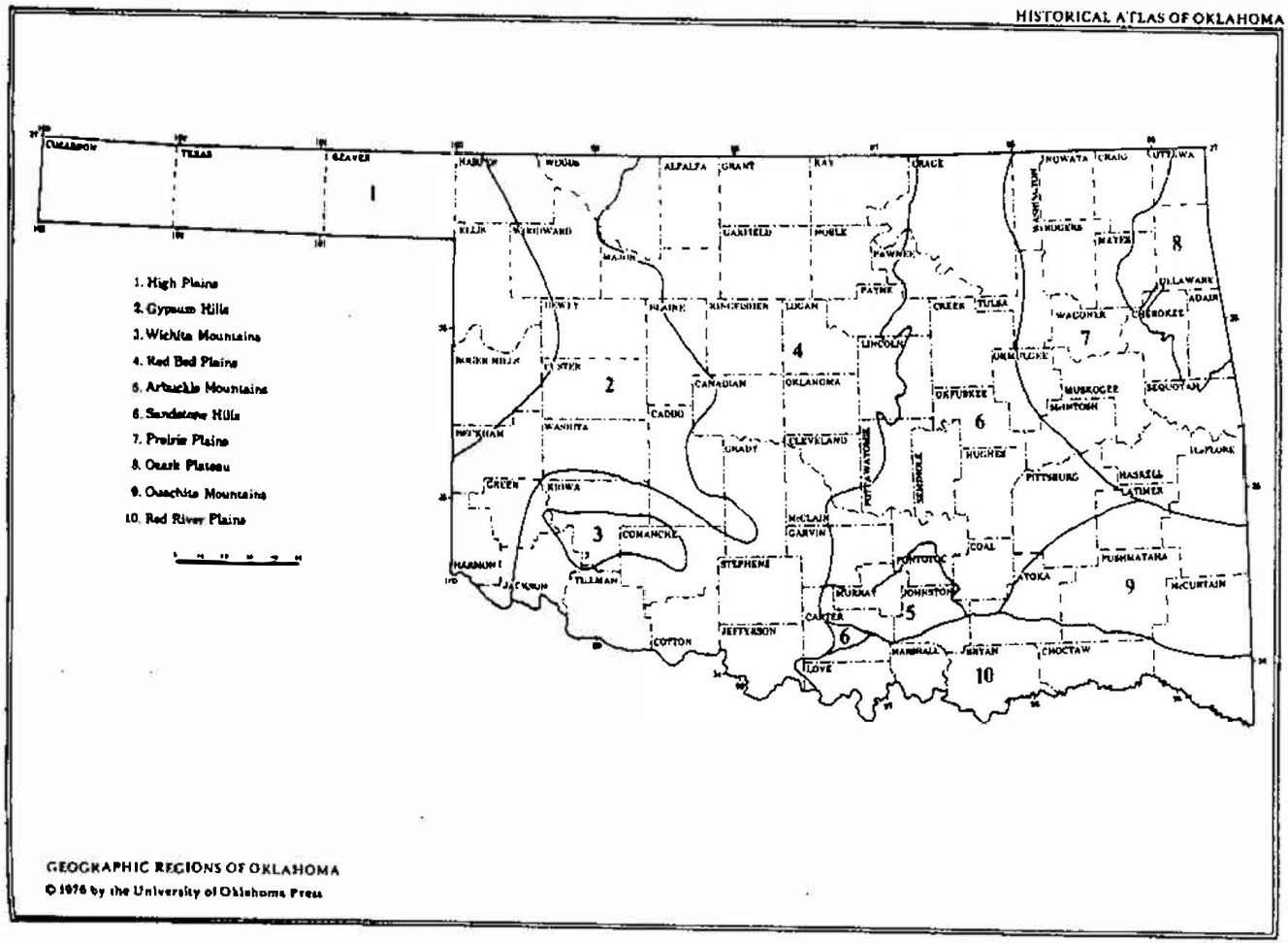

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF OKLAHOMA
1. High Plains
2. Gypsum Hills
3. Wichita Mountains
4. Red Bed Plains
5. Arbuckle Mountains
6. Sandstone Hills
7. Prairie Plains
8. Ozark Plateau
9. Ouachita Mountains
10. Red River Plains
GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF OKLAHOMA
© 1976 by the University of Oklahoma Press

Figure 2

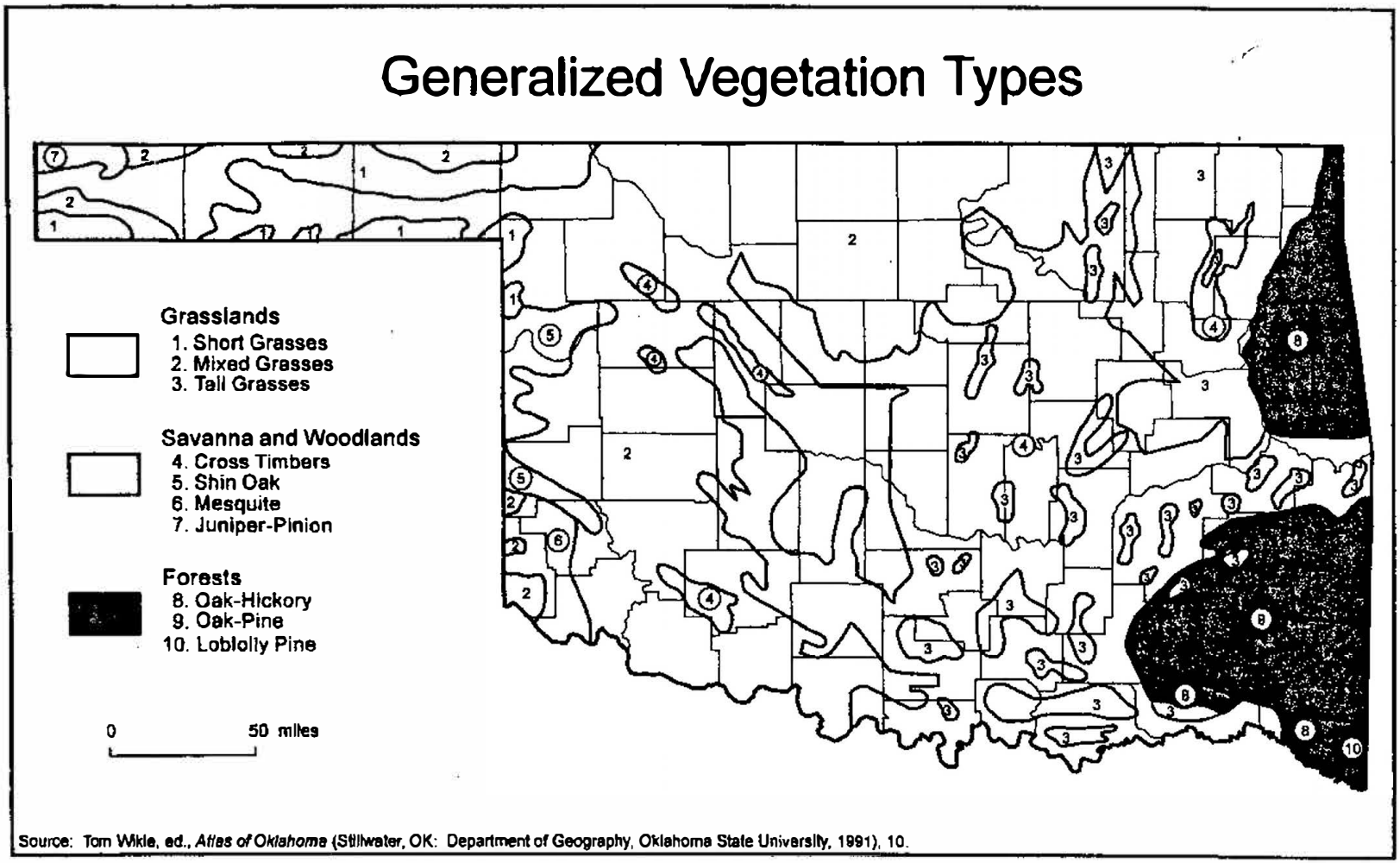

Generalized Vegetation Types
Grasslands
1. Short Grasses
2. Mixed Grasses
3. Tall Grasses
Savanna and Woodlands
4. Cross Timbers
5. Shin Oak
6. Mesquite
7. Juniper-Pinion
Forests
8. Oak-Hickory
9. Oak-Pine
10. Loblolly Pine
0
50 miles
Source: Tom Wikle, ed., Atlas of Oklahoma (Stillwater, OK: Department of Geography, Oklahoma State University, 1991), 10.

Figure 3

Dierks Lumber Company and landholdings in Oklahoma and Arkansas. Since that time, the composition of the forested lands of southeastern Oklahoma has been considerably altered. In order to improve timber harvests, Weyerhaeuser adopted the strategy of planting softwoods such as shortleaf and loblolly pine.[1]

Native Americans

The signing of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830 assured and hastened the impending removal of the Choctaws from their lands east of the Mississippi River to Indian Territory. Initially, the lands ceded to the Choctaws stretched from the border of Arkansas west to the 100th meridian, and from the Arkansas River south to the Red River. However, as Indian removal proceeded the western boundary of the Choctaw Nation shifted east (figure 4). The removal of the Choctaws took place from 1831 to 1833, and some of the earliest Choctaw settlements were subsequently established in parts of present-day LeFlore, McCurtain, and Choctaw Counties. Specifically, the Choctaws settled along tributaries of the Red and Little Rivers in present McCurtain County and west of the Kiamichi River in present Choctaw County.[2] However, the Choctaws were not the first settlers in this area. One estimate indicates that as many as 2,500 whites had already settled in present McCurtain County by 1825.[3] These people would be forced to relocate to Texas before Choctaw removal could take place.

[1] Sandra Faiman-Silva, *Choctaws at the Crossroads: The Political Economy of Class and Culture in the Oklahoma Timber Region* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1997), 175.
[2] Muriel H. Wright, *A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951), 105.
[3] Grant Foreman, *A History of Oklahoma* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1942), 10.

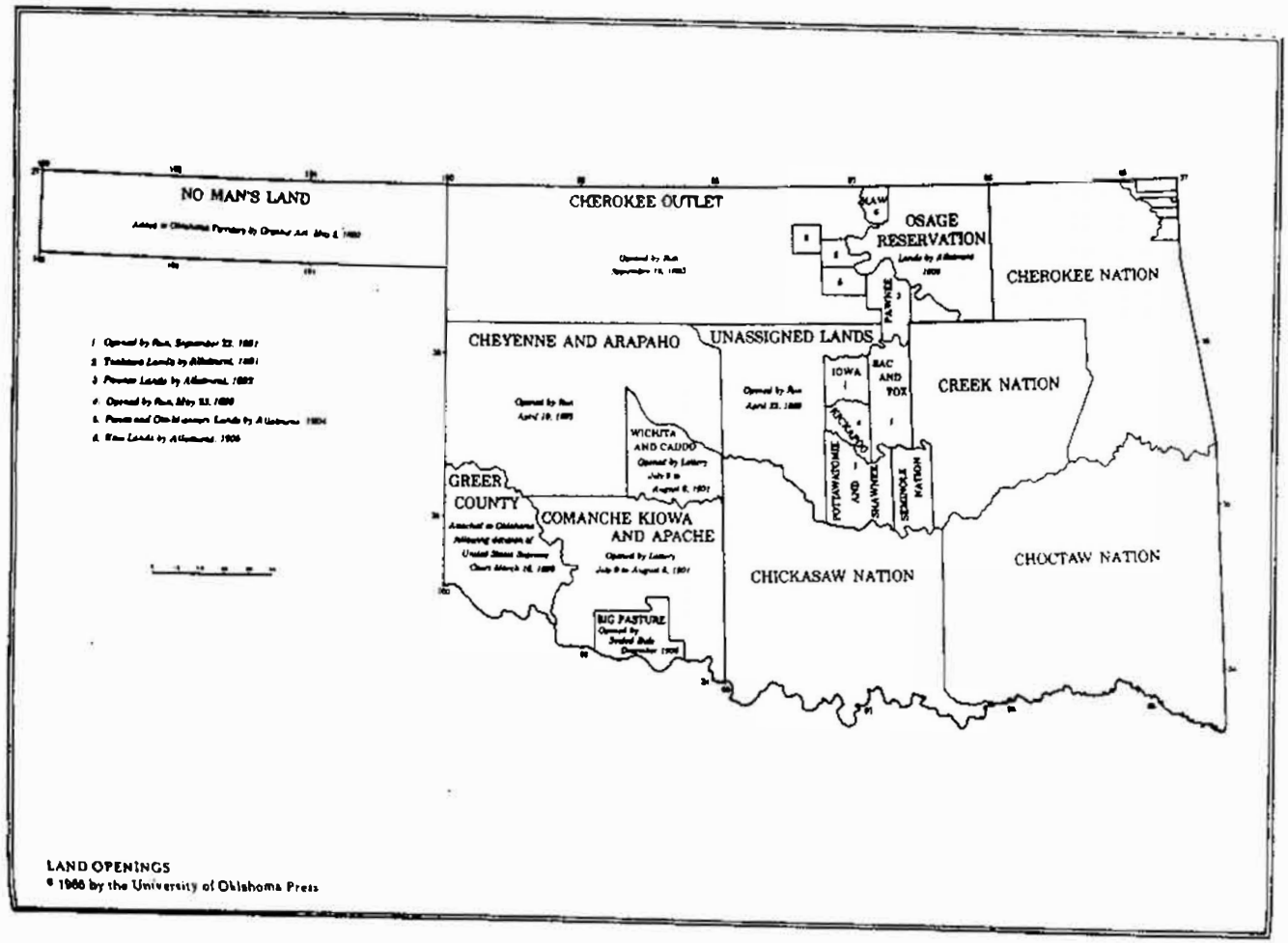

NO MAN'S LAND
CHEROKEE OUTLET
OSAGE RESERVATION
CHEROKEE NATION
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO
UNASSIGNED LANDS
CREEK NATION
WICHITA AND CADDO
GREER COUNTY
COMANCHE KIOWA AND APACHE
CHICKASAW NATION
CHOCTAW NATION
BIG PASTURE
LAND OPENINGS
© 1966 by the University of Oklahoma Press

Figure 4

During the 1830s the Choctaw Nation remained sparsely populated although town development proceeded apace. For example, Tuskahoma, located in the central portion of the Choctaw Nation, became its capital. To the west, Boggy Depot emerged as an important trading center along an early transcontinental trail. In the south central part of the Choctaw Nation the town of Doaksville grew to become its largest and most important mercantile hub (figure 5).[4] As early as 1832 the federal government established a post office in Doaksville, and by 1848 it was publishing one of the first newspapers in Indian Territory.[5] The Wheelock Mission, located south and east of Doaksville, was established prior to the Civil War. To the north and west of Doaksville the place that would become Antlers was already recognized for its natural spring and abundant game. These "towns" were small by today's standards and were more likely to resemble loose aggregates than tightly woven communities sharing collective municipal goals.[6] Doaksville, for example, had perhaps 100 inhabitants.[7] Nevertheless, the four study towns emerged in a part of the Choctaw Nation where a framework for urbanization had already developed. The arrival of the railroads and the process of allotment would hasten the rate of town formation across the Choctaw Nation.

Three of the four study towns—Antlers, Hugo, and Idabel—have their origins in the allotment period. In all of the study towns, the railroad was the great enabler—stimulating and ensuring significant subsequent growth. During the 1880s the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad crossed the Choctaw Nation. Antlers, which already existed

[4] Angie Debo, *The Rise and Fall of the Choctaw Republic* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1961), 59; John W. Morris, Charles R. Goins, and Edwin C. McReynolds, *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*, 3d ed. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986), 39.
[5] Debo, *Rise and Fall*, 59.
[6] Ibid., 222.
[7] Faiman-Silva, *Choctaws at the Crossroads*, 52.

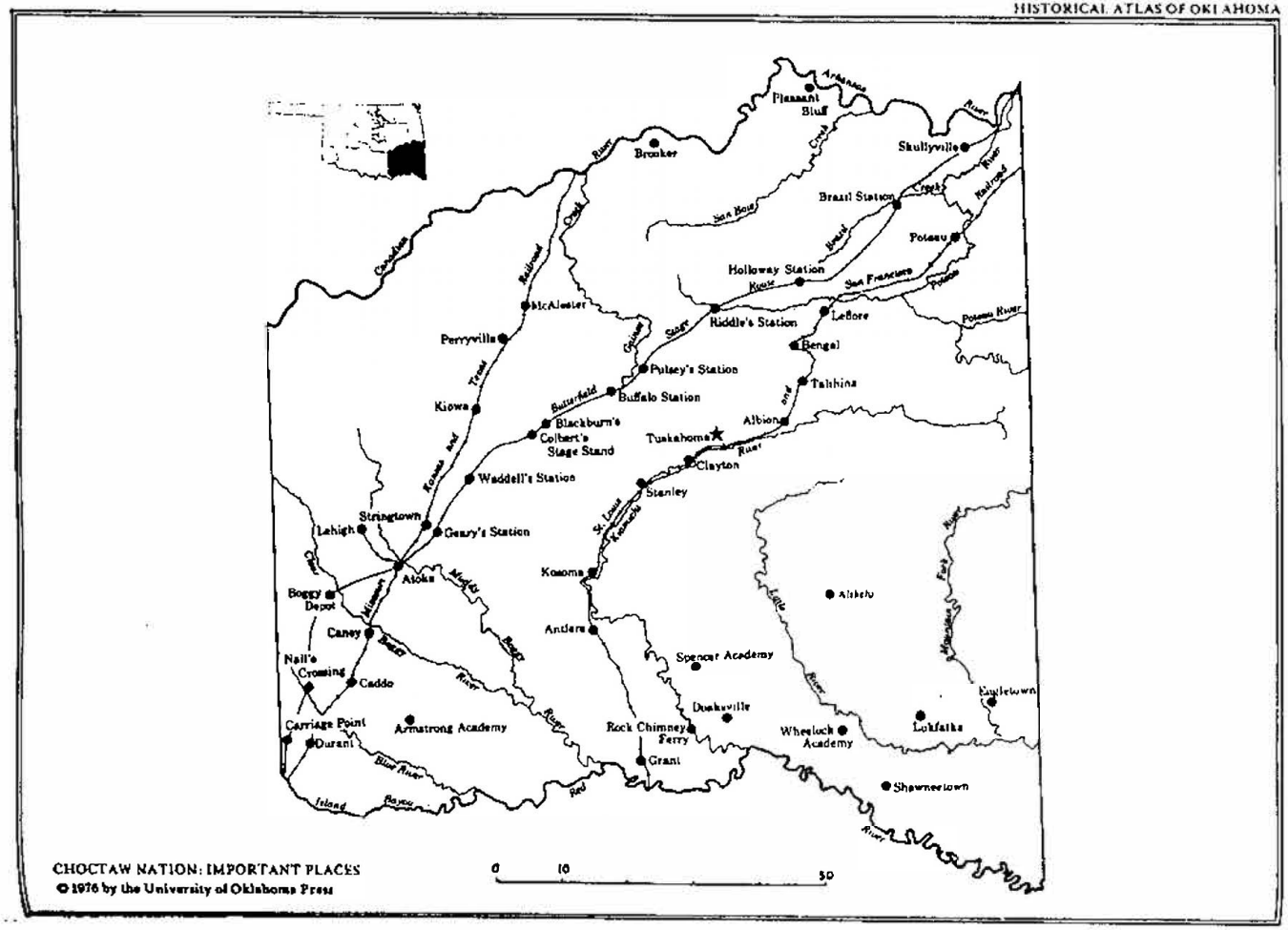

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF OKLAHOMA
Pleasant Bluff
Skullyville
Brooker
Brazil Station
Potsau
Holloway Station
McAlester
Riddle's Station
LeFlore
Bengal
Perryville
Pulsey's Station
Talihina
Buffalo Station
Kiowa
Albion
Blackburn's
Colbert's Stage Stand
Tuskahoma
Clayton
Waddell's Station
Stanley
Lehigh
Strangtown
Geary's Station
Atoka
Boggy Depot
Caney
Kosoma
Antlers
Spencer Academy
Nail's Crossing
Caddo
Armstrong Academy
Durant
Carriage Point
Rock Chimney Ferry
Grant
Duckville
Wheelock Academy
Eagletown
Lukfata
Shawneetown
CHOCTAW NATION: IMPORTANT PLACES
© 1976 by the University of Oklahoma Press
0
10
50

Figure 5

as a small settlement, grew as a railroad town on the Frisco line. Idabel was a new town that developed on the Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad. Hugo, also an entirely new urban creation, emerged at the intersection of the Arkansas & Choctaw and Frisco lines. Broken Bow was established after statehood on a Choctaw allotment.

Natural Resources

Timber resources have long been one of the most valuable natural resources in this part of southeastern Oklahoma. Various gravel beds in the study area have also been used for stone, brick, and shale production. Limestone was quarried in the Hugo area. Natural beds of asphalt also exist in the study area. Some natural gas and petroleum have been and continue to be extracted, but in modest quantities compared to other parts of the state.

Agriculture

Prior to the Civil War, agriculture in the study area included subsistence and commercial practices. Subsistence agriculture typically involved a mixture of livestock management and crop cultivation centered on cattle, hogs, cotton, corn, and other vegetables. Commercial agriculture, or in some cases plantation agriculture, involved managing large cattle ranches or cultivating sizeable acreages, often with slave labor. The level lands of the Red River Plains were ideally suited to plantation agriculture, which was introduced to this part of Oklahoma by slaveholding Choctaws.[8] Cotton

[8] J. O. Ellsworth and F. F. Elliott. "Types of Farming in Oklahoma," *Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin*, 181 (June 1929): 59-60.

eventually emerged as the leading cash crop and was supplemented by the production of corn and livestock. However, the compulsive reliance on cotton as *the* staple commodity gave the regional economy a boom and bust character.

By the 1920s problems associated with cotton cultivation, including soil exhaustion and erosion, had developed across the region. Concern for soil management on the cut-over timber lands near Broken Bow and the need to generate additional income after the end of the cotton season prompted efforts to turn them into strawberry farms.[9] In the cotton farming areas, however, the twin strategies of crop rotation and diversification were gradually adopted. Nevertheless, Hugo's economy was especially hard hit, triggering a shift from cotton to peanut production in its hinterlands. Across the region cotton acreages declined, livestock grazing centered on beef cattle spread, and diversification—including the cultivation of hay, sorghum, and pecans—ensued.

Transportation

The arrival of the railroad played a significant part in the development of all four of the study towns. Antlers grew up along the route of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. Hugo, which had no precursor in the Choctaw Nation, bears many similarities to McAlester. Both towns developed where two railroad lines crossed. In Hugo the Frisco line crosses the former Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad. Idabel resembles Antlers in that its growth was also spurred by proximity to the Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad, subsequently known as the A&C Branch of the Frisco Railroad. Because of its location,

[9] W. A. Carter, *McCurtain County and Southeast Oklahoma: History, Biography, Statistics* (Idabel, OK: n.p., 1923), 203.

Idabel became an important timber shipping and distribution center.[10] Finally, the Choctaw Lumber Company spurred Broken Bow's development. This company owned the Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern Railroad whose terminus was located in Broken Bow from 1912 until 1921 when the line was extended to the east.

Another relevant component of transportation in the study area involves river crossings. A steel bridge crossed the Little River in 1916. The Red River proved more problematic. In typical years the Red River was navigable to near the southeastern corner of McCurtain County. In wetter years, it was possible to navigate farther upstream, but floods destroyed bridges on a fairly regular basis. The first no-toll bridge across the Red River was finally opened in 1926.[11]

Industrial

Industrial development in southeastern Oklahoma has always been rather limited and, with a few exceptions, intimately connected with the processing of agricultural products and forest resources. For example, Idabel was the first town in McCurtain County to develop an ice factory.[12] Idabel also had mattress and broom factories.[13] These exceptions aside, prior to about 1920 cotton ginning was a major industry in each of the four study towns. Industrial spin-offs resulting from cotton agriculture include the establishment of a cotton compress in Hugo and cottonseed oil mills in both Hugo and Idabel.

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[10] Ibid., 285.
[11] J. M. Nedry, "Red River Bridge: Hugo to Paris," 1936. TMs in Choctaw County Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.
[12] Carter, *McCurtain County and Southeast Oklahoma*, 215.
[13] Ibid., 285.

Broken Bow was an industrial town from the outset, and the industry centered on processing timber. Two sawmills operated in Broken Bow, one for hardwood the other for softwood. The only other industry of note in Broken Bow was a bottling works. In both Antlers and Idabel a number of sawmills and planing mills operated. While Hugo possessed its share of lumberyards and mills, it was the only one of the four study towns to have a creosoting plant.

The development of more capital-intensive industries has played a part in altering the employment patterns and industrial character of southeastern Oklahoma since the Second World War. Consequently, more people are presently employed in the service rather than the industrial sector. The mill at Broken Bow was both regionally and nationally significant until it closed in the early 1980s. Weyerhaeuser continues to be a major regional employer although none of its plants or mills is based in any of the study towns. Tyson Foods, another major employer, operates a processing plant just south of Broken Bow.

Population

In terms of population, Antlers is and has been the smallest town. At the time of the first decennial census in Oklahoma in 1910 Hugo was the largest town with more than 4,500 people. By 1980, however, the population of Idabel had surpassed that of Hugo, making Idabel the largest of the four study towns with nearly 7,000 inhabitants.

