

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

Project Number: 40-00-.015

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**

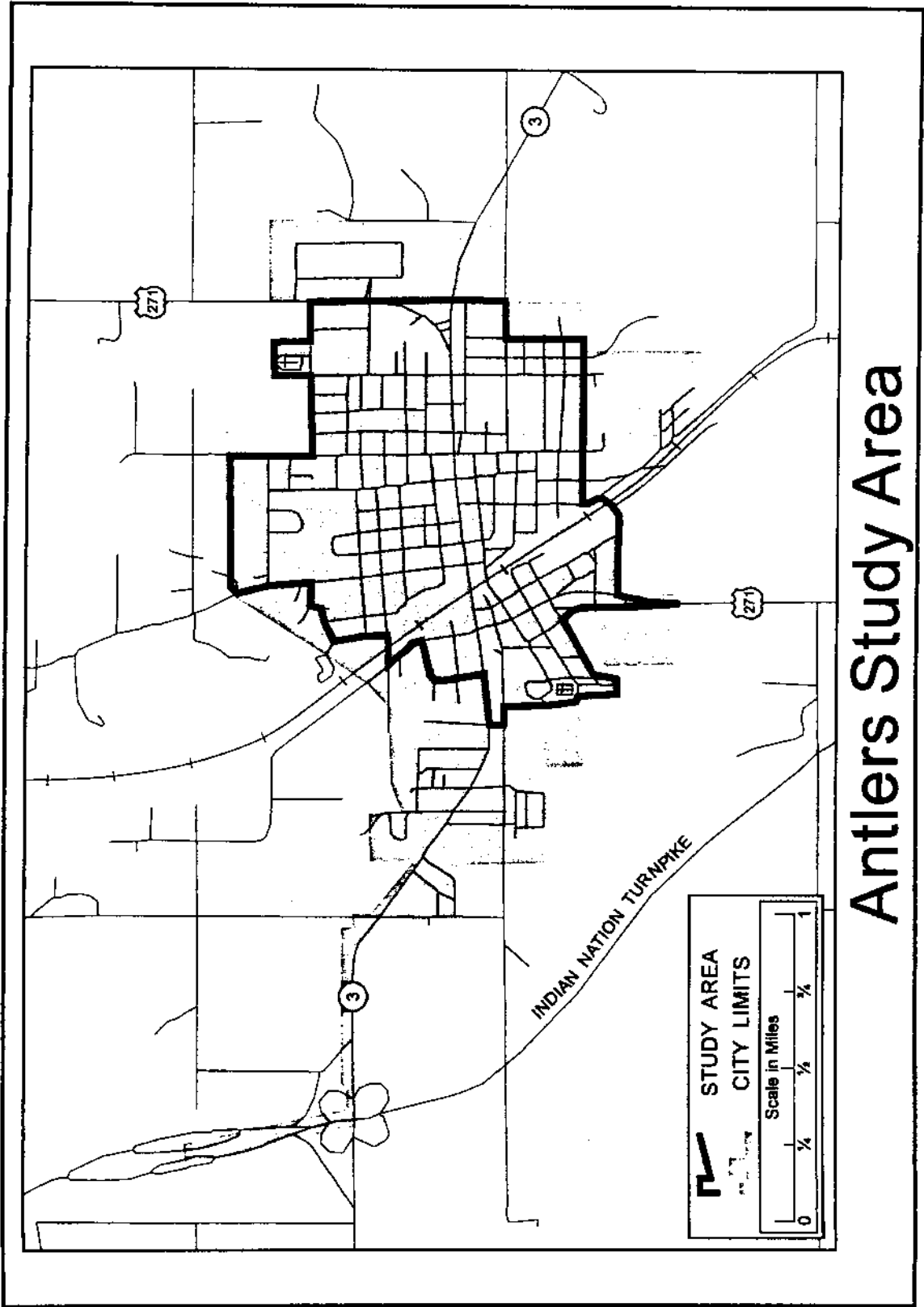
The fundamental objective of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Four Southeastern Oklahoma Towns is to identify those individual properties and potential historic districts in specified portions of the city that meet age eligibility requirements (construction prior to 1950) and retain historic and architectural 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**

