United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Antlers Frisco Depot and Antlers Spring

and/or common

2. L	. o ca	ntion								
street & r	number	Main Stre	et					no	t for public	ation
city, town	Ant	lers			vicinity of	congressio	onal district	003		_
state	OV		code	40	county	Pushmata	22		code	127
	<u>ok</u>	sificat		40		rusimata	lid			127
Categor distr build struc site obje	y rict ding(s) cture	Ownership public private both Public Acqu in proces being con	isition s		tus _ occupied _ unoccupied _ work in progress cessible _ yes: restricted _ yes: unrestricted _ no	Present agric com educ ente gove indu milit	culture mercial cational rtainment ernment strial		_ museum _ park _ private re _ religious _ scientific _ transport _ other:	
4. C)wn	er of P	roper	ty						
name	Frisco			Offi	ce, Southwest F	Region)				
street & r	number	906 Olive	e Street							
city, town	1	St. Louis	3		vicinity of		state	MO	63101	
5. L	. 0 C2	ntion of	i Lega		Descriptio	on				
courthou	se, regis	stry of deeds, e	tc. County	Cle	rk's Office					
street & r	number		Pushmat	aha	County Courtho	ouse				
city, town	1		Antlers	5			state	OK		
		esenta	ation i	n	Existing	Survey	/S			
title Ok1	ahoma	Comprehensi	ive Survey	7	has this pro	perty been de	etermined e	legible	? yes	s no
date 197	9					fede	ral <u>x</u> sta	ite	county	local
depositor	ry for su	rvey records	Oklahoma	His	torical Society	, Preserv	ation Off	ice		
city, towr	o 0k1	ahoma City					state	OK		

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
excellent	deteriorated	<u>x</u> unaltered	<u>_x</u> _ original s	ite
<u> </u>	ruins	altered	moved	date
fair	unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

and the part of the second

Constructed about 1911, the Frisco Railroad depot was located across the tracks opposite the site of an earlier wooden depot and Harvey House which burned in that year. The new structure was designed to be fireproof. Supported by steel columns, its exterior walls were of red brick and concrete construction with parapets topped by a terra cotta cap. Approximately 100 feet long and 30 feet wide, the depot is flat roofed with a horizontal wooden canopy over the controller's observation window. The building is low, long and symmetrical in a vaguely Italian style.

Roughly half of the interior was devoted to passenger activity, and half to freight storage and transfer. From north to south the building was divided as follows: general waiting room (with adjacent restrooms for white men and women), ticket office, and Negro waiting room (with adjacent toilets for men and women).

The railroad company has done little to the building other than remove the furnishings, leaving it empty (except for the agent's office) but virtually unchanged. Ticket windows and desks (in what appears to be walnut), and other fixtures are all original, as are the train order board lever controls which are still in use. Separate ticketing, waiting and restroom facilities bring to mind a time when separate was considered adequate under the law.

The building no longer houses crowds of hurried passengers, but is now used only for the railroad agent's office and controls and, occasionally, for storage.

The Spring is now enclosed in a cement well structure covered by a small wooden roof. The structure is approximately four feet in diameter and seven feet tall. The spring flows, but has not been well kept up, mostly due to lack of funding.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement	literature military music philosophy politics/government	 religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1911 to present	Builder/Architect Railr	oad architect	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

As Antlers owes its existence to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad and its name and location to Antlers Spring, these two adjacent sites are of outstanding significance to the history of the town.

In 1887, when the Frisco built its line from Ft. Smith, Arkansas south through the Choctaw Nation into Texas, it established a stop near a large fresh-water spring which had long been used by hunters as a hunting and camping spot. The spring was marked as such by a pair of Antlers nailed in a tree nearby-thus the town's name. The building of this Arkansas-Texas Line spelled the end of the autonomy of the Choctaws and the beginning of a new era in which white outsiders moved in to exploit the area's resources. The early 20th century was a period of great economic growth and cultural change in southeast Oklahoma and the railroad was the key to both these changes. Antlers' economic growth was rapid because local merchants and businessmen were easily able to ship goods on the Frisco. Antlers also became a very popular passenger stop for several reasons-there was always a good supply of cool, fresh water from the spring, the Harvey House Restaurant boasted a wide selection of game foods (venison, wild turkey, quail, bear, etc.), and it was the only place along the line that hot, tired, travelers could get a bath. At one time, as many as five passenger trains passed through Antlers daily. Most of the original town was centered around this depot and the spring, as was much of the early social activity. Dances and picnics were often held on the lawn around the spring, and as it was the main source of water for the town in the early years it became a local gathering spot where one could see friends and catch up on town gossip. Eventually as the importance of the railroad declined, merchants located more permanent buildings further from the noise and danger of passing trains.

With the discontinuation of passenger service, the depot has lost most of its functions and has been used as a storage area for several local businesses. Now, only three to five trains weekly stop in Antlers, and the St. Louis and San Francisco is considering ending its service to the area entirely. But the brick depot and nearby spring will still recall the years at the turn of the century when this town, its economy and its culture grew up around the railroad.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Interview: Mr. Robert Nash, Antlers, OK, July 27, 1979. Interview: Mrs. Dowell West, Antlers, OK, July 26, 1979.

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10. Geograp	hical Data	UTM NC	JT VERIFIED
Acreage of nominated proper Quadrangle name <u>Antlers</u> UMT References	ty <u>about 2.5 acres</u> East, OK	ACREAGE N	Quadrangle scale7.5'
A <u>1</u> 5 <u>2</u> 5 <u>86</u> <u>1</u> ρ Zone Easting	3 7 9 0 5 6 止 Northing	B	Easting Northing
C] []] E] []] G] []]		┍└╶⊥╶┤ ╒└╶⊥╶┤╽ ╫└╶┰╴┤╽	
	SW 1/4, SW 1/4 Se to West) railroad yards south of Ant	right of way fi lers Spring.	6E. The nominated property consis rom Main Street (Rt 271) on the Inty boundaries
state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code
organization Oklahoma His street & number Oklahom	atoric Preservation Na State University		e August, 1979 phone (405) 624-5678
city or town Stillwa	iter	stat	ie OK
	storic Prese	ervation O	Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of	this property within the s	tate is: local	/
As the designated State Histo 665), I hereby nominate this p according to the criteria and p	roperty for inclusion in th	e, National Register a	c Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– nd certify that it has been evaluated ion and Recreation Service.
State Historic Preservation Of	ficer signature	1Dlenn	- Jordein
title			date 4/10/83

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