Antlers and Broken Bow share a similar demographic trajectory in that their populations peaked in 1940 before entering a period of decline (figures 6 and 7). Antlers experienced a lengthier period of decline than Broken Bow. Following the Second World

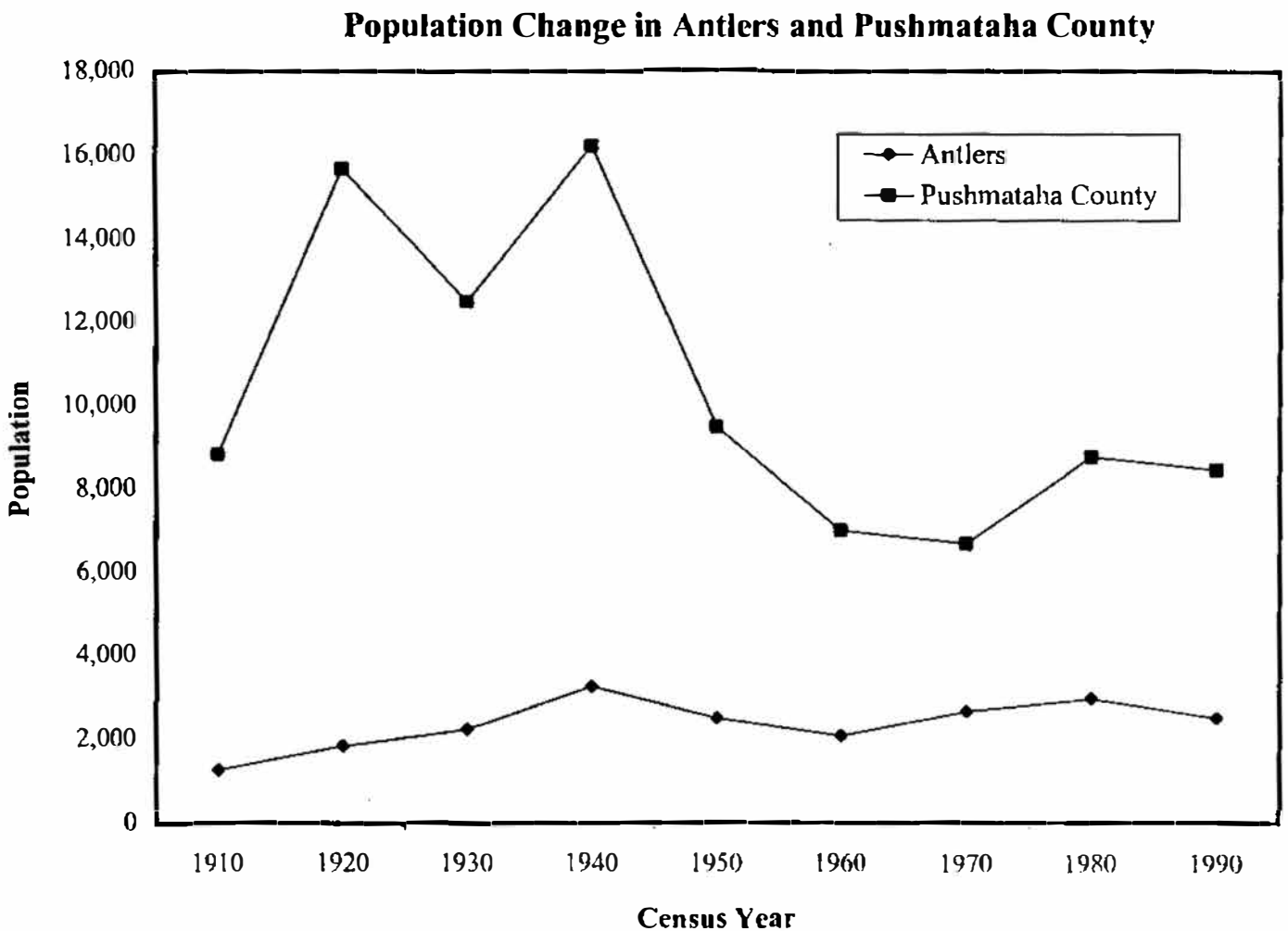

Population Change in Antlers and Pushmataha County
18,000
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
Population
Antlers
Pushmataha County
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
Census Year

Figure 6

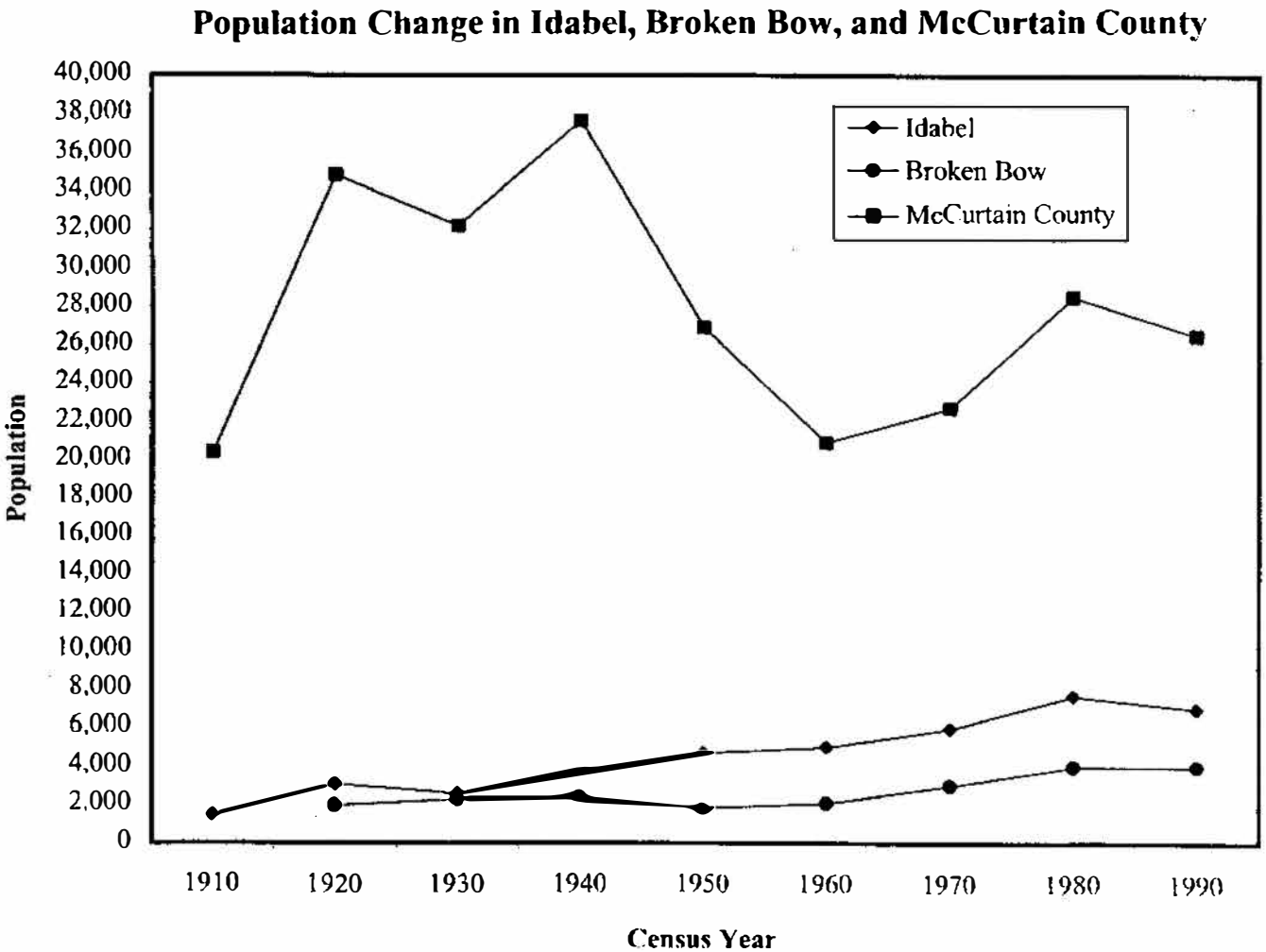

Population Change in Idabel, Broken Bow, and McCurtain County
40,000
38,000
36,000
34,000
32,000
30,000
28,000
26,000
24,000
22,000
20,000
18,000
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
Population
Idabel
Broken Bow
McCurtain County
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
Census Year

Figure 7

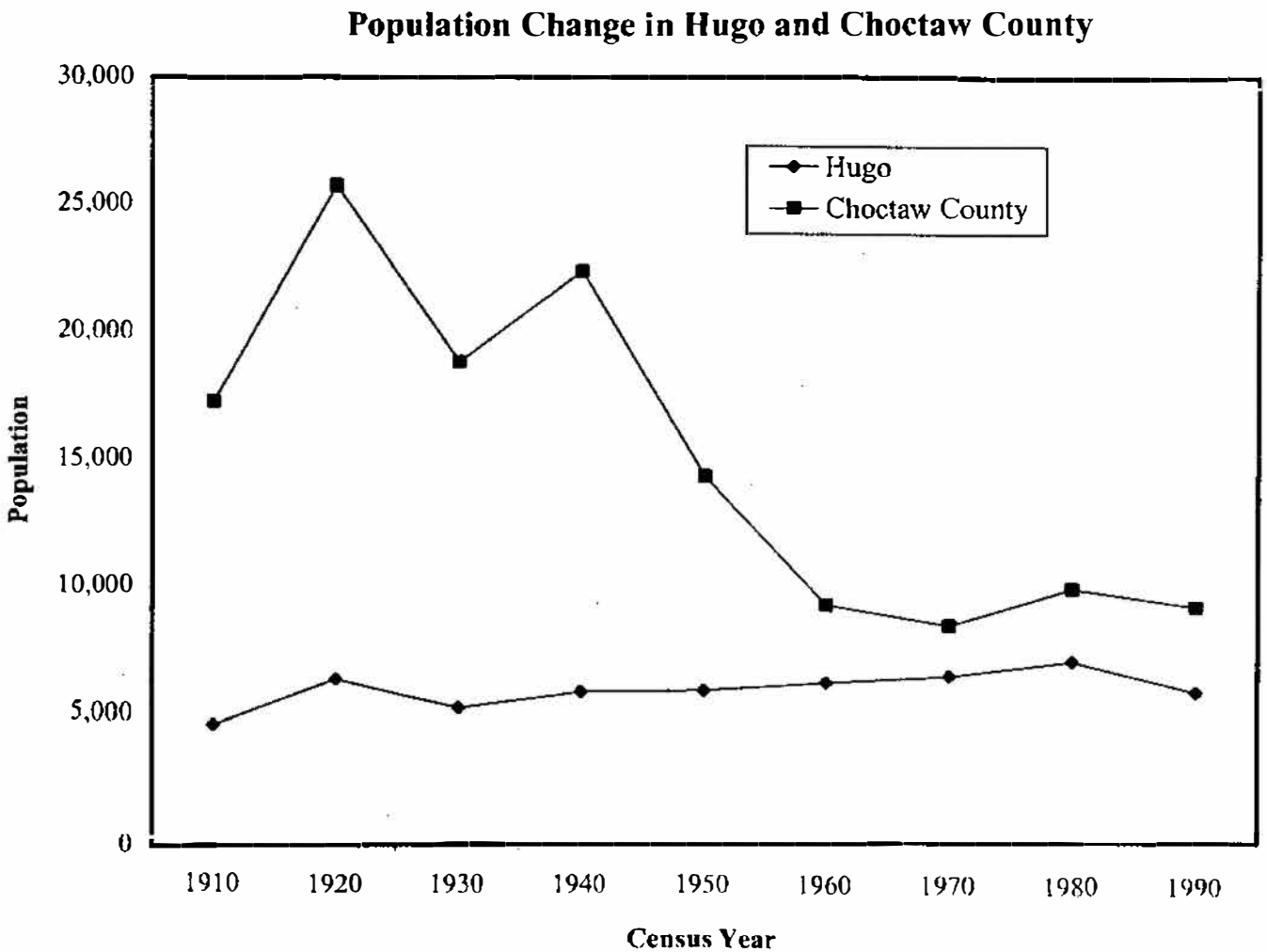

Population Change in Hugo and Choctaw County
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
Population
Hugo
Choctaw County
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
Census Year

Figure 8

War, Antlers did not record an increase in its population until the 1970 census, while Broken Bow's population showed growth by the 1960 census.

In contrast, Hugo and Idabel both experienced a peak in their population by 1920, highlighting the heyday of the cotton economy (figures 7 and 8). Hugo and Idabel were also two of the towns in the region to record an increase in their populations between 1940 and 1950. This growth reflects both the increase in manufacturing that accompanied the war and post-war period, as well as rural to urban migration stimulated in part by the trend toward farm consolidation. With the exception of Broken Bow, economic contraction in the 1980s resulted in significant proportional declines in the populations of the other study towns.

ANTLERS

Founding and Naming

Perhaps the most important factor influencing initial settlement in the vicinity of the present site of Antlers was its association with abundant fish and game as well as a natural spring. "Beaver's Station" was the name used to refer to the general area.[14] The event that led to the formal establishment of Antlers, however, was the construction of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad across the Choctaw Nation. In 1885 the extension of the railroad to Antlers was completed. That same year Victor M. Locke, an intermarried Choctaw citizen from Tennessee and Confederate veteran who had been living in Indian Territory, moved his store to Antlers.[15] During the summer of 1887, a post office was established.[16] The name "Antlers" was reputedly chosen because of the deer antlers that had been nailed to trees to mark the location of the spring.[17] The surveying and platting of Antlers was completed February 7,1901. Exactly seven months later the Department of the Interior approved the survey. Incorporation of the town of Antlers followed in 1903.[18]

The morphology of Antlers might best be described as modified orthogonal. Towns platted with an orthogonal arrangement typically included just one street surveyed for business blocks. This street typically ran perpendicular to and crossed the railroad tracks making the railroad depot a prominent focal point of the town. Antlers represents

[14] Kent Ruth, *Oklahoma Travel Handbook* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977), 36.
[15] C. E. Dudley, *Days Gone By* (Antlers, OK: Pushmataha County Historical Society, n.d.), 23.
[16] George H. Shirk, *Oklahoma Place Names* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1966), 9.
[17] Ibid., p. 9; Community Employment Development Division, *Economic Base Report, Pushmataha County* (Oklahoma City, OK: n.p., 1968), 7.
[18] Dudley, *Days Gone By*, 9.

a modification of this pattern because it possesses two streets with business blocks: Main and High Street.

The original townsite of Antlers included 56 blocks, only four of which were partially subdivided for commercial development. The business blocks stretched along Main Street east of the railroad tracks, and included the unit blocks of North and South High Street. In railroad towns a customary practice was to create 300-foot square blocks. If residential, these blocks would be subdivided into 6 lots, each 50 feet wide and 140 feet deep. If the blocks were commercial they would contain twice as many lots.[19] However, the geometry of town blocks in Antlers is highly irregular with some block-fronts that are 300, 400, and even 500-feet wide. Longer blocks are more common in the northeast and southeast quadrants of the original townsite.

In Antlers the railroad depot stands on the east side of the railroad tracks just south of Main Street. A town cemetery was also surveyed beyond the town limits on the southwestern side of the city where, by 1901 some burials had already taken place. At the time Antlers was surveyed a private cemetery, the Victor Locke Family Cemetery, was also in use. It was located beyond the boundaries of the original townsite on the northwestern side of the town. Because of town growth, this cemetery is now within the Antlers city limits.

Natural Resources/Industry

In terms of natural resources, Antlers is located in the vicinity of good supplies of sand and gravel, much of which comes from quarries near the Kiamichi River. These

[19] John H. Hudson, *Plains Country Towns* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1985), 87.

sands and gravels have been largely incidental to the early prosperity of the town, which stems instead from the additional commercial activity made possible by the arrival of the railroad and the surrounding timber resources. The lumber industry in Antlers has its roots in the Territorial Period and has long been an important economic mainstay for the community. As early as 1893 the Long-Bell Lumber Company had established a mill near Antlers.[20] Logs from as far as 10 miles away were hauled to Antlers for milling and shipping.[21] By 1904 the Nesbitt Lumber Company was in operation on High Street, an additional sawmill had been built, and small woodworking shops were also in business. Antlers also had an ice factory and a light and power plant, but lumber sheds, sawmills, and planing mills dominated the town's initial industrial landscapes.

Agriculture

Together with the lumber industry, agriculture has served as one of the twin pillars of the local economy. Whether on small or large parcels of land, cotton cultivation was favored because it generated a cash crop. The 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance map of Antlers shows that a cotton platform had already been constructed adjacent to the railroad. Antlers did not become a cotton ginning center until after the turn of the century, however. In Antlers, as in many towns, the cotton gins were often multi-purpose processing centers that also included a gristmill, feed mill, and sometimes even a sawmill.

[20] John W. Morris, ed., *Geography of Oklahoma*, volume 6 of The Oklahoma Series (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977), 85.
[21] Ibid., 88.

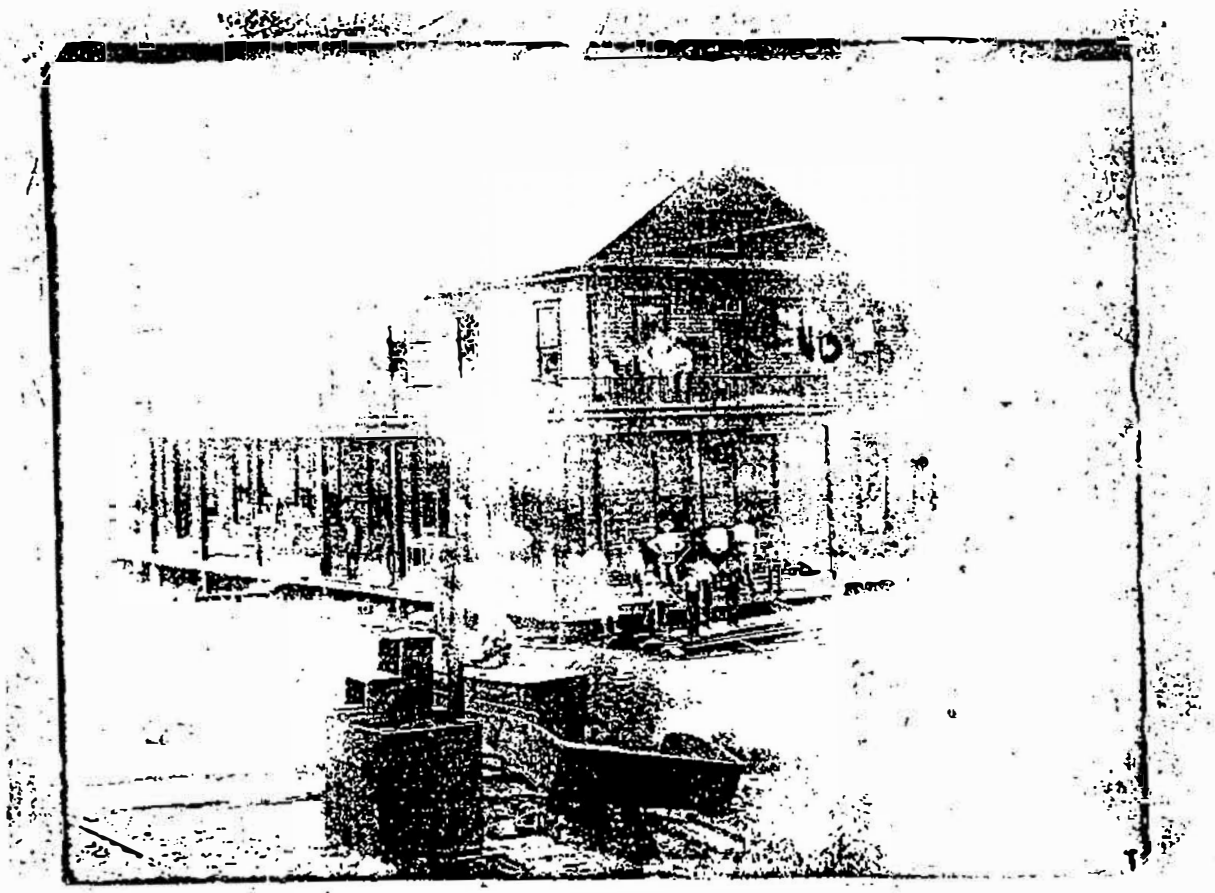
Cotton cultivation expanded in the 1920s, and in Antlers much of the buying and selling of cotton took place in the two business blocks along High Street.[22] By the end of the decade, overproduction caused the price of cotton to plummet. Soil exhaustion and erosion compounded the problems faced by cotton farmers in southeastern Oklahoma. Gradually, cotton lost its prominence to pasture and cattle. With the exception of the small feed mill that still stands west of High Street, Antlers possesses few properties that reflect the historic importance of agricultural activity here.

Commercial/Professional Establishments

Hotels were some of the earliest commercial establishments in Antlers and provided essential boarding facilities in the early period of municipal growth. By 1901 four hotels had been built in the town. Most notable among these was the Frisco Hotel. The hotel was a frame structure that stood just northwest of the depot, which was then located on the west side of the railroad tracks. The Frisco Hotel included a Harvey House (figure 9). Harvey Houses were restaurants providing meal service to train passengers and railroad employees. Diner cars eventually made Harvey Houses obsolete. Nevertheless, the Frisco Hotel and Harvey House operated in Antlers for about ten years. The 1911 Sanborn map classified the Frisco Hotel as "vacant," and by the time the 1916 Sanborn map was produced the hotel and Harvey House no longer existed.

The Antlers Bank and Trust Company was organized in 1901 and was the first bank to open in Antlers. It originally occupied a building on North High Street. By about 1906 it became the Antlers National Bank and had relocated to a new building on

[22] Dudley, *Days Gone By*, 22.



The Harvey House
West of the Rail-Road Depot
23 December 1900
Antlers, Indian Territory

Photo and text courtesy Pushmataha County Historical Society.

Figure 9

the northeast corner of Main and High Streets. The Antlers National Bank building was an elegant brick structure with a second-story tower (figure 10). The First National Bank now occupies a newer structure on that site. About 1910 the Farmer's Exchange Bank moved to the corner directly across the street from Antlers National Bank. The Farmer's Exchange Bank also occupies a newer structure, but appears to be one of the oldest, continually operating businesses in Antlers.

In addition to banks and hotels, commercial development in Antlers included general merchandise stores, grocery stores, blacksmiths, hardware stores, drug stores, jewelry stores, law offices, a livery, and eventually, a telephone exchange. Information on the medical profession in Antlers is limited, but one of the first practicing physicians was Dr. J. H. Nash. In 1897, Dr. Nash built a house at 420 West Main Street in Antlers. Across town, the Pushmataha Hospital on East Main Street was built by the 1950s.

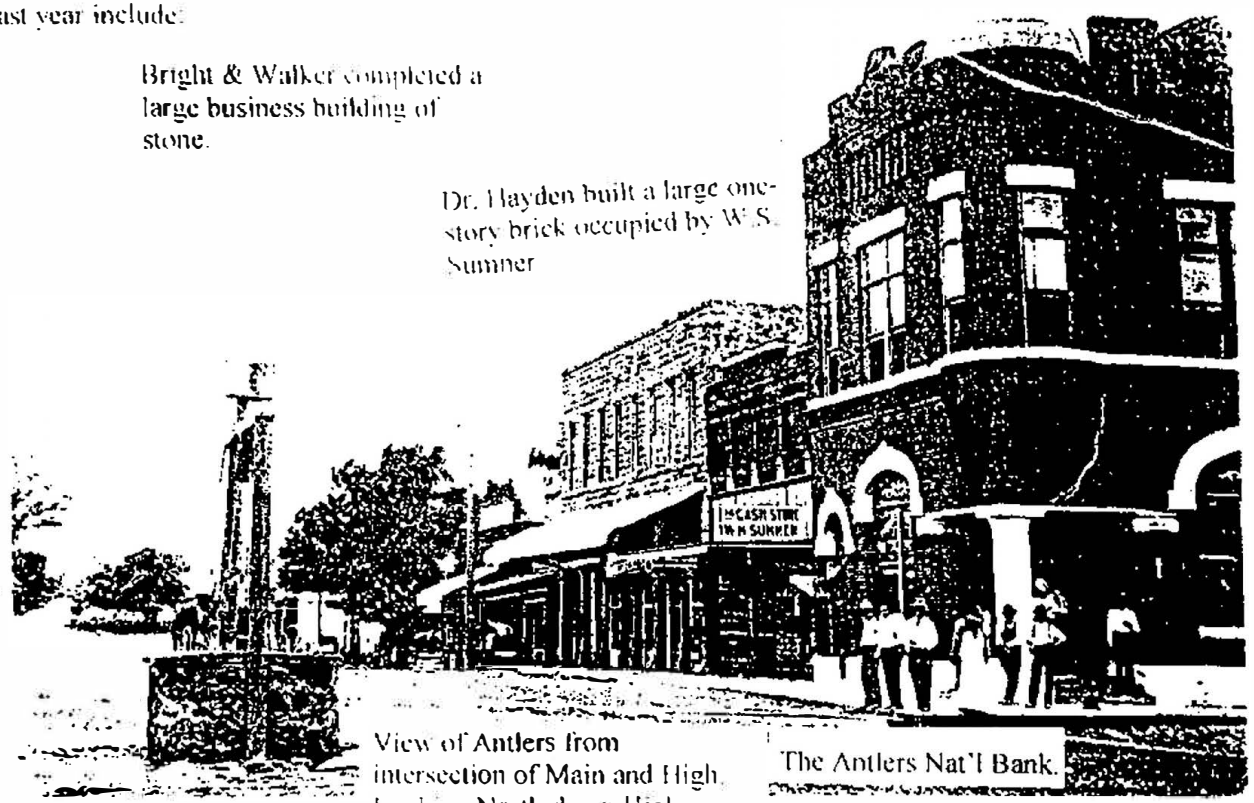
Transportation

The first railroad depot in Antlers stood south of Main Street and on the west side of the railroad tracks. The present depot, designed to be fireproof, was built on the east side of the tracks in 1911. Passenger service to Antlers lasted until 1958. The depot subsequently fell into disrepair until salvaged and restored under the leadership of the Pushmataha County Historical Association. In 1980 the Antlers Frisco Depot and adjacent spring were listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Antlers News of October 2[illegible] '06 reports: buildings built w[illegible]thin the past year include:

Bright & Walker completed a large business building of stone.

Dr. Hayden built a large one-story brick occupied by W.S. Sumner



View of Antlers from intersection of Main and High. Looking North down High Street

The Antlers Nat'l Bank.

Photo and text courtesy Pushmataha County Historical Society.

Figure 10

Churches and Schools

The 1896 Sanborn map of Antlers indicates that there was a Baptist Church on the south side of North Street (now Northeast Second Street). Sometime prior to 1904 a Methodist Episcopal Church had been built on the west side of Antlers just south of Main Street. By 1908 buildings for members of the Christian and Presbyterian churches had also been erected.

One of the more interesting developments pertaining to both churches and schools in Antlers involves the establishment of the St. Agnes School of the Choctaws. This was a Catholic mission school established in 1897 under the leadership of Father William Ketcham. Initially the school was a "neighborhood" or tribal school. Nuns employed by the Choctaw government taught at the school and many of the children educated at the school were full-blood Choctaws.[23] The school's enrollment peaked during the period from 1910 to 1913, when nearly 130 students were in attendance.[24] St. Agnes School was established on East Main Street and it grew to include a number of buildings. In addition to a church, there was a boy's home, a building for the nuns, and classrooms (figure 11). None of the original buildings has survived. The tornado of 1945 destroyed most of them and resulted in the termination of the mission. St. Agnes Catholic Church was subsequently rebuilt in the same area on East Main Street, and constitutes one of the few reminders of this former mission.

The first public school in Antlers appears to have been built circa 1905 and was located in the vicinity of the present Southeast Second and B Streets. By 1916, that

[23] Carolyn Thomas Foreman, "St. Agnes Academy for the Choctaws," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, 48(1970): 325.
[24] Velma Nieberding, "St. Agnes School of the Choctaws," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, 33 (1955): 191.





St Agnes Catholic Church, then and now. Top photo from Velma Nieberding, "St. Agnes School of the Choctaws," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, 33 (1955):185.