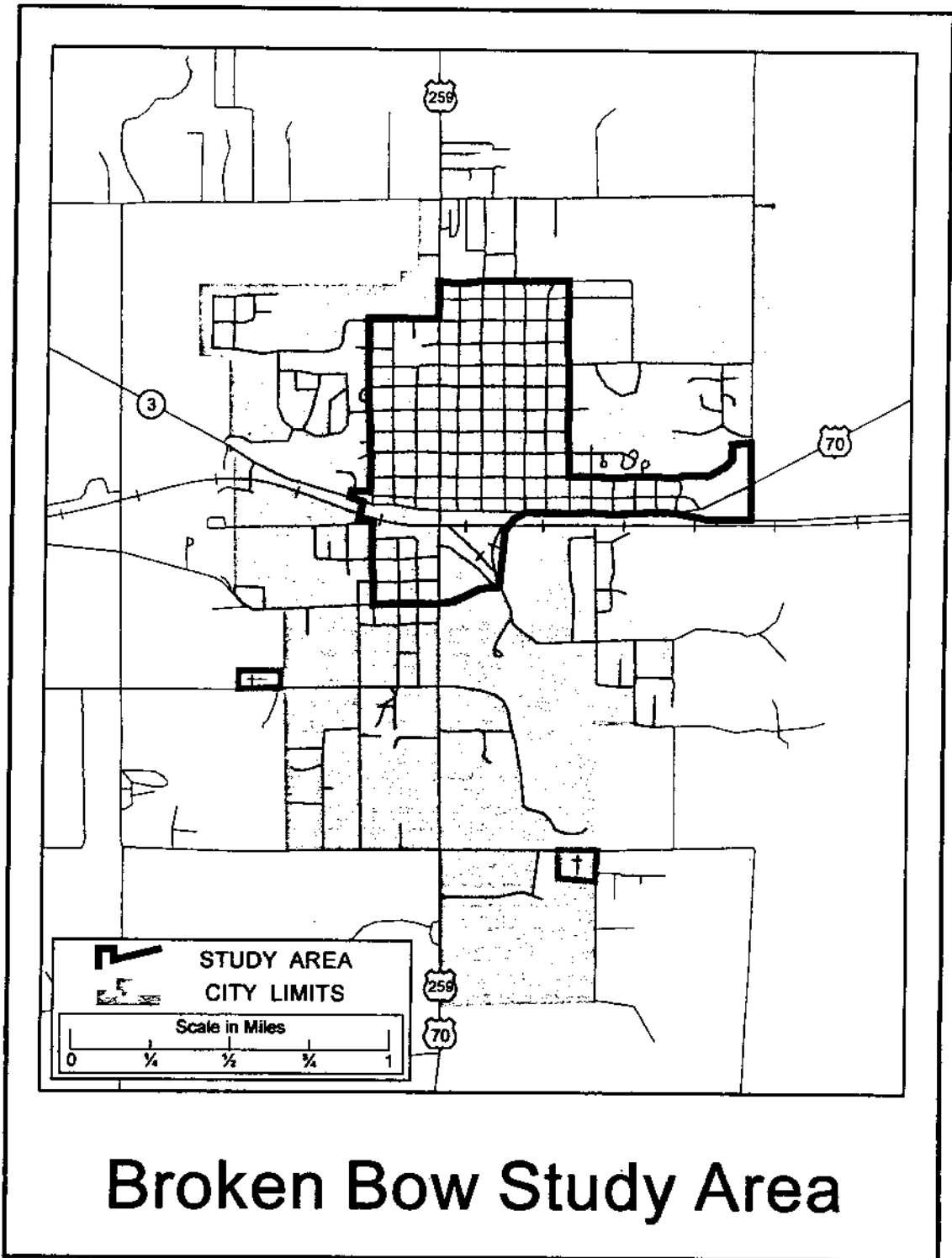
The area surveyed covered approximately six square miles and included specified portions of Antlers, Broken Bow, Hugo, and Idabel. The map series that follows on the next several pages depicts the boundaries of the study areas in relation to the city limits in each of the four towns. Unless otherwise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



