

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Antlers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) **Pushmataha County Courthouse** (302 Southwest B Street). Built in 1934-35.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hugo

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

A two story high school building with basement. The high school illustrates the Collegiate Gothic style. The contrasting use of concrete and brick make the building attractive. The roof has shaped parapets topped with concrete coping. A segmental-arched entry leads to recessed front doors that have a segmental, multi-pane transom. The words "Hugo School" have been stamped in the concrete of the arch. Above the arch the bricks have been set in herringbone fashion.

Decorative details on the north entrance include a segmental arched window on the second story surrounded by concrete designed to resemble quoins. Windows on the building are frequently banded in groups of three or five windows.

Windows on the basement level and third story have soldier brick lintels. A new

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

resembles a big top tent, another is decorated as the main entrance to the circus.

Tombstone-like granite markers labeled "Showman's Rest" and topped with circus animals have been placed around this section to identify it.

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

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

Broken Bow

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

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

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

A one story Commercial style building of uncoursed stone. Exterior features include a stepped parapet on the north side of the building, metal awnings on the east and north elevations, and nine large pieces of quartz along the roofline.

Decorative details include a canted entrance, beaded mortar, four blind round windows, and a recessed round arch entrance on the north elevation. Four windows on the north elevation have wood in-fill.

- (3) **Texas, Oklahoma & Eastern Depot** (113 East MLK Drive). Built in 1912.

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

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

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

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

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

Idabel

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

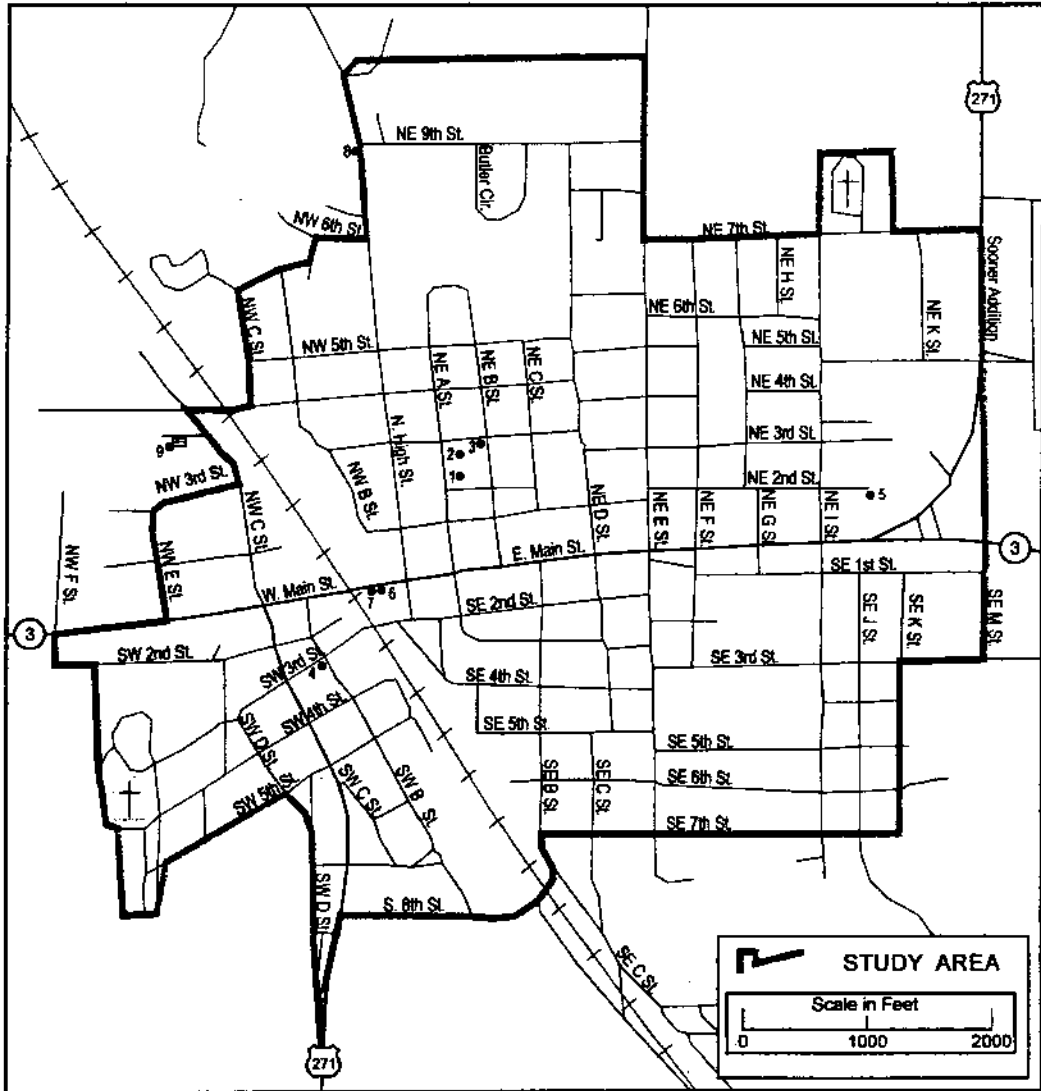
- (5) **701 Southeast Madison Street**. Built circa 1940?

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

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

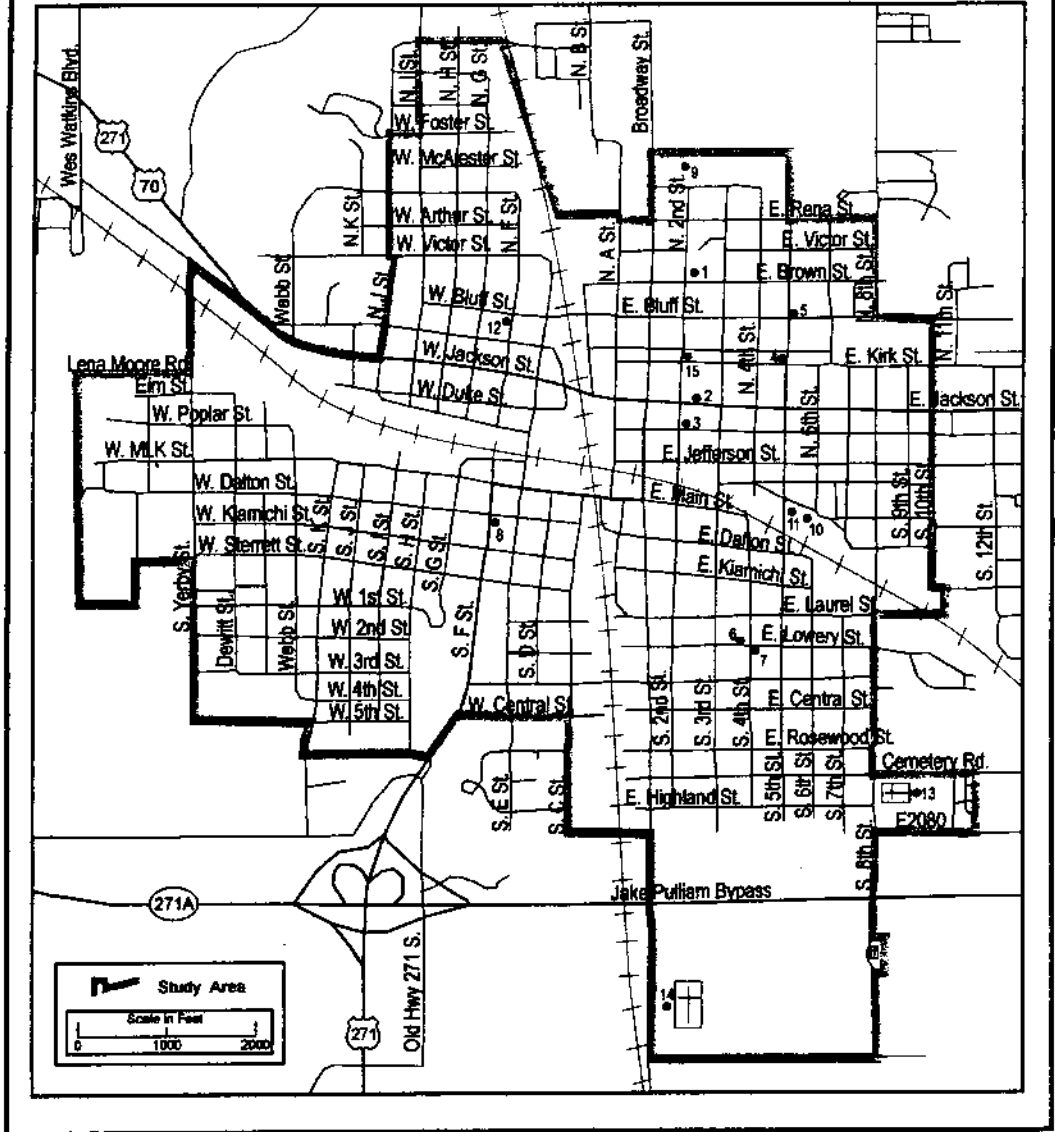
A very large two and one-half story brick-clad Colonial Revival style house. The house has two gabled one and one-half story wings. The west wing has been made into a sunroom with jalousie windows. Decorative details include cornice returns, a door surround with a broken and segmental pediment, sidelights,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

National Register Eligible Properties Antlers, Oklahoma



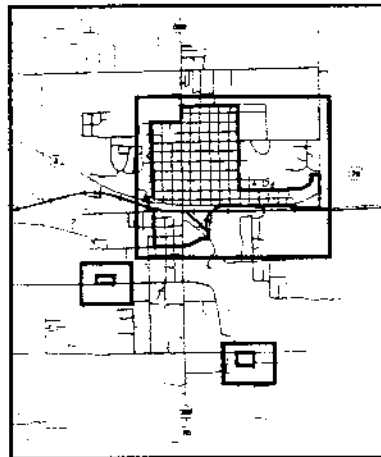
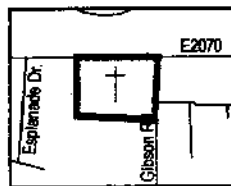
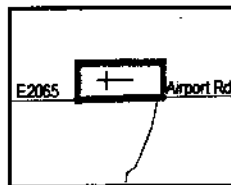
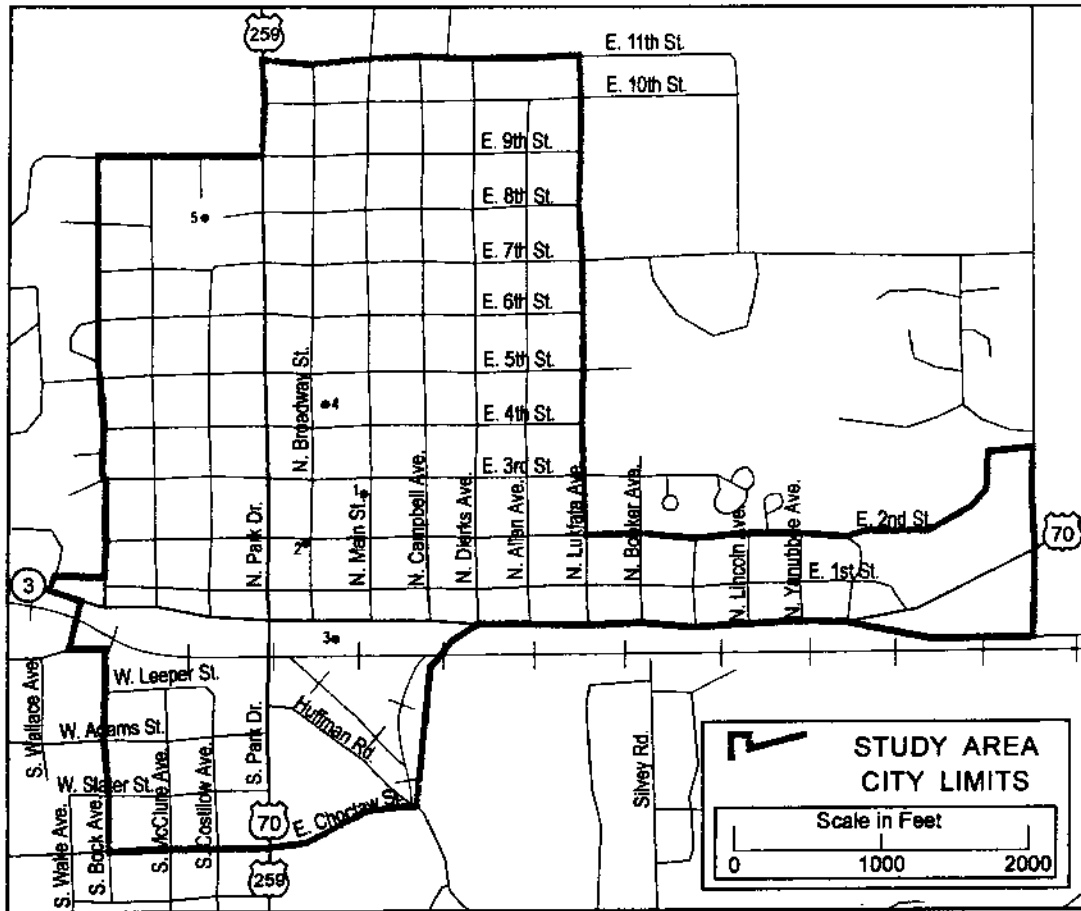
National Register Eligible Properties

