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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property	RECEIVED
Historic name: McAlester Downtown Historic	District JAN 2 3
Other names/site number:	NAT FIGHISTER OF HISTORICPLACES
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A	NAT FISHISTER OF THE TOTAL NATIONAL PARKSERVACE
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple	property listing
2. Location Street & number: Bounded by Business 69, Eas and Railroad tracks City or town: McAlester State: Oklahoma Not For Publication: Vicinity:	
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National H	istoric Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination rethe documentation standards for registering proper Places and meets the procedural and professional	erties in the National Register of Historic
In my opinion, the property _X_ meets d I recommend that this property be considered sig- level(s) of significance:nationalstatewide _X	
Applicable National Register Criteria:	
<u>X</u> A _B _C _D	
Lob Dlacken	1.20-15
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal (Government
In my opinion, the property meets do	pes not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that this property is:	
Lentered in the National Register	
determined eligible for the National Register	
determined not eligible for the National Register	
removed from the National Register	
other (explain:)	
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Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
X Signature of the Recepci	Date of Action
5. Classification	
Ownership of Property	
(Check as many boxes as apply.)	
Private: x	
Public - Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	
Category of Property	
(Check only one box.)	
(Check only one box.)	
Building(s)	
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

ne of Property		Pittsburg County, Oklaho
		County and State
Number of Resources within Pro	perty	
(Do not include previously listed re		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
37	26	buildings
0		sites
0	0	structures
		objects
37	26	Total
<u> </u>		
6. Function or Use Historic Functions		
(Enter estagories from instructions		
(Enter categories from instructions	5.)	
Commerce/Trade: Business,		
Commerce/Trade: Business, Professional, Financial Institution		
Commerce/Trade: Business,		
Commerce/Trade: Business, Professional, Financial InstitutionRestaurant, Warehouse		
Commerce/Trade: Business, Professional, Financial Institution Restaurant, Warehouse Social: Meeting Hall		
Commerce/Trade: Business, Professional, Financial Institution Restaurant, Warehouse Social: Meeting Hall		
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Principal exterior materials of the property: <u>Brick</u>

AcAlester Downtown Historic District	Pittsburg County, Oklahoma
ame of Property	County and State
7. Description	
Architectural Classification	
(Enter categories from instructions.)	
Moderne	
Romanesque Revival	
Commercial	
_Classical Revival	
Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)	

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The McAlester Downtown Historic District is a commercial district in McAlester, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma. Covering portions of seven blocks in the central business district, the District contains the majority of historic commercial development in McAlester that retains its integrity of feeling and association. Founded in the 1890s, a few buildings dating from the city's earliest period remain today; however, most that remain today were built in the early twentieth century, largely to replace the original wooden frame buildings hastily constructed following settlement. The greater part of building construction within this district took place between the early 1900s and the 1940s. The buildings in the McAlester Downtown Historic District reflect the commercial growth of this community, growth spurred by its proximity to transportation routes, supply center and government institutions.

A total of sixty-five (65) buildings are included within the district. Of these, two were previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Most of the buildings within the district are commercial in function. Stylistically, a predominance of the buildings in the district belongs to the generic twentieth century commercial style characterized by its metal skeletal framing and front wall of windows. There are numerous other buildings representative of the

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most popular architectural styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, including Romanesque Revival, Classical Revival, and the Modern Movement. Other properties within the district, however, have no distinctive style. The buildings are generally brick with flat roofs, although there are several examples of stone, stucco, or siding clad buildings, or the combination of two or more of these materials. The degree of ornamentation ranges significantly and generally reflects the time and economic conditions present during construction.

Narrative Description

Name of Property

Below is a list of the properties within the district. The properties are listed numerically based on which side of the street they are located on. Contributing status is indicated by the address being in **bold**. Non-contributing properties are in normal type. An asterisk (*) after the address denotes a property previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

South Side of East Carl Albert Parkway

18 East Carl Albert Parkway, contributing, ca. 1940

Located at the southeast corner of Main and East Carl Albert Parkway is the ca. 1940 brick, one-story building. The façade is symmetrical with six bays. Each half of the building has, from the corner of the building to the center, two display windows, an overhead garage door and panel door flanked by display windows and topped with clerestory windows. A brick soldier course creates a lintel for each opening. Running the full length of the façade, above the openings, is a recessed brick panel. The building has a stepped parapet with a stone coping. The east and west elevations are identical. Each has four hopper windows at the basement level and two eight-pane metal frame windows at the main level.

100 East Carl Albert Parkway, contributing, ca. 1905

This is a two-story sandstone Romanesque Revival style building. The façade has a canted entry at the northwest corner. It has a pane and panel door with an arched transom. The remainder of the first floor has a central pane and panel door with an arched transom. Located to the east of the central entry are two arched fixed pane windows. Located to the west of the central entry is a larger arched fixed pane window. Each opening on the first floor has an arched lintel. The second floor has seven fixed pane windows, each in an arched opening. The arched openings have arched stone lintels. Located at the corners of the building, and on either side of the central opening, are stone pilasters. The parapet has decorative square stones, dentils and brackets.

The west elevation has five sets of three arched openings at the basement level that are accessed via a stairway from the street level. These have been covered with wood. The main floor has five arched window openings with stone lintels. The windows have been in-filled with wood panels and smaller fixed windows. Located at the southwest corner is a staircase leading to the second floor. Located on the second floor is a single window above the first floor staircase and six sets of two arched window openings with stone lintels and arched drip cap. The window openings have been in-filled with wood panels and smaller fixed pane windows. Located at each corner of the building are two pilasters. The parapet has decorative square stones, dentils and brackets.

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104 East Carl Albert Parkway, non-contributing, ca. 1950

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This is a one-story, flat roof building. It has a central aluminum frame door with two fixed pane windows on either side of the door. The ornamentation on the façade alternates between long narrow concrete panels and long narrow panels impregnated with stone. The cornice has small gold metal screens between each concrete panel.

