

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Anadarko Downtown Historic District
other names/site number Same

2. Location

street & number (See Continuation Sheet) N/A not for publication
city, town Anadarko N/A vicinity
state Oklahoma code OK county Caddo code 015 zip code 73005

3. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <u>61</u> | <u>24</u> buildings |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <u>1</u> | <u> </u> sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <u> </u> | <u> </u> structures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <u>62</u> | <u>24</u> objects |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | | <u> </u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] July 27, 1990
Signature of certifying official Date
Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Beth Boland 12/10/90
 See continuation sheet. _____
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. _____
 determined not eligible for the National Register. _____
 removed from the National Register. _____
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE

DOMESTIC/hotel

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility

GOVERNMENT/post office

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility

GOVERNMENT/post office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Commercial Style

Romanesque

Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

STUCCO

roof ASPHALT

other CONCRETE

STONE/Limestone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary

The Anadarko Downtown Historic District encompasses the town's early twentieth-century central business district, encompassing portions of Main and Broadway streets. It consists of eighty-six buildings, of which sixty-two are contributing elements. Anadarko is the county seat of Caddo County and is located in the Washita River Valley, approximately sixty miles southwest of Oklahoma City. It is situated on the south edge of the Washita River and lies at the intersection of two major highways, U.S. 281 and State Highway 9. The district continues to exhibit historical and architectural integrity.

Description

The Anadarko Downtown Historic District encompasses three complete blocks and four partial blocks at the heart of Anadarko. The buildings are primarily clustered along the east/west streets of Main and Broadway, and the north/south streets of First and Second. The district consists of eighty-six buildings, of which sixty-two are contributing elements. One- and two-story brick buildings characterize the district, although some stucco-covered buildings can be found in the district as well.

Constructed between 1901, when the town was founded, and 1939, the date of the latest contributing building, the district's resources reflect the progression of American architecture during this period. The architectural styles found in the district include the Late Victorian styles of Romanesque Revival (10 percent) and Italianate (3 percent). These styles are characterized by such decorative details as polychromatic rounded arch lintels, stone sills, and corbeled brick tables and cornices. The district also contains two examples of the Moderne style, most notably the district's youngest contributing building, the Anadarko Police Station, constructed in 1939. Many of the buildings possess only a minimal amount of decorative detail and are best described as vernacular examples of Twentieth-Century Commercial architecture (77 percent).

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

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nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
ART
ETHNIC HERITAGE/NATIVE AMERICAN

Period of Significance

1901-1940

Significant Dates

1936-37

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Simon, Louis A.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary

The Anadarko Downtown Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as the commercial seat of Caddo County, the trading center for one of Oklahoma's most important cotton regions, and as the location of one of the state's most significant Indian Agency districts. Along with this latter function, the district is associated with Native American commerce, as it contained several establishments that catered to the Indian trade. It is also eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an outstanding and representative example of a rural downtown in southwestern Oklahoma, with good examples of turn-of-the-century and early- to mid-twentieth century commercial architecture. One resource within the district is also significant because it contains murals created by Stephen Mopope, a principal member of the original Kiowa Five, the founders of the "Oklahoma School" of Native American art, part of a movement that created an interest in and appreciation for Southwestern Native American art. The period of significance for the district encompasses the years 1901-1940. These years delineate the establishment of the town to the beginning of the economic revival associated with World War II.

Historical Significance

The origins of Anadarko as an urban center lie in the 1878 consolidation of the Fort Sill Indian Agency and the Wichita Agency on the south side of the Washita River. From this site, the federal government administered the affairs

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Anadarko, Oklahoma. Anadarko Public Library. Anadarko file.
Hume, Carleton Ross. Anadarko, An Indian Agency, and A County Seat: A History of Anadarko, Oklahoma. Unpublished Manuscript, 1951.

Anadarko American, 31 August 1911-24 June 1915.

Anadarko American Democrat, 3 January 1918-26 December 1928.

Anadarko Daily News, 4 January 1935-26 March 1937, 5 August 1951, and 1 August 1976.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 26.5

UTM References

A 14 568800 3881600
 Zone Easting Northing

C 14 569100 3881330

B 14 569100 3881620
 Zone Easting Northing

D 14 568980 3881340

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Verbal Boundary Description : The nominated district is roughly bounded by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad right-of-way, East Second Street, the alley between Oklahoma and Central Street, and West Second Street. It includes all of Blocks 26, 36, and 37, and Lots 4 through 19 of Block 27, Lots 17 through 32 of Block 35, Lots 1 through 16 of Block 48, and Lots 1 through 16 and Lots 25 through 32 of Block 49 of the Original Townsite Plat of Anadarko, Oklahoma.

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Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the district, shown on the accompanying map, were drawn to encompass the city's commercial and civic core. The fringe areas on the periphery of the district contain a mixture of old and new structures, which permits a clear delineation of district edges.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Allen, Sharon Sewell, and Marsha Weisiger

organization Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office date July 26, 1990

street & number Wiley Post Historical Building telephone (405) 521-2491

city or town Oklahoma City state Oklahoma zip code 73105

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LOCATION:

Roughly bounded by the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad, East 2nd Street, the alley between Oklahoma and Central Streets, and West 3rd Street and including the Post Office

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The district's consistency of scale, material, and uniform setback contribute to its delineation as a cohesive unit. This cohesion is strengthened further by its architectural integrity as well as its historic integrity as the center of commerce for the area. Historically, the district also included residential properties, both upstairs apartments and single-family dwellings. As a result, one house is included within the district. The boundary lines were determined to include only those properties that share the historical characteristics of the central business district. The following is a description of the district's most significant buildings:

The Anadarko Police Station (photo #4) was designed in the Moderne style by WPA architects in 1939. The two-story building is constructed of reinforced concrete, sheathed with stucco. The facade is composed of three bays, delineated by pilasters flanking the middle bay. These pilasters, which feature full-height inset panels, rise up above the roofline to create a stepped parapet, etched with the word "Police." A stepped-back cornice line further enhances the building's Moderne appearance.

The Widaman Building (photo #34, first building on the left) was designed in the Romanesque Revival Style, c. 1905. The two story building is constructed of red brick and is rectangular in plan. The facade is only one bay in width, with the west elevation extending three bays along West 2nd Street. The second story, at both the front (south) and west elevations, features a ribbon of round arched windows, filled with 1/1, single-hung sashes. The continuous buff-brick lintel, which follows the arched contours of the windows, and the stone slip sills give the building a polychrome appearance. The stone coping and belt course at the parapet frame a frieze of inset brick panels. Below the belt course, a corbel table embellishes the brick walls. At the west elevation, the parapet wall is crenelated, and original signage related to its historic role as a drug store is extant.