# Antlers Study Area

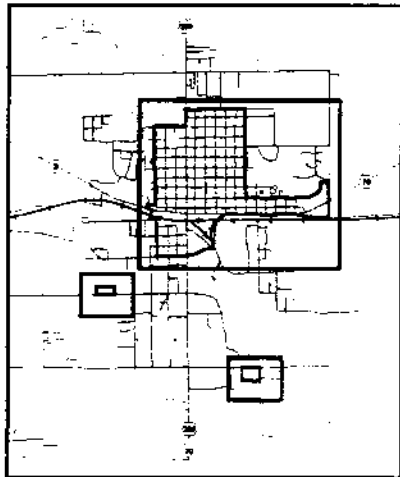
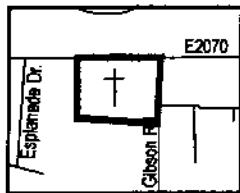
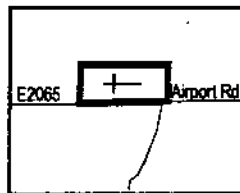
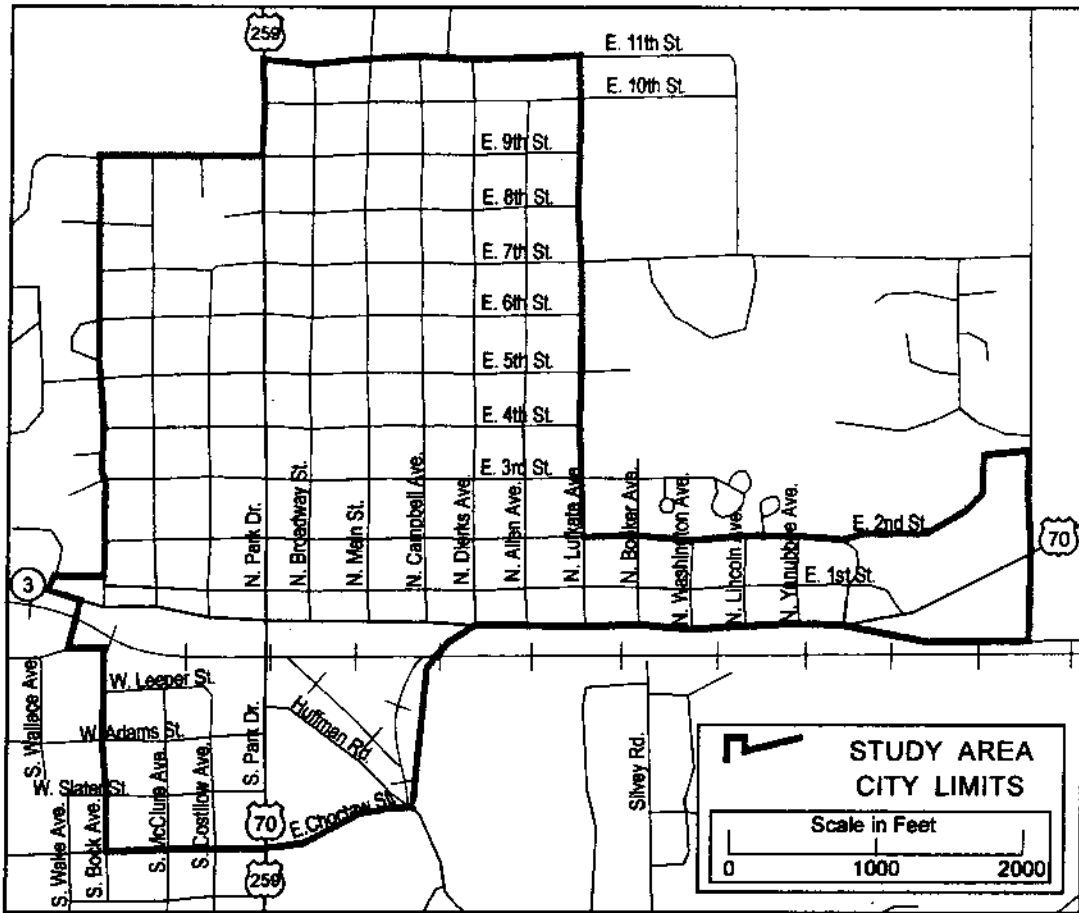