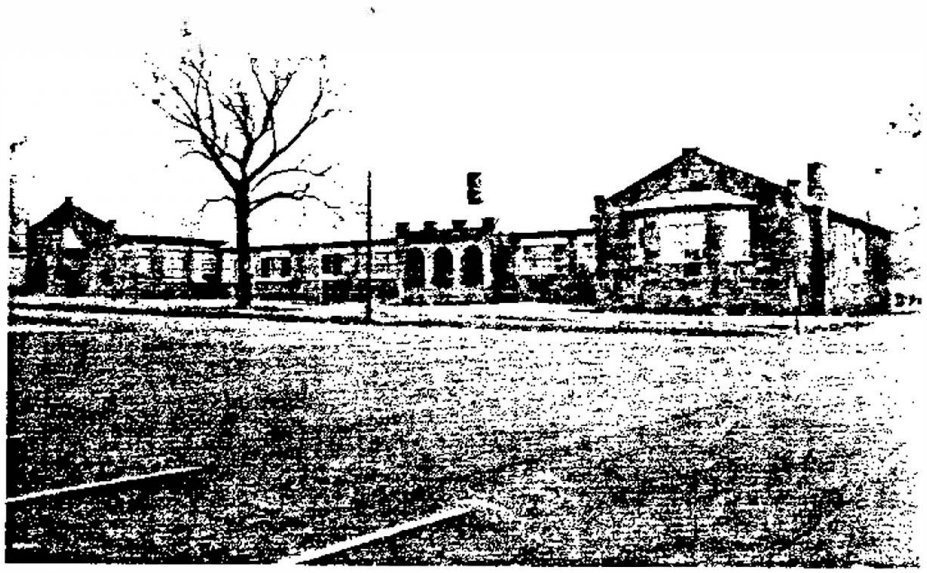
Figure 11

school building had been abandoned for a new one located near the present Northeast A and Third Streets. The first high school in Antlers also dates to 1916 and it was built in the same area. These buildings have been replaced with newer structures and the high school has since moved to a new location.

During the 1930s several Works Progress Administration (WPA) projects resulted in the construction of new school buildings. From 1936-1938 the Antlers Negro School, later named the George Washington Carver School, was built at Northeast Sixth and C Streets. Black laborers on work relief constructed this building from native stone. The Brantly school campus at Northeast A and Third Streets was also the result of a WPA project. Three separate structures were built at this location between 1936 and 1940. The Brantly Elementary School was the first structure completed. Architecturally, it is also the most attractive with castellated parapets and an arcaded entry (figure 12). In 1939 the gymnasium, Rodman Hall, was completed. It stands just to the northeast of the elementary school. The Domestic Science Building was completed in 1940 just west of Rodman Hall. All of the buildings are constructed of uncoursed native stone. These buildings are still in use, and their architectural integrity has been maintained. It is unusual to find such a collection of buildings, and as a unit they warrant consideration for listing in the National Register.

Cultural and Social

A variety of social clubs and organizations have long existed in Antlers. The International Order of Odd Fellows maintains a cemetery on the north side of town, and used to occupy one of the few three-story buildings in downtown Antlers. Located on



Brantly Elementary School in 2001.

Figure 12

South High Street, the lodge was destroyed by the tornado of 1945. For at least 45 years now, the Masonic Lodge has occupied the building at 201 Southwest B Street.

By about 1910 residents of Antlers could view picture shows at the auditorium on Lyon Street (now Southeast Second Street). Downtown Antlers still has a movie theater at 201 North High Street.

Politics and Government

The history of Antlers would not be complete without some discussion of the Locke War. This conflict stemmed from outcome of the election for principal chief of the Choctaw Nation in September of 1892. Wilson N. Jones, the Progressive candidate, ran against Jacob B. Jackson who represented the Nationalist Party. The results of the election were close, but Jones was declared the winner. In reaction, a group of Nationalists assassinated several members of the Progressive Party. Although a settlement was reached, members of both parties took up arms. In advance of the swearing in ceremony, armed Nationalists organized and marched on the Choctaw capital in Tuskahoma. No conflict materialized, however tensions flared a few months later when Willis Jones was arrested was in connection with the previous assassinations. Several Nationalists subsequently freed Jones and took him to the home of Victor M. Locke in Antlers. Approximately 150 Nationalists eventually gathered at the Locke home and prepared to protect Jones and his liberators. Principal Chief Jones dispatched the militia, and a battle ensued. A small contingent of federal troops was subsequently

sent to Antlers to keep the peace.[25] The significance of these events involves the use of federal troops in Indian Territory and the implications this had for the sovereignty of tribal governments.[26]

From a legal standpoint, the maintenance of law and order in Indian Territory was a complicated issue. Legislation passed in 1895 permitted the extension of Federal court into Indian Territory.[27] The Choctaw Nation formed the Central District of Indian Territory. Antlers was designated one of four towns where the court would sit, and was given jurisdiction over places within the present Choctaw, McCurtain, and Pushmataha counties.[28] The U.S. Government, in need of a courthouse, resorted to leasing a simple frame building. This first courthouse was located just north of where the present courthouse stands today—southwest of the business district, and across the railroad tracks. Oddly, the courthouse in Antlers does not constitute one of the focal points within the main central business district. Rather, commercial and governmental functions were spatially separate, and to a certain extent remain so today.

The present Pushmataha County Courthouse has its origins in the Depression. During the 1930s, Antlers suffered as the impact of the Depression rippled through the region and across the country. In 1933 the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) was created. Through this program the federal government could make emergency relief grants to states. The Pushmataha County Courthouse (Project #3918) was constructed as a result of this program. The courthouse is an excellent example of

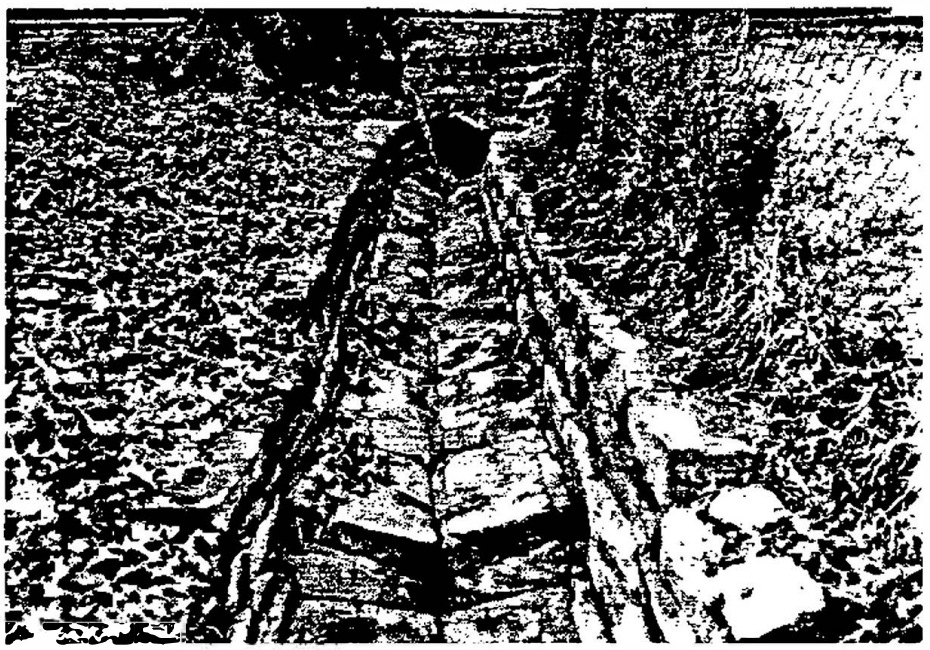
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[25] Debo, *Rise and Fall*, 169-72.
[26] Ibid., 173.
[27] Debo, *Rise and Fall*, 187.
[28] Dudley, *Days Gone By*, 13.

the Public Works Art Deco style, is one of the most attractive buildings in the town, and may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register.

Another cultural resource that Antlers possesses includes the several stone-lined drainage channels that wind through the town. These structures represent another legacy of the Depression (figure 13). They were also constructed as part of a public works program such as the WPA. These impressive structures still constitute a small but functional part of the city's infrastructure and merit the attention of preservationists.

In conclusion, the growth and development of the city of Antlers needs to be considered in light of the relevant agricultural, economic, industrial, social, and political forces. Familiarity with the contextual development of the city over time plays an important part in helping identify potentially significant historic resources.



Drainage channel on NW B Street.

Figure 13

HUGO

Founding and Naming

Hugo owes its existence to the railroads, and specifically the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. Construction of the Frisco line across the Choctaw Nation to Paris, Texas was completed in 1887. By 1899 the Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad had developed plans to cross the Choctaw Nation utilizing an east-to-west route that would roughly parallel the Red River.[29] It was not until 1901, however, that railroad officials decided where the intersection of these two lines would occur.[30] This junction—wherever it occurred—would create a new town. That town was Hugo.

If the location of the town was carefully engineered, the selection of a name for it was rather more haphazard. In 1901 a post office was authorized. The first name chosen for it was "Raymond," after Charles Raymond, a federal judge for Indian Territory.[31] Because another post office was already using this name, it was rejected. As an alternative, "Hugo" was suggested. The name recalls the French novelist Victor Hugo. Mrs. W. H. Darrough, whose husband was a federal marshal and townsite developer, is often credited with suggesting this name.[32]

The surveying of the Hugo townsite began in the fall of 1901 under the direction of government surveyor W. Y. Collins.[33] The official survey and plat was completed the

[29] Debo, *Rise and Fall,* 125.
[30] Frances Imon, *Smoke Signals From Indian Territory,* vol. 2 (Wolfe City, TX: Henington Publishing Company, 1977), 81.
[31] Ibid., 82.
[32] Ibid., 82; Shirk, *Oklahoma Place Names,* 107.
[33] Imon, *Smoke Signals,* vol. 2, 81.

following September. The original townsite spanned 415 acres.[34] Fourteen months elapsed before the survey was approved. On December 10, 1903 the Department of the Interior officially approved the townsite survey of Hugo. Curiously, several sources indicate that Hugo was incorporated on September 3, 1903.[35] If these dates are correct, then Hugo provides an unusual example of a town that incorporated before its boundaries were officially approved.

Hugo possesses an urban morphology that resembles a symmetric plan. The symmetry of these towns is based on the arrangement of the business blocks in relation to the railroad. Towns platted symmetrically have not one but two main commercial streets that are separated by the railroad. In Hugo these are Main and Duke Streets, respectively south and north of the railroad tracks. One deviation from the formal symmetrical plan involves the portion of Broadway that links Main and Duke Streets. It has also developed a commercial focus. Similarly, Hugo's location at the junction of two railroads actually creates two axes of symmetry rather than one. Within the original townsite then, Hugo's business district was sizable. Nine entire blocks as well as portions of six other blocks were surveyed as business blocks. Indeed, the size of the business district seems indicative of the perception that Hugo possessed tremendous potential for future commercial growth.

[34] "The History of Hugo, Oklahoma," *Hugo Husonian*, 8 March 1906. TMs in Hugo Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.
[35] Ibid.; Imon, *Smoke Signals*, vol. 2, 82; Bertha Killian, "Historical References," 1936. TMs in Choctaw County Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

Natural Resources/Industry

The forested hinterlands of Hugo provided an accessible resource of both hardwood and softwood timber that helped shape Hugo's industrial growth. By statehood Hugo was firmly established as a major regional timber-processing center. At least two lumber companies were operating in Hugo as early as 1904. Within another four years Hugo could boast having a total of five lumber companies, one of which had a lumberyard containing an average stock of 2,500,000 board feet.[36] Even at this early point in Hugo's history the lumber industry had generated important spin-offs including a a handle factory, a stave factory, and a creosoting company for treating railroad ties, fence posts—and eventually—telephone poles.[37] During the 1930s the American Creosoting Company had one of the largest payrolls in Hugo.[38] For many years the T. H. Rogers Lumber Company, established in 1924, was one of the oldest continuously operating industries in Hugo.

Decades of timber harvesting with little concern for sustainability eventually took their toll. By the 1940s, much of the accessible old-growth timber had been harvested, leaving cutover and eroded hillsides. This impacted the ability of Choctaw County to function as a major regional timber supplier. In fact, the county no longer provided the bulk of the lumber treated at the creosoting plant in Hugo; it was shipped from Arkansas instead.[39]

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[36] Sanborn Map Company. "Hugo, Oklahoma 1908." *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Oklahoma* (Teaneck, NJ: Chadwyck-Healey, 1983), microfilm.
[37] Edwin Gordon Pardue, "A Geographic Study of Choctaw County, Oklahoma" (master's thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1949), 82.
[38] "Plant Has $25,000 Payroll," *Daily Oklahoman*, 27 September 1936.
[39] Pardue, "Geographic Study," 84.

Some of the other industry in Hugo centered on railroad maintenance and repair, and for a time Hugo even had a small iron works for that purpose. The railroad roundhouse was part of the industrial landscape of Hugo for decades but has been torn down. The quarrying and processing of limestone, sand, and gravel have formed additional components of Hugo's industry. By 1911, two oil companies were operating in Hugo and maintained storage tanks there. Through the 1920s a number of light industries also developed. These included bottling works, ice companies, and an ice cream factory. Despite the existence of these industries none of them ever vied with the commodities of cotton and timber.

The decline of the cotton market meant that Hugo's industrial sector would be even less diversified. Following the Second World War the city, chamber of commerce, and local residents made a concerted effort to address this problem by attracting other light industries to the area.[40] By the middle of the 1950s Hugo had succeeded in attracting the Wells-Lamont Glove Corporation, which quickly became a major employer.[41] Like other cities and towns in southeastern Oklahoma, Hugo continues to seek ways to diversify its economic and industrial sectors.

Agriculture

Much of Hugo's initial growth can also be attributed to its importance as a center for agricultural processing and distribution. The roots for this can be traced to developments in the area prior to the Civil War. By 1844 Robert M. Jones, part Choctaw,

[40] John Dexter, "The Little People Do a Big Job," *Daily Oklahoman*, 31 October 1954.
[41] Francis Thetford, "Choctaw County Proud of Past, Looking Ahead," *Daily Oklahoman*, 26 August 1962.

owned several plantations along the Red River south of Hugo. Using slave labor, perhaps as many as 500 slaves, he produced enormous quantities of cotton.[42] After Hugo was platted and settled the town became a hub for cotton processing. Hugo not only ginned cotton, it also had a cotton compress and cotton oil production facilities. In the 1920s as many as four cotton gins operated in Hugo. Local farmers shifted away from cotton cultivation during and after the Depression, and peanuts became a leading crop. Although Hugo had a peanut factory as early as 1915, it was a small operation. However, by 1943 the Woldert Peanut Products Company had established a shelling plant in some of the buildings that had once been part of the Hugo Cotton Oil Company. One of the main buildings of the peanut oompany is still standing, although it is in poor condition (figure 14). Not far away stands another relic structure: at cone-shaped steel storage building that was probably once part of the cotton compress that used to be located nearby (figure 15). In 1961 the last of Hugo's cotton gins went out of business.[43]

Corn cultivation has also been a component of the regional agriculture, and Hugo served as a milling center. By about 1915 the Hugo Milling Company had been built on South Fifth Street just north of the railroad tracks. This facility includes a corn mill, steel elevator, and two large feed warehouses. Part of it is still in use, and it is the best, most intact property that recalls Hugo's importance as a processing and milling center (figure 16).

[42] W. David Baird and Danney Goble, *The Story of Oklahoma* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994), 155.
[43] Thetford, "Choctaw County."



Woldert Peanut Products Company

Figure 14

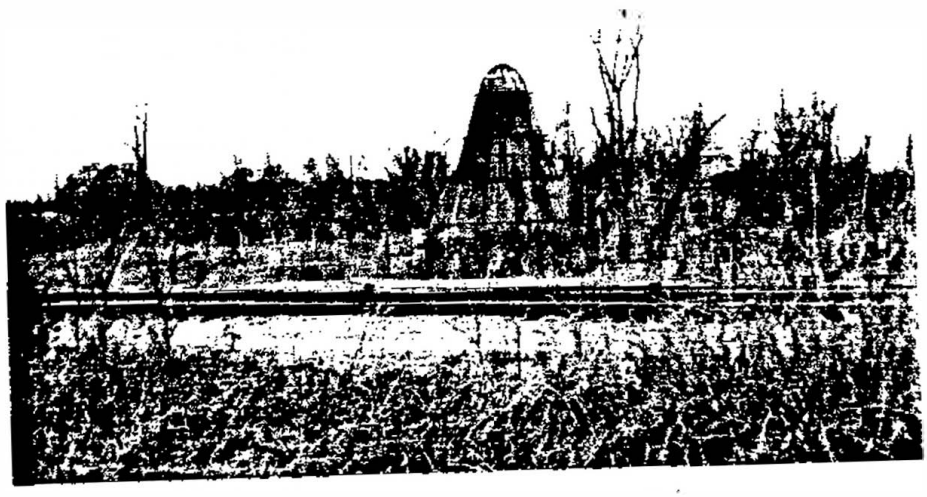
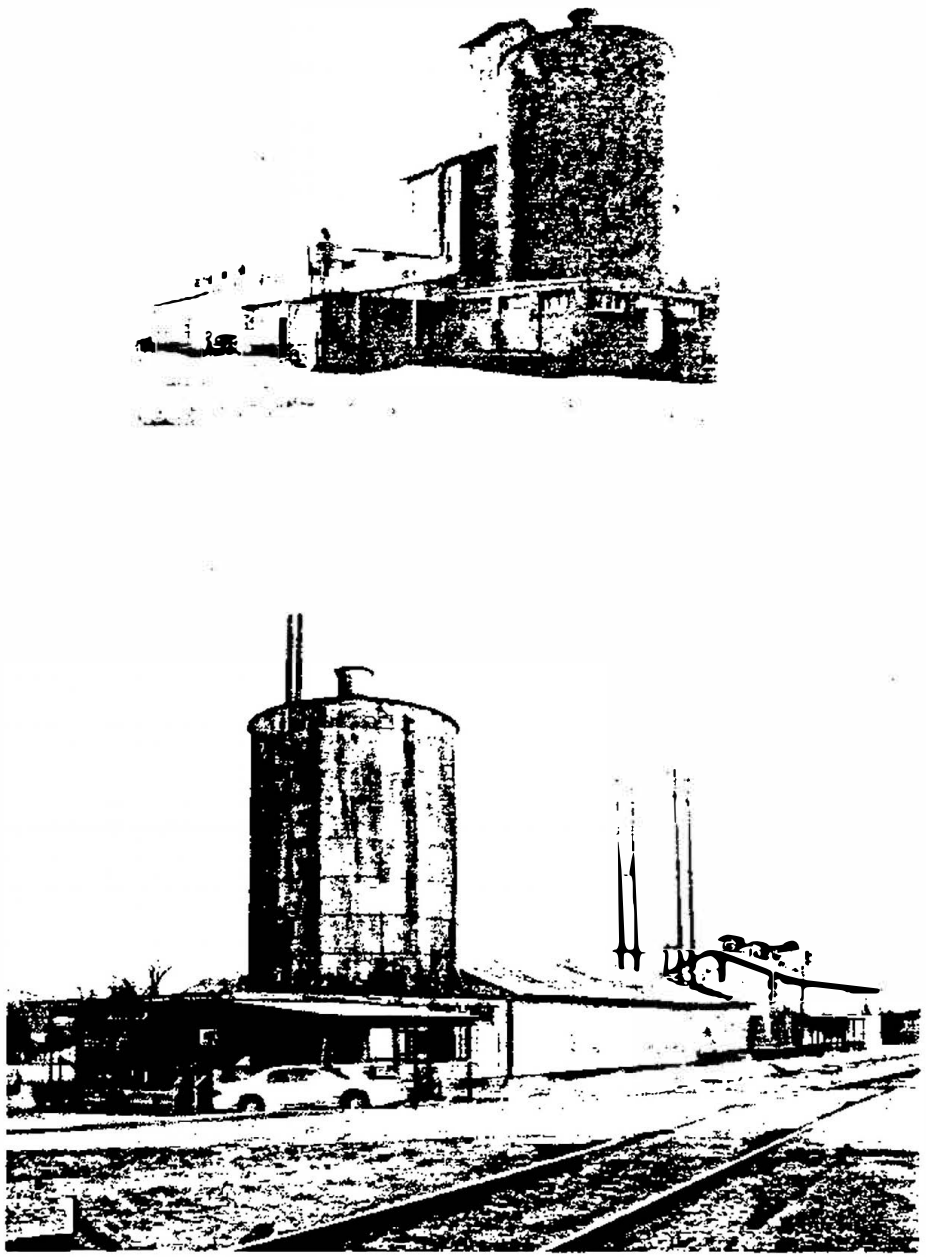


Figure 15



Hugo Milling Company circa 1916 and 2001. Top photo from Choctaw County Historical Society, *Hugo—1916* (Hugo, OK: Choctaw County Historical Society, 1979), 5.

Figure 16

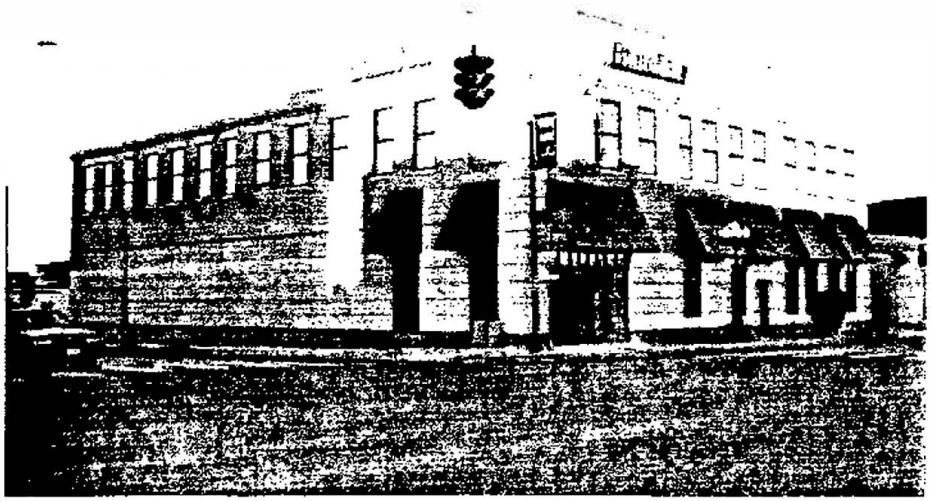
Commercial/Professional Establishments

Commercial growth in Hugo predates statehood. By 1903 two banks had been built in the business district. One occupied the Brader Building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Jackson Streets, and the other occupied the Blakeney Block on the northeast corner of Broadway and Duke Streets. Hugo's earliest bank, the First National Bank was organized in 1901-1902.[44] It is unclear which of these buildings it occupied. A third bank anchoring the downtown operated from the impressive Joel Spring Building on the northwest corner of Duke and Broadway Streets. The Brader Building, which still houses a bank, has been substantially remodeled (figure 17). After several years the bank building in the Blakeney Block became the office building of the Southwestern Land Company, which promoted the sale of lots in Hugo (figure 18). Both it and the Joel Spring Building have been altered (figure 19).

In addition to banks, hotels constituted important downtown landmarks. Prior to 1904 the large Oriental Hotel was on the northeast corner of the present Duke and A Streets. However, the 1908 Sanborn map does not show this hotel on the corner lot. Instead, the Oriental Hotel has moved one property to the east, and the corner building is labeled "Hoffman Hotel." During the 1920s this corner building housed the Belmont Hotel. Although the precise sequence of events warrants additional research, it appears that in 1907 Joel Spring purchased the building that is shown as housing the Oriental Hotel on the 1908 Sanborn map. Over the years the building has served many different

[44] "The History of Hugo, Oklahoma," *Hugo Husonian*, 8 March 1906. TMs in Hugo Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.





Top photo from Choctaw County Historical Society, *Hugo—1916* (Hugo, OK: Choctaw County Historical Society, 1979), 5.

Figure 17





Top photo from Choctaw County Historical Society, *Hugo—1916* (Hugo, OK: Choctaw County Historical Society, 1979), 5.

Figure 18





Top photo from Choctaw County Historical Society, *Hugo—1916* (Hugo, OK: Choctaw County Historical Society, 1979), 12.

Figure 19

business purposes. This structure, though altered and vacant, still stands. The Belmont Hotel has been torn down.

Other notable hotels include the Commercial Hotel (circa 1903), built on the northwest corner of Jefferson and Broadway Streets; the Winnie Hotel (circa 1905) on the west side of Broadway just north of the Commercial Hotel; the Webb Hotel (1911) near the Frisco Depot; and the Preston Hotel (1915) on the southeast corner of Duke and Broadway Streets. Of these, the Webb Hotel was the only three-story hotel. In 1913 a large addition, also three-stories, was built. Both parts of the hotel were later torn down. The Commercial Hotel was torn down sometime during the 1930s or early 1940s. A small one-story diner now occupies the location. The Winnie and Preston Hotel buildings are still standing though they have both been altered and are no longer hotels.

Across the street from the Winnie Hotel, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Jefferson Streets, stands the Chandler Building. The Walton Chandler Lumber Company used to occupy the block directly across Jefferson Street to the south. The Chandler Building dates to 1919. During the 1930s it was used as a roller skating rink. Today the building houses an automobile dealership.

A myriad of other businesses including drug stores, general stores, grocers, undertakers, and clothing stores operated in Hugo's expansive commercial district. The results of a business census, taken in 1931, record Hugo's growth. That year Hugo boasted 20 grocery stores, 25 filling stations, 15 cafes, 12 hotels, 5 blacksmith shops, 5 garages, and 2 banks.[45]

[45] Prior Falk, "Choctaw County," 1936. TMs in Choctaw County Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

In 1980 a portion of the downtown business district bounded by Jackson, Jefferson, Second and A Streets gained listing in the National Register as the Hugo Historic District. More than twenty years have elapsed since that listing was obtained. Field surveys conducted in Hugo during the fall and winter of 2000-2001 provided an opportunity to evaluate the architectural integrity and overall cohesiveness of the district. The Hugo Historic District is still reasonably intact, though the concentration of structures possessing a high degree of architectural integrity has diminished significantly. For example, the store on the southwest corner of Broadway and Jackson Streets constitutes a new intrusion to the district, as does the bank on the southwest corner of Broadway and Duke Streets. Remodeling has affected the integrity of the bank building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Jackson Streets, as well as the Chandler Building.

Transportation

Hugo grew as an important regional headquarters and roundhouse for the Frisco Railroad. The first railroad depot in Hugo was constructed in 1902. In 1911 a new depot was constructed but was destroyed by fire two years later. The present depot dates to 1914 and was designed to be fireproof. This depot also included a Harvey House, and the second story was used as a place to hold town meetings.

During the peak period of rail transportation approximately 12 passenger trains passed through Hugo on a near daily basis. Passenger service to Hugo ended by 1960. A few years later the depot was sold and used as a wood chip factory and salvage yard. The Choctaw County Historical Society purchased the depot in 1978, and has since restored it

and now uses it as a museum. The Hugo Frisco Depot was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980, and since that time has been carefully maintained.

Schools and Churches

Public schooling in Hugo dates to 1906 when voters approved a levy to support schools.[46] By 1907 three school buildings had been constructed. The East Side Public School was built near the present East Bluff and North Eighth Streets. The West Side Public School occupied the southwest corner of the present South K and Main Streets. The more centrally located high school stood near the railroad tracks on the northwest corner of the present North E and Clayton Streets, where the Hugo Middle School is today. In 1920 a new high school was built at 201 East Brown Street. This stately brick building, which is still in use as the high school today, reflects the Collegiate Gothic style and may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register.

