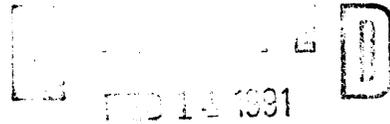


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 Hubbard, William and Mabel Donahoo, House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 323 E. 5th Street not for publication
city, town Grandfield vicinity
state Oklahoma code OK county Tillman code 141 zip code 73546

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>1</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. N/A See continuation sheet.

[Signature] Jan. 31, 1991
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.
 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:)

Autawicki Free 3/21/91

[Signature] for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Craftsman/Bungalow

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concretewalls WOOD: Weatherboardroof WOOD: Shakeother Wood and brick wrap-around porch

Describe present and historic physical appearance.Summary

The William Matthew and Mabel Donahoo Hubbard House, built in 1919, is a two-story, frame Craftsman/Bungalow styled residence with some architectural elements from the Prairie style of architecture. It is characterized by its low-pitched, cross-gabled roof; wide, unenclosed eave overhangs; exposed rafter tails; false brackets located under the gables; and an extensive wrap-around porch with square columns. The exterior of the Hubbard House has not been altered and retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

Description

The William Matthew and Mabel Donahoo Hubbard House is a two-story frame house with clapboard cladding. It is located several blocks south of Grandfield's downtown on a large corner lot. The front (south) facade of the house is composed of a variety of shapes including a low pitched front-gabled roof over the entry steps, a gabled extension of the second floor projecting over the porch, and a centrally located shed dormer. The offset entrance is framed by the brick and wood porch columns which support the front-facing porch gable. The rear of the house is plain and flat with a small one-story wing projecting to the west.

The wood-shingled roof is a combination of gables which cross and butt up to each other creating an active front facade. Cross-gables cover the one-story front wrap-around porch with a second front-facing gable over an extended room on the second floor. A shed dormer is also centrally located on the front facade. The rear of the house, however, is dominated by a single front-facing gable over a flat facade. A small one-story wing encloses a porch off the rear elevation to the west.

The house is frame construction with clapboards covering the exterior. Combined with the local brick used to construct the solid porch railings and the porch supports, it is typical of the Craftsman style. The brick itself is unusual and has been wire-cut to create a diamond pattern. The lower two-thirds of the porch columns are brick and capped with concrete squares. On top of the brick piers are four sets of two 4" x 4" blocks of wood. They are alternately laid and stacked four high. The junction

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

between the walls of the residence and the roof is also typical of the style. The eaves are wide and open with exposed rafter ends, and located along the rake, three plain beams extend from the wall.

The windows and doors are characteristic of both the Prairie and Craftsman styles. Double-hung windows with an unusual window-pane pattern of four over two panes in the upper sash and one single pane in the lower sash are used as triplets and singles, triplets predominating. The triplets are repeated as they wrap around the second story, forming a band of windows. The window surrounds are wide and have traditionally been painted a light color (white) to contrast with the body of the house (dark red). The front door is a wood panel with four vertical panes located in the upper third. The side lights on either side of the entry door echo the pattern of the door. The entire entrance is enclosed by a wide surround of wood.

Two brick chimneys extend from the roof of the residence; the larger one (gabled-end wall chimney) is located on the west facade and serves the fireplace in the main living area, and the second (slope chimney) is located in the rear of the house to serve as a flue for the kitchen stove.

Interior

The interior of the house also reflects both the Craftsman and Prairie styles. The entrance opens into a vestibule which leads both to the living room and the dining room. A finely designed brick fireplace is used as a focal point of the living room. The kitchen is in the rear. The upstairs is reserved for bedrooms and a bathroom. The kitchen and dining rooms have beamed ceilings, and throughout the house the trim and cabinets are finished with a natural stain. The first floor is oak throughout and pine is used on the second floor.

Outbuilding (garage)

On the southeast corner of the property is a small metal building, which is used as a garage. A gabled metal roof covers the structure, and metal garage doors provide an entrance. Located on the foundation of the original garage, it was built in 1989.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Alterations/Additions

The exterior of the house remains virtually unchanged. The entire wrap-around porch was originally screened in, but these were removed. In 1990 the screens were built replicating the originals and were installed. The interior of the house also remains the same with only minor alterations occurring in the bath and kitchen areas. The original clapboard garage was destroyed by fire on October 7, 1989.

