United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received AUG 1 6 1985 date entered SEP 2 6 1985

See	instruc	tions in	How to	Complete	National	Register	Forms
Тур	e all en	tries—c	omplete	applicable	e section	S	

1. Name

historic Healdton Oil 1	Field Bunk House	(one (1) contributing p	roperty)
and/or common Hales 0:	il Interest Office			
2. Location				
street & number	4		Ŋ	I/A not for publication
city, town Wilson	X_ vi	cinity of		
state Oklahoma	code 40	county	Carter	code 019
3. Classificat	ion			
Category Ownership district public X building(s) X structure both site Public Acqu object N/A_ in proces N/A_ being con	s yes: re	upied n progress e estricted	Present Use agriculture X commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Owner of P				
name Hales Oil Inter street & number 725 Oklah city, town Oklahoma City	noma Mortgage Tower	r, 5100 Nort		Oklahoma 73112
5. Location of				
courthouse, registry of deeds, e		nty Clerk		
city, town Ardmore			state	Oklahoma 73401
6. Representa	ation in Exis	sting S	urveys	
title Oklahoma Landmarks	Inventory	has this prope	rty been determined el	igible? yes no
d ate 1984			federal 🗹 sta	te county local
depository for survey records	State Historic Pre	servation (Office-OK Histori	cal Society
city, town Oklahoma City			state	Oklahoma 73105

7. Description

Condition

X excellent	deteriorated	
good	ruins	X
fair	unexposed	

Check one unaltered X altered

Check one _X_ original site ____ moved date _

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located near Wilson, the Hales Oil Interest Office is a 25' x 75' rectangular 1 story commercial building. It has a pier and beam system of support with the base of the frame set upon concrete masonry piers. The exterior is finished with board and batten and up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' high sheets of corrugated metal surrounding the base of the building. The roof is of the low pitch gable style, with a ridge vent. Both roof and vent is covered with corrugated iron.

The facade of the building has a plain flush door approximately 2¹/₂ wide and 6' high. On either side of the door is a sash window with 4/1 lights. Plain board trim encloses the window and a plain timber sill is at the base of the window. A 15' wide partial porch front with a plain sheet metal roof is attached to the facade of the building. Twenty-one pieces of rough sawn lumber provide the porch's floor. The porch roof is independent of the main building and is supported by four columns, two located at the most distant front corners of the base and two located midway between the door and the hand railing which is placed on either side of four wooden steps leading to the porch.

The rear of the building has a single flush door of rough sawn wooden boards similar to the front door. It is located about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' from the ground surface to the left of "t-shaped" hole which provides access to the underside of the building.

The north side of the building has a metal track of approximately 20' in length which supports two sliding board and batten doors. Directly beneath these doors are seven railroad ties of various lengths which are attached to the building and function as a loading dock. A 1" x 4" section of wood is attached to the wall midway down the left side of the door and acts as a "stopper" to prevent the sliding door from running off its track. A 3' x 9' area located four feet to the right of the sliding doors is framed by two-inch plain board. Approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ ' to the right of this frame is a single light, fixed pane window with a plain board sill and trim. The vent above the roof has eight windows in each side. Two windows are covered with plywood, the others are open and are 2/2 lights with plain wood trim and sills. The main roof and vent roof have eave overhangs with exposed rafters.

The south side of the building has a system of sliding doors similar to that on the north side with the exception that this door slides to the right not left. One fixed pane 4/1 window is located 2' from the left front corner of the building. The trim and sill are of plain board. The windows are of the same style as those on the north side.

Various alterations have occurred over time including new roof materials and windows in the 1960s. In addition, several openings in the ridge vent have been covered with plywood and sliding door openings were made in the 1940s in the north and south walls to accommodate usage as a storage center for the Hales Oil Company.

However, the alterations have not destroyed the historic integrity. The structure still conveys its historical appearance.