Liberty Building, 108 East Carl Albert Parkway, non-contributing, ca. 1950

This is a one-story, flat roof, brick building with a recessed central entry. There are two aluminum framed display windows on either side of the recessed entry portion. Located on the façade, flanking the recessed entry are three aluminum frame display windows. In the parapet, there are decorative brick details that create rectangular panels. The top of the brick wall has bricks laid in a soldier course. Located in the center of the façade is a column.

112 East Carl Albert Parkway, contributing, ca. 1918

The two-story building is four bays wide and has a flat roof. The first floor has modern aluminum frame display windows and a single aluminum frame glass door. Located between the first and second floors are five diamond stone decorative plaques. They are evenly spaced across the façade. A stone beltcourse creates the sills for the second floor windows. The second floor has four tri-partite windows. Each window in the sequence is a wood frame one-over-one double hung window. The center windows is wider that the other two windows. Each window in the sequence has a corresponding transom window with multiple panes. Above the windows is a continuous soldier course lintel. Above the lintel is a drip cap. Between the drip cap and the parapet are five diamond stone decorative plaques with decorative stone arrows pointing downward. The parapet is stepped and has a stone coping.

118 East Carl Albert Parkway, non-contributing, ca. 1950

This one-story building has a recessed corner entry and three display windows. All of the windows and door are replacements. The façade is clad with stucco which also covers the stone coping on the parapet.

J.B. McAlester Building, 120 East Carl Albert Parkway, contributing, ca. 1900

This two-story brick building has a flat roof and parapet. It has a central entry and a entry at the west corner on the first floor. The western corner entry has a transom window and a window in the clerestory. On either side of the door is a metal column. The remainder of the first floor has aluminum frame display windows. Above the display windows is a row of clerestory windows. The clerestory windows have a soldier course brick lintel. The second floor has eight single pane windows with stone sills and soldier course brick lintels with decorative stone details. Located at the base of the brick parapet are nine square stone decorative details. The parapet is stepped and has a stone coping. Located in the center of the parapet is a stone nameplate.

Knights Templar, 124 East Carl Albert Parkway, contributing, ca. 1905

This three-story building is located at the southwest corner of East Carl Albert Parkway and North Second Street. The façade, north elevation, has a central aluminum frame glass door flanked by display windows. The clerestory windows are covered with paneling. A continuous stone beltcourse serves as the sill for the six single pane windows on the second floor. The third

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floor windows are covered with wood paneling. Each window has a stone sill and lintel and a transom window which is also covered with wood paneling. The second and third floors have quoins. The parapet has a decorative stone band and stone coping. In the center of the parapet is the stone nameplate.

The east elevation has rough faced stone masonry at basement level. The basement level is exposed with the angle of Second Street. The basement level has ten single pane windows and a door. A large garage opening has been in-filled with brick. A stone beltcourse divides the basement from the first floor. The first floor has an in-filled display window at the northwest corner. The remainder of the first floor has thirteen small square single pane windows with stone sills. A stone beltcourse separates the first and second floors and serves as sills for the fourteen single pane windows on the second floor. The third floor has fourteen windows that are covered with wood paneling. Each window has a stone sill and lintel and a transom window which is also covered with wood paneling. The parapet has a decorative stone band and stone coping. All three floors of this elevation has quoins.

Aldridge Hotel, 200 East Carl Albert Parkway*, NRIS #95001408, 1929-1930

This eleven-story hotel is a brick-veneered concrete building with a small, pent house and a full basement. It has a one-story extension on the east and south with access to a basement, parking garage. The Sullivanesque style building has common features on the facade: floors 3-11 have six-over-six wood frame double hung windows with stone stills and brick lintels with stone keystones; the second floor has six-over-six wood frame double hung windows with bas-relief panels below each window and an arched bas-relief stone panel above each window, a brick arch with keystone flows the pattern of the windows; and the first floor has a repeat pattern of two display windows with clerestory windows. The façade also features a large metal awning over the two wood door entry. The awning is suspended from the building with chains, has copper fascia and glass trim.

The west elevation, facing North Second Street, has common details as well: the first floor has a repeat pattern of two display windows with clerestory windows; the second floor has six-over-six wood frame double hung windows with bas-relief panels below each window and an arched bas-relief stone panel above each window, a brick arch with keystone flows the pattern of the windows; and floors 3-11 have alternates from north to south, six-over-six double hung window, one-over-one double hung window, one-over-one double hung window and a six-over-six double hung window. The remainder of the building features the one-story extension which has multiple window types and ornamental details.

North Side of East Choctaw Avenue

Bank of Oklahoma Plaza, 1 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 1970

This is a one-story CMU constructed building which covers one-quarter of the block. The main entrance is located in the center of the south elevation. The south, façade, elevation has two large single pane windows at the southeast corner. Located at the southwest corner is an additional aluminum frame glass door with sidelights. The west elevation has two narrow single pane windows in the center of the elevation. The north elevation has two single pane windows and a drive-through window.

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23 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, 1968

The one-story building has aluminum frame display windows on the south elevation. The east elevation has aluminum frame display windows that wrap around from the south elevation and an aluminum frame glass door. At the northeast corner of the east elevation is a multi-pane display window, aluminum frame glass doors, three aluminum frame display windows and an additional aluminum frame glass door.

101-109 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 1975

This is a one-story brick building with multiple storefronts/entries. Large aluminum frame display windows and aluminum frame glass doors and sheltered by large wood box awnings. Located in roughly the center of the face is a projecting entrance with a wood box awning.

Cornish Building, 111 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1905

This is a two-story commercial style building with a brick façade, south elevation. The west elevation has brick on the first story and sandstone on the second story. The parapet on the façade has a corbeled cornice below which stretches a band of chevrons. A large aluminum awning has been added to the second floor. The first floor has recessed central entry with display windows.

113 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1913

This one-story commercial style building is clad with stucco. The façade has a recessed central entry with brick knee walls and display windows. A cloth awning covered the clerestory windows. Located in the parapet is a geometric pattern. The parapet is capped with a stone coping.

115 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1913

This two-story Moderne style building is clad with smooth stucco. The first floor has a recessed central entry with a sidelight. The first floor also has three additional single pane display windows. The second floor has, from west to east, one eight pane casement window with a four pane transom window, three large multi-pane industrial windows and a smaller multi-pane industrial window. Each window has a stone sill. Located in the parapet are three narrow horizontal bands.

