

113 NORTH ACADEMY STREET [13]

ca. 1935

This property is a one-story, gable-roof, stucco-clad, Tudor style single dwelling.

Exterior features include a prominent, façade eave-wall chimney and an enclosed, gabled portico with a Tudor-arch. Other decorative elements include narrow eaves and smooth stucco walls. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

305 NORTH ACADEMY STREET [14]

ca. 1905

This property is quite unusual and probably among the oldest houses in Guymon. It is a one-story, gable-roof, weatherboard-clad, National Folk (Hall-and-Parlor) style single dwelling. The property may more accurately be described as a “box house.” Its primary exterior features are one-story, shed-roof additions, located on each eave-wall. The wide eaves, Queen Anne shingles in the gable, and decorative pilasters reflect the earlier Victorian Era, while the exposed rafter tails on the additions signify later Craftsman influences. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

403 NORTH ACADEMY STREET [15]

ca. 1915

This property is a one and one-half story, hipped and cross-gabled roof, weatherboard-clad, Queen Anne style single dwelling. Exterior features reflect the Craftsman style,

such as three large gabled dormers that intersect the ridgeline of the hipped roof and a recessed corner entry porch. Decorative details reflect both the Queen Anne and Prairie School styles: the dormers are covered in Queen Anne shingles and the vertical-emphasized frieze, yet the roof is gently-sloped and the eaves are very wide and boxed to emphasize the horizontal. The house appears to be completely original. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

413 NORTH ACADEMY STREET [16]

ca. 1930

This property is a one and one-half story, gable-roof, shingle and weatherboard-clad, Craftsman (airplane bungalow) style single dwelling. Exterior features include a gabled airplane and prominent gabled dormer atop a hipped roof and a hipped, three-quarter centered, façade entry porch. Decorative details include exposed rafter tails, wood shingle cladding, Doric colonette porch supports, and pilasters. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

418 NORTH ACADEMY STREET [17]

ca. 1920

This property is a one and one-half story, hipped with lower cross-gabled, vinyl siding-clad, Queen Anne style single dwelling. The exterior features include two large gabled dormers, a large gable-on-hip façade, and a full-width, completely enclosed entry porch, and a bay window (north elevation). While the enclosed porch appears original, the roof of the original porch appears to have been removed and the balustrade has been added

recently. Decorative details include a 10-window ribbon (façade), decorative fascia board, and wide eaves. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

423 NORTH ACADEMY STREET [18]

ca. 1940

This property is a one and one-half story, cross-gabled and hipped roof, weatherboard and board and batten-clad, Tudor style single dwelling. Exterior features include a shed addition (rear elevation), a ridgeline chimney in the interior of the rear hipped-roof section and a prominent eave-wall façade elevation chimney and a narrow, gabled, enclosed portico with a round-arched pediment. Decorative details include gable attic vents, a steeply-pitched gabled roof, decorative fascia and verge boards, and decorative brickwork in the chimney. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

520 NORTH ACADEMY STREET [19]

ca. 1910

This property is a one and one-half story, hipped and cross-gabled roof, weatherboard-clad Queen Anne style single dwelling. Exterior features include a bay window and hipped, wrapped porch that completely encircles the front of the house. Decorative elements include an asymmetrical roofline, Queen Anne (diamond) shingles in all gables and Queen Anne leaded windows. The house appears to be in original condition without alteration, except for the concrete slab porch, which does not detract from its integrity.

This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

ACADEMY/HOMER LONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL [20]

604 NORTH ACADEMY STREET

ca. 1960

This property is a one-story, flat roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style, elementary school building. Stone coping on parapet is a decorative element. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

707 NORTH ACADEMY STREET [21]

ca. 1930

This property is a two-story, gambrel-gabled roof, brick and weatherboard-clad, (Dutch) Colonial Revival style single dwelling with Craftsman stylistic influences. The exterior features of the front-gabled house include two full-length shed dormers in each eave wall section of the roof, a full-width shed porch (façade), and a one-story shed-roof addition (rear elevation). Decorative details include a gently-pitched gambrel roof, a symmetrical fenestration, and exposed rafter tails on wide, open eaves. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

ACADEMY SCHOOL ARCH [23]**712 NORTH ACADEMY STREET**

ca. 1961

This structure, which is located on the grounds of Guymon High School is an arch structure. It is a brick arch commemorating the Guymon High School class of 1961. It contains a keystone. This structure warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

912 NORTH ACADEMY STREET [24]

ca. 1925

This property is a two-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (Mission) style single dwelling. Exterior features include an eave-wall chimney (north elevation), an enclosed and arcaded entry porch (north elevation), and an enclosed round-arched portico (east elevation). Decorative elements include use of polychromatic brick; battlements and brick coping on the parapet; and contrasting red brick accents, including an oculus in the east elevation parapet, headers in the arches, keystones, soldier course lintels and header sills and window frames. The two-story wing has a two-car garage, which was highly unusual for a house of this period. Overall, this home is intriguing, retains a high level of integrity, and warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

PRESBYTERIAN PARSONAGE [25]

324 SOUTH ACADEMY STREET

ca. 1915

This property is a one and one-half story, hipped with lower cross-gabled roof, weatherboard-clad Queen Anne style single dwelling. Exterior features include a pyramidal roof with four lower cross gables, a hipped-roof wrapped porch, a full-width façade elevation bay window, and an interior chimney. Decorative details include metal roof cresting on all ridgelines, Queen Anne (fish scale) shingles in the gables, and decorative shutters. There has been considerable alteration to this property that do not fit, such as the north elevation balcony, lattice work, and porch balustrade, but the property still warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

GUYMON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL [26]

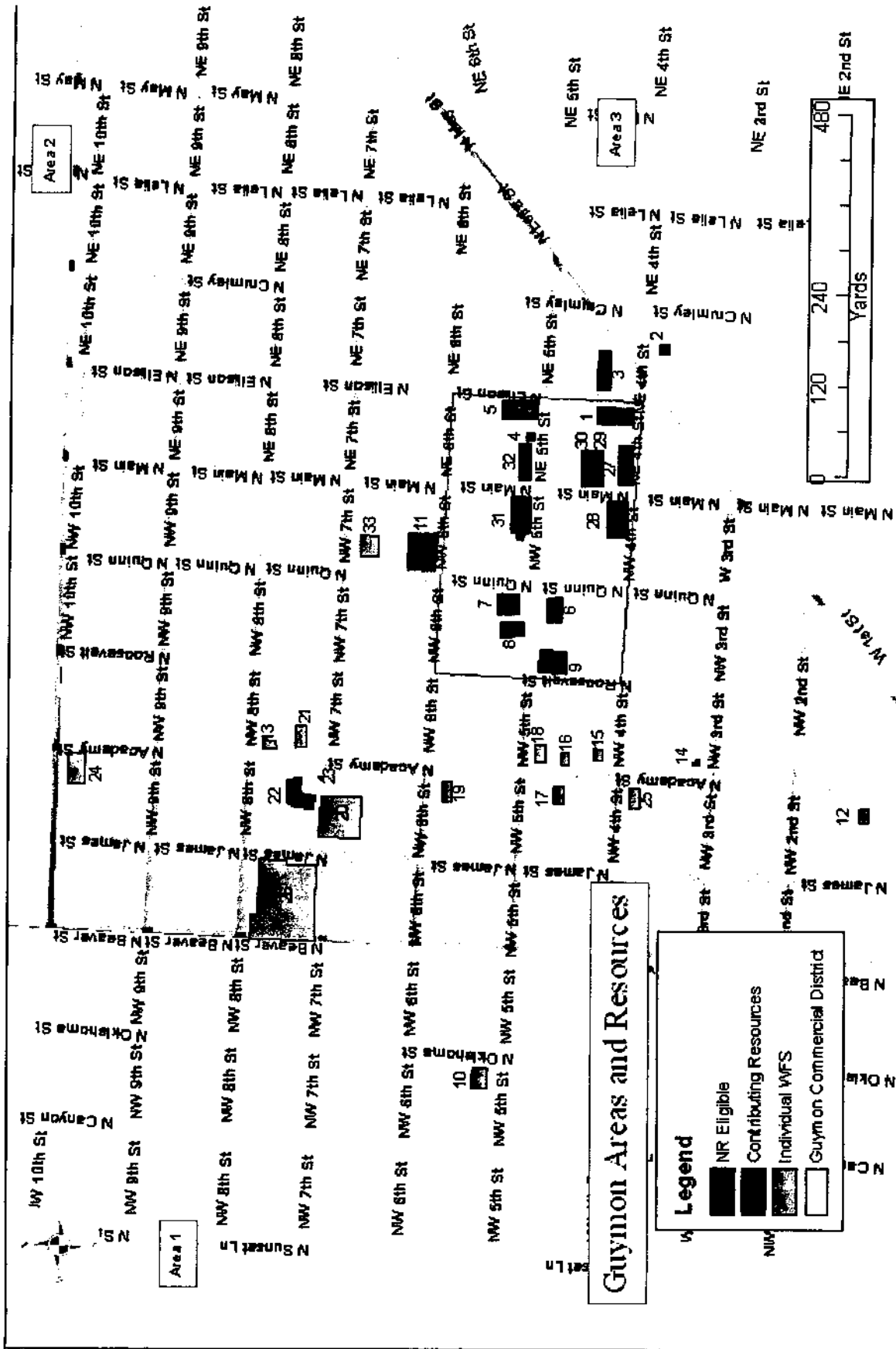
712 NORTH JAMES STREET

ca. 1935

This property is a two-story, flat and convex roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style school building. Decorative details are minimal, such as stone parapet coping and stone window sills. Although it has apparently been altered by additions at different times, it warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

CHURCH OF THE FOUR SQUARE GOSPEL [33]**621 NORTH QUINN STREET****Built in 1952**

This property is a two-story, cross-gabled, stucco-clad, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (Spanish Eclectic) style religious structure. The building has an unusual footprint and very gently-sloped roof. Decorative details include a brick veneer half-ground story, a symmetrical fenestration including very narrow windows with stone sills, and small, centered cross-gables. The recessed entry is brick-clad, which contrasts with the smooth, stucco walls. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.



Guymon Areas and Resources

Individual Resources Warranting Further Study: Hooker**CARGILL ELEVATOR [1]****BROADWAY STREET AND CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD**

ca. 1925

This property consists of two large concrete grain elevators connected by a steel catwalk.

The complex is located at the intersection of Broadway Street and the railroad right-of-way. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

LIGHT GRAIN AND MILLING COMPANY ELEVATOR [2]**BROADWAY STREET AND CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD**

ca. 1910

This resource is a wood frame grain elevator. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

HOOKER LUMBER COMPANY [3]**122 NORTH BROADWAY STREET**

ca. 1930

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, stucco-clad, Commercial Style store building.

Decorative elements include emphasis on horizontal lines and perhaps Art Moderne, as in the overhanging facade and west elevation eave and the sign. The adobe-inspired stepped up parapet on the east elevation is also reminiscent of Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

styles. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

124 NORTH BROADWAY STREET [4]

ca. 1930

This property is a two-story, flat-roof, stucco and asbestos siding-clad, Commercial Style lumber store building. It lacks decorative detail. It is very long, with an office and building materials store off the street end and a long set of lumber bins toward the center of the block. The building likely played an important role in the development of Hooker in the first half of the century. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

FIRST CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE [5]

202 NORTH BROADWAY STREET

Built in 1951

This property is a two story, cross-gabled roof, buff brick-clad, Tudor Revival style religious structure featuring stone coping on gabled, Tudor-style parapets, round arched windows, a bell tower with castellated parapets and twin round arches on all sides, stone-lined round-arched entries; false buttresses capped with contrasting trim stone, and header window sills. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

FFA BUILDING [6]**215 NORTH BROADWAY STREET**

ca. 1940

This property is a one-story, round roof, buff brick-clad, Commercial Style education facility. Decorative details include use of buff brick, extensive use of glass blocks for lighting, and facade elevation vertical recessed designs with contrasting trim stone between large glass block windows. Currently used for conducting vocational agricultural education, this building appears to be in the WPA Standardized style and was probably built during the late 1930s or early 1940s. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

HOOKER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL [7]**301 NORTH BROADWAY STREET**

ca. 1940

This property is a one-story, flat roof, buff brick-clad Commercial Style education facility. Decorative details include use of buff brick, extensive use of glass blocks for lighting, and contrasting trim stone around large stacks of glass block windows. This building appears to be in the WPA Standardized style and was probably built during the late 1930s or early 1940s. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

HOOKER HIGH SCHOOL [8]**321 NORTH BROADWAY STREET**

ca. 1925

This resource is a three-story, flat roof, red brick-clad Commercial Style education facility. Exterior features include a small parapet pediment centered over the main entry, a flat-roofed, enclosed entry portico, and an eave wall chimney. Decorative details include stone coping, stone nameplate, stone window sills, ground story stone belt course, and stone foundation. Decorative brickwork includes a herringbone parapet band, vertical rectangular designs with soldier and stretcher courses, and false quoins. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

HOOKER MUNICIPAL BUILDING [9]**113 SOUTH BROADWAY STREET**

ca. 1925

This resource is a one-story, flat-roof, buff brick-clad, Art Deco style city hall building. Exterior features include metal coping (façade elevation), a cantilevered awning (obscured by aluminum siding), and plate glass and aluminum entry. Decorative details include asymmetrical fenestration and a metal Art Deco sign on parapet. The building also houses the city police station. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