The Whitley/Miller Building (photo #24, second building from the left) was also designed in the Romanesque Revival style. Constructed in 1906 of red brick, the two-story building is three

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bays wide, delineated by brick pilasters. Coupled pilasters divide the east from the middle bay; between the pair is a vertical series of raised panels. The second story features ribbons of round-arched windows, with continuous brick lintels. The lintels, which follow the arched contours of the windows alternate three courses of buff and red brick, creating a polychrome appearance. A continuous stone sill enhances the ribbon effect. The windows are filled with 2/2, double-hung windows with fanlight clerestories. The building is crowned by a stepped parapet, which features a stone coping and a corbeled brick cornice.

The W. L. Cleveland Building (photo #26), built in 1904, is an outstanding local example of Italianate architecture. The two-story, brick building is divided into four narrow bays by pronounced pilasters. Between the pilasters, rectangular, 1/1, double-hung windows with wooden sashes pierce the wall. The pilasters rise up to support a curvilinear parapet crowned by a central, round finial. A stone cornice is supported by brick corbels. Below the cornice, a dentil course and a segmental arched panel etched with the words "W. L. Cleveland" ornament the building.

The Barber Building (photo #27, fifth building from the right) is a typical local example of turn-of-the-century Commercial architecture. Built in 1904, the two-story brick building features a stepped parapet, supported by a corbel table. Below this corbel table is a corbeled belt course accented at the bottom by a dentil course. A second corbel table, directly above the windows, completes the decorative brickwork. Pairs of rectangular windows are bounded by quarry-faced stone lintels and sills.

The United States Post Office and Kiowa Indian Agency (photo #44), constructed in 1935-1936, is an outstanding example of the Classical Revival style with Moderne influences favored by the federal government for many of its civic projects. The Treasury Department's supervising architect for this project was Louis A. Simon. The three-story building is symmetrically arranged in a rectangular plan. Constructed of steel frame on a concrete foundation, the walls are veneered with a yellow brick and white Carthage stone. Rectangular casement windows rise up in vertical bands, emphasizing the building's height. These bands are broken between the first and second stories by large stone spandrels. Ornamentation is sparse and consists of a prominent stone cornice

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and frieze at the top of the second story. The frieze is embellished with a string of discs, and the entries are enhanced with decorative stone spandrels. The building is crowned by a stone coping at the top of the parapet wall. The significant interior features sixteen murals by Native American Artist Steve Mopope, who worked with the assistance of Spencer Asah and James Auchiah. All three were members of the Kiowa Five. These murals were commissioned by the Treasury Section of Painting and Sculpture and were completed in 1937.

Complementing these significant buildings are numerous contributing buildings and one contributing structure. These resources are lesser in size, significance, and detail, yet are still essential to the overall integrity and appearance of the district. The following is a list of all of the contributing resources in the district. The names used refer to the resource's historic name.

Contributing Properties

1. 221 N.W. 2nd. C. 1915, altered C. 1932 after a 1931 fire. One story, rectangular house, with a flat roof and parapet walls, remodeled to reflect a Moderne influence. The front (west) elevation of the stuccoed dwelling is pierced by two window openings with the entrance left of center. The front patio is flanked by short piers.
2. 131 W. Main. C. 1935. One story, commercial building with a brick facade and concrete-block side elevations. The symmetrical front has a centrally placed entrance flanked by rectangular fixed windows on brick bulkheads. A cartouche bears the initials "INB."
4. 113 W. Main. 1911. This two-story, one-bay rectangular building is designed in the Romanesque Revival style. It has a brick facade and corbeled brick cornice and decorative panels in red and buff brick. The four second-story windows are connected with a continuous arched lintel. The building was originally one of six identical connecting buildings and is now the only one remaining.
6. Anadarko Police Station, First and Railroad. Built in 1939 under the WPA program, this two-story, reinforced-concrete building

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with stuccoed walls, pilasters, and stepped-back parapet reflects Moderne influences prevalent in the late 1930s.

7. 105 E. Main. C. 1935. This one-story, rectangular brick building, built in the vernacular Commercial style, has a sloping roof, with parapet walls, with fixed display windows with projecting brick sills. The front elevation features a wood framed canopy over the windows and entrance.

8. 107 E. Main. C. 1925. This one-story, rectangular building has concrete block walls with a brick facade. The building features a flat roof, false front and original storefront. It is a good example of False Front Commercial architecture.

11. 117 E. Main. C. 1920. This one-story, vernacular Commercial building has a brick facade with a false front, brick pilasters and coping. The storefront features a canopy placed over the centrally placed entrance and flanking fixed windows.

12. 121-131 E. Main. C. 1925. The large, one-story, rectangular, brick building was constructed as an auto agency. The building features large window openings and brick pilasters rising just beyond the parapet wall which lends a vertical emphasis to the long expanse of brick walls. Most of the large window openings on the east and south elevation have been boarded over. It was designed in the vernacular Commercial style.

13. 118-120 E. Main. C. 1935. This one-story, stuccoed, rectangular building is two bays wide with a flat roof. The building is constructed of concrete block with a brick veneer front. The front elevation features inset panels. It is a good example of twentieth-century Commercial architecture.

15. 110 E. Main. C. 1925. This one-story, rectangular building, with a flat roof, is designed in the vernacular Commercial style. The walls are constructed of brick tile and are sheathed with stucco. The front elevation is symmetrical with a centrally placed entrance flanked by fixed windows. Brick coping tops roofline.

16. 115 N. First. C. 1925. This one-story, rectangular, brick building with a stuccoed facade is two bays wide and is designed in the vernacular Commercial idiom. The front entrance is offset to the right and is flanked by fixed windows. The left bay has

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one large window opening filled with four panes of plate glass.

17. C. P. Building, 108 N. First. 1937. This two-story, rectangular, brick building with a flat roof is a good example of twentieth-century Commercial architecture. The front elevation is constructed of a buff colored brick. Dark brown bricks are used to create a long rectangular frame on the parapet above the second story windows. The frame is highlighted with diamond shapes and the initials "C. P.", which are also of the dark brown brick. Below the second story windows is a full-width wood awning.

19. Milne-Graham Building, 108-110 W. Main. 1902. This is a good example of early twentieth-century Commercial architecture and was one of the first brick buildings built in Anadarko. The two-story building, with a brick facade, features a triangular pediment and stone coping, corbeled brick panels, and quarry-faced stone lug sills and lintels at the second story.

20. 112-114 W. Main. C. 1905. This two-story, brick building is a good example of vernacular Romanesque Revival architecture. Its flat roof is screened by a brick parapet with a corbeled brick cornice. It features round-arched windows with brick lintels and stone lug sills and a cast-iron threshold.

23. 124 W. Main. C. 1937. This one-story, brick building is a good example of False Front Commercial architecture. It features a stepped parapet with a stone coping and a corbeled brick cornice. A dentil string ornaments the facade.

