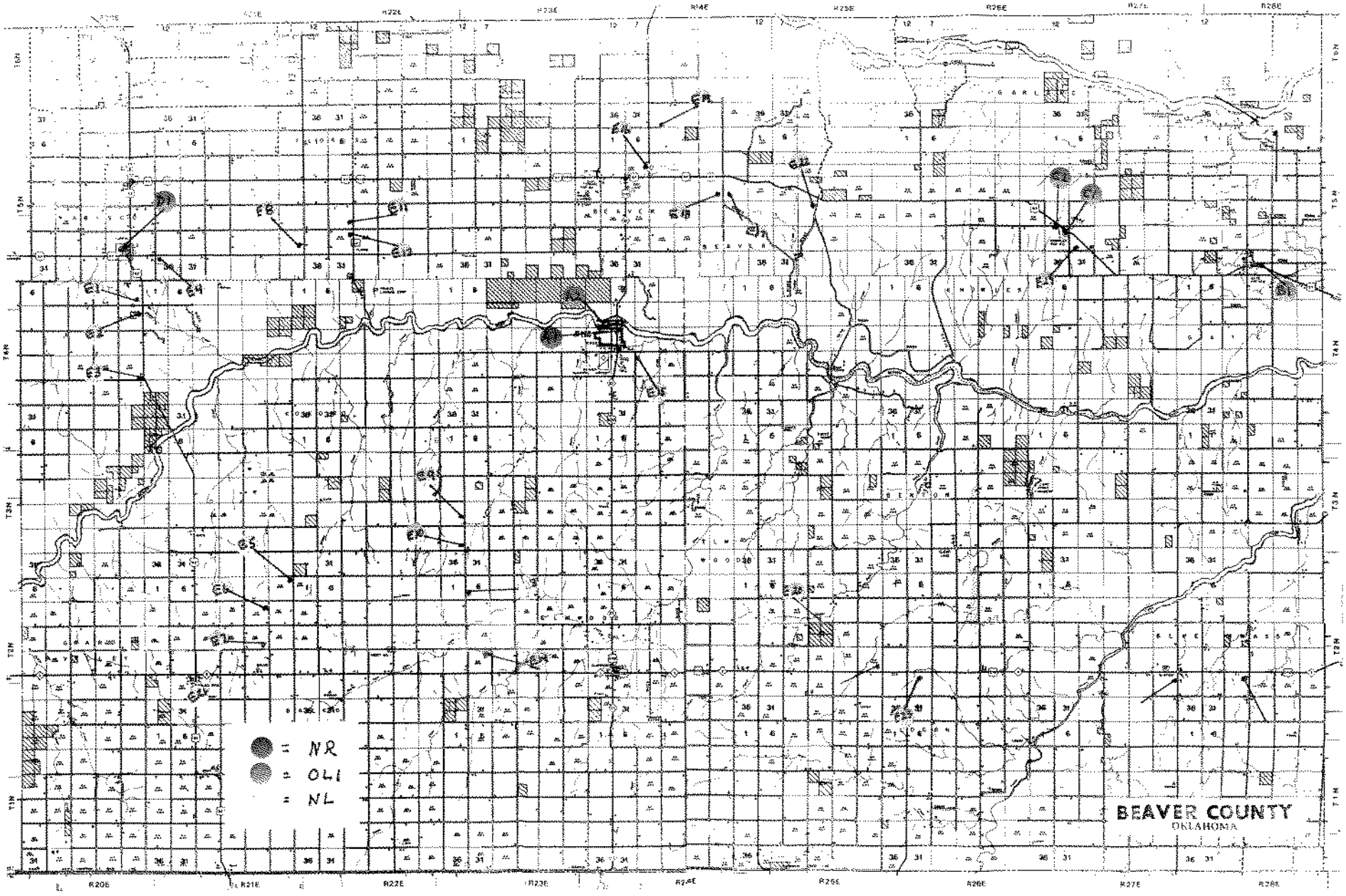
CHAPTER IV

ANNOTATED LISTINGS OF KNOWN PROPERTIES BY COUNTY


= NR
= OLI
= NL
BEAVER COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

BEAVER COUNTY

A. Beaver

1. Lane Cabin

Location: Main Street and Avenue C

Property Type: Pre-Railroad Dwelling

Condition: Altered

Description: Originally an L-shaped sod house, it had a roof of rafters and brush covered with sod. The interior walls were plastered with sand and gypsum. Some years later two rooms were incorporated into a larger house constructed of wood frame and siding, the exterior walls of which were then stuccoed. Structure is now the focus of a pioneer museum.

Date: 1880

Significance: James Lane was a one-time cowboy who brought his family from Dodge City and established a home and trading post where the Jones and Plummer Freight Trail and the Tascosa Trail crossed the Beaver River. For a time Lane enjoyed a virtual monopoly on the area's mercantile business. When agents for the Beaver City Town Company arrived in 1886, Lane waived his "squatter's right" to 160 acres of land in return for ownership of two blocks in the city-to-be, known as "Lane's Reserve."

Listing: NR; OLI

2. Perryton Equity Exchange Elevator

Location: 312 W. Main Street

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Concrete

Condition: Excellent

Description: This classic concrete elevator is composed of six cylindrical bins covered with a flat roof with a two story rectangular headhouse also covered with a flat roof. There is an internal grain dump, as well as an annex of concrete cylindrical bins.

Date: 1949

Significance: Although post 1949, this structure is significant because of its classic concrete architecture and because it illustrates the continued importance of wheat culture in the study area after World War II and the continued influence of farmer cooperatives.

Listing: OLI

B. Gate

1. Gate Coop Association Wood Elevator

Location: East U.S. Highway 64

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Frame and Sided

Condition: Excellent

Description: With cribbed construction, this wood elevator has both full and overhead bins with a full headhouse, the roof of which is gabled. The internal dump is laterally placed.

Date: 1948

Significance: This iron clad house illustrates the fact that wood construction was still desirable in the immediate post-World War II world, even though concrete construction was increasingly popular.

Listing: OLI

C. Knowles

1. Equity Exchange "Iron Clad" Elevator

Location: U.S. Highway 64

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Frame and Sided

Condition: Excellent

Description: With lapped wood construction, this "iron clad" has wood sides covered with sheet metal and steel tie rods that reinforce the bins. It has a full headhouse, full sized bins and an external grain dump covered with a shed roof. It is surrounded by metal bins and other containers.

Date: 1949

Significance: This farmer built structure too illustrates that wood construction was still preferred in some quarters as late as 1949 when most new elevators were being constructed of concrete.

Listing: OLI

2. Old Feuquay Grain Co. Wood Elevator

Location: U.S. Highway 64

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood frame and sided

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: This elevator has a wood frame with lapped board sides reinforced with tie rods and is enwrapped with sheet metal. The roof has a stepped gable and a full headhouse, the height of which has been raised to accommodate modern elevating equipment. There is an external grain dump covered with a shed roof.

Date: 1913

Significance: This elevator was constructed simultaneously with the arrival of the WF&W (later KATY) railroad into the Beaver County, illustrating the interlinkage of the railroad and the elevator in the grain trade. It has a distinct architecture that is usually associated with Kimbell milling interests out of Wichita Falls, Texas.

Listing: OLI; NR

D. Turpin

1. Light Grain Company Wood Elevator

Location: North Main and Railroad Street

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Framed and Sided

Condition: Good

Description: Constructed of wood frame and lapboard sides reinforced with steel tie rods and covered with sheet metal, this elevator has a gable roof with a

partial headhouse, which also has a gable roof; additional bins on the gable end are covered with a hipped roof. The internal dump is laterally placed in the main house.

Date: 1920

Significance: This elevator, on the BM&E railroad line, is one of the largest "iron clad" elevators in the panhandle. It is also associated with one of the principal millers of the panhandle area.

Listing: OLI; NR

E. County

1. Abandoned Homestead

Location: SW, Sec. 2, T4N, R20E (S of Turpin)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: The house is constructed of wood frame and lapped board siding, partially covered with asphalt wrapping. The initial unit was a 1.5 story structure, with one room below and an attic above. The roof is gabled. On the rear is a full extension one bay deep covered with a shed roof.

Date: 1906/07

Significance: With size dictated by the fact that materials had to be hauled by wagon, the house is a classic example of the first generation of housing employed by the original agricultural settlers in rural Beaver County. It also shows that dwellings "grew" as families expanded and prosperous times occurred.

Listing: NL

2. Nickeson, W. E., Barn

Location: NE, Sec. 11, T4N, R20E (S of Turpin)

Property Type: General Purpose Barn

Condition: Poor and moved

Description: Constructed of wood frame and dropped board siding, this general purpose barn has 1.5 stories, has a gambrel roof, and includes a central drive-through on the gable ends, where there is also a hay loft entry. There is an animal entry on the east side. Structures situated around the barn were constructed in the early 1960s.

Date: 1917 ca.

Significance: This is an excellent example of a smaller sized general purpose barn. It sat initially near Adams in Texas County, but was purchased by Nickeson in 1960 from the Atherton family and moved to this site. It would not be eligible for nomination to the National Register because it has been relocated.

Listing: NL

3. **Hightower Homestead**

Location: SE, Sec. 25, T4N, R20E (S of Turpin)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, World War I Era

Condition: Poor

Description: A pyramidal, 1.5 story building, the house is constructed of wood frame and stucco siding. There is a 3/4 length front porch with a hipped roof supported by metal posts; there is a bay and a picture window on the south side; the front entry is asymmetrically placed, flanked by double-sashed 1/1 windows.

Date: 1915

Significance: The structure clearly demonstrates the second generation of housing common to Beaver County as the region neared the end of a decade of settlement and prospered with the onset of World War I.

Listing: NL

4. **Old Wheat Granaries**

Location: NW, Sec. 36, T5N, R20E (E of Turpin)

Property Type: Granaries and Silos, without Elevators

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: Constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding, the two granaries have gable roofs with ventilators in each gable and a single entry on one side. They are placed so that a vehicle or wagon can drive between them; the entries face the drive.

Date: 1910s

Significance: The granaries illustrated the method by which wheat and other grain was stored after the harvest until it could be marketed. This method became less important after grain elevators along the railroads became accessible, but even then personal granaries enabled the farmer to hold his own grain until prices at the elevator improved.

Listing: NL

5. **Karber, Harry, Farm Buildings**

Location: NE, Sec. 2, T2N, R21E (N of Balko)

Property Type: General Purpose Barn; Utility Buildings; Animal Shelters, Poultry House

Condition: Excellent

Description: This property contains multiple resources:

A) Constructed of wood frame and siding, the 2.5 story horse barn has a round (Gothic) roof with flared eaves. In the gable ends there are second-story hay loft openings with half windows above; on the lower level there are horse entries flanked by half windows. On each side there is a single animal entry placed midway flanked on either side by four paned half windows.

B) A cylindrical water tower constructed of metal sits on a concrete building that is square, a single story high, and constructed of concrete. The base structure contains a single door entry.

C) Adjacent to the water tower is the ever-present wash/pump house, rectangular in design with a gable roof, a wood frame and stucco walls, a single door entry in the gable front, and a double sash wood window on the side.

D) There are two chicken houses: one is of lean-to design with wood frame and stucco walls, and with partial windows on the front and single-entries on either end; the other is rectangular, constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding, has a gable roof although the north side is longer than the south, and has five, 6-paned fixed windows on the south wall with entries on either end.

E) On the property is also an outhouse with a gable roof.

Date: 1910s

Significance: The property is suggestive of the nature of early farmsteads in rural Beaver County, and it illustrates the important role of Germans from Russia emigrants in the Panhandle region. At the same time, the barn is particularly unique for its Gothic roof design and its lack of a central drive through (it may best be described as a horse barn).

Listing: NL

6. Sallaska Barn

Location: NE, Sec. 10, T2N, R21E (N of Balko)

Property Type: General Purpose Barn

Condition: Good

Description: Two-stories and constructed of wood frame and siding, this medium-sized horse barn has a gambrel roof line with flared eaves and a large opening in the second level of the gable end for hay removal. On the first level is a single horse entry, not a vehicle drive through. There are three additional animal entryways on the south side.

Date: 1910s

Significance: As a horse barn, this structure is different because it lacks a central drive-through in its gable ends. It reflects the importance of animal-power in successful agriculture in the Panhandle before the introduction of mechanization in the 1920s.

Listing: NL

7. Weins/Frantz Farmstead

Location: SE, Sec. 15, T2N, R21E (N of Balko)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Between the Wars; Dairy Barn; Animal Shelters, Poultry House

Condition: Excellent

Description: There are three major resources on this property:

A. Constructed in 1925 of wood frame and stucco siding with a hint of Craftsman styling, the house is rectangular with gable ends, under the eaves of which are brackets. There is a central flue; the side front entry is enclosed with a gable roof; there is a full basement.

B. Built in 1916 and moved to the site in 1925, the dairy barn is constructed of wood frame and lapped board siding, now covered with sheet metal, and features a gambrel roof with a large ventilator on the ridge. There is a hay loft with a gable entry; there are four-paned fixed half windows; entryways are single door.

C. The chicken house is a lean-to structure with four single-entry doors symmetrically placed on the front. Between the doors are fixed half windows situated in the top one-half of the wall.

Date: 1925

Significance: Owned initially by the parents of Mrs. Arthur Wiens, Henry Karber, the property illustrates the importance of German ethnics in establishing agriculture in the Panhandle, especially Germans from Russia (or Mennonites). The barn indicates the importance of dairy activity in the agriculture life of the region.

Listing: NL

8. Bennett, Arthur, House

Location: SE, Sec. 26, T5N, R21E (E of Turpin)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, World War I Era

Condition: Good

Description: A two story I-house with gable ends and a two-story gable extension rearward, this structure was constructed of wood frame and siding over a basement. There is a symmetrically placed center gable, below which there are single entry doors on each level. Windows are singly placed, including those in the gable ends; porch space on either side of the rear extension is enclosed. There are cornice boards in the eaves. A three-sided veranda that served as a balcony for the second floor exit has been removed.

Date: 1915

Significance: This was one of the show places of the Floris neighborhood, where locals came together for many social occasions. The property illustrates the prosperity of the Beaver County during World War I and the variety of housing constructed during that era. The grandson of the builder still occupies the home.

Listing: NL

9. Mansfield Homestead

Location: SE, Sec. 24, T3N, R22E (NE of Balko)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: This wood framed and lapped board sided (now stuccoed) structure was initially a two-room dwelling with gable ends which contained double sash wood windows; there were single entry doors symmetrically placed on the front and back sides. Later to both the front and rear were added full additions, covered by cat-slide roofs. There is an interior flue.

Date: 1900s

Significance: This structure is significant because it constitutes a good example of one of two types (the other is a sod house) of first generation housing in Old Beaver County. Because of limited and distant building supplies, homesteaders started with small frame structures, which were then modified to meet additional space requirements when financial resources were available..