215 EAST DEWEY AVENUE [10]

ca. 1915

This resource is a one-story, hipped-roof, stucco-clad, National Folk (pyramidal) style single dwelling. Exterior features include a full-width porch and a full-width addition to the rear elevation. Decorative details include narrow, boxed eaves, exposed rafter tails on the porch and addition, and slightly battered, squared wood porch supports. This folk house has only a slight feeling of the Craftsman style. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

302 EAST DEWEY AVENUE [11]

ca. 1925

This property is a two-story, cross-gabled roof, asbestos-clad, Craftsman (cross-gabled roof) style single dwelling. The south elevation gives the appearance of a side-gabled version, but the opposite side is clearly cross-gabled. Primary exterior features are the prominent shed dormer, centered with a ribbon of four windows on the south elevation; a full-length, south-facing, almost arcaded ranch style porch, which wraps to a recessed entry; and a shed portico on the east elevation. Decorative elements include wide, open eaves supported with triangular eave braces, exposed rafter tails, slightly battered, squared wood porch supports, and Craftsman-style vertical window muntins. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

HUSTON BUILDING [15]**103-107 EAST GLAYDAS STREET****Built in 1920**

This property is a two-story, flat-roof, brick and stucco-clad, Commercial Style building. Exterior features include a recessed, recently-altered façade entry and a loading dock in the rear. The decorative details of this property include small battlements on the north-elevation parapet, rectilinear header designs in the façade, a stone nameplate, four wall anchors, stone window lintels and sills on upper level, and double header-arched windows in rear elevation. Unfortunately, the ground level façade has been altered with a stucco veneer. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

DAVIS BUILDING [16]**104 EAST GLAYDAS STREET****1921**

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style shop building with the original wood and glass storefront windows. Decorative details of this contributing resource include header coping on the façade parapet, a recessed brick cornice, a stone nameplate, a full-length glass block transom light, and double header-arched windows (obscured, rear elevation). The sheet metal awning is recent but not detrimental to integrity. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

110 EAST GLAYDAS [17]

ca. 1920

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style shop building featuring an original glass shop window recessed entry. Decorative elements include recessed rectilinear masonry in parapet and stepped brickwork simulating modillions; header course window sills (façade); and double header-arched entry (rear). Aluminum awning and plywood covering are recent, but do not compromise integrity. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

112 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [18]

ca. 1930

This property is a two-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style business building with a recessed entry. Decorative details include brick header coping and pilasters (façade elevation), a stepped brick parapet design resembling a shallow cornice, and a full-width glass block mezzanine. Rear brick arched windows have been filled with masonry. Entry ceiling retains original tinplates. The recent barn board veneer on the ground story façade is an alteration detrimental to integrity, but the resource is still a contributing one to the district. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

HOOKER HARDWARE COMPANY [20]**121 EAST GLAYDAS STREET**

ca. 1925

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style store building. Two entries are framed in glass, although the north façade entry retains original elements; stepped parapet is covered with brick header coping; a raised brick cornice runs the entire width and length of the building on the street elevations; brick header-arched windows remain functional. Aluminum cantilevered awning is not original but probably dates to the 1950s. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

122 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [21]

ca. 1910

This property is a two-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style business building with a tall interior chimney, a flush façade entry and a recent full-width wood shingle awning. Stepped brick work on parapet resembles cornice. Three square anchor pins are below simulated cornice. Symmetrical façade fenestration of three double header-arched hung windows on upper level. Brick parapet rainbow joiner unites property to adjacent building. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING [22]**124 EAST GLAYDAS STREET****Built in 1908**

This is a two-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style bank building. Exterior features include an eave-wall chimney, north elevations, and a corner arched recessed entry. Decorative details include a stepped-up façade parapet with brick cornice, façade elevation; stone parapet coping; north and south side parapets; double header-arched windows with contrasting stone sills throughout; a trim stone belt course and anchor pins, façade elevation; a picture window and flush entry with transom light, façade ground level. Entry arches have keystones. This property is National Register eligible.

HOOKER TAG AGENCY**201 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [23]****ca. 1910**

This is a small, free-standing, flat-roof, tin-clad, Commercial Style building with an original wood and glass recessed entry. This is one of two buildings in Hooker exhibiting tin shingle-over-rusticated concrete block construction and retaining original metal cornices on parapets roof. One large window is obscured with plywood and two rear windows are obscured with sheet metal. Recent metal shed over entry is not detrimental to the integrity of this contributing resource. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

FORD SERVICE GARAGE [25]**204 EAST GLAYDAS STREET**

ca. 1925

This property is a two-story, flat-roof, stucco-clad Commercial style garage building. Metal coping on parapet and smooth stucco cladding are reminiscent of the Pueblo style; windows are all obscured by plywood. Two service bays retain original doors. Stucco has been added to original brick wall cladding. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

205 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [26]

ca. 1920

This is a two-story, flat-roof, brick and stucco-clad, Commercial Style business building. Originally built for two businesses, there are twin entries on either side of the façade. Header coping on shallow parapet is above a rectangular recess (painted white) featuring five small raised crosses. Two round wall anchors at lower corners of façade rectangle. Twin glass block mezzanines enclose double-hung windows. Original wood entry on east side of façade. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

ANDERS BUILDING [27]**213 EAST GLAYDAS STREET****Built in 1908**

This building is a two-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, commercial style business building with a flush entry located on the south side of the west-facing façade. Decorative details include a parapet with façade-elevation stepped brickwork resembling a cornice, and rowlock arches above window; white stone sills and midline belt course above street-level barn board alteration. Contains a nameplate rising above the parapet. Rear elevation has a false buttress and shed-roof one-story addition with a recently-installed overhang door. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

221 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [28]**ca. 1910**

This property is a two-story, flat-roof, brick and stucco-clad, Commercial Style business building containing two businesses. Two recessed entries and shop windows have been slightly altered. Decorative details include a stepped-brick cornice, double header-arched hung windows (façade, upper level) with stone sills, and a white stone midline belt course. Rear elevation is stucco-clad. Property may have originally been a multiple dwelling (hotel). This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

225 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [29]

ca. 1910

This property is a two-story, flat-roof, brick and stucco-clad Commercial Style business building with a single, centered, recessed entry. Exterior features include an interior chimney, a small, one-story addition to the rear elevation, and a three-sided, shed-roof oriel (north side of façade elevation) centered above the entry. North elevation and symmetrical façade-fenestration upper levels have original windows with arches of double headers below an arch of bull headers. Stepped brickwork on parapet resembles cornice with modillions. Stone lintels and midline belt course match adjacent property to the south. Parapet contains several iron anchor pins (ornaments missing). Recent fire escape (north elevation) and rear elevation stucco do not detract from this property's integrity. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

JACK'S BARBER SHOP [30]

102 WEST GLAYDAS STREET

ca.

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, buff brick and concrete block-clad, Commercial Style shop building. Decorative details include stone parapet coping, a soldier belt course at the level of the window lintels, header row window sills, an aluminum window awning, and a barber pole. The property also features large aluminum frame windows and a glazed slab door.

SHIELDS BUILDING [31]**104 WEST GLAYDAS STREET****Built in 1929**

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, brick and stucco-clad, Commercial Style business building with a centered, recessed entry of original brick. Façade parapet contains header coping and stone nameplate above recessed rectangular brick design that contains a row of bricks with exposed corners. Full-width transom light over shop windows (obscured) is separated by a large, stone lintel. North elevation has exposed firewall (brick veneer missing) due to destroyed neighboring unit. Rear elevation is stucco-clad and contains a recent overhead door. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

107 WEST GLAYDAS STREET [32]**ca. 1930**

This property is a one and one-half story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style business building with a recessed entry on the north side of the façade. Decorative details include stretcher course coping and stepped brickwork resembling modillions on the parapet and a full-width glass block mezzanine. Art Deco style ceramic tile veneer covers pediment below mezzanine and street level windows. Original suspended zinc awning covers full width of façade. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

HOOKER ADVANCE BUILDING [33]**108 WEST GLAYDAS STREET**

ca. 1930

This property is a free-standing one-story, flat-roof, buff brick and stucco-clad, Commercial Style business building. Originally constructed and continuously used as a newspaper printing and publishing office, this property features a symmetrical fenestration, parapet header coping, a centered entry with a transom light, and two identical shop windows composed of three rows of glass blocks on three sides of a picture window. Only the façade is brick-clad; the other three walls are stucco. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

111 WEST GLAYDAS STREET [34]

ca. 1920

This property is a two-story, flat-roof, brick and stucco-clad, Commercial Style business building with a single, centered, flush entry featuring transom and sidelights. Stone coping on parapet and header course window sills are decorative elements. Façade elevation mezzanine glass block windows have been removed and boarded, although stucco-clad rear elevation retains identical elements. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

113 WEST GLAYDAS STREET [35]

ca. 1940

This property is a one and one-half story, gable-roof, tin and buff-brick-clad, Commercial Style store building. Decorative elements include a prominent, stair-stepped, false-front, buff brick façade with header coping, and large store front window. Rear elevation of resource remains un-veneered tin. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

210 WEST GLAYDAS STREET [36]

ca. 1940

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, stucco-clad, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (Pueblo Revival) style single dwelling. Exterior and decorative features include a large arched portico, stepped-corners on the parapet, an eave-wall chimney, and smooth wall surfaces. Recent metal carport is a non-detrimental alteration. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

301 WEST GLAYDAS STREET [37]

ca. 1920

This is a one-story, hipped-roof, weatherboard-clad, National Folk (pyramidal) style single dwelling. Exterior features of this folk house include a one-story, full-width kitchen addition and shed-roof portico on rear elevation. Façade elevation has a recessed corner porch with two entries and a shed-roof bay window. Wood sashes on windows and doors are original. Eaves are shallow and verge boards are wide. Bay window,

which is adorned with exposed rafter tails, is likely an early alteration. Porch railing is a recent alteration. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH [38]

202 EAST IMO STREET

ca. 1955

This property is a two-story, flat-roof, buff brick-clad, Colonial Revival style religious structure. This exterior features include a pedimented portico entry to the nave composed of white stone, including stone coping, trim stone, window sills, and a stone belt course that defines the parapet. All windows have been obscured. Sides of nave include paired round-arched windows with squared and trident-shaped trim stone highlights.

Inconsistencies in brick composition suggest substantial alterations to entry. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

207 NORTH IRELAND STREET [39]

ca. 1945

This property is a one and one-half story, round-roof, tin-clad, Quonset hut. This large and unusually-shaped building is currently used as a welding shop. It likely dates to the Second World War. Functional details include quad-window ribbons in gable end and multiple fixed windows at ground level on the south elevation. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

213 NORTH JACKSON STREET [41]

ca. 1945

This property is a two-story, side-gabled, vinyl-siding-clad Colonial Revival style single dwelling. Exterior features include an attached two car garage (south elevation), a one-story wing (north gable-end), and a gabled portico. Decorative elements include ornamental shutters, paired, squared portico supports, narrow, boxed eaves, and an entry transom light. Although among the better Colonial Revival examples in Hooker, this property has extensive alterations that preclude National Register eligibility; namely, these are vinyl siding and windows. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH [42]

301 NORTH JACKSON STREET

ca. 1955

This is a front-gabled, brick-clad, Tudor Revival style religious structure. Exterior features include a prominent square bell tower containing a white stone gothic-arched, double-door entry (west works) and a lower-cross-gabled wind (east elevation).

Decorative elements of this typical Lutheran church include a steeply pitched roof; tall, paired, fixed windows with header sills, and tri-stepped, stone-coped, false buttresses on the nave. The tower contains four corner battlements topped with stone pyramids as well as paired Roman arches and a small niche below. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

415 NORTH JEFFERSON STREET [43]

ca. 1915

This property is a one-and one-half story, hipped-with-lower-cross-gabled roof, weatherboard-clad, National Folk (pyramidal) style single dwelling. Exterior features include three lower cross-gables, and two shed-roof one-story wings. Decorative elements include lightning rods, verge boards, pilasters and crowned window and door sashes. This is a typical folk imitation of the Queen Anne style, which was in vogue but not readily available. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

HOOKER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL [44]

500 NORTH JEFFERSON STREET

ca. 1955

This is a one-story, gabled-roof, buff brick-clad, Modern elementary school complex. Although certainly the result of several additions, at least part of the building is of significance. Extensive use of glass blocks. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

MEMORIAL PARK [45]

NORTH JEFFERSON STREET AND NORTH BROADWAY STREET

Built in 1948

This site, dedicated to the memory of fallen military in 1948, is located on a triangular lot between the elementary, Junior High, and High schools. It features a monument to local

heroes from the community. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

107 SOUTH LINCOLN STREET [46]

ca. 1910

This property is a one-story, gable-roof, stucco-clad, National Folk (hall-and-parlor) style single dwelling. The property may simply qualify as a box house of about 200 square feet of floor space. It contains gable-end attic vents, crowned window sashes, and minimalist guttering. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

201 NORTH LINCOLN STREET [47]

ca. 1925

This property is a one and one-half story, gable-roof, stucco-clad, Craftsman (front-gabled roof) style single dwelling. It is unusual in the sense that it has all the elements of the side-gabled Craftsman bungalow, except for the gable entry. Exterior features include two shed dormers containing two pairs of windows, a single, ridgeline chimney, and a hipped entry porch on the gable end. Wide, open eaves display exposed purlins on gables, which also contain attic vents. Porch supports consist of short, battered wooden supports on 3 squared brick piers. Basement features glass block lighting. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

101 NORTH MISSOURI STREET [49]

ca. 1920

This property is a two-story, gambrel-roof, weatherboard-clad, Colonial Revival (Dutch Colonial) style single dwelling. The exterior features include a shed dormer, a full-length, gabled entry porch, and a one-story, shed-roof wing (north elevation). Decorative details include a symmetrical fenestration, exposed rafter tails (shed and gable roofs) as well as exposed purlins, triangular eave braces, and crowned window and door sashes. This early Dutch Colonial likely reflects Midwestern taste and is a quite modest, early specimen. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

111 NORTH NEVADA STREET [50]

ca. 1910

This is a one-story, gabled, asbestos siding-clad, National Folk (hall-and-parlor) style single dwelling. In very poor condition, this folk dwelling exhibits very little stylistic effort and has been modified with little skill. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

206 NORTH NEVADA STREET [51]

ca. 1930

This one story, aluminum, vinyl, and particleboard-clad, Craftsman (front-gabled) style single dwelling contains limited decorative detail (exposed rafter tails and triangular eave braces), but its brutal alterations warrant it not worthy of further study.