24. 126 W. Main. C. 1926. This one-story, brick building is a good example of twentieth-century Commercial architecture. Its flat roof is screened by a parapet, with an inset brick panel.

25. Tingleys Indian Store, 128 W. Main. 1926. This one-story, brick building, designed in the vernacular Commercial style, has a flat roof, a parapet wall, and a full-width clerestory. The original interior includes furnishings from an earlier drug store and the original pressed-metal ceiling.

27. 223 W. Broadway. C. 1933. This vernacular period revival gas station is a one-story, brick building with a cross-gable roof.

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29. 213-215 W. Broadway. C. 1925. This is an excellent example of twentieth-century Commercial architecture. The one-story, brick facade features a buff-brick diamond fretwork frieze and brick panels, a flat roof, and multi-light windows.

30. 211 W. Broadway. C. 1904. This two-story, brick building is a good example of brick-front Commercial architecture. It features a corbeled parapet with stone coping and a brick dentil course. The 2/2 double-hung wooden windows have stone lintels and quarry-faced lug sills.

33. 203 W. Broadway. C. 1905. This two-story, two-bay, brick building is designed in the late-Victorian Commercial style. The flat roof is screened by a brick parapet, which has a stone coping and is ornamented by inset panels bounded by a soldier course at the frieze. Segmental arched windows with stone lug sills light the building.

34. 201 W. Broadway. C. 1905. This building is identical to building No. 33.

35. 109 S.W. 2nd. C. 1910. This one-story, brick, twentieth-century Commercial building has a flat roof, a corbeled brick parapet, and inset brick panels.

36. Widaman Building, 131 W. Broadway. 1907. The two-story, brick Widaman Building is an excellent example of Romanesque Revival commercial architecture. It features a ribbon of round-arched windows, with a continuous buff-brick lintel and stone slip sills, an embattled parapet with stone coping at the west elevation, and decorative brickwork. It retains signage at the west elevation related to its original use as a drug store. The building is architecturally significant in the district.

37. Whitley/Miller Building, 129-125 W. Broadway. 1906. This two-story, three-bay, brick building is an excellent example of Romanesque Revival commercial architecture. It features a ribbon of round-arched windows with a continuous lintel composed of alternative courses of buff and red brick, a continuous stone sill, and fan-light transoms. The stairwell is delineated by a vertical break of pilasters and spandrels, which divides the second and third bays. The stepped parapet is ornamented with a stone coping,

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a corbeled brick cornice, and recessed panels. The building is architecturally significant in the district.

39. W. L. Cleveland Building, 121 W. Broadway. 1904. This two-story, brick building is an excellent local example of the Italianate style. Pronounced brick pilasters divide the building into four narrow bays. The building features rectangular windows with stone lintels and slip sills, a curvilinear parapet with a found, central finial, a stone cornice supported by corbels with a dentil course below, and a segmental-arch panel embellished with "W. L. Cleveland." The building is architecturally significant in the district.

40. 117-119 W. Broadway. 1923. This two-story, brick building is a good example of twentieth-century Commercial architecture. The flat roof is screened by a brick parapet wall ornamented by a stone coping. The rectangular windows have broad, stone lintels and sills, and recessed brick, basketweave panels surmount the window openings.

41. Peacock/Divers Building, 113-115 W. Broadway. 1904. This two-story, brick building is a good example of turn-of-the-century Commercial architecture. It features a parapet wall with stone coping, decorative stonework at the eaveline, inset with the name block, a corbeled cornice, a dentil string course, and brick inset panels. A ribbon of paired, rectangular windows, with stone lintels and sills, lights the building.

42. Barber Building, 111 W. Broadway. 1904. This two-story, brick building is an excellent example of turn-of-the-century Commercial architecture. The stepped parapet is ornamented with the building name at center, two corbel tables, a corbeled eaveline, and a dentil course. The rectangular windows have quarry-faced stone lintels and sills.

43. 107-109 W. Broadway. 1910. This two-story, brick building is an excellent example of Romanesque Revival commercial architecture. The parapet wall features a stone coping, a denticulated brick cornice and architrave, and recessed panels outlined with buff brick at the frieze. A ribbon of arched windows is embellished by a buff-brick lintel, which follows the contours of the windows. The two bays are divided by a broad, paneled pilaster with a semicircular pediment. Inset in the panel at the

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second story is a decorative brick motif and a disk. The building is architecturally significant in the district.

44. 105 W. Broadway. C. 1910. This two-story, brick building is a good example of twentieth-century Commercial architecture. The parapet wall is embellished with a stone coping, a corbeled cornice, inset brick panels at the frieze, and a corbel table at the architrave. Rectangular windows feature stone lintels and a continuous, quarry-faced stone sill.

45. 103 W. Broadway. 1904. This two-story, brick building is a good example of turn-of-the-century Commercial architecture. It is ornamented by a stone coping, a corbel table at the cornice, a brick sign panel at the frieze, and a dentil course at the architrave. The 1/1 double-hung windows have quarry-faced stone sills and lintels.

47. 106 N. 1st. 1928. This two-story, brick building with rounded corners is an excellent example of 1920s vernacular Commercial architecture. A corbeled brick-and-stone belt course divides the two stories. The ribbon of windows features a continuous, soldier-course lintel and a continuous, stone sill. Piers with stone caps divide the windows. The building is surmounted by a stone coping.

48. 103-113 N. 1st. C. 1925. The one-story, three-bay, brick vernacular Commercial building features a flat roof with a tile mansard above the brick parapet, decorative brickwork below the mansard, and transom windows above the doors.

50. 105 E. Broadway. 1906. This two-story, brick building is a good example of False Front Commercial architecture and is an early brick building in Anadarko. It features a stepped parapet with stone coping; a fan motif at the corners of the parapet, decorative brickwork at the frieze, and a continuous, quarry-faced stone lintel and sill.

51. 107 E. Broadway. 1904. This one-story, brick building, constructed in the turn-of-the-century Commercial style, is an early brick building in Anadarko. It features a brick parapet with a corbel table, a stone coping, and recessed panels.

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52. 109 E. Broadway. 1904. This building is identical to building No. 51.

53. 111 E. Broadway. C. 1903. This building is identical to building Nos. 51 and 52. A dentil course is visible below the eaveline.

54. IOOF Building, 113-115 E. Broadway. 1904-1921. This two-story, brick building was built in two phases. The first story was erected in 1904, and the second story was added in 1921. It is an excellent example of twentieth-century Commercial architecture. The brick parapet is embellished by recessed panels with basketweave brickwork and a stone coping. The 4/1, paired, double-hung windows have stone lintels and slip sills. A side entry leads to the upstairs fraternal hall.

56. 121 E. Broadway. C. 1904. This one-story, brick building was designed in the turn-of-the-century Commercial style. The brick parapet is ornamented by recessed panels and a corbeled brick cornice with a stone coping.