In 1936 black WPA workers built the Hugo Negro High School at 113 East Lowery Street. Between 1938 and 1939 the Robert E. Lee School at South Fifth and Rosewood Streets was constructed. It was also the result of a WPA project. The bricks used to construct the building were apparently salvaged from an earlier building on the site.[47] The building is still in use, though not as a school.

Within about five months of Hugo's establishment efforts had been made to organize church services. In the absence of church buildings, services were held in

[46] Frances Imon, *Smoke Signals From Indian Territory*, vol. 1 (Wolfe City, TX: Henington Publishing Company, 1976), 3.
[47] "Hugo, Choctaw County, Oklahoma." Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

various locations. A Methodist minister appears to have delivered the first sermon in Hugo, but other denominations soon organized and conducted services.[48]

The First Baptist Church initially built at North Second and Bluff Streets in 1903.[49] Growth in church membership led to the construction of a new church building, although numerous financial difficulties were encountered in the process. Construction on the church building that now stands at North Third and Jackson Streets began in the 1920s but was not completed until the 1940s.[50] The total cost of the church amounted to $114,000.[51]

The Presbyterians built one of their first churches (circa 1907) on the southeast corner of Second and Jackson Streets. By 1918 the foundation of a new church had been constructed on the northwest corner of North Third and Jackson Streets, kitty-cornered from the eventual site of the First Baptist Church.[52]

By 1910 the Methodist-Episcopal Church (now the First United Methodist Church) was worshiping in a church building on the northwest corner of North Second and Clayton Streets. Within another decade the Methodists had built a very impressive Classical Revival style structure, possibly National Register eligible, on the northeast corner of North Second and Kirk Streets.

Of the churches that have historically served the black population of Hugo, the Church of God located at 709 West Martin Luther King Street was built circa 1940.

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[48] "The History of Hugo, Oklahoma," *Hugo Husonian*, 8 March 1906. TMs in Hugo Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.
[49] Mrs. Earl (Pat) Curtis, *A History of First Baptist Church Hugo, Oklahoma,* (Muskogee, OK: Hoffman Printing Company, Inc.), 5 passim.
[50] Ibid., 17-18.
[51] Ibid., 18.
[52] Sanborn Map Company. "Hugo, Oklahoma 1918." *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Oklahoma* (Teaneck, NJ: Chadwyck-Healey, 1983), microfilm.

Although it has had several major alterations, the stonework is very attractive and bears Art Deco influences. This church warrants restoration. Another church dating to circa 1940 is St. Mark's Episcopal Church located at 300 E. Lowery Street. It is a contributing resource to Hugo's South Residential District. The Church of Christ occupies the northeast corner of North Fourth and Jackson Streets. Despite its appearance, it is actually a fairly recent addition to the downtown.

Cultural and Social

The Hugo Masonic Lodge was officially established in 1903.[53] The Knights of Pythias were also organized at about this time. Both groups initially held meetings in the two-story Lodge Hall located on the southeast corner of Main and South F Streets. By about 1904 the Masons began meeting in another Lodge Hall built on West Duke Street, across the street from the Oriental Hotel. For a time during the 1920s the three-story Wright Building, located on the southwest corner of Broadway and Duke Streets also served as a lodge hall. The Masons subsequently moved their lodge to a newer building at 402 North Broadway Street. About 1920 the American Legion Hall was built near the northeast corner of North Second and Jackson Streets and was an important gathering place. It has since been torn down.

For more than 50 years the circus has been an important component of Hugo's entertainment industry. During the 1940s several circuses began using Hugo as a wintering ground. Numerous different circuses have wintered here including the Kelly-

[53] "The History of Hugo, Oklahoma," *Hugo Husonian*, 8 March 1906. TMs in Hugo Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

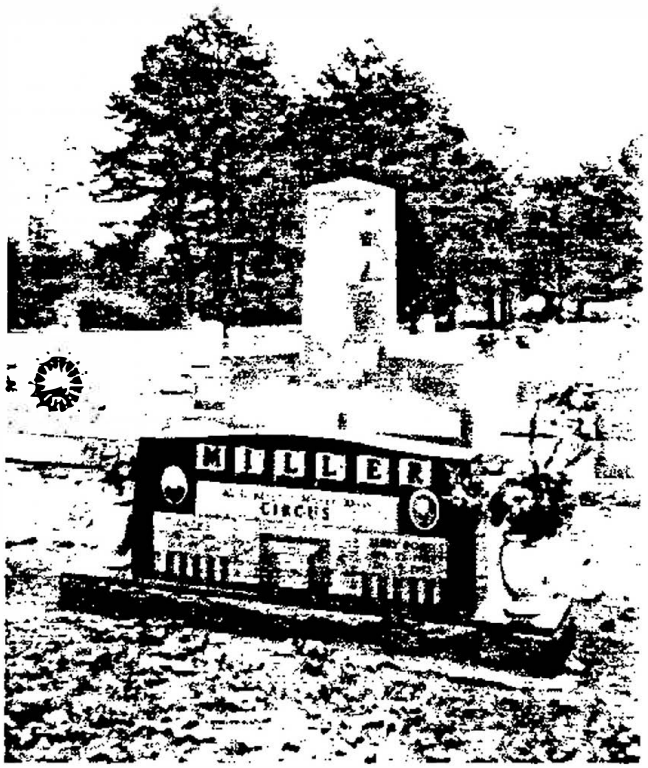
Miller, Carson-Barnes, Cole Walters, and Bob Stevens Circus. In 1960 a portion of the Mt. Olivet Cemetery was purchased and set aside as burial space for circus performers. This 120 by 100 foot section was subsequently designated "Showman's Rest," although it is commonly referred to as the "Circus Cemetery." Many of the tombstones in this section have inscriptions or images that highlight an individual's or family's connection with circus life (figure 20). This section of the cemetery is one of Hugo's most popular landmarks.

Politics and Government

As the county seat, Hugo is home to the Choctaw County Courthouse. This three-story Greek Revival style building with cupola was one of the most distinctive and impressive structures in Hugo (figure 21). When it was built in 1911 it cost an estimated $125,000 and dominated the block on the south side of Duke Street between Third and Fourth Streets.[54] The structure was eventually razed so that a more modern facility could be built.

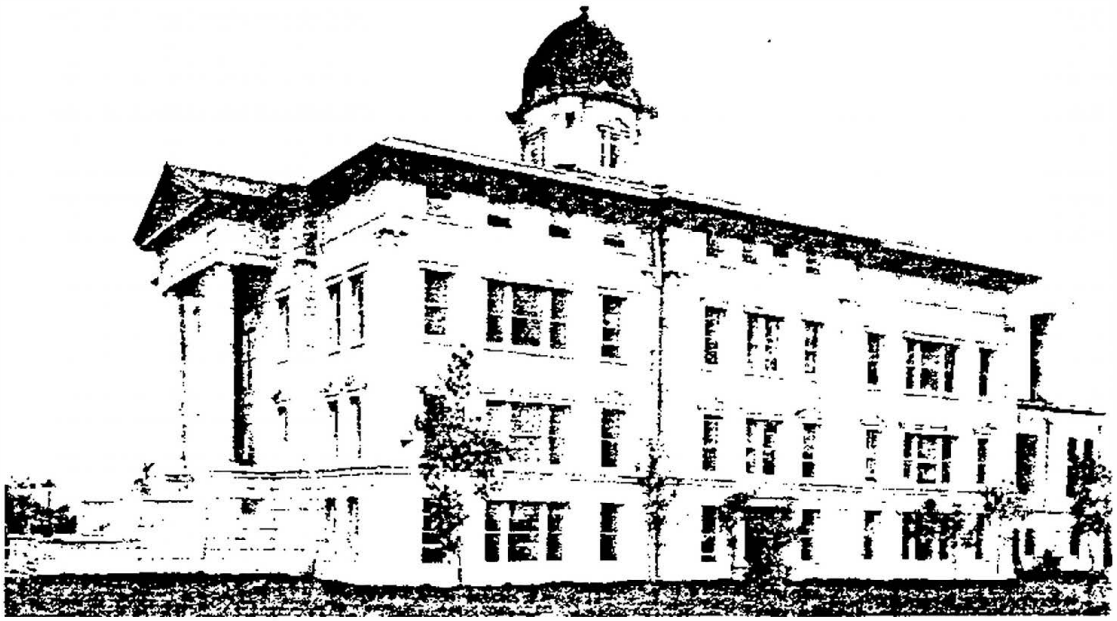
Hugo also possesses a building that temporarily served as the local War Savings Bank (figure 22). The building dates to about 1917 and is marked with the letters "W.S.S." an abbreviation for "War Savings Stamps." There is an old photograph of this building hanging in the hallway of the second story of the Frisco Depot and Museum. The photograph, dated March 27, 1918, shows that this building once stood in the middle of the intersection of Broadway and Duke Streets. The W.S.S. building has since been

[54] Choctaw County Historical Society, *Hugo—1916* (Hugo, OK: Choctaw County Historical Society, 1979), 14.



"Showmen's Rest" within the Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Figure 20



Former Choctaw County Courthouse. Photo from Choctaw County Historical Society, *Hugo—1916* (Hugo, OK: Choctaw County Historical Society, 1979), 14.

Figure 21



War Savings Stamps Building in 2001. It was built circa 1917.

Figure 22

moved, and now stands on the property located on the southwest corner of North F and Bluff Streets. This building captures a very specific moment in American history when the United States had entered the First World War and was promoting the sale of War Savings Stamps, the precursor to War Savings Bonds, in order to support the war effort. This building may be eligible for listing in the National Register.

Several attractive structures in Hugo are the result of public works projects during the Depression. The Hugo Armory, Choctaw County Public Library, and the football stadium constitute the more prominent examples of facilities constructed with WPA labor. However, WPA laborers were also responsible for making some improvements to the Mt. Olivet Cemetery. The construction of the caretaker's house, the chapel, the curbing, and the stone walls surrounding the cemetery all resulted from WPA projects.

Located at 222 East Jefferson Street, the Hugo Armory has been listed in the National Register since 1988. The armory was constructed of native sandstone in 1936. Architecturally it reflects very modest Art Deco influences. Upon closer inspection, however, the artistic designs in the stonework surrounding the entry are very striking and reveal the time, effort, and care devoted to the design and construction of this building. The Choctaw County Public Library (formerly the Hugo Public Library) stands just west of the armory and has also been listed in the National Register since 1988. Like the armory, it is built of native sandstone and dates to 1936-1937. Initially the building served as the regional headquarters for the WPA.[55] There have been some alterations to the building, but these have not compromised the integrity of the structure.

[55] "Hugo, Choctaw County, Oklahoma." Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The Gene Nesbit Stadium, formerly referred to as the Hugo Athletic Field and Stadium, is located about three and one-half blocks north of the Hugo High School at North Second and Lloyd Streets. The stadium is the result of a 1939 WPA project, and the facility is rather imposing. An elliptical, seven-foot high stone fence—now topped with barbed wire---encloses the facility. The grounds are expansive and include a football field, athletic track, and grandstand with bleachers of poured concrete. The long outer wall of the stadium, the old ticket booth, and the surrounding fence were constructed from native sandstone. A broad round concrete arch stamped with the words "Hugo Stadium" marks the entry. One minor alteration to the stadium includes the addition of a wooden press box. This property may still be National Register eligible.

BROKEN BOW

Founding and Naming

Broken Bow developed where a Choctaw settlement called "Con Chito" had existed. The transformation of this village into the town of Broken Bow is intimately associated with the development of the lumber industry. Two brothers, Hans and Herman Dierks, became owners of the Choctaw Lumber Company in 1909.[56] Although they hailed from Nebraska where their family had been involved in the timber industry, their new company operated in present McCurtain County. Shortly after acquiring the Choctaw Lumber Company they opened a lumber mill in Wright City, formerly known as Bismarck. To facilitate the distribution of their lumber they arranged to have a railroad built between Valliant, on the Arkansas and Choctaw branch of the Frisco Railroad, and

[56] Faiman-Silva, *Choctaws at the Crossroads*, 97-98.

Wright City.[57] By 1910 their railroad, the Texas, Oklahoma, and Eastern extended to the Con Chito vicinity.[58] The Dierks brothers realized the potential value of the forest resources surrounding Con Chito and made plans to build another lumber mill.

Broken Bow is another railroad town but differs from Antlers, Hugo and Idabel because it was not a government-platted town and post-dates the allotment period. In some ways the character of Broken Bow's development more closely resembles that of a company town. The Southern Township Corporation, a subsidiary of the Choctaw Lumber Company, surveyed and platted the town, and selected a site where the company's lumber mill was to be built. The Choctaw Lumber Company also built housing in Broken Bow for its mill employees.

The land that became the original townsite of Broken Bow was part of the Artemissa McClure allotment. Miss McClure was a child at the time the Dierks brothers expressed interest in purchasing the land. Her father, P. J. McClure, eventually sold her allotment to the Dierks brothers. Two Choctaw cemeteries that were situated on land involved in the transaction were moved before platting could take place.[59] The surveyor, E. S. Byington, completed the plat of the original townsite in July 1911. The plat was approved and notarized on August 15, 1911. In early September town lots were publicly auctioned, and within another three weeks a post office had been established.[60] The town was named "Broken Bow" after the Dierks' hometown in Nebraska.[61]

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[57] Ibid., 98.
[58] McCurtain County Historical Society, *McCurtain County: A Pictorial History*, vol. 1 (Idabel, OK: McCurtain County Historical Society, 1982), 298.
[59] *Broken Bow: The First Seventy-Five Years* (Broken Bow, OK: Broken Bow Alumni Association and Broken Bow History Committee, 1985), 4.
[60] McCurtain County Historical Society, *McCurtain County: A Pictorial History*, vol. 1, 44; Shirk, 29.
[61] Shirk, *Oklahoma Place Names*, 29.

As surveyed and platted the Broken Bow townsite covered 232.7 acres and consisted of 78 fairly uniform blocks. Portions of four blocks were surveyed as business blocks, and two blocks were reserved for schools. The remaining blocks were residential and were carefully segregated such that whites lived west of the mill and blacks were confined to a small portion of town east of the mill. The white residential section of Broken Bow housed mill employees and was appropriately known as "White City," supposedly a reference to the fact that the houses in this part of town were painted white.[62] In terms of town morphology, Broken Bow's gridiron arrangement took the shape of a classic "T-town." The railroad station was built at the southern end of Main Street and constituted an important "anchor" for the business district that developed a few blocks to the north along Main Street.

Natural Resources/Industry

The expansion of the Dierks' lumber industry provided the stimulus for Broken Bow's initial boom. After the townsite was platted construction began on the Choctaw Lumber Company sawmill, commonly referred to as the Broken Bow mill. The mill formed a massive complex that included softwood and hardwood sawmills, a planing mill, numerous lumber sheds, and wood-drying yards. The mill was built south of the railroad tracks and east of the present South Park Drive. It was operational in 1912.[63] For the next four decades the mill produced a varied stock of wood for furniture, flooring,

[62] McCurtain County Historical Society, *McCurtain County: A Pictorial History*, vol. 1, 49.
[63] McCurtain County Historical Society, *McCurtain County: A Pictorial History*, vol. 1, 221.

siding, beverage crates, and treated timber.[64] Operations were scaled back considerably in the 1950s when the hardwood mill was closed.[65] The year 1969 constitutes another watershed in the history of Broken Bow because Weyerhaeuser Corporation bought out the entire Dierks' operation. The size of the Dierks' industry at the time led some to claim that this constituted the most extensive business deal affecting the structure of the timber industry.[66] The remaining mill operations at Broken Bow were shut down. Weyerhaeuser subsequently sold the property, which now houses a shopping center.[67]

Although the Broken Bow mill dominated the industrial economy of the town, it was not the only mill. Rather, numerous mills and related woodworking industries opened in and around Broken Bow. The Adams Stave Mill, for example, operated not far from the train station.[68] In the same area, the McCurtain County Lumber Company built a sawmill and planing mill in 1929.[69] Other early forms of light industry that developed in Broken Bow included an icehouse and bottling plant. By 1930 the Continental Oil Company, Pierce Petroleum Corporation, and Magnolia Petroleum Company were maintaining oil storage facilities in Broken Bow. During the Second World War Broken Bow produced bomb crates and ammunition boxes.[70]

Most of the early industrial landscapes of Broken Bow are gone. Of the lumber mills and yards remaining, many are located away from the downtown. There is, however, one small sawmill and lumberyard at North Park Drive and East Ninth Street

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[64] *Broken Bow: The First Seventy-Five Years*, 22.
[65] McCurtain County Historical Society, *McCurtain County: A Pictorial History*, vol. 1, 221.
[66] Faiman-Silva, *Choctaws at the Crossroads*, 101.
[67] McCurtain County Historical Society, *McCurtain County: A Pictorial History*, vol. 1, 221.
[68] *Broken Bow: The First Seventy-Five Years*, 48.
[69] Sanborn Map Company. "Broken Bow, Oklahoma 1930." *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Oklahoma* (Teaneck, NJ: Chadwyck-Healey, 1983), microfilm.
[70] *Broken Bow: The First Seventy-Five Years*, 22.

that is still in operation. Within the past few decades the poultry-processing industry has become locally significant. Tyson Foods built a plant in south Broken Bow and constitutes a major local and regional employer.

Agriculture

Raising livestock, first on the open range and later on fenced property, has long contributed to the agricultural economy in the Broken Bow area. In addition, a mixture of subsistence cultivation and truck farming of various fruits and vegetables generally satisfied local consumer demand. As in other southeastern Oklahoma communities, cotton became a major cash crop and Broken Bow developed into a modest cotton-processing center.

Through the greater part of the 1920s Broken Bow possessed two cotton gins. The Temple Cotton Oil Company cotton gin was located adjacent to the railroad tracks at Second Street and Bock. The J. W. Costilow Cotton Gin stood on the north side of town at Broadway and Seventh Streets.[71] Nothing remains of these gins today.

The push to diversify the agricultural base influenced local and regional farming practices for a short time during the early 1920s. Farmers in and around Broken Bow concentrated on the production of fruit and vegetables including tomatoes, sweet potatoes, and strawberries. However, a very wet year in 1922 led to the demise of this venture. For a while there was also an effort to purchase cutover land from the Choctaw

[71] Ibid., 12.

Lumber Company and convert that to agricultural use, but the thin soils could not support this.[72]

Commercial/Professional Establishments

Within four years of its establishment the town of Broken Bow boasted 12 different hotels.[73] The first hotel built in Broken Bow was the Johnson Hotel, erected in 1911. The more substantial three-story Dell Hotel superseded this in 1915 and operated as a hotel until 1989. The Dell Hotel still stands at 24-26 North Main Street and with restoration would likely be National Register eligible. For many years the Charles Wesley Hotel stood on the northwest corner of North Third and Broadway Streets. Today, Broken Bow is served primarily by motels including the Charles Wesley at 302 North Park Drive, and the End of the Trail Motel at 11 North Park Drive.

J. W. Costilow, the owner of a cotton gin in Broken Bow, played a part in the establishment of one of Broken Bow's earliest banks. The First National Bank organized in 1913 with Costilow as president, and occupied a two-story brick building on the northwest corner of North Second and Main Streets.[74] By 1921, and possibly several years earlier, another bank stood on the west side of Main Street, just a few doors south of the First National Bank.[75] As Broken Bow has grown, however, the banks have been drawn away from Main Street to Park Drive, which is now part of Highway 259 and an important cross-town thoroughfare.

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[72] Carter, W. A. *McCurtain County and Southeast Oklahoma*, 203.
[73] Ibid, 8.
[74] *Broken Bow: The First Seventy-Five Years*, 12.
[75] Sanborn Map Company. "Broken Bow, Oklahoma 1921." *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Oklahoma* (Teaneck, NJ: Chadwyck-Healey, 1983), microfilm.

As a company town Broken Bow was fortunate to have one of the early hospitals built in the county. This hospital was built in 1912 and located at 300 South McClure Street in the residential section of town west of the Broken Bow mill.[76] By the early 1920s Broken Bow contained a range of commercial and professional establishments including six hotels, five cafes, five doctors, four barbershops, three garages, three drug stores, three lawyers, two banks, and several hardware stores.[77] By about 1925 the telephone exchange at 120 North Broadway had been built. The building is still in use today and is a contributing resource to the Broken Bow Commercial District.

Transportation

The extension of the Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern Railroad (TO&E), a subsidiary of the Choctaw Lumber Company, to Broken Bow in 1910 created the impetus for town formation. The site that would become Broken Bow offered an excellent location for extracting timber from the wooded countryside. In 1912, passenger service linked Broken Bow and Valliant. Within another decade the Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern Railroad had been extended east from Broken Bow to DeQueen, Arkansas.

As an indication of the importance of the railroad, the TO&E depot was constructed even before the town lots were auctioned.[78] The depot dates to 1912, and reflects Craftsman styling (figure 23). This building presently houses the Broken Bow Chamber of Commerce and has recently been restored. It may be eligible for listing in the National Register.

[76] *Broken Bow: The First Seventy-Five Years*, 5.
[77] Sanborn Map Company. "Broken Bow, Oklahoma 1921."
[78] *Broken Bow: The First Seventy-Five Years*, 32.



The Texas, Oklahoma & Eastern Depot in 2000.

Figure 23

Schools and Churches

Broken Bow's first school once stood in the 600 block of North Park Drive and was built in 1911. This board and batten structure was replaced by a brick building the following year.[79] Two ward schools and a high school served Broken Bow's youth during the 1920s. A new high school was built in 1936 as part of a WPA project and was used until 1981 when a new high school was completed.[80] Prior to integration the Dunbar School, on the east side of Broken Bow, served the town's black population. During the 1930s a high school was built and, following integration, it was used at the East Side Junior High until the building burned in the 1970s.[81] In 1959 Bennett Elementary School was built on the grounds of the first school. A new high school was completed in 1981, and the old one burned in 1983.

To encourage the establishment of churches, the Choctaw Lumber Company donated corner lots to the first congregations that organized. The first church to form in Broken Bow was probably the Methodist Episcopal Church, which dates to 1911 and eventually became the First United Methodist Church. The building used for worship stood at the corner of North Campbell and Third Streets. The Methodists have since relocated to the south side of Broken Bow and their church building dates only to the early 1970s.[82]

The First Baptist Church organized in 1912 and built on the corner of Broadway and Fifth Streets. The church building presently in use dates to the mid-1960s. The Presbyterian Church in Broken Bow organized in 1915 and their building occupied the

[79] Ibid., 87.
[80] Ibid., 92.
[81] *Broken Bow: The First Seventy-Five Years*, 96-99.
[82] Ibid., 59-60.

corner of Broadway and Fourth Streets. That initial structure stood until it was consumed by fire in 1959.[83] The First Christian Church organized in 1920 and their church building dates to 1922. It is still in use on 318 North Main Street. In 1951 the First Assembly of God Church moved into its new building on the northwest corner of North Third and Main Streets. The local congregation has since vacated this building for a new church recently constructed about 1986 on South Park Drive.[84] Broken Bow does not have a Catholic church.

In terms of the historically black churches in Broken Bow, the Macedonia Baptist Church appears to have been organized by the 1930s. The church building was constructed of native sandstone in 1946, and some alterations to the building were made in the 1960s. It is still in use and is located on the northwest corner of East First and Washington Avenue. The Williams Temple Church of God in Christ is just up the block on the southeast corner of East Second and Washington Avenue and dates to 1956. Although in disrepair, the original wood-clad John the Baptist Church still stands at the northwest corner of East Second and Currence Streets. The structure appears to date to the 1920s, and at one time was served by the Rev. R. A. Ducket.

Cultural and Social

Movie theaters provided the main source of entertainment in Broken Bow until the television gained popularity. The first theater in Broken Bow was the Callaham Theater. Built in 1913 and located in the unit block of Main Street, it was an "air-dome

[83] Ibid., 64.
[84] Ibid., 75.

theater" with bench seating and no roof.[85] The Arrow Theater, also on Main Street, superseded this in 1916. Broken Bow has no theater in its downtown today.

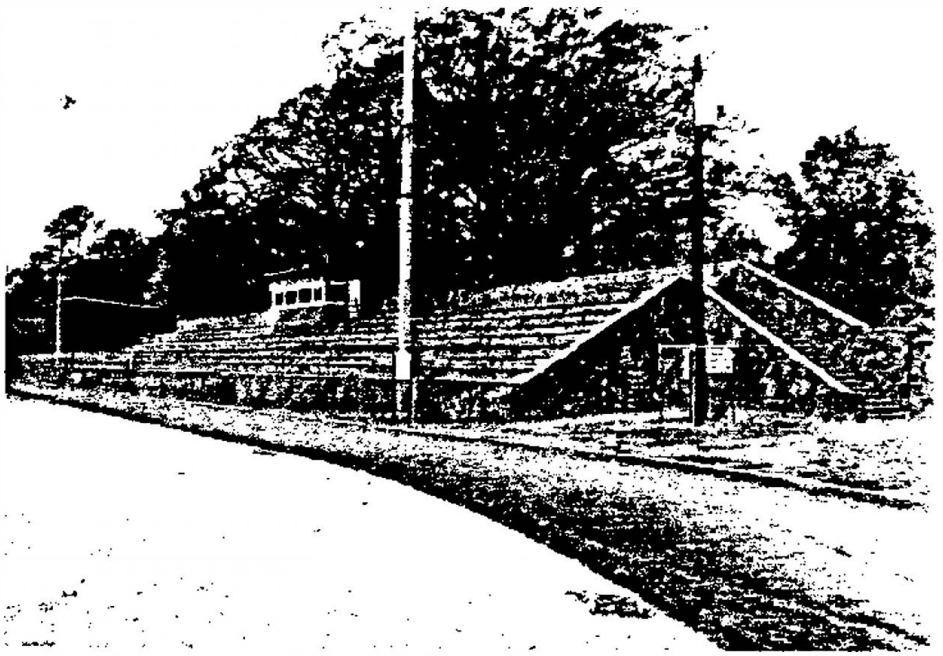
Various fraternal and civic organizations formed in Broken Bow. The Woodmen Workers of the World, the Masons and the Odd Fellows held meetings in town. The second floor of the First National Bank building served as a lodge for a number of years.[86] The present Masonic Lodge, on the west side of Broadway just north of First Street dates to 1950. It is a contributing resource to the Broken Bow Commercial District.

Politics and Government

Since it was not selected to serve as the county seat, Broken Bow did not provide as many government-related services. By late 1920s, however, Broken Bow did have a state forestry office on South Park Drive.[87] For reasons that are not entirely clear, the post office has occupied five different buildings in Broken Bow. The stone building at 121 North Broadway once housed the post office and Citizen's State Bank. It is one of the more striking buildings in the downtown.