208 NORTH NEVADA STREET [52]

ca. 1920

This property is a one-story, gable roof, stucco-clad, National Folk (shotgun) style single dwelling. Wide, open eaves and exposed rafter tails are decorative features. One gable end is clad in weatherboard. This is a far-flung shotgun house that reflects the local preference for white stucco. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

101 NORTH OKLAHOMA STREET [53]

ca. 1915

This property is a two-story hipped-with-cross-gabled roof, asbestos siding-clad, Queen Anne style single dwelling. Exterior features include a centered chimney, an asymmetrical roofline, a wrapped porch, and a bay window simulating a half tower. Characteristic of the region, this quite subtle version of the Queen Anne style is relatively striking in Hooker. Doric colonettes and a crowned window and door sashes add stylistic detail, but Queen Anne style windows and shingled gables are absent. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

110 NORTH OKLAHOMA STREET [54]

ca. 1945

This is a one-story, gable-roof, vinyl siding-clad National Folk (massed planned, front-gabled) style single dwelling. The property has a cantilevered, gabled portico on the east gable end. Decorative elements are few, reflecting the FHA designs during this period.

The property has attic vents on the gables, flush eaves, and a symmetrical fenestration.

This property does not warrant further study.

203 NORTH OKLAHOMA STREET [55]

ca. 1945

This property is a one-story, cross-gabled roof, stucco-clad, Tudor Revival style single dwelling. Exterior features include an attached garage and an enclosed entry. Decorative elements include a steeply-pitched roof, multiple roof planes, narrow eaves, attic vents, aluminum window awnings, and a basket-handle-arched entry. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

204 NORTH OKLAHOMA STREET [56]

ca. 1920

This property is a two story, hipped-with-lower-cross-gabled roof, vinyl-siding-clad, Queen Anne style multiple dwelling (duplex). The exterior features include an interior chimney, full-width, hipped entry porch, and a gabled, one-story wing in the rear.

Decorative elements include moderate, open eaves and an asymmetrical fenestration.

Recent alterations include vinyl siding, aluminum windows, and utilitarian porch supports. This property does not warrant further study.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE [57]

109 NORTH SWEM STREET

ca. 1910

This property is a one story, front-gabled roof, brick-and stucco-clad, Craftsman style utility facility, with a prominent gabled entry porch. Decorative elements include exposed rafter tails, purlins, and ridgepole; porch is supported by battered wooden posts atop squared brick- piers. This property, which now serves as an American Legion post, was the original telephone exchange for the town of Hooker. This property warrants further study for its historical and architectural significance to the city of Hooker.

100 SOUTH SWEM STREET [58]

ca. 1940

This property is a one-story, round-roof, tin-clad warehouse type building. Its exterior includes a large overhead door and large fixed windows for lighting. On the round-roof are three ventilation units that appear to have been recently installed. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

216 NORTH TEXAS STREET [59]

ca. 1930

This property is a one and one-half story gabled, weatherboard-clad, Craftsman style single dwelling. Decorative details of this property include exposed rafter tails, triangular eave braces, and paired and triple-hung windows. Exterior features include a flush entry (original portico has been removed) and a one story, shed-roof wing on the south

elevation. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

HOOKER EQUITY EXCHANGE [60]

302 EAST U.S. HIGHWAY 54

ca. 1925

This is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick-and-stucco-clad Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style agricultural cooperative building (CO-OP). Decorative details include a stepped parapet on each gable. Truck scales are located on the east elevation. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

HOOKER EQUITY CO-OP ELEVATOR [61]

BROADWAY STREET AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY

ca. 1950

This is the largest grain elevator complex within the three study towns. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

200 NORTH WASHINGTON STREET [62]

ca. 1925

This property is a two-story, vinyl-siding-clad, Craftsman (airplane bungalow) style single dwelling. Exterior features include a gabled airplane with a three-window ribbon; two bay windows with gabled porticos; a full-width entry porch, and an eave-wall chimney. Decorative elements include expose rafter tails, triangular eave braces,

Craftsmen style windows throughout, and exposed purlins and ridgepole on the porch.

This is the finest example of the Craftsmen/Bungalow style in Hooker (and the three study areas at large). This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

311 NORTH WASHINGTON STREET [63]

ca. 1960

This property is a one story, Texas hipped-roof, brick-clad, Ranch style single dwelling.

Although questionably within range of the study in terms of construction date, this property exhibits some unusual decorative elements, especially for Ranch style house.

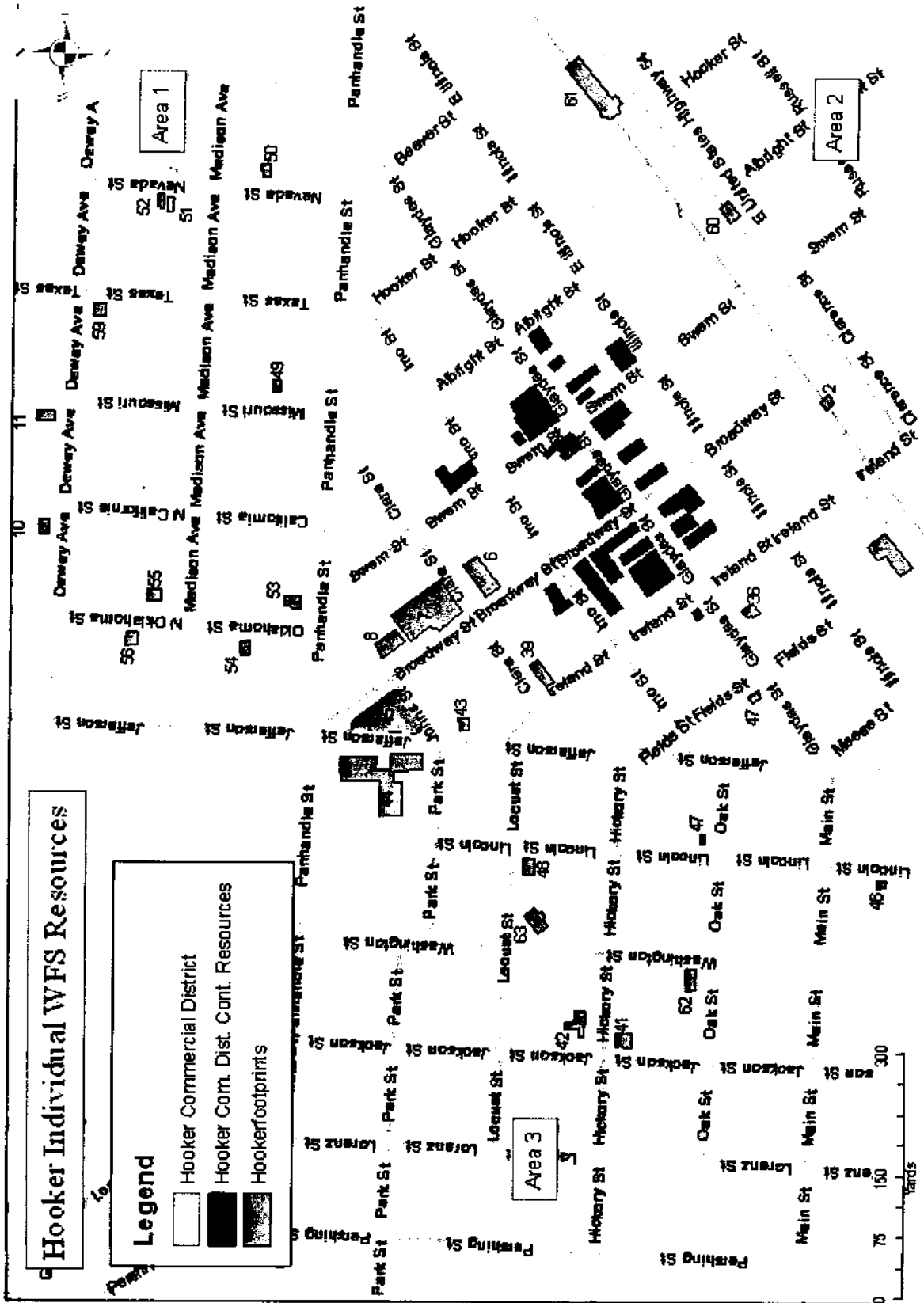
Exterior features include a small squared, hipped cupola with a weathervane, and eave-wall chimney (a one-story, flat-roofed addition of chipboard has been added to make it an interior chimney), a two-car garage, and a corner porch entry. Decorative details include the incorporation of Mission style finial to the roof ridgeline. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

HOOKER CEMETERY [64]

NW4, NW4, SW4, SECTION 35, T5N, R17E

ca. 1905

This is a cemetery. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.



THUMBNAIL SKETCHES

Potential National Register Districts Warranting Further Study: Goodwell

Oklahoma Panhandle State University Campus Historic District (Goodwell)

The proposed Oklahoma Panhandle State University Campus Historic District warrants further study as a potential National Register-eligible district. This area comprises most of the campus of Oklahoma Panhandle State University (OPSU), which is located on the west side of the town of Goodwell. Some ten of the 15 contributing resources recorded are classified as Commercial Style buildings, and these range in age from 50 to 90 years. Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, and Prairie School style resources are also among the contributing resources. The median age of contributing resources is ca. 1935 and the ratio of contributing resources to all buildings is fairly high: over 40 percent are contributing.

Franklin Hall, a 1915 concrete block dormitory located within the district on the northeast side of campus, is National Register-eligible. Thus far, Goodwell contains no National Register-listed resources.

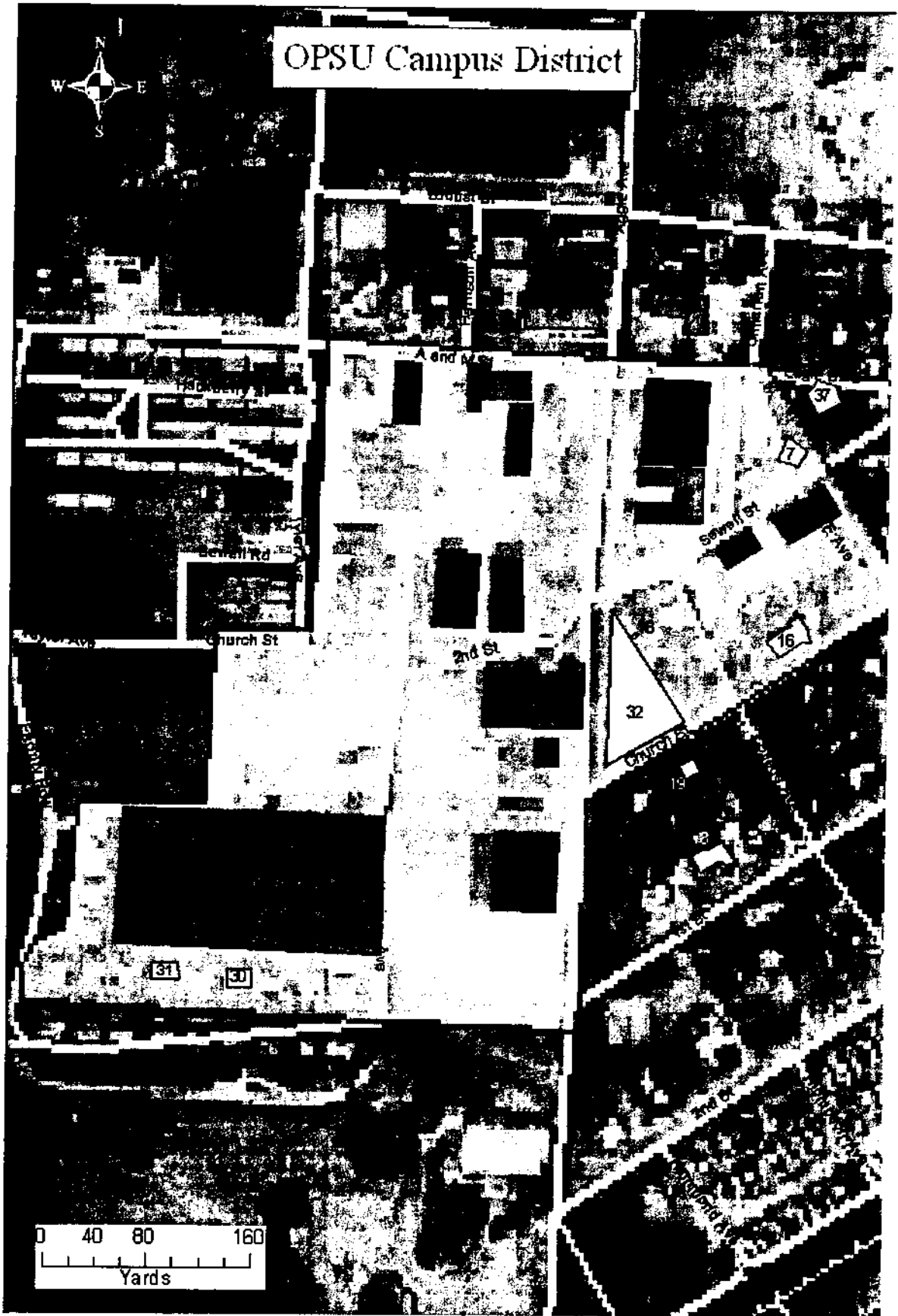
The proposed OPSU campus district is significant because it is the historic center of activity in Hooker, being far more important to the development of the town and ties to the surrounding region than the Goodwell business district to the east. Moreover, the setting of the campus reflects a long term plan and its architectural style is distinctive to the location.