Listing: NL

10. Zimmerman, Charles, Farm Buildings

Location: SW, Sec. 25, T3N, R22E (NE of Balko)

Property Type: General Purpose Barn; Utility Buildings; Animal Shelters, Poultry House

Condition: Excellent

Description: There are multiple structures on this property.

A) The wood frame and dropped board sided barn has a straight gable roof line. There is a central drive-through; the roof is covered with sheet metal. It is mid sized and was constructed in 1942.

B) Constructed of wood frame and stucco siding, the wash house is a small, rectangular structure with a gable front. There is a single door entryway in the front; a double sash 4/4 window is in the south wall. The structure sits over a full cellar, and it was constructed in 1918.

C) On the property too is a water tower, composed of a square, full story base constructed of poured concrete, with a flat roof. On the top of the roof is a cylindrical container for water manufactured of fiber glass.

D) There is also a chicken house of "lean-to" design and wood frame and stucco construction, with six 4/4 double sash windows placed in pairs on the front, on the property. Adjacent is a mobile granary which also has a shed roof.

Date: 1918; 1942

Significance: The Zimmerman structures reflect the evolution of a farmstead over time, namely between World War I and World War II. The barn is especially notable for its age and simplicity of style, while the wash house is typical of a structure that is rapidly being forgotten.

Listing: NL

11. Price Homestead House

Location: SE, Sec. 19, T5N R22E (E of Turpin)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Between the Wars Era

Condition: Excellent

Description: With distinctly Tudor features, this single story house is constructed of red brick, has multiple front gables with a front chimney, has an entry recessed beneath the principal roof that is accessed through archways. There is a rear extension with cross gables, giving the house a floor plan similar to an H.

Date: 1927

Significance: The property also demonstrates the nature of late second generation housing, but it is especially unique for its brick construction and Tudor style.

Listing: NL

12. Darmon Farm House

Location: NE, Sec. 30, T5N, R22E (E of Turpin)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Between the Wars Era

Condition: Excellent

Description: This massed plan, side gable dwelling is constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding. There is a full front porch with blind rails, although the cross gabled portico, supported by two pillars, is asymmetrically placed. In contrast the single entry front door is symmetrically placed, flanked on either side by three 1/1 double sashed windows, with the center window being twice the size of the others. Elsewhere the windows are placed by pairs. There is a rearward gable with intersecting gables on either side of it. The house has recently been insulated by aluminum siding.

Date: 1924

Significance: Constructed in the 1920s after the drop

in wheat prices but when abundant harvests were common, this dwelling illustrates the nature of second generation housing late in the era. It is more elaborate than that constructed seven years earlier.

Listing: NL

13. Katchel Farmstead

Location: SW, Sec. 6, T2N, R23E (NE of Balko)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era; Utility Buildings; General Purpose Barn; Animal Shelters; Wind Mills; Farmstead

Condition: Excellent, although the house has been altered

Description: There are multiple structures on this property:

A) Originally a one room structure that grew to five, the dwelling is constructed of wood frame and siding now covered with stucco. The front unit is three bays wide and has gable ends; the rear unit is constitutes a gable extension plus an enclosed porch in the L. The original front porch has been incorporated into interior rooms. Double sash 1/1 windows are singly placed, as are the doors.

B) The self-oiling Aermotor wind mill (post 1933) stands on a wood frame constructed of 2 x 4s.

C) Adjacent to the wind mill is a square water tower building that is two-stories tall, constructed of tile blocks and stucco siding, and covered with a hipped roof. The water container and stand is within the unique structure, which has a single door entry.

D) The wood frame, single car garage is gable roofed and stuccoed, but also includes a small apartment lighted by 4/4 double sash windows.

E) The 2.5 story barn is constructed of wood frame and dropboard siding with a gambrel roof and large ventilator. The front facade contains three windows under the eaves; a mid level loft opening; and a lower level drive through entry, with a horse entry on the right corner. One of the largest in the area, the barn was built in 1942;

it is well preserved.

F) The chicken house is constructed of wood frame and stucco; it has a lean-to design; on its front are six, 4/4 double sash windows with a single entry door.

G) A second, mid-sized barn used now primarily for machine storage is constructed of a wood frame and lapboard siding. The gambrel roof and one side is covered by sheet metal. There is a central drive through entryway. The date of this barn seems to be much earlier than the larger one.

H) There is also an outhouse on the property, next to the chicken house.

Date: 1910s-1940s

Significance: These structures illustrate the change of a Beaver County farmstead over time. The building enclosing the water tower is notable for its design; the barn is remarkable for its size, showing the magnitude of the prosperity that followed the Dust Bowl years after 1940.

Listing: NL

14. Slocum, Ernest, Homestead and Sale Barn

Location: NW, Sec. 19, T2N, R23E (E of Balko)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Between the Wars Era; Specialized Bars, Sale Barn

Condition: Poor to Deteriorated

Description: There are two principal resources on this property:

A. Modified Craftsman in design, the House is constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding, has a gable roof with a full front porch (now removed). The singly placed windows are double sash, with 4 vertical panes above and 1 below

B. The pig sale barn is constructed of wood frame and vertical board siding; it has a round floor plan with eight sides, in each of which are two sash windows; it has a cupola on top constructed of clapboard siding with windows; on the north side

is attached an animal shed.

Date: ca. 1924

Significance: This is a unique property for several reasons. Notable is the Craftsman style house, but especially significant is the eight-sided pig sale barn. The latter is wholly unique architecturally, but it also illustrates the changes in agriculture taking place in the early 1920s when grain farmers were trying to diversify their activities to accommodate the down turn in the wheat market. Mr. Slocum was a Duroch Hog breeder.

Listing: NL

15. Evans, Jimmie, Farm House

Location: NW, Sec. 20, T4N, R24E (SE of Beaver)

Property Type: Post-railroad dwelling, World War I era

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: A single story pyramidal house constructed with concrete (rusticated) blocks, it has a gable covered portico supported by four concrete pillars. There is also a rearward extension constructed of concrete blocks with a cat-slide roof; windows are singly placed.

Date: 1910s

Significance: The structure reflects the second generation of housing in rural Beaver County, typical especially of the World War I era when grain prices were high and farmers had money sufficient to build more substantial housing. Pyramidal housing is also typical of rural homes constructed during the era.

Listing: NL

16. Kline, Edna, Farm House and Buildings

Location: SE, Sec. 7, T5N, R21E (E of Forgan)

Property Type: Post-railroad Dwelling, World War I Era; Farm Animal Shelters, Poultry Houses

Condition: Good

Description: There are two major structures on this property of significance:

A) A single story, wood frame and sided structure with stucco, the house is pyramidal in design with front and rear porches enclosed. One/one windows are both singly and doubly placed. Notable is that on the front and sides of the roof there are hipped dormers with windows.

B) The chicken house is "lean-to" in design, and is both long and low. On the front are three symmetrically placed single-entry doors linked with half windows placed low on the wall.

C) Adjacent to the chicken house is an "outhouse" constructed of clapboard siding and a hipped roof.

Date: 1910s

Significance: The property also illustrates the extent and type of farmstead construction that took place during the prosperous years of World War I. The pyramidal house is particularly suggestive of the architectural styles common to the era.

Listing: NL

17. Black, C. R., Barn

Location: SW, Sec. 14, T5N, R24E (E of Forgan)

Property Type: General Purpose Barn

Condition: Poor

Description: The barn, constructed of wood frame and vertical board siding, has a monitor roof with gable ends. There is a central drive-through on the first level and a hay loft entryway on the second level.

Date: 1910s

Significance: The structure is one of the few remaining barns with a monitor roof line, but it also illustrates the prosperity of the World War I era.

Listing: NL

18. Coleman Barn

Location: SE, Sec. 15, T5N, R24E (E of Forgan)

Property Type: General Purpose Barn

Condition: Good, but altered with metal siding

Description: Constructed of wood frame and siding (board and batten?), this very handsome barn has a gambrel roof that extends over wings on either side of the center unit of the barn. At the top of the central facade are double-doors to the hay loft flanked by diamond-shaped windows. There are also small doors at mid-level, below which are the doors to the off-center vehicular drive through. At either end of the front facade are single entry doors. The entire structure is covered with tin siding, red on the walls and white on the roof.

Date: 1920s

Significance: One of the few "three portal" barns identified in the study area, the barn is rather significant because of its size and its age, no doubt the product of the prosperity of the World War I era.. The siding has not destroyed the essential architectural integrity of the structure.

Listing: NL

19. Hodges, Larry, Farm Buildings

Location: SW, Sec. 32, T6N, R24E (NE of Forgan)

Property Type: General Purpose Barn; Utility Buildings; Animal Shelters

Condition: Good; barn has be sided with tin

Description: This property contains four farmstead structures:

A) A wood frame and sided structure, the barn has a gambrel roof and a central drive-through. The front gable contains two "window" openings at the top; a hay door at mid level; and drive through openings at the bottom. On the side are a horse entry and a window opening. The barn has been covered with red-colored tin siding and white-colored tin roofing.

B) Three quarters of a story high, the chicken house is rectangular, has a gable roof with single entry doors on either end, and has a half window placed low on the south side that covers 80 percent of the wall. The wood frame structure is stuccoed; the roof is covered with wood shakes and features two ventilators.

C) The wash/pump house is constructed of wood frame and stucco siding. It is a small, rectangular building with a gable roof; in the front gable is a single entry door, while on the side is a single sash window. Adjacent to it is a wind mill with steel rigging.

D) On the property there is a two-car garage that is constructed of wood frame and stucco siding; the car entry is in the gable end.

Date: 1910s-1920s

Significance: This property has significance because it retains most of the elements that made up a farmstead in rural Beaver County. The house on the property has been altered beyond recognition, but the barn has merely been covered by tin siding, siding that protects it more than alters its architectural integrity. The poultry and wash houses as well as the garage would seem to reflect 1920s characteristics and some of the prosperity that accrued from the bountiful wheat harvests of 1925, 1926, etc.

Listing: NL

20. Barby Homestead House

Location: SW, Sec. 9, T2N, R25E (SE of Beaver)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era; Utility Buildings.

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: There are two notable structures on this property:

A) The family dwelling is a two-room, rectangular structure constructed of a wood frame and stucco siding with gable ends, but with a rearward extension covered with a cat-slide roof. Small windows are singly placed; there are single-entry

doors into each of the rooms on the front and the side. There is an internal flue, but the partial front porch has been removed.

B) The wash/pump house is constructed of crudely formed, large concrete blocks or concrete stuccoed walls; the roof is gabled and covered with wood and sheet metal.

Date: 1900s

Significance: The house is typical of one of the dominant architectural styles (two rooms with gable ends) associated with the settlement era in rural Beaver County. It also illustrates that homes "grew" with the family and the country's prosperity. The wash/pump house is notable for its crude concrete walls. Finally, the Barby family was one of the more notable families of the Panhandle counties.

Listing: NL

21. Winters Farm House

Location: SE 24, T2N, R25E (SE of Beaver)

Property Type: Post-Railroad dwelling, Settlement Era

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: A single-story, wood frame and sided structure, the house has a gable front and wing. The gable front has vertical siding covered with clapboard; it was probably the initial unit and may date to the settlement era.

Date: 1900s

Significance: The structure suggests the "growth" of a family farm-dwelling over time, containing as it does a cruder settlement era unit with vertical board siding and a later World War I era unit with lapboard siding. The gable front and wing style that results from a blending of the two units is relatively unique in the region.

Listing: NL

22. Abandoned Farmstead

Location: NE, Sec. 20, T5N, R25E (E of Forgan)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, World War I Era; Utility Buildings; General Purpose Barn; Granary without elevator

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: On this property are a host of different structures:

A) A single story pyramidal house constructed of a wood frame and dropboard siding, the dwelling has a full front porch, has double sash windows placed singly and by pairs, and rests on a full basement, the latter of which can be accessed on the east side. There is a central flue.

B) The two-story, relatively small barn is constructed of wood frame and dropboard siding, has a gambrel roof now covered with sheet metal, and a vehicle drive-through on the sides (rather than the gable ends). The hay loft is entered on the south gable end.

C) The two bin granary is constructed of a wood frame and dropboard siding and has a lean-to design with two entries on the front.

D) Additionally there are two-car garages as well as a wind mill and enclosed elevated water tower. buildings.

Date: 1910s

Significance: The particular significance of this property is that it illustrates clearly all the elements of a Beaver County farmstead (dwelling, barn, utility buildings, wind mill, etc.), and it also reflects the dramatic rural depopulation that is currently taking place in the Panhandle.

Listing: NL

23. Hull Farm Granary and Barn

Location: NW 30, T2N, R26E (SE of Beaver)

Property Type: Granary without elevator; General

Purpose Barn

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: Two structures comprise this property:

A) Single story, the grain crib is constructed of wood frame and vertical board siding, but its walls are circular and are supported by metal straps and wires. Put differently is a round crib. It has a conical wood roof covered with wood shakes.

B) The General Purpose Barn is rectangular and single story, constructed of wood frame and vertical board siding, and has gable ends that contain double-door entryways. The roof is currently covered with tin.

C) On the site is a steel frame windmill.

Date: 1900s

Significance: The property is suggestive of the different types of barns and granaries associated with a Panhandle farmstead during the second wave of settlement that began in 1896. The granary is especially notable for its unique round architectural style.

Listing: NL

24. Ashpaugh Homestead

Location: NE, Sec. 26, T2N, R27E (SE of Beaver)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, World War I Era; Utility Buildings; Animal Shelters; Wind Mills

Condition: Good

Description: This property contains different structures:

A) A single story pyramidal dwelling, the structure was constructed with wood frame and stucco siding, has a dormer with three windows and sunrise pattern above, and a portico decorated with semi-elliptical and round arches with blind rails.

B) The wash house is rectangular, small, gabled-ended

and constructed of wood frame and stucco siding. Adjacent to it is the base of a water tower, now minus the tank, and a steel framed wind mill.

C) North of the dwelling is a wood frame and sided single car garage with gable ends, probably constructed somewhat latter than the dwelling.

D) There are multiple animal shelters that are rectangular and constructed of wood frame and siding, most all of which have gable ends.

Date: 1910s

Significance: The property demonstrates the nature of a typical farmstead in Beaver County dating from the World War I era. The pyramidal style of the dwelling is also illustrative of one of the dominant architectural styles of family dwellings in the Oklahoma Panhandle.

Listing: NL

25. Alexander, Ty, Farmstead

Location: SW, Sec. 30, T5N, R27E (SE of Knowles)

Property Type: Good to poor

Condition: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era; Post-Railroad Dwelling, World War I Era; General Purpose Barn; Utility Buildings; Animal Shelters, Poultry House

Description: This property has multiple resources:

A) The oldest is a one-room wood frame and dropboard sided house with gable ends. On either side it has 2/2 double sash windows; in the gable front is a single entry door.

B) A single story wood frame and sided house with a massed design and a gable-on-hip roof that also features an asymmetrical front gable with half window. The single entry front door is symmetrically placed and flanked by 1/1 double sash windows; there are similar windows on each side, although on the east side there is a decorative diamond window. On the rear is a gable extension with an enclosed side porch covered with a cat slide roof. The structure is now protected

with aluminum siding.