During the Depression, area inhabitants were able to take advantage of work relief programs. As a result, Broken Bow possesses a few noteworthy structures created as public works projects. One of these is the football stadium for Broken Bow High School (figure 24). Although a new high school has been built, the team still uses this WPA-built stadium for its games. This facility dates to 1941 and includes a football field,

[85] Ibid., 13.
[86] Ibid., 12.
[87] McCurtain County Historical Society, *McCurtain County: A Pictorial History*, vol. 1, 233.



Broken Bow Stadium Grandstand in 2000.

Figure 24

track, and grandstand. A seven-foot wall made of native stone encloses the grounds. The north grandstand also consists primarily of native stone. The south grandstand is not original, consists of concrete blocks, and includes a press box. Despite these modifications, this facility may be National Register eligible.

Two other public works projects include the WPA-built city hall and community building, both on Main Street. The Broken Bow City Hall (215 North Main Street) was built in 1939 and presently houses the Broken Bow Police Department. Architecturally it is a very good example of the Public Works Art Deco style (figure 25). The building is National Register eligible. Across the street from this stands the Broken Bow Community Building, not to be confused with the Broken Bow Community Center at 201 North Broadway Street. The Broken Bow Community Building was constructed as a result of a WPA project in 1937-1938 and reflects the Craftsman style. It may also be eligible for the National Register.

Broken Bow's library was also built during the 1930s, but not specifically as a WPA project. The library resulted from a National Youth Administration project (NYA). The NYA was created in 1935 and for several years was administratively a part of the WPA. Nevertheless, the NYA provided part-time work for unemployed youths (aged 16-25) who were not full-time students. The Broken Bow Library was also constructed of native sandstone. It is still in use and has recently been restored. Because of its architecture and the comparative rarity of NYA structures, it may also be National Register eligible.



Former City Hall Building on North Main Street in 2000.

Figure 25

IDABEL

Founding and Naming

Idabel's origins date to the allotment period when it was set aside as a townsite on the route of Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad. Idabel was originally platted as the town of Purnell on August 27,1902 and the Department of the Interior approved the townsite plat on October 29, 1902. The town took its name from Isaac Purnell, who worked as an official for the Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad. When the charter for a post office was submitted the name "Purnell" was rejected because it was too similar to "Purcell," another Oklahoma town. The name "Mitchell" was subsequently used until it met a similar fate. Late in 1902 the post office eventually obtained a charter under the name "Bokhoma."[88] Finally, in February 1904 the town's name was officially changed to "Idabel," a name derived by conjoining the names of Purnell's two daughters, Ida and Belle. The original townsite covered an area of 89.39 acres that were subdivided into 23 blocks. A five-acre cemetery was also surveyed and was adjacent to the townsite on the southwest corner. Portions of four blocks on either side of Main Street were surveyed as business blocks.

A bird's eye view of Idabel reveals that its morphology is highly irregular. In its initial form the layout of the town was a "T-town" with streets shifted slightly north of east in an orthogonal alignment with the Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad. The railroad depot stood at the foot of Main Street. A small business district developed in the business blocks along Main Street, perpendicular to the railroad tracks. Eventually the business district also stretched along Central Avenue. In theory, municipal growth would

[88] Ibid., 102.

largely be confined to one side of the tracks. However, subsequent additions to the Idabel townsite significantly altered the basic "T-town" configuration. Between 1908 and 1910 several additions were platted on the west side of the railroad, effectively breaching the "T" arrangement and carrying development south and west of the tracks. During the same time period several additions were also platted on the southeastern and northern sides of the town. Every one of these additions was platted with a gridiron pattern of streets aligned with the cardinal directions rather than the orthogonal pattern of the original townsite. As a glance at any street map of Idabel reveals, the boundaries of the more recently platted additions are marked by significant bends or disruptions in the street pattern.

Natural Resources/Industry

The burgeoning lumber industry played a substantial role in Idabel's early industrial development. One of the lumber companies already in operation by 1908 was the Smith Lumber Company located at Central and Southeast Madison Streets.[89] By 1911 the Idabel Lumber Company built a planing mill in the same area south of Madison Street near the railroad. Within another five years the Jones Hardwood Sawmill was in business in the Denison Addition west of the railroad tracks. By 1926 South Idabel also had a hardwood mill. Although this mill burned in 1951 it was eventually rebuilt.[90] For many years another lumber company occupied a sizable lot behind the Johnson Hotel.

[89] Ibid., 110
[90] Ibid., 232.

Neither of these companies has survived to the present, although the Mendenhall Lumber Company located on Northwest Dixie Street is still in operation.

Two strategies implemented in the late 1930s attempted to fortify Idabel's regional resource base: reforestation and the application of lime and fertilizers. Cutover lands were increasingly sowed with pine seedlings and the addition of lime to area soils helped farmers turn cropped out land into productive pastures.[91] This latter endeavor led to the opening of a limestone quarry and crushing facility north of Idabel. The harvesting of pine logs for distribution to paper mills from Idabel was underway by the 1950s and provides an indication of the success of the reforestation effort.[92]

Agriculture

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of cotton cultivation as a factor fueling Idabel's growth and wealth prior to the Great Depression. Cotton constituted the cash crop that supplemented the livelihoods of most subsistence farmers across southern and eastern Oklahoma. The agro-industrial landscapes of Idabel provide testimony to the local and regional significance of this crop. Idabel became an important center for the buying, selling, processing, and distribution of cotton. On a smaller, local scale some sorghum was milled to produce syrup

By 1911 the H. X. Whitten Cotton Gin Company was in operation in Idabel, and cottonseed warehouses had been erected near the railroad where the grain elevator stands today. Within another five years Idabel possessed at least three cotton gins and a cotton

[91] McCurtain County Historical Society, *McCurtain County: A Pictorial History*, vol 2, 216-217.
[92] Ibid., 241.

oil company. The town would ultimately boast a total of five cotton gins, including the first electric cotton gin in McCurtain County.[93]

In Idabel, Central Avenue became the main transaction center where buyers would purchase the baled cotton. Sometime after 1929 part of the 200-block of South Central Avenue was designated for this purpose.[94] Like Hugo, Idabel was able to maintain one operating cotton gin into the 1960s because there was still some cotton cultivation in the Red River valley.[95] In the 1970s cotton ceased to be a significant component of the agricultural landscape of McCurtain County.[96] There are no surviving cotton gins in Idabel today.

The conversion of the worn out cotton farms to pasture paved the way for the expansion of the livestock industry in the Idabel area. Soybeans, corn, and sorghum are also harvested in the region. A large, defunct and dilapidated grain elevator—silent witness to a bygone agricultural heyday—stands near the northwest corner of Texas and Washington Streets.

Commercial/Professional Establishments

For a number of years the corner lots at the intersection of Main and Central constituted the financial hub of Idabel. The Bank of Idabel, established in 1904, was one of the first banks in the town. It later became the First National Bank and by 1908 occupied the northeast corner of Main and Central. The original building was clad in brick and had a canted corner. Modifications to the building during the 1940s squared

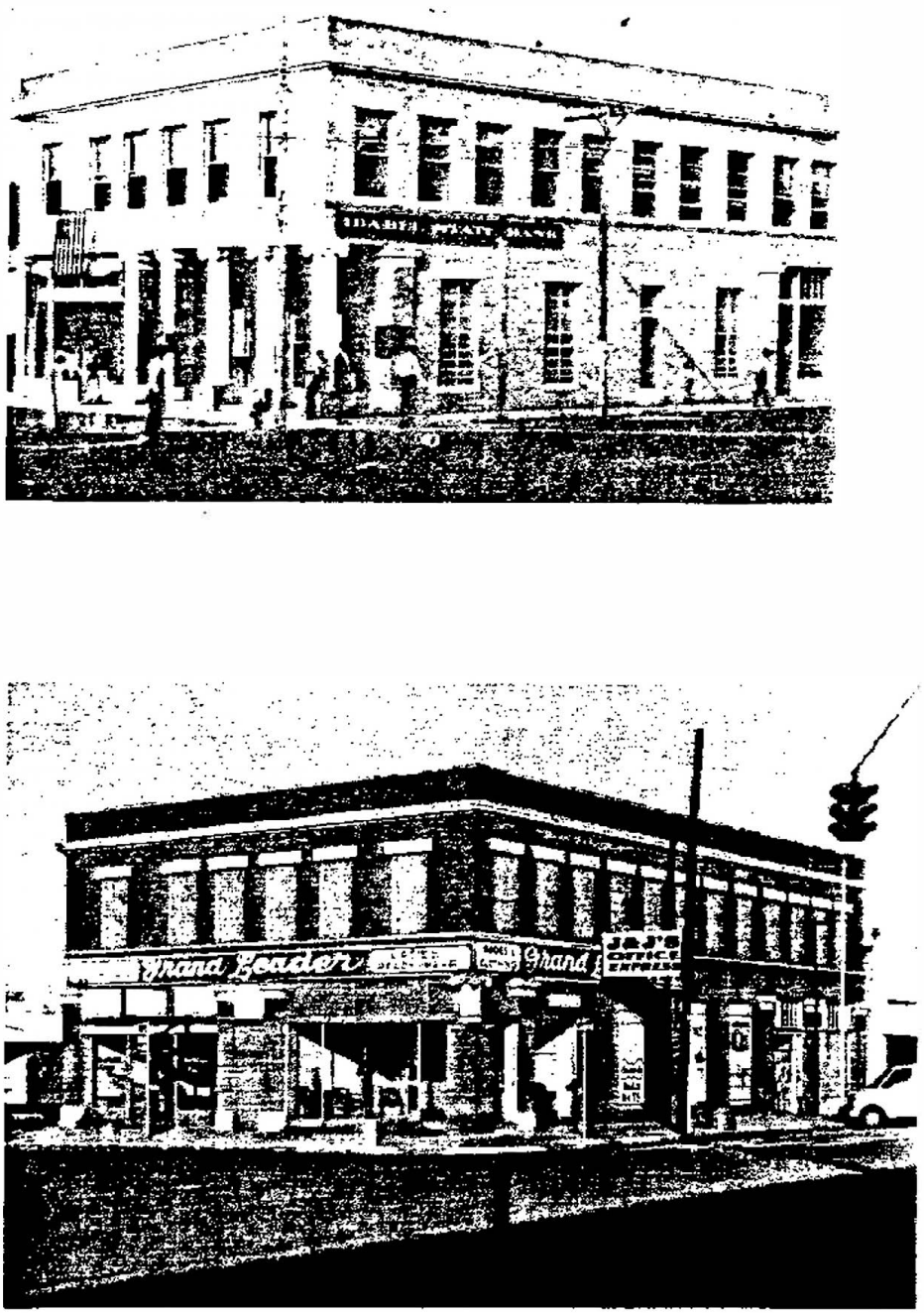
[93] Ibid., 210.
[94] Ibid., 211.
[95] Ibid., 213.
[96] McCurtain County Historical Society, *McCurtain County: A Pictorial History*, vol. 1, 207.

the formerly canted corner, covered the brick with limestone, and added a Greek Revival façade. In 1908 the First State Bank was organized and built on the southwest corner of Main and Central where it remained until 1925.[97] The Idabel State Bank, built in 1912, was located on the northwest corner of Main and Central. The structure was significantly modified in order to house the Grand Leader Store, which had occupied the premises by the 1930s (figure 26). The Idabel National Bank was built on the southeast corner of Main and Central. The building subsequently became the location of another First State Bank, organized in the 1930s.[98]

The Stewart Hotel, located on South Central and built in 1903, was Idabel's first hotel. Numerous other hotels soon dotted the town. In 1909 the Robinson Hotel was constructed on the southwest corner of Central and Martin Luther King Drive. It was widely recognized as the most lavish of the Idabel hotels prior to the construction of the Hotel Rouleau in 1917.[99] The Robinson Hotel still exists, however it has been altered (figure 27). The Rouleau Hotel was, and still is, one of the few three-story buildings in Idabel. It is presently being remodeled for use as apartments for seniors (figure 28). The building may be National Register eligible.

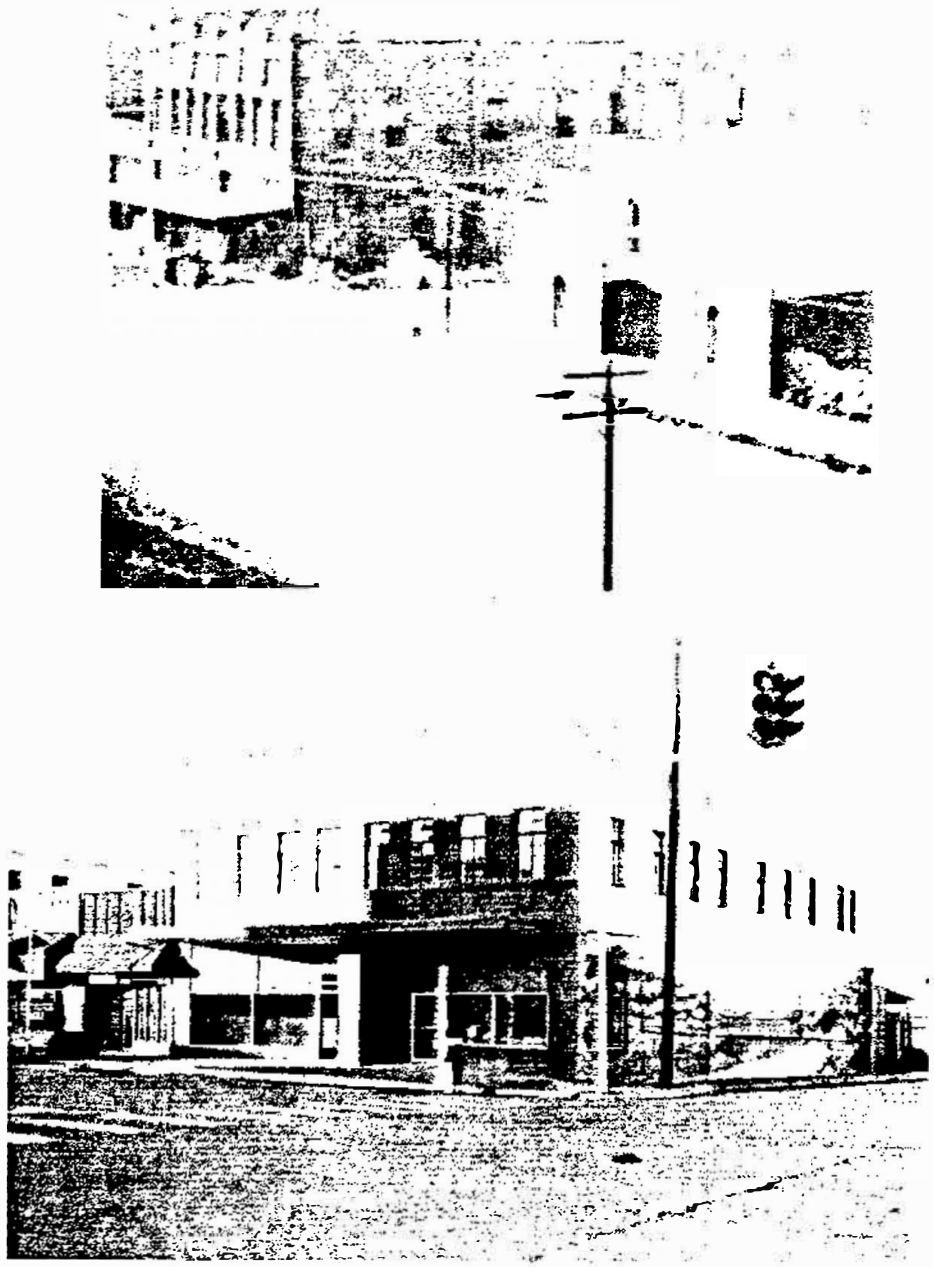
Numerous general merchandise stores came and went. The Smith and Allen Store was built in 1910 on West Main Street between Central Avenue and Texas Street.[100] Idabel also had an ice company that was located near the railroad depot. One of the oldest businesses in Idabel is the Coca-Cola bottling plant, which was established in Idabel in the early 1900s. It is now located at 500 South Central Avenue in a newer

[97] Ibid., 115.
[98] Ibid., 135.
[99] Ibid., 113.
[100] Ibid., 115.



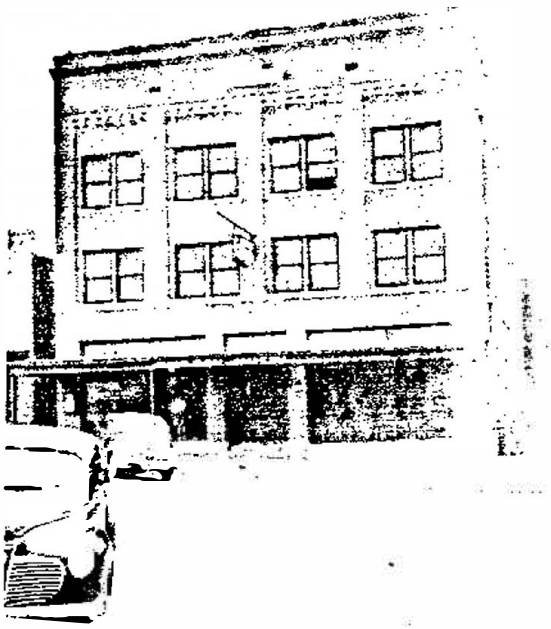
The Idabel State Bank/Grand Leader Building in 1912 (top) and 2001. Top photo from McCurtain County Historical Society, *McCurtain County: A Pictorial History* (Idabel, OK: McCurtain County Historical Society, 1982), 123.

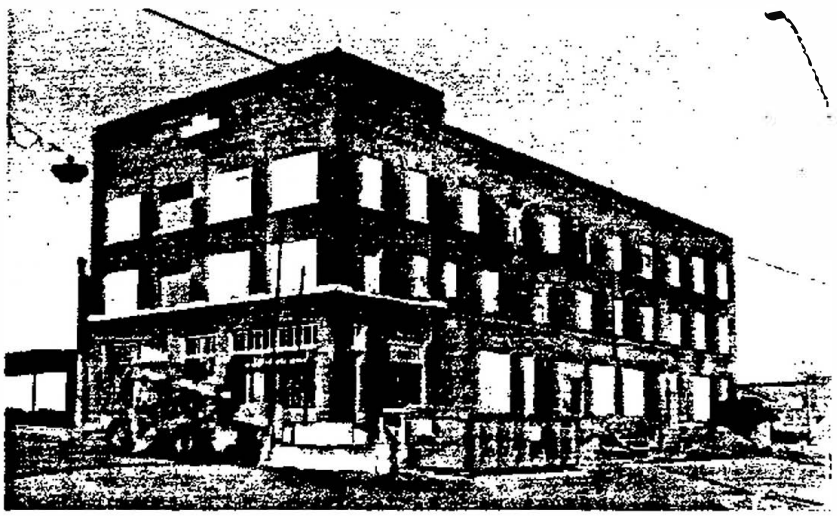
Figure 26



The Robinson Hotel about 1920 (top, back left) and in 2001. Top photo from McCurtain County Historical Society, *McCurtain County: A Pictorial History* (Idabel, OK: McCurtain County Historical Society, 1982), 114.

Figure 27





Hotel Rouleau about 1930 (top) and in 2001. Top photo from McCurtain County Historical Society, *McCurtain County: A Pictorial History* (Idabel, OK: McCurtain County Historical Society, 1982), 124.

Figure 28

facility.[101] The building that presently houses the Southern Abstract and Title Company at 16 Northwest Martin Luther King Drive dates to about 1920 when it functioned as a wholesale grocery. For some time in the 1950s the building housed the Idabel Seed Company. It has recently been restored and may be National Register eligible (figure 29). The Idabel Light and Fuel Company building at 3-5 North Central Avenue dates to about 1910 and is still in use today. The two-story building at 3-5 South Central Avenue also dates to about 1910. These three buildings are contributing resources to Idabel's Downtown Commercial District.

Idabel was the first town in McCurtain County to acquire a hospital. This was the Graydon Hospital and the Queen Anne style structure it occupied was built on the corner of Central and Third Streets in 1910.[102] It burned in 1959.

Transportation

The first railroad depot in Idabel was a wooden frame structure that stood near the railroad tracks at the foot of Main Street.[103] Citizen concern about the fire hazard of the structure culminated in a series of protests. These protests were carried to the Oklahoma Corporation Commission with the result that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad was ordered to build a new, fireproof depot.[104] In 1912 work on the new brick depot was completed. Despite the fact that the depot had been listed in the National Register since May of 1979, the building was razed in 1998.

[101] Ibid., 105.
[102] Ibid., 279.
[103] Ibid., 104.
[104] Ibid., 113.



The Idabel Seed Company Building in 2001.

Figure 29

Schools and Churches

Idabel's first brick school lasted from 1909 to 1937.[105] By 1914 two public schools had been built to serve the north and south sides of town. These were, respectively, the George and Herndon Public Schools. Of these, the Herndon School has survived to the present. It occupies the lot at Southwest Bokhoma and Quincy Streets, although it is presently used for storage (figure 30). The Gray High School was built in 1927 at Southeast D and Main Streets. The high school burned in 1980, but the gymnasium did not. The Idabel Middle School has since been built on the site and is now awkwardly attached to the old gym.

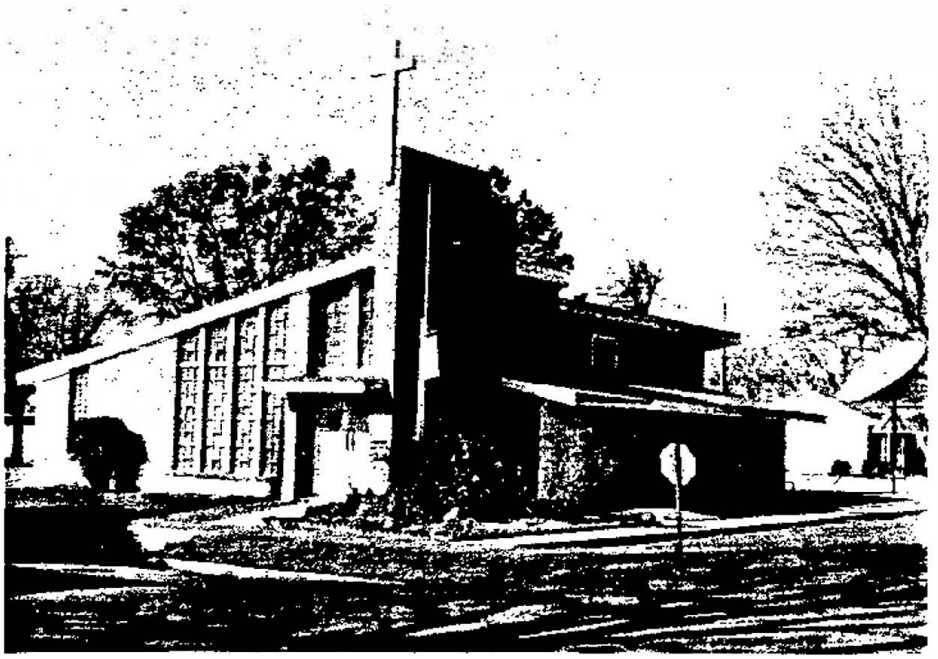
Like many buildings in the south part of the town, several of Idabel's churches were damaged or destroyed as a result of the 1917 tornado. The First Baptist Church, for example, was completely destroyed and replaced by a new brick building in 1920. That building was subsequently replaced with a newer one that dates to about 1960. The First Presbyterian Church, which had been constructed at the corner of Madison and D Streets, was severely damaged by the tornado.[106] A new brick structure was erected in the late 1920s and is still in use today. The first building to house the Methodist Church was built in 1917, replaced in 1919, and replaced again in the 1960s.[107] Perhaps the most unusual church building is that of the St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church. Built in 1950 it takes the shed roof, a type of roof associated with the Modern Movement and typically reserved for residential dwellings, and applies it to a church (figure 31).

[105] Ibid., 142.
[106] Ibid., 128.
[107] Ibid., 131.



Herndon School was built circa 1914.

Figure 30



St. Francis de Sales Church dates to 1950.

Figure 31

Cultural and Social

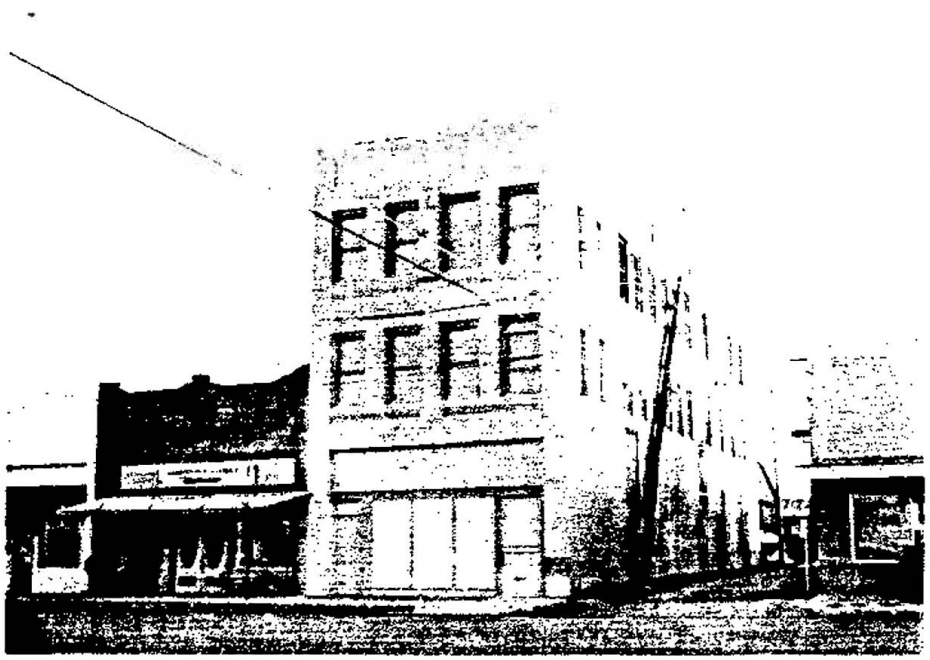
As early as 1908 Idabel already boasted a pool hall and bowling alley. By 1916 a movie theater had been built in the unit block of South Central Avenue, on the east side of the street. This eventually became the Lyric Theater, which prospered into the 1940s. Then, in 1947 the State Theater was built at 117 North Central Avenue.[108] This building is still in use, although it presently houses a law firm.

The Masonic Lodge in Idabel dates to about 1925. Located at 8 North Central Avenue, this building represents another of Idabel's rare, three-story structures. The brick cladding has since been covered with plaster, but the building is in fair condition (figure 32). At Southeast Jefferson Street and Central Avenue stood the American Legion Building. Built in 1922, the "hut," functioned as an armory and community building. Traveling "Toby Shows" and Chautauqua groups used it for their performances. The building burned in 1936.[109]

Politics and Government

Time and the pressure to modernize have dealt a number of blows to several of the government-related structures in Idabel. The old post office/federal building was built in 1938-39 on East Main Street and A Avenue and was torn down in 1975. In 1974 the new City Hall replaced the Municipal Building, which had been constructed in

[108] McCurtain County Historical Society, *McCurtain County: A Pictorial History*, vol. 2, 87.
[109] Ibid., 127; Len Green, " 'American Legion Hut' Remembered," *McCurtain County Gazette*, 22 September 1983.



