RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY OF THREE NORTHWEST OKLAHOMA TOWNS: GOODWELL, GUYMON, AND HOOKER

Project No. AA-5-62611
FY 2000-01

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ABSTRACT

A Reconnaissance Level Survey of Three Northwest Oklahoma Towns was conducted during the 2000-01 fiscal year under contract from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The survey was conducted by Brad Bays of the Oklahoma State University Department of Geography. The survey examined a study area of approximately 13.5 square miles (8,640 acres), composing the entire city limits of Goodwell, Guymon, and Hooker in Texas County, Oklahoma, as specified by the OK/SHPO survey subgrant stipulations. Some 147 resources, mostly historic buildings, were recorded at a minimal level of documentation, which included the completion of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and at least two elevation photos. This document reports the findings of the survey and provides an analysis of these findings to guide the OK/SHPO's long term preservation planning process.

This report is organized into several parts. The section that follows this introduction describes the project research design. This is followed by a section that explains the objectives of the project. Section five defines the geographical extent of the area surveyed. Section six lays out the process of conducting the reconnaissance level survey. The Results section summarizes results of this survey based on the sample of resources recorded, including (a) a description of proportions of properties representing specific periods; (b) a summary of the number of properties recorded; (c) a listing and state of condition of all National Register-listed properties (individual resources and districts) located within the study area; (d) a listing and state of condition of all resources located within the study area that were previously listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory; (e) a listing of all resources identified during the present survey as eligible for National Register listing; (f) a detailed summary of resources identified as either contributing resources to potential National Register districts or individually warranting further study; (g) a listing of architectural styles represented in the study area; (h) a listing of nearby individual properties or potential districts located outside the survey area; (i) brief summaries of thumbnail sketches developed of areas within the entire study area, including areas warranting further study as potential National Register Districts and areas not warranting further study. The historic context of the study area provides a brief overview of community development from earliest days of settlement to the mid-twentieth century, which is intended to provide a baseline for evaluation of the survey results. The annotated bibliography provides direction for further research into specific events, processes, and personalities associated with the resources and study area. Maps are included for reference to the survey results and justification of area boundaries.

INTRODUCTION

In 1966 the National Historic Preservation Act established a unique partnership between federal, state, and local preservationists. This partnership was organized to address needs for identification, evaluation, and protection of historic and prehistoric cultural resources. Various stages of cultural resource preservation planning are outlined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines of 1983. State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) serve as the operational centers for state-level historic preservation initiatives. The SHPO implements the federal preservation program at the state level.

An important part of the SHPO's mission is to oversee and initiate a long term, comprehensive cultural resource survey and inventory program. Since the Oklahoma SHPO is responsible for cultural resources data management and distribution of information regarding the state's preservation program, it must sometimes subcontract with other agencies to carry out the time-consuming task of data collection. The data collection process involves two types of systematic surveys.

The first type of survey, termed a reconnaissance level survey, is a general assessment of the extent, condition, and types of cultural resources present within a relatively large rural area (i.e., a county) or part of an urbanized area, as in this survey of three northwest Oklahoma towns. Reconnaissance level surveys allow preservation planners to determine the level of need for more detailed investigation of cultural resources within reconnaissance survey study areas. The reconnaissance level survey requires the selective sampling of cultural resources representative of significant historical periods, events, trends, and personalities, and the substantiation of these through historical documentation. Such selected resources are recorded at a minimal

level of documentation through photography and completion of a standardized information collection procedure. The main product of the survey is an archive of information on the study area, including a completed Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and one or more photographs of each sampled resource, as well as a final report detailing the goals, methods, and results of the survey. The final report identifies individual properties and areas that: (1) meet eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; (2) warrant further study to determine the potential for National Register listing; and (3) are currently ineligible for listing in the National Register and require no consideration at the present time. Identifying areas that do not warrant further study allows preservation planners to more efficiently allocate their resources toward other preservation efforts.

The second type of survey is called an intensive level survey. The intensive level survey is a detailed inventory of all individual resources within a specified area such as a potential historic district. The intensive level survey is usually undertaken to generate the necessary documentation required to substantiate historic district nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

The comprehensive planning process is reliant on the development of historic contexts. The historic context organizes information relating to cultural resources within a defined study area according to theme and chronological period. In conjunction with the National Register criteria, the historic context provides the basis for interpretation of a resource's significance to the broader historical, architectural, and cultural heritage of a place or region.

The Oklahoma SHPO delineates preservation planning management regions for both prehistoric and historic resource management (Figures 1 and 2).

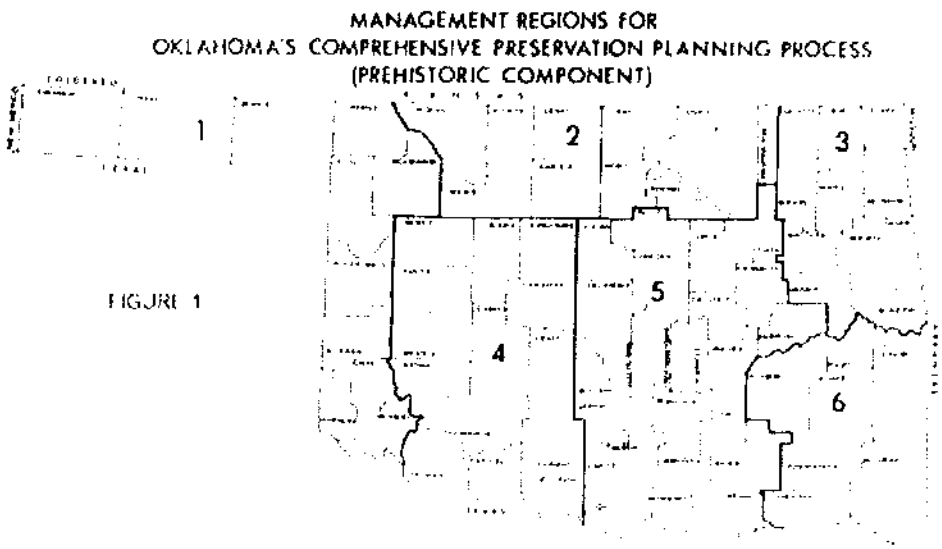


Figure 1. Management Regions for Oklahoma's Comprehensive Preservation Planning Process (Prehistoric Component).

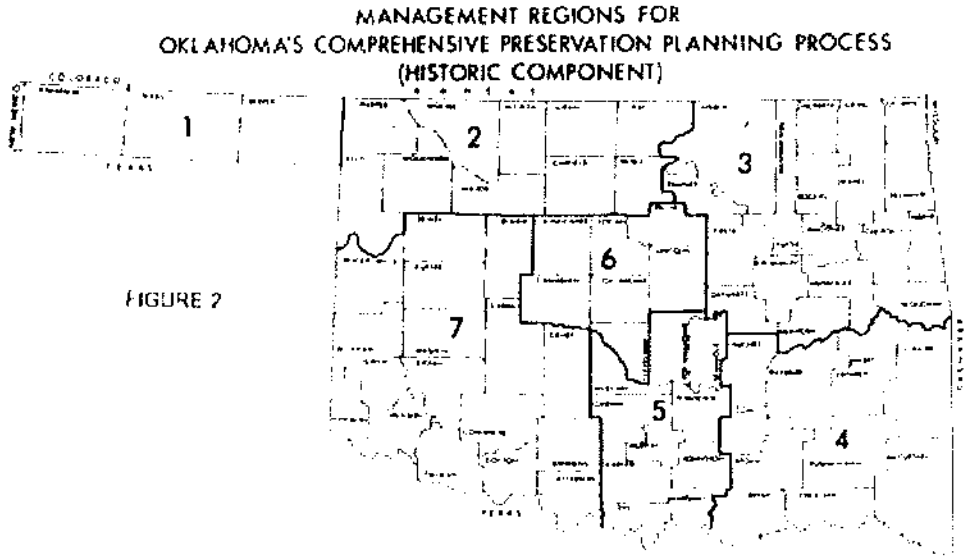


Figure 2. Management Regions for Oklahoma's Comprehensive Preservation Planning Process (Historic Component).

This survey involves the three northwest Oklahoma towns of Goodwell, Guymon, and Hooker, all located in Texas County, which is located within Historic Component Management Region One. Additionally, the SHPO recognizes 12 major historical themes important to Oklahoma's past:

1. Exploration
2. Native Americans
3. Settlement
4. Transportation
5. Agriculture
6. Ranching
7. Ethnicity
8. Industry
9. Energy
10. Commerce
11. Urban
12. Depression/Recovery

These themes provide the framework for developing the historic context that provides perspective for analysis of the survey results. More specialized needs are addressed by narrowing the scale of the geographic area to a place, such as this examination of an individual city, or by considering a sub-theme relating to one of the twelve major ones.

In this way, the comprehensive preservation planning process may allow recognition of local historic contexts, and allow them to be integrated into wider regional and thematic contexts. The historic context developed for this reconnaissance level survey outlines events and trends affecting development and change of the study area's cultural landscape. Preparation required systematic consultation of thematic contexts relevant to Management Region One.

Documentary and field evidence were used in conjunction to guide the survey process. While the historic context provided a baseline for evaluating the significance of individual resources, initial windshield surveys provided estimates of resource types in the study area. Survey personnel entered the field with knowledge of trends affecting the development of the study area and a general historical "mental map" of major resource locations such as those identified on Sanborn fire insurance maps.

This project increased the total area of the state that has been inventoried and increased the number of recorded properties in a cost-effective manner. Areas and individual properties within the study area were classified as National Register eligible, warranting further study, or not warranting further study. This classification provided data required for the development and implementation of intelligent cultural resources management (CRM) and urban planning decisions. It also assists with federal policy compliance, implementing federal preservation guidelines, and it providing basic background work for the National Register nomination process. Moreover, the information assists private sector initiatives for resource rehabilitation.

This project was completed as a collaborative effort by personnel at Oklahoma State University. Brad Bays, Associate Professor of Geography, was the project director.

Mr. Brent Payne, geography graduate student, assisted. All work was performed under contract from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (Project AA-5-62611) using funds from the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Three Northwest Oklahoma Towns followed the standard practices used in the disciplines of history and historical geography. At the outset, the survey team focused on documentary evidence including both primary and secondary sources. Primary materials included Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, county, local, and city histories, city directories, and newspaper accounts from the period. Consultation of secondary sources allowed placement of primary source information into an accurate frame of historical reference. This initial research was followed by site visits to the Texas County study areas according to procedures recommended for reconnaissance level surveys in Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide. This included the following steps:

a. Development of a list of historic properties in the study area that have been placed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and the National Register of Historic Places. This facilitated identification of existing buildings, structures, and objects potentially eligible for individual National Register listing or as contributing resources to potential districts.
b. Evaluation of previous thematic surveys and historic contexts relevant to the OK/SHPO Management Region in which the study area is located.
c. Identification of local histories, especially city and county sources useful toward historic context preparation. These were obtained at Oklahoma State University, the Oklahoma Historical Society, and other local libraries.
d. Completion of an initial windshield survey of the study areas in order to assess the different styles and properties within, as well as the character and

condition of various sections of the study area. The windshield survey was conducted by the principal investigator and the research assistant.

e. A second windshield survey was conducted using Sanborn maps to note changes in individual properties, as well as to locate areas that exhibited potential as National Register-eligible districts, areas that warrant further study, and areas that should be eliminated from further investigation due to a lack of National Register age requirements. A list of properties was then compiled that either exhibit potential National Register eligibility or warrant further study.

f. Preparation of thumbnail sketches of eligible and non-eligible areas within the study area, outlining contributing and non-contributing resources in the potential historic districts.

g. Preparation of thumbnail sketches of individual properties located outside potential districts that either warrant further study or possess individual National Register eligibility.

h. Completion of a walking survey of the identified individual properties and districts in the study area using the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