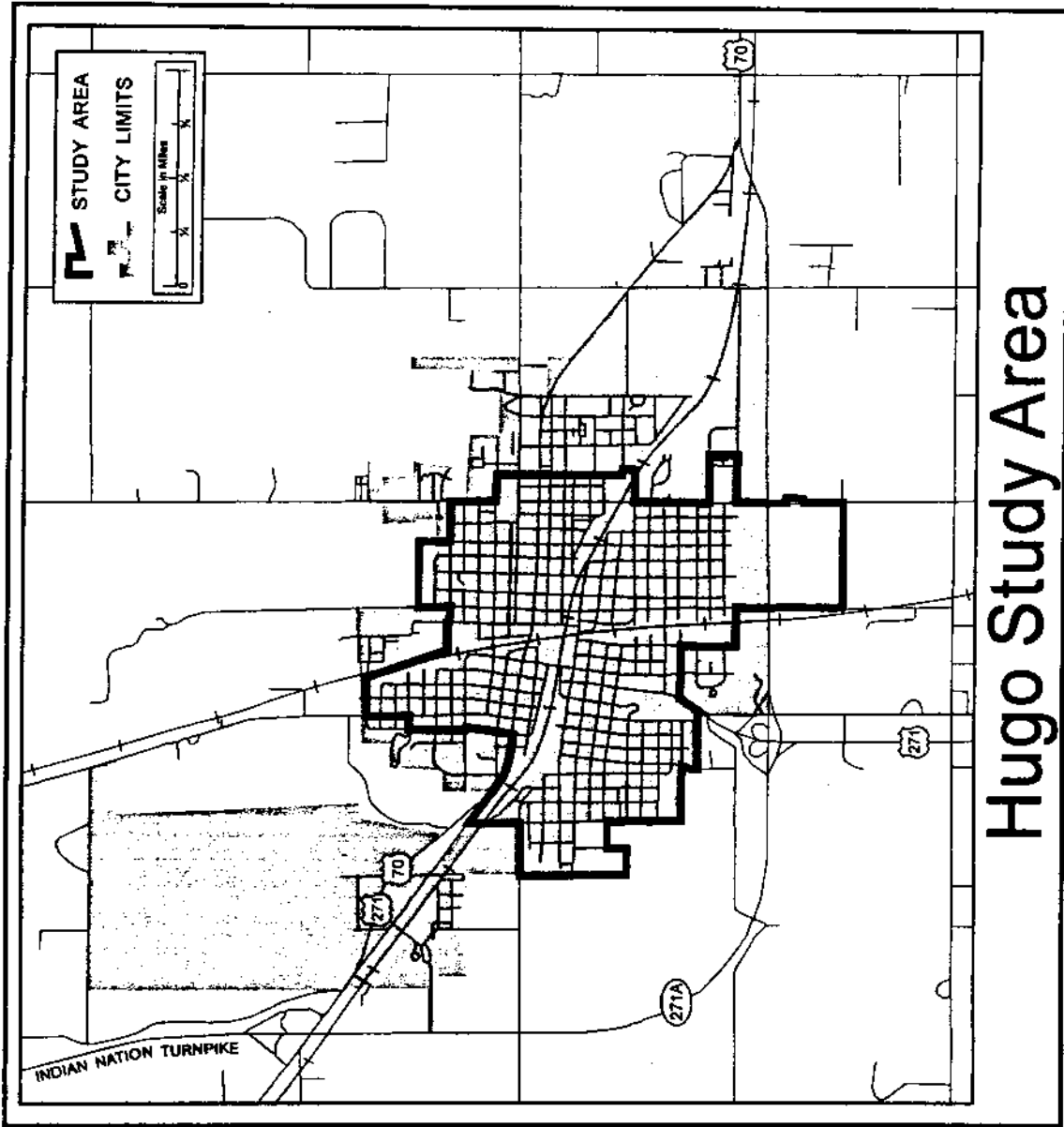




# Broken Bow Study Area

## Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2000

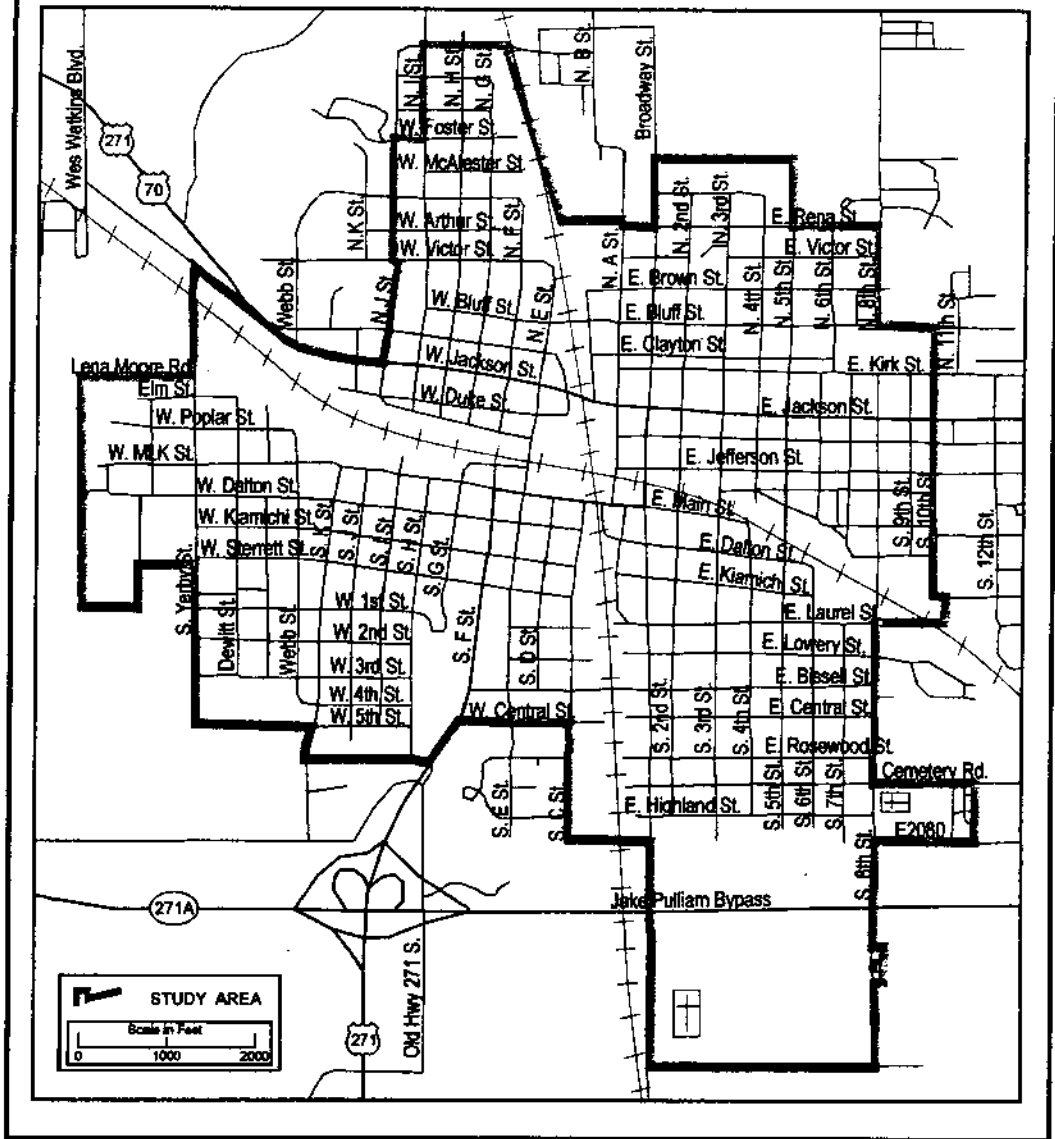


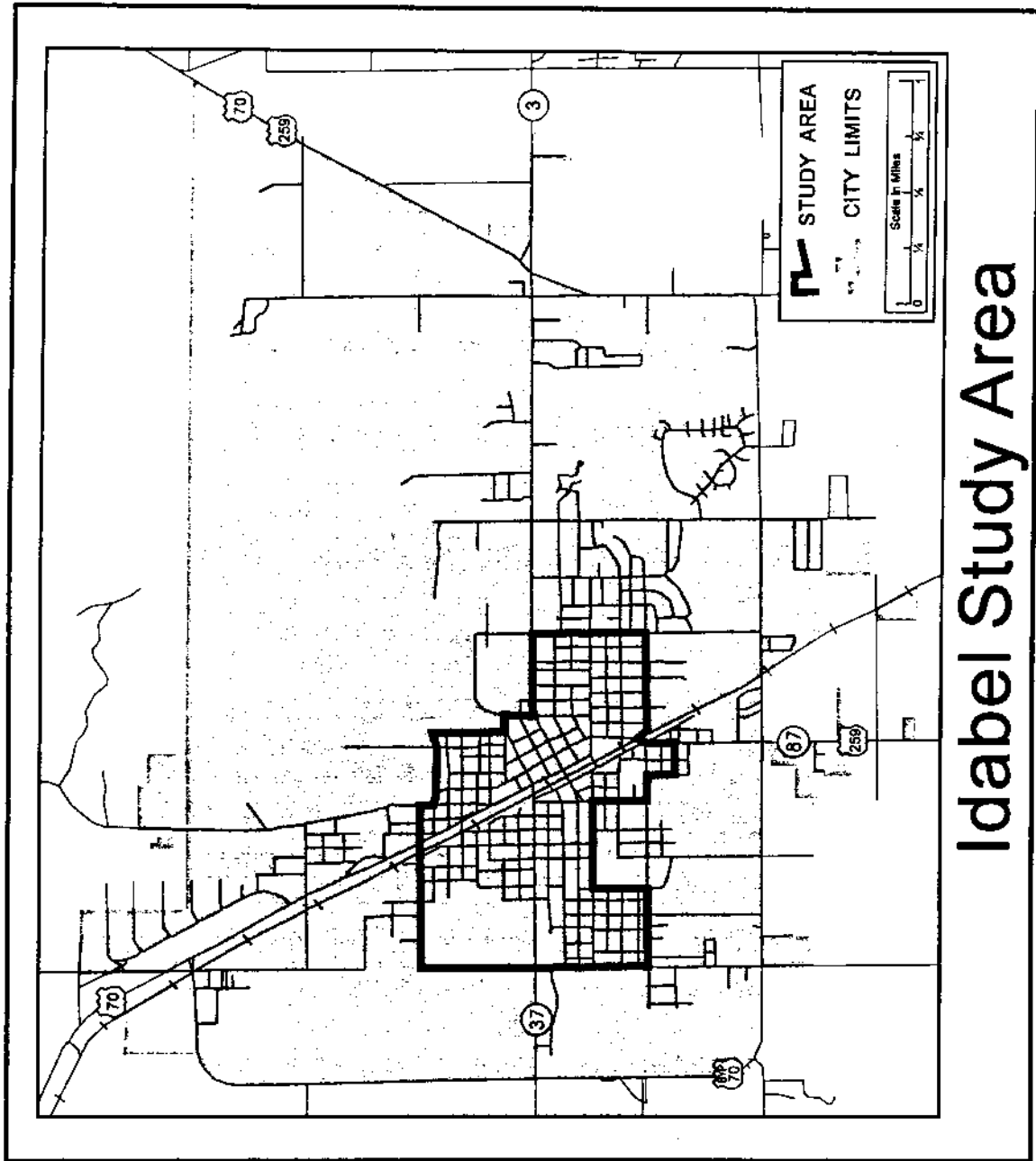