119 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 1913

This two-story building is clad with corrugated metal siding, obscuring the historic façade. The storefront has two aluminum frame glass doors and display windows.

123 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 1902

This two-story commercial style building has a flat roof concealed by an ornamental parapet. The entirety of the first floor is recessed. It has two aluminum frame glass door entries with display windows. The clerestory is clad with the corrugated metal siding from 119 East Choctaw Avenue. The second floor has three window openings that have been in-filled with glass block. Located over the middle window is a stone arch with the date inscribed. The corners of the façade have quoins. The parapet has the nameplate, pronounced corbeled cornice and moldings.

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The east elevation has six pilasters that originally separated paired arched windows. These windows have been removed and replaced with brick in-fill.

First National Center, 215 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 1971

This two story building comprises half of a city block. The second story is a parking garage. The second story is completely opened but screened by alternating vertical concrete columns. The cornice of the second floor is metal. Over the two main entrances on the façade, a tower rises above the roof and is clad with metal. The first floor has five entries each with an aluminum frame door and sidelights. The remainder of the first floor is clad with square marble panels. The west elevation is brick clad on the first floor and the second story is completely opened but screened by alternating vertical concrete columns. The east elevation has a garage opening at the north east corner. This elevation is clad with brick. The second story is completely opened but screened by alternating vertical concrete columns.

301 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 2000

This modern building is clad with brick and concrete block. The façade has seven overhead garage doors starting at the north end and traveling south. The southwest corner has metal frame, glass doors and display windows that wrap around to the south elevation.

311 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 1959

The gable front one-story building has an aluminum frame glass door as the central entry. On either side of the door are three display windows. The entire display area is sheltered by a full-width metal awning. The gable peak is filled with vertical metal siding. The east elevation has vertical metal siding, three multi-pane industrial windows and a slab door.

R.K. McAdams, 315 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, 1896

This two-story commercial style building is constructed of sandstone. The first floor storefront was removed at some point and in-filled with rock-faced concrete block pilasters, stained glass, and a bay window. The modern entry door is located at the southwest corner. At the southeast corner is an entry providing access to the second floor. A large stone lintel divides the first and second floor. The second floor has four one-over-one wood double hung windows. Each window has a stone sill and lintel. The parapet contains the nameplate and four stone sunbursts. The west wall is uncoursed rubble stone with no openings.

A.P. Satti, 317 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 1915

This is a one-story commercial style brick building. The storefront has been in-filled with vertical wood siding. It has an aluminum frame glass central entry. The clerestory windows have been replaced. The parapet has a stone coping and nameplate.

319 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1910

This two-story commercial style building has two storefronts. The east storefront has aluminum frame, glass entry doors and two display windows. The west storefront has two display windows and a boarded entry door. Brick pilasters are located at each corner and in the center of the building. The second floor has four windows in each bay with stone sills and arched brick lintels. The windows are boarded shut. The parapet has stepped brick details, a brick ladder motif and

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brick dentils. The east elevation has two windows that are boarded over on the first floor and one window that is boarded over on the second floor.

325 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1915

This is a two-story commercial style building with one-story wings on either side of the façade. The main block of the building has three large display windows on the first floor. This also include three aluminum frame, glass entry doors. The second floor has twelve, narrow, ten-pane metal frame, casement windows. Located in the parapet is a thin, decorative band and the stone coping. The one-story wing on the west has a garage door on the façade. Located in the parapet is a thin, decorative band and the stone coping. The east one-story wing has a central garage door flanked on either side by a large display window. Located in the parapet is a thin, decorative band and the stone coping. The west and east elevation have no openings.

335 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1945

This is a one-story commercial style brick building. The façade has a central entry with a display window on either side of the entrance. The clerestory windows are intact but have been painted. There is a narrow brick pilaster at each corner of the façade. The parapet has a decorative brick rectangle detail, a stepped eave and a brick coping. The west elevation has no openings.

337 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1945

This is a one-story commercial style brick building. The façade has a central entry with two display windows on either side of the entrance. These features are aluminum frame. The clerestory windows are concealed behind an awning. There is a wide brick pilaster at each corner of the façade. The parapet has a decorative brick rectangle detail, a stepped eave and a brick coping. The east and west elevations are concealed by adjacent buildings.

341 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1945

This is a one-story commercial style brick building. The façade has a central entry with a display window on either side of the entrance. These features are aluminum frame. The clerestory windows are concealed behind an awning. There is a wide brick pilaster at each corner of the façade. The parapet has a decorative brick rectangle detail, a stepped eave and a brick coping. The east and west elevations are concealed by adjacent buildings.

343 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1925

This is a one-story commercial style brick building that is slightly taller than the buildings to the west on this block. The façade has an entry with a display window on either side of the entrance at the west end of the building. These features are aluminum frame. The east end has an overhead garage door. There is a narrow brick pilaster at each corner of the façade. The parapet has a decorative brick rectangle detail, a stepped eave and a brick coping. The east and west elevations are concealed by adjacent buildings.

345 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1925

This is a one-story commercial style brick building that is the same height as 343 East Choctaw Avenue. The façade has an entry at the southwest corner with the remainder of the façade has large display windows. These features are wood frame. The clerestory windows are covered with

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wood. There is a narrow brick pilaster at each corner of the façade. The parapet has a decorative brick rectangle detail, a stepped eave and a brick coping. The east and west elevations are concealed by adjacent buildings.

347 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 1925

This is a one-story commercial style brick building that is the same height as 343 East Choctaw Avenue. The façade has been in-filled with multi-pane windows, clapboard siding and an aluminum frame glass door. There is a narrow brick pilaster at each corner of the façade. The parapet has a decorative brick rectangle detail which has been covered with paneling, a stepped eave and a brick coping. The east and west elevations are concealed by adjacent buildings.

349 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 1925

This is a one-story commercial style brick building that is the same height as 343 East Choctaw Avenue. The storefront has been removed and recessed half-way back the depth of the building. It has been sided with vertical metal siding, a garage door and a aluminum and glass door. There is a narrow brick pilaster at each corner of the façade. The parapet has a decorative brick rectangle detail that is concealed by a sign, a stepped eave which has been partially removed and a portions of a brick coping. The east elevation has a partial rough-faced stone and brick wall with no openings.