Hugo, Oklahoma



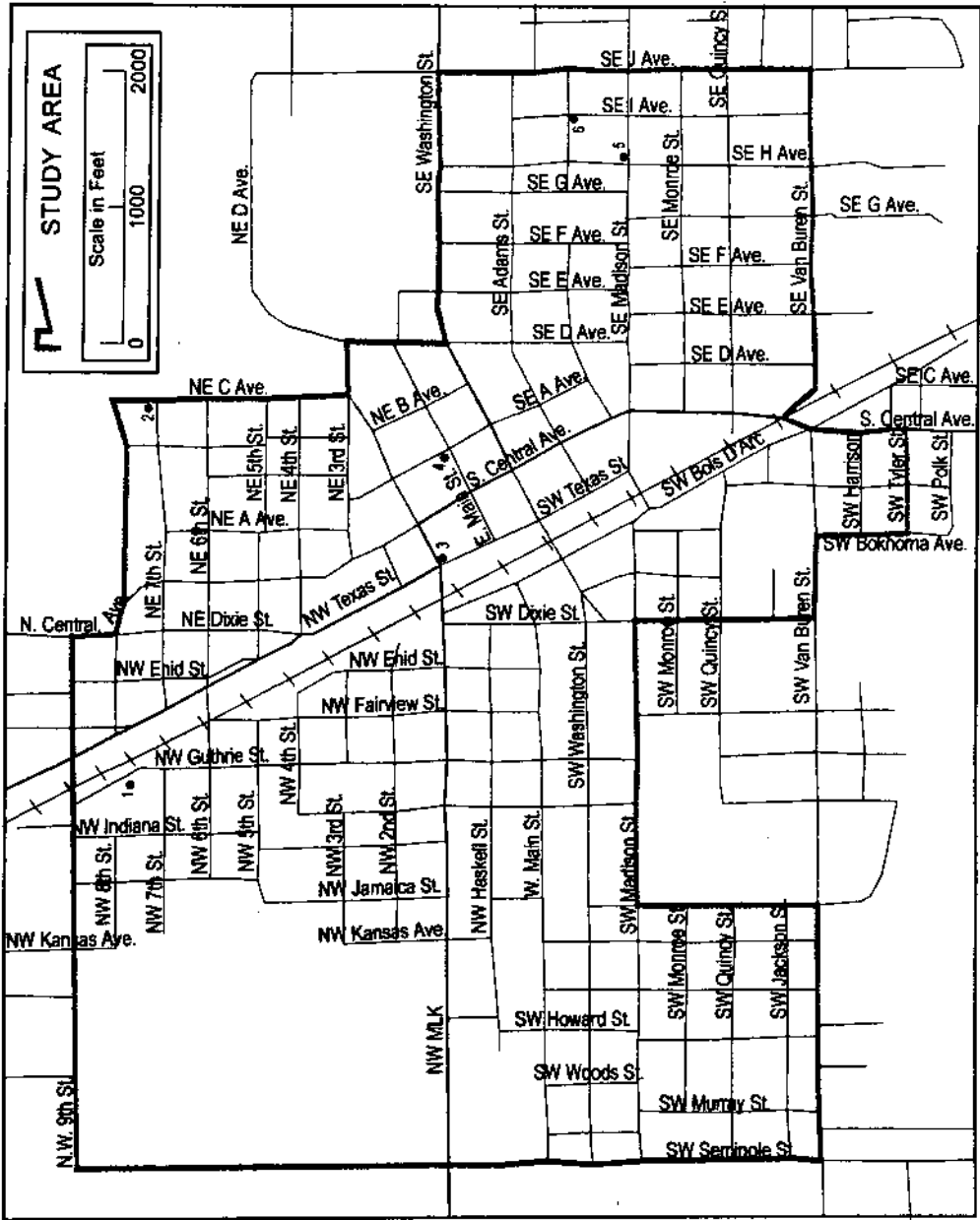
National Register Eligible Properties

Broken Bow, Oklahoma



National Register Eligible Properties

Idabel, Oklahoma



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

Antlers

Name (if available) and Address

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

Name (if available) and Address

25. Antlers Cemetery
Southwest Fifth Street
26. I.O.O.F. Cemetery
Northeast Seventh Street
27. 800 Southeast Seventh Street
28. Antlers Industrial Park
Southwest Seventh and D Streets
29. 213 Northeast A Street
30. Northwest B and Sixth Street
31. 200 Northeast B Street
32. 505 Northwest B Street
33. 506 Northwest B Street
34. 309 Southeast B Street
35. Antlers Bible Church
204 Southwest B Street
36. 408 Northeast C Street
37. 209 Northwest C Street
38. 519 Northwest C Street
39. A-OK Motel
603 Southwest C Street
40. Diamond Steak House
607 Southwest C Street
41. 221 Northeast D Street
42. 802 Northeast D Street
43. 201 Southeast D Street
44. 100? Northeast E Street
45. 511 Northeast E Street
46. 515 Northeast E Street
47. 607 Northeast E Street
48. 622 Northeast E Street
49. 206 Southeast E Street
50. 404 Northeast F Street

Name (if available) and Address

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

Hugo

Name (if available) and Address

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

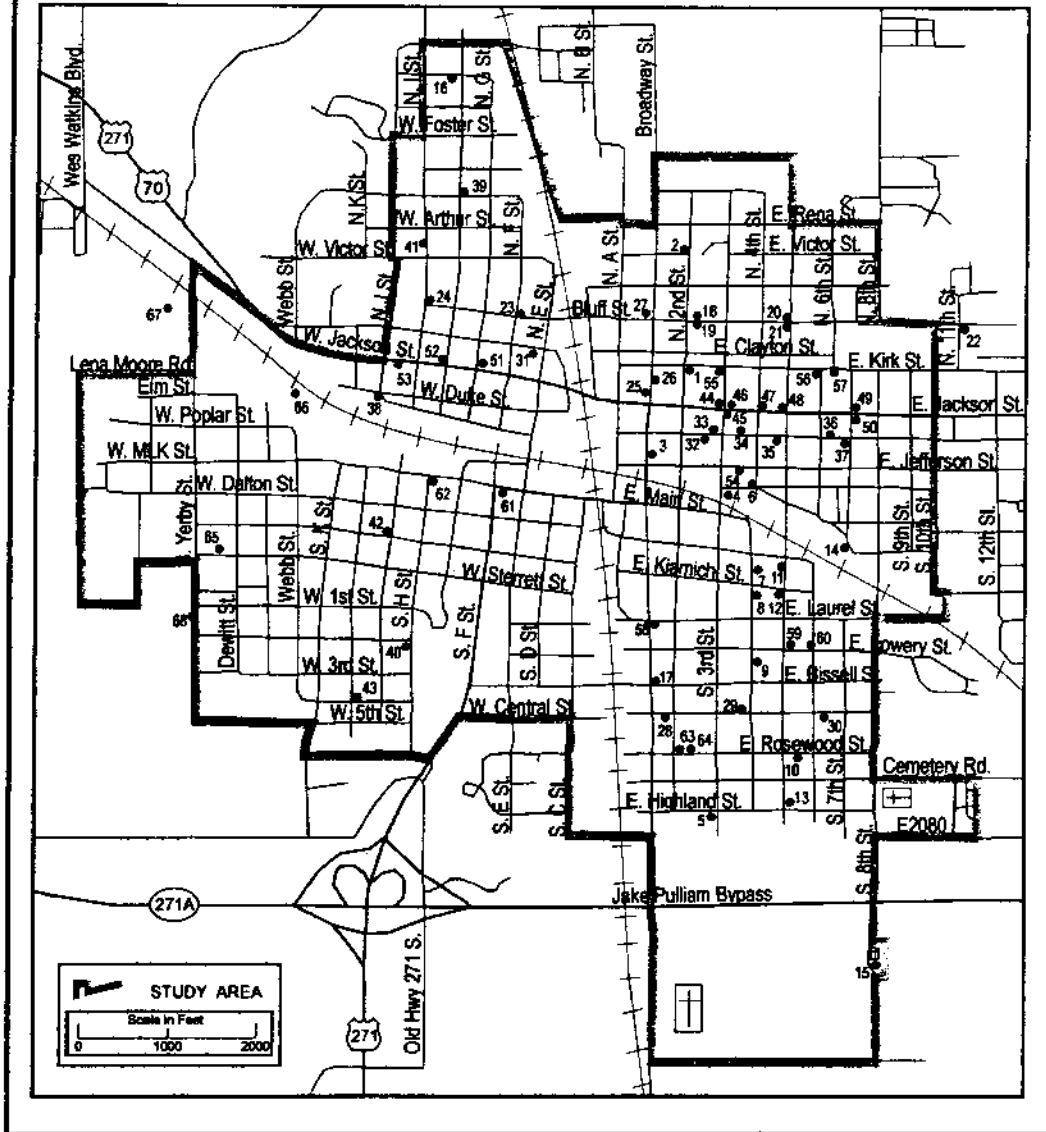
Name (if available) and Address

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

Name (if available) and Address

55. 212 East Kirk Street
56. 508? East Kirk Street
57. 600 East Kirk Street
58. 104 East Laurel Street
59. 501 East Lowery Street
60. 509 East Lowery Street
61. Miller Grocery
519 West Main Street
62. Church of God
709 West Main Street
63. Drainage Channel
East Rena Street
64. 201 East Rosewood Street
65. 203 East Rosewood Street
66. 1410 West Sterrett Street
67. South Webb and West Jackson Streets
68. Woldert Peanut Products Company
South Yerby Street and Lena Moore Road
69. 806 South Yerby Street

Properties and Sites Warranting Further Study Hugo, Oklahoma



Broken Bow

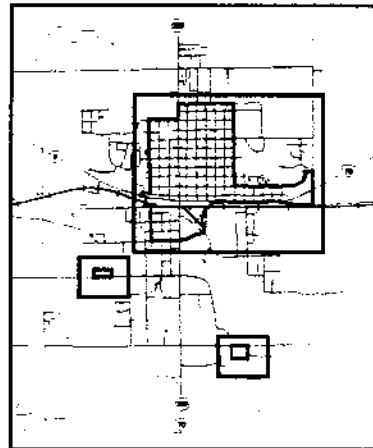
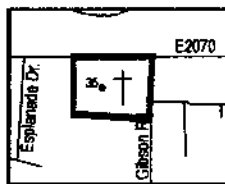
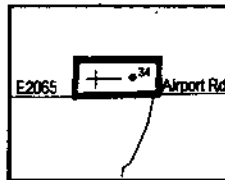
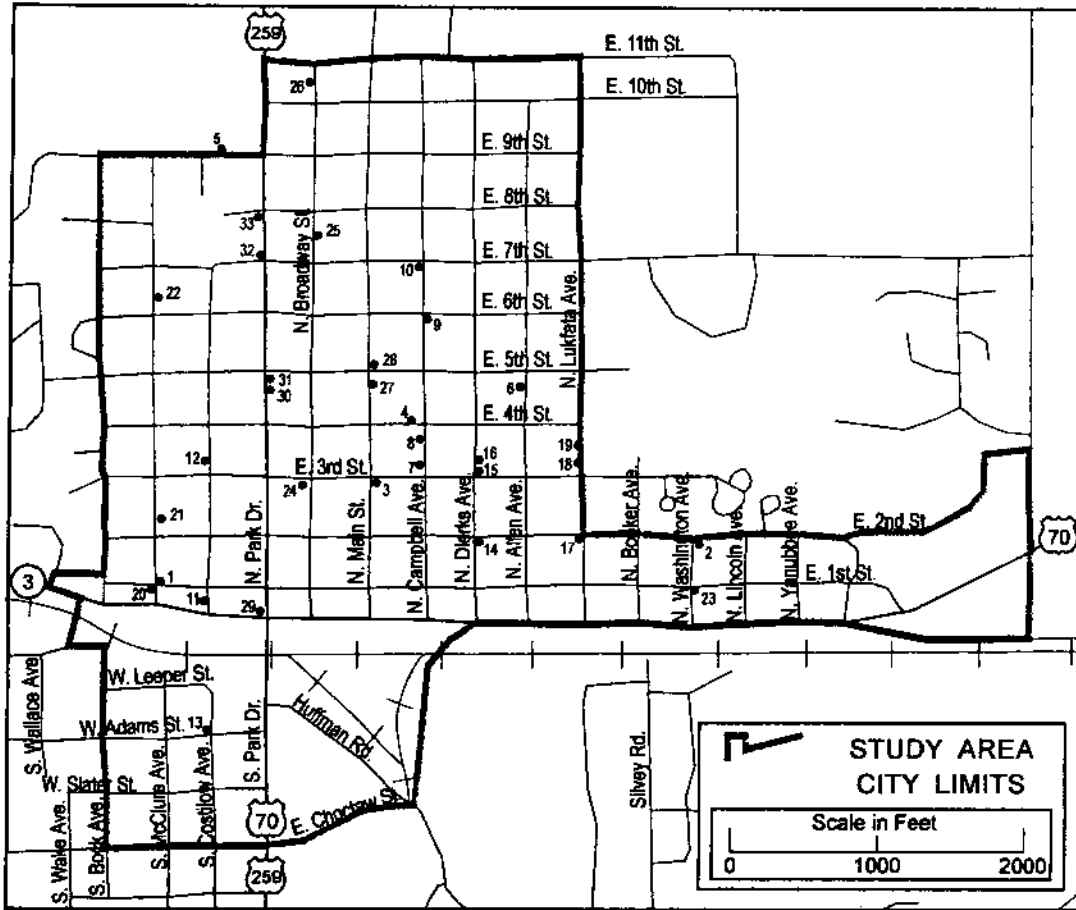
Name (if available) and Address