58. 125 E. Broadway. C. 1910. This two-story, brick building is a good example of Romanesque Revival commercial architecture. The brick parapet features recessed brick panels, bounded in buff brick, and a dentil course at the eaveline. The ribbon of round-arched windows at the second story has a continuous lintel, composed of three courses of alternative buff and red brick, and stone sills.

60. Bryan's Hotel, 130-132 E. Broadway. 1903. This three-story, two-bay building is an excellent example of a turn-of-the-century Commercial building refashioned in the Spanish Eclectic idiom. The brick building was clad in stucco in 1933 in keeping with the penchant for the Spanish motif in the 1920s and 1930s. It is one of the earliest commercial buildings extant in Anadarko. The building features paired, round-arched windows at the first and second stories, set in recessed panels and filled with 1/1, wooden, single-hung sashes. At the third story, the windows are set in rectangular openings and have double-hung sashes. The windows are ornamented by a continuous corbel at the arch imposts and stone lug sills. The original storefront is intact.

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61. Bryan's Hotel Sample Room, 110 S.E. 2nd. C. 1903. This one-story annex to the Bryan's Hotel is a stuccoed, brick building. It was originally designed in the turn-of-the-century Commercial style but was stuccoed in 1933 to reflect the Spanish Eclectic idiom. It features a hooded lintel above the door and the window and recessed panels at the frieze.

62. 122-124 E. Broadway. 1925. This two-story, one-bay, brick building is designed in the twentieth-century Commercial style. It features a parapet wall with a corbeled brick cornice, brick lintels, and brick lug sills.

63. 118-120 E. Broadway. C. 1935. This one-story, one-bay brick building is a good example of the vernacular twentieth-century Commercial style. It features a polychrome brickwork and fixed steel sashes with brick sills.

64. 116 E. Broadway. C. 1925. This one-story, one-bay, brick building, designed in the twentieth-century Commercial style, features brick sign panels.

65. 112-114 E. Broadway. 1925. This one-story, three-bay, brick facade is designed in the twentieth-century Commercial style. The parapet wall is ornamented by a stone coping and brick sign panels.

66. Alley behind 112-114 E. Broadway. C. 1925. This square, brick outbuilding was a garage. A brick header course ornaments the eaveline.

67. People's Store, 110 E. Broadway. 1902. This two-story, one-bay, brick building is an excellent example of False Front Commercial architecture. It features a stepped parapet with a corbeled cornice, stone coping, and recessed brick panels. A corbeled frieze embellishes each story. Rectangular windows with 1/1, wooden, double-hung sashes, stone flat-arch lintels, and quarry-faced stone lug sills light the building.

70. 105-107 S. 1st. 1928. This one-story, brick building, designed in the twentieth-century Commercial style, has a symmetrical front with a central entrance flanked by two large windows. The window openings have been partially filled-in with glass blocks. The building is ornamented with recessed brick panels above the windows and a brick header coping.

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71. 112-114 S.E. 1st. 1920. This one-story, two-bay, brick building is designed in the twentieth-century Commercial style. It is ornamented by a corbel table at the cornice and a stone coping. Fluted metal panels cover the clerestory.

72. 110 S.E. 1st. C. 1925. The one-story, one-bay, brick building is designed in the twentieth-century Commercial style. It features a central entrance flanked by large display windows, surmounted by a metal canopy. The building is ornamented by a brick cornice with a stone coping.

73. 108 S. E. 1st. 1913. This one-story, one-bay, brick building is designed in the False Front Commercial style.. It features cast iron columns and thresholds, a corbeled cornice with a stone coping, and a corbel table at the eaveline.

74. 102-104 W. Broadway. C. 1903. This two-story, three-bay, brick building was designed in a vernacular Neoclassical style. It features a canted corner, a corbeled parapet with a stone coping, a metal cornice ornamented by dentils, prominent brick pilasters with brick-and-stone capitals, a corbel table at the first story, and stone lug sills. The canted corner was altered sometime between 1940 and 1976, but the building continues to retain most of its historic features.

75. Famous Store, 106-108 W. Broadway. C. 1906. This two-story, one-bay, brick building is designed in the turn-of-the-century Commercial style. It features a corbeled brick cornice with stone coping, a corbel table above the windows, and quarry-faced stone lug sills.

76. A. Martinez-J. F. Ruzicka Building, 110-112 W. Broadway. 1911. This two-story, brick building is an excellent example of Romanesque Revival commercial architecture. It is characterized by a ribbon of round-arched windows with decorative brick lintels. The building is further embellished by a ceramic-tile facade at the first story, name and date plates that rise above the roofline, a corbeled cornice, dentil courses below the cornice and architrave, recessed panels and a diamond motif at the frieze, and string courses above and below the architrave.

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77. G. A. Hollar Building, 114 W. Broadway. 1902. This two-story, brick building is an example of turn-of-the-century Commercial architecture and one of Anadarko's first brick buildings. The parapet features a stone coping, a brick name plate, and fluted metal panels at the cornice. The windows are embellished by a continuous buff-brick lintel and stone lug sills.

79. K. D. Building, 118 W. Broadway. 1929. This two-story, one-bay, brick building is an excellent example of False Front Commercial architecture. The stepped parapet is ornamented with decorative brick panels in a contrasting color. The paired windows are set in rectangular openings.

80. 120 W. Broadway. C. 1902. This two-story, one-bay, brick building is a good vernacular example of the Italianate style. The stepped parapet features curvilinear finials, a brick cornice, and a decorative cartouche. The 1/1, wooden, double-hung windows have transoms, stone lintels, and stone lug sills.

83. Fair Store, 126-130 W. Broadway. C. 1908. This two-story, three-bay, brick building is a good example of turn-of-the-century Commercial architecture. The parapet is surmounted by a stone coping, and a corbel table and a stone string course defines the top of the first story. The segmental-arched windows are filled with 1/1, wooden, double-hung sashes and stone lug sills.

84. 132 W. Broadway. C. 1906. This two-story, one-bay, brick building is a good example of turn-of-the-century Commercial architecture. The parapet is embellished with a corbel table, a stone coping, and recessed brick panels. The segmental-arched windows have stone lintels and lug sills.

86. Anadarko Post Office and Kiowa Indian Agency, 101-103 W. Oklahoma. 1935. The Post Office and Kiowa Agency was constructed in a Classical style with Moderne influences. It is an architecturally significant building in the district. The building is constructed of a steel structural system with brick and stone veneer. It is three-stories in height and seven-bays wide. Ornamentation includes stone spandrels dividing the first and second stories; a stone cornice and frieze at the top of the second story, embellished by discs, and a stone coping. The original, exterior sconces are extant. The significant interior features murals designed by Kiowa artist Stephen Mopope.