The three story Idabel Grand Lodge Building in 2001.

Figure 32

1940.[110] Idabel's courthouse, built in 1920, met a similar fate. Although other buildings had served as the McCurtain County Courthouse prior to 1920, the courthouse erected in 1920 constituted one of Idabel's most impressive buildings. The three-story, brick clad building reflected the Greek Revival style and was used until 1964, when it was replaced with a newer structure.[111]

Idabel possesses one WPA-built structure that is particularly notable: the Idabel Armory at Southeast F and Washington Streets. This enormous building was built in 1936 of native sandstone and modestly decorated with pilasters and parapets. This building no longer serves as the armory but has been adaptively re-used as the Idabel bus barn. This property gained a listing in the National Register in 1988.

[110] McCurtain County Historical Society, *McCurtain County: A Pictorial History*, vol. 1, 137.
[111] Ibid., 266.

XVI. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Maps

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

Microfilmed versions of Sanborn maps of the four towns exist, but the temporal coverage they provide is rather uneven. On a surprisingly frequent basis the Sanborn maps for Antlers were updated at two to four year intervals beginning in 1896. After 1916 map updates became less frequent, yet the sequential Sanborn coverage of Antlers is better than that of any of the other study towns.

The list below provides a chronology of the Sanborn maps, and subsequent updates, for each of the four towns. These microfilms are available at the map library in the Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University and at Bizzell Library on the University of Oklahoma campus.

Antlers, Oklahoma:
Reel 1: 1896, 1899, 1901, 1904, 1908, 1911, 1916, 1924, and 1934
Reel 21: 1956

Broken Bow, Oklahoma:
Reel 3: 1921 and 1930

Hugo, Oklahoma
Reel 8: 1904, 1908, 1911, 1918, 1924, and 1946

Idabel, Oklahoma
Reel 9: 1911, 1916, 1927, 1930, and 1946

Plat Maps.

The courthouses in Pushmataha County and Choctaw County maintain the plat maps for Antlers and Hugo, respectively. The plat maps for Idabel and Broken Bow are housed at the McCurtain County Courthouse. Most of the plat maps for the different towns are originals and show the lot lines, the name of the surveyor, and contain the date and name of the plat. An unfortunate circumstance is that the maps have been placed in large plastic bags that are sealed with bolts. This is especially problematic for Hugo because several of the plat maps have been folded in ways that make it difficult or impossible to view the dates on the maps.

City and Telephone Directories

Antlers:

Antlers, Oklahoma Telephone Directory, April 1956.
Antlers, Oklahoma Telephone Directory, February 1960.
Antlers, Oklahoma Telephone Directory, October 1967.

There are presently no city directories for Antlers on file at the Pushmataha County Historical Society. However, there are some telephone directories. As indicated above, the oldest dates to 1956.

Hugo:

Hugo and Choctaw County Directory, 1910-1911.
Hugo City Directory, 1930.
Hugo City Directory, 1940.

The city directories listed above for Hugo are held at the Frisco Depot Museum but are not available for public use. The Frisco Depot Museum also has an extensive collection of telephone directories dating to 1936.

Secondary Sources

Planning/Preservation Documents

Baxter, Karen Bode. "Region 4: Ranching in the Eleven Counties of Southeast Oklahoma: 1830s to 1930s." Oklahoma City: State Historic Preservation Office, 1986.

Baxter, Scott. "Region 4: The European Ethnic Experience in Oklahoma: 1870-1920." Oklahoma City: State Historic Preservation Office, 1986.

_____. "Region 4: Transportation in Oklahoma to 1920." Oklahoma City: State Historic Preservation Office, 1986.

_____. "Regions 4 and 5: Historic Context for the Native American Theme: 1830-1939." Oklahoma City: State Historic Preservation Office, 1987

Scarpino, Philip V. "Region 4: Industrial Development in the Eleven Counties of Southeastern Oklahoma to 1930." Oklahoma City: State Historic Preservation Office, 1986.

Smith, Michael W. "Region 4: Patterns of White Settlement in Oklahoma, 1889-1907." Oklahoma City: State Historic Preservation Office, 1986.

All of the reports listed above are on file at the State Historic Preservation Office in Oklahoma City. The documents provide thematic studies about Management Region #4, which includes the towns of Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel.

Vertical File Information: Antlers, Broken Bow, Choctaw County, Hugo, Idabel, McCurtain County, and Pushmataha County

The relevant materials in these vertical files include the items listed below. It appears that these manuscripts were prepared between 1936 and 1939 as part of the Federal Writer's Project of the WPA. Some of them indicate who prepared the manuscript while others do not. These documents provide brief, if sometimes repetitive, historical sketches of the counties and towns in the study area. Their usefulness stems from the contemporaneousness of their observations. The annotations below try to highlight the differences between the manuscripts.

Antlers Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

1) Ervin, Lay. "Antlers." Ms. Prepared April 13, 1936. Pushmataha County Vertical File. Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

   This concise paper presents a thematic overview of Antlers, including the town's industrial base, transportation, schools, prominent citizens and civic clubs.

Broken Bow Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

1) Ervin, J. R. "Broken Bow." Ms. prepared April 22, 1936.
   A short report on the resources, industry, and accommodations in Broken Bow.

Choctaw County Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

1) Falk, Prior. "Choctaw County." Ms. prepared April 7, 1936.
   This manuscript contains a tally of the number of different businesses in Hugo. These derive from a business census dating to 1931.

2) Killian, Bertha. "Historical References." Ms. prepared April 27, 1936.
   Tucked in the middle of this historical sketch of Choctaw County is a discussion of two common Indian meals, ta-fula and tash-lubona, both corn-based stews.

3) Williams, Paul. "Choctaw County." Ms. prepared April 16, 1937.
This very short report comments on the problems of erosion, illiteracy, and the lack of educational opportunities in Choctaw County.

4) Wilson, L. "Choctaw County." Ms. prepared August 27, 1936.
More complete than Killian's work (described above), this county history includes a good description of the local topography as well as a marketing analysis of the county's population, agriculture, and industries.

Hugo Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

1) Lay, Ervin (V. A.). "Hugo." Ms. prepared April 14, 1936.
A brief overview of Hugo's establishment, industry, schools, and prominent citizens.

2) Nedry, J. M. "Red River Bridge: Hugo to Paris." Ms. prepared February 10, 1936.
Nedry's report recounts some of the events leading to the construction and opening of the first "free" or "no toll" bridge across the Red River that opened in 1926.

Idabel Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

1) Ervin, Jessie. "Place Names in Oklahoma." Ms. prepared November 28, 1939.
Recounts the naming of Idabel.

McCurtain County Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

1) Falk, Prior. "McCurtain County." Ms. prepared April 1, 1936.
Provides some agricultural and demographic statistics for the county and also lists the numerous different churches, fraternal organizations, and businesses in Idabel.

2) Salter, William E. "McCurtain County." Ms. prepared May 4, 1936.
Discusses the topography of the county as well as its agricultural production.

Pushmataha County Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

1) "Pushmataha County." No date.
This manuscript, probably also written sometime in the late 1930s and likely part of the Oklahoma Writer's Project, provides a very brief account of the

general topography of Pushmataha County, its early settlement, and acquisition of military roads and railroads.

2) "Pushmataha County" Federal Writer's Project ms prepared 1936. This is a short county history and provides some interesting insights including the observation (on page three) that Pushmataha's location places it in the "...moist malaria district in the state."

Local Studies/County Histories

Broken Bow: The First Seventy-Five Years. Broken Bow, OK: Broken Bow Alumni Association and Broken Bow History Committee, 1985.

This is a very important resource for information on the historical development of Broken Bow. Its value stems primarily from the numerous old photographs recording the growth of the town, railroad, lumber mills, and related industries. Brief topical essays provide additional historical detail.

Carter, W. A. *McCurtain County and Southeast Oklahoma: History, Biography, Statistics*. Idabel, OK: n.p., 1923.

A useful resource that details the history and development of McCurtain County as recorded by a 33-year resident of the county. The book lacks systematic organization but the chapters are informative and contain numerous photographs. The chapter on agriculture, which discusses the controversies surrounding cotton cultivation, is instructive, as are the biographical sketches of people who played a part in McCurtain County's growth. The book also contains a business directory for the county.

Choctaw County Historical Society. *Hugo—1916*. Hugo, OK: Choctaw County Historical Society, 1979.

This is a reprint of the publication, *Opportunity! Hugo, Oklahoma*, originally produced by the Southwestern Land Company. It is essentially a piece of promotional literature created by the company in charge of selling commercial and residential lots. As a result, it includes a collection of very good contemporary photographs of both commercial and residential properties in Hugo.

Coleman, Louis. "Tidbits of McCurtain County History." Idabel, OK: n.p., n.d.

Louis Coleman, for many years the director of the McCurtain County Historical Society, also authored a history column for the *McCurtain Gazette*. This is a compilation of many of those columns, beginning in 1996, and is available at the Idabel Public Library.

_____. *The First United Methodist Church of Idabel, Oklahoma.* Diamond Anniversary 1904-1979. A History of Our Church. Idabel, OK: n.p., n.d.

A very detailed account of the establishment and growth of one of Idabel's churches.

Community Employment Development Division. *Economic Base Report: Pushmataha County.* Oklahoma City, OK: n.p., 1968.

One of the useful features of this work is that it includes a reasonably detailed discussion of the historical background of Pushmataha County, with a modest emphasis on evolving sources of economic livelihood.

Curtis, Mrs. Earl (Pat). *A History of First Baptist Church Hugo, Oklahoma.* Muskogee, OK: Hoffman Printing Co., Inc., 1977.

This book recounts the establishment, growth, and missionary activity of the First Baptist Church in Hugo from 1902 to 1977. It contains some useful information on the building history of the church and parsonage.

Dudley, C. E. *Days Gone By.* Antlers, OK: Pushmataha County Historical Society, n.d.

A collection of writings on the early history and families of Antlers. The first several chapters provide detailed, block-by-block descriptions of the town and its early businesses. This is a reprint of writings originally published by the *Antlers American.*

Imon, Frances. *Smoke Signals From Indian Territory, Vol. 1.* Wolfe City, TX: Henington Publishing Company, 1976.

_____. *Smoke Signals From Indian Territory, Vol. 2.* Wolfe City, TX: Henington Publishing Company, 1977.

These two volumes constitute an eclectic collection of writings on events and people in the Choctaw Nation. Of interest are the chapters on the Locke-Jones War in Antlers, early Hugo businesses, and bank failures.

McCurtain County Historical Society. *Historical McCurtain County.* Idabel, OK: McCurtain County Historical Society, n.d.

This 30-page booklet appears to date from the late 1970s. It provides an item-by-item description of historical routes, places, and structures in McCurtain County.

_____. *McCurtain County: A Pictorial History*. Idabel, OK: McCurtain County Historical Society, 1982.

_____. *McCurtain County: A Pictorial History. Volume 2.* Idabel, OK: McCurtain County Historical Society, 1999.

Together, these two volumes provide an immensely valuable photographic chronicle of McCurtain County history prior to the 1960s. Organized both geographically (by community) and thematically, the books give the reader a feel for the local and regional trends that affected McCurtain County. Broken Bow and Idabel receive substantial coverage in both volumes.

Oglesby, Eliza S. *History, McCurtain County*. Haworth, OK: By Author, 1973.

Unfortunately, this is a difficult work to evaluate because of the poor quality of the typescript. Most of the information focuses on the recent past, meaning the 1950s and 60s. The book does contain some photographs from the 1960s.

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission. *A Report on Human and Economic Resources: McCurtain County*. Oklahoma City: Research and Planning Division, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, 1976.

Of particular interest in this report are the various county statistics including the acreage managed by Weyerhaeuser, the steady increase in average farm size from 1930 to 1969, and basic demographic data. A copy of this report can be found in the McCurtain County vertical file at the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Olivo and Associates. *Hugo Historical Preservation Plan, 1980*. Oklahoma: Olivo and Associates, n.d.

Provides a brief survey of Hugo's commercial properties and suggests methods for implementing a preservation plan. This survey was completed at about the same time that the Hugo Historic District was being nominated for listing in the National Register. The book includes a nice chronological series of maps showing the dates of construction of many of the commercial properties.

Williamson, Lea Ann, Vanessa Lowe and Kara Petre. *Forest Heritage of McCurtain County*. N.p., 1977-78.

This pamphlet gives an overview of the development of the lumber industry beginning with the efforts of the Dierks brothers and then discussing the Weyerhaeuser operations. A copy of this pamphlet is kept in the McCurtain County vertical file at the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Newspaper Articles

"Choctaw County Proud of Past, Looking Ahead." *The Daily Oklahoman*, 26 August, 1962.

A selective and celebratory article that reviews the county's past successes and sounds an optimistic note for the future economic development of the region.

Gatliff, Jim. "Luton Celebrates 30 Years at Palace Drug." *Hugo Daily News*, 6 September 1983.

This biographical sketch of Smith Luton, a Hugo native and owner of the Palace Drug Store at Jackson and Broadway Streets, contains some historical information about the building where his drug store is located. The article also includes a 1916 photograph of the building. A clipping of this article can be found in the Hugo vertical file at the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Green, Len. " 'American Legion Hut' Remembered." *McCurtain County Gazette*, 22 September 1983.

An interesting article that recalls the history of one of Idabel's historic buildings. The building, though destroyed by fire in 1936, was occasionally rented for use by traveling "Toby Shows" and Chataqua meetings. A clipping of this article can be found in the McCurtain County vertical file at the Oklahoma Historical Society.

"Idabel Livery Stable." *McCurtain County Gazette*. 10 April 1983.

The 1910 photograph of the stable that was published with this article is of interest. The newspaper speculates that the old livery stable was located at the corner of North Central and First Streets. A clipping of this article can be found in the McCurtain County vertical file at the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Imon, Frances. "Show Folks Exit at Hugo." *The Daily Oklahoman*, 26 December 1965, 5.

A brief account of the establishment of "Showmen's Rest," the burial space at the Mt. Olivet Cemetery that is reserved for the circus folk.

Kane, Newell. "Country Gals Become Part of Old Frisco Depot History." *Hugo Daily News*, 2 February 1983.

Discusses the role of the Country Gals Extension Homemakers in restoring the dormitory rooms used by the Harvey Girls who worked at the Frisco Depot in Hugo. A clipping of this article can be found in the Hugo vertical file at the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Roberts, Mayo. "Idabel Sparkles With Time's Touches." *The Daily Oklahoman*, 6 July 1930.

A selective retelling of Idabel's history with an emphasis on one of the county's early doctors, C. A. Dennison. The article includes some historic photographs of Idabel.

"The History of Hugo, Oklahoma." *Hugo Husonian*, 8 March 1906.

Although not well organized, this article does detail the early development of Hugo, including the surveying of the original townsite, the formation of the first churches, and the genesis of a business district. A typescript of the original article, interspersed with several parenthetical comments that provide additional clarification about certain historical details, is stored in the Hugo vertical file at the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Theses

Conley, Albert R. "The Economic Advantage of Cotton Production in Southeastern Oklahoma as Compared to Southwestern Oklahoma." Master's Thesis, Oklahoma A & M College [Oklahoma State University], 1941.

An interesting study of the advantages and disadvantages of cotton cultivation in the southeastern and southwestern parts of the state. The author examines such factors as climate, topography, mechanization, scale, and trading networks.

Pardue, Edwin G. "A Geographic Study of Choctaw County, Oklahoma." Master's Thesis, Oklahoma A & M College [Oklahoma State University], 1949.

A regional survey of Choctaw County, with an emphasis on trends affecting agriculture and industry.

Self, Huber. "The Peanut Industry in Oklahoma." Master's Thesis, Oklahoma A & M College [Oklahoma State University], 1947.

A good overview of the emergence of peanut cultivation in Oklahoma, and its contribution to local economies. Hugo's Woldert Peanut Producers Company is discussed on p. 56 and is identified as a peanut shelling plant established in the 1940s.

General Regional Studies

Baird, W. David and Danney Goble. *The Story of Oklahoma.* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1994.

This is a valuable resource for anyone interested in Oklahoma history. The book progresses chronologically through a discussion of the peopling of Oklahoma, and the interplay of politics and economics that has shaped the state. Antlers is mentioned briefly on pp. 187-188 in connection the Locke War.

Debo, Angie. *The Rise and Fall of the Choctaw Republic.* 2nd Ed. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1961.

A classic study of Choctaw history and the first to concentrate on the Choctaws in the period from the end of the Civil War to statehood. The chapters recounting the process of allotment and the dissolution of tribal sovereignty are especially valuable.

Ellsworth, J. O. and F. F. Elliott. "Types of Farming in Oklahoma." *Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin,* no. 181 (June 1929): 1-84.

This monograph examines the agricultural patterns across the state during the early to mid 1920s. Crop production, size of holdings, and patterns of land tenure are some of the topics presented. Several useful maps depict the distribution of crops across the state.

Faiman-Silva, Sandra. *Choctaws at the Crossroads: The Political Economy of Class and Culture in the Oklahoma Timber Region.* Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1997.

An excellent study in political economy that examines the marginalization of the Choctaws. Drawing on perspectives from world-system theory, the author explores the processes by which the Choctaws were integrated into the Euro-American market economy while systematically being impoverished through the loss of land and resource rights, and social and cultural alienation.

Foreman, Carolyn Thomas. "St. Agnes Academy for the Choctaws," *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, 48(1970): 323-330.

A brief overview and selective history of the St. Agnes Mission school in Antlers until its destruction by the tornado in 1945.

Foreman, Grant. *Indian Removal: The Emigration of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians*. Foreword by Angie Debo. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. 1972.

This factual account is an essential resource for anyone interested in the removal of the Five Civilized Tribes and their establishment in Indian Territory. Grant Foreman was a lawyer who worked for the Dawes Commission before becoming a well-known chronicler of Oklahoma history.

_____. *A History of Oklahoma*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1942.

A standard chronological account of Oklahoma's history. Although it contains little in the way of county-specific information it provides broad coverage of the events culminating in statehood.

Gibson, Arrell M. *Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries*. 2nd Ed. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1981.

A concise and readable history of the state. One of the most valuable features of this book is its extensive, 16-page bibliographical essay.

Hudson, John C. *Plains Country Towns*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1985.

This book focuses on the forces shaping town development in the Great Plains. Nevertheless, its examination of the role railroads played in creating and changing regional urban patterns is essential reading for anyone interested in Oklahoma's urban geography.

Males, Mike. "No Sound I Will Ever Forget: The Antlers Tornado of 1945." *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, 73 (1995): 52-65.

A useful assessment of the impact of this violent tornado on the cultural resources and cultural landscape of Antlers. The article has some minor inaccuracies concerning the number of three and four-story buildings in Antlers.

Morris, John W., ed. *Geography of Oklahoma*. Volume 6: The Oklahoma Series. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977.

This is the best general survey of Oklahoma geography, although many of the maps are reprints from the *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*.

_____. *Cities of Oklahoma.* Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979.

A collection of essays written by diverse scholars. It includes brief discussions of Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel but is more valuable for the coverage of trends affecting urban development in Oklahoma.

Morris, John W., Charles R. Goins, and Edwin C. McReynolds. *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma.* 3rd Ed. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986.

This atlas uses data from the 1980 census, so many of the maps in it are in need of updating with more recent census information. However, this remains a highly valuable source of historical and geographical information about Oklahoma.

Nall, Garry L. "King Cotton in Oklahoma, 1825-1939." In Donald E. Green, ed. *Rural Oklahoma.* Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1977, pp. 37-55.

A good, brief overview of the rise of cotton cultivation in Oklahoma, the relationship between tenancy and overproduction, and the impact of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Nieberding, Velma. "St. Agnes School of the Choctaws." *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, 33 (1955): 183-192.

A useful account of the work of Father Ketcham, a Catholic missionary among the Choctaws, who was instrumental in establishing the St. Agnes School of the Choctaws in Antlers.

Oklahoma Almanac. 2 vols. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Publishing Company, 1930-31.

Contains a wide range of information about the state including brief entries for the cities and towns in Oklahoma. Town-specific statistics include the tax rate, number of railroad cars filled with goods, and the number of school buildings and churches.

Ruth, Kent. *Oklahoma: A Guide to the Sooner State.* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1957.

A brief historical overview of Antlers and the Locke War is provided on p. 389. Discussion of Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel is limited to a synopsis of their founding and important local industries.

_____. *Oklahoma Travel Handbook.* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977.

An alphabetical listing of places in Oklahoma with brief entries that cover their history, economy, and other items of special interest.

Ruth. Kent and Jim Argo. *Window on the Past: Historic Places in Oklahoma*. Oklahoma City: Western Heritage Press, 1982.

This book provides a highly selective inventory of historic places in Oklahoma. It is organized alphabetically by county and covers sites ranging from cemeteries to dams, houses, and statues. This book does not include any specific mention of Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, or Idabel.

_____. *Here We Rest: Historic Cemeteries of Oklahoma*. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1986.

This lavishly illustrated book is the best source on Oklahoma cemeteries published to date. Surprisingly, however, it provides only brief mention of the "circus cemetery" in Hugo.

Shirk, George H. *Oklahoma Place Names*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1966.

Written by the former president of the Oklahoma Historical Society this is one of the best sources for information on Oklahoma's toponyms.

Wright, Muriel H. *A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951.

A dated but still very useful discussion of the various tribes in Oklahoma. Entries are arranged alphabetically and systematically discuss the location, population, history, government, and culture of the different Indian tribes.

Writer's Program of the Work Projects Administration, comp. *The WPA Guide to 1930s Oklahoma*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1986.

This paperback edition, based on a version first published in 1941, provides a new introduction and a restored essay on the history of Oklahoma by Angie Debo since her contribution was mysteriously omitted from the original. The first part of the book includes thematic coverage of topics such as agriculture, transportation, literature, and architecture. The second part discusses the major cities, and the third part includes 16 different tours that explore all regions of the state. The book is illustrated with several nice sets of black-and-white photos. The entry for Antlers (pp. 328-29) contains a good discussion of the "Locke War."

XVII. SUMMARY

This Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Southeastern Oklahoma Towns identified and evaluated a total of 377 properties in the study area. All properties were surveyed with minimum-level documentation including completion of the OK/SHPO Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form and submission of at least two 5x7 black and white prints.

(1) Thirty-five (35) individual properties were recommended for National Register consideration.

(2) One hundred ninety-nine (199) individual properties were identified as warranting further study. This total only represents individual properties that are outside districts. An additional 89 properties were surveyed as contributing resources to the eight proposed districts.

(3) One National Register listed district, the Hugo Historic District, was updated (NR listed 11/12/80). A total of 12 properties in the district were surveyed.

(4) Seven (7) individual properties listed on the National Register were surveyed and updated with forms and photographs. These properties include: Antlers Frisco Depot and Spring (NR listed 6/27/80), Hugo Frisco Depot (NR listed 6/6/80), the Hugo Armory (NR listed 9/8/88), the Hugo Public Library (NR listed 9/8/88; now the Choctaw County Public Library), Idabel Armory (NR listed 9/8/88), the Barnes-Stevenson House (NR listed 11/17/78), and the Spaulding-Olive House (NR listed 9/28/76).

(5) One National Register listed property was found to have been demolished. This is the Frisco Station at Idabel. Orginally listed 5/21/79 it was demolished in 1998.

(6) Eight thumbnail sketches for proposed districts were written. Proposed districts include: High Street Residential District (Antlers) and Downtown Commercial District (Antlers); East Residential District (Hugo) and South Residential District (Hugo); Broken Bow Commercial District and White City Residential District (Broken Bow); Idabel Residential District and Downtown Commercial District (Idabel). All of these districts were assigned tentative boundaries and depicted on maps along with contributing resources, and any National Register eligible or listed properties. The thumbnail sketches provide a rationale for conducting intensive level surveys.

(7) Fifty (50) individual properties were surveyed and identified as not warranting further study.

(8) Thumbnail sketches were prepared for thirteen (13) areas that did not meet qualifications for intensive level surveys.

(9) Two hundred forty-five (245), or approximately 65% of the individual properties surveyed, were residential (single or multiple) dwellings.

(10) Fifty-two (52) of the individual properties surveyed were commercial and this represents the second leading type of property.

(11) Seventeen (17) religious structures were surveyed.

(12) Additional property types documented in this survey include educational (9), governmental (6), industrial (6), and recreational (4).

(13) This survey also documented four (4) structures. These are the drainage channels at North High Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets in Antlers, at Northwest B and Sixth Street in Antlers, at Northeast Second and C Street in Antlers, and on East Rena Street between Third and Fourth Streets in Hugo. The locations of two other drainage channels in Hugo were also mapped.

(14) Residential areas in the four study towns include the following architectural styles: Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Prairie School, Italianate, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, National Folk (Shotgun, Pyramidal, Gable-front, Massed Plan, Hall & Parlor subtypes), Folk Victorian, Moderne, International Style, and Modern Movement (Minimal Traditional, Contemporary, and Ranch subtypes). As this list reveals, the Eclectic Period (1880-1940) is the prevalent architectural period represented.

(15) The commercial areas in each of the four study towns is largely composed of shops that have either one or two stories. Uncommon examples of three-story buildings include the Grand Lodge (8 North Central Avenue) and Hotel Rouleau (21 East Main Street) in Idabel. The commercial architecture in the four study towns is largely conservative in that it tends to lack decorative detailing. In addition, brick constitutes the most common type of cladding.