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

Name (if available) and Address

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

Properties and Sites Warranting Further Study Broken Bow, Oklahoma



Idabel

Name (if available) and Address

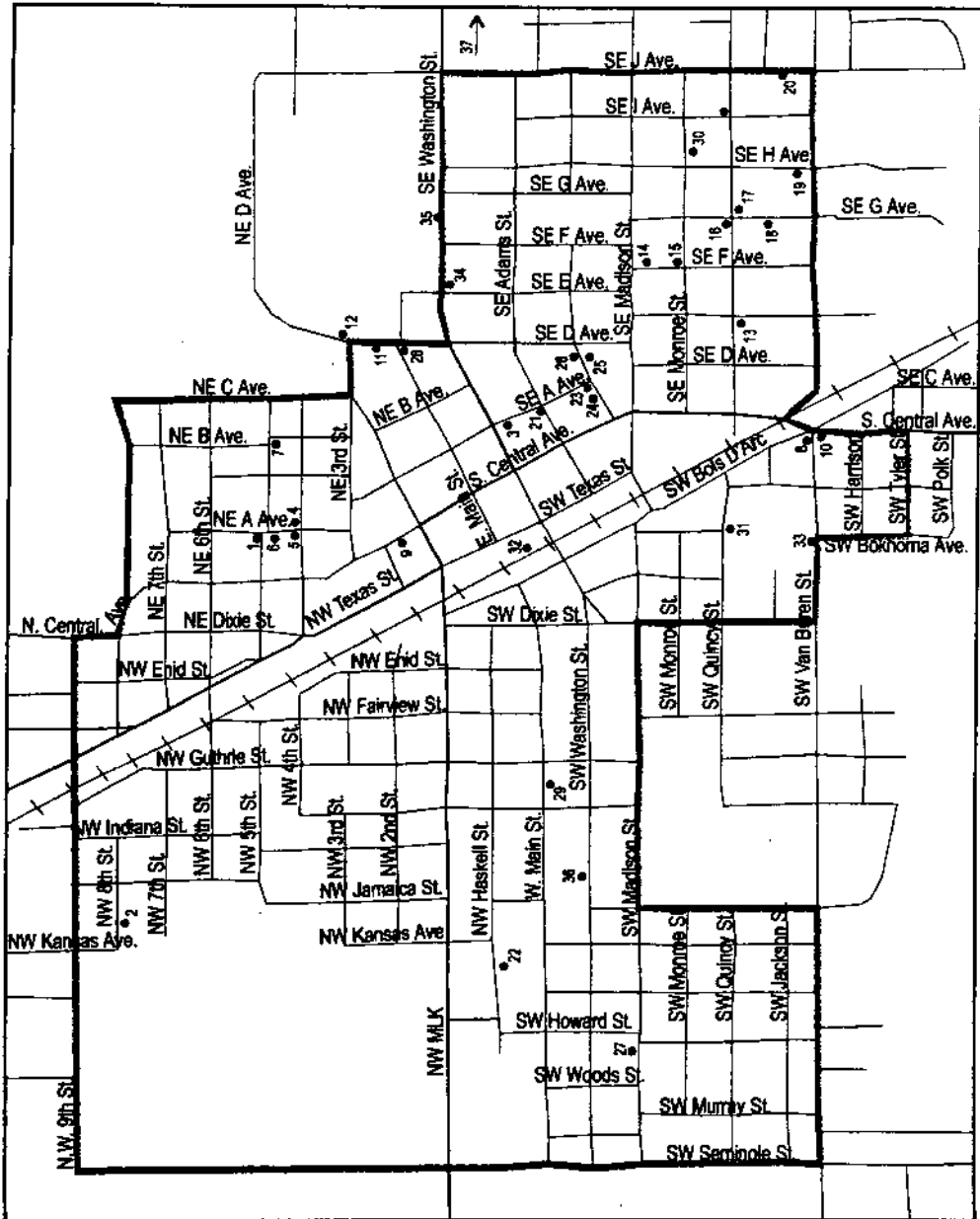
1. 11 Northeast Fifth Street
2. 714 Northwest Eighth Street
3. C. E. Yencer House
101 Southeast A Avenue
4. 300 Northeast A Avenue
5. Gus Rowland House
301 Northeast A Avenue
6. John M. Craig House
303 Northeast A Avenue
7. 411 Northeast B Avenue
8. 509 Southwest Bois D'Arc Avenue
9. State Theater
117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

Name (if available) and Address

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

Properties Warranting Further Study

Idabel, Oklahoma



XII. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF PROPOSED DISTRICTS

Antlers

Downtown Commercial District:

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

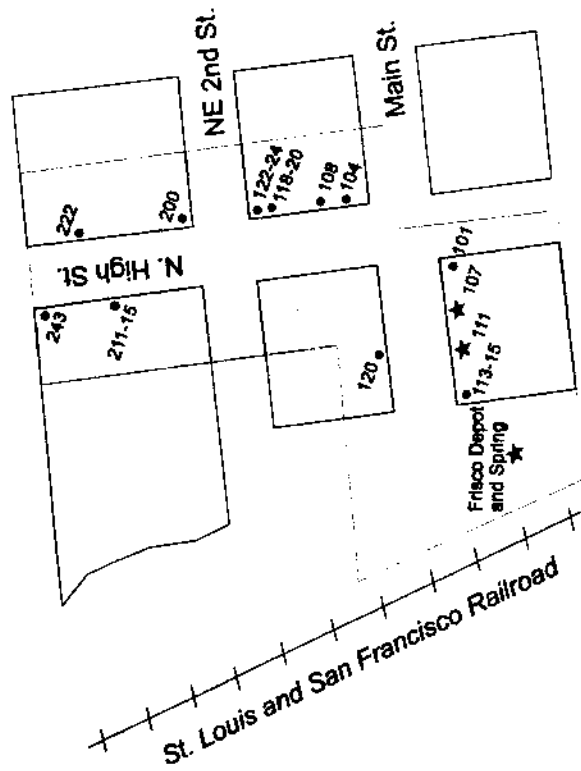
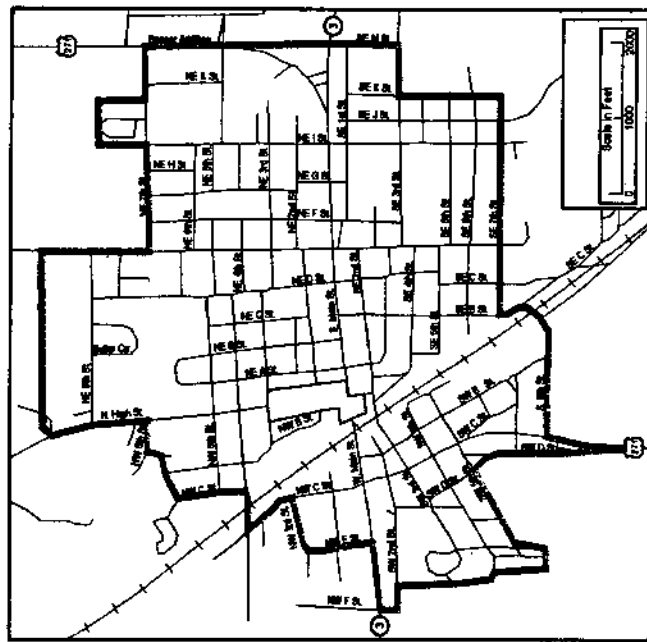
The Downtown Commercial District includes portions of Main and High Streets. More specifically, the district begins at the railroad tracks on West Main Street and includes the north and south sides of Main Street east to High Street. The southeast corner of the intersection of Main and High Streets is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

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

Downtown Commercial District

Antlers, Oklahoma

- Contributing Resources
- ★ National Register-Listed or Eligible



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

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

- (1) **W. N. Sumner Building** (104 North High Street). Built circa 1900.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A two story brick-clad Commercial style building with metal awning and raised parapet. There are no windows on the second story, and a band of large, fixed pane display windows stretches across the first story. The southeast corner of the building is canted, on the first story only.

Decorative corbeling extends across the cornice line on the side elevation.

There are also three round arched louvered vents on that side.

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

A series of three two-story buildings that illustrate the Commercial style.

They all have brick cladding and flat roofs. On each, the first story has been considerably altered, primarily to accommodate large, fixed pane display windows or new doors. All of these buildings have metal awnings and all but the middle property has filled or covered the clerestory.

Decorative brickwork, including the use of semicircular windows outlined with courses of header bricks, marks the second story. In addition, each of the cornices is marked by a span of five courses of stretcher bricks, where

alternating bricks are slightly recessed to give a textured appearance.

Bricks along the cornice have also been placed so as to create the effect of modillions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

High Street Residential District:

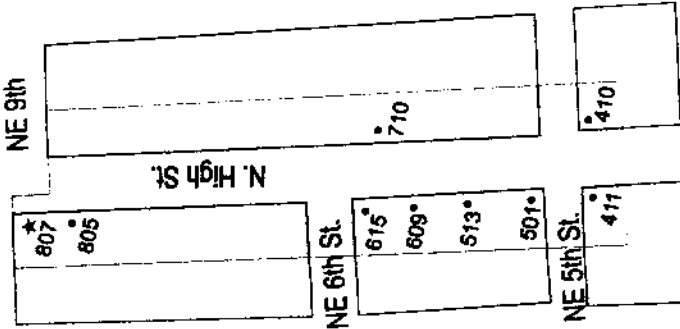
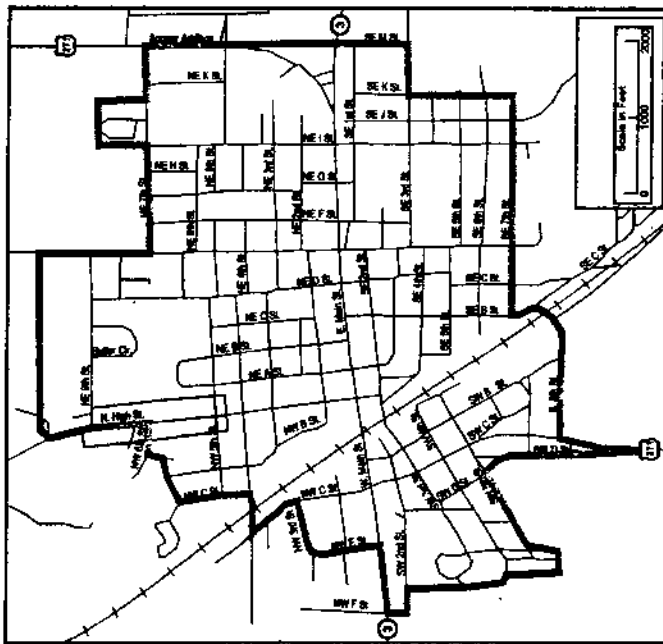
The High Street Residential District warrants an intensive level survey because it developed as a distinctive residential area in Antlers and includes some exclusive properties. High Street is a very wide and more closely resembles a tree-lined avenue or boulevard. Property lots tend to be quite large,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

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

High Street Residential District

Antlers, Oklahoma

- Contributing Resources
- ★ National Register Eligible Property



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The house has been enlarged considerably on the back, and both the house and the carport have vinyl siding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hugo

South Residential District:

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

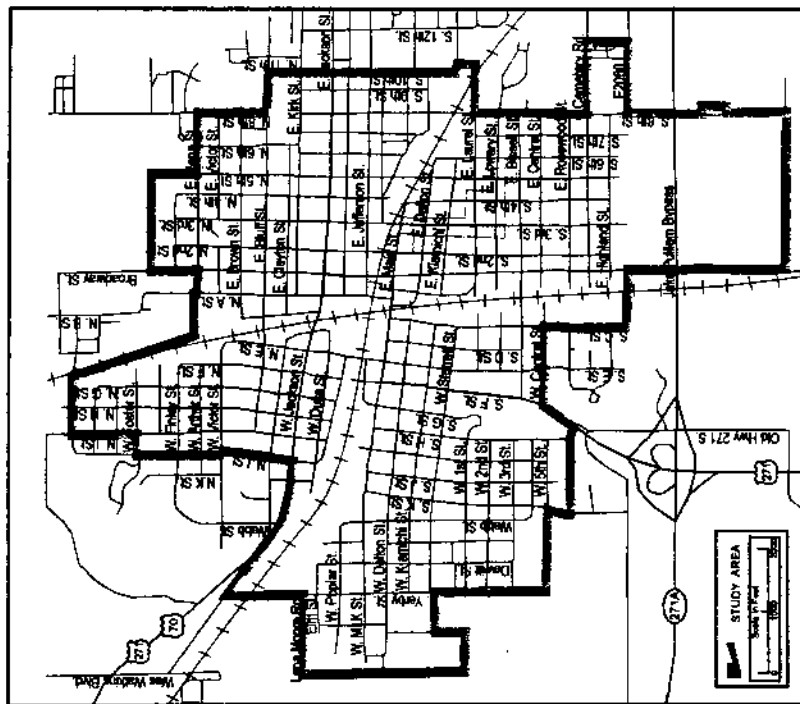
It is probably no coincidence that the name of the platted addition that contains this district is "Frisco." Although additional research is needed to confirm this, it is likely that some of the employees and officials associated with the Frisco Railroad had homes in this area. Unfortunately, Sanborn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

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

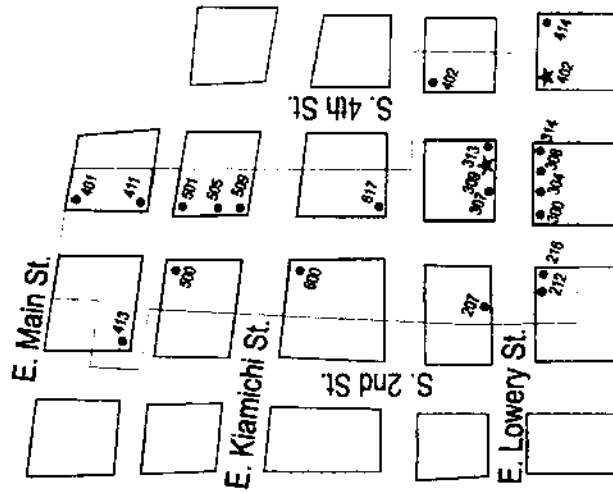
The South Residential District includes approximately 55 properties. Intrusions are minimal. About 70-80 percent of the properties have maintained their architectural

South Residential District

Hugo, Oklahoma



- Contributing Resources
- ★ National Register Eligible Properties



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A very large, altered, two and one-half story Colonial Revival style house with narrow horizontal siding and cornerboards. The roof of this house is an unusual variation of a gambrel roof with "sawtooth"-like gables and bell-cast eaves. The north and south slopes of the roof have hipped and shed dormers, respectively. Square-cut wood shingles cover the pent roof on the closed gables and may have once covered the entire gable end.

Now, however, the gable end contains pre-cut, fish-scale shingles.