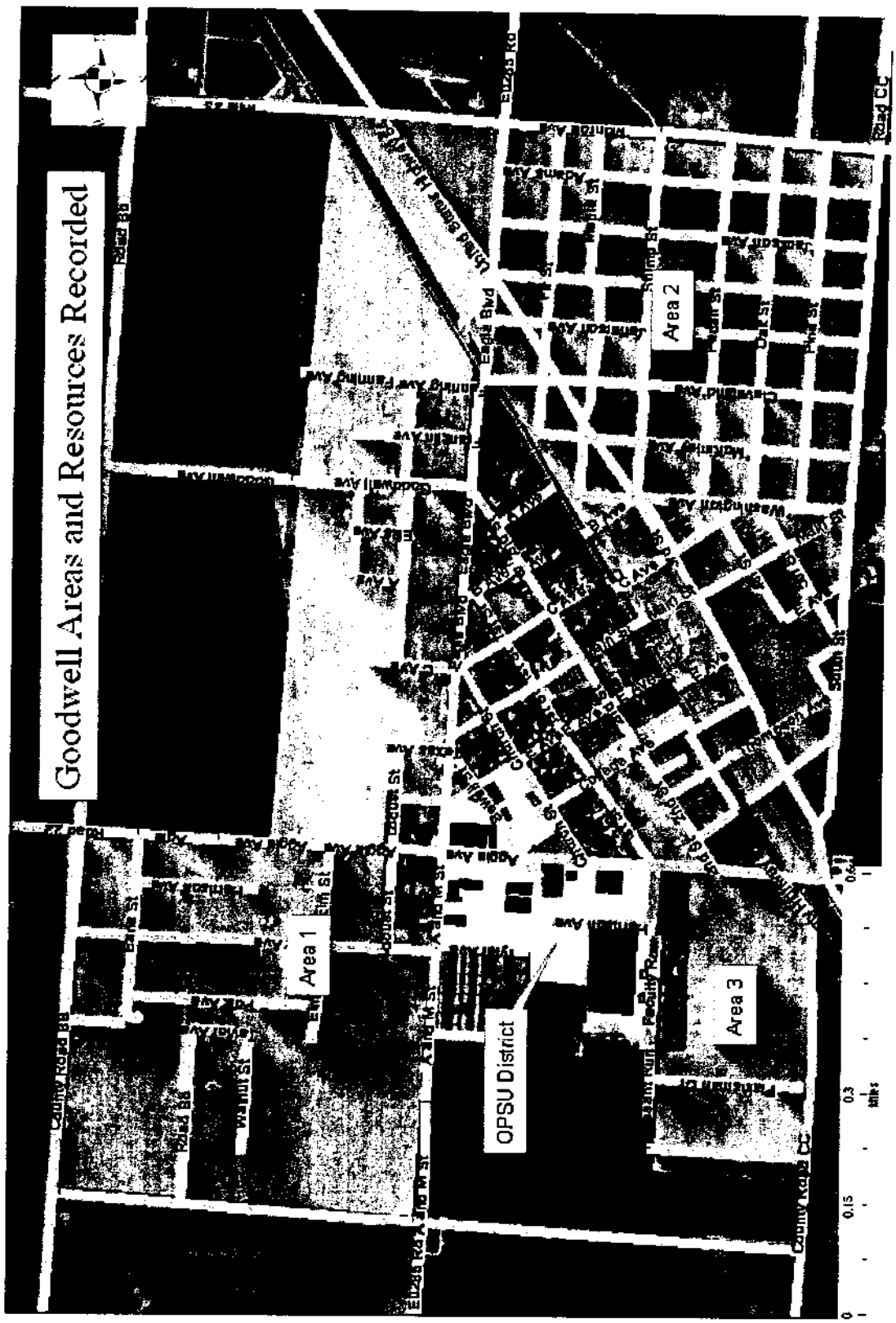
The fundamental objective of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of Three Northwest Oklahoma Towns: Goodwell, Guymon, and Hooker was to identify those individual properties and potential historic districts in the specified study area that met age eligibility requirements (construction prior to 1955), as well as retention of historic and architectural integrity. Those properties identified as meeting the basic requirements were designated for further study in the future. Windshield surveys and walking surveys were conducted to achieve this objective. Such properties were recorded at a minimal level of documentation in order to provide information for making cultural resources management decisions regarding future investigation of the study area. The project also sought to increase the total area inventoried and the number of recorded properties in the state at the reconnaissance level as a part of the ongoing Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey Program. An additional objective included identification and characterization of those portions of the study area that, due to insufficient age or integrity, warrant no further consideration for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Finally, the project provided a historic context for the study area and identified and annotated all reference material relevant to the study area in order to complete future National Register nominations of individual properties and historic districts.

AREA SURVEYED

The area surveyed included the specified portion of the three study towns. Each is described below:

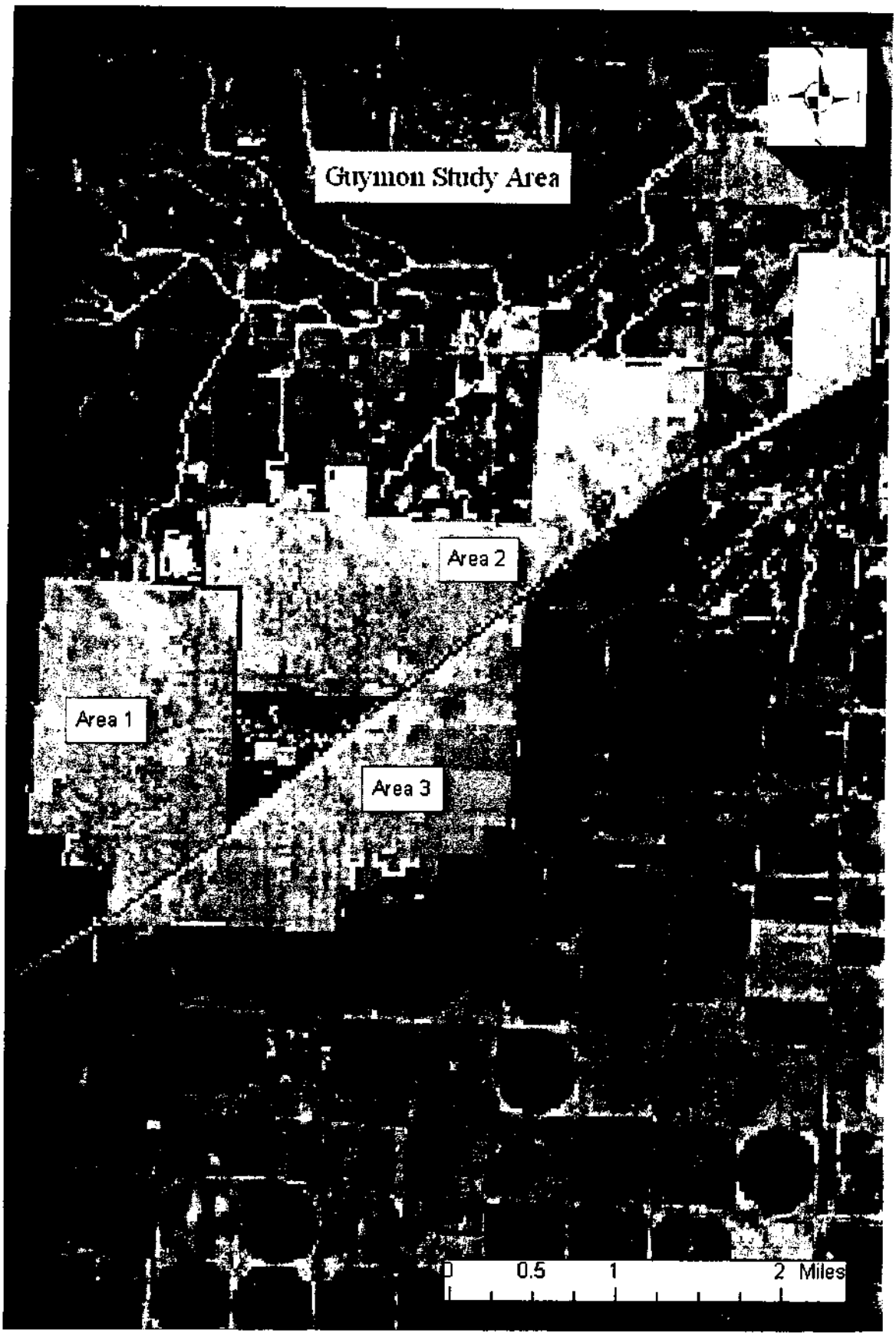
Goodwell

The Goodwell study area is defined as everything within the boundaries of a line beginning at the corner of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad and Monroe Avenue, which is the northeast corner of the city limits. From this point proceed south on Monroe Avenue to South Street, the southern boundary of the city limits. Follow South Street west across the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad to the intersection of South Street and Buchanan Avenue, which is near the southwest corner of the city limits. Proceed north along Buchanan Avenue to its intersection with Morris Street, which is the northwest corner of the city limits. Proceed east on Morris Avenue to its intersection with Aggie Avenue. Follow Aggie Avenue south to Elm Street, then follow Elm Street east to its intersection with "A" Avenue. Follow "A" Avenue north one block to its intersection with Walnut Street, then turn east and follow Walnut Street two blocks to Goodwell Avenue. Follow Goodwell Avenue north a few yards to where Walnut Street continues east. Follow Walnut Street east to its intersection with Fanning Avenue and continue approximately five blocks farther to the origin where the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad crosses Monroe Avenue. The study area includes everything within the enclosed boundary, including both sides of the boundary streets.


Goodwell Areas and Resources Recorded
Area 1
Area 2
Area 3
OPSU District

Guymon

From an origin at the intersection of Northeast Twenty-Fourth Street and Oklahoma State Highway 26, proceed south on Highway 26 to United States Highway 412. Proceed west on U.S. 412 to Southeast Fifth Street. Proceed west on Southeast Fifth Street to Mesa Street and turn south. Proceed south on Mesa Street to Southeast Sixth Street and turn east. Proceed east on Southeast Sixth Street to Nopal Street and turn south. Proceed south on Nopal Street to Southeast Eighth Street and turn west. Proceed west on Southeast Eighth Street three blocks to Oklahoma Highway 136 and turn south. Follow Highway 136 south to its intersection with County Road E235 and turn west. Follow County Road E235 west to its intersection with Sunset Lane (County Road N850) and turn north. Follow Sunset Lane north to its intersection with West Twelfth Street and turn west. Proceed west on West Twelfth Street to its intersection with North Pioneer Drive and turn north. Proceed north on North Pioneer Drive to its intersection with West Twenty-Fourth Street and turn east. Proceed east on West Twenty-Fourth Street two miles to the origin at the intersection of Northeast Twenty-Fourth Street and Highway 26. In addition to this bounded area, the Guymon study area also includes the Sunset Lake Park area on the southwest side of Guymon. The study area includes everything within the enclosed boundary, including both sides of the boundary streets.


Guymon Study Area
Area 2
Area 1
Area 3
0
0.5
1
2 Miles

Hooker

From the intersection of Iva Burdge Street and Ohio Avenue, which is the northeast corner of the city limits, proceed south on Ohio Avenue to its intersection with Panhandle Street (Ohio Avenue parallels the railroad sour between the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad) and turn east. Proceed east on Panhandle Street to its intersection with U.S. Highway 54 and turn southeast onto Russell Street. Proceed south on Russell Street one block and follow the curve to the southwest for another block to the intersection of Russell Street and Longnecker Street and turn southeast onto Longnecker Street. Proceed southeast on Longnecker Street two blocks to its intersection with Sheffield Street and turn southwest. Proceed southwest along Sheffield Street to its intersection with Broadway Street and turn northwest. Proceed northwest on Broadway Street one block to its intersection with Murray Street and turn southwest. Proceed southwest on Murray Street one block to its intersection with Ireland Street and turn northwest. Proceed northwest on Ireland Street, across U.S. Highway 54 and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad tracks to the intersection of Ireland Street and Walnut Street and turn southwest. Proceed southwest on Walnut Street (Walnut parallels the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad tracks here) for three blocks to where it turns due west; continue on west on Walnut Street another three blocks to its intersection with Jackson Street and turn north. Proceed north on Jackson Street one block to its intersection with Maple Street and turn west. Proceed west on Maple Street one block to Lorenz Street and turn north. Proceed north on Maple Street one block to its intersection with Main (Glaydas) Street and turn west. Proceed west on Main Street three blocks to its intersection with Thayer Street and turn north. Proceed

north along Thayer Street. Continue north as Thayer Street becomes Mayer Street to the intersection of Mayer Street and Panhandle Street and turn east. Proceed east on Panhandle Street to its intersection with Jefferson Street and turn north. Proceed north on Jefferson Street to its intersection with Iva Burdge Street and turn east. Proceed east on Iva Burdge Street to the point of origin at the intersection of Iva Burdge Street and Ohio Avenue. The study area includes everything within the enclosed boundary, including both sides of the boundary streets.