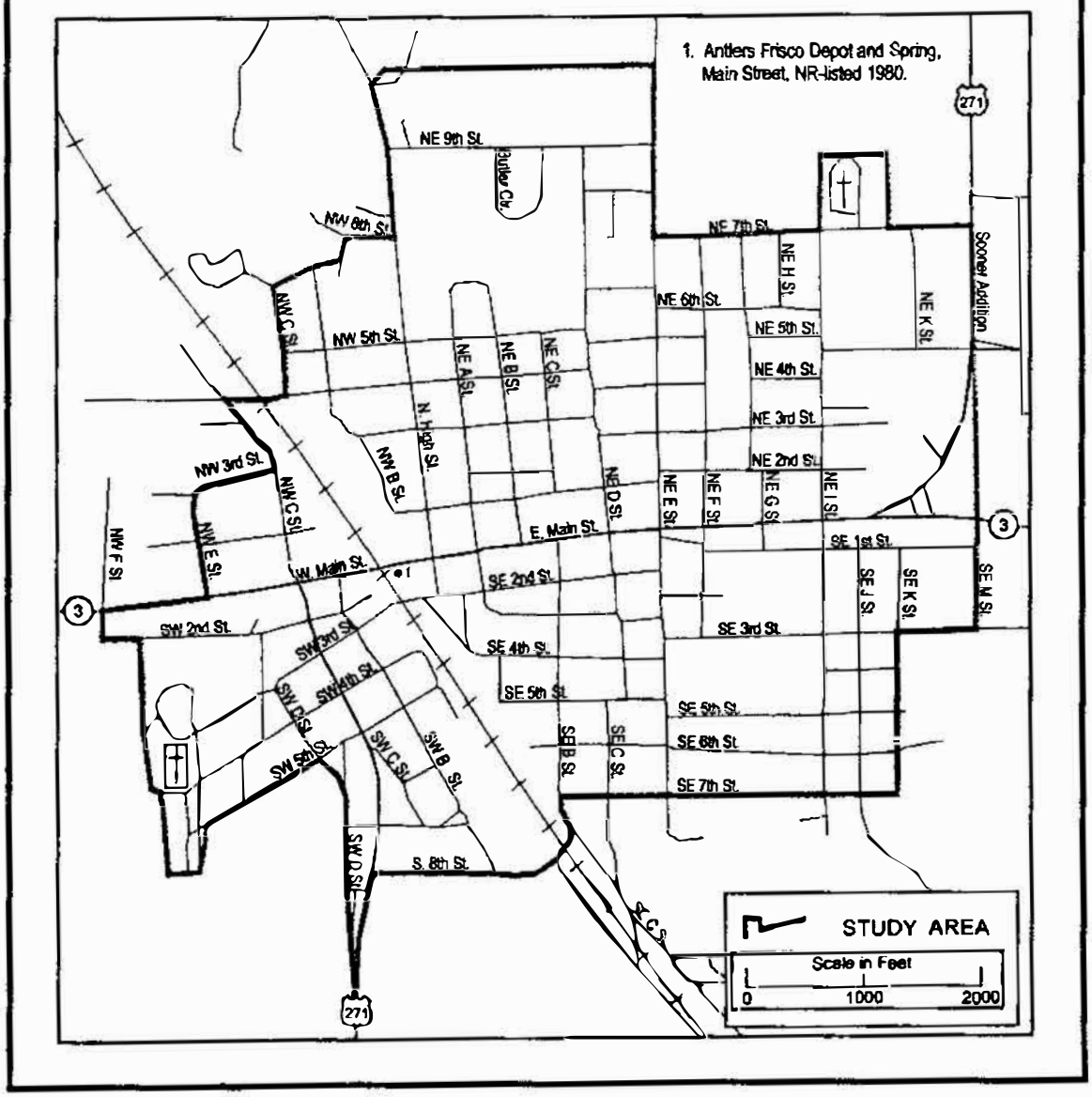
In closing, the built environments of Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel contain a variety of cultural resources that testify to the diverse social and historical forces that have influenced these places. A great deal of research remains to be conducted on the ages and names of many of the properties surveyed as a part of this project. In addition, each study town has at least two districts that will warrant an intensive level survey in the near future. Each study town also includes some excellent examples of properties that were created as a result of public work initiatives during the Depression. Although architecturally ostentatious properties are uncommon in these towns, there are numerous individual examples of well-designed and maintained properties that warrant the attention of preservationists. Several of these warrant immediate attention for their National Register potential. These include: the Hugo High School, War Savings Stamps Building in Hugo, the apartments at 201-205 East Duke Street in Hugo, the Hugo Milling Company, the Broken Bow City Hall, Citizen's State Bank in Broken Bow, the Pushmataha County Courthouse, Citizen's National Bank building in Antlers, the Brantly School campus in Antlers, Hotel Rouleau in Idabel, and the Idabel Seed Company Building.

This project is not a comprehensive survey, but represents an important first step in the attempt to inventory Oklahoma's historic properties. There are still more properties, sites, and structures that need attention. Encouraging citizens to form a preservation society or build alliances between local and county historical and genealogical societies, municipal governments, and chambers of commerce can significantly improve the preservation effort, especially when supplemented with

assistance from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office and the Oklahoma Historical Society.

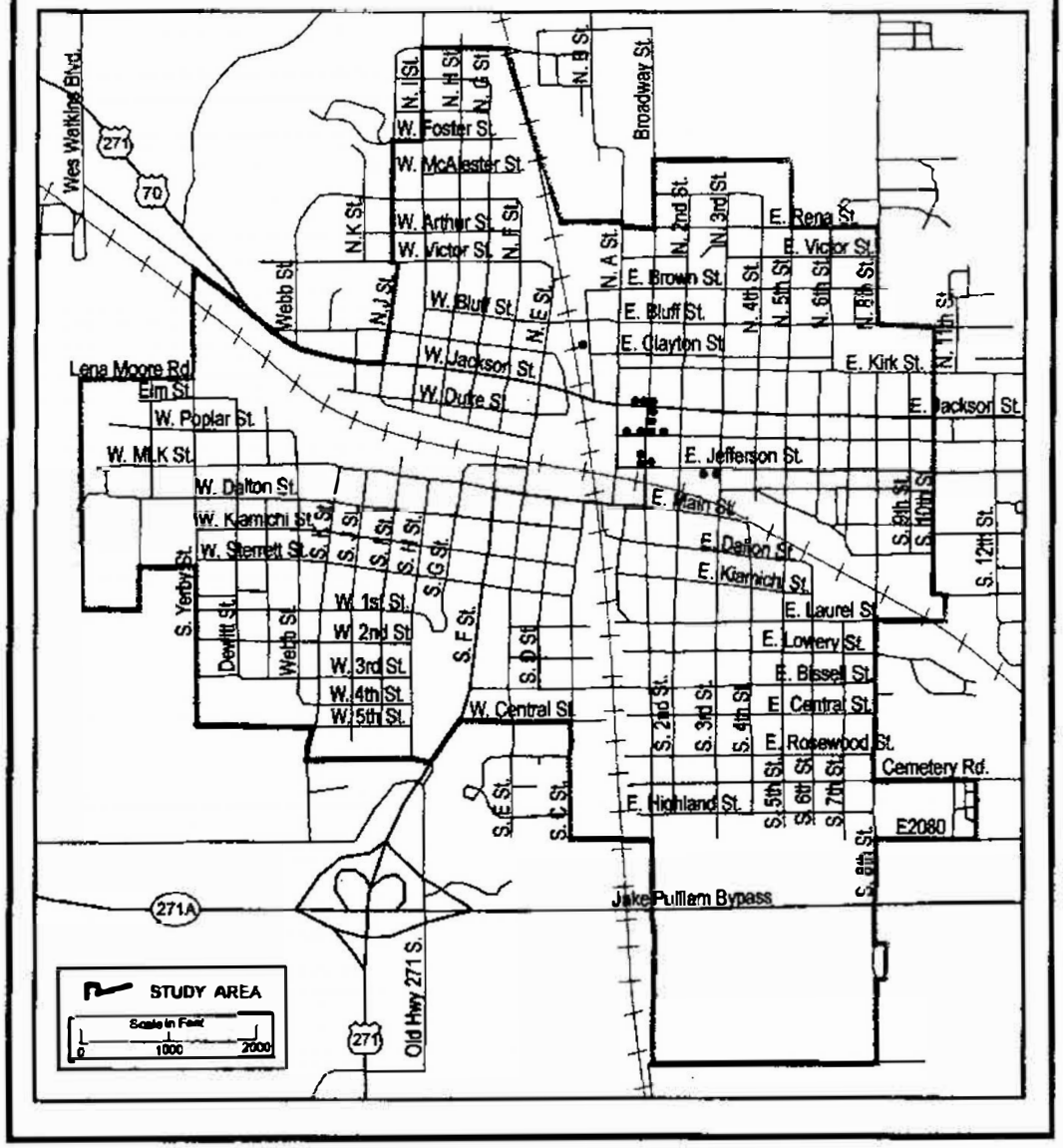
Update to the National Register

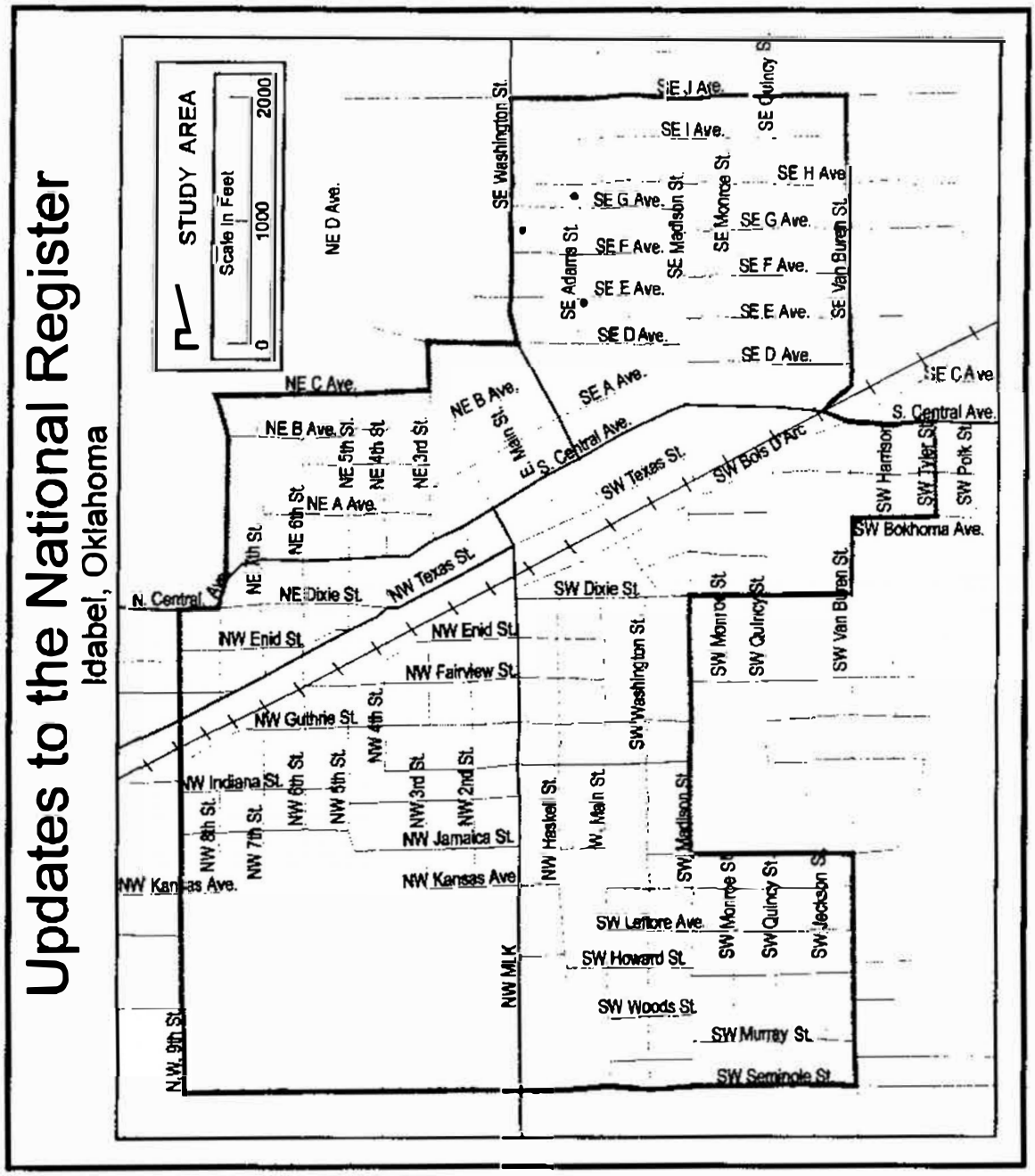
Antlers, Oklahoma

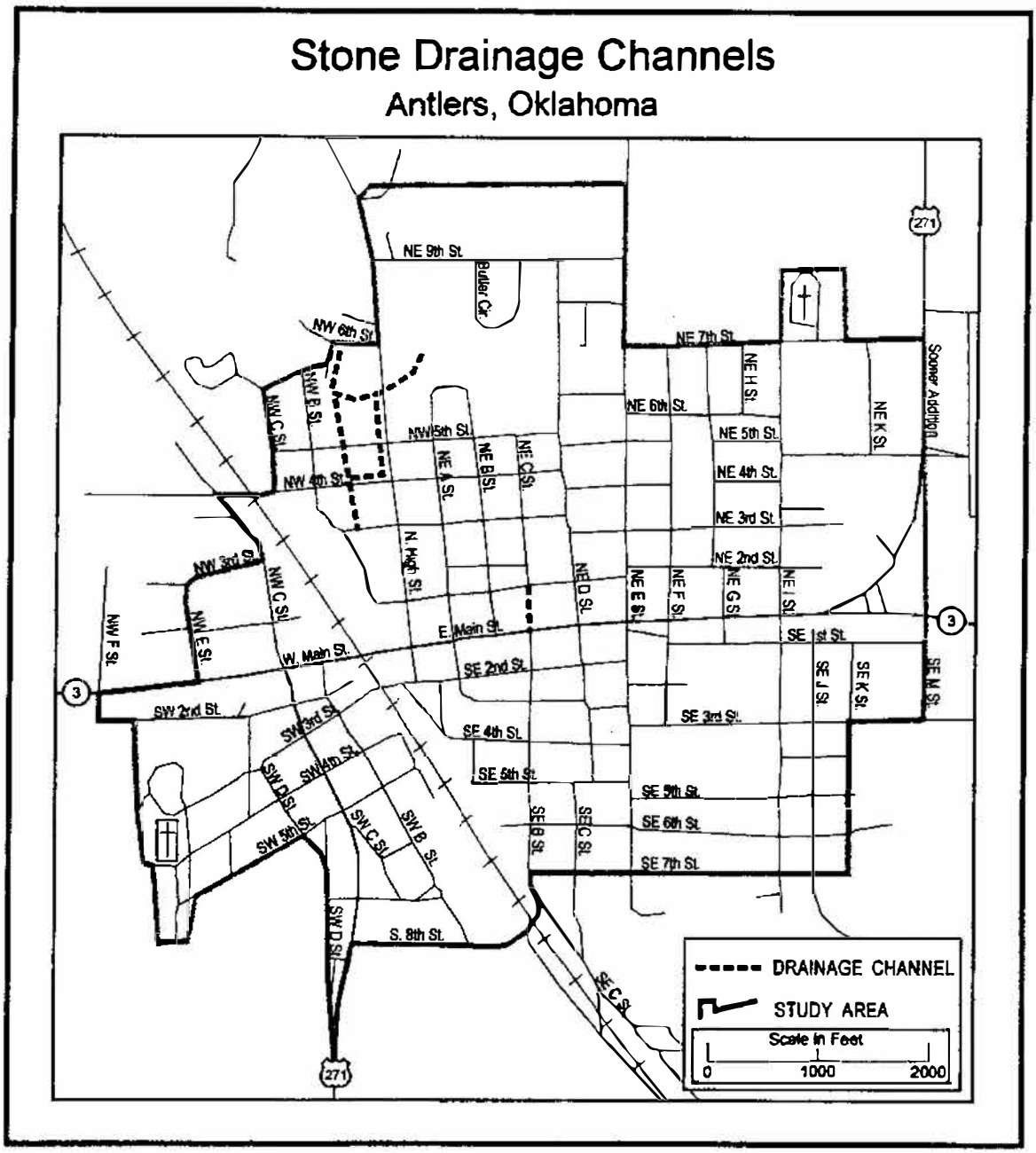


Updates to the National Register

Hugo, Oklahoma

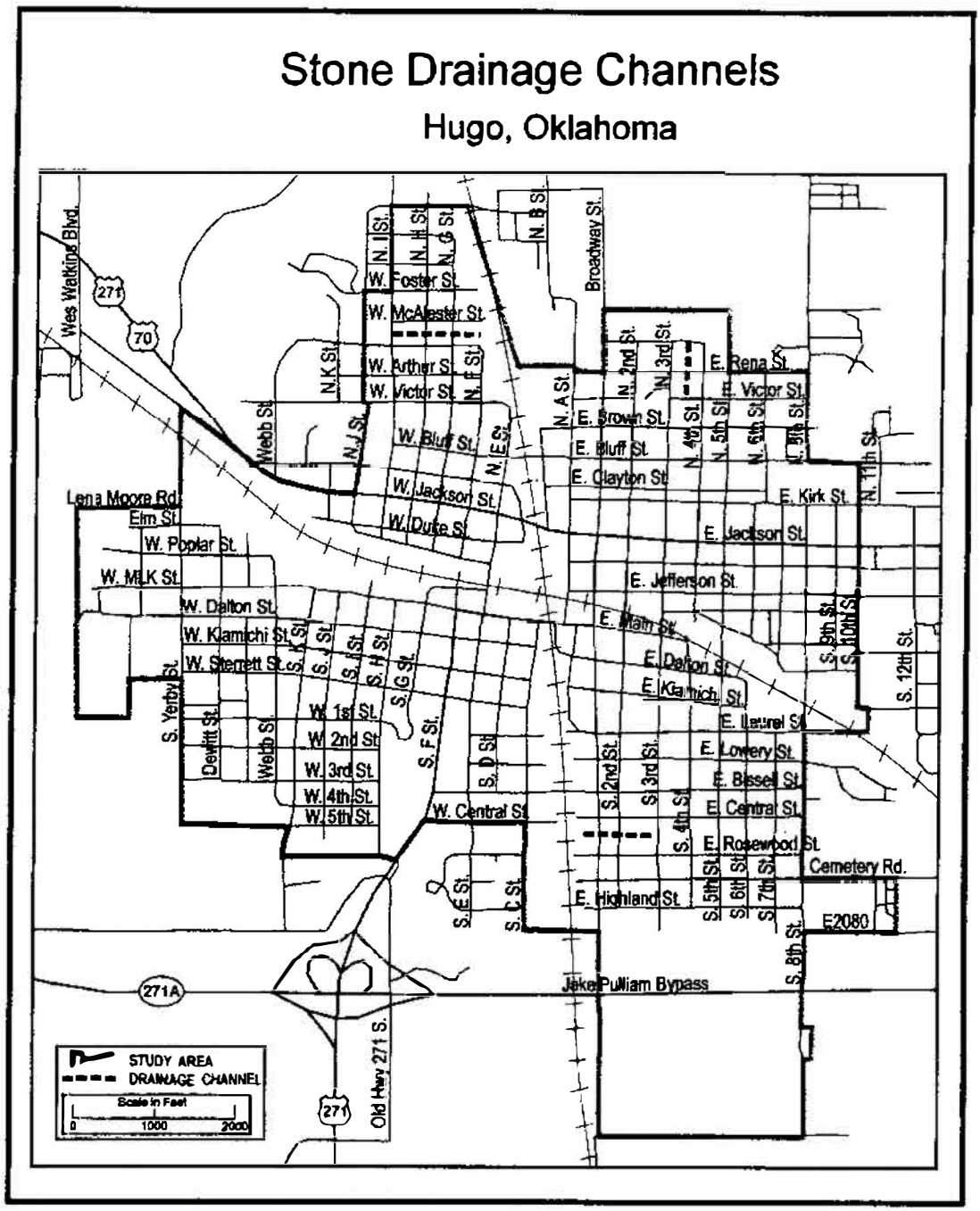


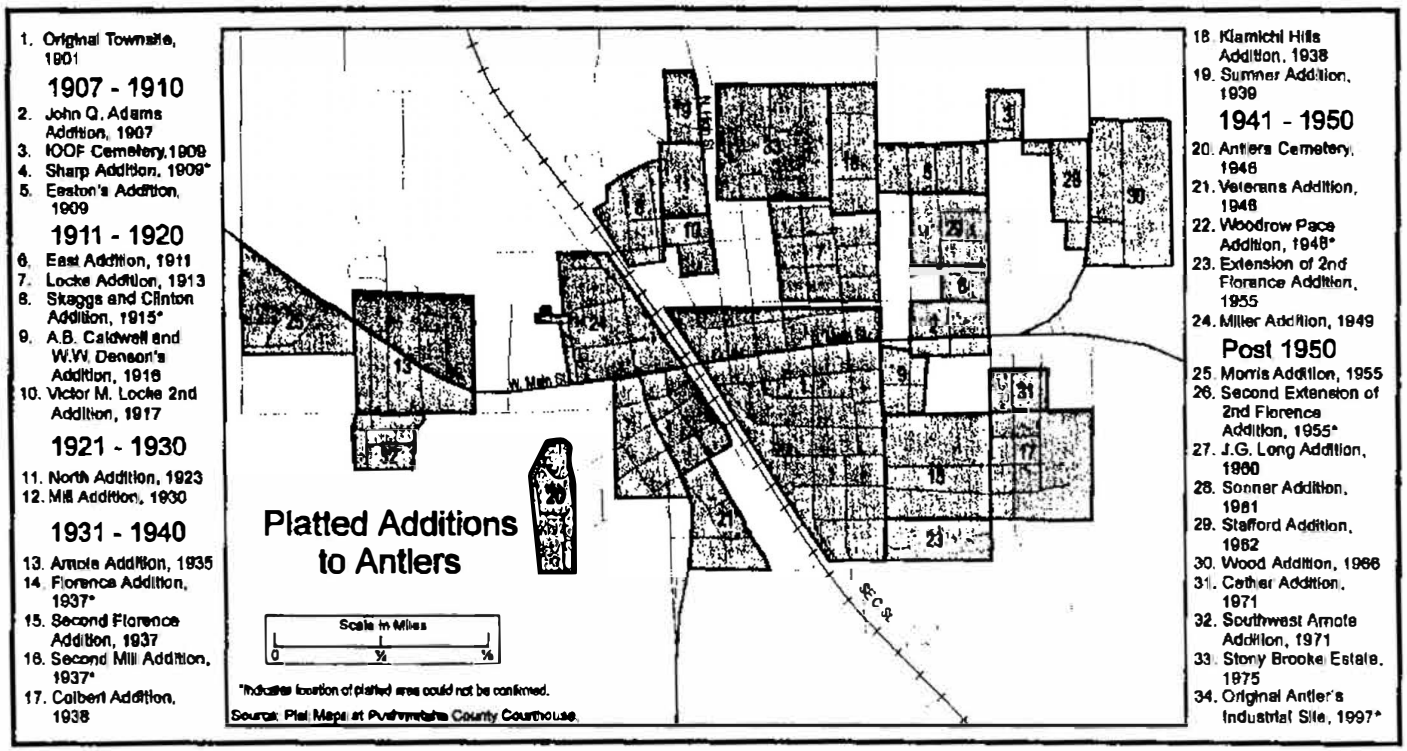

Updates to the National Register
Idabel, Oklahoma
STUDY AREA
Scale In Feet
0
1000
2000
NE D Ave.
NE C Ave.
NE B Ave.
NE A Ave.
NE 6th St
NE 5th St
NE 4th St
NE 3rd St
NE 7th St
N. Central Ave.
NE Dixie St.
NW Texas St.
NW Enid St.
NW Fairview St.
NW Guthrie St.
NW 4th St.
NW Indiana St.
NW 8th St.
NW 7th St.
NW 6th St.
NW 5th St.
NW 3rd St.
NW 2nd St.
NW Jamaica St.
NW Kansas Ave.
N.W. 9th St.
SE Washington St.
SE Adams St.
SE Madison St.
SE Monroe St.
SE Quincy St.
SE Van Buren St.
SE J Ave.
SE I Ave.
SE H Ave.
SE G Ave.
SE F Ave.
SE E Ave.
SE D Ave.
SE A Ave.
Main St.
U.S. Central Ave.
S. Central Ave.
SW Texas St.
SW Boks D'Arc
SW Harrison
SW Tyler St.
SW Polk St.
SW Bokhoma Ave.
SW Dixie St.
SW Monroe St.
SW Quincy St.
SW Van Buren St.
SW Washington St.
SW Madison St.
NW Haskell St.
W. Main St.
NW MLK
SW Leflore Ave.
SW Howard St.
SW Woods St.
SW Murray St.
SW Seminole St.
SW Jackson St.


Stone Drainage Channels
Antlers, Oklahoma
NE 9th St.
Butler Cir.
NW 6th St.
NE 7th St.
NE 6th St.
NE 5th St.
NE 4th St.
NE 3rd St.
NE 2nd St.
NW 5th St.
NW 4th St.
NW 3rd St.
E. Main St.
W. Main St.
SE 1st St.
SE 2nd St.
SE 3rd St.
SE 4th St.
SE 5th St.
SE 6th St.
SE 7th St.
SW 2nd St.
SW 3rd St.
SW 4th St.
SW 5th St.
S. 8th St.
N. High St.
Sooner Addition
271
3
DRAINAGE CHANNEL
STUDY AREA
Scale in Feet
0
1000
2000

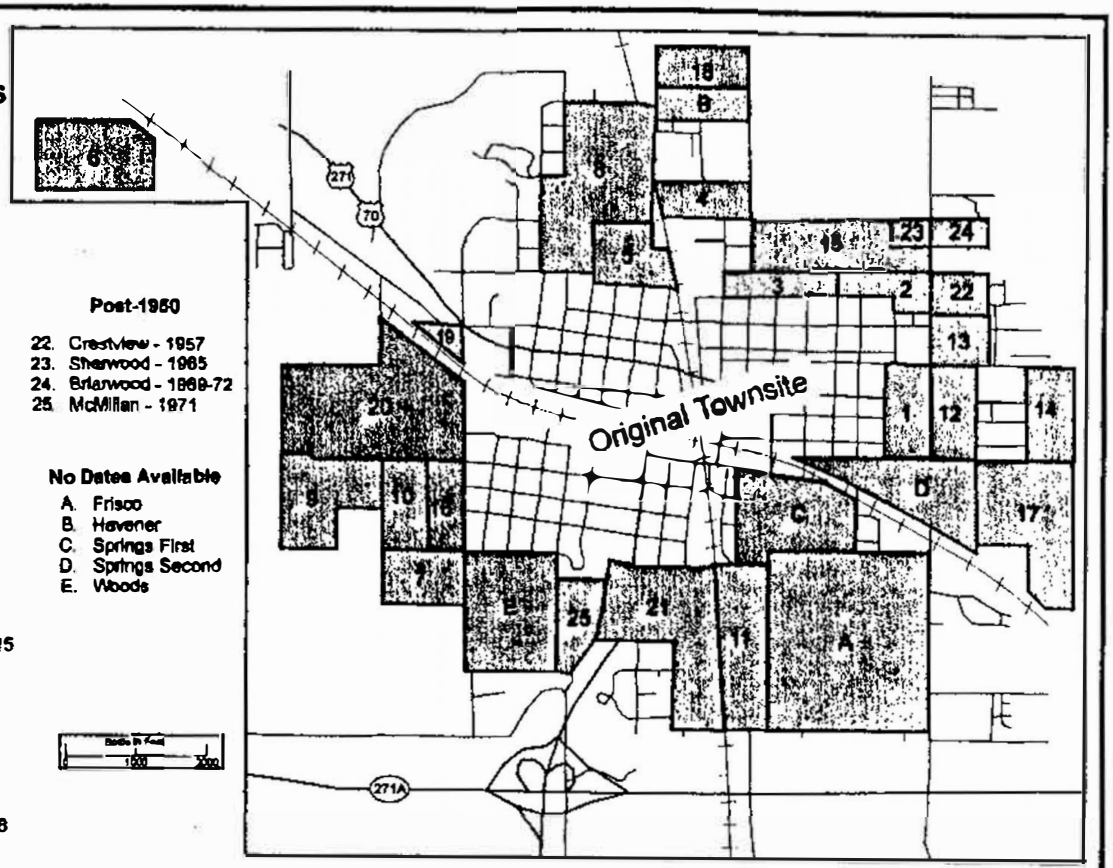
Stone Drainage Channels

Hugo, Oklahoma




1. Original Townsite, 1901
1907 - 1910
2. John Q. Adams Addition, 1907
3. IOOF Cemetery, 1909
4. Sharp Addition, 1909*
5. Easton's Addition, 1909
1911 - 1920
6. East Addition, 1911
7. Locke Addition, 1913
8. Skaggs and Clinton Addition, 1915*
9. A.B. Caldwell and W.W. Denson's Addition, 1916
10. Victor M. Locke 2nd Addition, 1917
1921 - 1930
11. North Addition, 1923
12. Mill Addition, 1930
1931 - 1940
13. Arnote Addition, 1935
14. Florence Addition, 1937*
15. Second Florence Addition, 1937
16. Second Mill Addition, 1937*
17. Colbert Addition, 1938
18. Klamichi Hills Addition, 1938
19. Sumner Addition, 1939
1941 - 1950
20. Antlers Cemetery, 1946
21. Veterans Addition, 1946
22. Woodrow Pace Addition, 1948*
23. Extension of 2nd Florence Addition, 1955
24. Miller Addition, 1949
Post 1950
25. Morris Addition, 1955
26. Second Extension of 2nd Florence Addition, 1955*
27. J.G. Long Addition, 1960
28. Sonner Addition, 1961
29. Stafford Addition, 1962
30. Wood Addition, 1966
31. Cather Addition, 1971
32. Southwest Arnote Addition, 1971
33. Stony Brooke Estate, 1975
34. Original Antler's Industrial Site, 1997*
Platted Additions to Antlers
W. Main St.
Scale in Miles
0
*Indicates location of platted area could not be confirmed.
Source: Plat Maps at Pushmataha County Courthouse.