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Non-Contributing Structures

The Anadarko Downtown Historic District's noncontributing buildings are a mixture of historic building that have lost their architectural integrity due to significant alterations or have been constructed since the period of significance. There are twenty-four noncontributing resources in the district. The following is a list of the noncontributing buildings.

3. 121-125 W. Main. C. 1925. This two-story property is composed of three brick buildings, two of which were built in the 1920s, the other c. 1910. They are no longer contributing due to the metal facade applied in 1976.

5. 101 W. Main. 1973. This one-story, brick, drive-in bank building features large glass panels and an attached, three-bay porte cochere.

9. 113 E. Main. C. 1925. This two-story, stuccoed concrete-block building with glass-block sidelights is nearly in ruins.

10. 115 E. Main. C. 1925. This one-story, wood-frame, false-front building has been covered with concrete-block veneer and stuccoed.

14. 116 E. Main. C. 1970. This is a one-story, concrete-block building.

18. First State Bank, 102-106 W. Main. 1955. This one-story building features aggregate-rock curtain walls. It has been enlarged and altered since 1976.

21. 116-120 W. Main. C. 1952. This is a one-story, brick building with a flat roof. It was reconstructed after a 1952 fire.

22. 122 W. Main. C. 1952. This is a one-story, brick building with a flat roof. It was reconstructed after a 1952 fire.

26. 130 W. Main, including 113-123 N.W. 2nd, attached to the west. C. 1960. This one-story, brick building has a central door and two, small, horizontal, fixed windows. The west elevation is divided into several storefronts.

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28. Redskin Theatre, 221 W. Broadway. 1947. This two-story building is clad with vertical metal siding. The vertical marquee features a Plains Indian headdress. The significant interior features murals by Native American artists Archie Blackowl and Maurice Bedoka. Although the interior is intact, it was painted after the period of significance. Until further research can be completed, it is considered a noncontributing building at this time.

31. 209 W. Broadway. C. 1950. This is a one-story, brick building with a wood shake awning.

32. 205 W. Broadway. 1947. This is a one-story, brick building with narrow, fixed windows.

38. 123 W. Broadway. C. 1930. The facade of this one-story, brick building was replaced after 1940.

46. 101 W. Broadway. 1901. This two-story, painted brick building has a canted corner, a parapet wall with a stone cornice and recessed brick panels, a metal cornice, double-hung windows with three-light transoms at the second story, and brick lintels and quarry-faced stone sills. The first-story Romanesque ribbon windows were removed after 1951, and the canted corner has been altered.

49. H.E.T. Building, 101-103 E. Broadway. C. 1955. This two-story, brick building is a good example of mid-twentieth-century Commercial architecture. It features decorative brick panels at the parapet.

55. 117-119 E. Broadway. 1906. This one-story, bricked building, with narrow, fixed windows, was altered in 1959.

57. 123 E. Broadway. C. 1910. This one-story, brick building has been altered with the addition of concrete panels, a shingled, mansard roof overhang, and fixed windows.

59. 131 E. Broadway. 1960. This one-story, brick building has a central, glazed door and two small, horizontal, fixed windows.

68. 106-108 E. Broadway. 1908. This two-story, two-bay, brick building features a parapet wall with a stone coping, and a

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corbeled architrave. The segmental-arched windows are filled with 1/1, wooden, double-hung sashes and have granite lug sills. The storefront, including its tall clerestory, is intact. The building was originally three-stories tall, but the uppermost floor was removed after a 1952 fire. Nevertheless, the remaining stories retain much of their architectural integrity.

69. Dietrich Opera House, 102-104 E. Broadway. 1908. This one-story, two-bay, brick building features a brick parapet with a stone coping. The canted corner features a polished granite column on a stone base. The original windows and clerestory are extant. The building was originally a three-story building, but the second and third stories were destroyed by a 1952 fire.

78. 116 W. Broadway. C. 1950. This one-story, flat-roofed, brick building features a central, glazed door, flanked by large display windows.

81. 122 W. Broadway. C. 1905. This two-story, brick building has a flat roof and wood awnings over the second and first floor openings. The buff-brick facade was added c. 1960.

82. 124 W. Broadway. C. 1905. This two-story, brick building is unadorned. The second story has two double window openings. The first floor has a central entrance and large display windows. The buff-brick facade was applied c. 1960.

85. 109 S.W. 2nd. C. 1923. The storefront of this one-story, brick building has been sheathed with wood.

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of the semi-nomadic Kiowa, Comanche and Cheyenne-Arapaho tribes as well as the sedentary, agricultural Caddo and Wichita tribes. These tribes had been placed on reservations in the late 1860s and early 1870s. The establishment of the federal Indian Agency provided the economic base for the development of a hotel and trading posts at the site of Old Town, a community which formed around the agency and was located north of the present town of Anadarko.

In August 1901, the City of Anadarko sprang into existence as part of the Land Lottery Bill of 1901. This bill opened much of western Oklahoma to white settlement following the allocation of portions of the reservations to individual members of the various tribes. In this method of allocating the public domain to homesteaders, lots in the designated town of Anadarko were sold at auction to the highest bidder. Sixty-three lots were sold the first day at an average price of fifty-nine dollars. An additional 91 lots were sold on the second day at prices ranging from 25 to 1,000 dollars.

The business district grew rapidly from a row of tents, to wood frame buildings, and finally to the brick commercial buildings present in the district today. Most of the growth occurred to the north and east of the courthouse square (which is not included in the district) along Main (originally "C" street) and Broadway ("B" street). During the first decade of the town's existence, most of the brick buildings were constructed on Broadway. Perhaps the earliest extant building, constructed of brick in 1901 and originally the home of the Anadarko National Bank, stands at the northwest corner of First and Broadway. Alterations, however, have rendered this building a noncontributing resource. (See photo #27, first building on the right.) Other buildings erected in the first years include the Bryan Hotel (photo #32) and the Milne-Graham building (photo #13, building on the left). The pace of construction of brick buildings on Main Street seemed to lag behind that on Broadway although frame buildings remained scattered throughout the district into the 1930s. Main Street still features one wood-framed building; however, it has been extensively altered and is not a contributing resource to the district.

The district reflects Anadarko's importance as the county seat and commercial trading center for Caddo County. The First National Bank Building (photo #39, first building on the left), the Fair Store (photo #42, second building from the right), and the Peoples

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Store (photo #36, first two-story building from the left) exemplify Anadarko's commercial history. Furthermore, as the district is located adjacent to the courthouse square, it was the scene of much government-related commerce for the county. Within the district were, and still are, numerous attorney's offices, abstract companies, and similar businesses, most of which have historically occupied the second floor offices of commercial buildings.