Hooker Areas and Resources
Legend
Hooker Commercial District
Hooker Com. Dist. Cont. Resources
Hookerbatprints
Area 1
Area 2
Area 3

METHODOLOGY

The methodology implementing the research design followed professional historical standards. Initially, the principal investigators compiled an extensive bibliography on material pertinent to the historical development of the study areas. Materials were gathered from Oklahoma State University libraries, the Oklahoma Historical Society, and local libraries. Additional materials were ordered through interlibrary loan from various libraries around the state.

Once a bibliography had been assembled, the principal investigator read pertinent primary and secondary sources. Historic photographs and maps were identified as additional archival sources to assist the analysis. Reading of secondary sources lent insight into the significance of the study towns as well as areas of historic importance. From this material the principal investigator prepared a historic context for the study area to about 1960.

Field work began during the fall of 2000 during times when the principal investigator and the research assistant were available. Preliminary contacts were made with the local newspaper offices and law enforcement officials such as the Hooker Police Department and the Texas County Sheriff's Office, in order to inform the public and the authorities of the planned survey activity. Other county officials, including the assessor and county clerk, were contacted and informed that project staff would be utilizing local public records to verify and locate survey form data.

Photocopies of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the study areas were made from microfilm and appended to form several large scale historic maps. The fire insurance maps proved helpful in conducting the windshield surveys and in identifying street

addresses, lot and block numbers, types of properties, construction materials, and determining if alterations had been made to the properties.

During the fall of 2000, windshield surveys of the study areas were carried out in order to locate individual properties and districts that met age and integrity eligibility requirements for National Register of Historic Places. Second, individual properties and districts that warranted further study to determine National Register listing were identified. Finally, areas within the study area that clearly lacked potential National Register eligibility because of age or had lost their integrity by alteration and were therefore not meriting further study were eliminated from further evaluation. The windshield surveys allowed the compilation of a list of some 145 properties to be recorded at a minimal level of documentation.

The research team devoted several weeks during the spring of 2001 for follow-up analysis to determine that all individual properties and districts had been identified from the earlier windshield surveys in terms of eligibility requirements for the National Register, areas warranting further study, and areas deemed unworthy of further investigation. Based on the windshield surveys and follow-up evaluation, the principal investigator photographed two or more elevations of each property on the final survey list. At the same time, streetscape photographs were taken of potential National Register districts, areas that warranted further study, and areas that did not meet age or integrity criteria. Black and white 5x7 prints with appropriate labels were placed in acid-free envelopes.

During the spring and summer of 2001, on-site analysis was undertaken using the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form for the identified

properties in the study area. At the same time, information was collected for the thumbnail sketches of the areas categorized as warranting further study and not warranting further study. The principal investigators prepared thumbnail sketch analyses in written form for the report.

Following the completion of field work, data were entered using the OK/SHPO online survey form. The final forms, 5x7 prints, and field notes were placed in file folders and organized by address. Maps of the study area were developed to include boundaries of the study area, location of individual properties eligible for National Register listing, location of individual properties that warranted further study, boundaries of areas that warranted further study and did not warrant further study.

At the conclusion of the organization of files, the final report draft and files were shared with the architectural consultant, Dr. John Womack of the Oklahoma State University School of Architecture, for his written assessment.

RESULTS

Two (3) thumbnail sketches of areas warranting further study as potentially National Register eligible districts were developed:

1 – Oklahoma Panhandle State University Campus District

2 – Guymon Historic District

3 – Hooker Commercial District

Nine (9) thumbnail sketches of areas not warranting further study were developed:

- Goodwell Area 1 (north, residential and agricultural)
- Goodwell Area 2 (southeast, residential and agricultural)
- Goodwell Area 3 (south, agricultural)
- Guymon Area 1 (west, residential)
- Guymon Area 2 (north, residential and commercial)
- Guymon Area 3 (southeast, commercial and industrial)
- Hooker Area 1 (north, residential)
- Hooker Area 2 (southeast, residential)
- Hooker Area 3 (west, residential)

HISTORIC FUNCTION TYPES SURVEYED

This section provides a systematic outline of all resource function types identified in this reconnaissance level survey. The organization, category titles, and numeric coding conventions used here conform to those of the OK/SHPO. Information for each resource was obtained through various sources, including historic photos, maps, city directories, published histories, personal communication, and public records.

01 Domestic Resources

01A Single Dwelling (48)

One-third of the resources recorded in the three study towns were domestic resources, all but one of which were single dwellings. Each of the three towns in the survey contained residential areas dominated by single dwellings. Several college-related housing resources (dormitories) were located in Goodwell.

Compared with other communities in Oklahoma, the domestic properties located in the three study area towns exhibit a markedly smaller range of architectural styles. Postwar era Minimal Traditional and Ranch style dwellings are predominant in the residential areas. The earliest styles present are quite unpretentious houses following Folk Victorian and Queen Anne traditions. The most interesting examples of domestic architecture tend to be two-story Dutch Colonial Revival and Craftsman/Bungalow examples representing the agricultural expansion years of the 1910s and 1920s. A few good examples of Tudor, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Prairie School, and later Colonial Revival styles are interspersed in the three study towns. Compared to other parts of the state, the built landscapes of the Texas County study towns do not reflect

wide differentials in historic income levels; that is, there are not strong distinctions between areas of affluence, areas of working class people, and areas of poverty. Most residential areas could be classified as working class or within the middle class range, with no areas of recognizable affluence or severe poverty. There are no significant concentrations of high style single dwellings or rare architectural styles in the three study towns.

Ten architectural styles of single dwellings were observed in the Texas County study area. These ranged from older Queen Anne and National Folk styles to later Bungalow/Craftsman and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival examples. The two most common styles surveyed were National Folk and Bungalow/Craftsman. The most architecturally interesting single dwellings—and perhaps evidence of Midwestern influence—were several Dutch Colonial Revival examples, all of which seem to have been affected by the Bungalow/Craftsman style in terms of decorative detailing. One definite pattern observed was the common use of stucco, both historically and as a recent addition to wall cladding; the use of stucco is apparently more common in the study towns than outside the Oklahoma panhandle region. A few shotgun houses were also observed.

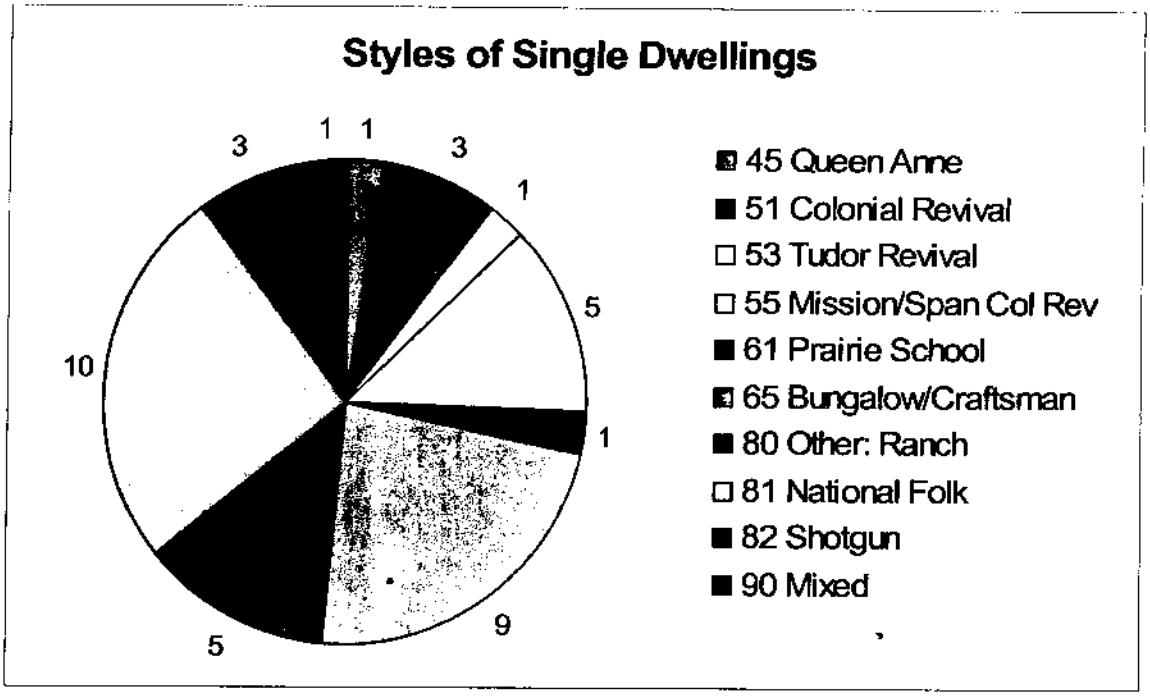


Figure 3. Styles of Single Dwellings recorded in the Three Study Areas.

01B Multiple Dwelling (1)

The one multiple dwelling recorded in the study area was a duplex that warrants further study.

- 204 North Oklahoma Street [Hooker].

01D Hotel (1)

The one hotel recorded in the study area is the oldest property (1901) recorded and is National Register eligible. It is a hotel located on the railroad that is now used as a low-rent apartment building.

- Chenault Hotel [Guymon], Northeast Fourth Street and North Ellison Street

02 Commerce/Trade Resources

02A Business (32)

- 122 South Main Street [Goodwell]
- 124 South Main Street [Goodwell]
- 235 South Main Street [Goodwell]
- 212-214 Northwest Fifth Street [Guymon]
- 219-223 Northwest Fifth Street [Guymon]
- Northwest Sixth Street and North Quinn Street [Guymon]
- 402 North Main Street [Guymon]
- 415 North Main Street [Guymon]
- 500 North Main Street [Guymon]
- 122 North Broadway Street [Hooker]
- 124 North Broadway Street [Hooker]
- 102 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- Huston Building, 103-107 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- Davis Building, 104 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- 110 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- 112 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- Hooker Hardware Company, 121 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- 122 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- 201 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- 205 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- Anders Building, 213 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]

- Hooker's Laundry, 221 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- 225 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- Board of Education Building, 101 West Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- Jack's Barber Shop, 102 West Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- Shields Building 104, West Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- E & L Daylight Donut Grill, 107 West Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- Hooker Advance Building, 108 West Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- 111 West Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- Kilgore, Farm and Home, 113 West Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- 207 West Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- 100 West Glaydas Street [Hooker]

02D Financial Institution (3)

- 401 North Main Street [Guymon]
- W. J. Risen Building, 101 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- Farmers and Merchants Bank, 124 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]

02E Specialty Store (5)

- 114 South Main Street [Goodwell]
- 116 South Main Street [Goodwell]
- 120 South Main Street [Goodwell]
- Leon Allen and Son Building, 122 Northeast Fifth Street [Guymon]
- 120 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]

03 Social Resources

03B Clubhouse (1)

- Masonic Lodge, 501 North Main Street [Guymon]

03C Civic (1)

- Hooker Municipal Building, 113 South Broadway Street [Hooker]

04 Government

04 Government (1)

- 112 South Main Street [Goodwell]

04D Fire Station (1)

- 112 East Second Street [Goodwell]

04H Post Office (1)

- 118 South Main Street [Goodwell]

04I Public Works (2)

- Water Tower, Aggie Avenue and West Sewell Avenue [Goodwell]
- Telephone Exchange Building, 109 North Swem [Hooker]

05 Education

05 Education (2)

- Academy School Arch, 712 North Academy Street [Guymon]
- FFA Building, 215 North Broadway Street [Hooker]

05A School (6)

- Academy/Homer Long Elementary School, 604 North Academy Street [Guymon]
- Guymon High School, 712 North Academy Street [Guymon]
- Guymon Junior High School, 712 North James Street [Guymon]
- Hooker Junior High School, 301 North Broadway Street [Hooker]
- Hooker High School, 321 North Broadway Street [Hooker]
- Hooker Elementary School, 500 North Jefferson Street [Hooker]

05B College (5)