South Side of East Choctaw Avenue

2-16 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1910

This is a one-story Classical Revival brick building. The building faces both Choctaw Avenue and US 69; it has two facades. Common details on both elevations include: a terra cotta entablature, a frieze with dentils, truncated brick columns with stone bases in the parapet, and Corinthian capitals on the storefront columns. The north elevation has three storefronts. Traveling west to east the storefronts are designed as such: central recessed entry with display windows and clerestory windows painted; central entry with one display window, an addition slab door and clerestory windows painted; entry with display windows and transom windows. The corner of the building is canted; it has three display windows on the Choctaw Avenue elevation, an entry door at the corner and three display windows on the US 69 elevation.

The west elevation (secondary façade) has four storefronts. From north to south the storefronts are designed as such: boarded closed; three display windows; central entry with two display windows flanking the entry; and a central entry with two display windows flanking the entry. The south elevation (rear) has four arched window openings; two with single pane windows and two boarded shut. It also has two slab entry doors.

OKLA Theater, 18 East Choctaw Avenue*, NRIS #03000513, 1931

This is a three-story concrete and steel Art Deco style theater with a brick façade and a barrel vault roof. The exterior is painted brick with a second-generation marquee and a recessed lobby. The upper floors are divided into three bays with vertical architectural elements and features typical of the Art Deco style. The building has a divided glass and mosaic tile storefront on the first floor and the second and third stories are divided into three bays. The middle bay of the upper two floors is further divided into three bays. The outside pilasters are outlined with rows of

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horizontal brick that enclose five v-shaped flutes. The three smaller bays are divided with similar columns, with one row of rectangular brick outlining the pilaster. The pilasters on either side of the center bay have two v-shaped flutes. Between the pilasters there is a rectangular recessed area that culminates in a stair step pattern. All three bays are capped with a large, cast stone parapet with a ziggurat design. The middle bay rises several feet above the flanking bays. The second story, which serves as the mezzanine, originally had a series of four double hung wood windows with divided lights and cast stone sills that allowed for ventilation into the building. Additionally, there were three similar windows on the third floor. The third floor window in the east bay has been in-filled with brick.

24 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1910

This three-story building is designed in the commercial style with a brick façade. The storefront is recessed and has an aluminum frame, glass door. Located on either side are small display cases. The clerestory windows are concealed by wood panels. The second and third floors are identical. Each floor has two sets of two, single pane windows set in wood frames. Each window has a stone sill and lintel. The parapet has a basket weave pattern in brick.

30 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 1940

This modern building is one-story and three bays wide. The recessed central entry is flanked by large display windows. The parapet is clad with vertical metal siding.

32 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 1980

This modern building is one-story and clad with elongated narrow bricks. Rowlock bricks are located at the corners and the coping. The building has two metal frame display windows and a glass door.

34 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1915

This one-story building has been modified to a Moderne store-front. The recessed entry has smooth surface knee walls with curved glass display windows. The clerestory is brushed metal panels. The parapet is brick with a rowlock coping.

36 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 1915

This two-story building has been significantly modified. The façade is random coursed stone and has large arched window openings. Each window is a single, fixed pane window with brick surrounds. The first floor has a recessed entry with a wood slab door with sidelights and an arched window on either side of the door. The second floor has three windows. Located in the parapet is a brick rectangular portion intended to hold a sign.

100 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 1969

This one-story building has been significantly altered. The historic storefront was removed at an unknown date and replaced with multi-colored brick, large metal frame display windows and an aluminum frame glass door. Above the windows and door is a band of lighter colored brick. The parapet has a third, darker brick which appears to be the only historic component remaining on the façade. Located at the east corner of the façade is a brick pilaster; there is not corresponding pilaster at the other corner.

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Levy, 104 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1940

This is a two-story commercial style building clad with brick. The storefront was replaced at an unknown date. It has two off-set aluminum frame glass doors with display windows; it is very symmetrical. The second floor has four sets of two, nine-over-nine double hung windows with stone lintels and brick headers. The parapet has a nameplate and a stone coping.

108 East Choctaw, contributing, ca. 1940

This two-story commercial style building is clad with brick. The storefront has an off-set recessed entry with display windows on either side of the entry. The second floor has two nine-over-nine double hung windows with stone lintels and brick headers. The parapet is arched in the center and stepped on the sides. It has a brick rowlock coping.

F.W. Woolworth Company, 110-112 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, 1945

This two-story Art Deco building is clad with brick and features many Art Deco elements. The first floor has two separate storefronts. Each has a recessed central entry with aluminum frame, glass doors and display windows on either side of the entries. Located at each corner of the first floor is a marble panel. The second floor has eight windows in the following configuration: the bottom pane is a hopper window, the middle section is two casement windows and the upper section is an awning style transom. Each window has two rows of soldier course bricks below the stone sill. Each window also has two chevron pattern stones that serve as the lintels. Pilasters separate the windows on the second floor and extend into the parapet. The parapet is stepped and has alternating chevron patterns in the coping.

116 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1940

This is a two-story Moderne style building. The first floor has a recessed central entry with two glass doors and glass sidelights. Located on either side of the entry are large display windows. Below the windows are large black marble tiles. The display widows are surrounded by a rowlock of dark brick that extends over the entry as well; connecting both display windows. The main body of the building is red brick. The second floor is recessed and has a stone ledge. The recessed area has a rectangular marble tile pattern with the center portion of the rectangle being red brick. The building has a stone coping.

Perkins, 120 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1915

This two-story brick commercial style building has a recessed entry. The entry features two doors with sidelights. On either side of the entry are display windows. Beneath the display windows are small green tiles. Located at each corner is a column of green carara glass. The second floor has three metal frame industrial windows with transoms. A continuous rowlock serves as the sill and lintel. The parapet has the nameplate and a stone coping.