C) A medium sized 2.5 story barn constructed of a wood frame and board and batten siding with a gambrel roof now covered with metal sheeting. There is a central drive through in each gable end, as well as a hay loft entry. Windows are 4 pane and fixed.

D) There is a two car garage with gable ends that is constructed of wood frame and siding that is now covered with sheet metal.

E) Constructed of wood frame and stucco siding, the chicken appears to have grown from one that was lean-to in design to two that were lean-to in design, with the fronts of the two structures facing each other. The roof of the newer unit, however, rests about 2 feet lower than that of the older unit, giving the roof a step design. Windows cover the length of the "rears" of the two lean-to units.

F) On the property also is a self-oiling wind mill.

Date: 1907/1910s

Significance: An excellent example of a rural farmstead that still retains the different buildings associated with its development over time, especially first (the one-room house) and second generation dwellings.

Listing: NL

26. Brown Homestead

Location: NE, Sec. 29, T2N, R28E (SE of Beaver)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, World War I Era; Utility Buildings; Animal Shelters, Poultry House

Condition: Excellent

Description: This homestead consists of four structures:

A) Residence: A two-story wood frame structure with stucco siding and gable ends, this classic I-house was constructed ca. 1917. On the front there is a center gable with a single window; the partial

single-story porch with a hipped roof has been enclosed; the single-story rearward extension has a gable end. Double sash windows are singly placed; there are single entry doors on the front and the side of the rear extension.

B) The wash/pump house is a small, single-story rectangular, stuccoed sided building with gable ends. On the front is a single-entry doorway; on the south side is a small single sash window with panes.

C) The water tower is two storied. The first story consists of a rectangular wood frame but stuccoed-sided structure with a flat roof; the second is a cylindrical container constructed of vertical wood planks encircled by steel rods and covered by a conical roof manufactured of metal.

D) The chicken house is constructed of wood frame and siding in a lean-to style.

E) Situated near the wash house is the tornado/root cellar. The stairs are covered by a door; the roof is circular.

Date: 1910s

Significance: This is a classic rural farmstead, minus a barn, that reflects the arrival of the railroad in Beaver County and the prosperity of the World War I era. The water tower, with the windmill now replaced by an electric pump, and the adjacent wash house are particularly notable.

Listing: NL

27. Abbot, Jim, Homestead

Location: NW, Sec. 3, T5N, R28E (N of Gate)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: Constructed of native stone, this one story dwelling had a symmetrically placed single entry front door flanked by paired 2/2 double sash windows in either side, probably a gable roof (although now destroyed), and a single entry door and paired 2/2 double sash windows on each end. The house is an early

earth sheltered structure inasmuch as the rear side is built into the hill.

Date: 1907

Significance: The Abbot homestead is considered to be one of the oldest in Beaver County. Certainly it represents the first generation of housing construction in the region, utilizing as it does native stone. Such material is not widely employed in the county.

Listing: NL

28. Cimarron Valley Irrigation System

Location: SW, Sec. 33, T6N, R28E (N of Gate)

Property Type: Water Works, Irrigation System

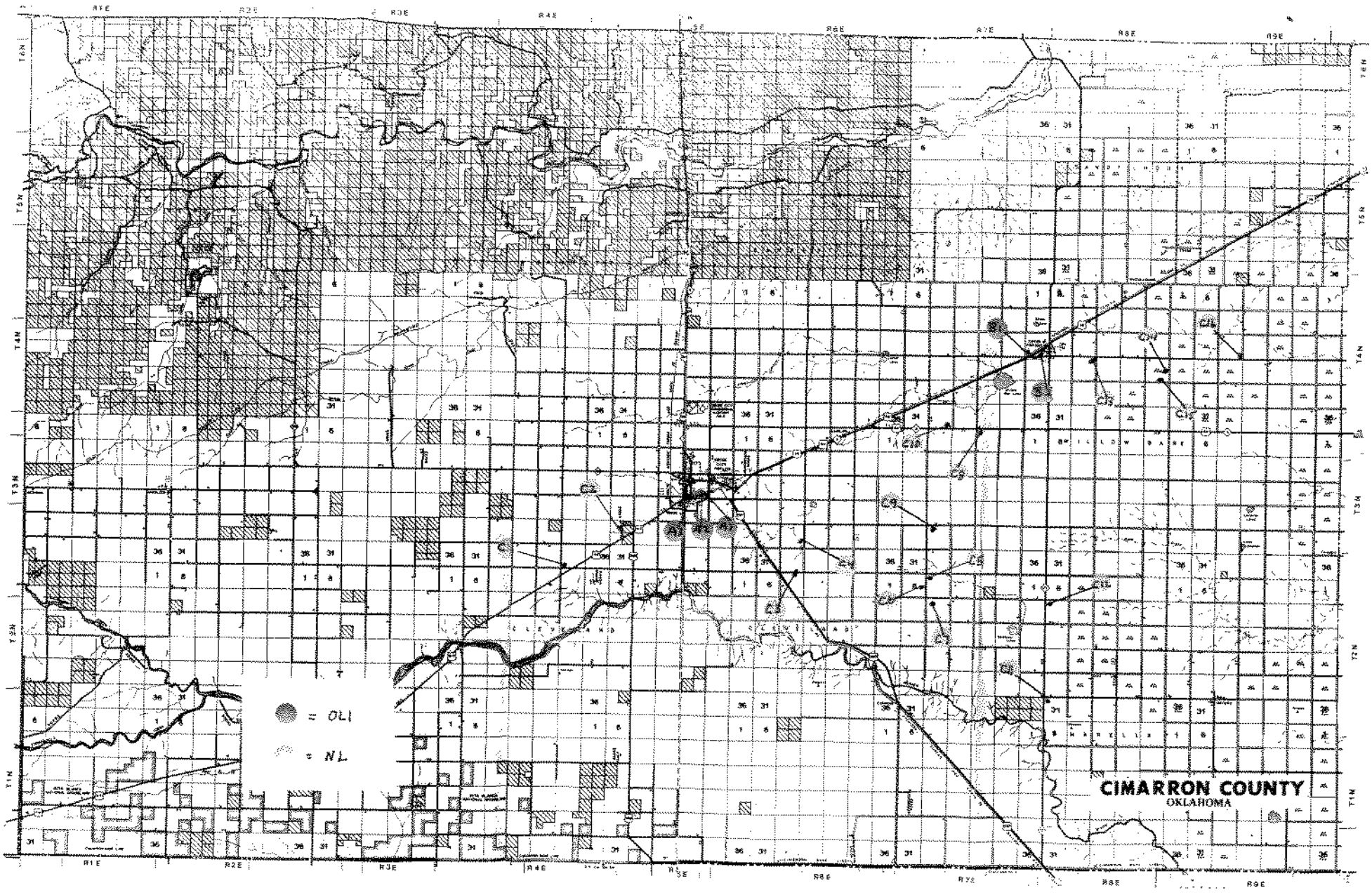
Condition: Deteriorated

Description: The property consists of earthen ditches, sluices constructed of heavy wood, stacked timbers and steel gates encased in poured concrete. The later is tilted, having been made useless in a flood in 1914.

Date: 1900-1914

Significance: The property illustrates an early attempt by homesteaders as the Settler's Milling Canal and Reservoir Co. to supplement the minimal rainfall in the Panhandle by diverting water from the Cimarron River, which in 1900 apparently made more sense than it does now, although irrigation is still practiced in "Ditch Valley" today.

Listing: NL


= OLI
= NL
CIMARRON COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

CIMARRON COUNTY

A. Boise City

1. Bartlett Grain Company Elevator

Location: South Cimarron and Railroad Streets

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Frame and Sided

Condition: Good

Description: Constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding covered with sheet metal and with the bins reinforced by steel tie rods, the Bartlett elevator is actually composed of two "iron clads" linked together by additional bins. Both elevators have monitor-like roofs with a full headhouses. In both there are full and overhead bins with interior grain dumps laterally placed.

Date: 1926

Significance: This elevator complex is notable because it had its genesis with the events that brought the railroad to Boise City, but primarily it is significant because it is in reality two "iron clads" linked together. One was removed to the site at a later date. (See the OLI file.)

Listing: OLI

2. Boise City Grain Co. Elevator

Location: South Cimarron and Railroad Streets

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Framed and Sided

Condition: Good

Description: Now surrounded by a host of metal grain tanks, this elevator is constructed of wood frame and lapboard side with steel tie rods reinforcing the bins. It has a gable roof with a full headhouse. The entire structure is enwrapped in sheet metal. There are full and overhead bins with the interior grain dump laterally placed.

Date: 1926

Significance: This property too evolved with the

arrival of the railroad to Boise City. It is significant because it is within a complex of three wood elevators. No where in Oklahoma do that many stand in proximity to each other.

Listing: OLI;

3. **Wells (Old Security Grain) Elevator**

Location: South Cimarron and Railroad Streets

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Framed and Sided

Condition: Good

Description: This "iron clad" is also constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding with the bins reinforced by steel tie rods. Enwrapped in sheet metal, the gable roof has a full head house that has been heightened to accommodate more modern elevating equipment. The grain dump in internal and laterally placed; there are both full and overhead bins.

Date: 1926

Significance: This elevator is notable because it was one of several line elevators owned by Security Grain Company and because it is a part of a complex of three wood elevators, illustrating a distant day when "iron clads" dominated the skyline in western Oklahoma.

Listing: OLI

B. Keyes

1. **Old Texhoma Grain Elevator**

Location: Highway 56

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Frame and Sided

Condition: Poor

Description: Of cribbed construction, this wood elevator is enwrapped in sheet metal, has a gable roof with a full headhouse, has an external, side dump covered with a shed roof, and has full bins.

Date: 1930

Significance: This "iron clad" elevator is notable because it was constructed as on the Santa Fe Railroad right of way just as the BM&E Railroad was completing its tracks from the east and challenging Santa Fe for control of the carrying trade. It is also notable for its cribbed construction.

Listing: OLI

2. Security Grain Co. Elevator

Location: SW, Sec. 13, T4N, R7E

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Frame and Sided

Condition: Good

Description: Another "iron clad" constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding reinformed with steel tie rods, this elevator has a gable roof with a full headhouse. The internal grain dump is laterally placed; there are both full and overhead bins.

Date: 1930

Significance: Situated on BM&E tracks that reached Keyes in 1930, this elevator illustrates the importance of the railroad to agriculture development of a region.

Listing: OLI

C. County

1. Houts Farmstead

Location: SW, Sec. 35, T3N, R4E (SW of Boise City)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Between the Wars Era; General Purpose Barn; Farmstead

Condition: Good, although the barn has been covered with sheet metal

Description: There are two resources on this property:

A) Built in 1916, the 3 story barn sits on a rock foundation and is constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding now covered with sheet metal. Situated on a south-facing slope and with a foundation high enough to have windows, this

structure comes closest to a Pennsylvania-style barn in Region #1. The gambrel roof is also covered with metal.

B) Apparently constructed in the 1920s with Craftsman-style influence, the house is wood framed with stucco siding and a gable front, the latter inset and supported by three posts to form a full porch. Windows and entryways are singly placed, although there is a three window bay on the south side.

C) On the property also is a long, rectangular chicken house with gable ends, as well as a rectangular well house constructed of uncut stone.

Date: 1916; 1920s

Significance: Demonstrating the prosperity of the World War I era, this property is significant because the barn is one of the largest in the county constructed before World War II and has some qualities of a Pennsylvania-style barn. It retains its essential integrity despite the sheet metal siding. The house is notable for its gable front style and because it demonstrates the type of second-generation housing employed by rural residents in the decade following settlement. The stone well house is also unique for farm residences.

Listing: NL

2. **Hammond Granary**

Location: NW, Sec. 30, T3N, R5E (W of Boise City)

Property Type: Granary with elevator

Condition: Good

Description: This two-story structure was constructed with a wood frame and lapboard siding. It has gable ends with a cupola (head house) on the ridge enclosing grain elevating and distributing equipment. There is a central drive through to the elevator "boot," or dump. The grain bins had been reinforced with steel tie rods, the anchors of which are visible on the exterior walls.

Date: 1942

Significance: This structure is unique because one

does not ordinarily associate such large granaries with individual farmers, especially ones that have elevating equipment. The PI has seen them nowhere else in Oklahoma other than in the Panhandle (where three, including this one, have been identified).

Listing: NL

3. Miley, Elvin G., Homeplace

Location: NW, Sec. 5, T2N, R6E, and SE, Sec. 32, T3N, R6E (SE of Boise City)

Property Type: General Purpose Barn; Utility Buildings; Granary with elevator

Condition: Good to Poor

Description: There are multiple resources on this property:

A) The 1.5 story barn is constructed of wood frame and dropboard siding with a gambrel roof that extends over wings on either side. There is a small opening on the upper level to the hay loft as well as an asymmetrical central drive-through for vehicles on the lower level. The barn is not as tall as expected because the structure was "cut down to size" by a tornado, and reconstructed in its present, three portal form.

B) The elevated water tank is completely enclosed in a two story square wood frame and sided structure with a hipped roof. Uniquely, there is a single story addition adjoining the former structure that houses the wash/pump area; a single entry doorway accesses both.

C) Adjacent to the water tank is the ubiquitous wind mill resting of a wood super structure.

D) Across the road is a two-story granary with elevating equipment constructed of wood frame and siding reinforced with metal tie rods, sheaved in sheet metal. At the crest of the hipped roof is a rectangular headhouse topped with a gabled roof; there is a central drive through that accesses the "boot" or grain dump of the elevator.

Date: 1920s; 1940s

Significance: To have a grain elevator on private property distant from the railroad is rare throughout the wheat country. It speaks to the prosperity of the farmer owner. The water tower enclosure is unique because of its one story, "stepped" addition.

Listing: NL

4. Moore, Kaizer, Homestead House

Location: SE, Sec. 29, T3N, R6E (SE of Boise City)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era House

Condition: Poor

Description: This two room structure was constructed of a wood frame and clapboard siding. It has a gable roof; single entry doors enter each room; windows are small; there is one internal chimney. It would appear that the house was initially only one room, with the second added at a later date.

Date: 1900s

Significance: This dwelling illustrates classically the first generation of housing used by homesteaders in Cimarron County. It small size was determined by the fact that building materials had to be hauled from the railroad by wagon to the site.

Listing: NL

5. Jackson Homestead

Location: NW, Sec. 5, T2N, R7E (SE of Boise City)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era; General Purpose Barn

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: There are two resources on this property:

A) The house is two room rectangular wood frame and lapboard sided building, with gable ends and with a one-room gable addition on the southeast corner. Windows are singly placed.

B) The small 1.5 story barn is constructed of wood frame and board siding and has gable ends, through which there is a central drive-through. There are no exterior single entry doors or windows.