Due to its relatively high density of intact, historically and architecturally significant resources representing public higher education in northwestern Oklahoma, this district warrants further study in the form of an intensive level survey with a goal to

nominate the district to the National Register of Historic Places. At the least, a National Register nomination of Franklin Hall should be undertaken as soon as possible. *An intensive level survey of Hooker is recommended; this is the second highest priority determination of this reconnaissance level survey.*

Contributing Properties Surveyed

- NO MAN'S LAND HISTORICAL MUSEUM, 207 WEST SEWELL AVENUE [17]
- OSCAR WILLIAMS FIELDHOUSE, WEST CHURCH STREET AND AGGIE AVENUE [35]
- CARL WOOTEN FIELD, WEST CHURCH STREET AND NORTH HARRISON AVENUE [36]
- FIELD HALL, OPSU CAMPUS [38]
- FRANKLIN HALL, OPSU CAMPUS [39]
- HEFLEY HALL, OPSU CAMPUS [40]
- HESPER HALL, OPSU CAMPUS [41]
- HUGHES-STRONG HALL, OPSU CAMPUS [42]
- MARVIN MCKEE LIBRARY, OPSU CAMPUS [43]
- METAL SHOP, OPSU CAMPUS [44]
- MULLER HALL, OPSU CAMPUS [45]
- NORTH HALL, OPSU CAMPUS [46]
- OPSU PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE, OPSU CAMPUS [47]
- PHYSICAL PLANT BUILDING, OPSU CAMPUS [48]
- SEWELL-LOOFBOROUGH HALL, OPSU CAMPUS [49]



Potential National Register Districts Warranting Further Study: Guymon

Guymon Commercial District (Guymon)

The proposed Guymon Commercial District warrants further study as a potential National Register-eligible district. This rectangular area comprises the six contiguous city blocks between Sixth Street, North Ellison Street, Fourth Street, and North Roosevelt Street. It encompasses a relatively small portion of the Guymon business district, and includes a two-block stretch of North Main Street. Nine of the resources located within the district are Commercial Style business buildings, two are Art Deco, and two are of the Moderne style. The age range of the contributing resources and National Register-eligible resources is from 60 to 100 years. The median age of contributing resources is ca. 1930. The density of contributing resources in this district is low: about 25 percent of all buildings within the proposed boundaries are contributing resources, and the proposed district is only a portion of the entire business district of Guymon.

There are two National Register-eligible resources located within or contiguous to the proposed district. These include the Libby Owens Ford Auto Glass building at 124 Northeast Fourth Street (ca. 1935) and the Masonic Lodge at 501 North Main Street (ca. 1930). Thus far, Guymon contains a single National Register-listed property, the Texas County Courthouse, located at 319 North Main, which is contiguous to the proposed district. These properties anchor the eastern one-third of the district.

While this area does not fully represent the entire commercial setting of historic Guymon, it is the single area that retains the most architectural integrity. It is apparent that the contributing resources of this district have retained their integrity against the

odds; the façades of most Main Street businesses in Guymon have been obscured by aluminum.

This district may warrant further study in the form of an intensive level survey with a goal to nominate a portion, or at least individual resources, to the National Register of Historic Places. At the least, National Register nominations of the Libby Owens Ford Auto Glass building and the Masonic Lodge should be undertaken as soon as possible. *An intensive level survey of Guymon is not highly recommended; this is the lowest priority determination of this reconnaissance level survey.*

Contributing Resources Surveyed (Descriptions of Contributing Resources provided)

LIBBY OWENS FORD AUTO GLASS [1]

124 NORTHEAST FOURTH STREET

ca. 1945

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, brick and stucco-clad, Commercial Style business building. It features a parapeted roof with stone coping, a rectangular header course design on the façade and street-facing elevation. Two large picture windows containing soldier course lintels and header course sills face Fourth Street, while the longer side of the building contains two overhead doors. The rear elevation contains three large 45-pane windows. This building is on the site of a former hotel and is located near the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

DR. HAYES OFFICE [4]**110 NORTHEAST FIFTH STREET****ca. 1945**

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, brick and stucco-clad, Commercial Style dentist office building. Decorative details include a slight pediment-shaped parapet with stone coping, a rectangular design of headers with square stone corners and a stone diamond in the center on the façade and around the façade windows and entry transom light. Two façade windows have stone sills and three-pane transom windows above a large fixed window. Side elevations are stucco-clad. It warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

LEON ALLEN AND SON BUILDING [5]**122 NORTHEAST FIFTH STREET****Built in 1945**

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style store building with hints of Art Deco-inspired detailing. Originally a Chrysler automobile dealership, it later became Allen's Tire Shop and finally an irrigation supply company. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

KEY-PERRY BUILDING [6]**203 NORTHWEST FIFTH STREET****Built in 1949**

This property is a former automobile dealership that is now used by a religious organization. The Art Moderne section of the building housed the auto showroom. The larger buff brick section was the service department. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

GUYMON PUBLIC LIBRARY [7]**206 NORTHWEST FIFTH STREET****ca. 1940**

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, buff brick-clad, Commercial Style library building that has a simple, attractive design with reflecting public architecture of the New Deal period. Decorative details include a symmetrical fenestration, straight lines, thin stone coping, header course lintels above the windows and entries, and header course sills. It warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

GRUEBBEL BUILDING [8]**212-214 NORTHWEST FIFTH STREET****Built in 1950**

This is a one-story, flat-roof, buff sandstone-clad, Commercial Style office building. Its exterior features include a glass entry below a full-width, cantilevered aluminum awning and a stone planting box at the base of the façade. Decorative details include red tile

parapet coping and a large glass block window. The property retains original aluminum doors and window, and green ceramic tile trim on the façade. The property appears to be totally original with no exterior changes. It warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

JAMES B. LANGSTON BUILDING [9]

219-223 NORTHWEST FIFTH STREET

Built in 1948

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style, former automobile dealership building. Decorative details include brick coping on the parapet, straight lines and sharp right angles, original doors and aluminum showroom windows. One window has been filled with wood siding on one side. Garage door on one side contains large multi-pane steel windows on either side. This very simple, unadorned building warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

401 NORTH MAIN STREET [27]

Built in 1901

This property is a two story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Art Deco style business building. Decorative details include use of buff brick, a high parapet on the façade and west half of the south elevation (second story of east half of building appears to have been added later due to unmatched brick); vertically-oriented façade with stepped brick pilasters with ornamental stone caps; stone coping above angled brick rows; a stone date plate; and much vertical emphasis on the south elevation. Rear of building is clad in red brick, with

ground story windows with glass block rows above. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

402 NORTH MAIN STREET [28]

ca. 1905

This property is a two-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style business building. Decorative details include horizontal-emphasis brickwork (façade has been totally obscured by aluminum) on parapet (stepped brickwork resembling cornice) and above windows. Two small additions are located on the south elevation. The original ground floor windows and doors have been replaced with aluminum doors and windows. The property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

AMERICAN THEATER [29]

413 NORTH MAIN STREET

ca. 1905

This property is a two-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style movie theatre. Decorative elements include use of buff brick and red brick accents, as in rectangular and vertical designs and the two arched windows (one obscured) on the façade. Red brick soldier course lintels are located mezzanine windows. Stone parapet coping and the original marquee make this property very interesting, although it has been subdivided for contemporary use. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

ZELLER'S JEWELERS [30]**415 NORTH MAIN STREET****Built in 1904**

This property is a two-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style shop building.

Decorative details match those of the adjacent American Theatre, including similar buff brick cladding with rectangular red brick accents and white trim stones. Its mezzanine windows are original and unaltered. Originally a hotel when built, it was later a bakery, and in 1949 it was converted into a jewelry store, which is its current use. This property is in excellent condition. It warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

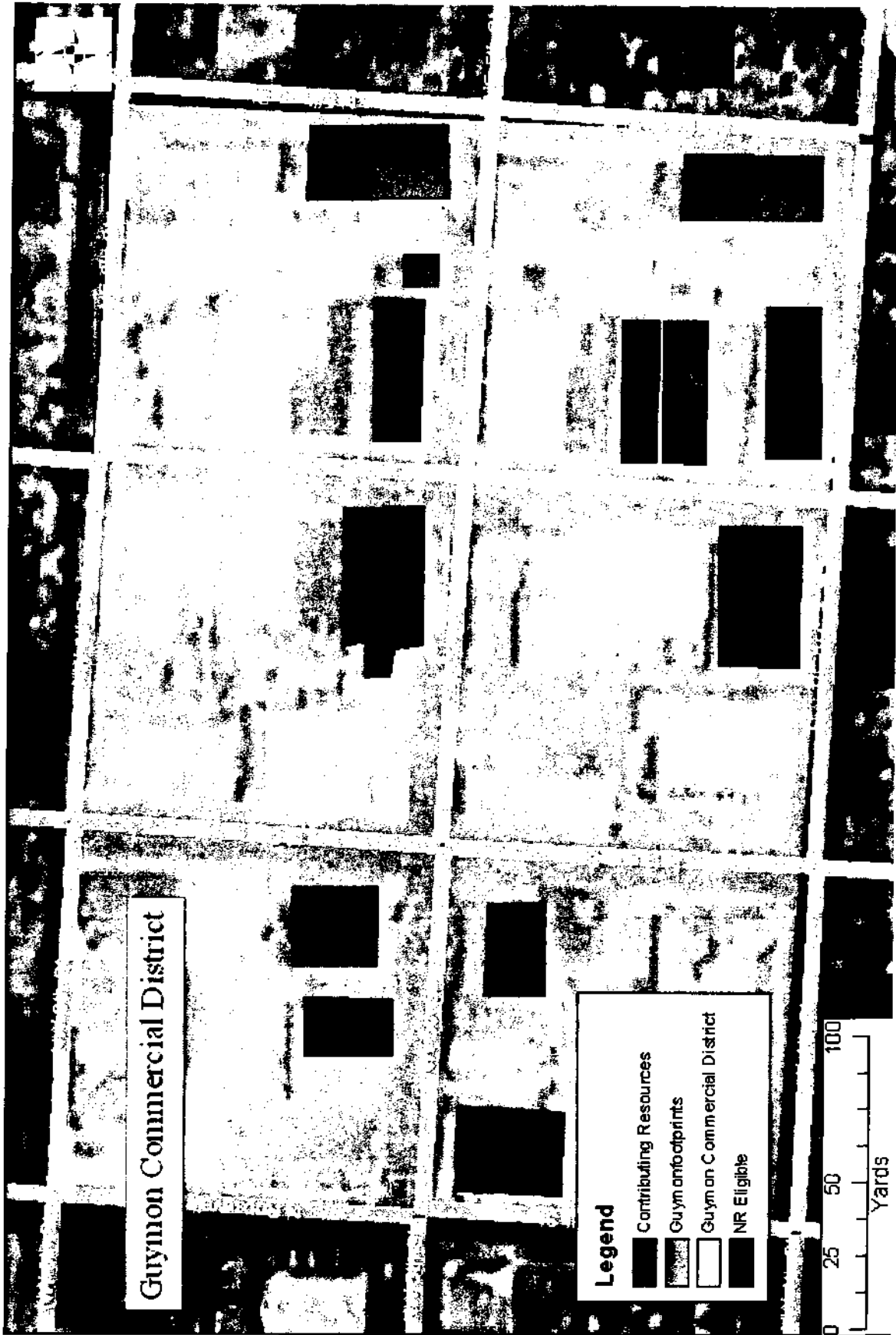
500 NORTH MAIN STREET [31]**ca.1910**

This property is a two story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style business building.