- Hefley Hall, OPSU Campus [Goodwell]
- Hesper Hall, OPSU Campus [Goodwell]
- Sewell-Loofborrough Hall, OPSU Campus [Goodwell]
- Physical Plant Building, OPSU Campus [Goodwell]
- Metal Shop, OPSU Campus [Goodwell]

05C Library (2)

- Marvin McKee Library, OPSU Campus [Goodwell]
- Guymon Public Library, 206 Northwest Fifth Street [Guymon]

05E Educational Related Housing (4)

- Field Hall, OPSU Campus [Goodwell]
- Franklin Hall, OPSU Campus [Goodwell]
- Muller Hall, OPSU Campus [Goodwell]
- North Hall, OPSU Campus [Goodwell]

06 Religion

06A Religious Structure (6)

- Goodwell Baptist Church, 203 South College Avenue [Goodwell]
- First Methodist Episcopal Church, 203 North Main Street [Goodwell]
- Church of the Four Square Gospel, 621 North Quinn Street [Guymon]
- First Church of the Nazarene, 202 North Broadway Street [Hooker]
- United Methodist Church, 202 East Imo Street [Hooker]
- 301 North Jackson Street [Hooker]

06D Church Related Residence (1)

- Presbyterian Pasonage, 324 South Academy Street [Guymon]

07 Funerary

07A Cemetery (1)

- Hooker Cemetery, southeast of Hooker (Northwest 1/4, Northwest 1/4, Southwest 1/4 of Section 35, Township 5 North, Range 17 East)

08 Recreation

08A Theater (1)

- American Theater, 413 North Main Street [Guymon]

08B Auditorium (1)

- Hughes-Strong Hall, OPSU Campus [Goodwell]

08C Museum (1)

- No Man's Land Historical Museum, 207 West Sewell Avenue [Goodwell]

08E Sport Facility (2)

- Oscar Williams Fieldhouse, West Church Street and Aggie Avenue [Goodwell]
- Carl Wooten Field, West Church Street and North Harrison Avenue [Goodwell]

09 Agriculture/Subsistence

09 Agriculture/Subsistence (1)

- Hooker Equity Exchange, 302 East U.S. Highway 54 [Hooker]

09B Storage (5)

- Farmer's Elevator Company Concrete Elevator, "C" Avenue and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad [Goodwell]
- Light Grain and Milling Company Elevator, Northeast Fourth Street and Rock Island Railroad [Guymon]
- Cargill Elevator, Broadway Street and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad [Hooker]
- Light Grain and Milling Company Elevator, Broadway Street and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad [Hooker]
- Hooker Equity CO-OP Elevator, U.S. 54 and U.S. 64 [Hooker]

12 Health Care

12D Medical/Business Office (1)

- Dr. Hayes Office, 110 Northeast Fifth Street [Guymon]

15 Landscape

15B Park (2)

- Garden Club Park, Aggie Avenue and West Sewell Avenue [Goodwell]
- Memorial Park, North Jefferson Street and North Broadway Street [Hooker]

16 Transportation

16A Rail-Related (1)

- Guymon Station, Northeast Third Street and North Main Street [Guymon]

16D Road-Related (7)

- 103 East Second Street [Goodwell]
- 114 East Second Street [Goodwell]
- Libby Owens Ford Auto Glass, 124 Northeast Fourth Street [Guymon]
- Key-Perry Building, 203 Northwest Fifth Street [Guymon]
- Tucker Ford, 202 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- Ford Service Garage, 204 East Glaydas Street [Hooker]
- Phillips 66 Filling Station, Ireland Street and West Glaydas Street [Hooker]

97 Unknown

97 Unknown (2)

- 218 East Second Street [Goodwell]

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES SURVEYED

This section provides a systematic outline of all resource architectural styles identified in this reconnaissance level survey. The organization, category titles, and numeric coding conventions used here conform to those of the OK/SHPO. Categories in boldface indicate groups of styles related by historic period; underlined terms indicate specific styles within the group. The list is generally chronological beginning with the earliest American styles found in the study area and ending with those of the mid-twentieth century. Only groups and styles of resources recorded in the study area are included in this listing. The classification "80 Other" includes up to 18 vernacular styles of "American Houses Since 1940" that, although not coded by the OK/SHPO, are common. Classification of all resources was based on exterior diagnostic traits as described in A Field Guide to American Houses (1984) by Virginia and Lee McAlester. The number in parentheses following the name of each underlined architectural style indicates the number of such resources recorded. Numbers in parentheses following boldface groups indicate the sum of all properties classified within the group.

01 No Distinctive Style (10)

40 Late Victorian (6)

45 Queen Anne (6)

Popular from 1880 to about 1910, the Queen Anne style is recognized by its asymmetrical facade, irregular, often complex roof, a typically-dominant facade gable, and a prominent porch. Distinctive decorative details, which were

borrowed by subsequent styles, include: a facade corner tower or full-height, gabled bays that mimic a tower; intricately patterned shingle work in the gables; decoratively-leaded "Queen Anne" windows; and a large, wrapped porch and balustrade. Generally, Queen Anne houses vary considerably in their amount and style of ornamentation; some are decorated with Victorian spindlework, others are of the free-classic variety and include Classical elements, while a few grander examples employ half-timbering and patterned masonry. Examples found in Oklahoma, which was being settled at the time of the Queen Anne movement, are not very ornate. Limited by high labor and material costs, local builders rarely had the skills to construct high style examples, but basic Queen Anne traits were often incorporated into vernacular examples. These include the wrapped porch, prominent facade gables (often with decorative shingles), and the complex, asymmetrical, multiple-gabled roof. Sometimes basic foursquare plans were elaborated to mimic Queen Annes by adding wrapped porches, shingle work, and breaking the roofline with dormers. Except for a few locations, in Oklahoma Queen Anne windows and complex shinglework are uncommon, while true towers and spindlework are almost entirely absent. Facade corner bay windows are commonly used to mimic towers. On the whole, Oklahoma's Queen Anne style properties lack more complex designs, techniques, and decorative materials found on examples in longer-settled areas.

50 **Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals** (24)

51 Colonial Revival (6)

The Colonial Revival style was very popular house style during the first half of the twentieth century. Diagnostic characteristics include an accentuated façade entry, decorative pediment, entry sidelights and transom or fanlights, symmetrical facade fenestrations, and double-hung sashes. The Colonial Revival style is based on 16th and 17th century American colonial architecture; there are at least nine distinct subtypes based on regional vernacular New England, Middle Atlantic, and Virginia Tidewater archetypes. Examples include the Cape Cod subtype, named for its origin, and the gambrel-roof Dutch Colonial Revival, which originated in the Hudson Valley. In Oklahoma, a plain, pre-automobile, hipped roof subtype, often referred to as the "Colonial Foursquare," is common. Later, more stylish Colonial Revival houses were popular in middle class automobile suburbs of the 1920s and, compared with other styles of that period, better survived the Second World War, after which the style was incorporated into Ranch and Split Level houses.

52 Classical Revival (3)

Dominant in the first half of this century, the Classical Revival style, as utilized in domestic resources, is characterized by full-height porches supported by colossal classical columns with Ionic or Corinthian capitals, balustraded balconies, two-story bay windows on side elevations, and an occasional porte-cochere. In Oklahoma and other late-settled regions, these were the homes of the nouveau

elite, and the style was designed to advertise prestige. Large but simple moldings such as dentils and modillions, pedimented gables, and heavy cornices are hallmarks of the style. The style was often applied to commercial buildings, especially banks, due to the permanence implied by the use of classical elements.

53 Tudor Revival (6)

This post-Victorian revival style first appeared in the United States as large mansions on the outskirts of large cities in the 1880s before being popularized around 1920 and waning around 1940. It reflects American ideas of medieval English dwellings and is known for its diagnostic traits: half-timbered walls; steeply-pitched roofs; tall, narrow, Gothic-arched windows; a façade dominated by one or more prominent gables; prominent chimneys with chimney pots; and decorative masonry. Its popularity diffused downward to the middle classes in much smaller versions when new automobile suburbs expanded around American metropolitan areas. Among the most popular American middle class Tudor Revival subtypes built during the 1920s and 1930s was the Cotswold Cottage, named for the medieval period dwellings of southwest England. Cotswold Cottage features include a steeply-pitched, asymmetric roofline, small dormers, and a prominent façade chimney. False thatched roofs are also common. Although built in quantity, suburban Tudor Revivals often retained much ornamentation. Builders mixed and matched any number of innovations in detailing, sometimes adding traits associated with other period house styles (Mission, Craftsman, Colonial Revival). While it continued through the 1930s,

construction of this showy style declined in 1942 when labor and material costs rose. After 1945, the popularity of Minimal Traditional and early Ranch style tract housing terminated most all Tudor construction.

54 Late Gothic Revival (1)

Although the Gothic Revival style was popular between 1840 an 1880, it underwent another revival about 1890 that lasted well into the twentieth century for public buildings. One particularly visible form is Collegiate Gothic, which was used for educational properties and churches until the Second World War. The Late Gothic Revival style is characterized by pointed-arched windows, steeply-pitched roofs, and decorative verge boards in the gables.

55 Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (9)

This style was common from about 1890 to 1940, particularly in the Southwest. Characteristic features of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style include red tile roof covering and smooth stucco wall surfaces. These buildings may be either symmetrical or asymmetrical, and their roof types vary among a few distinct sub-styles. Three Mediterranean Period Eclectic house styles described in McAlester & McAlester—Mission, Spanish Eclectic, and Monterey—are included in this OK/SHPO category. The Spanish Eclectic style was common from about 1915 to 1940, especially in California, the southwestern states, and Florida. Spanish Eclectic houses are revivals that borrow and combine elements from a broad range of Spanish history. Typical traits include low-pitched red tile roofs with narrow

or flush eaves, smooth stucco wall surfaces, asymmetrical facades, use of arches over windows and entries. The Monterey style is a revival of a Spanish Colonial style that emerged in northern California after 1850 when New England house forms blended with those of Spanish California. The Monterey style thus blends traits of Spanish Eclectic and Colonial Revival styles. Built intermittently in suburbs after 1925, Spanish detailing predominates before 1940 and Colonial Revival thereafter. Monterey houses are usually two-story side-gabled houses with low-pitched roofs that are often covered with wood shingles or ceramic tiles and contain a cantilevered full-length façade balcony. The first and second stories are usually covered with different materials. There is usually a gable wall chimney and the fenestration is quite symmetrical.

60 **Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements** (77)

61 Prairie School (1)

The Prairie School style, an American original popular among the elite from 1900 through the 1920s, has a low-pitched, hipped roof with wide eaves, massive, squared porch supports, and eaves and cornices with horizontal emphasis. They are usually two stories in height and, having arisen with the automobile, often have porte-cocheres and/or matching garages. Landmark examples emphasize the horizontal and deemphasize entries, but common examples often borrow detailing from other styles, especially Craftsman and Colonial Revival, which break from the more formal Prairie School design. A common example is the "Prairie Box"

subtype, which is primarily differentiated from the Colonial Revival "Classic Box" by a lower-pitched roof and more emphasis on the horizontal elements.

62 Commercial Style (63)

The most common type of non-domestic building surveyed in the study area is that of the Commercial Style, which was prevalent in the first few decades of the twentieth century. Commercial Style buildings come in at least a dozen varieties based on their number of stories, footprint size, and facade decor. They are frequently one to twelve stories tall, three to five bays wide, and possess a flat roof and facade parapet. Free-standing and contiguous examples exist.

65 Bungalow/Craftsman (12)

The Bungalow/Craftsman style was popular between 1905 and the 1930s. Originally an avant-garde style associated with the Craftsman Movement in California, this simple, flexible form became one of the most common vernacular house types in the United States before 1940 because it could be cheaply mass-produced. Typical Bungalow/Craftsman characteristics include a low-pitched, gabled roof with wide, open eaves and exposed rafter tails and purlins, decorative gable stickwork, multiple roof lines, vertically-muntined windows, and porches supported by massive, squared, sometimes battered piers that connect to ground level. A distinctive subtype is the Airplane Bungalow, identified by a partial second story used for bedrooms.

70 Modern Movement (5)

71 Moderne (2)

The Art Moderne style, popular 1920-1940, is an easily identifiable style characterized by smooth, often rounded, usually stucco, wall surfaces, flat roofs with roof line coping, horizontal grooves, glass block windows, and asymmetrical facades.