Date: 1906/1907

Significance: This is a classic example of the first generation of housing used by the agricultural settlers of Cimarron County. The additional room on the house was initially used as a retail store. Also, on this property was the first large water well in the community. The barn is unique for its lack of exterior, single-entry doors.

Listing: NL

6. Folkers Farm Water Tower

Location: NE, SE, Sec. 6, T2N, R7E (SE of Boise City)

Property Type: Utility Buildings; Farmstead

Condition: Poor

Description: The elevated water tank is enclosed in a square, two story wood frame and sided structure with a low pitched gable roof. Connected to this structure is a single story wash/pump house, also constructed of wood frame and siding and with a gable end. On either side of this structure are single entry doors.

Also on this property are a house, a barn, and utility buildings, all seemingly dating from the 1910s.

Date: 1910s

Significance: The structure is unique in that the water tank enclosure and wash house are contained in a single structure. It illustrates the need to construct buildings that addressed the harsh environment of the county, in this case protecting stored water from freezing.

Listing: NL

7. Jones Homestead

Location: NW, Sec. 8, T2N, R7E (SE of Boise City)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Between the Wars Era

Condition: Good

Description: This 1.5 story house is constructed of wood frame and siding. It is comprised of a central rectangular unit with a hipped roof and ridge. There are gable extensions on all four sides as well as a single story rearward extension covered by a catslide roof. Windows are singly placed; on the second level they are placed high in the gable.

Date: 1924

Significance: The structure is an excellent example of second generation housing constructed in Cimarron county by farmers during the prosperous years of World War I and bountiful harvests of the mid-1920s.

Listing: NL

8. Lawson, Forest, Homestead

Location: NW, Sec. 3, T3N, R7E (E of Boise City)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, World War I Era; General Purpose Barn

Condition: Poor to Good

Description: There are two resources on this property:

A) The two story house, constructed of wood frame and siding, is essentially an I-house with a center front, cross gable extension has a gable front and wing. The single door front entry to the west side of the cross gable is covered by a porch that includes most of the L. There is a single-story rearward gable extension; windows are singly placed.

B) This medium size barn with a wood frame and vertical siding has a gable roof with a ventilator. There is a hay loft door on either end; on the side is a double door vehicle entry way.

Date: 1917

Significance: The house is notable as an example of

the second generation housing employed by agriculturalists in rural Cimarron County, paid for by the good crops and profits generated during World War I. The barn is a well maintained example of a multi-purpose structure associated with the first decade of settlement in the Oklahoma panhandle and notable for its side entry.

Listing: NL

9. Sanders, William, Farmstead

Location: NE, NW, Sec. 29, T3N, R7E (SE of Boise City)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era; Granary without elevator; Farmstead

Condition: Poor

Description: A two story gable front with a wing and rearward extension, this 13 room house is constructed of wood frame and dropboard siding, much of which is covered with wood shingles. The single-story front and rear porches attached to the wing have been extended and enclosed. Windows are double sash and singly placed; on the west is a wall dormer with two windows.

Also on the property are multiple barns, shops, garages, and granaries, all constructed of wood framing and siding (some vertical and some horizontal) and generally with gable roofs. No tool, wagon, or truck used by the Sanders has been thrown away either!

Date: 1909 and after

Significance: This large house is illustrative of a farm dwelling that grew often to meet the needs of large family that grew increasingly prosperous. The Sanders family is today one of the more economically affluent in the county.

Listing: NL

10. Lignoul, Mike, Homestead

Location: SE, Sec. 32, T4N, R7E (E of Boise City)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Setttlement Era

Condition: Poor

Description: A 1.5 story I-house with a hipped roof, this structure is constructed of a wood frame and stucco siding. The partial front porch, now enclosed, has a hipped roof; there is a single story gable extension with a side porch in the rear; 2/2 double sash windows on the first floor are singly placed.

Date: 1912

Significance: This is a variation of first generation housing seen in the Panhandle area, with its hipped roof and half upper story.

Listing: NL

11. Cayton Homestead

Location: NW, Sec. 31, T2N, R8E (SE of Boise City)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era

Condition: Good

Description: The Cayton house is constructed of wood frame and stucco with cross gables on either side to form a "cross" floor plan. All four angles of the "cross" have been enclosed and covered with shed roofs, so that the enlarged structure has a square floor plan. Entryways are in the enclosures; windows are small are singly placed.

Also on the property is a single car garage, also stuccoed, and several poultry and utility buildings.

Date: 1906

Significance: This structure is a good example of how houses grew to meet the needs of owners. Its original unit was only one or two rooms in size, but over time it expanded to its present proportions, perhaps in several different additions. By World War I it probably attained its present dimensions.

Listing: NL

12. Bohn Homestead

Location: NE, Sec. 7, T2N, R8E (E of Boise City)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: Now a massed side-gabled dwelling, this single story house was constructed of wood frame and siding (once stuccoed). Initially it was a one room dwelling, with the other three rooms added at a later date when the roof was also raised and enlarged. On the front are symmetrically placed single-entry doorways, one into each room. There are two double sash wood windows on either end.

Date: 1906

Significance: This structure is an example of the first generation of housing employed by the first homesteaders in the county that grew with the land and the family.

Listing: NL

13. Wiggins Farm House

Location: NE, Sec. 20, T4N, R8E (E of Keyes)

Property Type: Post-railroad dwelling, Between the Wars Era

Condition: Excellent, but altered

Description: Apparently a single story house originally, its walls were constructed of rusticated and coursed native stone collected from the Kenton area. Rectangular in floor plan, the structure had singly placed, 1/1 windows. Recently a second story has been added to the house, covered with a gable roof that also extends over a full-length addition to the back side.

Date: 1932

Significance: This structure is significant because of its use of native stone, and because it was built in the early 1930s, reflecting some of the prosperity that came with the 6 million bushel wheat harvest in Cimarron County in 1931 despite low market prices and the arrival of the BM&E railroad at Keyes during the same year.

Listing: NL

14. Equity Grain Company Elevator at Burton

Location: NE, Sec. 23, T4N, R8E (E of Keyes)

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Frame

Condition: Excellent

Description: With cribbed wood walls (2 x 6 planks laid flat and spiked with nails) covered with sheet metal, this country elevator has a full headhouse with a gable roof, and an interior grain dump (boot) with a lateral drive through. Modern elevating equipment extends above the roof of the head house enabling grain to be distributed to at least 5 metal storage tanks to the rear and one to the side. There is a stucco gable-front-with-wing office building adjacent to the elevator.

Date: 1931 ca

Significance: This "iron clad" elevator suggests two things: first, the arrival of the BM&E railroad in 1931 that gave wheat and other grain growers better access to markets, and second, the abundant harvests in Cimarron County in the early 30s.

Listing: NL

15. Wiggins Enterprises House

Location: SE, Sec. 23, T4N, R8E (E of Keyes)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Between the Wars Era

Condition: Good

Description: A pyramidal house with a central flue, this structure was constructed of wood frame and stucco siding. There is a full front porch with a catslide roof supported by four pillars; windows are single placed having 4 vertical panes above and one below; the roof is slightly flared.

Date: 1928

Significance: The structure reflects the style common to second generation housing constructed during the affluent years of World War I.

Listing: NL

16. Minnes, John, Farm House

Location: SW, Sec. 17, T4N, R9E (E of Keyes)

Property Type: Post-railroad dwelling, Between the Wars Era

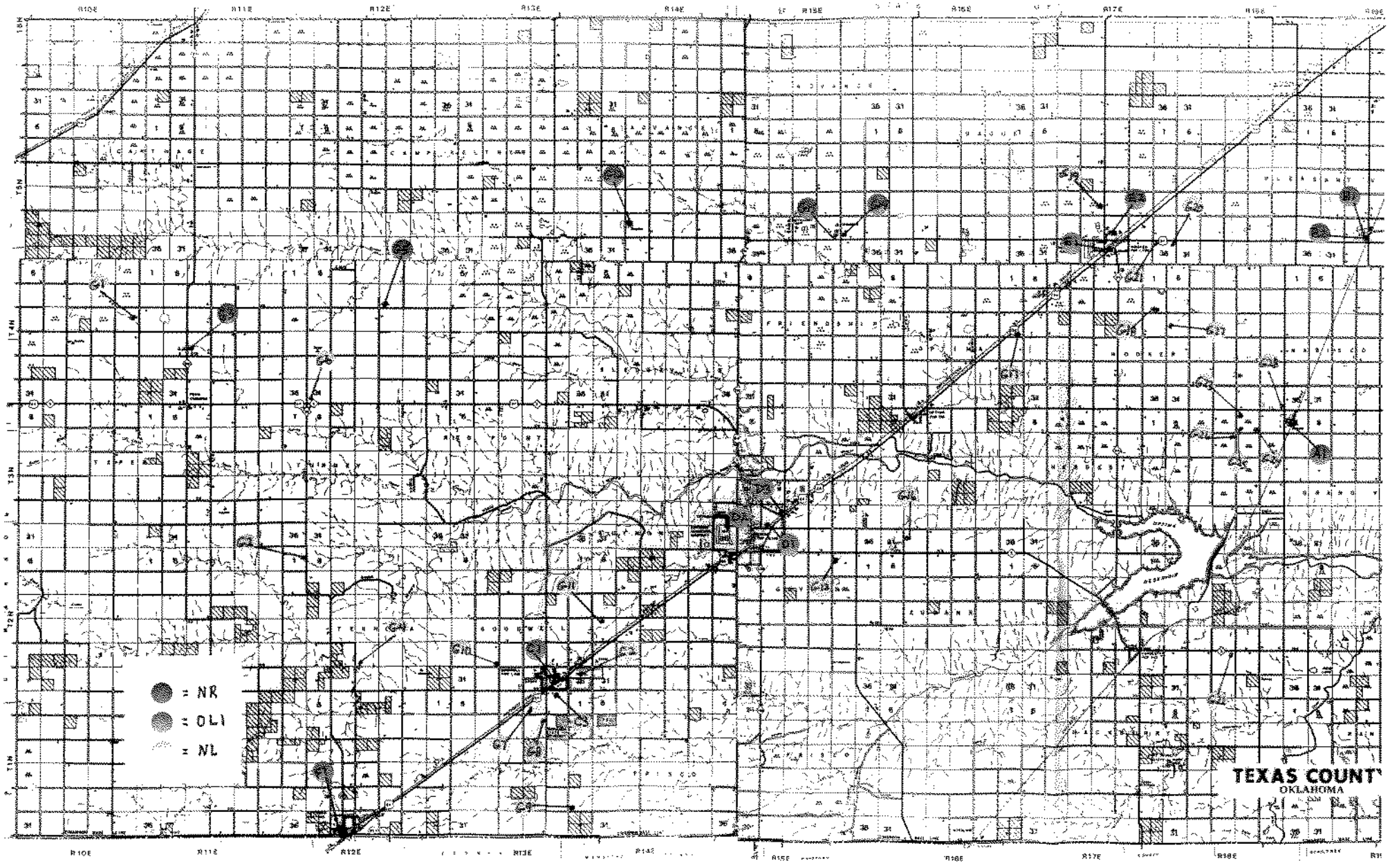
Condition: Excellent

Description: This one story gable-front with wing house is constructed with wood frame and stucco siding. It is situated on a basement; its single door front entry is reached via a concrete stoop. Windows are singly placed. The basement would seem to be entered from a side door.

Date: 1935

Significance: This house is notable because it was constructed during the middle of the "Dirty Thirties," illustrating perhaps that the Panhandle counties were not entirely prostrate during that decade, especially that part bordering the BM&E Railroad that completed its line to Keyes in 1930.

Listing: NL


= NR
= OLI
= NL
TEXAS COUNTY
OKLAHOMA

TEXAS COUNTY

A. Adams

1. **Old Tex-co Grain Elevator**

Location: West Main Street

Property Type: Grain Elevators, Wood Frame and Sided

Condition: Poor

Description: Constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding with steel tie rods reinforcing the bins, this elevator is enwrapped with sheet metal, has a stepped gable roof with a full headhouse. There are full bins with an external grain dump protected with a shed roof.

Date: 1920s (late)

Significance: One of the few remaining wood grain elevators in the Panhandle, this structure has architectural significance but it also illustrates the importance of the railroad, which arrived in Baker in 1929, to the grain trade.

Listing: OLI; NR

B. Baker

1. **Riffe Brothers Elevator**

Location: Unmarked Streets (SE, Sec. 29, T5N, R19E)

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Frame and Sided

Condition: Good

Description: Constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding with steel tie rods reinforcing the bins, this elevator is enwrapped with sheet metal, has a stepped gable roof with a partial headhouse. There are both full and overhead bins as well as an internal grain dump laterally placed. The overhead bins are covered with a hipped roof.

Date: 1926

Significance: One of the few remaining wood grain elevators in the Panhandle, this structure certainly has architectural significance but it also illustrates

the nature of the grain trade in the Panhandle where individual entrepreneurs built elevator facilities along side railroad tracks (BM&E) and then depended upon the line to get the product to market.

Listing: OLI; NR

2. **Baker Woodframe Elevator**

Location: Unmarked Streets (SE, E, Sec. 29, T5N R19E)

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Frame and Sided

Condition: Good, but altered

Description: This country elevator is also constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding, but excepting the head house is now completely obscured by an addition that enwraps the original structure in four walls, the hipped roof of which links to the head house.

Date: 1926 ca.

Significance: This elevator is notable because it is associated with the arrival of the BM&E Railroad to Hooker and because it was one of the Wheat Pool elevators, a farmer organized attempt to get higher prices for their wheat.

Listing: OLI; NR

C. Goodwell

1. **Riffe Brothers Grain Elevator**

Location: East Main and Highway 54

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Concrete

Condition: Excellent

Description: This classic concrete elevator is composed of four cylindrical bins covered with a flat roof with a two story rectangular headhouse also covered with a flat roof. The grain dump is external and covered with a shed roof.

Date: 1930

Significance: One of the earliest concrete elevators

in the Panhandle and in Oklahoma and is notable for being constructed by Borton Construction Company out of Hutchinson, Kansas.

Listing: OLI

2. Oklahoma Panhandle State University Experiment Station Barns

Location: NE, Sec. 36, T2N, R13E

Property Type: Specialized Barns, Dairy Barns and Experimental Barns; Silos; Post-Railroad Dwelling, World War I Era

Condition: Excellent

Description: There are multiple resources on this property:

A) The Pig Barn is constructed of adobe and stuccoed with concrete; it has a gable roof, wood shingles in the gable ends and a single entry doorway in each end. On the roof are two ventilators. There are steel casement, four-pane windows and animal exits on the rear side. The barn was constructed in the 1910s.

B) Built in the 1920s, the old dairy barn is constructed of wood frame and board and batten siding; the roof is New England style gambrel and has wood shakes and three large ventilators on the ridge. On the west side rearward is a gable extension that covers a double-door vehicle entry; forward is a flat-roofed brick addition with casement windows and a single door entry. On the north end is a concrete tile, cylindrical silo with a round roof and strapped with external rods. Windows are 6 paned and wood encased.