122-128 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1915

This is a two-part two-story commercial building clad in stucco and sits on a corner lot. The west portion has a recessed central entry with display windows and an additional aluminum frame, glass door. Above the display windows is a continuous band of two green colored carara glass squares. The second floor has four single pane windows with stone sills. The east elevation has two storefronts. The western most storefront has a recessed entry with display windows. Under

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the display windows are small clay tiles. The eastern most storefront has a corner entry and one large display window. The clerestory windows are concealed by signage. The second floor has four single pane windows with stone sills. The east elevation has a mural on the first floor. The second floor has seven single pane windows with stone sills.

200 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1900

This two-story corner lot building is designed in the Classical Revival style. The façade has a recessed central entry that is flanked by large display windows and a door at the northwest corner providing access to the second floor. Located at the corners of the first floor are rough-faced stone pilasters with a flower and leaves capital. The second floor is rough-faced stone and has four single-pane windows. A continuous stone band below the windows serves as a sill. A stone belt course is located above the windows. The stepped stone parapet has a frieze detail with dentils and a nameplate that is void of a name.

The west elevation has steps at the southwest corner that provide access to the basement level. There are five single pane windows and two entry doors at this level. The first floor has no openings. The second floor has six single pane windows with stone sills and lintels. The rough-faced stone from the façade wraps around to the first bay of the west elevation. The remainder of the west elevation is brick.

The south elevation has a central clap door. On either side of the door is a three pane, metal frame window with stone sills and lintels. Above each window is a smaller window which serves as a transom. The second floor has three single pane windows with stone sills and lintels.

McMurray, 202-204 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, 1897

This two-story Classical Revival building is clad with rough-face stone. The storefronts are a mirror image: wood pane and panel door, large display window, small display window, large display window. Located in the center of the first floor, between the two entry doors, is a square metal column. The second floor has eight, single-pane windows. A continuous stone band serves as the window sills. The center two windows have an arched lintel with a keystone and a stone drip cap. The stepped parapet has small brackets along the entire façade until reaching the nameplate where there is a large bracket on either side. The parapet has a stone coping.

206 East Choctaw, contributing, ca. 1910

This two-story commercial style building has a brick clad first floor and a rough-faced stone second floor. The first floor has a central recessed entry with narrow display windows. The northwest corner has a wood pane and panel door that provides access to the second floor. The clerestory windows are covered with wood paneling. Above the clerestory windows is a continuous bands of larger rough-faced stones. The second floor has three one-over-one double hung windows. A continuous stone band serves as the sill for the windows. The parapet has a stone coping.

208-210 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1956

This is a shorter, two –story brick clad building designed in a commercial style. The first floor has two storefronts; each with a central entry and display windows. Located in the center of the

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entire first floor is an aluminum frame, glass door which provides access to the second floor. The second floor has four large jalousie windows in the center and a narrow jalousie window on each end. The parapet has a stone coping.

212 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1940

This three-story Moderne style building is clad with stucco. The first floor has display windows in the center and a panel entry door at the northeast corner. Small square tiles adorn the façade of the first floor. A triangular metal canopy projects over the display windows. The second and third floor each have two small four-pane windows in the center of the elevation. Located down the east side of the second and third floor are three square projecting pyramids for decoration. The second and third floors have vertical concaved arches carved into the stucco

214 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1915

This is a two-story brick commercial building. The first floor has two pane and panel wood doors set off-center with display windows on either side. At the northwest corner is a smaller display window. Clerestory windows are located above the display windows. The second floor has five twelve-pane metal windows with stone sills and three arched rows of rowlock brick as lintels. The parapet has a row of soldier brick, dentils of brick and a nameplate.

McMurray, 216 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1915

This two-story brick building is designed in the commercial style. The first floor has a central pane and panel wood door. On either side of the door are two arched three-pane windows. Each window has a three row, brick lintel. Below the window are rough-faced stone. Located at the northwest corner is a slab door. Located above the windows and entry door is a row of clerestory windows. The second floor has eight arched three-pane windows. Each windows has a three row, brick lintel with a stone detail at the bottom of the arch and a stone sill. The parapet has brick dentils, rectangular raised brick patterns and four evenly spaced pilasters. The pilasters are capped with decorative stone.

220-222 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 1970

Located on a corner lot, this one-story building has been significantly altered with the application of gunnite on the parapet. The storefront, replaced at an unknown date, has two aluminum frame, glass doors and aluminum frame, display windows. The parapet is flared at the top. The east elevation has replacement display windows and aluminum frame glass doors with sidelights. The south, rear, elevation has vertical metal siding and a slab door.

300-306 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 1970

This is a one-story modern brick building sits on a corner lot. The façade has marble panels and a narrow vertical window at the northwest corner. Located in the center is an aluminum frame, glass door with a small metal canopy. The northeast corner has a fixed pane window and a aluminum frame, glass door. The west elevation has three large planters in the recessed window wells at the northwest corner. Located in the center is an aluminum frame, glass door. The southwest corner has a fixed pane window and a aluminum frame, glass door.

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308-310 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1915

This two-story brick commercial building has two storefronts. The west storefront has a central aluminum frame, glass door entry with display windows on either side. The east storefront has all display windows and an aluminum frame, glass door at the northeast corner. Both storefront's clerestory windows have been covered with wood paneling. The second floor has four evenly spaced two-over-two wood frame windows. Each window has a stone sill and a brick window hood. The parapet has multi-bands of projecting brick and a stone coping.

314-316 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 2000

This is a modern one-story brick building with projecting bays on the façade. The projecting bays serve as the entry bays with the center portion of the façade in all glass display windows. A brick planter, which matches the building, is located in the courtyard created by the projecting bays.

318 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 2000

This is a modern one-story brick building. It is four bays wide with the western most bay serving as a over-head garage door. The remaining bays are large plate glass windows with aluminum frame and entry doors. There are two decorative bands of brick in the parapet.

324 East Choctaw Avenue, contributing, ca. 1920

This one-story brick building has a stepped parapet with stone copings and pilasters at each corner. The parapet also has decorative stone details. The façade has three single pane windows and an aluminum frame, glass door. The east elevation has one glass door and three fixed pane windows.