Contributing Properties

One (1) contributing building

8. Significance

Specific dates 1923-1933

prehistoric archeology-prehistoric community planning 1400–1499 archeology-historic conservation	
1500–1599 agriculture economics 1600–1699 X architecture education 1700–1799 art engineering 1800–1899 commerce exploration/settler	Iteraturesculpturemilitarysocial/musichumanitarian

Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Healdton/Hewitt Oil Field Bunkhouse is both historically and architecturally significant because: (1) it has continuously served the Hales Oil Company, one of the oldest independent operators in south central Oklahoma, for more than 60 years and (2) it is the best remaining oil field bunkhouse still intact in the Healdton/ Hewitt Field of Oklahoma.

Builder/Architect

The Healdton/Hewitt Field was opened in 1913 and continued to be one of the major fields in Oklahoma through the 1920s. It became one of the largest single pools discovered in the state and helped Oklahoma become the leading crude oil producer during the World War I era and post-war period when automobiles became popular. Hales Oil Company, an independent producer, capitalized on the fact that Healdton/Hewitt was a "poor man's field", a phrase applied to petroleum fields where lease sizes were smaller, drilling costs were less expensive because oil was found at shallow depths and in thick sand-bearing formations, shorter periods of time were required to drill a well, and crude oil was of high quality. These factors made it possible for small, independent operators like Hales Oil to compete with larger companies.

The Hales Oil Bunkhouse was completed in 1923 to provide housing for workers on their lease site and served the company in that capacity until the mid-1930s when it was converted to office space for company personnel. Still owned by the Hales Oil interests, it has played a major role in the company's operations for more than 60 years.

The bunkhouse was constructed during the boom era when housing for oil field workers was at a premium. Nearby communities and companies were not prepared for the large influx of "boomchasers" who followed petroleum discoveries from field to field in the Mid-Continent region. Many workers pitched tents, camped on the ground, or secured lodging in local farm houses and barns. In the boomtowns, churches, schools, and businesses were converted into temporary hotels and boarding houses.

The nominated property was typical of the sleeping facilities erected on oil lease sites by petroleum companies. Commonly referred to as "flop houses" because workers could flop down for a short period of rest, the Hales bunkhouse was constructed to accommodate as many workers as possible. Normal pattern for bunkhouse use was workers sleeping in eight-hour shifts. A worker often climbed in bed still warm from the previous occupant and, when linen supplies were exhausted, a single blanket was all the bedding available.

The Hales bunkhouse was constructed with green milled lumber with board-andbatten siding, a common form of wall finish in oil field buildings. Hastily erected by local carpenters which used lumber shipped into the oil field by rail, the 1" x 12" boards were spliced with 1" x 4" boards to cover the cracks between the wider boards when they began to cure. Flooring for the Hales bunkhouse was double thickness of 2" x 12" boards and beaverboard was used to insulate walls of the interior.

Although the two front windows were replaced in the mid-1960s, the bunkhouse has retained its architectural integrity for over 60 years with the attached porch, board-and-batten siding, and roof vent remaining intact.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Personal Interview: Eugene Bolles, June, 1984.

Franks, Kenny, <u>The Oklahoma Petroleum Industry</u>. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980, pp. 79-88.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property <u>less than one acre</u> Quadrangle name <u>Healdton</u>, OK

UTM References

A 1 4 Zone	641651310 Easting	3 7 8 7 2 0 0 Northing	B Zone Ea
c			
E			F L L_
G			H L L

Verbal boundary description and justification

(Continuation sheet)

 List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

 state
 N/A
 code
 code

 state
 code
 county
 code

 state
 code
 county
 code

 11
 Form Propared By
 By

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Mary Aue Supervised by Dr. George O.	Carney	
organization	Department of Geography	date	October 1984

street & number Oklahoma State University telephone 405-624-6250

city or town Stillwater state Oklahoma 74078

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– 665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

-30-85 date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

title

Chief of Registration

date

date

....

26/

1:24,000

Quadrangle scale ___

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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entered		
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Continuation sheet

Item number 10

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Beginning at a point 1403' West and 334' North of the southeast corner of Section 9, Township 4 South, Range 2 West, Carter County, proceed West 100', thence North 100', thence East 100', thence South 100' to the point of beginning (see attached Transtate Publishing Company map of Healdton anc surrounding area).