C) Constructed by student labor in 1937, the new dairy barn has poured concrete walls and a cross gable roof line with ventilators. The floor plan is in the form of a cross; there are multiple single entry doors; there are entries for animals; the 12 and 15 paned windows are steel encased. On one corner is a cylindrical silo constructed of concrete tiles and a flat roof.

D) The feed mill is comprised of a central, two story rectangular wood unit with a gable roof and single

story, cross gable wings. The walls of the wings appear to be wood framed and stuccoed; the gable ends and the second story of the central unit are veneered with wood shingles. Windows are singly placed.

E) On the property are two single family dwellings constructed of wood frames and concrete stucco. They are single story, have single entries, and sash wood windows singly placed.

Date: 1910s - 1930s

Significance: These structures illustrate that agriculture in the Panhandle was materially assisted by scientific research conducted at the OSU experiment station. Many of the plant varieties utilized in the fields were first tested here.

Listing: NL

3. **Mathis, Marvin, House and Barn**

Location: NW, NE, Sec. 2, T1N, R13E

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, World War I Era; General Purpose Barn

Condition: Good

Description: There are two resources on this property

A) Built before 1920, this gable front and wing house is a single story structure constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding. There is a rearward gable extension with an enclosed porch; the front porch, in the L, is also enclosed. Wood sash windows are singly placed; the enclosed porches have casement windows.

B) Constructed after 1934 and perhaps as late as 1950, the large barn has wood frame and siding and a New England style gambrel roof line. The vehicle entry is on the side rather than on the gable ends which would suggest that this is designed to protect machinery as much as animals.

Date: 1910s and 1940s

Significance: The house reflects the styles associated with second generation construction during the

prosperous times of World War I and immediately after. The barn speaks to the next cycle of prosperity that followed World War II.

Listing: NL

D. Guymon

1. Rogers Grain Company Elevator

Location: E. Main and NE. Second Streets

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Frame and Sided

Condition: Good

Description: Constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding with steel tie rods reinforcing the bins, this elevator is another "iron clad" structure with a stepped gable roof and a partial headhouse. There are both full and overhead bins as well as an internal grain dump laterally placed.

Date: 1930s

Significance:

Listing: OLI

2. Light Grain Company Elevator

Location: 4th and B Streets

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Frame and Sided

Condition: Good

Description: Constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding with steel tie rods reinforcing the bins, this elevator is enwrapped with sheet metal, has a stepped gable roof with a partial headhouse. There are both full and overhead bins as well as an internal grain dump laterally placed.

Date: 1920

Significance: One of three wood frame elevators left in the Oklahoma Panhandle on the Santa Fe line running from Elkhart, Kansas, to Texhoma, Texas.

Listing: OLI

3. **Old Knutson Grain Elevator**

Location: Knutson and Maple Streets

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Concrete

Condition: Excellent

Description: Constructed of concrete, this elevator has cylindrical bins capped with a flat roof and a headhouse also with a flat roof. There are two internal grain dumps.

Date: 1948

Significance: This structure illustrates the second generation of grain elevator construction and demonstrates the return of prosperity to Texas County in the post World War II era.

Listing: OLI

E. Hooker

1. **Light Grain Company Elevator**

Location: Ireland Street and Highway 54

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Concrete

Condition: Good

Description: Constructed of concrete, this elevator is rectangular in shape. The four square bins are covered with a flat roof, on top of which is a head house that covers the western one-half of the roof. The grain dump is located externally and is covered with a shed roof.

Date: 1920

Significance: This elevator is one of the earlier concrete elevators constructed in the Panhandle, but it is especially notable for its square design. Only a few square concrete elevators exist in Oklahoma.

Listing: OLI

2. **Hooker Elevator Company**

Location: Texas and Iva Burdge Streets

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Frame

Condition: Good

Description: With cribbed construction, this four-bin wood elevator is enwrapped with sheet metal, has a stepped gable roof that includes a full headhouse, and has a side grain dump that is covered with a shed roof.

Date: 1928

Significance: This elevator is notable because it is associated with the arrival of the BM&E Railroad to Hooker and because it was one of the Wheat Pool elevators, a farmer organized attempt to get higher prices for their wheat.

Listing: OLI; NR

F. Texhoma

1. **Riffe Brothers Elevator and Annex**

Location: Highway 54 West

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Concrete

Condition: Good

Description: Constructed of concrete, this elevator has six cylindrical bins capped with a flat roof, upon which is a two story headhouse. The head house is only "partial," that is it covers only 2/3rds of the roof. Adjacent to this "main house" is a four-bin annex also constructed of concrete.

Date: 1929

Significance: This concrete elevator is notable because it is the earliest one constructed with cylindrical bins in Oklahoma by Borton and Company, a Kansas firm.

Listing: OLI

G. County

1. Unidentified Wood Elevator

Location: NE, Sec. 14, T4N, R10E (NW of Eva)

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Framed and Sided

Condition: Good, but relocated from original site

Description: With cribbed construction, this multiple-bin wood elevator is enwrapped with sheet metal, has a stepped gable roof that includes a full headhouse, and has a side grain dump that is covered with a shed roof. On the front side there are also single story bins with shed covers.

Date: 1920s

Significance: Although removed from its original location, this elevator is notable because it is associated with the arrival of the BM&E Railroad, a locally promoted road that was in direct competition with the Santa Fe and the Katy railroads.

Listing: NL

2. Thrasher, Joe, Farmstead

Location: NE 1, Sec. 1, T2N, R11E (N of Texhoma)

Property Type: Post-railroad Dwelling, World War I Era; Granary; Silo; Farmstead

Condition: Good

Description: On the property are multiple resources:

A) Constructed of wood frame and stucco, this single story house has a gable roof with a central cross gable (with a window) that extends above a 3/4 front porch covered with a shed roof, a porch that is also enclosed. There is a rearward extension covered with a gable roof. Wood windows are double sash and are placed both singly and doubly; gable ends are filled with lapboard siding.

B) The four bin granary is constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding, with siding being on both sides of the studs. Above each loading opening is a square vent.

On the property too are a wash house and a two car garage, both of which are also stuccoed, and multiple out buildings. Across the highway is a bank silo.

Date: 1910s

Significance: This property represents second-generation housing in the Panhandle region, having been constructed during the prosperous times of World War I. The granary illustrates how local farmers stored their harvests awaiting better prices and/or prior to the construction of nearby grain elevators.

Listing: NL

3. **Light Grain Elevator at Eva**

Location: SW, Sec. 20, T4N, R11E (N of Texhoma)

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Frame and Sided

Condition: Good

Description: Constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding with steel tie rods reinforcing the bins, this elevator is another "iron clad" structure with a stepped gable roof and a partial headhouse. There are both full and overhead bins as well as an internal grain dump laterally placed. The overhead bins are covered with a hipped roof.

Date: 1930

Significance: This elevator is notable because it is associated with the arrival of the BM&E Railroad, a locally promoted road that was in direct competition with the Santa Fe and the Katy railroads.

Listing: OLI; NR

4. **Sand Creek Rock Houses**

Location: SW, Sec. 28, T2N, R12E (N of Texhoma)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era

Condition: Fair

Description: Constructed of rubble laid field stone, this small gable side house has a cross gable rear

extension and a portico fashioned into archways. Windows are double sash and singly placed; the front door is single entry.

Date: 1900s

Significance: Field stone construction material makes this small house particularly significant, material that was often used in the first generation of housing in the settlement area. Ranchers in the area were using rock for construction purposes as early as 1890. The archway/portico also makes this structure significant.

Listing: NL

5. Tracy Wood Elevator

Location: SW, Sec. 10, T4N, R12E (NW of Guymon)

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Frame and Sided

Condition: Good

Description: Constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding with steel tie rods reinforcing the bins, this elevator is another has a monitor-like roof line with a partial headhouse. There are both full and overhead bins as well as an internal grain dump laterally placed. The overhead bins are covered with a hipped roof.

Date: 1930

Significance: This elevator is notable because it is associated with the arrival of the BM&E Railroad, a locally promoted road that was in direct competition with the Santa Fe and the Katy railroads.

Listing: OLI; NR

6. Horse Barn and Water Tower

Location: SW, Sec. 31, T4N, R12E (US 64 and Hwy 95, W of Guymon)

Property Type: General Purpose Barn; Utility Buildings

Condition: Poor

Description: The horse barn is constructed of wood frame and siding; it has a New England-style gambrel roof; on the south gable end there are three openings for animals; there is no hay hook in the gable eve nor large second story opening for loose hay. The water tank of wood staves sets on a story-high square base constructed of red tile blocks; it is covered with a square roof with a hipped design. There is a single door entry into the base.

Date: 1910s/1920s

Significance: The water tank and tower is unique in its wood/tile construction. The barn is notable because it reflects the importance of horse power in agriculture work prior to the mechanization of the mid and late 1920s.

Listing: NL

7. Noble Homeplace

Location: SW, Sec. 3, T1N, R13E (S of Goodwell)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: T-shaped in design and wood framed and clapboard sided, this dwelling is a single story, gable sided, two room structure with a third room re-ward under a cross gable. On the front, single door entries access each of the two rooms.

Date: 1900s

Significance: This structure illustrates the first generation of homestead housing in the Oklahoma panhandle, and then how those structures grew to meet the advanced needs of individual families.

Listing: NL

8. Beck, Arnold, House

Location: NW, Sec. 10, T1N, R13E (S of Goodwell)

Property Type: Post-railroad Dwelling, Between the Wars

Condition: Excellent

Description: A one-story brick dwelling with Craftsman characteristics, this house has a roof with two front gables, one of highlights the porch and is supported by two brick pillars. There are blind rails on the porch, wood shingles in the gables, a small cross gable on the side, and double sash windows placed by twos.

Date: 1920s

Significance: The structure represents either late second or early third generation farm home construction in the rural districts of the Oklahoma Panhandle. It is particularly unique for its use of brick and its Craftsman style.

Listing: NL

9. Cooksey Farm House and Granary

Location: SW, Sec. 25, T1N, R13E (S of Goodwell)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Between the Wars; Granary without elevator

Condition: Fair

Description: There are two resources on this property:

A) Constructed of red brick on a concrete foundation, the house has a gable front with a single entry doorway flanked on each side by one double sash window. On the sides, windows are placed in pairs. Fishscale shingles fill the gable end; the windows have concrete sills and lintels.

B) A grain crib is constructed of wood frame and siding, has a gable roof with vent openings in the gable ends and a single doorway through which the grain is loaded.

Date: 1920s

Significance: The house is representative of the second generation of residential construction in the Panhandle area and notable for its use of red brick. The granary illustrates how farmers handled their grain before the advent of grain elevators and commercial storage facilities.

Listing: NL

10. Hamilton Farm House and Barn

Location: SE, Sec. 29, T2N, R13E (W of Goodwell)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, World War I Era; General Purpose Barn

Condition: Fair; Good

Description: There are two resources on this property:

A) Constructed of wood frame and stucco siding, this two story gable-front-and wing house has a single-entry doorway and double sash windows singly placed. The "wing" has been extended both forward and rearward and covered with an extension of the roof.

B) The single-story barn was constructed of wood frame and dropboard siding with a gable roof. There is a central vehicular drive-through. In all, the barn looks more like a large garage.

Date: 1910s

Significance: The house is illustrative of the second generation of housing utilized in the region and the barn is unique because of its straight roof line, its single story, and its "garage" look.

Listing: NL

11. Jones Place House and Barn

Location: NW, Sec. 19, T2N, R14E (N of Goodwell)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Between the Wars Era; General Purpose Barn

Condition: Good

Description: There are two resources on this property:

A. Modernistic in style, this one story, stuccoed sided building has a flat roof with parapets and coping. The portico has the same style, the roof being supported by two corner pillars. Windows are double sashed and singly placed.

B. Constructed of a wood balloon frame and dropboard siding, the 1.5 story barn has a gable roof with the wing covered with a catslide. The vehicle entry is laterally placed.

Date: 1920s

Significance: The art moderne style of the farm home is wholly unique, illustrating a third generation of construction in the rural regions of the Panhandle.

Listing: NL

12. Hough Wood Elevator

Location: NW, Sec. 29, T5N, R14E (W of Hooker)

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Frame and Sided

Condition: Good

Description: Constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding with steel tie rods reinforcing the bins, this elevator is another "iron clad" structure with a stepped gable roof and a partial headhouse. There are both full and overhead bins as well as an internal grain dump laterally placed. The overhead bins are covered with a hipped roof.

Date: 1930

Significance: This elevator is notable because it is associated with the arrival of the BM&E Railroad, a locally promoted road that was in direct competition with the Santa Fe and the Katy railroads.

Listing: OLI; NR

13. Elliott Barn

Location: NW, Sec. 2, T2N, R15E (E of Guymon)

Property Type: General Purpose Barn

Condition: Fair

Description: This mid-sized, two story barn was constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding. It has a gable roof, with the east slope extending over a wing with a vehicular entryway. In the apex of the gable

there is a hay loft entry flanked by small windows. There are three animal entries on the front facade.

Date: 1910s

Significance: What makes this barn significant is the straight slope of the gable, unlike most barns constructed in the region during the same period. It has the feel of a so-called Prairie barn rather than one with stylistic roots in New England or Pennsylvania.

Listing: NL

14. Riffe Bros. Elevator at Mouser (East)

Location: NW, Sec. 26, T5N, R15E (W of Hooker)

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Frame and Sided

Condition: Good

Description: With cribbed construction, this four-bin wood elevator is enwrapped with sheet metal, has a stepped gable roof that includes a full headhouse, and has a side grain dump that is covered with a shed roof.

Date: 1928

Significance: This elevator is notable because it is associated with the arrival of the BM&E Railroad, a locally promoted road that was in direct competition with the Santa Fe and the Katy railroads.

Listing: OLI; NR

15. Riffe Bros. Elevator at Mouser (West)

Location: NE, Sec. 27, T5N, R15E (W of Hooker)

Property Type: Grain Elevator, Wood Frame and Sided

Condition: Good

Description: With lapboard construction, this "iron clad" wood elevator has steel tie rods reinforcing its bins, has a "monitor" that includes a full headhouse, and has an internal grain dump that is situated beneath overhead bins.

Date: 1928

Significance: This elevator is notable because it is associated with the arrival of the BM&E Railroad, a locally promoted road that was in direct competition with the Santa Fe and the Katy railroads.

Listing: OLI; NR

16. Hayes, C. W., Barn

Location: NW, Sec. 32, T3N, R16E (E of Guymon)

Property Type: General Purpose Barn

Condition: Fair

Description: Constructed of wood frame and dropboard siding, this medium-sized horse barn has a monitor roof line, with square openings on the side of the monitor. There is a centrally placed double-door animal entryway as well as a vehicular entry in the north wing.

Date: 1920s

Significance: This structure is notable primarily because of its monitor roof line and because it is obviously dedicated horse activity rather than general purposes. Its construction date may be of more recent date than the 1920s.