330 East Choctaw Avenue, non-contributing, ca. 2000

This is a side gable building. The lower half of the façade has brick cladding, the upper half has vertical metal siding. The roof is clad with standing seam metal. The façade has two sets of two pane and panel doors.

International Order of Odd Fellows Lodge No. 388, 326-328 East Choctaw Avenue, ca. 1910 This is a two-story commercial style building with a flat roof and concrete coping. The sidewalls have stepped parapets. The façade has three large display windows, three narrow sidelights and three entry doors. The clerestory windows are currently concealed by metal siding. In the band, above the clerestory windows, is a ghost sign "IOOF LODGE No 388." The second floor has eight evenly spaced arched window openings which are currently covered with metal. Each opening has a stone sill and three brick rowlock lintels. The parapet on the façade has decorative square niches, horizontal brick banding and brick corbelling.

The west elevation has no openings on the first floor and the second floor has ten window openings that are covered with wood panels. The east elevation has no openings on the first floor and seven arched window openings which are currently covered with metal. Each opening has a stone sill and three brick rowlock lintels. It also has one rectangular window opening with a brick sill and lintel.

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Armour Packing/Wholesale Fruit, 346-348 East Choctaw Avenue, ca. 1907

This is a two-story brick building with a two-story historic wing to the west. The building has a flat roof and concrete coping with stepped parapets on the side elevations. The façade has a central door that leads to the second floor and two pane and panel doors on at each corner. The display windows have been removed and replaced with wood siding. Pilasters extend through both floors at the corners and on either side of the central entry. The second floor has three sets of one-over-one hung windows in each bay. Each window has a stone sill and lintel. Located in the center of the second floor is a fixed pane window. The parapet on the façade has decorative rectangular niches, horizontal brick banding and brick corbelling. The east elevation has a one-story, shed roof addition on the first floor and no openings on the second floor. The west elevation has a one-story, flat roof addition on the first floor and two sets of one-over-one hung windows with stone sills and lintels. The one-story addition on both the east and west elevations are historic and can be seen in the 1927 (as amended) Sanborn Map. The two-story addition at the southwest corner appears in the 1927 Sanborn Map as part of the Armour Packing facility. It is clad with brick and has engaged columns on each of the elevations. Any openings on these elevations are concealed by shed roofs.

West Side of 1St Street

119 North 1st Street, non-contributing, ca. 1975

This is a modern, brick, one-story mansard roof building. It has two pane and panel door in the center, a ramp leading to the entry and display window son either side of the door. The north elevation has two display windows.

115 North 1st Street, contributing, ca. 1907

This is a two-story brick clad, Classical Revival style building. The first floor has slightly recessed, aluminum frame, glass doors in the center with display windows on either side. An additional entry is located at the northwest corner providing access to the second floor. The clerestory windows are concealed by a fabric awning. The second floor has two identical windows: one large central fixed pane window flanked by a narrow, fixed pane window. Each has a stone sill, an elaborate wooden transom with decorative details and a wide brick lintel with a drip cap. The parapet has decorative details made of brick: miniature columns, dentils, and a frieze. The parapet has a stone coping. The south elevation has seven fixed pane windows on the second floor.

113 North 1st Street, non-contributing, ca. 1950

This is a one-story, flat roof, brick clad building. It has two metal frame, glass doors in the center and display window son either side of the entry. It has metal clad box eaves. The south elevation has display windows, three fixed pane windows, and a metal frame, glass door.

East Side of North 1st Avenue

112 North 1st Street, contributing, ca. 1905

This is a three-story sandstone Romanesque Revival style building that is attached to the rear of 100 East Carl Albert Parkway. It has a metal frame, glass door at the northwest corner and display windows on the remainder of the first floor. The second floor has two large display windows with wood panels for transoms. Located on the third floor are two arched window

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openings with stone lintels and arched drip cap. The window openings have been in-filled with wood panels and smaller fixed pane windows. Located at each corner of the building is a stone pilaster. The parapet has decorative square stones, dentils and brackets. The south elevation is clad in brick and has in-filled windows on the first floor. The second floor has a landing for the fire escape and four two-over-two hung windows with glass transoms. The third floor has three arched window openings with stone sills and arched brick drip cap. The window openings have been in-filled with wood panels and smaller fixed pane windows.

108 North 1st Street, non-contributing, ca. 1975

This is a very simple, modern one-story brick building. It has a central entry and a display window on either side. It has a boxed metal awning at the roof line.

Integrity

The McAlester Downtown Historic District retains a relatively high degree of historic integrity with approximately sixty percent of the properties considered as contributing resources. Overall, the district retains much of its historic character with relatively few modern intrusions.

Over the years, many modifications have been made to individual buildings within the district. Although each building is assessed for its overall individual retention of integrity, there are several common alterations that affect a property's designation as contributing or non-contributing.

The most frequent alterations are the replacement or covering over of historic wood windows and doors and the application of new materials to the original façade. Radical alterations to the placement, size, or shape of the window completed after the period of significance seriously detract from the historic character of the façade. Multiple story buildings with the application of new materials such as modern brick or stucco are usually counted as contributing if changes were made during the period of significance and/or as long as the upper floor(s) retain their integrity. Because of the commonality of such alterations, single story buildings are generally classified as contributing as long as the majority of the façade is not obscured. The retention of historic architectural details along the upper wall is a significant factor in determining the status of one-story buildings.