Decorative details include use of buff brick, a high parapet on the façade and north elevation; pilasters with horizontal-emphasis rectangular brickwork panels along north elevation (façade is totally obscured by aluminum awning); header course coping on parapet and glass block windows and ribbons. Rear of building is covered with a layer of stucco. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

MASONIC LODGE [32]**501 NORTH MAIN STREET****Built in 1930**

This property is a three-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style lodge hall that has been converted into an office building. Decorative details include use of buff brick, an interesting façade parapet with stone coping and pyramid-shaped, corner finials. Rear section of parapet contains clay tile coping. Symmetrical façade, header courses and stepped-brick cornice designs; white trim stone accents and window sills and name plate; soldier course lintels above windows. Part of the façade has been obscured by aluminum siding and the east end of the building appears to have been significantly altered. This property is National Register Eligible.



Potential National Register Districts Warranting Further Study: Hooker

Hooker Commercial District (Hooker)

The proposed Hooker Commercial District warrants further study as a potential National Register-eligible district. This rectangular area comprises the six contiguous city blocks between Albright, Illinois, Ireland and Imo Streets. It encompasses the primary section of the Hooker business district, which focuses on Glaydas Street. About 80 percent of the contributing resources are classified as Commercial Style business buildings that range in age from 60 to 100 years. The median age of contributing resources is ca. 1920. The density of contributing resources in this district is fairly high: over 50 percent of all buildings within the proposed boundaries are contributing resources.

Moreover, at least five resources within or contiguous to the proposed district are National Register-eligible. These include the (ca. 1930) Phillips 66 Filling Station at Ireland Street and West Glaydas Street; Tucker Ford at 202 East Glaydas Street (ca. 1925); 102 East Glaydas Street (ca. 1910); the W. J. Risen Building at 101 East Glaydas Street (1929); and the Farmers and Merchants Bank at 124 East Glaydas Street (1903). These properties anchor the district in three of the six blocks, as well as on the periphery of a fourth. Thus far, Hooker contains only one National Register-listed resource, the Hooker Woodframe Grain Elevator, located off Texas Avenue.

The area is significant because it is the historic commercial center of Hooker. At the heart of the district is the historical southwest-to-northeast-oriented business district along Glaydas Street, which parallels the railroad. Two secondary business streets—Broadway and Swem—intersect Glaydas at a right angle.

Among the more significant property types in the district are two impressive corner lot bank buildings, a specialty store, a civic building, a public works resource, and a three road-related resource. It is apparent that the resources of the district have survived quite well since the construction of U.S. Highway 54. Unlike the business district of Guymon, which was all but entirely sheathed in aluminum siding during the 1960s, Hooker's business district retains much of its original appearance, save for recent work that has restored sidewalks and streetlamps.

Due to its high density of intact, historically and architecturally significant resources representing the Territorial and Early Statehood Era, this district warrants further study in the form of an intensive level survey with a goal to nominate the district to the National Register of Historic Places. *An intensive level survey of Hooker is highly recommended; this is the single highest priority determination of this reconnaissance level survey.*

Contributing Properties Surveyed

- HOOKER MUNICIPAL BUILDING, 113 SOUTH BROADWAY STREET [9]
- BOARD OF EDUCATION BUILDING, 101 WEST GLAYDAS STREET [12]
- W. J. RISEN BUILDING, 101 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [13]
- 102 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [14]
- HUSTON BUILDING, 103-107 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [15]
- DAVIS BUILDING, 104 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [16]
- 110 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [17]

- 112 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [18]
- 120 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [19]
- HOOKER HARDWARE COMPANY, 121 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [20]
- 122 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [21]
- FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK, 124 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [22]
- 201 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [23]
- TUCKER FORD, 202 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [24]
- FORD SERVICE GARAGE, 204 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [25]
- 205 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [26]
- ANDERS BUILDING, 213 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [27]
- HOOKER'S LAUNDRY, 221 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [28]
- 225 EAST GLAYDAS STREET [29]
- JACK'S BARBER SHOP, 102 WEST GLAYDAS STREET [30]
- SHIELDS BUILDING, 104 WEST GLAYDAS STREET [31]
- E & L DAYLIGHT DONUT GRILL, 107 WEST GLAYDAS STREET [32]
- HOOKER ADVANCE BUILDING, 108 WEST GLAYDAS STREET [33]
- 111 WEST GLAYDAS STREET [34]
- KILGORE FARM AND HOME, 113 WEST GLAYDAS STREET [35]
- PHILLIPS 66 FILLING STATION, IRELAND STREET AND WEST GLAYDAS STREET [40]

- TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BUILDING, 109 NORTH SWEM STREET [57]
- 100 SOUTH SWEM STREET [58]



THUMBNAIL SKETCHES

Areas Not Warranting Further Study: Goodwell

Goodwell Area 1 (north, residential and agricultural)

Area 1 of Goodwell is defined as all of the municipal area of Goodwell north of A&M Street/Eagle Boulevard and west of the railroad, except for that portion south of Locust Street between Tyler Avenue and Texas Avenue. The area is generally the northern one-third of the town of Goodwell.

This large area not warranting further study contains a gradation of domestic resources from oldest to newest as one moves west from Goodwell Avenue. Single dwellings within the gridiron street section of this area include mostly minimal traditional and early ranch style houses dating from the 1930s to the 1950s. The section of this area located west of Aggie Avenue is a newer, but very sparsely-developed residential area. This section does not conform to the historic railroad-oriented gridiron street pattern of Goodwell and apparently includes much state-owned university land.

This area contains no National Register eligible properties or OLI-listed properties. It contains no individual resources warranting further study.

Most of Area 1 does not warrant further study due to alteration of individual resources, including the utilization of vinyl siding, the enclosure of garage space, and the addition of wings to original structures. Generally speaking there is little architectural cohesion throughout the area. For these reasons the area does not warrant further study.

Goodwell Area 2 (southeast, residential and agricultural)

Area 2 of Goodwell is defined as all of the municipal area of Goodwell located on the east side of the railroad tracks. The area is generally the southeast one-third of the town of Goodwell.

This large area not warranting further study contains very few permanent domestic resources; most of these are located in the section located adjacent to U.S. Highway 54. The majority of dwellings located within this area are mobile homes occupied by students and other transients. The primary area of dense mobile home housing is located in a triangular area between South Main Street and Washington Avenue. The oldest section of Area 1 is found in the set of blocks that conform to the historic gridiron street pattern centering on Main Street. The large section on the east side of Area 2—that bound by U.S. Highway 54 and Eagle Boulevard on the north, Monroe Avenue on the east, South Street to the south, and Washington Avenue on the West—is almost wholly undeveloped.

This area contains no National Register eligible properties or OLI-listed properties. It contains no individual resources warranting further study.

Area 2 does not warrant further study due to age and lack of permanent structures. Generally speaking there is little architectural cohesion throughout the area. For these reasons the area does not warrant further study.

Goodwell Area 3 (south, agricultural)

Area 3 of Goodwell is defined as all of the municipal area of Goodwell located south of the OPSU campus and southwest of the main developed part of Goodwell. The area is bounded on the north by Pheasant Run and First Street, on the east by College Avenue, and on the south by the Rock Island Railroad and Country Club Road. The area lies west and north of the railroad right-of-way.

This area is dominated by low-density development and agriculture. The two-thirds of the area located west of Aggie Avenue consists of undeveloped land. The eastern one-third contains approximately 10 single family homes and about 50 mobile homes in a large trailer park.

This area contains no National Register eligible properties or OLI-listed properties. It contains no individual resources warranting further study.

Area 3 does not warrant further study due to age and lack of permanent structures. Generally speaking there is little architectural cohesion throughout the area. For these reasons the area does not warrant further study.

Areas Not Warranting Further Study: Guymon

Guymon Area 1 (west, residential)

Area 1 of Guymon is defined as all of the municipal area of Guymon west of North Beaver Street, south of West Nineteenth Street, and north of South Beaver Street and the railroad. The area is generally the western one-fifth of the city of Guymon.

This large area not warranting further study contains several north-south aligned residential streets on which domestic resources become newer from east to west. The older eastern streets contain a mix of Minimal Traditional, Bungalow/Craftsman, and 1960s-era Ranch style homes, as well as some limited commercial development near the railroad in the southern section. The most western streets contain larger Ranch style homes and newer construction associated with the golf course and Sunset Lake area.

This area contains no National Register eligible properties or OLI-listed properties. It contains only one recorded resource that warrants further study, 702 Northwest Fifth Street, which is a ca. 1960 Texas-hipped Ranch style house.

Area 1 does not warrant further study due to age.

Guymon Area 2 (north, residential and commercial)

Area 2 of Guymon is defined as all of the area of Guymon west of Area 1, north of Northwest Tenth Street, and west of U.S. Highway 54. It is an area composed of a combination of undeveloped land, varied residential areas, and commercial strip-type development. The area makes up about one-third of the total incorporated area of Guymon.

Roughly one-half of Area 2 is undeveloped agricultural land (eastern half) and the rest has been developed for residential or commercial use. The developed western half is located west of a north-south line beginning at the intersection of Northwest Tenth Street and U.S. Highway 54. Through the center part of this developed area runs North Main Street, which is the primary commercial strip dominated by post-1970 service and retail development such as fast-food chains and Wal-Mart. Residential areas located east of the commercial strip in Area 2 consist mainly of a mix of Bungalow/Craftsman and early Ranch style single dwellings built mostly during the 1940s and 1950s, but many of which have been altered by the addition of extra rooms and vinyl siding. Many of the single dwellings located within this area are dilapidated and have lost their integrity. Later (1970s) Ranch style single dwellings become more common in the northeast section of Area 2. Single dwellings West of North Main Street include many larger Ranch style homes built since the 1970s.

Area 2 of Guymon contains no National Register eligible properties or OLI-listed properties. It contains no recorded resources that warrant further study. Area 2 does not warrant further study due to lack of architectural significance, loss of integrity, and age.

Guymon Area 3 (southeast, mixed residential, commercial and industrial)

Area 3 of Guymon is defined as all of the area of Guymon east and south of the Rock Island Railroad right-of-way, south of Areas 1 and 2. It is an area of commercial, industrial, and post-1950 residential development surrounded by undeveloped land on the east and west. The residential section is primarily composed of modest Ranch style houses from the 1950s and 1960s, many of which have been altered with add-ons or by enclosing garage space. Most of the single dwellings are in fair or poor condition. The commercial/industrial section includes a large variety of consumer and agricultural service firms along U.S. 54. The area makes up about one-third of the total incorporated area of Guymon.

Area 3 of Guymon contains no National Register eligible properties or OLI-listed properties. It contains one recorded resource, the Light Grain and Milling Company Elevator, at Northeast Fourth Street and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, adjacent to the Guymon Commercial District. Area 3 does not warrant further study due to lack of architectural significance, loss of integrity, and age.



Areas Not Warranting Further Study: Hooker

Hooker Area 1 (north, residential)

Area 1 includes the section of Hooker located north of Panhandle Street, west of the abandoned BM&E Railroad, and east of Jefferson Street. This portion of Hooker is easily discernable by its street pattern, a gridiron of streets aligned to the cardinal directions that breaks with the railroad-orientated streets of Hooker's Original Townsite.

Architecturally this area is composed of a variety of older (pre-1950) single dwellings. Lots are larger and most contain occupied housing units. The area contains a variety of pre-1950 Minimal Traditional, Bungalow/Craftsman, and National Folk single dwellings. Some resources have been altered with vinyl siding and some, especially the larger properties, contain additions that do not conform to the style. There are a few mobile homes interspersed in the area.

The area contains some 11 individual resource that warrant further study representing the following styles: Queen Anne (2 resources), Bungalow/Craftsman (3), Tudor Revival (1), National Folk: Hall-and-Parlor (1), Mixed (1), Shotgun (1), National Folk: Massed Planned (1), and National Folk: Pyramidal (1). None of these resources, however, are closely clustered enough to achieve the visual continuity that would warrant further study for a historic district.

Hooker Area 2 (southeast, residential)

Area 2 is located southeast of the Rock Island Railroad, south of Area 1 and Area 3. Of the three areas not warranting further study, it contains the fewest individual resources

(agricultural-related resources located on the railroad right-of-way) that do warrant further study. The area also contains the sparsest density of built resources. The street plan of the area conforms to the railroad orientation of the Original Townsite. While it appears to that development in this area began early in Hooker's history, it was entirely cut off from the business district and relegated to second-class status. Apparently the area never filled and the presence of ruins indicates that others have been destroyed. Numerous empty lots separate the single dwellings of this area, and most appear to have been in decline for years.

The area contains a mix of pre-1960 Minimal Traditional, Bungalow/Craftsman, and National Folk style single dwellings, many of which have been altered in various ways, not the least common being the addition of vinyl siding. It also contains a significant proportion of mobile homes interspersed throughout the area.

It is recommended that this area does not warrant further study due to a loss of architectural integrity of most of the individual resources and the area as a whole.