Listing: NL

17. Straus Farmstead

Location: SW, SE, Sec. 13, T4N, R16E (SW of Hooker)

Property Type: Post-railroad dwelling, World War I Era; General Purpose Barn; Farmstead

Condition: Excellent

Description: There are two resources on this property:

A) The mid-size barn is constructed of wood frame and dropboard siding. It has a New England-style gambrel roof and a covered hay track; the roof is covered with wood shakes. On the front facade is a window at the top; a hay opening mid way; and on the bottom a vehicle entryway. Half windows with

four panes line the side.

B) With a single story and an attic, the house is pyramidal in design with a gable dormer on the front and a gable extension on the west rear side. There is a wrap-a-round front porch supported by 8 posts. On the east side and the rear additions have been attached and covered with catslide roofs.

Date: 1916

Significance: The two structures are excellent example of the housing and general purpose barns used by rural residents of Texas County at the onset of WWI. They illustrate the type of structures built by agriculturalists once they enjoyed some prosperity with the higher grain prices caused by WWI.

Listing: NL

18. Duer, Homer, Farmstead

Location: SW, SE, Sec. 12, T4N, R17E (SW of Hooker)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era; General Purpose Barn; Farmstead

Condition: Good

Description: There are two resources on this property:

A) Currently covered with corrugated sheet iron, the barn was constructed in 1929 of wood frame and siding. It has a gable roof that extends on the east side over a vehicle entryway. The front facade has hay loft openings and centrally placed animal entries.

B) The house, constructed of wood frame and stucco siding in 1909, was initially a single story, two-room house with a gable roof. A wing was later added to the original unit; and then later a gable side was added to the addition, producing an H floor plan. Double sash windows are placed singly and by pairs. There are diamond windows in the front gables.

Date: 1900; 1929

Significance: The two structures illustrate how a

homestead grew over time, with the house expanding from two rooms in 1909 to 6 or 7 rooms through the World War I era and with the barn being constructed during the good harvests of the late 1920s.

Listing: NL

19. Teel, Glen, Dairy Barn and Silos

Location: NE, SE, Sec. 21, T5N, R17E (N of Hooker)

Property Type: Specialized Barns, Dairy Barn; Granaries and Silos, Pit Silos

Condition: Excellent, but modified

Description: There are two resources on this property:

A) The walls of the large dairy barn are constructed of concrete blocks made on the property. The Dutch-style gambrel roof is tin covered; the gable ends are constructed of clapboard siding. The front facade contains a hugh hay loft door flanked by half windows. On the lower level is a vehicle, double-door entry as well as a single-door person entry. The exterior concrete walls are stuccoed.

B) The two pit silos, placed at the rear of the dairy barn, are cylindrical shafts dug into the ground with its walls stuccoed. They are currently capped with concrete lids. Above ground silos, also constructed of concrete tiles with steel rod belts, were built ca. 1947.

Date: 1929

Significance: This is one of the few successful dairy operations in the panhandle, keyed to a pure-blood Jersey herd. Teel was also one of the Panhandle's most prominent farmers, having survived the "Dirty Thirties." The inverted, beneath the surface silos are almost one of a kind. The barn is particularly unique because of the homemade concrete blocks, and because it reflects a measure of prosperity in the Panhandle despite the hard times of the 1920s.

Listing: NL

20. Unidentified Farm House

Location: NE 36, T5N, R17E (E of Hooker)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era

Condition: Fair

Description: A 1.5 story I-house, this dwelling is constructed of wood frame and stucco siding. The centrally placed half-front porch is supported by four posts; the front entry is symmetrically placed and single; sash 4/4 windows are singly placed.

Date: 1910s

Significance: This structure is notable because the second story is only partial, more an attic than a floor. According the second level windows are set in the gable ends. It also illustrates one of the styles of second-generation housing utilized in the region.

Listing: NL

21. Baker, Elmer, Barn

Location: NW, Sec. 36, T5N, R17E (E of Hooker)

Property Type: General Purpose Barn

Condition: Good but at a different location

Description: This wood framed and dropboard sided barn features a Dutch-style gambrel roof now covered with metal sheeting. High in the gable are two 4-paned encasement windows, identical to those four placed on the side wall in the lower level. On the front is large entryway for animals as well as for vehicles. The foundation is rock.

Date: 1910s

Significance: The barn was moved to the site in 1922 from one north of Hooker. It is primarily significant because of its Dutch-style gambrel roof line.

Listing: NL

22. Richard's Old Rock House

Location: NE, Sec. 28, T2N, R18E (E of Hardesty)

Property Type: Pre-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: Constructed of rubble laid field stones, this crude dwelling has a gable front and wing with a flat roof. Doubtless the gable front was the first unit constructed; it has only a single entry door and no windows. There are wood sash 4/4 windows in the wing.

Date: 1890s

Significance: This structure constitutes a good example of the first generation of housing in the Panhandle, only a bit more substantial than a soddie.

Listing: NL

23. Balzer, Jake, Farmstead

Location: NE, Sec. 3, T3N, R18E (W of Adams)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, World War I Era; Specialized Barn, Dairy; Granary with elevator

Condition: Good

Description: This property has multiple resources:

A) A two story pyramidal wood frame and sided structure, the house has a gable dormer on the front facade. There is a 2/3, single story front portico with a hipped roof; on the side is another porch with a hipped roof. The entryways are singly placed, as are the double sash windows on both levels. The house has recently been insulated with aluminum siding; and there has been a single story gable extension on the rear, which is used as a two car garage.

B) Constructed with wood frame and siding, partially covered with tin, and a monitor roof, the granary has elevating equipment that projects into a headhouse that is positioned as a cross gable. There is a central drive through to access the internal grain dump ("boot").

C) The medium size dairy barn was constructed of wood

frame and horizontal siding, now covered with corrugated metal. On the upper level of the front facade are two double sash windows; at mid level is a hay loft opening; on the lower level is a large-sized animal entry. On the sides are four to six half windows.

Date: 1917

Significance: Built by the Friesen family, Germans from Russia who were Mennonites, the structures suggest affluent agriculturalists profiting from the higher grain prices derived from World War I. The granary with elevating equipment is especially unique, as elevators on an individual property were indeed rare.

Listing: NL

24. Unidentified Homestead

Location: SE, Sec. 3, T3N, R18E (W of Adams)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era; Post-Railroad Dwelling, World War I Era

Condition: Poor to Deteriorated

Description: There are two houses on this property:

A) The oldest structure has 2 rooms on the lower level and a least one room on the upper "half" level. The house is constructed of wood frame and lapboard siding. Singly placed first floor windows are now enclosed; on the second level there are double sash window openings in the gable ends; two half windows are under the eaves.

B) A single story structure, the other house is also constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding. The two room gable end front has a cross gable rearward extension, the L enclosed and covered with a shed roof that wraps around the rear gable to cover the entry to the tornado cellar. Although of various sizes the windows are singly placed. The foundation is poured concrete.

Date: 1900s and 1910s

Significance: This property is notable because it clearly reflects the characteristics of first and second generation housing in the Panhandle associated

with agriculture.

Listing: NL

25. Schinkoski Barn

Location: SW, Sec. 3, T3N, R18E (W of Adams)

Property Type: General Purpose Barn

Condition: Deteriorated

Description: With a Gothic-style roof that utilizes laminated rafters, a ventilator and flared eaves, this horse barn was constructed of wood frame and clapboard siding. There is a large hay loft cover flanked by double sash wood windows; the roof extends to protect the hay track. The front entry is for animals rather than vehicles. On the property is a host of other farm structures, including a house.

Date: 1910s

Significance: This structure illustrates the importance of ethnic groups in the settlement of the Panhandle Era, the dependence of agriculture on horse power before mechanization in the 1920s, and a relatively unique use of laminated rafters in roof construction.

Listing: NL

26. Short Family Dairy Barn

Location: NE, Sec. 9, T3N, R18E (W of Adams)

Property Type: Specialized Barns, Dairy; Silo

Condition: Good

Description: A mid-sized dairy barn constructed of a wood frame and dropped board siding, the barn has a New England-style gambrel roof over the central unit but a cat slide roof over a wing. There is large hay loft entry cover flanked by double sash 2/2 windows; on the lower level is an animal entryway in both the central unit and in the wing. There is a hay track. On each side are six half windows. On the southeast corner of the barn is a concrete tile, cylindrical silo, the construction of which is uncertain.

Date: 1919

Significance: This structure constitutes an excellent example World War I era dairy barn, illustrating the importance of that activity and some of the prosperity in the Panhandle during World War I and after.

Listing: NL

27. Ewert/Duer Barn

Location: SW, Sec. 18, T4N, R18E (SE of Hooker)

Property Type: General Purpose Barn

Condition: Good

Description: This huge barn is constructed of wood frame and horizontal siding; the roof, supported by laminated beams, is lancet in style with flared eaves and one ventilator; windows are crowned by gothic arches. There is a large opening to the hay loft flanked by windows on the front facade; at mid level is a smaller opening; on the ground level is a wagon entry. On the sides are animal entries, flanked for four windows on one side and two on the other.

Date: 1917

Significance: This barn is absolutely unique--for its size, for its gothic windows, for its round roof, and for its hugh hay loft. The original owner, George Ewert, whet into such heavy debt to complete the barn that he ultimately lost the entire property.

Listing: NL

28. Schroader, Minnie, House and Barn

Location: SE, Sec. 35, T4N, R18E (N of Adams)

Property Type: Post-Railroad Dwelling, World War I Era; General Purpose Barn

Condition: Excellent

Description: There are two resources on this property:

A) A 1.5 story I-house constructed of a wood frame and clapboard siding, this dwelling has a full

front porch with a hipped roof and now enclosed. There is also a single story cross gable extension in the rear as well as one on the north gable end. Windows are double sashed and singly placed.

B) The barn is a small but neat, having been constructed of wood frame and dropboard siding with a gable roof on a stone foundation. The west side of the roof extends as a catslide over a wing to the central unit. Two four paned windows are at the top of the gable; beneath them is a hay loft opening; the first level sliding door is asymmetrical to the gable.

Date: 1910s

Significance: This property is symbolic of the Mennonite (Germans from Russia) influence in the Panhandle. The barn is notable for its neatness and for its straight gable roof line, e.g. non-gambrel.

Listing: NL

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE RELATED PROPERTIES BY PROPERTY TYPE

I. Farm Houses

- A. Pre-Railroad Dwelling
- B. Post Railroad Dwelling
  1. Settlement Era
  2. World War I Era
  3. Between the Wars Era
- C. Utility Buildings
  1. Water Towers and Tanks
  2. Wash/Pump Houses
  3. Out Houses
  4. Tornado and Root Cellars
  5. Vehicle Garages

II. General Purpose Barns

III. Specialized Barns

- A. Animal Sale Barns
- B. Dairy Barns
- C. Experimental Barns

IV. Farm Animal Shelters

- A. Poultry Houses
- B. Hog Houses
- C. Cattle Sheds

V. Granaries and Silos

- A. Without Elevators
- B. With Elevators
- C. Silos

VI. Implement and Machine Sheds

VII. Farmsteads

VIII. Grain Elevators

A. Wood Frame and Sided
B. Concrete
C. Annex Bins

IX. Water Works

A. Hand-Powered Wells
B. Wind Mills
C. Irrigation Works

APPENDIX B

COMMENTS ON IMAGES OF STRUCTURES ILLUSTRATING THE AGRICULTURE THEME IN THE PANHANDLE OF OKLAHOMA

by

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SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93106

Prof. W. David Baird
Department of History
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Malibu. California 90263

Dear Prof. Baird:

Indicated below are my reactions to the group of 136 slides of rural buildings and structures from the Oklahoma Panhandle.

Dwellings:

There are, as I know that you are aware, always a number of built-in problems in trying to respond to the images of houses from the slides which you sent. One of these is that it is generally difficult to really reconstruct the dwelling from one or at best two slides - one can only guess in many cases as to the complete form of the buildings, and we of course have no illustrations of interiors (withe the exception of one barn). Second, one has the general impression that a good number of these houses have been substantially remodeled and added to - so that it is not always easy to surmise what was the original structure. My reason for mentioning these problems is that some of my observations might be of a different order if I actually was in a position to carefully examine each of the building in situ, and/or have a set of drawings and extensive group of photographs and slides in hand.

In going over the slides my general impression is that all of the farm dwellings were either designed by the farm owners themselves or by their contractors, or in some instances the plans may have been obtained from pattern books (either the general published design, or perhaps the owner might have purchased a complete set of blueprints. There are a few instances, such as the 1924 Harmon house (#44), which could be a pre-fabricated dwellings purchase say from Sears, Roebuck and Co. or from another of the national or regional distributors of pre-built houses (there are several bungalows published in the Sear's catalogues of the early 1920s which are very close to what I can see of the Harmon house).

1. PRE-RAILROAD:

The Lane dwelling, the single sod house which you illustrate, is of course a building which one would never be able to guess its actual structure. While one will encounter sod houses with gabbled roofs throughout the open great plains, most were simple one or two room structures usually with a flat dirt and sod roof. In the case of the Lane dwelling, I can only assume that we are looking at a highly remodeled building. Do you have any information about its original form?

Since I do not know the date of the entry of the railroad into this section of Oklahoma, I am not quite sure what one would expect in the way of house types. I am somewhat surprised that there are no very (i.e. pre 1900) early wood dwellings - though I realize that on the open prairie the lumber would have to have been transported by wagon - still simple wood frame house (pre-railroad) are reasonably common in eastern Iowa and Minnesota, and in the Dakotas and Nebraska.

2. POST-RAILROAD TO c. 1909:

The group of rock wall houses are, in my experience, unusual. In most instances houses with walls of rough rock, such as these, occur very early (pre 1860) within the Plains states. Generally most of the stone houses which I have encountered in the Dakotas, Nebraska, western Missouri, in Iowa and Minnesota, are substantial story and a half or two story dwellings, rather than the small single floor houses which you illustrate in slides #1 through 5.

Most of the other pre 1918 farm dwellings contained in your slides are small basic gable roof dwellings. Shiplap siding seems to be the most common, and I would assume that with this siding the builder did not have to provide an interior sheathing. On the whole none of these house assumes any outright suggestion of being architecture (i.e. the usual popular distinction between buildings and architecture). An exception would be the Sanders Farm House (#23) which appears to be a (much remodeled) story and a half Craftsman dwelling (especially apparent in the wide gable roofed dormer to the front).

3. FARM DWELLINGS, 1910-1918:

One can assume that there was a degree of prosperity in this section of the Great Plains (as there was elsewhere; i.e. there was adequate rain, and there was a demand for agricultural products). From this selection of slides it is evident that some pretense of architecture as fashion enters the scene, reflecting an economic means to realize something other than the minimal shelter. As to fashion, some of the dwellings, such as the Straus dwelling (36), with its high pitched hipped roof and gables, and its broad wrap-around porches, are somewhat old fashion, i.e. should have been built during the years 1885-1910, rather than in 1916. The simple single floor and low pitched hipped roof form of examples like the Evans dwelling (#31), or the Four-square Balzer house of 1917 (#38) mirror contemporary forms found throughout much of the U.S. (i.e. in small towns and out in the country). Somewhat more assertive in style, would be the mildly Colonial revival story and a half Ashpaugh house (#33).