Decorative eave brackets occur only on the north elevation (as do shutters) and probably are a recent addition. Wide sidelights flank the front door, which also appears to be relatively new. First story windows and doors have crown molding. The porch is partial-width, has a flat roof and wooden railing along the top. Four slender columns support the porch.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

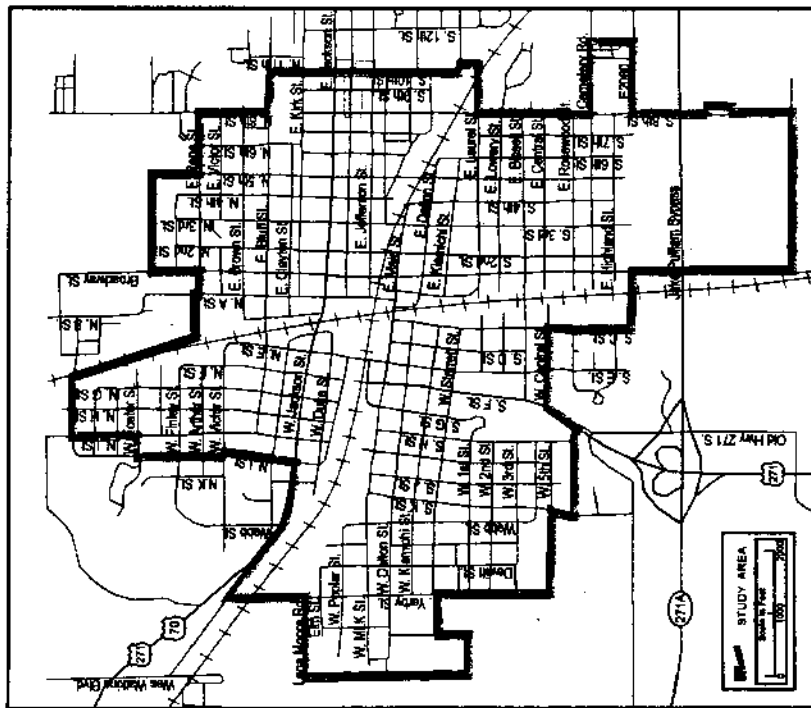
A one and one-half story Modern Movement style house with brick cladding. This house is an example of the Neocolonial Revival style. The "core" of the house resembles a Cape Cod Cottage with its symmetrical façade, gabled dormers, and pedimented door surround. The porch consists of a shed roof extension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

East Residential District:

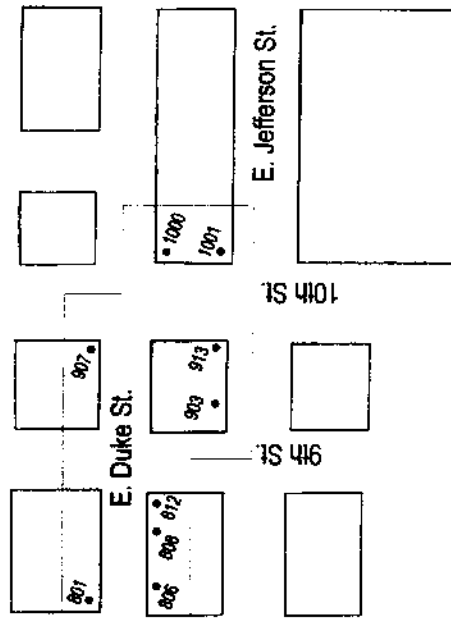
The East Residential District in Hugo warrants an intensive level survey because, like the South Residential District, it was one of the early residential areas in the town. This district includes part of the Davis Addition, which was platted in 1915.

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

East Residential District Hugo, Oklahoma



Contributing Resources



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Broken Bow

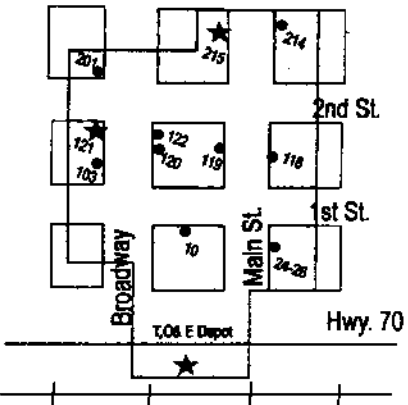
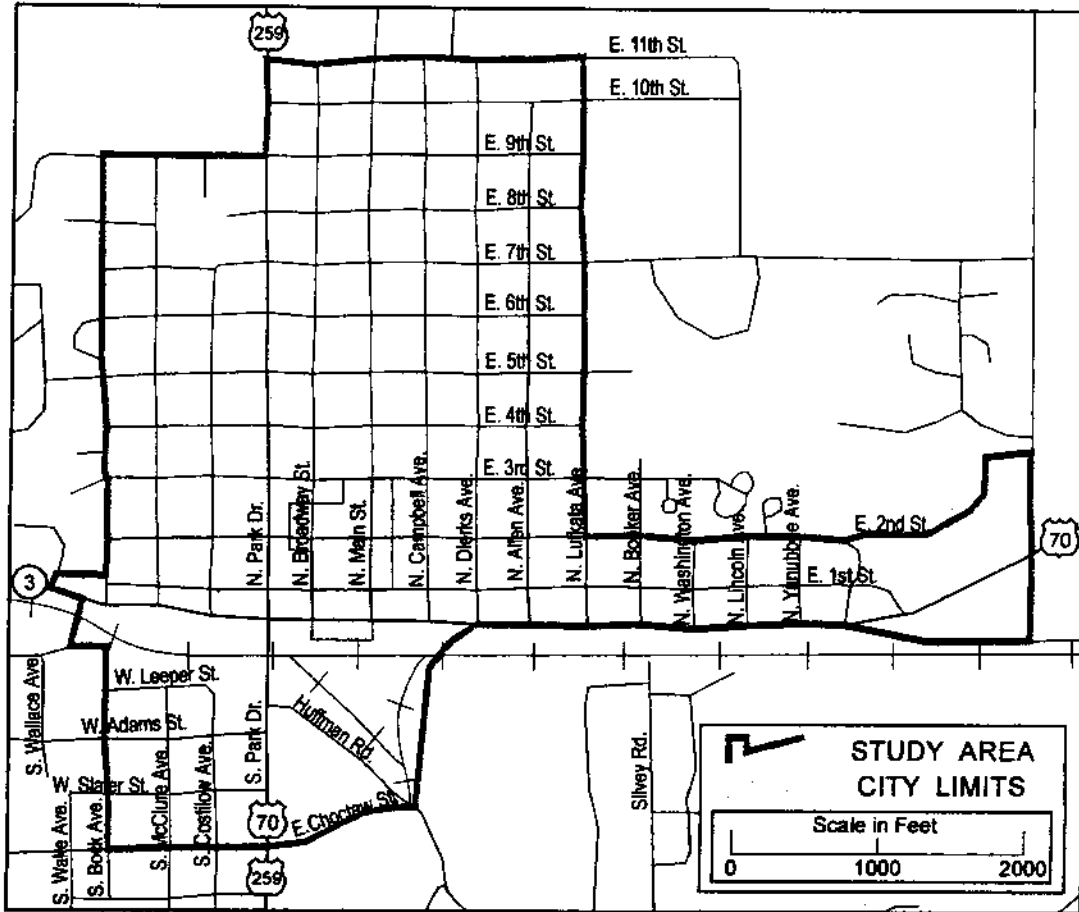
Broken Bow Commercial District:

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

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

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

Broken Bow Commercial District



- Contributing Resources
- ★ National Register Listed or Eligible

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

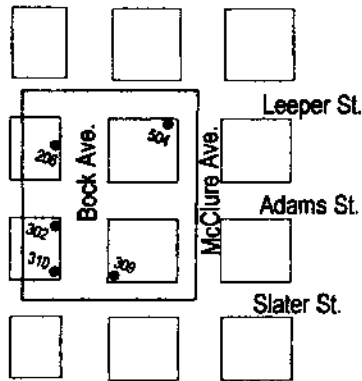
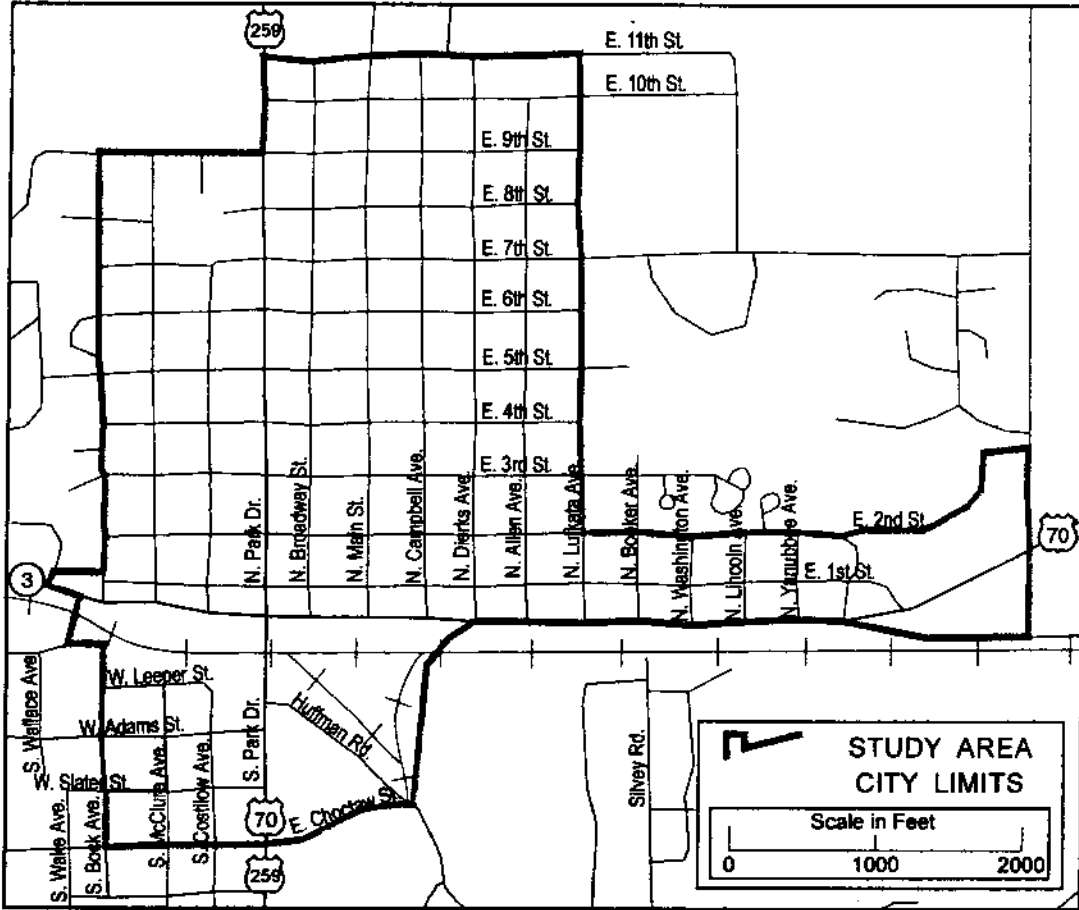
A one and one-half story brick-clad building with no distinctive style. The wall cladding consists of seven rows of stretcher bricks alternating with one row of header bricks. The building first served as a church, and has a portico supported by two brick columns. Decorative details include exposed rafter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

White City Residential District

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

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

White City Residential District Broken Bow, Oklahoma



• Contributing Resources

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Idabel

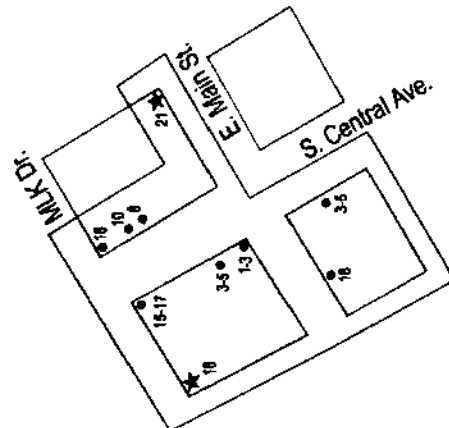
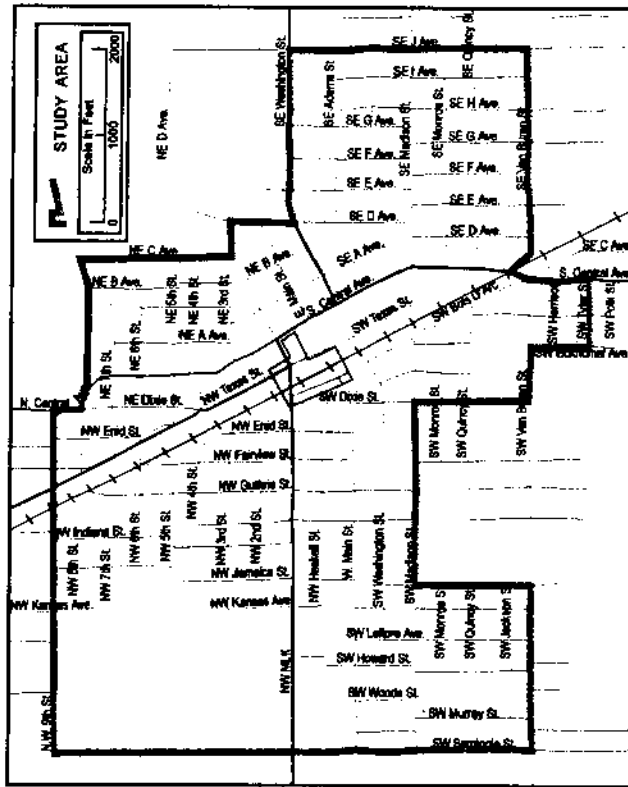
Downtown Commercial District:

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

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

Downtown Commercial District

Idabel, Oklahoma



- Contributing Resources
- ★ National Register Listed or Eligible

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

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

Built circa 1910.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Built circa 1910.

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

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

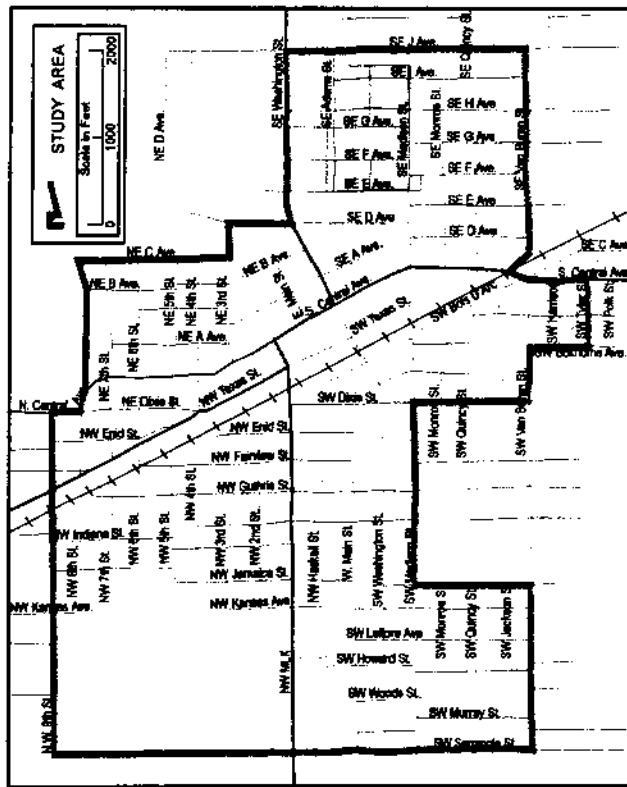
A one story Commercial style building with brick cladding. The second story has been covered with plaster. Decorative details include a shaped parapet, an 11-window clerestory, and transom over the entrance. A misshapen metal awning spans the façade.