Anadarko was the service center for Caddo County, whose economy was largely dependent on cotton agriculture, and was a major shipping area and receiving point for agricultural freight, particularly cotton and its associated products. After World War I, cotton prices slumped, and a depression began in the cotton belt. This depression worsened in the 1930s to such a degree that the federal government instituted an acreage reduction program that took thousands of acres out of production in an effort to increase commodity prices, and unwittingly created even more depressed conditions in agricultural communities. Thousands of Oklahoma farmers, particularly tenant farmers and sharecroppers, left the state in hopes of greater opportunities elsewhere, and Caddo County was one of the counties affected most seriously. As a consequence, federal construction projects directed by the Works Progress Administration became crucial to the survival of Anadarko and similar agricultural towns, both because of the jobs created and the optimism for the future that the new construction conveyed. Among the WPA projects in Anadarko, one of the most important, the Anadarko Police Station (photo #4), is located in the downtown district.

The district is also significant for its association with Native American commerce and as the site of the federal government's Kiowa Indian Agency. From the establishment of Anadarko in 1901, the town has served as a center of Indian trade in southwestern Oklahoma. Several of the early Indian traders associated with Old Town moved their establishments to Anadarko. Tingleys Indian Store (photo #16, building on the right) is representative of the continuation of Indian trade in the district. This enterprise was established in 1900 and is now the oldest Indian store in Anadarko. It has operated out of its present location since the 1920s. The Anadarko Downtown Historic District continues to be the focus of the Indian trade and the related tourist trade. As the host of the annual American Indian Exposition which was begun in 1931 and is now the nation's largest Native American exposition, Anadarko is

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often called the "Indian Capital of the World." The district's association with Native Americans was further strengthened with the construction of the United States Post Office and Kiowa Indian Agency in 1935 (photo #44). In 1947, consolidations within the Bureau of Indian Affairs resulted in the renaming of the Kiowa Agency to the Western Oklahoma Indian Agency. This agency moved out of the federal building in 1966 following the construction of a new complex north of the district.

Most central business districts in the early twentieth century contained a mix of residential and commercial buildings. The Anadarko Downtown Historic District fits this pattern. Although the majority of residential housing in the district was confined to hotels and upstairs apartments in commercial buildings, the district contains one house, located on the periphery (photo #1).

Architectural Significance

The Anadarko Downtown Historic District contains a unique collection of early twentieth-century commercial and public architecture. Encompassing buildings dating from 1901 through 1940, the district illustrates the evolution of commercial architecture in Oklahoma from the vernacular Commercial style of the turn-of-the-century to the Moderne style of the late 1930s. Of particular note are those designed in the Romanesque Revival style or the Italianate idiom.

The Romanesque Revival style was a particularly important style for main streets in the West, where cities achieved their first maturity during its heyday. Brick or stone walls were highlighted by ribbons of round-arch windows, visually linked by continuous lintels, which helped to decrease the domination of vertical bays. This design element often gave a lighter feeling to portions of the wall, while maintaining an imposing facade. Other important design details included corbel tables along the eaves and belt or string courses marking horizontal divisions. Those using polychrome schemes, especially found along the arches and belt courses, are designated Victorian Romanesque. Particularly significant examples of Romanesque Revival architecture in the Anadarko Central Business Historic District are the Widaman Building (photo #24, first building on the left), the Whitley/Miller Building (photo #24, second building from the left), and A. Martinez-J. F. Ruzicka

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Building (photo #39, third building from left), and the buildings at 107-109 W. Broadway (photo #27, fourth building from the right), and 125 E. Broadway (photo #31, second building from the right).

Two of the district's most architecturally important buildings were designed in the Italianate style, the W. L. Cleveland Building (photo #26) and the building at 120 W. Broadway (photo #43, fifth building from the right). This style was particularly well adapted to commercial architecture and was, consequently, the most popular commercial style for America's main streets between 1870 and 1910. Most characteristic of this style are cast-iron storefronts, overscaled brackets, and elaborate metal cornices and window hoods, creating an imposing edifice. But Italianate detailing could be accomplished through brick or wood construction, as well, and the material affected the use of detail. Curvilinear parapets and pronounced cornices created the lines and shadows characteristics of the style, large dentil blocks were used to mimic brackets, and decorative brickwork below the cornice conveyed the feeling of a classical entablature. It is this vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style that adds variety to the visual appearance of downtown Anadarko.

The most prevalent type of design, however, is best characterized as the Victorian Commercial style. In vernacular design, it was the most popular storefront for the longest time. Oftentimes these referenced the Italianate style, but with the more subtle application of details. These buildings feature segmental arched windows and rectangular windows with heavy, stone lintels and sills (especially continuous types that linked windows into bands), corbel tables, recessed brick panels, and brick friezes. Often they were made more imposing through the use of false fronts with stepped parapets and triangular pediments, which made the buildings look taller. Particularly good examples of this idiom in the district include the Milne-Graham Building (photo #13, building on the left), the Barber Building (photo #27, fifth building from the right), and the building at 105 E. Broadway (photo #28, second building from the left).

Other architectural styles in the district include the Neoclassical idiom found on the former First National Bank building at 102-104 E. Broadway (photo #39, building on the left), the more streamlined, vernacular commercial designs from the 1920s such as the building at 106 N 1st (photo #11, second building from the

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right), and the streamlined Moderne style of the late 1930s. An example of this style is the Anadarko Police Station built in 1939 under the direction of the WPA (photo #4).

Artistic Significance - Native American Art

The Anadarko Downtown Historic District features a unique collection of Native American art painted by three members of the Kiowa Five. The Kiowa Five led a renaissance in Native American Art in western Oklahoma from the late 1920s through the 1930s. The art style created by the Kiowa Five is known as the "Oklahoma School" of Native American Art. This style influenced the development of the so-called Santa Fe Studio style that emerged in the 1930s. Together these two styles have come to be known as traditional Indian painting. With the encouragement of Susie Peters, field matron for the United States Indian Service in Anadarko, Oscar Jacobson, head of the School of Art, at the University of Oklahoma, and Edith Mahier, art teacher at the university, this group of artists developed a new approach to art: combining traditional Kiowa themes with the fresco technique, or plaster mural painting, primarily through government-sponsored commissions. In Song from the Earth: American Indian Painting, art historian Jamake Highwater notes that the work of the Kiowa artists is distinctive because it is highly coloristic and very expressive of motion even though the work is "primitive"; that is, it carried on the Native American tradition of painting in two dimensions instead of three.¹ The Kiowa Five created murals for the Norman campus of the University of Oklahoma and for sites throughout Norman and Oklahoma City, but only a few of those remain. In addition, works of the Five Kiowas hang in galleries over the world, including the Royal Galleries of Spain.