4. FARM DWELLINGS,1919-1941:

This group of farm dwellings are more elaborate than any of those encountered in the earlier time periods. Both the clapboard Darmon house (1924), and above all the all the brick sheathed Beck house (#48) are characteristic of post World War I bungalows found across the country. The most up to date of the houses in your group of slides is Price Farm Home of 1927 (#49). This is an excellent example of a Period Revival English cottage which could have been built at that moment within the suburbs of any American city or town. The one dwelling which does not fit easily into the norms of the time is the Jones house. Its masonry walls together with the steeped parapeted flat roof is quite unusual (though it should be noted that similar single and two story examples are found in a number of American urban environments from the early 1900s on into the 1920s. Of the examples you show, none reflect the fashion of the Colonial revival, which was the dominant style of the Depression years of the 1930s Considering the economic situation and the dust bowl of the 30s this should not be a surprise..

5. GENERAL - FARM STRUCTURES:

The forms of the various farm complex buildings and the commercial elevators would seem to follow the general pattern found elsewhere throughout the Great Plains. The dates which you have mentioned would seem to indicate that they were built at about the same time as similar forms throughout the Midwest. If there is a general tendency, it would be that of modesty of scale, reflecting a modesty of economic return from the farming activities.

6. BARNS:

If the Panhandle area of Oklahoma is typical of Midwest America, a number of these barns were probably constructed by companies which specialized in their construction. This would be especially true of the larger gambrel roofed barns and the hooped roof barns. These barn types would have been too difficult for either a farmer himself or a small scale local contractor to build. It is of course possible, that one or more of these barns could be a pre-built barn purchased from Sears, Roebuck and Co. or some other manufacturer of pre-built buildings.

The Barns depicted in your slides mirror the basic types found throughout the country, ranging from the wood sheathed gable roof barns (the Elliot Barn, #66), to the nave and side aisle barns (the Black Barn, #70), to the classic gambrel roofed barns (Alexander Barn, #76), to the often used hooped roof barns (Karber Barn, #72). While there is one example of a small octagonal barn (the Slocum Pig Sales Barn, #90), it is surprising that there would seem to be no large general purpose round or octagonal barns in this area of Oklahoma. Also missing are the octagonal round silo barns (the silo being placed in the center for ease of feeding, etc.). Perhaps these centralized forms are missing because they generally were more expensive than the usual rectangular barns.

Another surprise, would seem to be the absence of hollow terra cotta bricks used throughout so much of the Midwest after 1900 for the construction of the walls of barns and silos. While there is one example of the use of concrete block for walls (the Teel Dairy Barn, 1929, #92 and 93),

concrete does not seem to have been used (either monolithic or in blocks) as often as one finds in other areas of the Great Plains. A number of the barns exhibit metal roofs, and in a few instances metal sheathing for the walls. It is difficult to know whether this use of metal sheathing for the walls was part of the original building, or added latter. I would assume, that in a number of instances (the Houts Family Barn, #80, as an example) that the metal sheathing was part of the original design.

Equally difficult to know is weather the present metal roofs of so many of the barns is original, or whether these are replacements. I would assume that if one could examine these barns in detail such question would be easy to answer since the general tendency would be to leave an older wood shingle roof in place below the new metal roof.

It would appear from a number of your examples of simple gable roofed barns and side aisle barns that no cupolas (ventilators of wood) were provided. This lack of cupolas is unusual, especially for barns built after 1900. Equally, I am surprised to find classic gambrel roofed barns (the Alexander Barn, #76), and hooped roof barns (i.e. the Karber Barn, #72) without any metal roof ventilators at their ridges.

With all of these barns it would be of great interest to know something about their structure. What sort of a truss system was used in say the gambrel roofed barns (Katchel Barn, #87), or within the hooped roof barns (the Karber Barn, #72).

Of the various barns illustrated, certainly the most unusual is the Ewart/Duer Barn (#73 and 74), with its upward curved eaves, and its Gothic revival pointed arch windows. To my way of thinking (i.e in pure visual terms), one of the most beautiful of the barns is the low gambrel roofed Coleman Barn (#88), with its ground hugging side wings and unusual window and door configuration. In the way of a gambrel roofed barn of the teens, the Weins/Frantz Barn (#94) is certainly a classic in its proportions and fenestration.

7.GRANARIES & SILOS:

The wood, metal sheathed granary structures (such as the 1917 Balzar Granary (#115) would again seem to be up-to-date when compared to other areas of the Great Plains. As is often the case, many of these farm and commercial elevators are impressive structures with their pure geometric forms, composed of a series of shed roof forms which climb upward to a vertical central mass (examples would be the Balzar Elevator, #115, the Security Grain Elevator, #123, and the Hooker Grain Elevator, #119).
Of the several farm and commercial elevators illustrated, the most unusual in my experience would be the Feuquay Elevator (#126), with its very accentuated thin and tall central mass.

The simple rectangular farm graneries are characteristic of the Great Plains at this time, as is the wood staff round granery on the Hull Farm (#113). The round concrete silos with their metal banding found within farm complexes (such as in the Teel Farm (#92) project the image which most of us have of Midwestern farms. Equally so, are the wood frame and concrete commercial grain elevators illustrated in slides #119-130.

8. OTHER:

The wood and the metal frame windmills are, as we all know, typical of the late 19th and the early 20th century American frame (especially in the Prairie states, and to the west. It would be interesting to know what the site plans were for a number of these farm complexes. From what I can see, in a few of the slides, they seem typical of the Midwest, but I can not be sure. It would also be of interest to know what type of trees and shrubs were planted, either around the farm house itself, or for windbreaks for the fields. I assume that this area of Oklahoma used dry farming methods, but I do not know the crops which were normally grown in the years from 1900 through the 1940s. The specific crops raised would obviously effect the types of farm buildings which would have been constructed.

If there are any additional points you would wish me to comment on, please do let me know. These were a fascinating group of slides to go through.

Warm regards,

David Gebhard

July 5th, 92.

PS. Please let me know if you wish the slides sent back to you at the University, or whether it would be better for them to be picked up.

APPENDIX C

LISTING OF AGRICULTURE PROPERTIES
BY MAJOR PROPERTY TYPES

Property	Address	City	CO.	Date	List
I-A. Farm House, Pre-Railroad Dwelling					
Lane Cabin	Main Street	Beaver	BV	1880	NR
I-B-1. Farm House, Post-Railroad Dwelling, Settlement Era					
Abandoned Homestead	2-T4N-R20E	S Turpin	BV	1906	NL
Mansfield Homestead	24-T3N-R22E	N Balko	BV	1900s	NL
Katchel Farmstead	6-T2N-R23E	NE Balko	BV	1910s	NL
Barby Homestead House	9-T2N-R25E	SE Beaver	BV	1900s	NL
Winters Farm House	24-T2N-R25E	SE Beaver	BV	1900s	NL
Alexander Farmstead	30-T5N-R27E	SE Knowles	BV	1907	NL
Bohn Homestead	7-T2N-R8E	E Boise C.	CI	1906	NL
Moore Homestead House	26-T3N-R6E	SE Boise C	CI	1900s	NL
Jackson Homestead	5-T2N-R7E	SE Boise C	CI	1906	NL
Sanders Farmstead	29-T3N-R7E	SE Boise C	CI	1909+	NL
Lignoul Homestead	32-T4N-R7E	E Boise C	CI	1912	NL
Cayton Homestead	31-T2N, R8E	SE Boise C	CI	1906	NL
Sand Cr. Rock Houses	28-T2N-R12E	N Texhoma	TX	1900s	NL
Noble Homeplace	3-T1N-R13E	S Goodwell	TX	1900s	NL
Duer Farmstead	12-T4N-R17E	SW Hooker	TX	1900+	NL
Unidentified Farm H.	36-T5N-R17E	E Hooker	TX	1910s	NL
Richard's Rock House	28-T2N-R18E	E Hardesty	TX	1890s	NL
Unidentif'd Homestead	3-T3N-R18E	W Adams	TX	1900+	NL
I-B-2. Farm House, Post-Railroad Dwelling, World War I Era					
Hightower Homestead	25-T4N-R20E	S Turpin	BV	1915	NL
Kline House & Bldgs.	7-T5N-R21E	E Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Bennett House	26-T5N-R21E	E Turpin	BV	1915	NL
Evans, Jimmie, House	20-T4N-R24E	SE Beaver	BV	1910s	NL
Abandoned Farmstead	20-T5N-R25E	E Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Alexander Farmstead	30-T5N-R27E	SE Knowles	BV	1907	NL
Ashpaugh Homestead	26-T2N-R27E	SE Beaver	BV	1910s	NL
Brown Homestead	29-T2N-R28E	SE Beaver	BV	1910s	NL
Lawson Homestead	3-T3N-R7E	E Boise C	CI	1917	NL
POSU Exp. Stat. House	36-T2N-R13E	Goodwell	TX	1910+	NL
Mathis House and Barn	2-T1N-R13E	Goodwell	TX	1910+	NL
Thrasher Farmstead	1-T2N-R11E	N Texhoma	TX	1910s	NL
Hamilton House & Barn	29-T2N-R13E	W Goodwell	TX	1910s	NL
Straus Farmstead	13-T4N-R16E	SW Hooker	TX	1916	NL

Balzer Farmstead	3-T3N-R18E	W Adams	TX	1917	NL
Unidentified Homestead	3-T3N-R18E	W Adams	TX	1900+	NL
Schroader House & Bar	35-T4N-R18E	N Adams	TX	1910s	NL

I-B-3. Farm House, Post-Railroad Dwelling, Between the Wars

Wiens/Frantz Farmst'd	15-T2N-R21E	N Balko	BV	1920s	NL
Price Homestead House	19-T5N-R22E	E Turpin	BV	1927	NL
Darmon Farm House	6-T2N-R23E	E Turpin	BV	1924	NL
Slocum House and Barn	19-T2N-R23E	E Balko	BV	1924	NL
Houts Farmstead	35-T3N-R4E	SW Boise C	CI	1916	NL
Jones Homestead	8-T2N-R7E	SE Boise C	CI	1924	NL
Minnes Farm House	17-T4N-R9E	E Keyes	CI	1935	NL
Wiggins Farm House	20-T4N-R8E	E Keyes	CI	1932	NL
Wiggins Enterprises	23-T4N-R8E	E Keyes	CI	1928	NL
Beck, Arnold, House	10-T1N-R13E	S Goodwell	TX	1920s	NL
Cooksey Farm House	25-T1N-R13E	S Goodwell	TX	1920s	NL
Jones Place House	19-T2N-R14E	N Goodwell	TX	1920s	NL

I-C-1. Farm Houses, Utility Buildings, Water Tower

Karber Farm Bldgs.	2-T2N-R21E	N Balko	BV	1910s	NL
Zimmerman Farm Bldgs	25-T3N-R22E	N Balko	BV	1942	NL
Katchel Farmstead	6-T2N-R23E	NE Balko	BV	1910s	NL
Abandoned Farmstead	20-T5N-R25E	E Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Ashpaugh Homestead	26-T2N-R28E	SE Beaver	BV	1910s	NL
Brown Homestead	29-T2N-R28E	SE Beaver	BV	1910s	NL
Miley Homeplace	5-T2N-R6E	SE Boise C	CI	1920s	NL
Folkers Water Tower	6-T2N-R7E	SE Boise C	CI	1910s	NL
Horse Barn & Water T	31-T4N-R12E	W Guymon	TX	1910+	NL

I-C-2. Farm Houses, Utility Buildings, Wash/Pump Houses

Karber Farm Bldgs.	2-T2N-R21E	N Balko	BV	1910s	NL
Zimmerman Farm Bldgs	25-T3N-R22E	N Balko	BV	1942	NL
Katchel Farmstead	6-T2N-R23E	NE Balko	BV	1910s	NL
Hodges Farm Buildings	32-T6N-R24E	NE Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Barby Homestead House	9-T2N-R25E	SE Beaver	BV	1900s	NL
Abandoned Farmstead	20-T5N-R25E	E Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Alexander Farmstead	30-T5N-R27E	SE Knowles	BV	1907	NL
Ashpaugh Homestead	26-T2N-R28E	SE Beaver	BV	1910s	NL
Brown Homestead	29-T2N-R28E	SE Beaver	BV	1910s	NL
Houts Farmstead	35-T3N-R4E	SW Boise C	CI	1916	NL
Miley, Homeplace	5-T2N-R6E	SE Boise C	CI	1920s	NL
Folkers Water Tower	6-T2N-R7E	SE Boise C	CI	1910s	NL
Thrasher Farmstead	1-T2N-R11E	N Texhoma	TX	1910s	NL

I-C-3. Farm Houses, Utility Buildings, Out Houses

Karber Farm Bldgs.	2-T2N-R21E	N Balko	BV	1910s	NL
Kline House & Bldgs.	7-T5N-R21E	E Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Zimmerman Farm Bldgs	25-T3N-R22E	N Balko	BV	1942	NL
Katchel Farmstead	6-T2N-R23E	NE Balko	BV	1910s	NL
Abandoned Farmstead	20-T5N-R25E	E Forgan	BV	1910s	NL

I-C-4. Farm Houses, Utility Buildings, Cellars

Wiens/Frantz Farmstead	5-T2N-R21E	N Balko	BV	1920s	NL
Zimmerman Farm Bldgs	25-T3N-R22E	N Balko	BV	1942	NL
Brown Homestead	29-T2N-R28E	SE Beaver	BV	1910s	NL
Balzer Farmstead	3-T3N-R18E	W Adams	TX	1917	NL

I-C-5. Farm Houses, Utility Buildings, Garage

Katchel Farmstead	6-T2N-R23E	NE Balko	BV	1910s	NL
Hodges Farm Buildings	32-T6N-R24E	NE Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Abandoned Farmstead	20-T5N-R25E	E Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Alexander Farmstead	30-T5N-R27E	SE Knowles	BV	1907	NL
Ashpaugh Homestead	26-T2N-R28E	SE Beaver	BV	1910s	NL
Sanders Farmstead	29-T3N-R7E	SE Boise C	CI	1909+	NL
Cayton Homestead	31-T2N, R8E	SE Boise C	CI	1906	NL
Thrasher Farmstead	1-T2N-R11E	N Texhoma	TX	1910s	NL
Straus Farmstead	13-T4N-R16E	SW Hooker	TX	1916	NL