Idabel Residential District:

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

Idabel Residential District

Idabel, Oklahoma



- Contributing Resources
- ★ National Register-Listed or Eligible

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XIII. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF AREAS NOT WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

Antlers

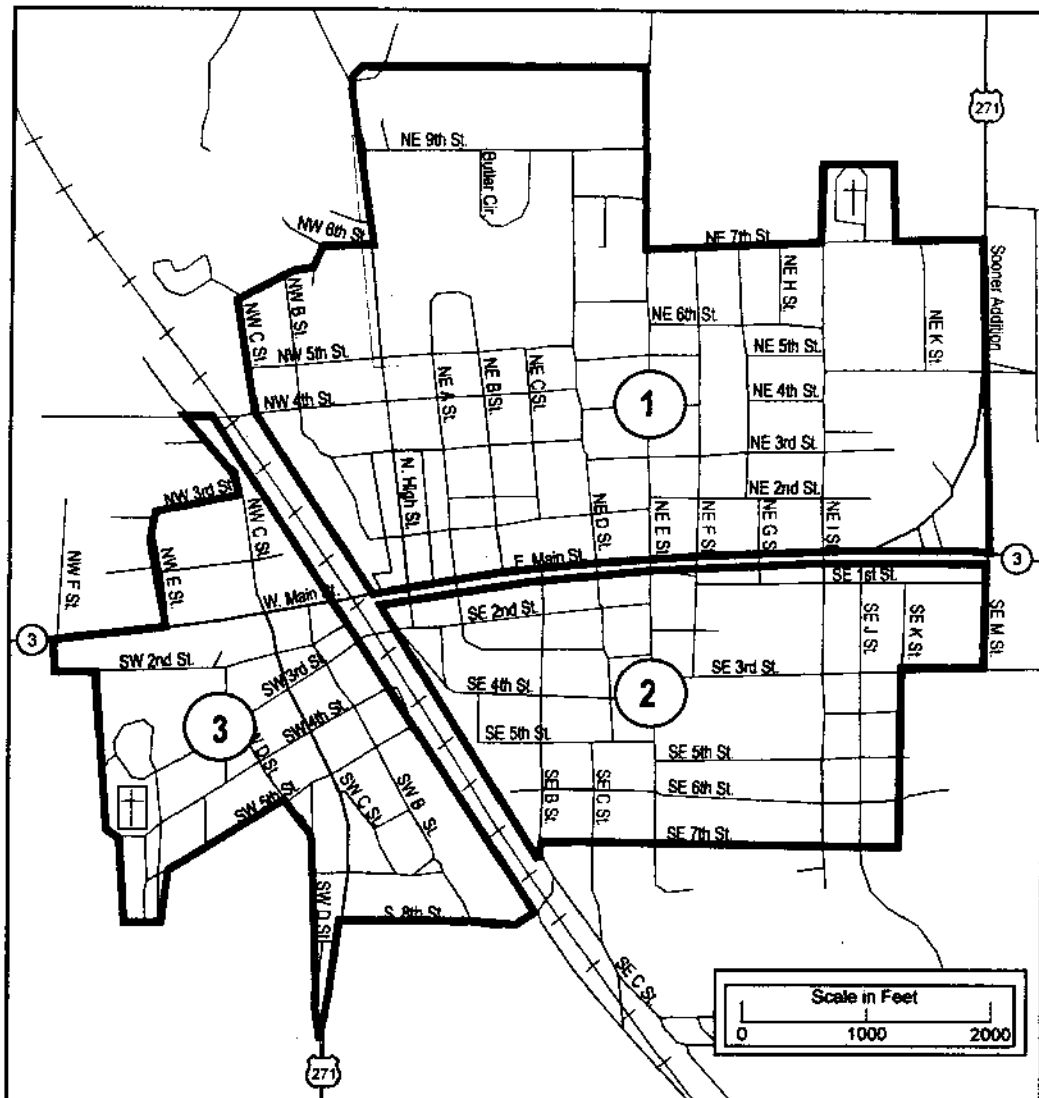
Northeast Residential Area

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

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

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

Areas Not Warranting Further Study Antlers, Oklahoma



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

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

Southeast Residential Area

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

West Mixed Residential/Industrial Area

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

Hugo

Northwest Residential Area

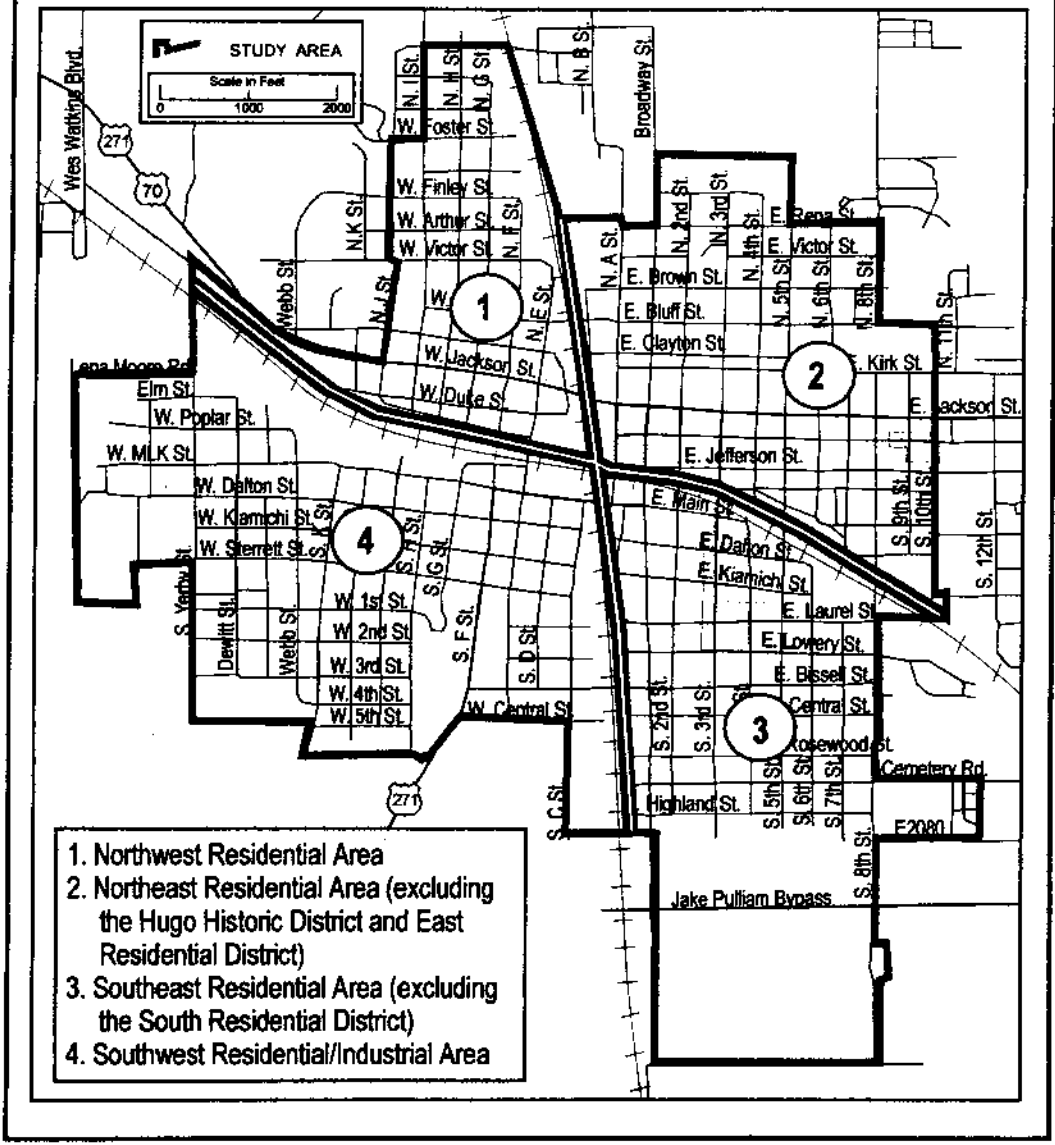
The Northwest Residential Area in Hugo includes the northwestern section of the Original Townsite, as well as the Terry Addition (1908), Laurel Heights Addition (1909), and Burgoyne Addition (1930). This area does not warrant further study at this time. One reason involves the many alterations to homes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

Northeast Residential Area

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

Areas Not Warranting Further Study

Hugo, Oklahoma



Southeast Residential Area

Although dates for two of the three platted additions to this part of Hugo were not available, evidence indicates that this part of the city was developed quite early.

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

Southwest Residential/Industrial Area

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

Broken Bow

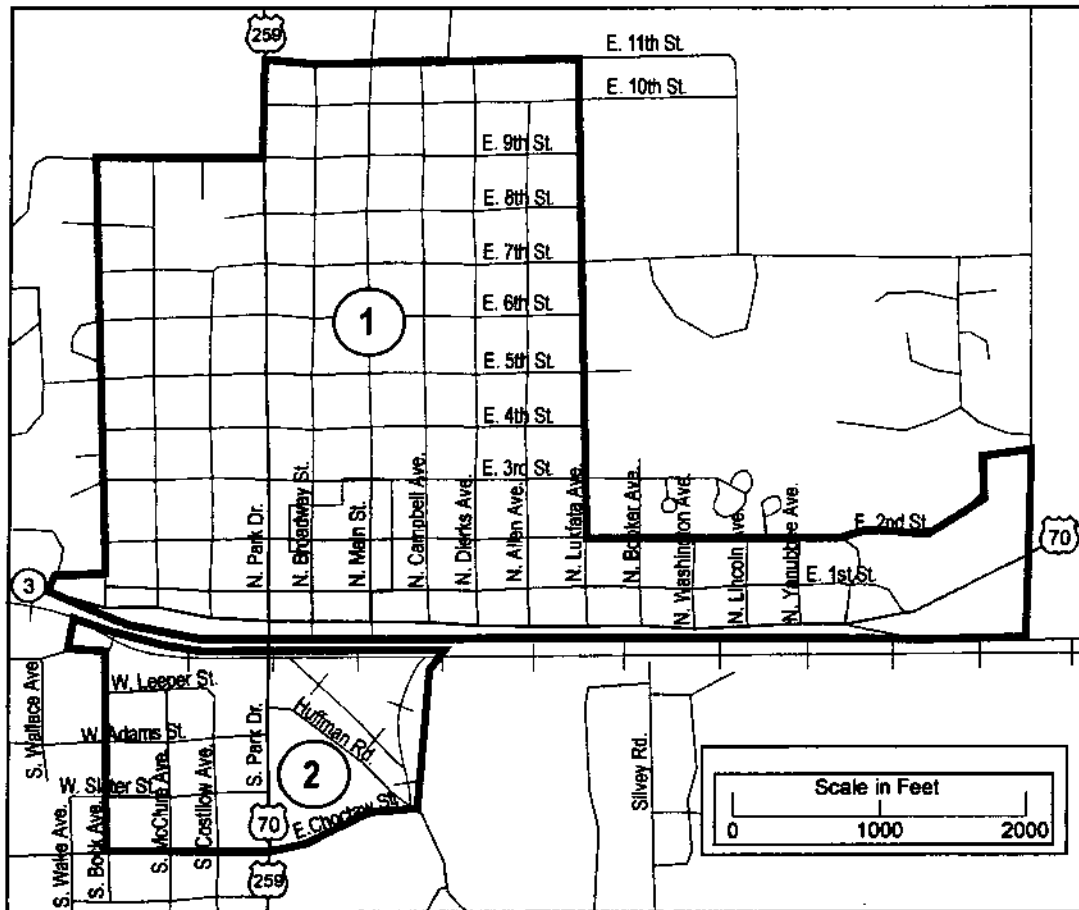
Central Residential Area

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

Southwest Residential Area

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

Areas Not Warranting Further Study Broken Bow, Oklahoma



1. Central Residential Area (excluding the Broken Bow Commercial District)
2. Southwest Residential/Commercial Area (excluding the White City Residential District)

Idabel

Northwest Residential Area

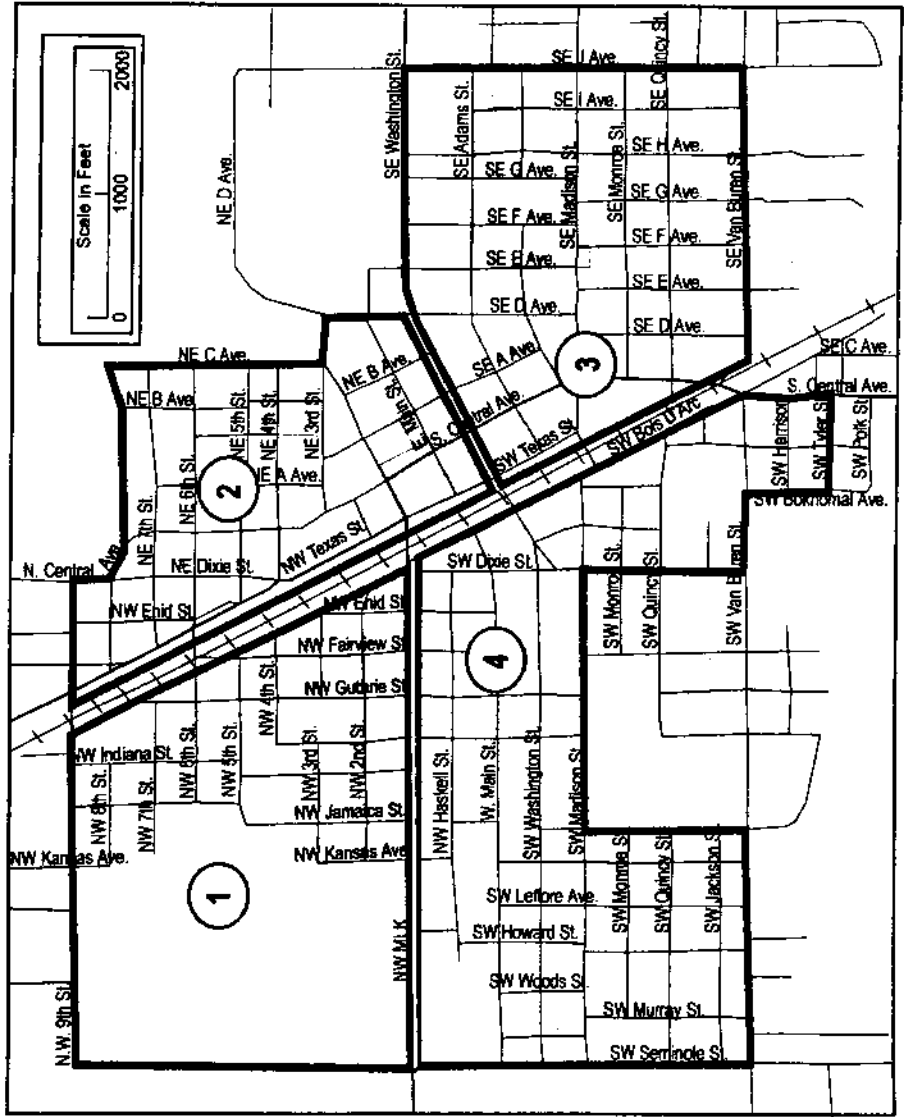
The Northwest Residential Area spans five different additions to Idabel that were approved for development between 1910 and 1918. These areas include the West Side Addition, Lone Pine Addition, Garner Addition, Fairview Addition, and Proctor Addition. The Northwest Residential Area does not warrant further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