Among the Kiowa Five was Stephen Mopope (1900-1974), an artist who went on to establish himself as a major figure in the field of Native American art. Mopope was born on the Kiowa Reservation in Oklahoma and attended mission school in Anadarko. He was commissioned to paint murals at Bacone College in Muskogee, Oklahoma, Northeastern Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College in Tahlequah, the U.S. Field Artillery Museum at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and the St. Patrick's Mission in Anadarko (demolished). The Section of Fine Arts also commissioned Mopope to paint murals

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for the Department of the Interior Building in Washington, D.C., and the U.S. Navy Hospital, in Carville, Louisiana.

The murals in the Anadarko Post Office are significant as outstanding examples of Mopope's work; they are, furthermore, the only extant examples of his work in Anadarko. In 1936, after examining the work of many Oklahoma Indian artists, the Treasury Department's Section of Painting and Sculpture awarded Mopope with a commission to paint murals for the lobby of Anadarko's Post Office and Kiowa Agency. Mopope was allowed to use assistants and chose two fellow members of the Kiowa Five, Spencer Asah and James Auchiah. Done in oils, Mopope's sixteen murals are significant for their depiction of traditional and contemporary Indian life. In the introduction to New Deal Murals in Oklahoma, noted New Deal art scholar Francis V. O'Connor praised the "elegant stylization" of the murals at the post office.² The titles of the different panels include "Indian Encampment" (Kiowa Camp Site, photo #45) and "Kiwias Moving Camp" (photo #46). As Mopope was an expert dancer, his work often depicted this traditional Native American theme. Four of the Anadarko Post Office murals deal with this subject: "Scalp Dance" (photo #47), "Fancy War Dancer with Cedar Flute" (photo #48, first mural on the left), "Two Eagle Dancers" and "Eagle Whip and Flute Dancers." The murals at the Anadarko Post Office are also significant because they represent the influence of federal sponsorship on the development of fresco art. Studies for these murals were included in Edward Bruce's and Forbes Watson's book Art in Federal Buildings: An Illustrated Record of the Treasury Department's New Program in Painting and Sculpture, Volume I: Mural Designs, 1934-1936.³

The district also contains a significant interior with murals by noted Native American artist Archie Blackowl. However, as both the murals and the building in which they are located (the Redskin Theatre) were completed in 1947, the building is considered to be noncontributing at this time.

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2. Nicholas A. Calcagno, New Deal Murals in Oklahoma (Miami, Okla.: Pioneer Printing, 1976), p. iv.
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UTM References

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|------|---------|----------|
| E | 14 | 568960 | 3881280 |
| F | 14 | 568900 | 3881280 |
| G | 14 | 568900 | 3881340 |
| H | 14 | 568820 | 3881340 |
| I | 14 | 568820 | 3881420 |
| J | 14 | 568660 | 3881420 |
| K | 14 | 568660 | 3881480 |
| L | 14 | 568800 | 3881465 |

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PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: NE
Photograph #1

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: NE
Photograph #2

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: N
Photograph #3

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SE
Photograph #4

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: NE
Photograph #5

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Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: NE
Photograph #6

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: NW
Photograph #7

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SW
Photograph #8

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SE
Photograph #9

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SE
Photograph #10

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Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SW
Photograph #11

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SW
Photograph #12

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Marsha Weisiger
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: June 14, 1990
Camera pointing: SE
Photograph #13

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SW
Photograph #14

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SW
Photograph #15

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Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SW
Photograph #16

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SE
Photograph #17

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SE
Photograph #18

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: NE
Photograph #19

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: NE
Photograph #20

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ALJ 7/3/90

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Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: N
Photograph #21

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: N
Photograph #22

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Marsha Weisiger
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: June 14, 1990
Camera pointing: NW
Photograph #23

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: NE
Photograph #24

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: N
Photograph #25

3 1990

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: N
Photograph #26

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: NW
Photograph #27

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: NE
Photograph #28

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: N
Photograph #29

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: N
Photograph #30

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National Park Service**

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 7

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: NW
Photograph #31

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SW
Photograph #32

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Marsha Weisiger
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: June 14, 1990
Camera pointing: W
Photograph #33

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SW
Photograph #34

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Marsha Weisiger
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: June 14, 1990
Camera pointing: NW
Photograph #35

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 8

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SE
Photograph #36

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SE
Photograph #37

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SW
Photograph #38

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SW
Photograph #39

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: S
Photograph #40

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 9

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: S
Photograph #41

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SE
Photograph #42

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: SE
Photograph #43

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Sharon Sewell
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: May 24, 1990
Camera pointing: NW
Photograph #44

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Marsha Weisiger
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: June 14, 1990
Camera pointing: SW, interior of Post Office
Photograph #45

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**National Register of Historic Places
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Section number Photos Page 10

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Marsha Weisiger
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: June 14, 1990
Camera pointing: SW, interior of Post Office
Photograph #46

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Marsha Weisiger
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: June 14, 1990
Camera pointing: E, interior of Post Office
Photograph #47

Anadarko Downtown Historic District
Anadarko, Caddo County, OK
Photographer: Marsha Weisiger
Negative: Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office
Date: June 14, 1990
Camera pointing: SE, interior of Post Office
Photograph #48