Platted Additions to Hugo



1902

Original Townsite

1906 - 1910

1. Kirkpatrick East - 1906
2. Hebard - 1907
3. J. C. Kirkpatrick - 1907
4. Johnson - 1907
5. Terry - 1908
6. Devore - 1909
7. Fairview - 1909
8. Laurel Heights - 1909
9. Tyler-Gaylor - 1909
10. Edgemont Place - 1910
11. Everett - 1910

1915 - 1916

12. Davis - 1915
13. Kirkpatrick's Nursery - 1915
14. Kirkwood Place - 1915
15. Rena Kirkpatrick - 1915
16. Webb - 1916

1930 - 1948

19. Burgoyne - 1930
20. Main Street Park - 1947
21. Washington Heights - 1948

Post-1950

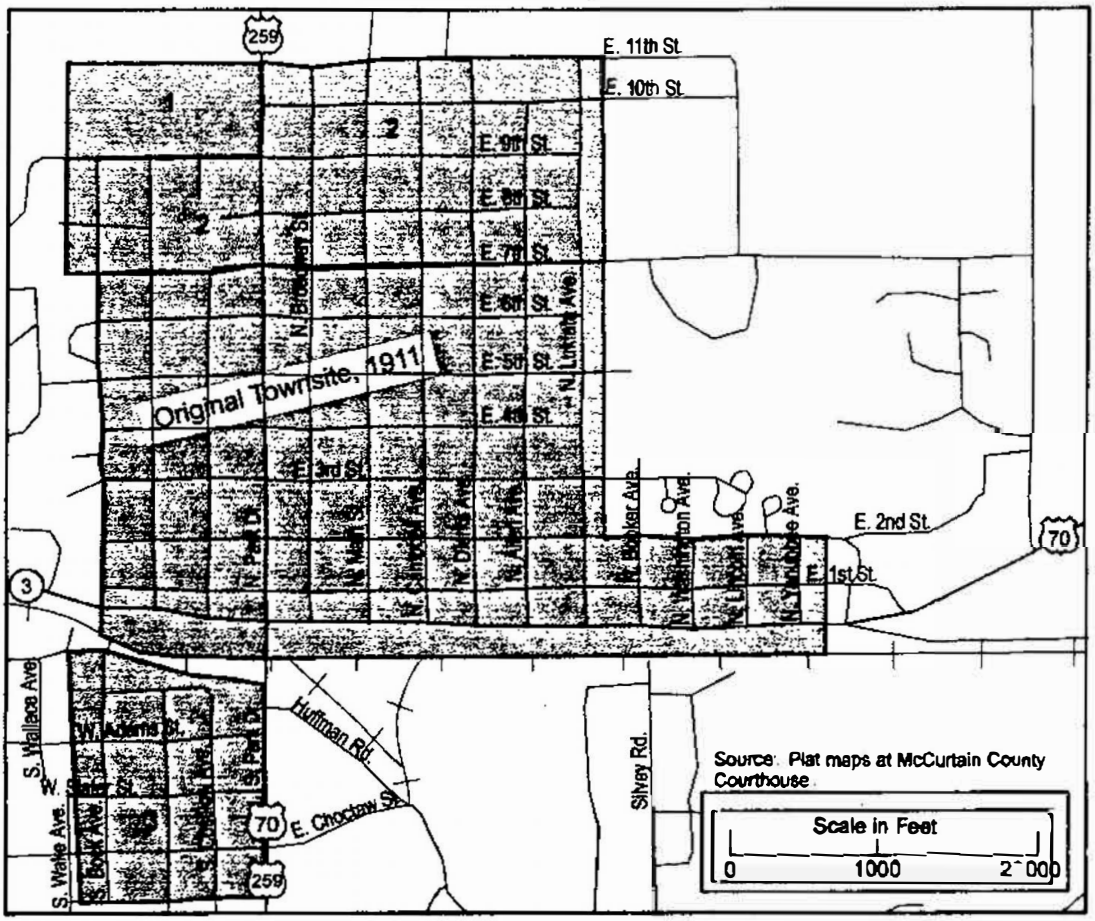
22. Crestview - 1957
23. Sherwood - 1965
24. Briarwood - 1969-72
25. McMillan - 1971

No Dates Available

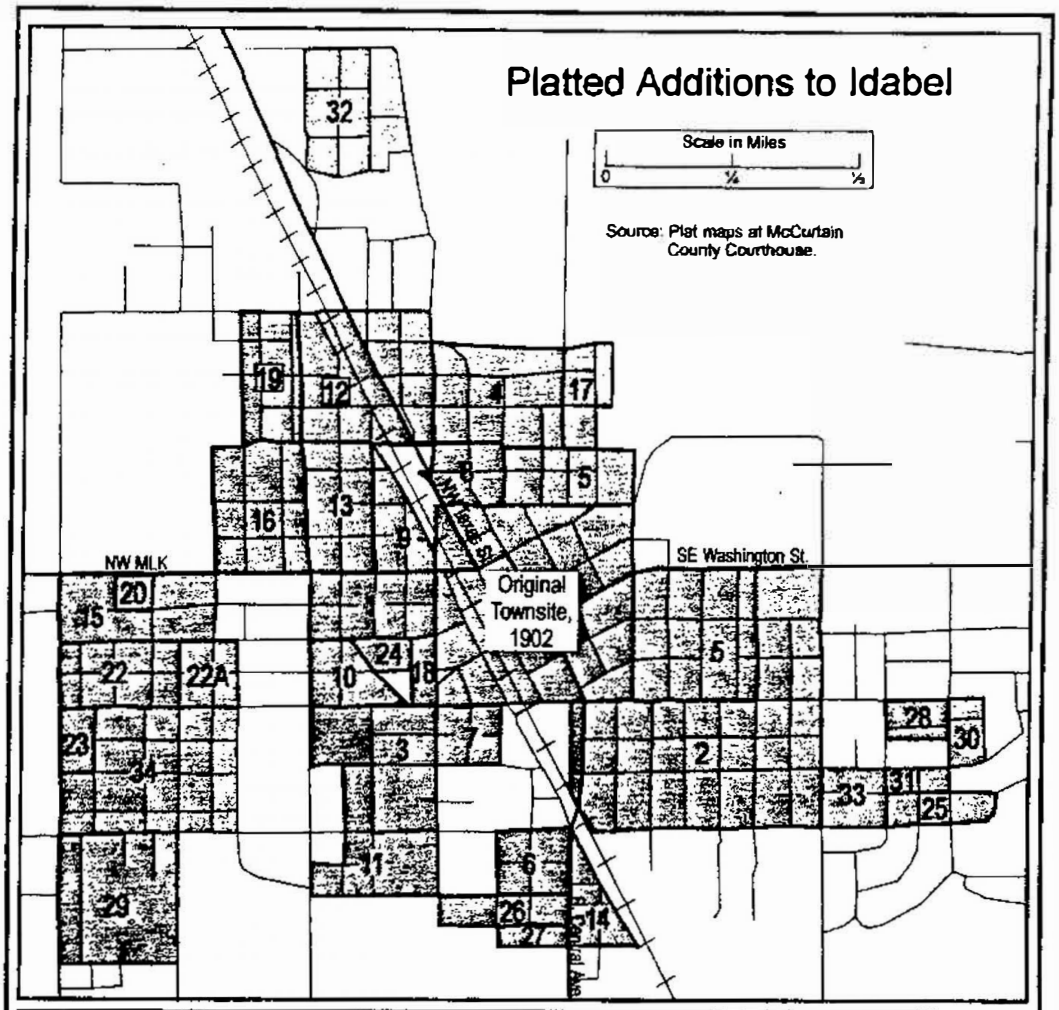
A. Frisco
B. Havener
C. Springs First
D. Springs Second
E. Woods

Source: Plat maps at Choctaw County Courthouse.

Platted Additions to Broken Bow



1. Costilow and Byington Addition, 1912
2. Broken Bow Heights Addition, 1912
3. White City, 1941



1908 - 1910

1. Denison Addition - 1908
2. Oaklawn Addition - 1908
3. Leggett Addition - 1909
4. Choctaw Addition - 1909
5. Whiteman's Addition - 1909
6. William's Addition - 1909
7. Holman Addition - 1909
8. Whittens Addition - 1910
9. West Side Addition - 1910
10. Thomas Addition - 1910
11. Woodson Addition - 1910
12. Lone Pine Addition - 1910
13. Garner Addition - 1910

1911 - 1920

14. Herndon Addition - 1911
15. McClendon Addition - 1911
16. Fairview Addition - 1912
17. Park Heights Addition - 1912
18. Love Addition - 1917
19. L.M. Proctor Addition - 1918
20. Johnson Addition - 1920

1931 - 1940

21. Keys Addition - 1931*
22. College Heights Addition - 1936
22A. Extension to College Heights Addition - 1939

1941 - 1950

23. Williamston Addition - 1944
24. Hunt Addition - 1945
25. Meador Addition - 1945
26. Woodrum Addition - 1945
27. Wilson Addition - 1945
28. Haizlip Addition - 1947
29. Daniels Addition - 1948
30. Gardner Addition - 1948
31. Anderson Addition - 1950

Post-1950

32. Lofton Heights Addition - 1959

No Date

33. Westminister Heights Addition - No Date
34. Rose Hill Addition - No Date

* indicates that location of platted area could not be confirmed.

XVIII. ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

Since there are four separate Oklahoma communities that comprise this report, the architectural reviews will divided into four separate commentaries. The first of these reviews will concern the community of Antlers, the second will deal with Hugo, the third will focus upon Broken Bow and the final commentary will be on the community of Idabel.

1. ANTLERS, OKLAHOMA

Of the nine properties listed in the Antlers, Oklahoma survey as "National Register eligible," three are grouped structures of the Brantly School, and one is primarily a non-architectural subject (the Locke Family Cemetery). The **Brantly School buildings** are significant not only in their architectural design, detail, and materials used, they are also significant in their symbolic associations with the town's educational history and "sense of place." The Brantly School's association with the Works Progress Administration is also significant historically and symbolically. The town of Antlers has a long-time association with stone as a construction material and these buildings are reminders of this heritage.[1] These buildings should be proposed for the National Register.

The **Pushmataha County Courthouse** is significant in its Art Deco features as well as its WPA associations. The small paned upper transom windows with hopper windows below are quite interesting in their strong visual patterning and in their

[1] Native fieldstone is a construction material that is typically picked up from the ground surface –not quarried. This exposure to the climatic extremes "weathers" the stone surfaces in various ways, affecting color and surface abnormalities. During the early 1990's a large amount of this stone was shipped from

functional directness. The stylized Art Deco panels that flank the courthouse name banner appear unique to this part of Oklahoma. This building should be proposed for the National Register.

The residential structure at **1006 Northeast Second Street** does indeed suggest certain aspects of Prairie School styling; especially in the second story horizontal window banding that occurs on the more private "rear" façade. It is this horizontal emphasis further made evident by the extended roof edges and cornice moldings of the rear façade that most strongly suggests prairie school influences. The front façade is so restrained it leaves little suggestion of the much more interesting south and west facades.

The commercial structure at **107 West Main Street** displays beautiful brick masonry construction and it is significant that the upper windows of the structure remain intact. The symmetrical street façade is well composed and fascinating in how it achieves depth though the use of masonry details. The retrofitted awning should be removed. This building should be proposed for the National Register.

The **Citizen's National Bank** (111 West Main Street) is a beautifully rendered masonry façade. The strongly pronounced horizontal granite lintels and accompanying vertical columns are quite beautiful in their simplicity and clarity of structure and material. The solid upper transom windows should be restored to their original glass. All in all this is a nice, quiet dignified building and it should be proposed for the National Register. Hopefully the future will be kind to this building's adjacent structures also, so that they too might return to a more original (and visually pleasing) state.

Antlers via rail to Ann Arbor, Michigan for use in a home designed by the internationally known architect, Fay Jones of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The residence at **807 North High Street** is significant to this reviewer for its stone masonry. There is an "exuberance" in this masonry that is not often found. There are several well-composed elements to the house and the repetition of the arch motif is quite nice (especially in the "nautical" front door). The 18/18 windows are also unique and rarely found in residential construction.

It is also the opinion of this reviewer that several other structures in the town of Antlers, Oklahoma receive further study and consideration due to their architectural style, detailing, and use of materials. These are:

- **712 Southeast First Street** (House)
- **816 Northeast Second Street** (House)
- **304 Northwest Third Street** (House)
- **607 Southeast Third Street** (New Covenant Christian Fellowship Church)
- **107-123 Southwest Third Street** (Apartment complex)
- **201 Northeast Forth street** (House)
- **213 Northeast "A" Street** (Church)
- **404 Northeast "F" Street** (Church)
- **104 North High Street** (Commercial building)
- **410 North High Street** (House)
- **411 North High Street** (House)
- **206 East Main Street** (Former house)

In regards to the proposed historical districts for Antlers, Oklahoma, I concur with the survey analysis for both the designated Downtown Commercial District and the High Street Residential District as being eligible for National Register status.

2. HUGO, OKLAHOMA

Of the four communities featured in this report the town of Hugo, Oklahoma stood out from the other three towns for both the quality and the quantity of its buildings with significant architectural aspects.

Of the fifteen structures designated in the site survey as "National Register eligible," nine are regarded by this reviewer as worthy of such designation. Two of the fifteen (cemeteries) are non-architectural in nature and have not received further comment. Below, each of these fifteen structures will be reviewed with an addendum of other structures that are viewed as significant and worthy of further study.

The **Gene Nesbit Stadium** at North Second and East Lloyd Streets is a fascinating and rare example of a total design effort. The stadium's extensive use of stone masonry performed in the WPA "style" and the state of preservation of original walls, bleachers, and support facilities creates a most impressive sense of place. It is unfortunate in the manner that barbed wire and chain-link fencing have been utilized but with careful design considerations for security, etc. this detraction could be eliminated. This should be proposed for National Register status.

The **Hugo Milling Company** at South Fifth Street and the accompanying structure at **305 South Fifth Street** do not appear to this reviewer to have any strong architectural aspects that would warrant its inclusion in the National Register.

The house at **501 East Bluff Street** has several redeeming qualities that warrant its inclusion in the National Register. The structure is a blend of Craftsman and Prairie with certain aspects of Italianate. The house is in a sad state of repair currently and urgent steps should be taken soon to negate any further decline.

The **War Savings Stamps (W.S.S.) Building** is a small structure of delightful proportions and details. This is a significant structure both historically and architecturally and is most deserving of National Register status. It may very well be one of the most significant structures in Hugo. Every attempt should be made to restore this structure.

The **Hugo High School** at 201 East Brown Street has several significant design features and details. The use of brick with contrasting stone details is carefully conceived and constructed. The gymnasium addition provides a unique contrast of how community values and priorities (and design responses) have changed with time. A community's institutional structures are valuable not only for their historical aspects but also their contribution to the community's sense of place. This building is worthy of National Register status.

The apartment building at **201-205 East Duke Street** is quite interesting as an example of early apartment building design. Its good state of preservation is also significant --it appears almost new! The contrasting stone and brick detailing convey an immediate sense of care and consideration not only for its inhabitants but also the community it fronts. How many apartment structures are built today with such care and attention –very, very few! This structure is most worthy of National Register status. In the opinion of this reviewer this structure ranks among Hugo's finest architectural gems.

The most significant features of the house at **501 South F Street** are its four upper-story cross gables and the manner in which these intersecting valleys continue down becoming the hip ridges for the lower floors. There is a strong appeal to this simple, straightforward planning solution. However, the attached circular portico is an

awkward departure from the simple symmetrical plan and creates an uncomfortable imbalance. There are other examples of similar "attached" porticoes in Hugo leading one to suppose that the same builder/designer contributed in all of such examples. This structure should be researched further before being recommended to National Register status.

The structure at **203 East Jackson Street** is significant in its unique use of native fieldstone masonry. The random, almost haphazard patterning of the stone is curious yet confusing. The building character suggests to this reviewer an earlier date than 1950. There should be more information uncovered as to the historical significance of this structure as its architectural significance alone does not warrant its immediate nomination for National Register status in the opinion of this reviewer.

The **First United Methodist Church** located at 201 East Kirk Street makes a strong presence primarily through its Classical Revival style portico. The portico's Corinthian columns and entablature are outstanding in detail and construction and are very well proportioned. The portico appears to be an addition –not part of the original construction. The side-aisle arched windows are nicely detailed but unfortunately the subsequent "protective" glazing has greatly obscured this feature. Other insensitive additions have further detracted from the church's once simple dignity. With care much of this building could be returned to its previous state of dignified grace. This building should be nominated for National Register status.

The house at **411 East Kirk Street** is a Modern/Moderne Ranch style house that appears to have been designed by a trained design professional. The details are carefully crafted and certain house functions appear to be carefully oriented to both solar

conditions and the street frontage. This house could date from the 1960's. This house is worthy of National Trust status.

The house at **309 East Lowery Street** has several Prairie School attributes, namely the horizontal lapped siding that culminates at the upper level windowsills and then changes to wood shingles. The eaves of the upper roof are also generous in overhang depth, also a typical prairie school feature. The "half-hex" projecting bay (stairway?) on the west façade is quite attractive. All appearances point to a well considered, well crafted house. It is unfortunate that subsequent additions and alterations have not been in keeping with the original structure however it appears most of these additions could be removed or reconfigured to a more suitable result. This house is suitable for National Register status.

The house at **402 East Lowery Street** has several features that warrant its nomination for National Register status. Along with it being a contributing resource to the South Residential District its architecture is both "quirky" and well constructed. The circular porch extension shares many of the same elements that the house on 501 South F Street has. The change of materials from the canted wood shingled window subbase to horizontal lapped siding between windows to the much wider lapped board "crown" trim above the windows is interesting and unique. Who designed these two houses? It would be interesting to know these stories.

The grounds and structures of **Mt. Olivet Cemetery** at East Trice and Eighth Streets are historical and unique. Further research should be performed to determine what features have been changed on the buildings down through time (are the decorative wrought iron posts of the chapel's front porch original?). Efforts should be made to

restore such structures to their original appearance as this cemetery is of immense interest and historical importance to the community of Hugo. This site should most definitely be preserved and included on the National Register list.

In the opening paragraph to this review of Hugo's structures it was noted that Hugo has an abundance of buildings that are architecturally significant. Below are listed those structures that should be further investigated and considered.

- **208 North Second Street**
- **701 North Second Street**
- **413 South Second Street**
- **105-107? South Third Street**
- **401 South Third Street**
- **411 South Third Street**
- **500 South Third Street**
- **505 South Third Street**
- **509 South Third Street**
- **600 South Third Street**
- **617 South Third Street**
- **101 East Bissell Street**
- **1102 East Bluff Street**
- **512? West Bluff Street**
- **810 West Bluff Street**
- **209-213 North Broadway Street**
- **501 North Broadway Street**

- **505 West Clayton Street**
- **411 East Duke Street**
- **508 East Duke Street**
- **612? East Duke Street**
- **801? East Duke Street**
- **806? East Duke Street**
- **1000? East Duke Street**
- **East Jackson and North Third Streets**
- **300 East Jackson Street**
- **301 East Jackson Street**
- **401 East Jackson Street**
- **702 East Jackson Street**
- **802 West Jackson Street**
- **1000? West Jackson Street**
- **104 East Laurel Street**
- **308 East Lowery Street**
- **519 West Main Street**
- **314 East Rosewood Street**
- **1410 West Sterrett Street**
- **South Yerby Street and Lena Moore Road**
- **806 South Yerby Street**

The number of architecturally significant buildings in Hugo is important and further research should be performed. Regarding the proposed residential districts I agree with

the survey report that both the South Residential District and the East Residential District are suitable for National Register status.

3. BROKEN BOW, OKLAHOMA

The site survey of Broken Bow, Oklahoma proposes five structures as National Register eligible.

- **Broken Bow Stadium** at North Seventh and Costilow Streets. This stadium shares much with the WPA stadium reviewed previously in the section on Hugo, Oklahoma. Built of native fieldstone, the grandstand opposite the newer concrete stands and press box most clearly represents the original appearance of the stadium. The sloping wall handrails lend a gentle transition from ground plane to the bleacher sections and are quite provocative from an architectonic standpoint. This section of original construction is worthy of National Register status. The newer addition has unfortunately greatly compromised the integrity of the original.
- **The Citizen' State Bank/Post Office** at 121 North Broadway Street is significant in how it defines the street edge with its long, stone-veneered façade. The building is also significant in its contribution to the history of Broken Bow and as a contributing resource to the town's Commercial District.
- **The Broken Bow Public Library** at 404 North Broadway Street is a well-constructed stone building with a beautifully ordered façade of clearly defined bays accented with concrete lintels and sills. Although the roof and windows are recent replacements the effort has been well considered and executed. Public

libraries are significant institutional and cultural symbols. This building illustrates this importance in the way the community has extended a loving hand toward its continuance.

- **City Hall** at 215 North Main Street. This is a delightfully detailed and well-proportioned building! The manner in which the native stone and concrete have been used and the various details immediately suggested to this reviewer the work of noted Chicago architect Walter Burley Griffin.[2] This building is a little gem!
- **Texas, Oklahoma & Eastern Depot** at 113 East Martin Luther King Drive. Although it appears that much of this station's former detailing and structure (soffit brackets?) are missing this is still a worthy building. Train stations are replete with memories and connect us directly to times when trains were the primary long distance means of travel. It is always a shame when such stations are lost.

Other properties deemed worthy of further study are:

- **10? West First Street**
- **110 North Dierks Avenue**
- **M. W. Grand Lodge A.F. & A.M. 103? North Broadway Street**
- **Broken Bow Community Center, 201 North Broadway Street**
- **119 North Main Street**
- **End of the Trail Motel, 11 North Park Drive**
- **703? North Park Drive**

[2] Walter Burley Griffin (1876-1937) was an early employee and protégé of Frank Lloyd Wright who left Wright's office in 1906 to begin his own practice. His work is noted for its strong massing and simple

The Broken Bow Commercial District is indeed suitable for National Register status. This reviewer disagrees with the survey report regarding the White City Residential District in Broken Bow and recommends that this district is not suitable for National Register status.

4. IDABEL, OKLAHOMA

The site survey team has noted six structures in Idabel as National Register eligible.

The residence at **305 Northeast Seventh Street** is a handsome Craftsman Bungalow style house that is in good repair. The two projecting gabled porches, which are supported by nicely detailed wood columns atop brick bases (and include roof bracketing which is typical of the style), are visually dynamic in their horizontal thrust and wonderfully functional as a sheltered place to be. The relationship of these porches to the street and drive are open and inviting. The horizontal banded windows on the south and east façades are attractive and speak directly to their function of providing light and ventilation to the house interior. This house is National Register appropriate.

The log residence at **707 Northwest Guthrie Street** raises questions as to its origins and date of construction. The presence of concrete foundations that emulate logs and the pyramidal foundations at the porch columns suggest less of a true folk structure and more of a "kit" of parts. This could easily be much later than 1915. Further research

detailing. In 1912 Griffin won the international competition to design the new capital for Australia in Canberra.

should be performed to validate these issues before becoming eligible for National Register status.

The house at **706 Southeast Jefferson Street** has several attractive attributes but the date of 1940(?) appears questionable. The car shelter (especially the width and height of openings) indicates a much later date, possibly as late as the 1960's. It is possible that this car shelter is a later addition. Further research should be performed before advancing this structure to National Register status.

The house at **701 Southeast Madison Street** exhibits very carefully executed coursed stone masonry veneers. This type of dressed surface stone implies a construction date of the 1940's or 1950's which is also compatible with this Ranch/Modern style of home. The "D" that appears on the fireplace surface is an unfortunate distraction however the house is endemic of the style and although the reviewer has some reservations, this house should receive National Register status

The **Hotel Rouleau** at 21 East Main Street is a noble structure that has unfortunately suffered much with time. Its brick masonry features are well conceived and well proportioned. Not only does the structure represent good design and quality construction it also establishes the street corner. To lose such a structure, in the opinion of this reviewer, would be a great loss to both Idabel's history and its legacy of having well-designed, well-crafted buildings. It is also essential in maintaining the Downtown Commercial fabric. This should building should receive National Register status, and hopefully, it will be saved from further destruction or loss.

The **Idabel Seed Company** at 16 Northwest Martin Luther King Drive is a marvelous example of early Oklahoma Commercial style buildings. Its restoration has

been performed with care and intelligence. So many of these types of structures have suffered due to modernization. This building illustrates beautifully the typical storefront arrangement of window display, side-lighted entry doors, and overhead glass transoms above the suspended sidewalk shelter. Yes, this should most definitely receive National Register status.

In addition to the above mentioned structures in Idabel, Oklahoma below are listed six other structures which the reviewer found particularly worthy of further study. These six structures are:

- **Gus Rowland House** at 301 Northeast A Avenue
- **John M. Craig House** at 303 Northeast A Avenue
- **101 Southeast A Avenue**
- **Herndon School** at 200 Southwest Quincy Street
- **Idabel Grain Elevator** at Southwest Texas Street
- **1301 Williams Drive**

The Downtown Commercial District of Idabel is suitable for National Register status. It is also the opinion of this reviewer that the Idabel Residential District is also suitable for National Register status.