73 Art Deco (3)

The Art Deco style, which is actually an eclectic style with a variety of influences, originated at the 1925 World's Fair in Paris and became very popular as an architectural style in the United States after 1928. Preceding the Moderne style, it shared many of the same characteristics, such as an emphasis on speed and smooth surfaces. Among the more common characteristics of the Art Deco Style were the incorporation of stylized animals from Egyptian and African art, geometric designs such as chevrons and sunburst motifs, and aerodynamic "streamlined" shapes reminiscent of modern machine designs. Art Deco architecture faded during the Second World War as material scarcities precluded indulgent designs during the 1940s.

80 Other (24)

80 Other: Quonset Hut (1940-1960) (1)

A Quonset hut is a lightweight, prefabricated building made of corrugated iron with a semicircular cross section. It was modeled after the British Nissen hut

developed during World War I. The first Quonset huts were manufactured for the U.S. Navy in 1941 by the George A. Fuller construction company at Quonset Point at the Naval Construction Battalion Center in Davisville, Rhode Island. The Quonset hut was lightweight enough to be shipped anywhere and could be easily reassembled. Over 150,000 units were made during WWII, after which the military sold surplus units to the public for $1,000 each.

80 Other: Ranch (1935-1975) (5)

The modern ranch house was developed in California during the mid-1930s and was popularized in the 1940s. During the 1950s and 1960s it became the prevailing style among new houses. In Oklahoma, it remained the dominant single dwelling type well into the 1970s. Ranches come in many sizes, but generally became larger with time. The earliest forms were typically less than 1400 square feet in area and clad in wood or asbestos siding. Use of brick veneer, partially or entirely, became very popular in the 1950s in Oklahoma. By the 1960s, Ranch houses had greatly increased their square footage and the trend would continue into the 1970s. Both early and late examples share common diagnostic characteristics: one-story and horizontal emphasis; a low-pitched roof (most commonly hipped); moderate to wide, open or boxed eaves; decorative shutters; Chicago-style picture windows and a conspicuous, attached garage with a driveway. Early ranches typically had one-car garages. Two-car garages came mostly after 1960. Among the most common alterations to the earlier form found

in Oklahoma is the construction of a carport and the expansion of living space into the garage.

81 National Folk (14)

The National Folk style, constructed in urban and rural areas from the early nineteenth to mid twentieth centuries, is more a family of several structurally-related single dwelling types than a fashionable architectural style. The National Folk family tree began in the British Isles in the Middle Ages before diffusing and blending with other European and Native American dwelling types. Over the centuries the family evolved several distinct folk log house forms, such as the saddlebag, dogtrot, and I-house types. Availability of inexpensive sawn lumber, which followed the industrial revolution and railroad expansion in the United States (beginning about 1870), these folk forms were converted to balloon frame forms. Some, like the I-house, remained virtually unchanged in appearance, while other new forms, like the pyramidal house, were offshoots of the earlier log single and double-pen forms.

82 Shotgun (3)

The Shotgun house is a type of one-story, gable-front National Folk dwelling characterized by a floor plan of one room wide and three to four rooms deep. These easily identifiable, long, narrow folk houses were originally either weatherboard or board-and-batten clad and typically had a full-width porch. Their name is derived from the idea that a shotgun blast at the front door would travel

through every room. They served as convenient worker housing in oilfields and mining areas in the early twentieth century. The Shotgun is especially associated with the petroleum industry of Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana, where they were used as inexpensive, portable quarters for single, working men. Since their size made them less attractive as family dwellings, after the decline of the oilfields, many Shotguns fell into decrepit condition and have been lost over the years. Ornamentation or wall cladding other than wood is, as a rule, an alteration.

90 **Mixed** (More than two styles from different periods) (1)

In summary, the 147 recorded resources represent fifteen (15) styles of American architecture in six architectural periods, as illustrated in the table below. Notable patterns of commercial architecture in the study area include:

(1) scarcity of high style domestic architecture and absence of affluent residential areas that are more than fifty years of age;

(2) a muted level of ornamentation whereby expected decorative detailing is toned down or even absent, but distinctive of Great Plains vernacular architecture;

(3) some unifying stylistic elements—namely, emphasis of horizontal lines, use of glass blocks, and rectangular brick designs in façades of commercial buildings—that provide visual continuity among commercial properties and are likely the work of a single local architect;

(4) frequent incorporation of stucco for wall cladding, both historically and in contemporary alterations.

Groups of Styles Related by Historic Period	Recorded	Percent
No Distinctive Style	10	7%
Late Victorian	6	4%
Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals	24	16%
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements	77	52%
Modern Movement	5	3%
Other	24	16%
Mixed	1	1%
TOTAL	**147**	100%

Figure 4. Groups of Styles Related by Historic Period

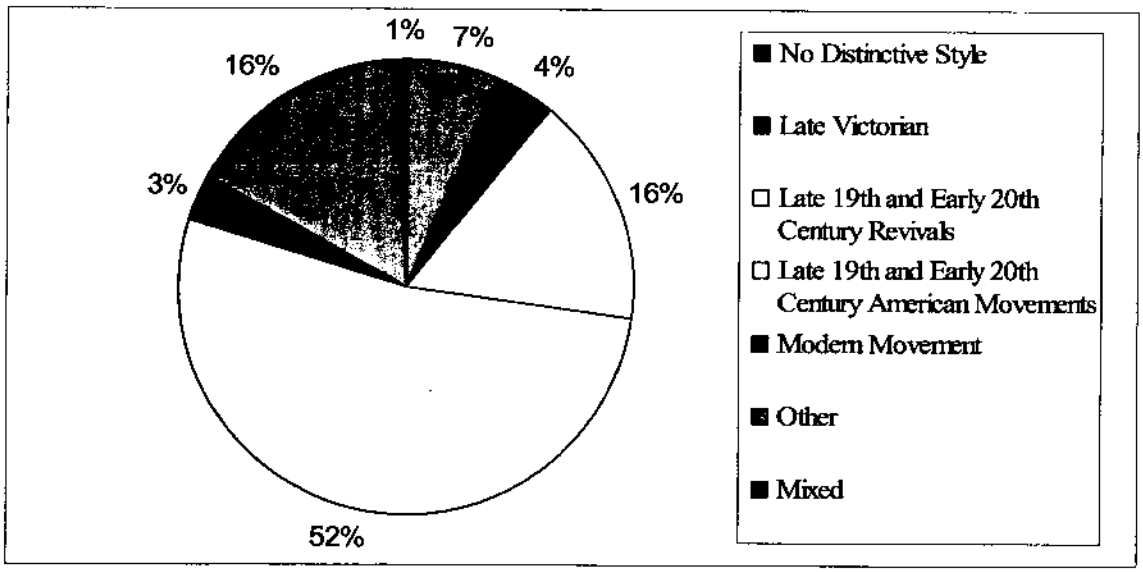


Figure 5. Groups of Styles Related by Historic Period (pie chart).

REPORT OF ALL PROPERTIES SURVEYED

Goodwell

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
1. 117 SOUTH "A" AVENUE	B	Warrants Further Study
2. 222 NORTH "B" AVENUE	B	Warrants Further Study
3. 301 NORTH "B" AVENUE	B	Warrants Further Study
4. 124 SOUTH "C" AVENUE	B	Warrants Further Study
5. 103 SOUTH "E" AVENUE	B	Warrants Further Study
6. 116 SOUTH "E" AVENUE	B	Warrants Further Study
7. 406 NORTH "E" AVENUE	B	Warrants Further Study
8. 324 WEST FIRST STREET	B	No Further Study Warranted
9. 103 EAST SECOND STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
10. 112 EAST SECOND STREET	B	Warrants Further Study

11. 114 EAST SECOND STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
12. 218 EAST SECOND STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
13. 223.5 EAST SECOND STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
14. 305 EAST SECOND STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
15. 403 EAST SECOND STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
16. GOODWELL BAPTIST CHURCH 203 SOUTH COLLEGE AVENUE	B	National Register Eligible
17. NO MAN'S LAND HISTORICAL MUSEUM 207 WEST SEWELL AVENUE	B	Warrants Further Study
18. 116 WEST CHURCH STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
19. 319 WEST CHURCH STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
20. 130 NORTH MAIN STREET	B	Warrants Further Study

21. FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH 203 NORTH MAIN STREET	B	National Register Eligible
22. 112 SOUTH MAIN STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
23. 114 SOUTH MAIN STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
24. 116 SOUTH MAIN STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
25. 118 SOUTH MAIN STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
26. 120 SOUTH MAIN STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
27. 122 SOUTH MAIN STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
28. 124 SOUTH MAIN STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
29. 235 SOUTH MAIN STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
30. 415 FACULTY ROW	B	Contributing Resource
31. 419 FACULTY ROW	B	Contributing Resource

32. GARDEN CLUB PARK AGGIE AVENUE AND WEST SEWELL AVENUE	S	Warrants Further Study
33. WATER TOWER AGGIE AVENUE AND WEST SEWELL AVENUE	S	Warrants Further Study
34. FARMER'S ELEVATOR COMPANY CONCRETE ELEVATOR "C" AVENUE AND CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD	S	Warrants Further Study
35. OSCAR WILLIAMS FIELDHOUSE WEST CHURCH STREET AND AGGIE AVENUE	B	Contributing Resource
36. CARL WOOTEN FIELD WEST CHURCH STREET AND NORTH HARRISON AVENUE	B	Contributing Resource
37. EAGLE BOULEVARD AND SEWELL STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
38. FIELD HALL	B	Contributing Resource

OPSU CAMPUS

39. FRANKLIN HALL OPSU CAMPUS	B	National Register Eligible
40. HEFLEY HALL OPSU CAMPUS	B	Contributing Resource
41. HESPER HALL OPSU CAMPUS	B	Contributing Resource
42. HUGHES-STRONG HALL OPSU CAMPUS	B	Contributing Resource
43. MARVIN E. MCKEE LIBRARY OPSU CAMPUS	B	Contributing Resource
44. METAL SHOP OPSU CAMPUS	B	Contributing Resource
45. MULLER HALL OPSU CAMPUS	B	Contributing Resource

46. NORTH HALL OPSU CAMPUS	B	Contributing Resource
47. OPSU PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE OPSU CAMPUS	B	Contributing Resource
48. PHYSICAL PLANT BUILDING OPSU CAMPUS	B	Contributing Resource
49. SEWELL-LOOFBOROUGH HALL OPSU CAMPUS	B	Contributing Resource

Guymon

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
1. LIBBY OWENS FORD AUTO GLASS 124 NORTHEAST FOURTH STREET	B	Contributing Resource
2. LIGHT GRAIN AND MILLING COMPANY ELEVATOR NORTHEAST FOURTH STREET AND CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD	B	Warrants Further Study
3. CHENAULT HOTEL NORTHEAST FOURTH STREET AND NORTH ELLISON STREET	B	National Register Eligible
4. DR. HAYES OFFICE 110 NORTHEAST FIFTH STREET	B	Contributing Resource
5. LEON ALLEN AND SON BUILDING 122 NORTHEAST FIFTH STREET	B	Contributing Resource

6. KEY-PERRY BUILDING 203 NORTHWEST FIFTH STREET	B	Contributing Resource
7. GUYMON PUBLIC LIBRARY 206 NORTHWEST FIFTH STREET	B	Contributing Resource
8. GRUEBBEL BUILDING 212-214 NORTHWEST FIFTH STREET	B	Contributing Resource
9. JAMES B. LANGSTON BUILDING 219-223 NORTHWEST FIFTH STREET	B	Contributing Resource
10. 702 NORTHWEST FIFTH STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
11. NORTHEAST SIXTH STREET AND NORTH QUINN STREET	B	Contributing Resource
12. PERRY GORE HOUSE 112 NORTH ACADEMY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study

13. 113 NORTH ACADEMY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
14. 305 NORTH ACADEMY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
15. 403 NORTH ACADEMY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
16. 413 NORTH ACADEMY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
17. 418 NORTH ACADEMY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
18. 423 NORTH ACADEMY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
19. 520 NORTH ACADEMY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
20. ACADEMY/HOMER LONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 604 NORTH ACADEMY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
21. 707 NORTH ACADEMY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
22. GUYMON HIGH SCHOOL 712 NORTH ACADEMY STREET	B	National Register Eligible