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Name of Property	County and State
8. Statement of Significance	
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualif listing.)	ying the property for National Register
A. Property is associated with events that har broad patterns of our history.	ve made a significant contribution to the
B. Property is associated with the lives of pe	rsons significant in our past.
C. Property embodies the distinctive charact construction or represents the work of a n or represents a significant and distinguish individual distinction.	naster, or possesses high artistic values,
D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, history.	information important in prehistory or
Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	
A. Owned by a religious institution or used f	For religious purposes
B. Removed from its original location	
C. A birthplace or grave	
D. A cemetery	
E. A reconstructed building, object, or struct	ture
F. A commemorative property	
G. Less than 50 years old or achieving signif	ficance within the past 50 years

Alester Downtown Historic District	Pittsburg County, Oklahoma
me of Property	Pittsburg County, Oklahoma County and State
Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.) Commerce	
Period of Significance _1897-1960	
Significant Dates _1899, 1906, 1909	
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) N/A	
Cultural Affiliation N/A	
Architect/Builder _Unknown	

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

The McAlester Downtown Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level for its association with historic commercial activities in McAlester. Overall, the buildings in the downtown are very modest in size, style, materials, and ornamentation. As the core of the central business district, this area has been the center of commercial development in McAlester from shortly after its founding in 1890 as South McAlester to the present. The vast majority of construction in the area was completed by the 1940s, with most commercial construction activity after this time being in the form of renovations and a small number of infill construction projects thus the period of significance extends from the first extant building constructed in the Historic District until 1960 when the Urban Renewal enabling legislation is enacted in Oklahoma. The buildings in the McAlester Downtown Historic District reflect the commercial growth of this community, growth spurred by transportation routes, the Federal Courts and the State Penitentiary.

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

In 1869, James J. McAlester opened a store in a tent at a location known as "Crossroads," where the Texas Road was crossed by one of the California trails. He was aware beforehand that there were coal outcroppings in the area. His store prospered, particularly after the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway (Katy) constructed a line nearby in 1872. In 1872, J. J. McAlester married Rebecca Burney, the daughter of a prominent Chickasaw family, allowing him citizenship in the nation. This enabled him to acquire control over the area's valuable coal claims. In 1875, he and three partners leased the land to the Osage Coal and Mining Company, which was served by a spur from the railroad. This was the beginning of Indian Territory's coal mining industry. There quickly developed a thriving little community of McAlester, with a drugstore, hotel, livery stable, and at least three other retail stores. The 1890 population stood at three thousand residents.

In 1889, an east-west railroad, the Choctaw Coal and Railway (later to become the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway), was built to serve the rich coal fields east of McAlester. That railroad intersected the Katy one and one-half miles south of McAlester, creating a new settlement that became known as South McAlester. Because of its advantageous location at the railroad crossing, it quickly outgrew the older town.

In 1899 both towns incorporated, McAlester in January and South McAlester in November. In 1906, the towns were combined into one with the name of McAlester. The older town became known as North McAlester. Since the former town of South McAlester was the larger, its city government took municipal control.

McAlester was considered the capital of the rapidly growing coal industry in southeastern Oklahoma, which brought with it an influx of immigrant coal miners. By 1900, McAlester's

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population was 25 percent foreign born. In other surrounding towns, the percentage was even higher, making an ethnic mix in this area like no other in the state. However, mining was not entirely responsible for the development of McAlester. A fertile area for farming and ranching surrounded the town, with cotton being the principle cash crop. Each outlying community had one or more cotton gins, and McAlester held three within the city limits, plus a cotton compress.

The 1895 establishment of a federal court in South McAlester attracted a number of attorneys. The construction of the All Saints Hospital, one of the first in Indian Territory, lured physicians. The availability of railroad transportation in all directions made McAlester ideally situated for wholesale houses, businesses and stores of all sorts, and six banks. It had schools, brick streets, good municipal water system, a macaroni factory, an ice manufacturing plant, a fine hotel, a theater, and a trolley system that connected McAlester with Hartshorne and all towns and communities in between.

The boll weevil almost completely destroyed cotton production and by 1920 the railroads were converting to the use of oil as fuel for their locomotives, which almost destroyed the market for coal. That, together with the Great Depression, stalled McAlester's growth, and it did not see a large population spurt until World War II. The 1920 population was 12,095, slowly dropping to 11,804 in 1930 but rising to 12,401 in 1940. The U.S. Census reported 17,878 McAlester residents in 1950.

In 1942, two large government projects strained the town's housing capacity and commercial enterprises. A prisoner-of-war (POW) camp was built adjacent to the northern city limits, and a huge U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot was constructed just a few miles south of town. The depot's construction phase employed fifteen thousand workers. The POW camp housed three thousand German prisoners for three years. The Naval Ammunition Depot, changed to the U.S. Army Ammunition Plant in 1977, was, at the beginning of the twenty-first century, the main location for the production and storage of ammunition for the armed forces in the United States. At the end of World War II local business leaders realized that the city's growth and stability should not depend on its two largest government employers, the ammunition plant and the Oklahoma State Prison, which had been approved by the legislature in 1909 with work beginning in 1910. Since then, city leaders have actively recruited private industry.

As Richard Longstreth, professor of American Studies at George Washington University has noted, Urban Renewal was "the creation of downtown property owners and business interests who, beginning in the 1930s, sought to stem what they saw as a steadily advancing tide of abandonment and decline...." prior the passage of Title 1 of the 1949 of the Housing Act, which established Urban Renewal. In Oklahoma, Tulsa businessmen chartered busses to the State Capitol in Oklahoma City to speak in support of Urban Renewal at the Legislature's public hearings. Tulsans are credited with helping pass Urban Renewal enabling legislation in 1959. Urban Renewal was welcomed in Oklahoma as an attractive means to help pay for vibrant new modern cityscapes; one that would draw attention to the city's progressive spirit and refocus the necessity and use of the dense downtown core. And because of the Urban Renewal program, and the later Model Cities program, downtown McAlester underwent a transformation. Many of the original stone business buildings were

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replaced with modern steel and brick construction. Reconstruction of streets, utilities, and low rent housing also occurred.

The face of downtown McAlester has changed over time as the needs of the community also changed. The prospects of downtown businesses reflected national trends such as the Great Depression, World War II, and the post-war era, and as always the fortunes of downtown businesses were closely tied to agricultural prosperity, mining, the federal court system and to the State Penitentiary. Restaurants, multiple banks, and professional services, such as those of doctors and attorneys, were plentiful in the area. And with the increasing importance of the automobile, automotive related businesses such as filling stations and repair facilities sprang up along Choctaw Avenue. With the development along Highway 60 and 270, many of the retail operations in downtown McAlester moved along the interstate corridor. However, downtown would remain crucial to the life of the community because of the existence of professional services, city and county government, and its proximity to the Penitentiary.