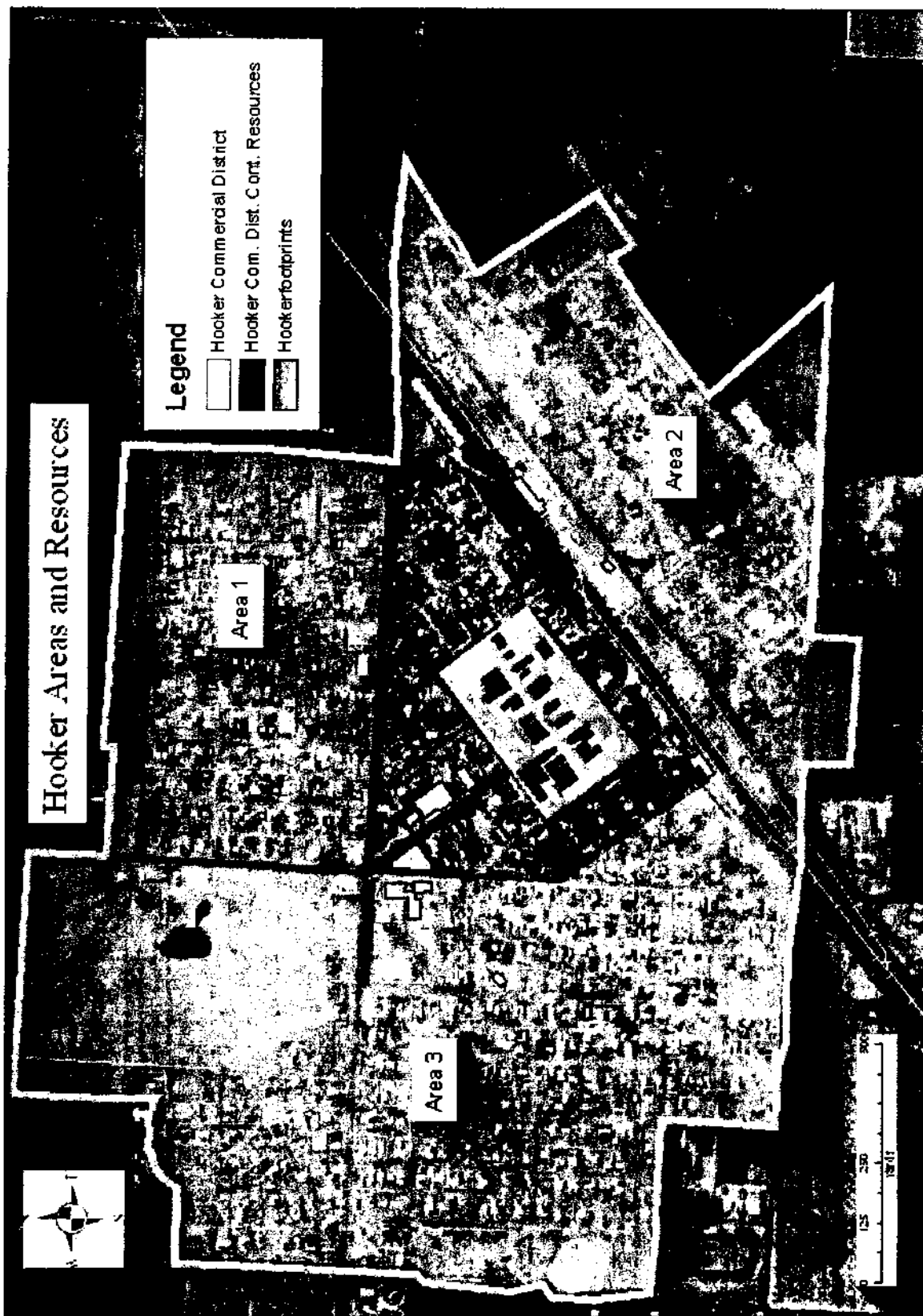
Hooker Area 3 (west, residential)

Area 3 is composed of all of the municipal area of Hooker west of Jefferson Street as well as the right triangle-shaped section on the south formed by Fields Street and the railroad. Like Area 1, this portion of Hooker is easily discernable by its contrasting street pattern.

Architecturally, this area is the most complex of the three areas of Hooker that do not warrant further study. The eastern half of the area—that located between the north-south streets of Jackson on the west and Jefferson on the east—is the oldest part and contains most of the 10 resources recorded as individually warranting further study. As

one moves west from the intersection of Imo and Jefferson the architecture changes from 1920s Bungalow/Craftsman and Tudor Revival style resources to postwar Colonial Revival and Minimal Traditional examples until west of Lorenz Street is completely post-1955 Ranch style housing, much of it less than 30 years old. The newest development in Area 3 is north of Panhandle Street, near the golf course, where 1980s and later Ranch style housing predominates.

While this area does contain some substantial resources that individually warrant further study, it is recommended that Area 3 does not warrant further study due to a lack of architectural cohesiveness.



HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

The objective of this historic context is to survey historic events and patterns relevant to the historic environments of the three study towns of Goodwell, Guymon, and Hooker in Texas County, Oklahoma. The study towns evaluated by this survey are located in Management Region One (1) of the Oklahoma Comprehensive Preservation Planning Process. The specific time period of concern in this survey is 1900-1955, roughly the time of town founding, platting and settlement to a decade after the Second World War. The latter date also corresponds to the construction date of properties 45 years of age or older. This context has been written under consideration of the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation. The Criteria for Evaluation were developed to recognize the accomplishments of all peoples who have made a contribution to American history and cultural heritage. This context begins with brief descriptions of the study town locations and is followed by a historical-geographical overview of Texas County. This section is followed by separate community histories of each study town: Guymon (est. 1901; pop. 7,803), Hooker (est. 1902; pop. 1,551), and Goodwell (est. 1903; pop. 1,065).

Study Town Locations

The three study towns are located in Texas County, which comprises the central one-third of the Oklahoma Panhandle. The northern and southern boundaries of Texas County follow the Thirty-Seventh Parallel and 36 ½° North, respectively. The eastern and western boundaries follow township boundaries that closely follow the 101st and 102nd meridians. On the map, Texas County appears as a 168 by 34.5-mile rectangle

encompassing 2,065 square miles, or approximately 1,321,600 acres, a county area that is Oklahoma's second largest.

The absolute map location of Goodwell is 36.59449° North latitude, 101.63214° West longitude (Figure 1). In 1990 Goodwell's population was 1,065. Goodwell's relative location is in southern Texas County, in the Oklahoma Panhandle, three miles north of North Fork Creek and slightly south of the headwaters of Dry Sand Draw, a tributary of the Beaver (Canadian) River. Goodwell is 110 miles north of Amarillo, Texas and 51 miles southwest of Liberal, Kansas. It is 11 miles southwest of Guymon, Oklahoma, the Texas County seat, and 11 miles northeast of the nearest smaller settlement, Texhoma. The road distance between Guymon and Oklahoma City is 276 miles.

The absolute map location of Guymon is 36.68628° North latitude, 101.48300° West longitude (Figure 1). In 1990 the population of Guymon was 7,803. Guymon's relative location is in south central Texas County, on the east bank of Dry Sand Draw, two miles south of the Beaver River. Guymon is 121 miles north of Amarillo and 40 miles southwest of Liberal. It is 11 miles northeast of Goodwell, 20 miles southwest of Hooker, and nine miles southwest of Optima, the nearest smaller settlement. By road, Guymon is 265 miles from Oklahoma City.

The absolute map location of Hooker is 36.85991° North latitude, 101.21196° West longitude (Figure 1). In 1990 Hooker's population was 1,551. Hooker's relative location is in northeastern Texas County, on high, flat land, six miles northeast of Pony Creek. Hooker is 141 miles north of Amarillo, 21 miles southwest of Liberal, and 20 miles northeast of Guymon. It is 11 miles southwest of Tyrone, Oklahoma (population

880), which is the nearest smaller settlement. The distance between Hooker and Oklahoma City is 263 miles.

The three towns examined in this survey are among the most distant Oklahoma settlements from Oklahoma City. Generally, people in Goodwell, Guymon and Hooker gravitate toward Amarillo, Texas and Liberal, Kansas for metropolitan services. Yet the area retains a distinctive, persistent vernacular identity as “No Man’s Land” that separates it from surrounding states and “Downstate” Oklahoma.

The Study Area: Texas County

Physical Geography

In terms of physiography, the three study towns are located within the High Plains region, a partially-dissected, flat, alluvial plain gently sloping west to east. Elevation above sea level is approximately 3,700 feet along the western boundary of Texas County and approximately 2,700 feet along the eastern boundary. Elevation above sea level at Goodwell (101.632° W) is 3,300 feet, at Guymon (101.483° W) 3,119 feet, and at Hooker (101.212° W) 2,985 feet.

Hydrogeography

High Plains hydrogeography is characterized as youthful and generally lacks channelization. Intermittent streams are the norm (only the Beaver River and its two southern tributaries, Coldwater and Palo Duro Creeks, are perennial streams). Most runoff from the sparse and inconsistent rains does not leave the region as stream flow, but

instead pools in the numerous depressions—locally referred to as buffalo wallows, sinks, and lakes, based on their size—where it either evaporates or percolates into the ground. Of course, a significant proportion of the region’s precipitation falls in the form of torrential rain brought by frontal and convective thunderstorms, which rapidly run off due to the region’s sparse vegetation, making flashfloods not uncommon in the spring months. The occasional gully-washers carve out an interesting feature of High Plains terrain known locally as “breaks,” which are erosion zones bounded by escarpments marking the numerous intermittent channels tributary to the Beaver River. About one-quarter of Texas County’s area is within these dissected zones. In response to the flash flood hazard, early settlements located on the uncut, upland parts of the High Plains. Alternatively, mining operations exploiting sand and caliche (a hard, calcareous cement that forms in semiarid regions where groundwater evaporation during summer months precipitates dissolved solids, usually calcium carbonate) locate within these natural incisions.

Optima Lake is located about 25 miles east of Guymon. Although the Oklahoma Water Resources Board granted surface water rights of 8,675 acre feet per year to the City of Guymon in 1977, in the quarter century since it was impounded the reservoir still has not filled to a useable level, and all of the recreational amenities associated with it have been abandoned and fallen into severe disrepair.¹

The most important hydrogeographic fact of Texas County is the presence of the Ogallala aquifer, a subterranean water body comparable in volume to one of the great lakes. In the 1940s farmers began exploiting this resource to irrigate crops of grain sorghum, wheat, and corn. The entry of intensive hog and cattle feeding operations since the 1980s has so increased demand that in two decades the water table in places has fallen

over 100 feet. Nevertheless, irrigation-based intensive agriculture is the primary reason why the counties of the Oklahoma panhandle can boast of the highest per capita incomes in the state.² The City of Guymon obtains its water supply from a series of wells.³

Climate

An accurate understanding of the climate of the study area, indeed the whole of the Great Plains, has for centuries eluded sedentary peoples attempting to occupy the plains. The climate of Texas County is classified as semiarid, receiving an average of 17 inches of precipitation annually; only Cimarron County, higher in elevation and farther west, is drier. Moreover, averages are less meaningful in the semiarid Panhandle than elsewhere in the state, since precipitation variability increases as average precipitation decreases. Evidence suggests that the workings of climate are very different for the Great Plains. The region tends to go through cycles of wet and dry years or even wet and dry decades. The 1830s, early 1870s, later 1880s and early 1890s, 1910s, 1930s, 1950s, 1970s and early 1980s, were all periods of drought on the Great Plains (or, perhaps, the years between were excessively moist). The region's unreliable rainfall is partially a result of continental location, which also affects its seasonal and daily temperatures, making them more extreme than further east. In general, the Panhandle counties receive much greater swings in temperatures over the course of a day and from day to day. Average seasonal temperature ranges are also greater than in the rest of Oklahoma. The growing season is shorter, and weather phenomena, especially blizzards, are more severe in the Panhandle than elsewhere in Oklahoma. More than any other factor, climate has affected human occupation of the study area.

Goodwell holds two official Oklahoma weather records. The record for the coolest high temperature ever recorded in the State of Oklahoma during the month of July was recorded in Goodwell on July 5, 1915, when the temperature reached a mere 41° F. Goodwell also holds the record cold temperature recorded in Oklahoma, -19° F, which occurred December 12, 1932.

Vegetation

Native vegetation in Texas County consists of mixed (tall and short) and short grasses. Native short grasses, which dominate the less-dissected, flatter northern half of the county, consists of side oats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), and buffalo grass (*Buchloe dactyloides*). Native woodland is limited to riparian stands along breaks and main stream valleys where the water table is close to the surface. Native riparian forest trees include cottonwood, willow, and other species not valuable as timber. As a result, building materials had to be imported by rail from the earliest days of settlement.

The Twelve Major Historical Themes Important to Oklahoma's Past

Exploration

Europeans first encountered the area that became the Oklahoma Panhandle in 1541 when Coronado crossed through the northwestern section of present Cimarron County.⁴ The area was claimed by Spain, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, and the United States prior to becoming part of Oklahoma Territory in 1890. American explorers charting the Santa Fe

Trail entered the region in the 1820s during its first years under the flag of independent Mexico.