23. ACADEMY SCHOOL ARCH 712 NORTH ACADEMY STREET	S	Warrants Further Study
24. 912 NORTH ACADEMY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
25. PRESBYTERIAN PARSONAGE 324 SOUTH ACADEMY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
26. GUYMON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 712 NORTH JAMES STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
27. 401 NORTH MAIN STREET	B	Contributing Resource
28. 402 NORTH MAIN STREET	B	Contributing Resource
29. AMERICAN THEATER 413 NORTH MAIN STREET	B	Contributing Resource
30. ZELLER'S JEWELERS 415 NORTH MAIN STREET	B	Contributing Resource

31. 500 NORTH MAIN STREET	B	Contributing Resource
32. MASONIC LODGE 501 NORTH MAIN STREET	B	National Register Eligible
33. CHURCH OF THE FOUR SQUARE GOSPEL 621 NORTH QUINN STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
34. GUYMON STATION NORTHEAST THIRD STREET AND NORTH MAIN STREET	B	Warrants Further Study

Hooker

Name (if available) and Address	Type	Significance
1. CARGILL ELEVATOR BROADWAY STREET AND CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD	S	Warrants Further Study
2. LIGHT GRAIN MILLING COMPANY ELEVATOR BROADWAY STREET AND CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD	S	Warrants Further Study
3. HOOKER LUMBER COMPANY 122 NORTH BROADWAY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
4. 124 NORTH BROADWAY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
5. FIRST CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE 202 NORTH BROADWAY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study

6. FFA BUILDING 215 NORTH BROADWAY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
7. HOOKER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 301 NORTH BROADWAY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
8. HOOKER HIGH SCHOOL 321 NORTH BROADWAY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
9. HOOKER MUNICIPAL BUILDING 113 SOUTH BROADWAY STREET	B	Contributing Resource
10. 215 EAST DEWEY AVENUE	B	Contributing Resource
11. 302 EAST DEWEY AVENUE	B	Contributing Resource
12. HOOKER BOARD OF EDUCATION 101 WEST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource

13. W. J. RISEN BUILDING 101 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
14. 102 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
15. HUSTON BUILDING 103-107 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
16. DAVIS BUILDING 104 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
17. 110 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
18. 112 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
19. 120 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
20. HOOKER HARDWARE COMPANY 121 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
21. 122 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource

22. FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK 124 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
23. HOOKER TAG AGENCY 201 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
24. TUCKER FORD 202 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
25. FORD SERVICE GARAGE 204 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
26. 205 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
27. ANDERS BUILDING 213 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
28. 221 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
29. 225 EAST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource

30. JACK'S BARBER SHOP 102 WEST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
31. SHIELDS BUILDING 104 WEST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
32. 107 WEST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
33. HOOKER ADVANCE BUILDING 108 WEST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
34. 111 WEST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
35. 113 WEST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
36. 210 WEST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
37. 301 WEST GLAYDAS STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
38. UNITED METHODIST CHURCH 202 EAST IMO STREET	B	Contributing Resource
39. 207 NORTH IRELAND STREET	B	Contributing Resource

40. PHILLIPS 66 STATION IRELAND STREET AND GLAYDAS STREET	B	Contributing Resource
41. 213 NORTH JACKSON STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
42. ST. JOHNS LUTHERAN CHURCH 301 NORTH JACKSON STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
43. 415 NORTH JEFFERSON STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
44. HOOKER ELEMENTARY 500 NORTH JEFFERSON STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
45. MEMORIAL PARK NORTH JEFFERSON STREET AND NORTH BROADWAY STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
46. 107 SOUTH LINCOLN STREET	B	Warrants Further Study

47. 201 NORTH LINCOLN STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
48. 312 NORTH LINCOLN STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
49. 101 NORTH MISSOURI STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
50. 111 NORTH NEVADA STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
51. 206 NORTH NEVADA STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
52. 208 NORTH NEVADA STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
53. 101 NORTH OKLAHOMA STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
54. 110 NORTH OKLAHOMA STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
55. 203 NORTH OKLAHOMA STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
56. 204 NORTH OKLAHOMA STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
57. TELEPHONE EXCHANGE 109 NORTH SWEM STREET	B	Warrants Further Study

58. 100 SOUTH SWEM STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
59. 216 NORTH TEXAS STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
60. HOOKER EQUITY EXCHANGE 302 EAST U.S. HIGHWAY 54	B	Warrants Further Study
61. HOOKER EQUITY CO-OP ELEVATOR U.S. 54 AND U.S. 64	S	Warrants Further Study
62. 200 NORTH WASHINGTON STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
63. 311 NORTH WASHINGTON STREET	B	Warrants Further Study
64. HOOKER CEMETERY NW4, NW4, SW4 OF SECTION 35, T5N, R17E	S	Warrants Further Study

THUMBNAIL SKETCHES

Individual Resources Warranting National Register Consideration: Goodwell

[Brackets] indicate property numbers from the Report of All Properties Surveyed.

Goodwell Baptist Church [16]

203 South College Avenue

Built ca. 1920

This property is a large, parapeted and gabled-roof, brick-clad, Tudor Revival style religious structure with a square bell tower above the gothic-arched entry portico. Decorative elements include stone coping on Tudor parapet; gothic arched windows; false buttresses with stone coping; arched portico framed by setoff buttresses.

First Methodist Episcopal Church [21]

203 North Main Street

Built in 1924

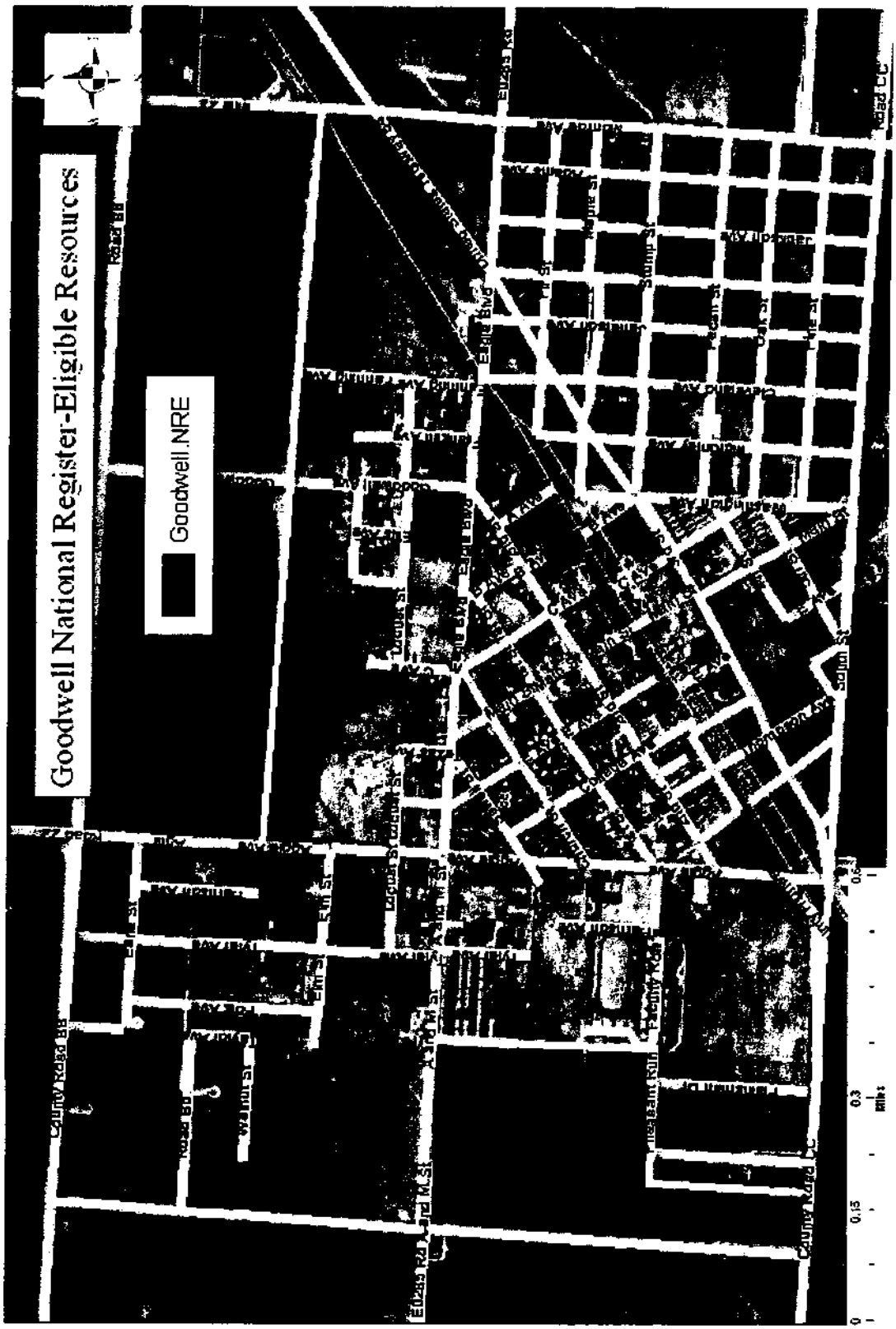
This property is a three-story, brick-clad, hipped-roof, classical revival style religious structure with a prominent classical revival style pedimented portico and three interior chimneys.

Franklin Hall [39]

OPSU Campus

Built in 1910

This property is a two-story, hipped-roof, rusticated concrete block-clad, colonial revival style multiple dwelling. Decorative details include wide eaves; smooth belt course; stone window sills and lintels; header course round-arched entry; entry transom light. Property has been used as a dormitory since construction and is the oldest surviving building on the OPSU campus.


Goodwell National Register-Eligible Resources
Goodwell NRE
Calumet Road Blvd
Edgar Park M.St
Walnut St
Elm St
Ash St
Maple St
Dacian St
Stadium
Hippodrome Ave
Calumet Road Dr
0
0.15
0.3
Miles

Individual Resources Warranting National Register Consideration: Guymon

Light Grain and Milling Company Elevator [3]

Northeast Fourth Street and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad

Built in 1920

This is an old ironclad grain elevator. This property is not listed on the National Register. It is National Register eligible.

Chenault Hotel [4]