Northeast Mixed Industrial/Residential Area

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

Areas Not Warranting Further Study Idabel, Oklahoma

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



Southeast Residential Area

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

Southwest Residential Area

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

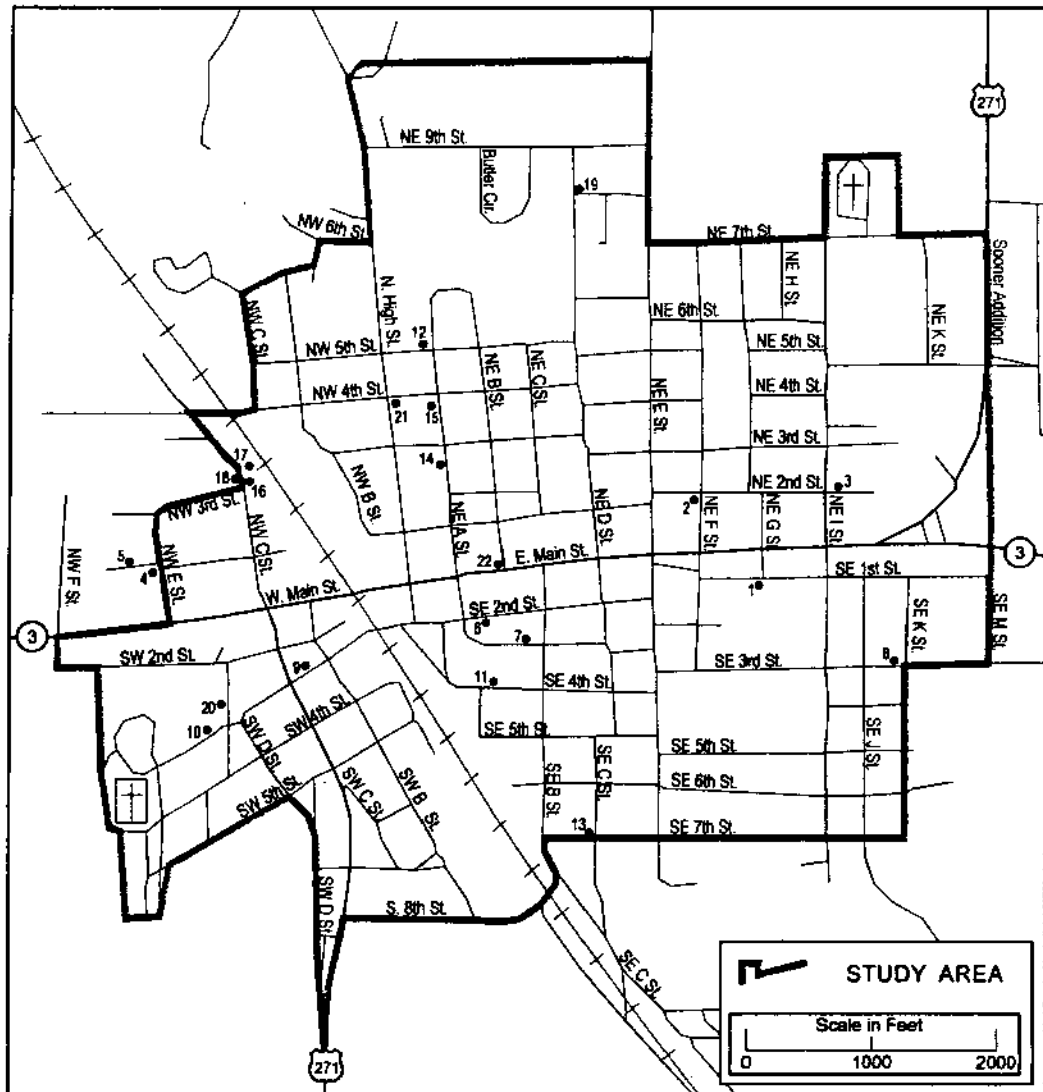
XIV. LIST OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES NOT WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

Antlers

Name (if available) and Address

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

Properties Not Warranting Further Study Antlers, Oklahoma



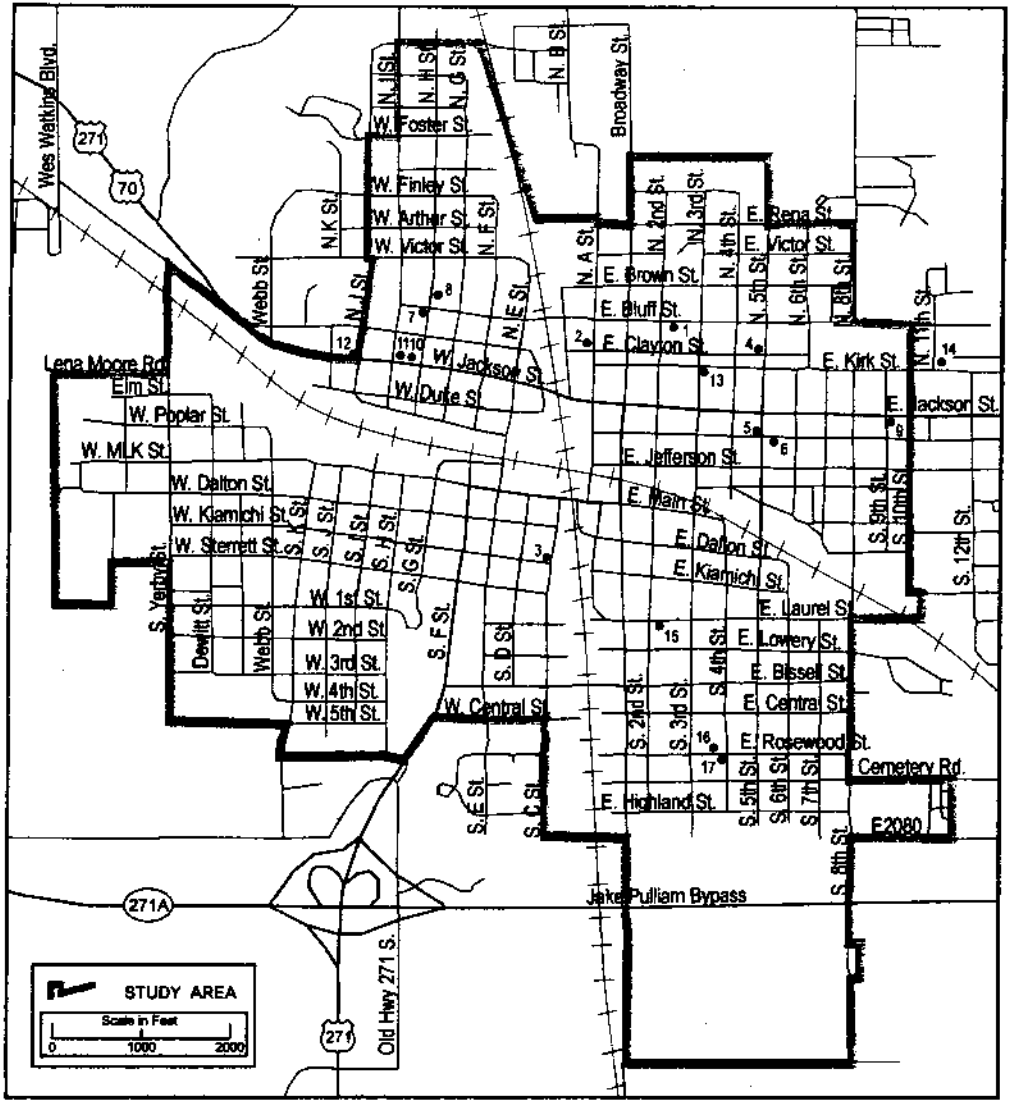
Hugo

Name (if available) and Address

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

Properties Not Warranting Further Study

Hugo, Oklahoma



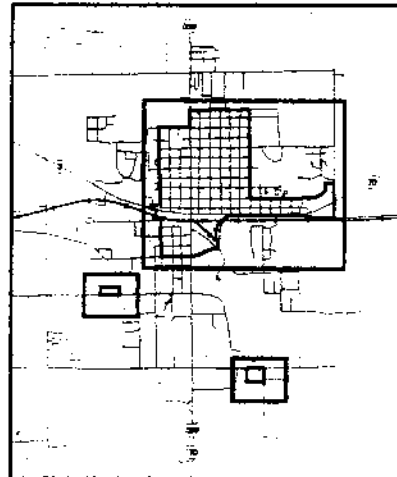
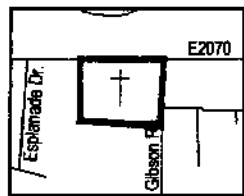
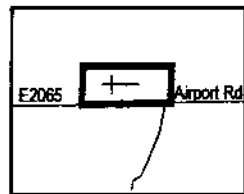
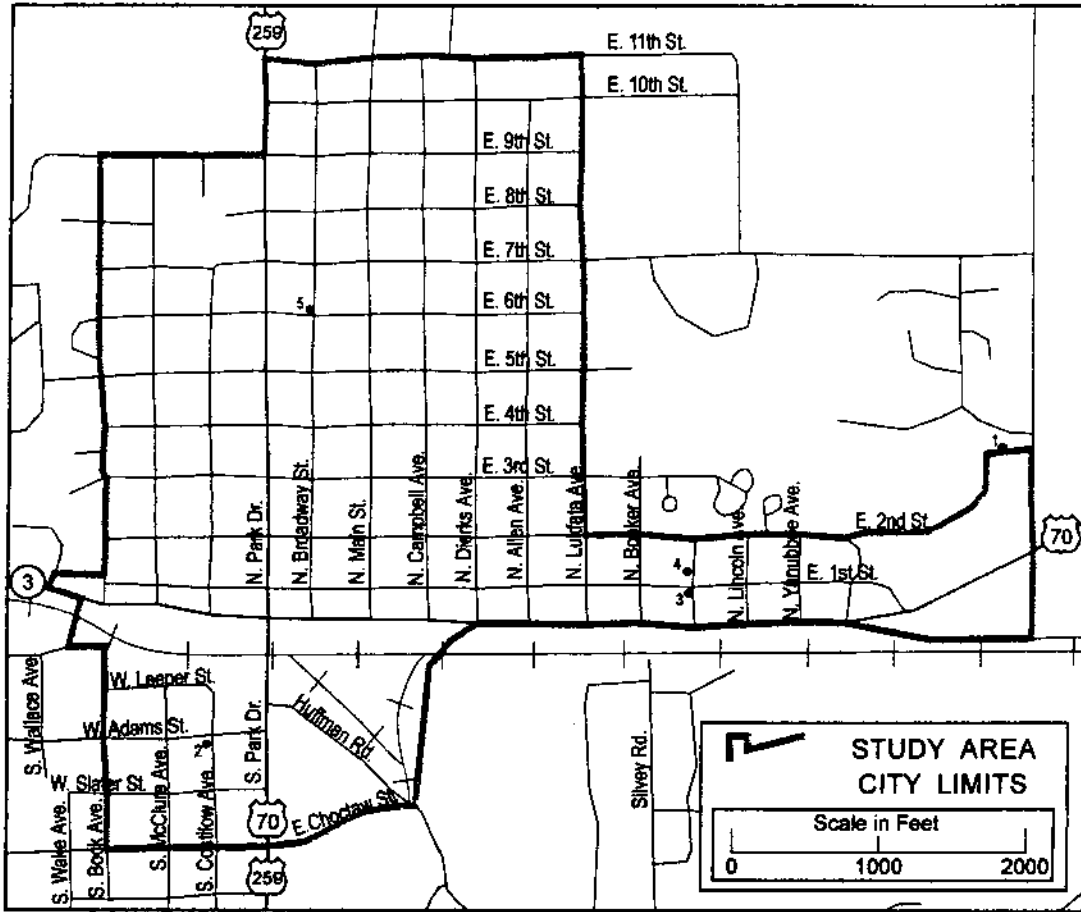
Broken Bow