Native Americans

Several archeological sites are located within Texas County. These represent significant prehistoric occupation of the area by indigenous cultures long before European exploration and colonization. The Native American culture most associated with the Texas County is the Comanche Nation. The Comanche occupied the southern plains from a large area including eastern New Mexico and western Texas and Oklahoma. Although they were perhaps the best example of an equestrian-oriented, bison-based, Plains Indian culture, they also depended on trade with farming tribes to the east and they traded horses with groups to the north. The Comanche did not make permanent settlements in the study area and left no significant trace of their residence.⁵

Settlement and Population

What we today refer to as the Oklahoma Panhandle (a rectangular strip of land between 100°W and 103°W and 37°N and 36° 36'N) was within Spain's North American claim until the 1801 transfer of Louisiana from Spain to Napoleonic France via the terms of the Treaty of San Ildefonso (1800). As part of the original Louisiana Purchase, it was technically under the flag of France for a few months until being purchased by the United States in 1803. However, the Panhandle region was included in the area that passed back to Spain when international boundaries were defined in the Transcontinental (Adams-Onís) Treaty of 1819. It became part of Mexico in 1821 following Mexican

independence from Spain, then a part of the Republic of Texas in 1836 following Texan independence from Mexico. After Texas Annexation by the United States in 1845, the Oklahoma Panhandle region came under the U.S. flag a second time. Following legislation enacting the infamous Compromise of 1850, the State of Texas was forced to define its western boundary, and because it was a slave state, to draw its northern boundary at 36° 30' and relinquish all lands north of that parallel to the federal government.

The Compromise of 1850 also defined surrounding boundaries according to slavery or free soil status. The southern boundaries of Kansas and Colorado were set at 37°N. The 103rd meridian became the boundary between the Texas panhandle and New Mexico Territory. So after 1850, the Panhandle region moved out of the domain of the State of Texas to the U.S. public domain, beyond the boundaries of any state. Sometime in the 1870s it began appearing as the "Public Land Strip" and "No Man's Land" on maps, and would remain dubbed as such until about 1890. During the 1880s the Cherokee Nation asserted legal claim to the Public Land Strip as part of its tribal domain. The 1835 Treaty of New Echota, which transferred Cherokee sovereignty in the east to what is now northeastern Oklahoma, had guaranteed the tribe an unimpeded strip or "outlet" of land connecting their domain in the Indian Territory with the Great Plains. The 1835 treaty, however, failed to define the western boundary of this "Cherokee Outlet." When the Cherokees prepared to sell the Cherokee Outlet to the federal government for white settlement during the 1880s, they included the Public Land Strip, which by that time was occupied by thousands of squatters. But federal courts rejected the Cherokees' claim on the grounds that the area had been part of Mexico in 1835 and

thus defined the western boundary of the Cherokee Outlet as the 100th meridian. In effect, the area called No Man's Land was never a part of Indian Territory.

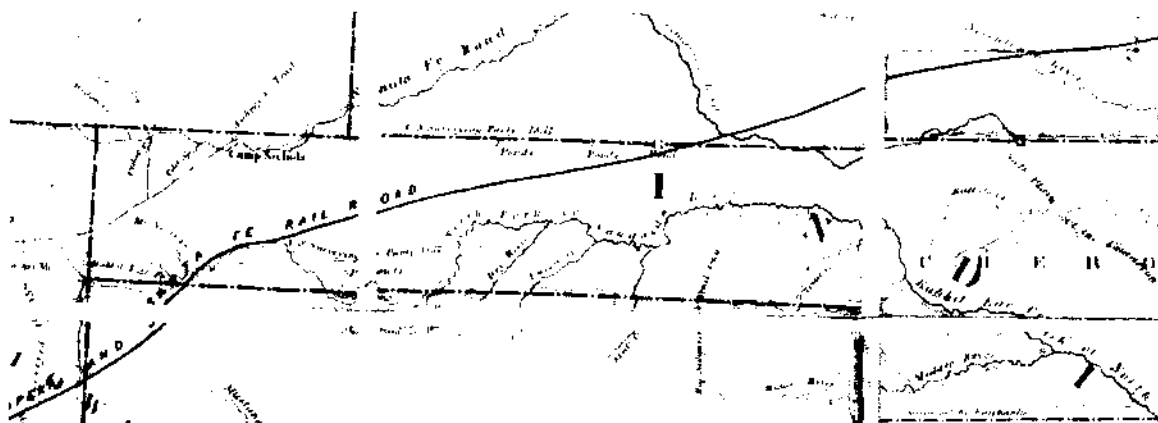


Figure 6. Portion of 1867 War Dept. Map of Panhandle.



Figure 7. Portion of 1869 War Dept. Map of Panhandle.

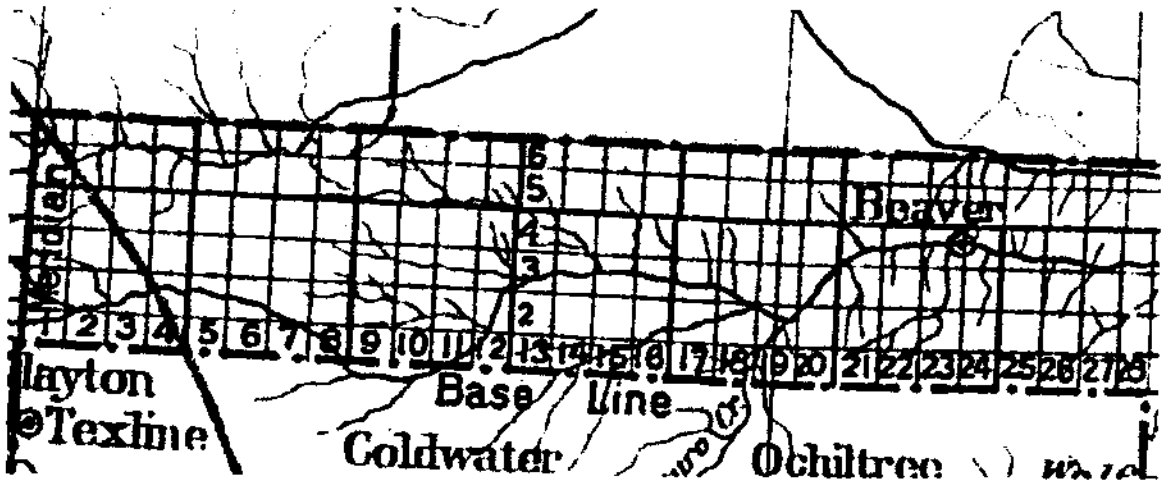


Figure 8. Portion of Texas map showing surveyed townships of Beaver County.

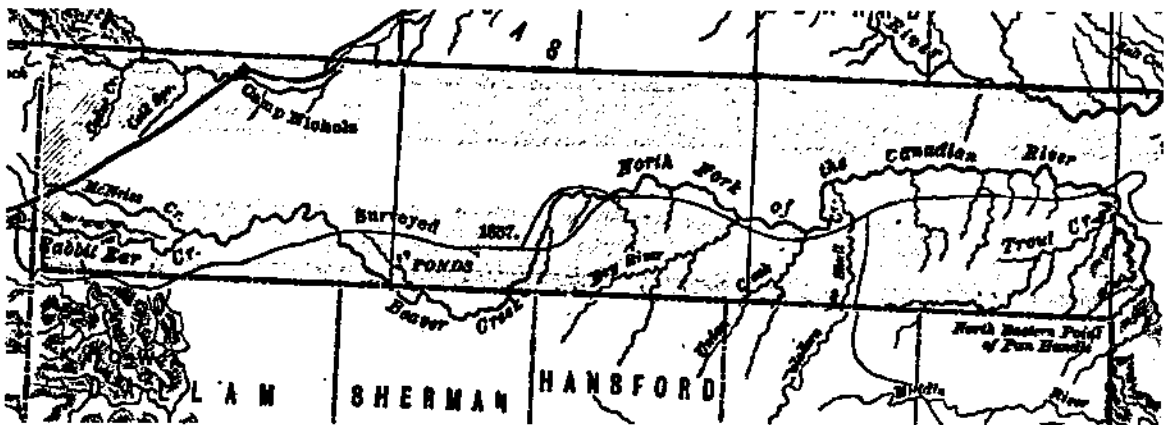


Figure 9. No Man's Land, 1884.

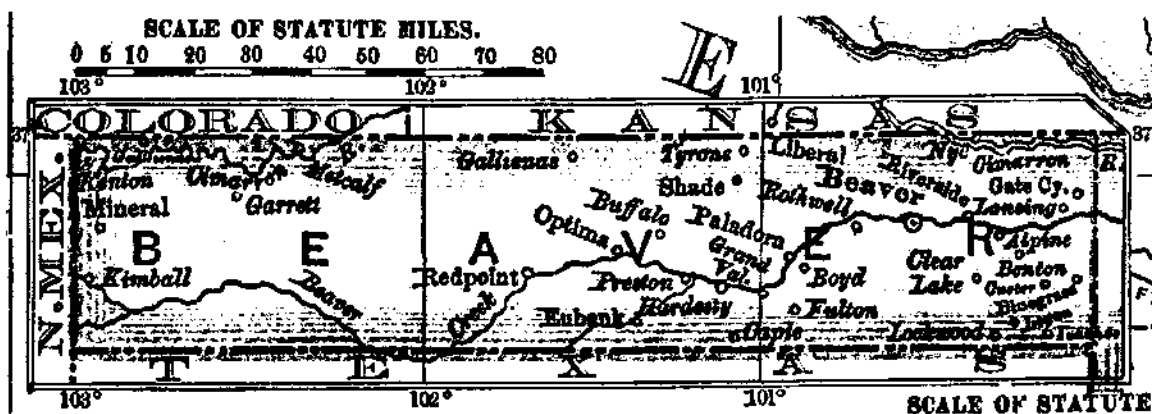


Figure 10. Portion of an 1895 Map of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Source: < http://fermi.jhuapl.edu/states/1895/ok_1895.jpg > last accessed 07 June 2005.

Oklahoma Territory was created in 1890 and the Panhandle was attached out of convenience, despite a short-lived attempt by Panhandle squatters to create a separate “Cimarron Territory.” The Oklahoma Territorial legislature in Guthrie named the region Beaver County, and it remained the largest of the seven counties of Oklahoma Territory (1890-1907).

In 1907, the United States Congress admitted Oklahoma Territory and “Indian Territory” into the union as a single entity, the State of Oklahoma. In the process of establishing counties, the Oklahoma legislature divided “Old Beaver County” into three counties along the township lines near the 101st and 102nd meridians (note that the county boundaries do not match meridians). The new counties were named Beaver County (easternmost), Texas County (middle), and Cimarron County (westernmost).

Chronology of Sovereignties over the Oklahoma Panhandle

Spain (1519-1802)

Napoleonic France (1802-1803)

United States (1803-1819)

Spain (1819-1821)

Mexico (1821-1836)

Republic of Texas (1836-1845)

State of Texas (1846-1850)

United States "No Man's Land" (1850-1890)

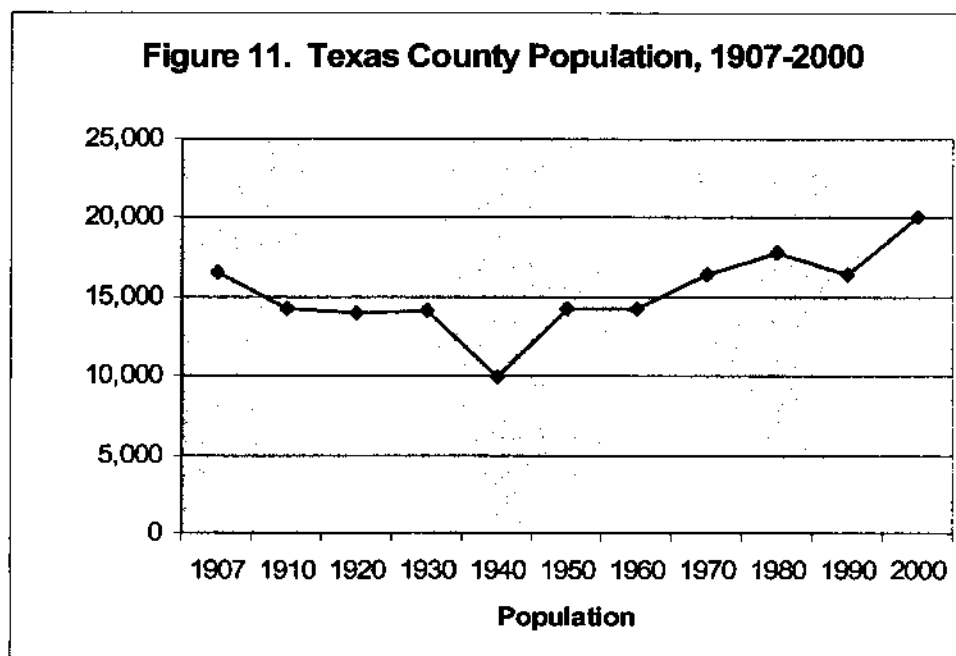
Oklahoma Territory [Beaver Co.] (1890-1907)

State of Oklahoma [Beaver Co., Texas Co., Cimarron Co.] (1907-present)

A handful of Texas ranchers had used No Man's Land during the 1870s and early 1880s, but a small influx of homesteaders apparently arrived in 1885 following an Interior Department ruling that No Man's Land was legally separate from the Cherokee Outlet (and therefore part of the public domain). At this time, according to Turner, thousands of settlers from Kansas and the Ohio Valley states began establishing pre-emptive claims. Within a few years, however, these "nesters" had been thinned out by drought, blizzards, and ranchers.⁶ Having failed to secure title to their claims and with greater opportunities in the Unassigned Lands in 1889, a large proportion of the farming population abandoned the area. When No Man's Land became Beaver County, Oklahoma Territory in 1890, ranchers had undisputed control over the area.