II. General Purpose Barns

Nickeson, W. E., Barn	11-T4N-R20E	S Turpin	BV	1917	NL
Karber Farm Bldgs.	2-T2N-R21E	N Balko	BV	1910s	NL
Sallaska Barn	10-T2N-R21E	N Balko	BV	1910s	NL
Zimmerman Farm Bldgs	25-T3N-R22E	N Balko	BV	1942	NL
Katchel Farmstead	6-T2N-R23E	NE Balko	BV	1910s	NL
Black, C. R., Barn	14-T5N-R24E	E Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Coleman Barn	15-T5N-R24E	E Forgan	BV	1920s	NL
Hodges Farm Buildings	32-T6N-R24E	NE Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Abandoned Farmstead	20-T5N-R25E	E Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Alexander Farmstead	30-T5N-R27E	SE Knowles	BV	1907	NL
Hull Granary and Barn	30-T2N-R26E	SE Beaver	BV	1900s	NL
Houts Farmstead	35-T3N-R4E	SW Boise C	CI	1916	NL
Miley Homeplace	5-T2N-R6E	SE Boise C	CI	1920s	NL
Jackson Homestead	5-T2N-R7E	SE Boise C	CI	1906	NL
Lawson Homestead	3-T3N-R7E	E Boise C	CI	1917	NL
Sanders Farmstead	29-T3N-R7E	SE Boise C	CI	1909+	NL
Mathis House and Barn	2-T1N-R13E	Goodwell	TX	1910+	NL
Thrasher Farmstead	1-T2N-R11E	N Texhoma	TX	1910s	NL
Horse Barn/Water T	31-T4N-R12E	W Guymon	TX	1910+	NL
Hamilton House & Barn	29-T2N-R13E	W Goodwell	TX	1910s	NL
Jones House and Barn	19-T2N-R14E	N Goodwell	TX	1920s	NL
Elliott Barn	2-T2N-R15E	E Guymon	TX	1910s	NL

Hayes, C. W., Barn	32-T3N-R16E	E Guymon	TX	1920s	NL
Straus Farmstead	13-T4N-R16E	SW Hooker	TX	1916	NL
Duer Farmstead	12-T4N-R17E	SW Hooker	TX	1900+	NL
Baker, Elmer, Barn	36-T5N-R17E	E Hooker	TX	1910s	NL
Schinkoski Barn	3-T3N-R18E	W Adams	TX	1910s	NL
Ewert/Duer Barn	18-T4N-R18E	SE Hooker	TX	1917	NL
Schroader House & Bar	35-T4N-R18E	N Adams	TX	1910s	NL

III-A. Specialized Barns, Sale Barn

Slocum, Ernest, Barn	19-T2N-R23E	E Balko	BV	1924	NL

III-B. Specialized Barns, Dairy Barn

Wiens/Frantz Farmstead	5-T2N-R21E	N Balko	BV	1920s	NL
POSU Exp. Stat. Barns	36-T2N-R13E	Goodwell	TX	1910+	NL
Short Dairy Barn	9-T3N-R18E	W Adams	TX	1919	NL
Teel Dairy Barn/Silo	21-T5N-R17E	N Hooker	TX	1929	NL
Balzer Farmstead	3-T3N-R18E	W Adams	TX	1917	NL

III-C. Specialized Barns, Experimental Barn

POSU Exp. Stat. Pig B	36-T2N-R13E	Goodwell	TX	1910s	NL
POSU Exp. St. Feed Mi	36-T2N-R13E	Goodwell	TX	1910s	NL

IV-A. Farm Animal Shelters, Poultry Houses

Wiens/Frantz Farmst'd	15-T2N-R21E	N Balko	BV	1920s	NL
Kline House & Bldgs.	7-T5N-R21E	E Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Zimmerman Farm Bldgs	25-T3N-R22E	N Balko	BV	1942	NL
Katchel Farmstead	6-T2N-R23E	NE Balko	BV	1910s	NL
Hodges Farm Buildings	32-T6N-R24E	NE Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Abandoned Farmstead	20-T5N-R25E	E Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Alexander Farmstead	30-T5N-R27E	SE Knowles	BV	1907	NL
Brown Homestead	29-T2N-R28E	SE Beaver	BV	1910s	NL
Houts Farmstead	35-T3N-R4E	SW Boise C	CI	1916	NL
Sanders Farmstead	29-T3N-R7E	SE Boise C	CI	1909+	NL
Cayton Homestead	31-T2N-R8E	SE Boise C	CI	1906	NL
Thrasher Farmstead	1-T2N-R11E	N Texhoma	TX	1910s	NL
Straus Farmstead	13-T4N-R16E	SW Hooker	TX	1916	NL
Balzer Farmstead	3-T3N-R18E	W Adams	TX	1917	NL

IV-B. Farm Animal Shelters, Hog Houses

Sanders Farmstead	29-T3N-R7E	SE Boise C	CI	1909+	NL
Thrasher Farmstead	1-T2N-R11E	N Texhoma	TX	1910s	NL

V-A. Granaries and Silos, Granaries without elevators

Old Wheat Granaries	36-T5N-R20E	E Turpin	BV	1910s	NL
Zimmerman Farm Bldgs	25-T3N-R22E	N Balko	BV	1942	NL
Abandoned Farmstead	20-T5N-R25E	E Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Hull Farm Granary	30-T2N-R26E	SE Beaver	BV	1900s	NL
Sanders Farmstead	29-T3N-R7E	SE Boise C	CI	1909+	NL
Thrasher Farmstead	1-T2N-R11E	N Texhoma	TX	1910s	NL
Cooksey Farm Granary	25-T1N-R13E	S Goodwell	TX	1920s	NL

V-B. Granaries and Silos, Granaries with elevators

Hammond Granary	30-T3N-R5E	W Boise C	CI	1942	NL
Miley Homeplace	5-T2N-R6E	SE Boise C	CI	1920s	NL
Balzer Farmstead	3-T3N-R18E	W Adams	TX	1917	NL

V-C. Granaries and Silos, Silos

Thrasher Farmstead	1-T2N-R11E	N Texhoma	TX	1910s	NL
Short Dairy Barn	9-T3N-R17E	W Adams	TX	1919	NL
Teel Dairy Barn/Silos	21-T5N-R17E	N Hooker	TX	1929	NL

VII. Farmsteads

Katchel Farmstead	6-T2N-R23E	NE Balko	BV	1910s	NL
Abandoned Farmstead	20-T5N-R25E	E Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Alexander Farmstead	30-T5N-R27E	SE Knowles	BV	1907	NL
Sanders Farmstead	29-T3N-R7E	SE Boise C	CI	1909+	NL
Thrasher Farmstead	1-T2N-R11E	N Texhoma	TX	1910s	NL
Straus Farmstead	13-T4N-R16E	SW Hooker	TX	1916	NL
Duer, Homer, Farmstead	12-T4N-R17E	SW Hooker	TX	1900+	NL
Balzer Farmstead	3-T3N-R18E	W Adams	TX	1917	NL

VIII-A. Commercial Grain Elevators, Wood Frame and Sided

Gate Coop Wood Elev.	US Highway 6	Gate	BV	1948	OLI
Equity Ex. Wood Elev.	US Highway 6	Knowles	BV	1949	OLI
Feuquay Wood Elevator	US Highway 6	Knowles	BV	1913	NR
Light Grain Wood Elev.	North Main	Turpin	BV	1920	NR
Bartlett Grain Company	S. Cimarron	Boise City	BV	1926	OLI
Boise City Grain Co.	S. Cimarron	Boise City	CI	1926	OLI
Wells Elevator	S. Cimarron	Boise City	CI	1926	OLI
Old Texhoma Grain Elev	Highway 56	Keyes	CI	1930	OLI
Security Grain Elev.	13-T4N-R7E	Keyes	CI	1930	OLI
Equity Grain (Burton)	23-T4N-R8E	E Keyes	CI	1931	NL
Old Tex-co Grain	West Main St	Adams	TX	1920s	NR
Riffe Brothers Elev.	29-T5N-R19E	Baker	TX	1926	NR
Baker Woodframe Elev.	29-T5N-R19E	Baker	TX	1926	NR

Rogers Grain Company	E. Main and	Guymon	TX	1930s	OLI
Light Grain Co. Elev.	4th and B St	Guymon	TX	1920	OLI
Hooker Elevator Co.	Texas and Iv	Hooker	TX	1928	NR
Unidentified Wood E	14-T4N-R10E	NW Eva	TX	1920s	NL
Light Grain Elevator	20-T4N-R11E	Eva	TX	1930	NR
Tracy Wood Elevator	10-T4N-R12E	NW Guymon	TX	1930	NR
Hough Wood Elevator	29-T5N-R14E	W Hooker	TX	1930	NR
Riffe Bros, Mouser-E	26-T5N-R15E	W Hooker	TX	1928	NR
Riffe Bros, Mouser-W	27-T5N-R15E	W Hooker	TX	1928	NR

VIII-B. Commercial Grain Elevators, Concrete

Perryton Equity	312 W. Main	Beaver	BV	1949	OLI
Old Riffe Brothers	E. Main and	Goodwell	BV	1930	OLI
Old Knutson Elevator	Knutson and	Guymon	BV	1948	OLI
Light Grain Elevator	Ireland Stre	Hooker	BV	1920	OLI
Riffe Bro. Elevator	Highway 54 W	Texhoma	BV	1929	OLI

VIII-C. Commercial Grain Elevators, Annexes

Equity Grain (Burton)	23-T4N-R8E	E Keyes	CI	1931	NL
Old Knutson Elevator	Knutson and	Guymon	TX	1948	OLI
Riffe Bro. Elevator	Highway 54 W	Texhoma	TX	1929	OLI

IX-B. Water Works, Windmills

Katchel Farmstead	6-T2N-R23E	NE Balko	BV	1910s	NL
Abandoned Farmstead	20-T5N-R25E	E Forgan	BV	1910s	NL
Alexander Farmstead	30-T5N-R27E	SE Knowles	BV	1907	NL
Ashpaugh Homestead	26-T2N-R28E	SE Beaver	BV	1910s	NL
Hull Farm	30-T2N-R26E	SE Beaver	BV	1900s	NL
Miley Homeplace	5-T2N-R6E	SE Boise C	CI	1920s	NL
Cayton Homestead	31-T2N, R8E	SE Boise C	CI	1906	NL
Thrasher Farmstead	1-T2N-R11E	N Texhoma	TX	1910s	NL
Straus Farmstead	13-T4N-R16E	SW Hooker	TX	1916	NL

IX-C. Water Works, Irrigation

Abbot, Jim, Homestead	3-T6N-R28E	N Gate	BV	1900	NL
Cimarron Valley I.	33-T6N-R28E	N Gate	BV	1900s	NL

APPENDIX D

INDEX TO CONTACT SHEETS OF BLACK/WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Property	Contact	No.
Beaver County		
Lane Cabin, Beaver	A	10
Abandoned House (S of Turpin)	C	31,32,33
	E	12
Nickeson Barn (ditto)	E	13
Hightower Homestead (ditto)	C	30
Old Wheat Granaries (E of Turpin)	C	14,15
Karber Farmstead (N of Balko)	A	35,36
Sallaska Barn (ditto)	A	36a
Weins/Frantz Farmstead (ditto)	D	3,4,5,6
Kline Farmstead (E of Forgan)	A	16,17
Bennett House (E of Turpin)	C	36
Mansfield Homestead (N of Balko)	A	23,24,25
Zimmerman Farmstead (ditto)	A	26,27
Price Homestead House (E of Tur.)	C	34
Darmon Farmstead (E of Turpon)	C	36
Katchell Farmstead (N of Balko)	A	28-33
Slocum Homestead and Sale Barn (")	D	0,1,2
Evans Farmhouse (SE of Beaver)	A	9
Black, C.R., Barn (E of Forgan)	A	19,22
Coleman Barn (ditto)	A	18
Hodges, Larry, Farmstead (ditto)	A	11,12,13
Hodges, J.R., Farmstead (ditto)	A	14,15
Barby Farmstead (SE of Beaver)	A	7,8
Winters Farmhouse (ditto)	A	6
Abandoned Homestead (E of Forgan)	C	37
	E	16,17
Hull Granary & Barn (SE of Beaver)	A	4,5
Alexander Farmstead (Knowles)	E	18-21
Aspaugh Farmstead (SE of Beaver)	A	3
Brown Farmstead (ditto)	A	1
Abbot Homestead (NE of Gate)	F	6-13
Cim. Valley Irrigation (ditto)	F	1-5
Berends Ranch House and Barn	E	22,23,24
Windmill, Wood Frame (SE Beaver)	A	2
Windmill, Wood Frame (N Balko)	A	34
Cimarron County		
Bartlett Grain Elev. (Boise City)	B	27
Houts Farmstead (W of Boise City)	B	28,29
Hammond Granary (ditto)	D	31
Miley Homeplace (SE of Boise City)	B	24,25,26
Bohn Homestead (ditto)	B	31,32,33
	D	21
Moore Homestead House (ditto)	D	30
Jackson Homestead (ditto)	D	23,24

	C	3
Folkers Water Tower (ditto)	C	2
Jones Homestead (ditto)	C	1
	D	22
Lawson Homestead (E of Boise City)	B	34,35
Sanders Homeplace	B	36,37
	C	4,5
	D	25-29
Lignoul Homestead (SE Boise City)	D	32
Cayton Farm House (ditto)	B	30
Minnes Farm House (E of Keyes)	C	7
Wiggins Farm House (ditto)	C	6
Equity Grain Elev. (ditto)	D	33
Wiggins Enterprises House (ditto)		Slide
Goff Homestead (ca 1945ff)	B	20-23
Windmill, Metal Frame (E Boise C)	B	19

Texas County

Baker Wood Elevators (Baker)	C	29
Panhandle State Barns		
Pig Barn	B	1
Old Dairy Barn	B	2
	D	9
New Dairy Barn	B	12
Feed Mill	B	3
Mathis House and Barn (Goodwell)	B	5,6
Hooker Wood Elevator (Hooker)	C	12
Unidentified Elevator (NE Eva)	C	8,9
Thrasher Farmstead (N Texhoma)	B	16
	D	19
Sand Creek Rock Houses (W Goodwell)	B	13
	D	14,15,16
Horse Barn/Water Tower (W Guymon)	B	17,18
	D	20
Nobel Homeplace (S Goodwell)	B	2
Beck House (ditto)	B	4
Cooksey House and Granary (ditto)	D	10,11
Hamilton House and Barn (W Goodw.)	D	12,13
Jones House and Barn (N Goodwell)	B	7,8,9
Elliott Barn (E of Guymon)	D	8
Hayes Barn (ditto)		Slide
Straus Farmstead (SW of Hooker)	C	10,11
Short Family Dairy Barn (SE Hook)	C	28
Duer Farmstead (SE of Hooker)	C	22,23
Teel Dairy (N of Hooker)	C	13-16
Baker Barn (E of Hooker)	E	4
Richard's Rock House (E Hardesty)	D	7
Balzer Farmstead (W of Adams)	C	24-26
Unidentified Homestead (ditto)	E	10-11
Schinkoski Barn (ditto)	C	27
	E	7,8,9
Ewert/Duer Barn (SE of Hooker)	C	17-21

	E	2,3
Schroader House and Barn (N Adams)	E	5,6
Lonely Homestead (N of Texhoma)	B	14,15
	D	17,18

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