Name (if available) and Address

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

Properties Not Warranting Further Study

Broken Bow, Oklahoma



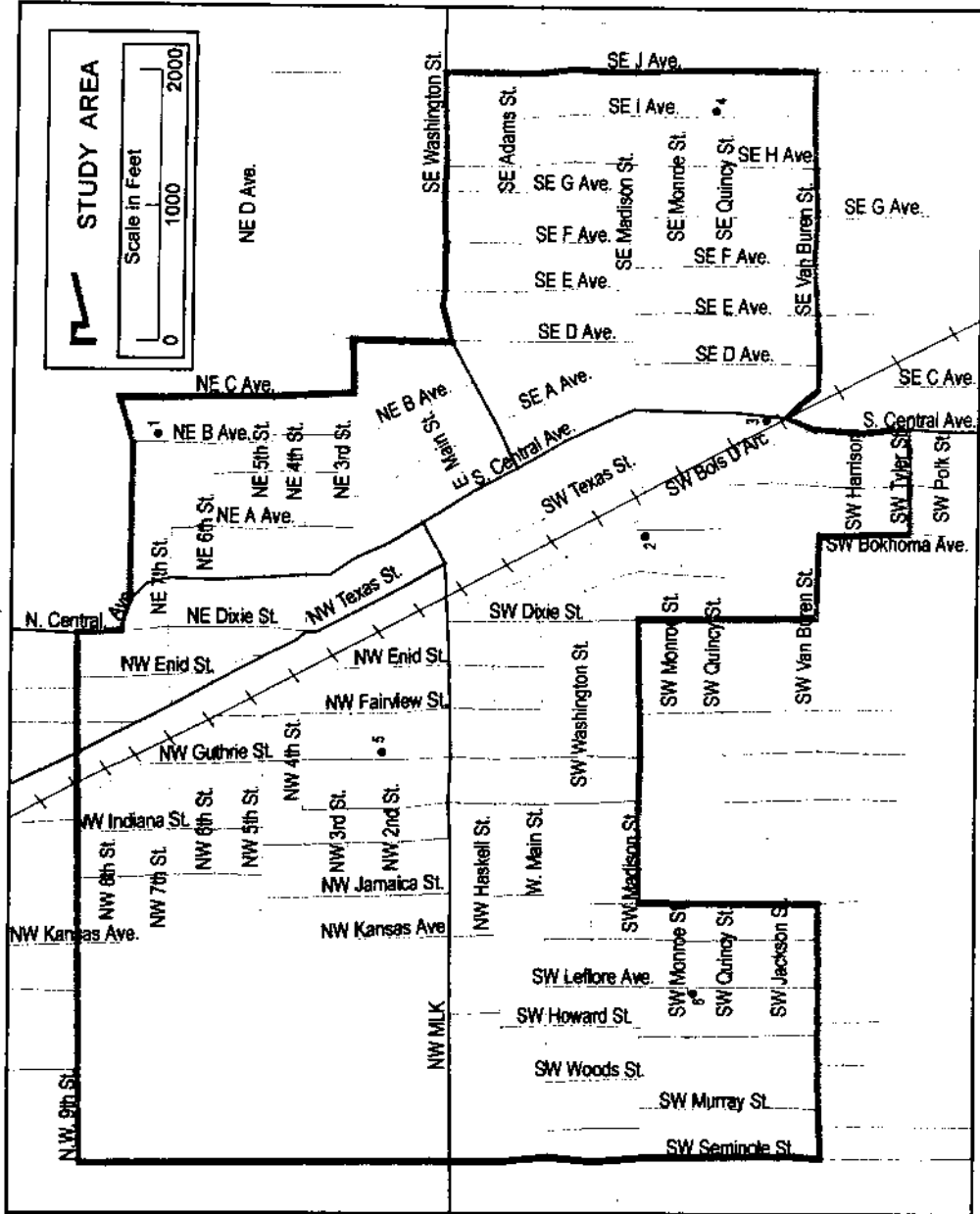
Idabel

Name (if available) and Address

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

Properties Not Warranting Further Study

Idabel, Oklahoma



XV. HISTORIC CONTEXT

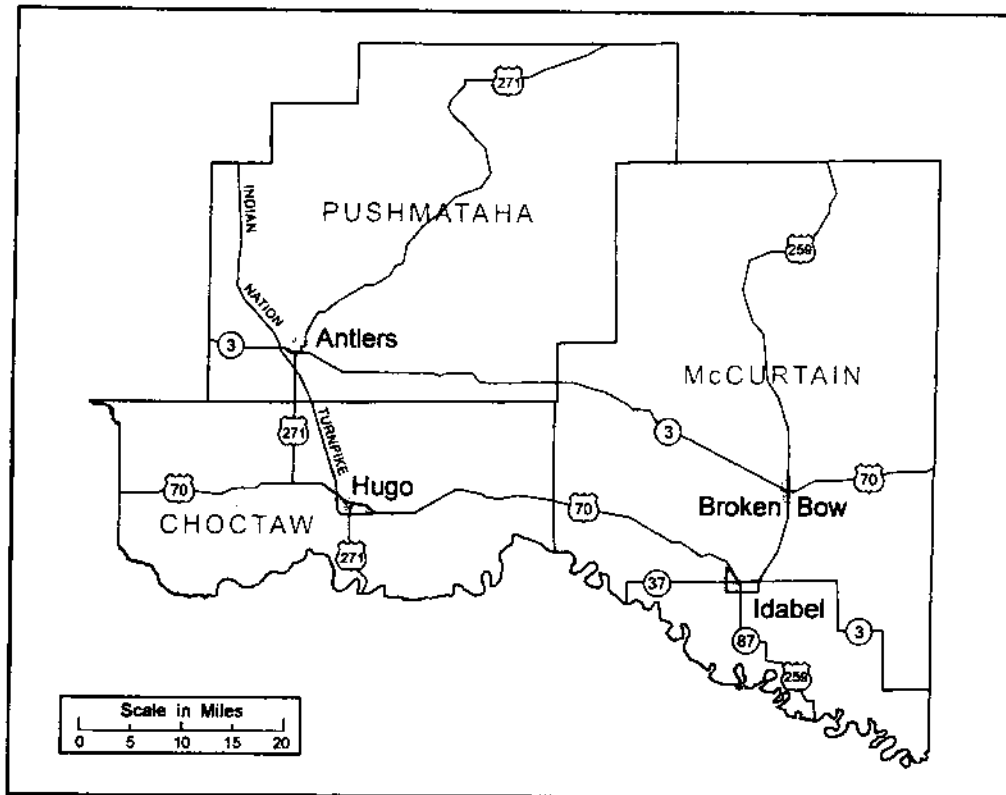
For planning and preservation purposes it is essential to understand how a town came to be established, what forces, groups, and individuals have shaped its growth, and what significant architectural resources it possesses. The purpose of a historic context is to provide a scholarly presentation and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

Location

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

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

SOUTHEAST OKLAHOMA STUDY COMMUNITIES



MANAGEMENT REGIONS FOR OKLAHOMA'S COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLANNING PROCESS

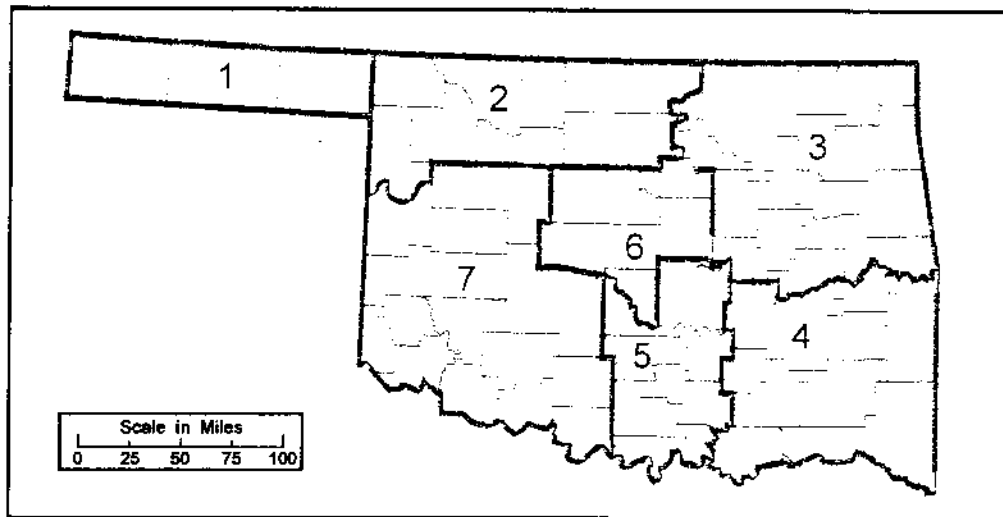


Figure 1

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

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

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

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

Physical Geography

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

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

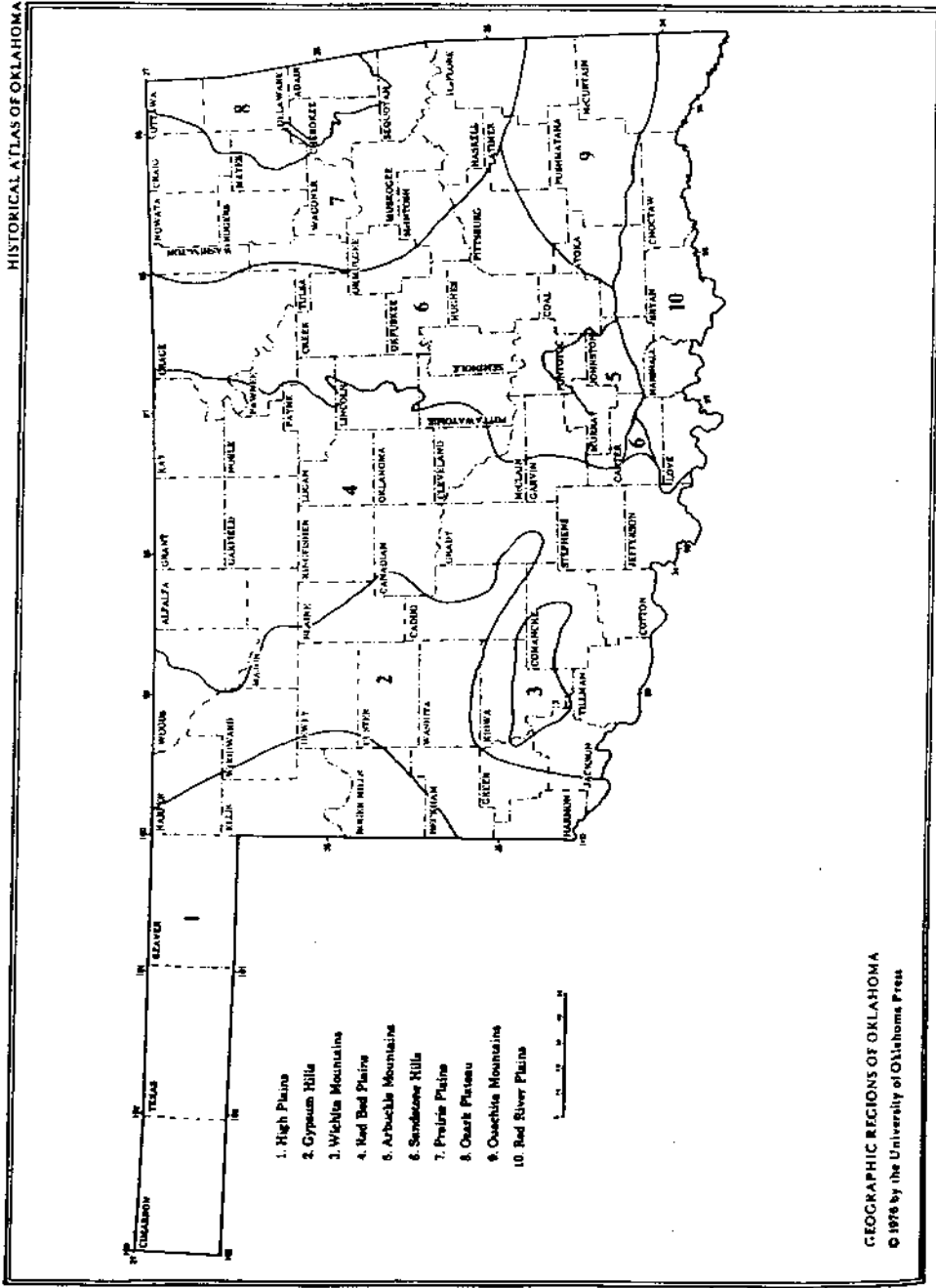
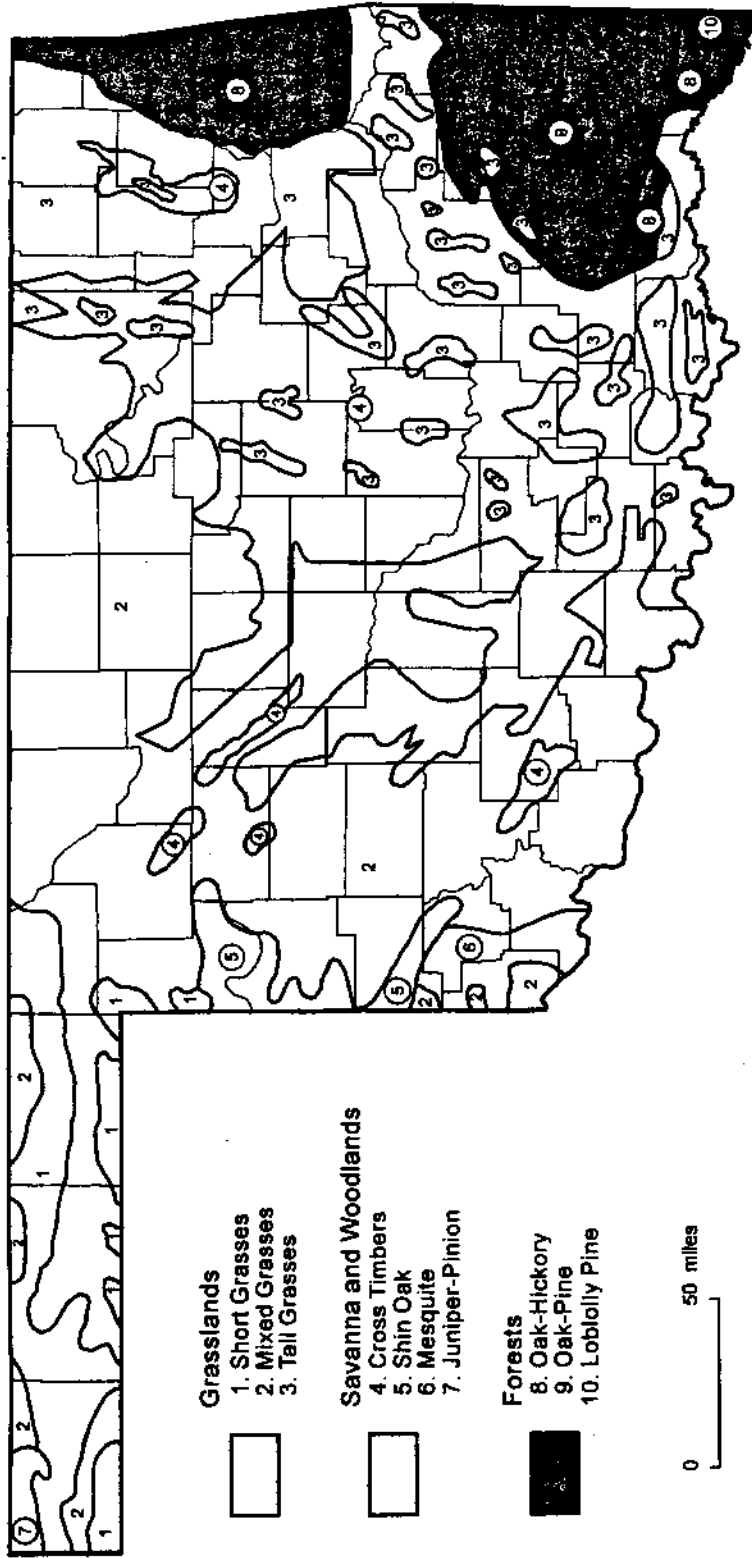


Figure 2

Generalized Vegetation Types



Source: Tom Wike, ed., *Atlas of Oklahoma* (Stillwater, OK: Department of Geography, Oklahoma State University, 1991), 10.