The buildings located within the proposed McAlester Downtown Historic District are symbolic of the city's founding, commercial growth, and change in this important Oklahoma community. With a few notable exceptions, the majority of the buildings in downtown McAlester are vernacular in design, built for local business people, reflecting the time in which they were constructed in terms of style and materials. The district retains a high degree of historic integrity in terms of design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The McAlester Downtown Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of its commercial significance at the local level.

McAlester Downtown Historic District Jame of Property	Pittsburg County, Oklahoma County and State
9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources Fogelson, Robert M. <i>Downtown: Its Rise and Fall, 188</i> University Press, 2001).	·
Longstreth, Richard. The Buildings of Main Street: A G Architecture. Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press	
Longstreth, Richard. The Difficult Legacy of Urban Re Heritage Stewardship, National Park Service, V	enewal," CRM: The Journal of Vol. 3, #1, Winter, 2006.
Shuller, Thomas. "McAlester," Encyclopedia of Oklaho http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia (ac	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. McAlester, Oklahoma. 18 1927-45.	396, 1901, 1908, 1913, 1918, 1927,
Thoburn, Joseph B. and Muriel H. Wright, <i>Oklahoma: A Vol. 2</i> (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing C	
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36X previously listed in the National Register: 9500140; previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey recorded by Historic American Engineering Recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey	8, 03000513 gister #d #
Primary location of additional data:	
State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository:	

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

McAlester Downtown Historic District	
Name of Property	

Pittsburg County, Oklahoma
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:_____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 34.933240 Longitude:-95.769544

2. Latitude: 34.932182 Longitude:-95.765848

3. Latitude: 34.931796 Longitude:-95.765997

4. Latitude: 34.931093 Longitude:-95.763321

5. Latitude: 34.930073 Longitude:-95.763594

6. Latitude: 34.931640 Longitude:-95.769636

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

Beginning at the intersection of Business 69 and East Carl Albert Parkway, proceed east to the intersection of North Third Street and East Carl Albert Parkway. From this intersection proceed south to the east/west alley between East Carl Albert Parkway and East Choctaw Avenue. Proceed east down the alley to North Fifth Street. At the intersection of the alley and North Fifth Street, proceed south along North Fifth Street to the Railroad Tracks. From the intersection of North Fifth Street and the Railroad Track proceed west to Business 69. At that intersection, proceed north to East Carl Albert Parkway.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries selected include the core of historic downtown McAlester and encompass the commercial properties that retain the highest degree of integrity. Development to the north of the district is the governmental area and religious facilities, to the east of the district is modern commercial development, to the south of the district is the railroad track and to the west of the district is Business 69.

McAlester Downtown Historic District Name of Property			
11. Form Prepared By			_
name/title: Lynda Ozan/NRHP Coor	dinator		
organization: <u>OK/SHPO</u>	····		
street & number:800 Nazih Zuhdi D			
city or town: Oklahoma City	state: <u>OK</u>	zip code: <u>73034</u>	
e-mail_lozan@okhistory.org			
telephone:_405/522-4478_			
date:			
1	<u> </u>		

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

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

McAlester Downtown Historic District

Name of Property

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Photo Log

Name of Property: McAlester Downtown Historic District

City or Vicinity: McAlester

County: Pittsburg State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Lynda S. Ozan

Date Photographed:

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

Photograph Number	Subject	Direction
0001	East Carl Albert Pkwy and North 2 nd Street	West
0002	Aldridge Hotel	West
0003	North 2 nd Street and East Choctaw Ave	West
0004	First National Center, 215 East Choctaw Ave	East
0005	319 East Choctaw Ave	West
0006	325 East Choctaw Ave	East
0007	2-16 East Choctaw Ave	East
0008	24-24 East Choctaw Ave	West
0009	OKLA Theater	West
0010	200-206 East Choctaw Ave	West
0011	212-222 East Choctaw Ave	West
0012	300-328 East Choctaw Ave	East
0013	Armour Packing/Wholesale Fruit, 346-348	West
	East Choctaw Ave	
0014	112 North 1 st Street	North

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

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





























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION:	NOMINATION	4				
PROPERTY McAleste	er Downtown	n Historic I	Dist	rict		
MULTIPLE NAME:						
STATE & COUNTY: OF	KLAHOMA, P:	ittsburg				
DATE RECEIVED: DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF WEEKLY LIST	1/23/15 3/02/15			PENDING LIST 45TH DAY:	: 2/13/ 3/10/	
REFERENCE NUMBER:	15000065					
REASONS FOR REVIEW:						
APPEAL: N DATA PROTHER: N PDIL: REQUEST: Y SAMPLE:	ROBLEM: N N	LANDSCAPE: PERIOD: SLR DRAFT:	N N Y		The same and a second of the same and the sa	N N N
COMMENT WAIVER: N						
ACCEPTRET	TURN	REJECT		DATE		
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY CO	OMMENTS:					
The McAlester Dow Criterion A, in the a commercial core of the 1890s, as an im Pittsburg Count coa	rea of Comme historic McAl portant region	erce. The small ester since sho	, col	nesive district has after the commun	served as ity's found	the ing in
RECOM./CRITERIA A	cept Crimer	use A				
REVIEWER PAUL	USIGNAN	DISCIP	LIN	HISTORIAN		
TELEPHONE_	V	DATE_	4	3/10/15		
DOCUMENTATION see a	attached co	omments Y/N	see	e attached SL	R(YON)	

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

NATIONALPARKSERVICE

State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917 (405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm

January 20, 2015

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs National Park Service 2280, 8th floor 1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are pleased to transmit five National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

First Church of Christ Scientist, Ponca City, Kay County
St. John Baptist Church and Rectory, Ponca City, Kay County
McAlester Downtown Historic District, McAlester, Pittsburg County
First National Bank, Skiatook, Tulsa County
Oklahoma Iron Works/Bethlehem Supply Company Building, Tulsa County

The member of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), professionally qualified in the fields of prehistoric archeology was absent from the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. However, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of each nominated property was present and participated in the recommendation's formulation

We look forward to the results of your review. If there may be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Lynda S. O‡an of my staff or myself.

Sincerely,

Melvena Heisch

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

MKH:lso

Enclosures