# Hugo Study Area

# Hugo Study Area

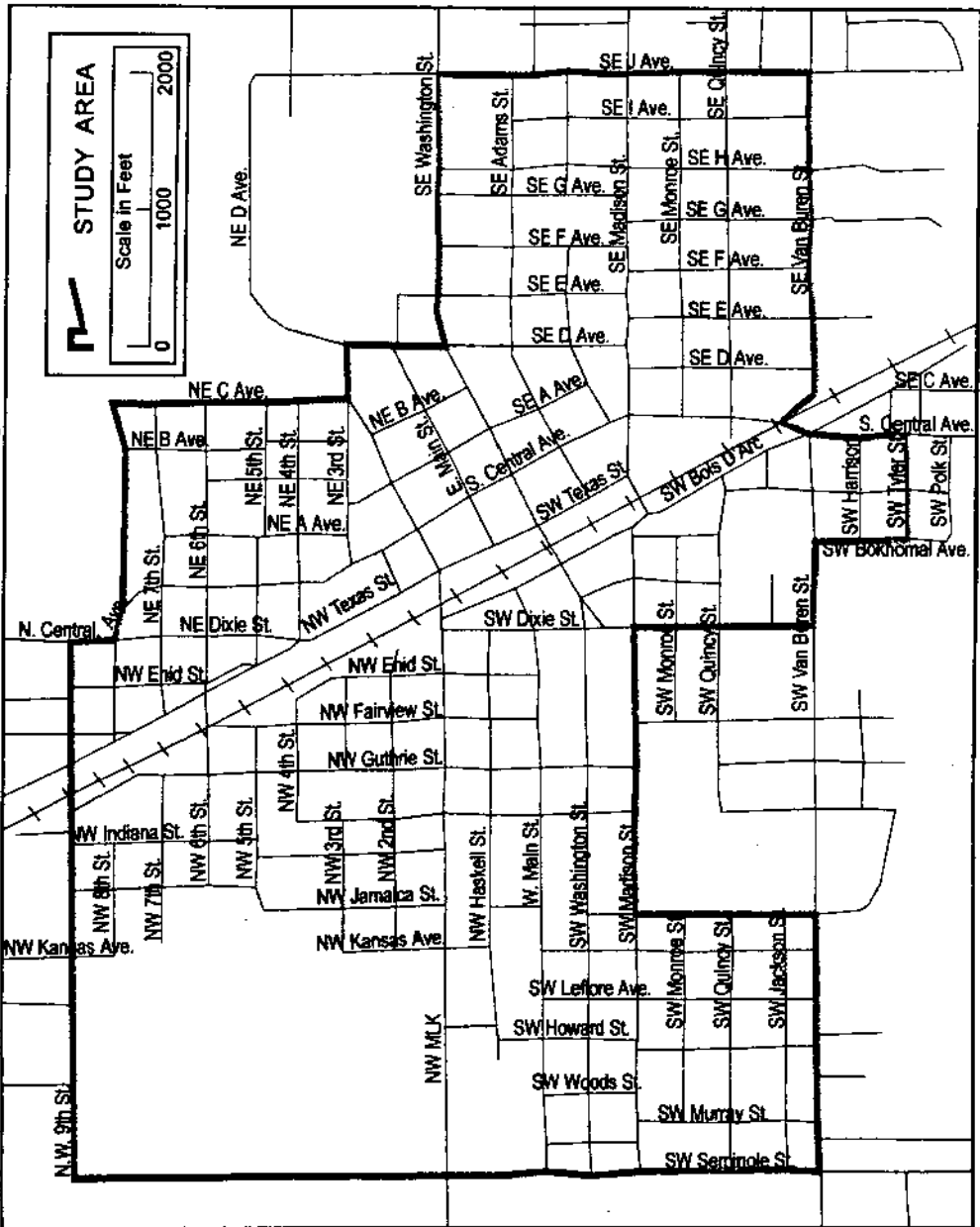
## Reconnaissance Level survey, 2000





# Idabel Study Area

# Idabel Study Area Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2000



## **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, Moderne, Modern/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 downturn 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.

<b>Architectural Style</b>	<b>Number of Single Dwellings</b>	<b>As a Percent of Single Dwellings</b>
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**

<b>Name (if available) and Address</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Significance</b>
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