Northeast Fourth Street and North Ellison Street

Built ca. 1915

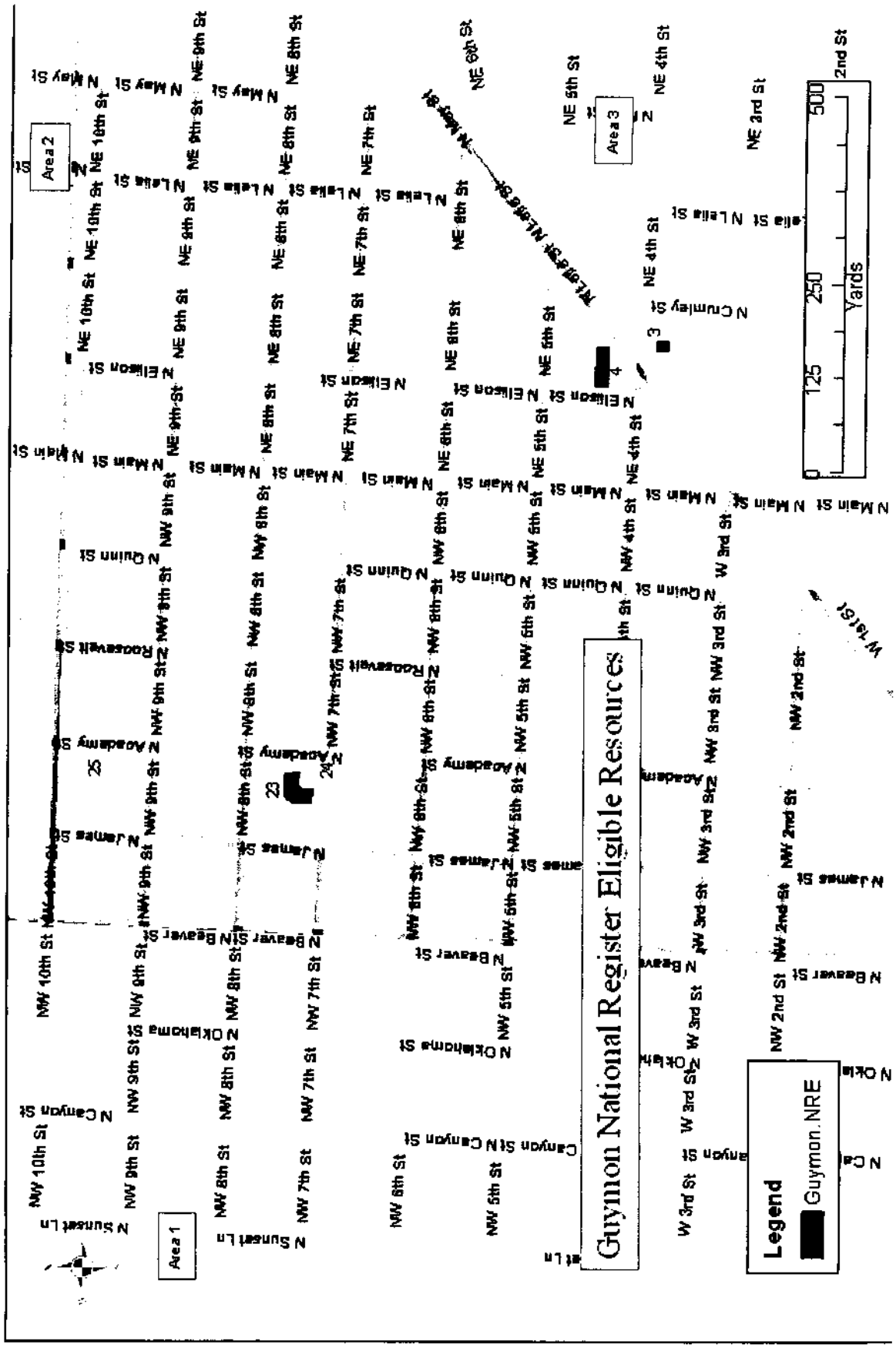
This property is a two-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Commercial Style hotel building. Decorative details include contrasting buff brick façade and red brick side elevations, header course window sills and soldier course lintels, a recessed and brick-corbelled portion of the parapet on the west end of the south elevation, façade-elevation casement windows with aluminum awnings and a full-width aluminum awning on façade, and arched windows on rear (east) elevation. According to the 1930 Sanborn map, this property was the Chenault Hotel, an early landmark near the railroad in Guymon. This property is National Register eligible.

Guymon High School [23]

712 North Academy Street

Built ca. 1920

This property, originally Guymon High School, is a two-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, Late Gothic Revival (Collegiate Gothic) style school building. The L-shaped footprint focuses on an impressive castle-like corner entry with two towers, complete with stone battlements and spires. Other decorative elements include decorative brick work, a large stone band and stone arched entry with opposing inset arched windows, extensive use of white trim stone for vertically-emphasized parapet designs, soldier belt courses, and full-height, vertical panels of brick sleepers. This property is National Register eligible.


Guymon National Register Eligible Resources
Legend
Guymon.NRE
Area 1
Area 2
Area 3
0
125
250
500
Yards
N Main St
N Quinn St
N James St
N Beaver St
N Oklahoma St
N Canyon St
N Sunset Ln
N Elkson St
N Lelia St
N May St
N Cumley St
Roosevelt St
N Academy St
NW 10th St
NE 10th St
NW 9th St
NE 9th St
NW 8th St
NE 8th St
NW 7th St
NE 7th St
NW 6th St
NE 6th St
NW 5th St
NE 5th St
NW 4th St
NE 4th St
NW 3rd St
NE 3rd St
NW 2nd St
NE 2nd St
W 3rd St
W 1st St

Individual Resources Warranting National Register Consideration: Hooker

W. J. Risen Building [13]

101 East Glaydas Street

Built in 1929

This property is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick-clad, Commercial Style bank building. Exterior features include a recessed corner entry and corner lot location. This handsome property exhibits modest decorative detail, which is representative of the region. A tall parapet with stone coping caps the façade and both side elevations; there is a stone nameplate with a header frame; small white square trim stones ornament soldier course lintels on all windows and entries; stone sills support all paired windows; there is a mezzanine above the façade windows and entry and header course sills are below the façade window. This property retains all of its exterior elements and is National Register eligible.

102 East Glaydas Street [14]

Built ca. 1910

This property is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick-clad, Commercial Style shop building. Its exterior features include a recessed façade entry with shop window surrounds and a corner location. This well-preserved property contains a relatively large set of decorative detailing, including the use of polychromatic masonry (red brick with buff accents); a semi-castellated parapet featuring contrasting brick-rectilinear designs: a façade oculus of buff brick; buff soldier course lintels above façade windows; header course sills below façade windows; buff header course frames around side windows (obscured); and

dovetail brick-and-brick joints on the façade elevation. The original glass entry survives. This property is National Register eligible.

120 East Glaydas Street [19]

Built ca. 1920

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, tin-clad, Commercial Style office building. This National Register eligible resource is unique. Decorative elements include an unusual tin shingle-over-rusticated concrete block construction; an original cornice with button designs, and the original wood and glass, slightly recessed entry. The rear of the building contains an older frame addition that is out of sight and therefore does not compromise this resource's integrity. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Hooker.

Tucker Ford [24]

202 East Glaydas Street

Built ca. 1925

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, brick and stucco-clad, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (Mission) style automobile dealership building. Parapet is a rectilinear Mission style featuring header coping with white brick accents at corners and oculi between brick pilasters (northeast elevation); southwest elevation parapet contains a contrasting white brick horizontal fringe belt course in parapet. Original showroom-style windows and transform lights completely wrap street exposures (some transom lights are obscured with plywood). Original wood car door on northeast elevation. Mission tile visor roof with

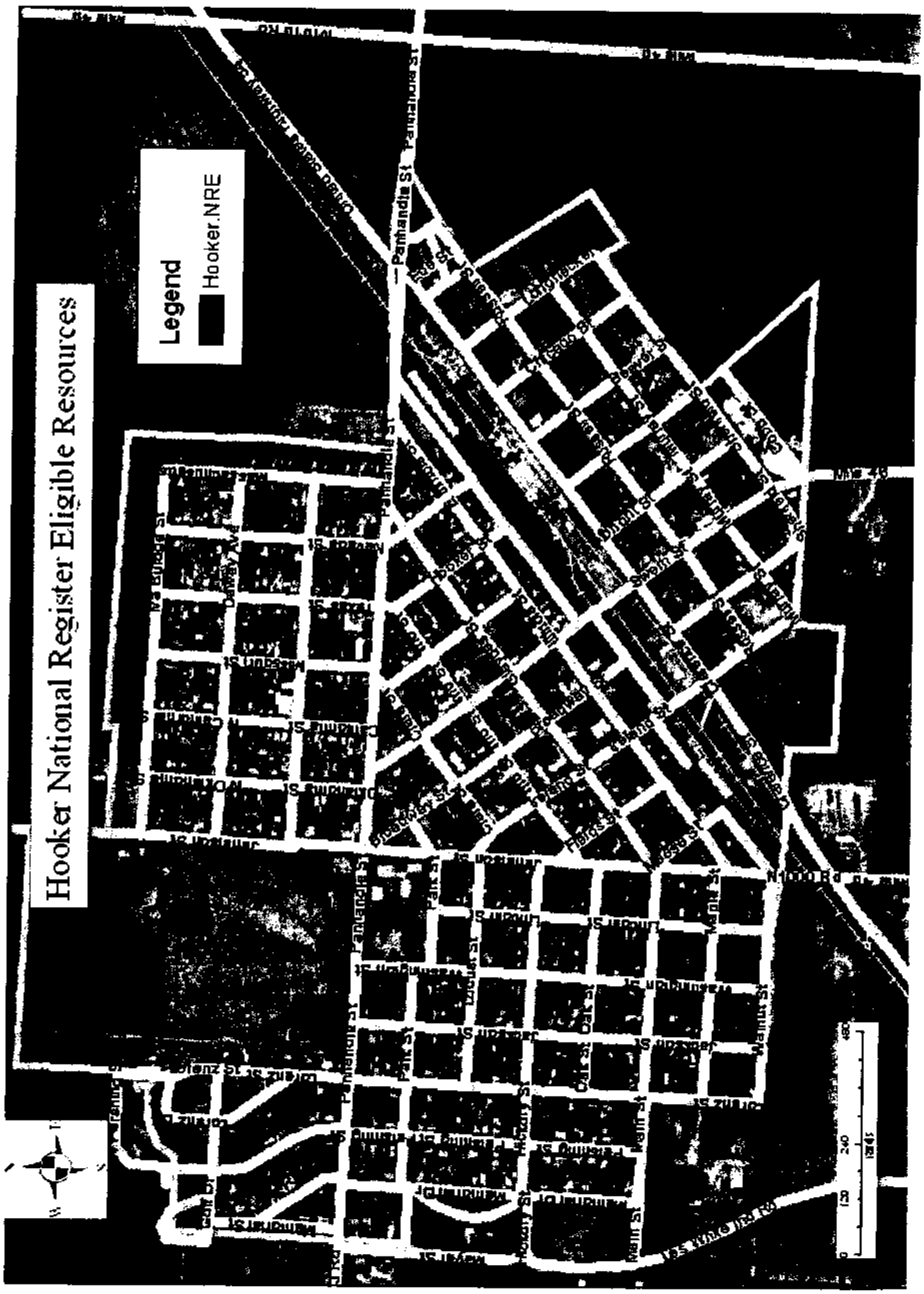
ornamental brackets extend full-length of northeast elevation and wrap around to part of the southwest elevation. Stucco pediment below and soldier course lintels adorn showroom windows. This property is National Register eligible.

Phillips 66 Station [40]

Ireland Street and Glaydas Street

Built ca. 1930

This property is a one-story, cross-gabled, brick-clad, Tudor style gasoline service station building. One of the surviving Phillips 66 stations, this road-related resource sports a façade chimney with chimney pot, steeply-pitched, metal-shingle roof, original guttering, soldier course-arched lintels above windows and arched entry, and steel casement windows with transom lights. This excellent example is National Register eligible.


Hooker National Register Eligible Resources
Legend
Hooker.NRE
Panhandle St
Main St
Pierce St
Lincoln St
Harrison St
Jackson St
Polk St
Quincy St
Taft St
Roosevelt St
Garfield St
Hayes St
Grant St
Cleveland St
Arthur St
Harding St
Coolidge St
Hoover St
Truman St
Eisenhower St
Kennedy St
Johnson St
Nixon St
Ford St
Carter St
Reagan St
Bush St
Clinton St
Bryan St
Jefferson St
Madison St
Monroe St
Adams St
Washington St
Wilson St
Tyler St
Van Buren St
Harrison St
Taylor St
Fillmore St
Pierce St
Buchanan St
Lincoln St
Johnson St
Grant St
Hayes St
Garfield St
Arthur St
Cleveland St
Harrison St
McKinley St
Roosevelt St
Taft St
Wilson St
Harding St
Coolidge St
Hoover St
Truman St
Eisenhower St
Kennedy St
Johnson St
Nixon St
Ford St
Carter St
Reagan St
Bush St
Clinton St
Bryan St
Jefferson St
Madison St
Monroe St
Adams St
Washington St
Tyler St
Van Buren St
Taylor St
Fillmore St
Buchanan St
Polk St
Quincy St
Pierce St
Lincoln St
Harrison St
Jackson St
Main St
Panhandle St
Pierce St
Lincoln St
Harrison St
Jackson St
Polk St
Quincy St
Taft St
Roosevelt St
Garfield St
Hayes St
Grant St
Cleveland St
Arthur St
Harding St
Coolidge St
Hoover St
Truman St
Eisenhower St
Kennedy St
Johnson St
Nixon St
Ford St
Carter St
Reagan St
Bush St
Clinton St
Bryan St
Jefferson St
Madison St
Monroe St
Adams St
Washington St
Wilson

THUMBNAIL SKETCHES

Individual Properties Outside Districts Warranting Further Study: Goodwell

[Brackets] indicate property numbers from the Report of All Properties Surveyed.