Figure 3

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

Native Americans

The signing of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830 assured and hastened the impending removal of the Choctaws from their lands east of the Mississippi River to Indian Territory. Initially, the lands ceded to the Choctaws stretched from the border of Arkansas west to the 100th meridian, and from the Arkansas River south to the Red River. However, as Indian removal proceeded the western boundary of the Choctaw Nation shifted east (figure 4). The removal of the Choctaws took place from 1831 to 1833, and some of the earliest Choctaw settlements were subsequently established in parts of present-day LeFlore, McCurtain, and Choctaw Counties. Specifically, the Choctaws settled along tributaries of the Red and Little Rivers in present McCurtain County and west of the Kiamichi River in present Choctaw County.² However, the Choctaws were not the first settlers in this area. One estimate indicates that as many as 2,500 whites had already settled in present McCurtain County by 1825.³ These people would be forced to relocate to Texas before Choctaw removal could take place.

¹ Sandra Fairman-Silva, *Choctaws at the Crossroads: The Political Economy of Class and Culture in the Oklahoma Timber Region* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1997), 175.

² Muriel H. Wright, *A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951), 105.

³ Grant Foreman, *A History of Oklahoma* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1942), 10.

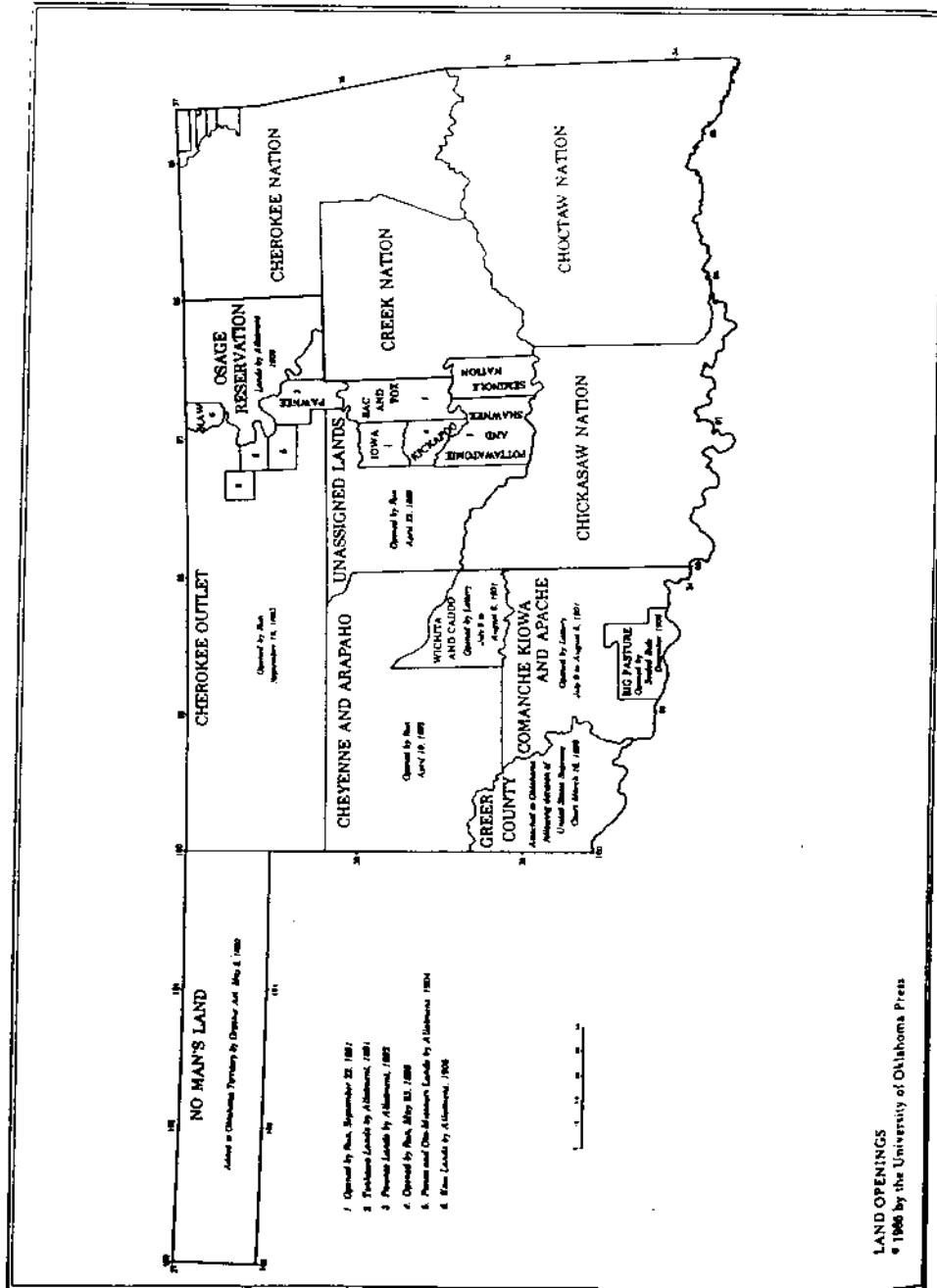


Figure 4

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

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

⁴ Angie Debo, *The Rise and Fall of the Choctaw Republic* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1961), 59; John W. Morris, Charles R. Goins, and Edwin C. McReynolds, *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma*, 3d ed. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986), 39.

⁵ Debo, *Rise and Fall*, 59.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 222.

⁷ Fairman-Silva, *Choctaws at the Crossroads*, 52.

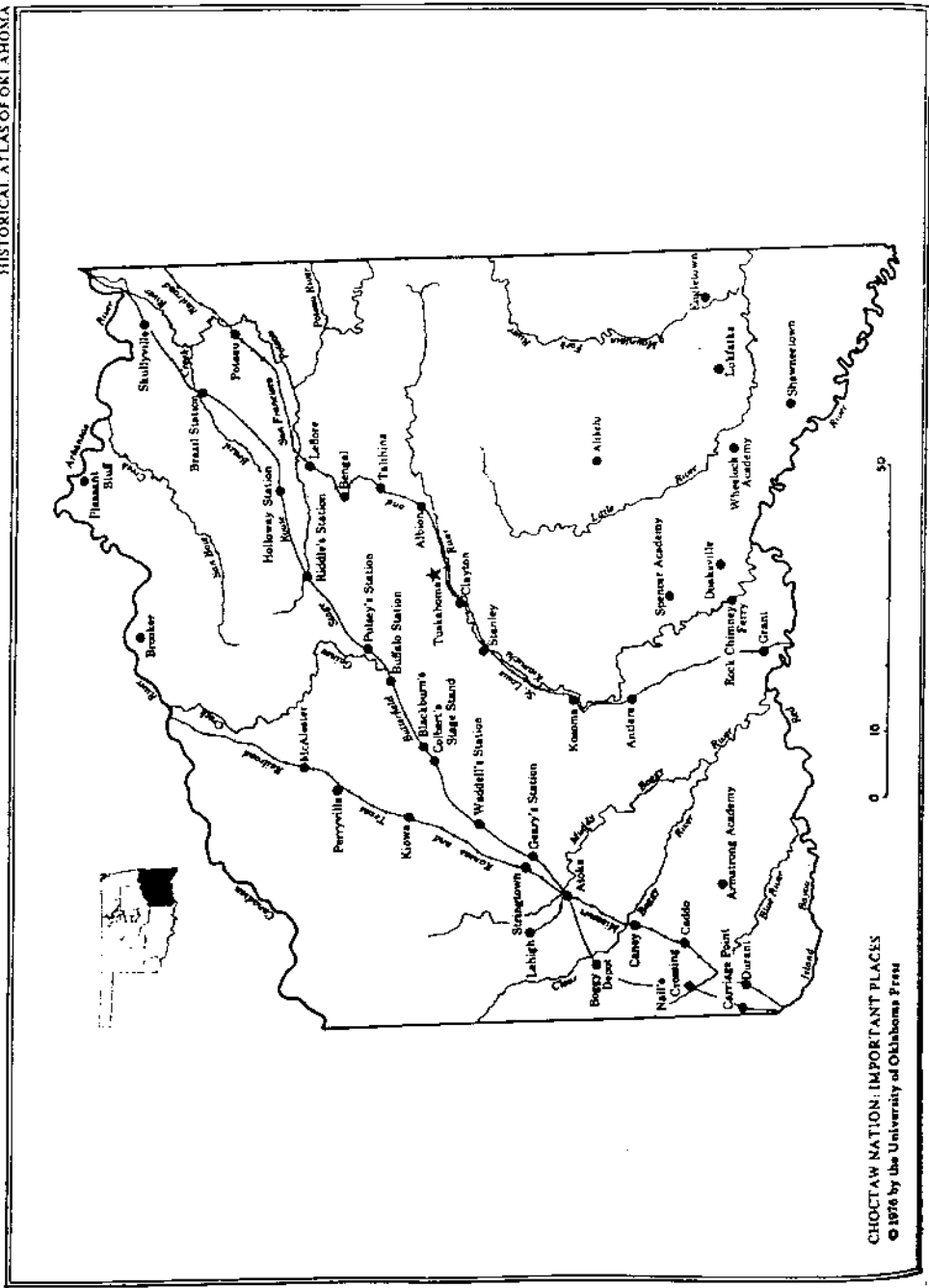


Figure 5

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

Broken Bow was established after statehood on a Choctaw allotment.

Natural Resources

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

Agriculture

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

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

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

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

Transportation

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

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

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

Another relevant component of transportation in the study area involves river crossings. A steel bridge crossed the Little River in 1916. The Red River proved more problematic. In typical years the Red River was navigable to near the southeastern corner of McCurtain County. In wetter years, it was possible to navigate farther upstream, but floods destroyed bridges on a fairly regular basis. The first no-toll bridge across the Red River was finally opened in 1926.¹¹

Industrial

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

¹⁰ Ibid., 285.

¹¹ J. M. Nedry, "Red River Bridge: Hugo to Paris," 1936. TMs in Choctaw County Vertical File, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

¹² Carter, *McCurtain County and Southeast Oklahoma*, 215.

¹³ Ibid., 285.

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

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

Population

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

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

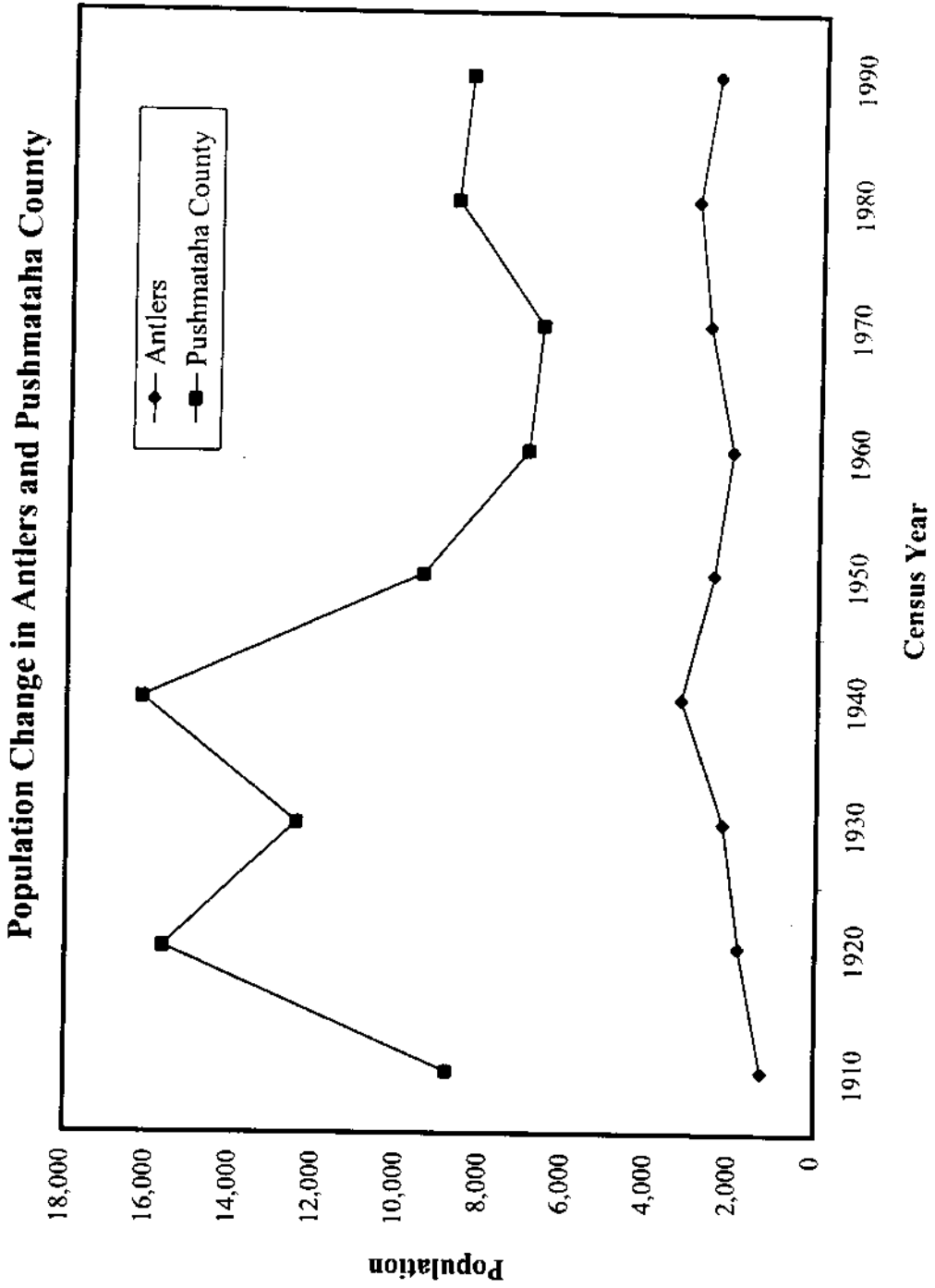


Figure 6