Despite land tenure standardization under Oklahoma territorial administration after 1890, farm settlement remained virtually absent until the arrival of the Rock Island Railroad. This first and most successful railroad in Texas County extended southwest from Liberal, Kansas in 1901 and the three study towns emerged as farmers moved back into the area of Texas County (at the time this was the central section of old Beaver County, which covered the entire Panhandle). The first five years were difficult for pioneering Panhandle farmers because they had no legal recourse for damages to their crops caused by open-range cattle; however, the tide turned in the settlers' favor in 1906 when they succeeded in getting a "herd law" established that required fenced pasturage in the central section of old Beaver County. This early foothold of farm settlement would evolve into the most agriculturally-intensive part of the Panhandle, Texas County.⁷

Texas County's period of population growth was dramatic. In less than a decade the population jumped from a few hundred ranch families (1900) to its peak population of 16,448 (1907). Not until 1980 did the county's population exceed the 1907 figure.



Even if the 1907 census counted some who never intended to stay in the county, the rate of population change was steady during the 1920s, a period of automobile adoption, falling crop and beef prices, and farm mechanization and consolidation. Despite these economic stresses, both ranchers and cash grain farmers adopted important innovations during the 1920s. Ranchers transitioned to purebred (Hereford) stock, which required other changes such as scientific herd management practices and reliance on diversified feedstuffs. During the 1920s Panhandle ranchers generally increased their production of alfalfa, improved prairie hay pasture, increased production of grain sorghums, and began importing cottonseed cake from cotton oil mills in the Cotton Belt to the south.⁸ Meanwhile, Texas County wheat farmers, many of whom were increasingly in debt but now armed with powerful new tractors, plowed up as much land as they could in hopes of getting a book-balancing bumper crop. During the so-called “Great Plow-Up” of the 1920s the county’s cultivated acreage increased by some 300 percent.

The 1930s were a different story—lowering commodity prices collapsed just as a severe drought hit the region. The massive increase in cultivated land combined with the drought produced spectacular rounds of dust storms that became legendary. By 1934, many typically tenacious Great Plains farmers had become economic and environmental refugees. At least a quarter of the population of Texas County evacuated for greener pastures on the Pacific Coast or in larger towns. The only place in Texas County to actually gain population during the 1930s was Guymon, which increased by a little more than 100 people.

Perhaps just as amazing was Texas County's population rebound during the 1940s, a period of high agricultural prices, new technological innovations, and the onset of energy production in Texas County. Nevertheless, the war years also increased the cost of labor and equipment. Marginal producers tended to get out of agriculture, while the largest operators tended to increase their efficiency by investing in new equipment and increasing their landholdings. Indeed, the 44 percent rebound of population during the 1940s was entirely focused on the larger towns of the county; during the same period, the number of farms declined from 1,408 (1940) to 1,260 (1950). The farmers and ranchers who remained in business began experimenting with more profitable operations, namely feeding cattle in stockyards and irrigating grain crops. As is usually the case, those who could not afford such capital inputs were removed from the agricultural economy.

The 1950s were marked by a drought even more severe than that of the 1930s, but changes in land use made since 1935 made it much less traumatic. Indeed, the damage of the blizzard of March 1957 is generally remembered more than the drought.⁹ While population in Texas County during the 1950s was static, rural population continued to decline and the largest towns—Guymon, Hooker, and Goodwell—continued to gain population at a rate higher than at any other point in their histories. The “postwar boom” in the three towns translated into economic specialization that drove population increases: The college town of Goodwell, which had always been specialized, benefited from the G.I. Bill, which attracted a much larger student population and supporting services; Hooker found a niche in more diversified agricultural services; Guymon, much the capital of the Panhandle, attracted the greatest range of services (professional, retail, transport,

etc.) and essentially all of the region's heavy industry, from gas processing to meatpacking.

After 1960 the postwar trend of rural population decline and population growth in the largest towns continued, albeit with some important modifications to the pattern. While the number of farms in the county continued to decline, the average farm size continued to increase and, in fact, by the end of the twentieth century, Texas County boasted the most profitable agriculture in the State of Oklahoma.¹⁰ The urban population of the county (people living within the limits of the three study towns) would have declined—as have those of small towns throughout the Great Plains during the last quarter of the twentieth century—had it not been for: (1) the increase in employment associated with the development of the Guymon-Hugoton super-giant gas field (1953-present); (2) the intensification of agriculture based on large-scale exploitation of the Ogallala aquifer, which itself was made feasible by the availability of cheap natural gas and the use of Low Energy Precision Application (LEPA) irrigation systems, otherwise known as “center-pivot” irrigation.

By the 1980s the area was so productive that not only was it supporting dozens of cattle feedlots that supplied several beef packing plants, but it was also exporting grain and fodder. By the 1990s, the efficiency of the beef and feed production system, as well as the low population density, had attracted a highly-organized commercial hog operation to Texas County. Anchored by one of the world's largest packing plants located east of Guymon, scores of huge, automated hog farms now dot the landscape of the Panhandle. Texas County pork is marketed worldwide, much of it bound for East Asia. In less than a decade, cheap foreign (Mexican, Central American, and Southeast Asian) labor, upon

which the pork production system depends, has transformed the cultural geography of Texas County from one of the whitest counties in Oklahoma to easily the most ethnically-diverse. Today Texas County has the largest Hispanic population in the state and the population of Guymon is over 40 percent Hispanic. In smaller towns, the population influx has added to the tax rolls and visibly revived stagnate housing markets, but school systems and social services have been severely strained. Ironically, in 2000 Texas County had both the highest per capita income in and received the greatest share (per capita) of state appropriations.

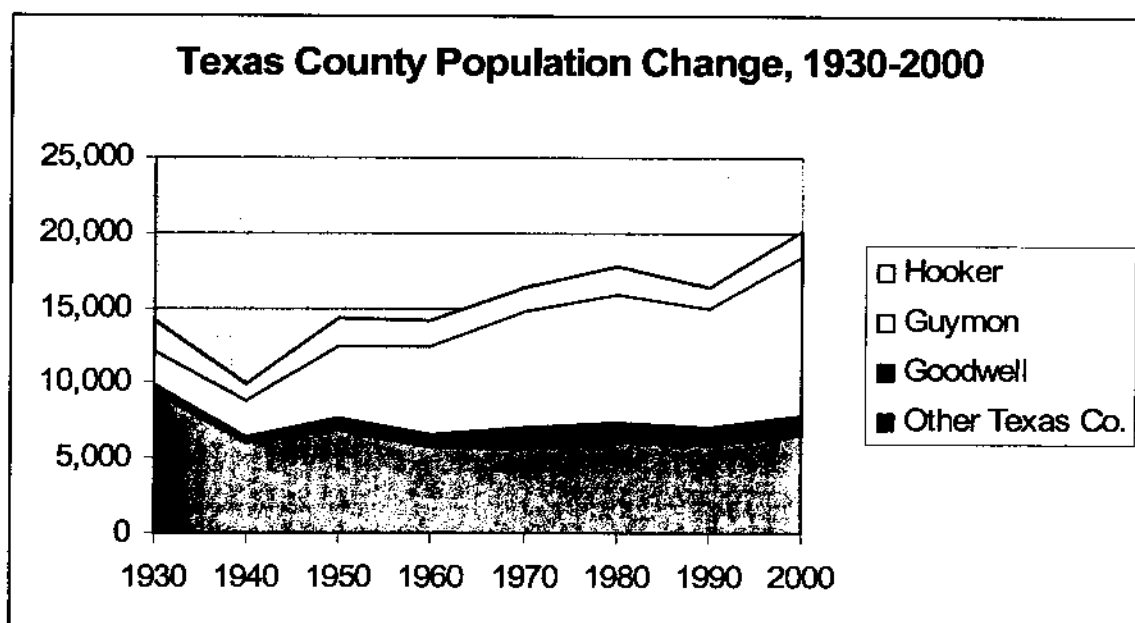


Figure 12. Texas County Population Change, 1930-2000.

Transportation Development

Trails

The first regular transportation routes across Texas County were freight and cattle trails. The earliest and most famous route across the region was the Cimarron Cutoff of the Santa Fe Trail, a dangerous shortcut that passed through Cimarron County, but had little significance to the development of the study towns. Another notable trail across the Panhandle was a freighting route founded in 1872 by C. E. "Ed" Jones and Joseph Plummer, two Texas buffalo hunters. The trail they established connected Booker, Texas to Dodge City, crossing present Beaver County, but like the Cimarron Cutoff, the Jones and Plummer Trail had no effect on Goodwell, Guymon, or Hooker. The Tascosa Trail, active from 1870 until 1887, was a cattle trail connecting the town of Tascosa, (Oldham Co.) Texas to Dodge City, Kansas. The trail closely followed the Fort Bascom Trail, passing through old Beaver County to Sharp's Creek, where it took a sharp turn northeast. Tascosa was a destination of cattle drives from south Texas; from there cattle were gathered for drives to the railheads.¹¹

Railway Development

Three railroads were constructed across Texas County during the twentieth century. The first railroad to enter Texas County was the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway, which extended southwest from Liberal, Kansas to the Texas panhandle in 1901. This line served as the primary director of initial farm settlement in Texas County and the most important market linkage to all three study towns. This line is a part of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The second railroad built in the study area was conceived in the summer of 1906 as the Santa Fe, Liberal and Englewood Railroad and was intended to be an electric traction railway connecting Englewood, Kansas and Des Moines, New Mexico. It was not actually built until 1928 as the Beaver, Meade and Englewood Railway north from Beaver City, Oklahoma to Forgan, then west through Hooker and on to Boise City in Cimarron County. The B. M. & E. was later acquired by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas (Katy) Railroad's Northwestern District, which focused on Wichita Falls, Texas.¹² The B. M. & E. was later abandoned.

The third railway constructed through the study area was a branch of the Rock Island system that crossed through Hardesty, connecting Amarillo to Kansas and generally paralleling the route of the 1901 Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway route that connects Goodwell, Guymon, and Hooker. This line is currently part of the Texas Northwestern Railroad system and did not directly affect the development of the three study towns.

Internal Combustion Engines and Roads

By 1915 the Ford Model-T was affordable to most Oklahoma panhandle farmers who drove on county roads that followed the section boundaries of the township and range grid. Local (city and county) government held authority over road construction and improvement until 1916 by encouraging private landowners to labor on the roads in lieu of taxes. The Oklahoma Highway Department, created in 1911 but not functional until 1914, was a small office that essentially promoted better roads in conjunction with the assistance of local Good Roads clubs during the 1910s. The authority of road

construction shifted to states in 1916 with the passage of the Federal Aid Road Act. This law provided state highway departments matching federal funds for highway construction, and thus began the era of state and federal road construction using state and federal taxes. Road construction ultimately led to intercity road planning and the construction of the first improved highways by states during the First World War. A 1921 amendment to the Federal Aid Road Act established a federal gasoline tax that increased the amount of federal money available for highways.¹³

Oklahoma enacted legislation in 1924 that brought the state in line with the 1921 amendment, which greatly increased the revenue available for highway construction and gave authority over highway construction to a state highway commission. Construction of new routes and paving of existing routes dramatically increased between 1925 and 1940.¹⁴ The two routes relevant to the study towns are present U.S. Highway 54, which follows the same route of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway, and present U.S. Highway 64 (combined with U.S. Highway 412 in the study area), which in Oklahoma follows the former route of the Beaver, Meade and Englewood Railway. The latter route, originally known as Oklahoma Highway 11, paralleled the northern boundary of Oklahoma from Arkansas to New Mexico before 1925. Construction of U.S. 54, which connected the study towns to Kansas and Texas, began in 1926. At the national scale this route connects coastal North Carolina with northeastern Arizona.¹⁵ Today the most heavily-traveled expanse of highway in Texas County—the fifteen miles of U.S. Highway 54 between Guymon and Hooker—was first initially paved during the early 1930s, making it one of the earliest hard-surface routes in the state. In contrast, Oklahoma State Highway 3, which was the first direct route from Guymon (and the

panhandle counties at large) to Oklahoma City, was constructed between 1932 and 1937, but was not paved until 1952.¹⁶

After 1945, an increased reliance on truck transport worked to enlarge farm size, accelerate rural depopulation, focus economic and population growth in the area's "hub city" of Guymon, and collapse the viability of the smallest trade centers. Truck transport brought significant changes to the growing livestock fattening industry during the 1940s and 1950s by increasing nighttime rustling. The rustling problem prompted centralization and regulation of the cattle marketing system, which further eroded the economies of small towns. Truck transport also allowed larger centers like Guymon to sprout their first non-farm industries, such as natural gas processing. In that year the "hub city" as it began to be called, contained one third of the entire population of Texas County and contained more non-farm jobs than all other places in the county combined. Railroads continued to transport the majority of the wheat crop until about the 1970s when truck transport generally proved more efficient.

Air Transport

Air travel became popular in the Guymon area during the late 1920s when oil industry personnel prompted the construction of an airstrip south of town.¹⁷ In 1942 the military built an airfield at Texhoma and conducted a civilian pilot training program to recruit for the European and Pacific theaters. After the war a number of veterans with flight experience began utilizing the abundant general aviation aircraft for ranch and irrigation management. Enthusiasm for this use of general aviation increased in tandem with the