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Period of Significance

1919-1940

Significant Dates

1919

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

Summary

The William Matthew and Mabel Donahoo Hubbard House, built in 1919, is a two-story wood-frame house with gabled roofs and wrap-around porch. It is significant as a locally outstanding example of the Arts and Crafts movement. Features from both the Craftsman style of architecture, popular from 1905-1930, and the Prairie style, popular from 1900-1920, are combined in this residence. The architectural detailing of the Craftsman style is expressed in the use of the exposed roof beams and rafter tails, the multiple intersecting-gable roof, the wrap-around porch, the shed dormer, and the exterior brick chimney. The two stories, the ribbon of windows, and the massive square porch supports are indicative of the Prairie style. The Hubbard House retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

Architectural Significance

The Hubbard House is an outstanding example of Arts and Crafts architecture. The Arts and Crafts movement was the first phase of the Modern architectural movement in the United States. Led by Frank Lloyd Wright, the Prairie style originated in Chicago and spread across the United States. Shortly afterward, the Craftsman/Bungalow style, inspired by the Greene Brothers in California, was also highly publicized in architectural journals and home and garden magazines and became a favorite across the nation. Characteristics of the Craftsman style include multiple intersecting-gable roofs, exposed beams and rafter tails, and wrap-around porches. The one-story version, which was the most popular, is often referred to as a Bungalow. This architectural style was popular until the early 1930s.

The William Matthew and Mabel Donahoo Hubbard House was built in 1919, the mid-point of the forty years of popularity of these two styles. The Hubbards saw an illustration of a similar house in a state-wide newspaper, and they went to Oklahoma City to view the house in person. While there the Hubbards made arrangements with the A. Swanson Millwork Co. of

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Abstract, Block 40, Lots 10, 11, 12: Tillman County Courthouse.
Grandfield Preservation Plan, Vol 1. Historical Resources Inventory,
Grandfield, Oklahoma. Prepared by Association of South Central Oklahoma
Governments. 1984.
Grandfield Historic Contexts (1989) - An Update to the Grandfield, Oklahoma -
Preservation Plan. Prepared by Association of South Central Oklahoma
Governemnts. 1989.
History of Tillman County, Vol I and II. Tillman County Historical Society,
Privately Printed, 1978.
McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York:
Alfred A. Knopf, 1986.
Sanborn Insurance Maps: 1923 and 1930.
Wyatt, Robert Lee III, Grandfield: The Hub of the Big Pasture, Vol I,
Missouri: Walsworth Publishers, 1974.
Zumwalt, Edith Hubbard, Personal Interview May 1, 1990.

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

Acreeage of property 0.5 acres

UTM References

A

1	4
---	---

5	2	9	5	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	7	8	7	2	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

D

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies Lots 10, 11, and 12 in Block 40 of the Original Townsite of the City of Grandfield, Oklahoma and is approximately 150 feet by 140 feet in size.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all of the three lots that have historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Maryjo Meacham, Principal
organization Maryjo Meacham and Associates date June 15, 1990
street & number 709 Chautauqua telephone 405 321 6221
city or town Norman state Oklahoma zip code 73069

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1

Oklahoma City to ship the materials necessary to build that same house in Grandfield. Proof that the materials were made-to-order is established by the markings of "Hubbard" stenciled on the backside of the interior wood trim. A Mr. Brick was the carpenter/contractor.

Details such as the shed dormer, the extended rafter tails and the exposed roof beams are generally credited to the Craftsman/Bungalow style and are almost always incorporated into the design of a Bungalow. The two-stories and the wrap-around porch with its distinctive brick and wood supports are most commonly associated with the Prairie style, but are also associated with the Craftsman/Bungalow style. It was not uncommon for both builders and architects to borrow features from one architectural style and transpose them on another, in particular with these two styles which were both seeking to simplify design by eliminating ornate details. Interior details in the Hubbard House common to both styles include beamed ceilings, natural stained woodwork, and a rustic fireplace. The staircase, also characteristic, is streamlined, simple with squared off edges.

The Hubbard House is the best example of the Arts and Crafts movement of the Craftsman/Bungalow style of architecture in the City of Grandfield. The surrounding homes are smaller, frame Bungalows and turn-of-the-century residential styles. The Hubbard House retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

William Matthew and Mabel Donahoo Hubbard

W.M. Hubbard was originally from Tennessee and moved to the Oklahoma and Texas area around the turn of the century. He moved from place to place, working on ranches. When the land around Grandfield opened he started farming cotton and wheat four miles south of town. Later he bought some land on the Red River where the oil boom later took place. It was the money he made from oil leases on his river pasture land which allowed him to build his house in town.