222 NORTH "B" AVENUE [2]

ca. 1925

This is a one and one-half story, front-gabled, weatherboard-clad, craftsman/bungalow style single dwelling with a shed dormer, eave wall chimney, and small gabled portico on the south elevation. Facade has a recessed corner entry porch. Decorative elements include wide, open eaves with exposed rafter tails and triangular eave braces and craftsman-style window muntins throughout.

301 NORTH "B" AVENUE [3]

ca. 1930

This is a one-story, front-gabled, stucco-clad, bungalow with both craftsman and mission/Spanish colonial revival (Spanish eclectic) overtones. Decorative elements include a moderately-pitched roof with narrow, open eaves and exposed rafter tails; smooth stucco walls with arcaded entry; steel casement windows; attic vents and aluminum window awning, north elevation.

124 SOUTH "C" AVENUE [4]

ca. 1940

This property is a one-story, gabled, particle board-clad national folk (gable-front, other than shotgun) style single dwelling. Its minimal decorative details include gable-end attic vents and narrow, open eaves with exposed rafter tails.

103 SOUTH "E" AVENUE [5]

ca. 1920

This property is a two-story, gabled (gambrel) roof, stucco-clad, (Dutch) colonial revival style single dwelling with a one story addition to the rear; it contains two wood-clad gabled dormers. Decorative elements include symmetrical fenestration, side gabled gambrel roof, dormers with cornice returns, narrow boxed eaves, and decorative cornices on roof, smooth stucco walls, and wood window lintels. Original windows have been replaced with aluminum windows; otherwise house appears to be in mostly original condition.

116 SOUTH "E" AVENUE [6]

ca. 1925

This is a one-story, front-gabled, stucco-clad, national folk (shotgun) style single dwelling with a shed-roof portico. This small property's decorative details include craftsman-inspired exposed rafter tails and Spanish eclectic-inspired stucco walls.

406 NORTH "E" AVENUE [7]

c. 1945

This is a one-story, gabled-roof, asbestos siding-clad, national folk (gable-front other than shotgun) style single dwelling with no decorative detail.

103 EAST SECOND STREET [9]

ca. 1920

This property is a one-story, gabled-roof, concrete block transportation-related garage building with partial stucco cladding and shingled gables. Original hung windows have been replaced with smaller fixed windows. In 1930 this building had a capacity of fourteen cars.

112 EAST SECOND STREET [10]

ca. 1920

This property is a one-story, front-gabled, stucco-clad, commercial style fire station building with a garage door facing the street. Original bay door has been replaced with new metal door. Barnboard trim has been added above bay door. Original outside security light on façade.

114 EAST SECOND STREET [11]

ca. 1925

This property is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick-clad, commercial style road-related building. In 1930 it had a capacity of 45 cars. The original structure remains except for

recent stucco work on facade. No windows or doors have been changed. Old security light still mounted on façade of building. Bracket for original hanging porcelain sign still mounted to building.

218 EAST SECOND STREET [12]

ca. 1935

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, commercial building with a recessed entry, two eave-side chimneys and decorative brick and stone work emphasizing horizontal lines. It may be associated with one of the new deal agencies active in the area in the 1930s. Enclosed entry features window ribbon on façade and east side.

223.5 EAST SECOND STREET [13]

ca. 1910

This property is a one-story, side-gabled, weatherboard-clad, national folk (hall-and-parlor) style single dwelling. It is probably among the oldest surviving single dwellings in Goodwell and is probably associated with the early history of the town. It is currently being used as a secondary structure.

403 EAST SECOND STREET [15]

ca. 1940

This property is a one-story, cross-gabled, stucco-clad, bungalow with two enclosed porticos on the north and east elevations. Decorative details include wide, open eaves;

smooth wall surfaces; gable end attic vents; paired windows at corners; and wrought iron portico railings.

NO MAN'S LAND HISTORICAL MUSEUM [17]

207 WEST SEWELL AVENUE

Built in 1950

This property is a one-story, brick-clad, commercial style museum building. It was originally constructed as a museum and remains in service.

116 WEST CHURCH STREET [18]

ca. 1930

This property is a one-story, gabled roof, aluminum siding-clad craftsman bungalow with an enclosed entry portico and eave wall chimney on the east elevation. Decorative elements include wide, open eaves; craftsman-style vertical window muntins; and wrought iron railing on portico.

319 WEST CHURCH STREET [19]

ca. 1920

This is a 2.5 story, hipped roof, weatherboard-clad colonial revival (foursquare) style single dwelling with a hipped facade dormer and a full-length, hipped roof porch. House appears to be mostly original; only storm windows have been added; house still has original clapboard siding.

130 NORTH MAIN STREET [20]

ca. 1925

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, stucco-clad, pueblo revival style single dwelling. Its footprint has not changed since 1930. Appears to be mostly original; storm windows have been added.

112 SOUTH MAIN STREET [22]

ca. 1920

This is a one-story, brick-clad, commercial style store building with recessed entry on south end of facade; aluminum siding and door are recent alterations.

114 SOUTH MAIN STREET [23]

ca. 1920

This property is a one-story, flat roof, brick-clad, commercial style business building that features an original recessed entry with a transom light above, and recent barnboard and vinyl siding above windows. New aluminum windows have been installed. Original community grocery sign is above entrance but has been painted over.

116 SOUTH MAIN STREET [24]

ca. 1920

This is a one story, flat-roof, brick-clad, commercial style building originally used as a laundry press. It still has original wood recessed entry and features transom above entry.

Barnboard has been added above entry and has altered the appearance of the building. Original door has been replaced with modern metal door.

118 SOUTH MAIN STREET [25]

ca. 1920

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, commercial style building with decorative brickwork on the facade. Still has original wood entry. Transom light has been filled with window air conditioner. Barnboard has been added above entry and has altered the appearance of the building. Building still has original door and wooden screen door.

120 SOUTH MAIN STREET [26]

ca. 1920

This property is a one-story, flat-roof, brick-clad commercial style business building. Still has original wood recessed entry. Barnboard has been added above entry and has altered the appearance of the building. Original door has been replaced with modern glazed panel door. The original wooden screen door is still on building.

122 SOUTH MAIN STREET [27]

ca. 1920

This is a one-story, flat-roof, brick-clad, commercial style building. It has been heavily altered. Painted barnboard cladding has been installed at entrance. Decorative concrete

block trim and wrought iron railing has been installed at entrance. Original windows and door have been replaced and wood shake shingles have been installed.

124 SOUTH MAIN STREET [28]

ca. 1930

Building has been altered from original state. Nothing original remains. South elevation has been altered. New windows and new stucco cladding. Façade has been altered with synthetic stone cladding. Altered windows.

235 SOUTH MAIN STREET [29]

ca. 1910

This is a one and one-half story, wood-clad, front-gabled with false front, agricultural office building. Facade contains large awning and front porch. North elevation contains one-story, shed-roof addition. Large wood awning. New aluminum hung windows have been added.

WATER TOWER [33]

ca. 1920

This is a steel water tower.

FARMER'S ELEVATOR COMPANY CONCRETE ELEVATOR [34]

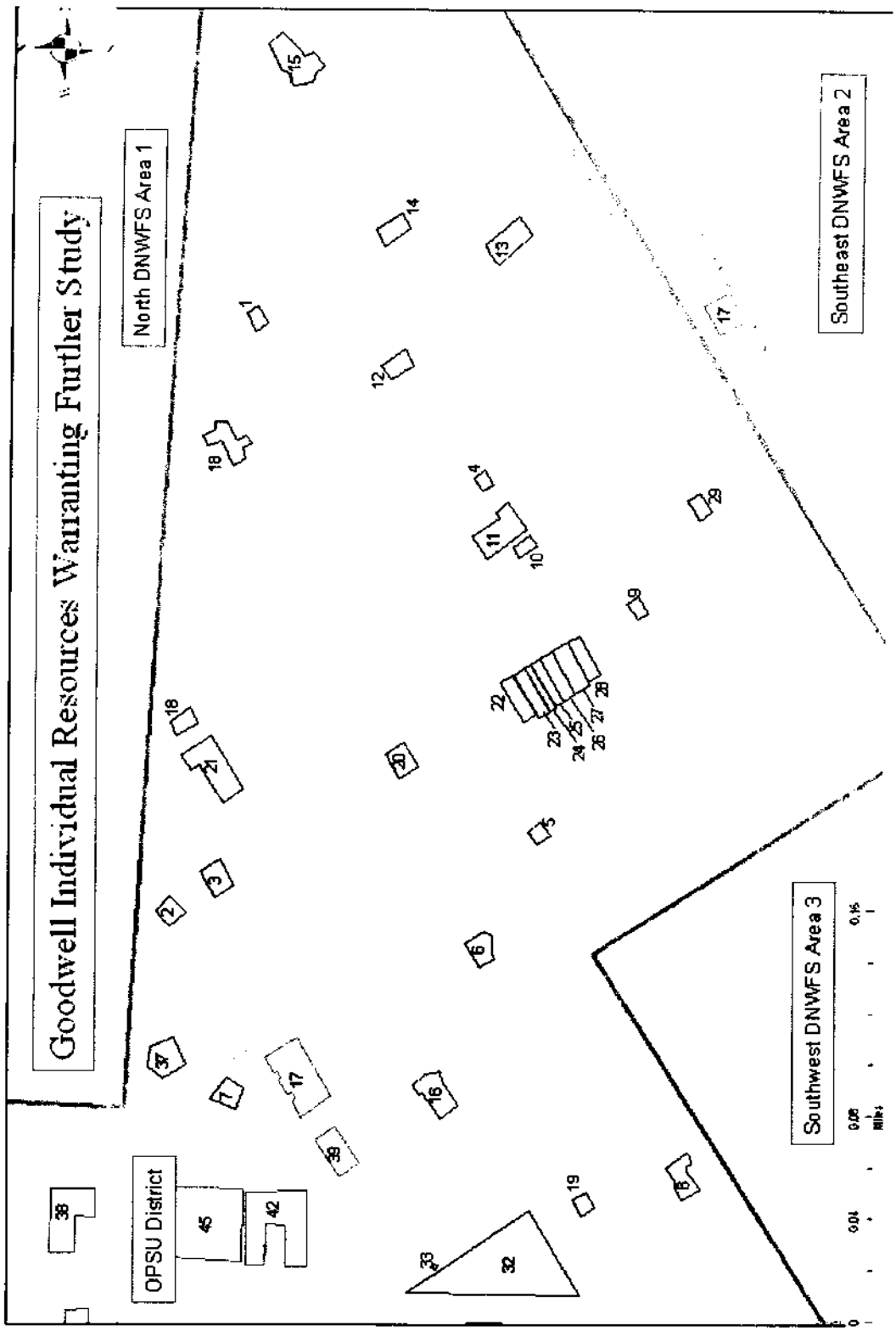
1930

This is a six-bin, 125,000 bushel capacity, grain elevator with six-inch-thick concrete walls.

EAGLE BOULEVARD AND SEWELL STREET [37]

ca. 1940

This property is a one and one-half story, gabled, stucco-clad Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style single dwelling with intricate cross gabled roof. Heavy foliage obscures property. Has original windows, door, pivoting garage door and trim.


Goodwell Individual Resources Warranting Further Study
North DNWFS Area 1
Southeast DNWFS Area 2
Southwest DNWFS Area 3
OPSU District
0
0.08
0.16
Miles

Individual Resources Warranting Further Study: Guymon

702 NORTHWEST FIFTH STREET [10]

ca. 1960

This property is a one-story, hipped roof, brick-clad, Ranch style single dwelling with a ranch style front porch and entry. Exterior features include an eave-wall chimney and prominent two-car garage. Decorative details on this Ranch style house are significant and include Spanish tile finial along the rooflines, a large multi-pane picture window, and stone window sills. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.

PERRY GORE HOUSE

112 NORTH ACADEMY STREET [12]

Built ca. 1920

This property is a one-story, gable-on-hipped roof, weatherboard-clad, National Folk (front-gabled, other than Shotgun) style single dwelling. Its exterior features include two interior chimneys in front of each small gable atop the otherwise-hipped roof, a centered, hipped, Creole-style entry porch, and a one-story, shed addition on the rear elevation. Decorative details include very narrow eaves, four Doric colonettes as porch supports, decorative façade pilasters and fascia. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the city of Guymon.