ANADARKO, Oklahoma

HISTORIC DISTRICT

CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

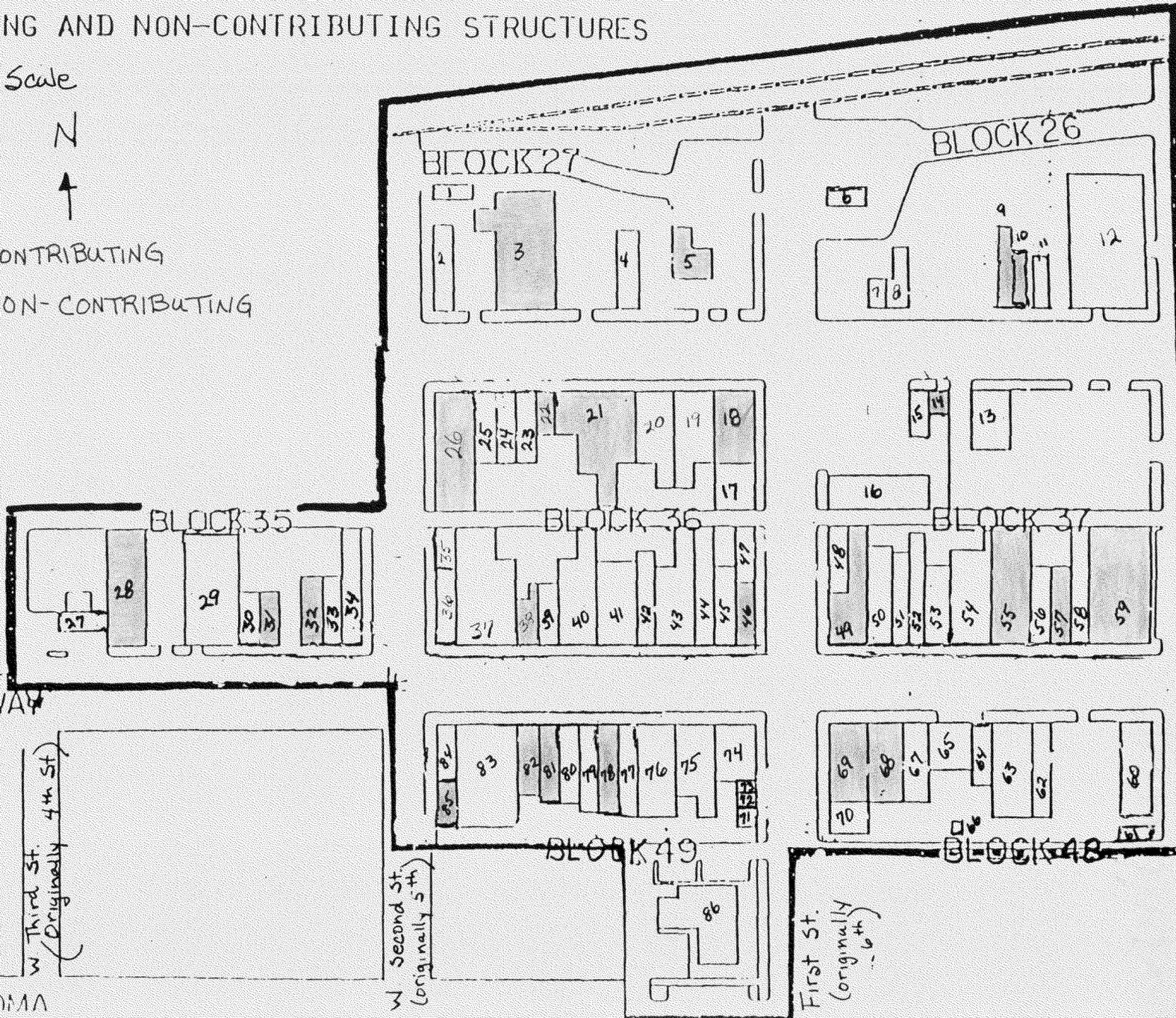
Not to Scale



-  CONTRIBUTING
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING

MAIN

BROADWAY



W Third St.
(Originally 4th St.)

W Second St.
(Originally 5th St.)

First St.
(Originally 6th St.)

E Second St.
(Originally 7th St.)

OKLAHOMA

AUG 8 1900

ANADARKO, Oklahoma

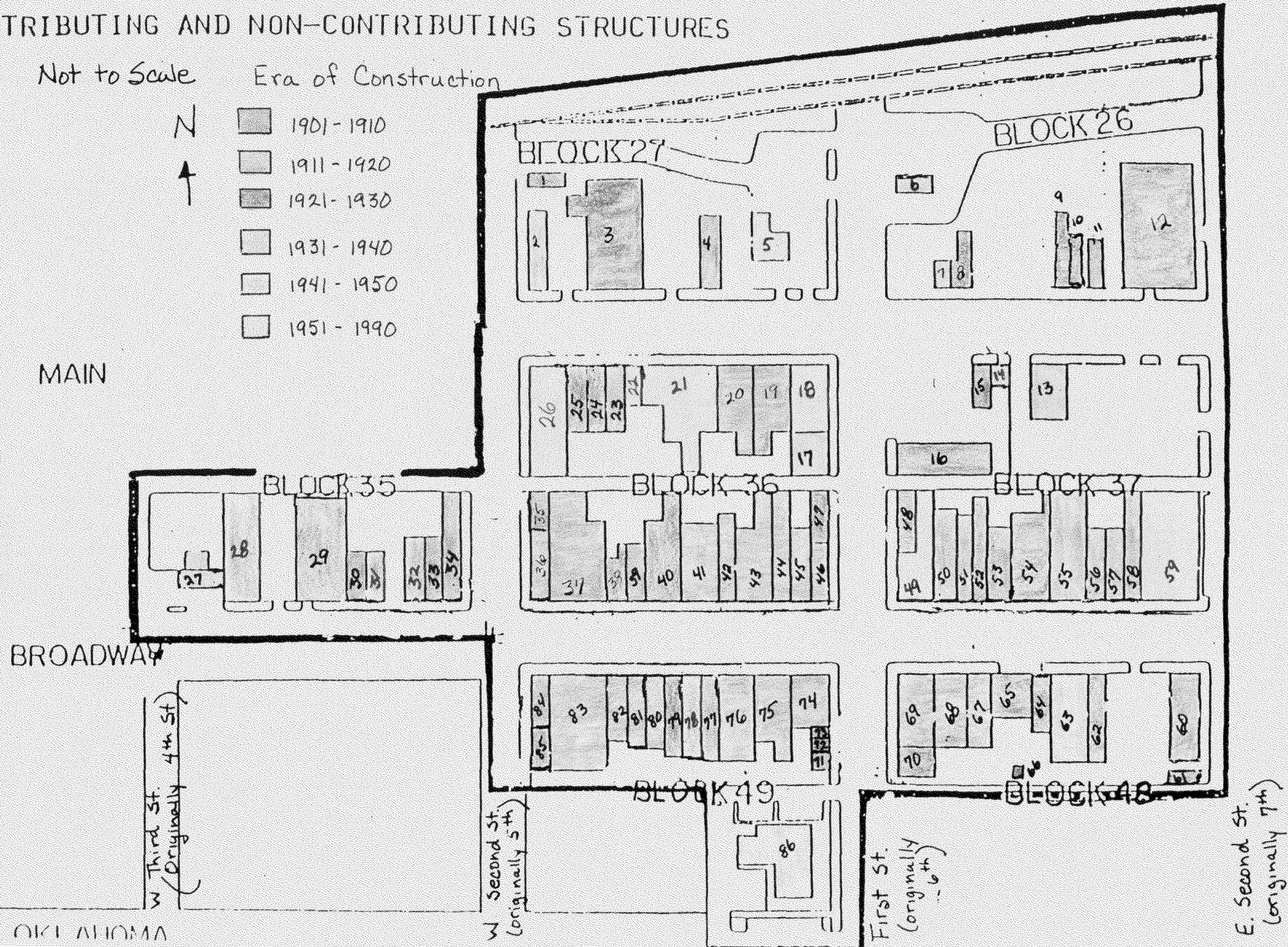
HISTORIC DISTRICT

CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

Not to Scale

Era of Construction

- N
↑
- 1901-1910
 - 1911-1920
 - 1921-1930
 - 1931-1940
 - 1941-1950
 - 1951-1990



ANADARKO, Oklahoma

HISTORIC DISTRICT
NOT TO SCALE

PHOTO SEQUENCE

