

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



976

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name Downtown Mangum Historic District

Other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number roughly bound by East Lincoln, South Pennsylvania, North Oklahoma and South Oklahoma not for publication

city of town Mangum vicinity

State Oklahoma code OK county Greer code 055 zip code 73554

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Bob Reichen 10-20-09
Signature of certifying official/ Date

Director - SHPO
Title State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of certifying official Date

Title State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

for
Edson H. Beall 12.3.09
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal
<input type="checkbox"/>	

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object
<input type="checkbox"/>	

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
39	30	buildings
		sites
		structures
8		Objects
47	30	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

County Courthouses of Oklahoma TR

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: hotel

Commerce/Trade: business professional, financial institution, specialty store, restaurant

Social: meeting hall

Government: courthouse, post office

Recreation and Culture: theater

Health Care: hospital, medical office

Landscape: object

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: business professional, financial institution, specialty store, restaurant

Social: meeting hall

Government: courthouse, post office

Recreation and Culture: theater, museum

Health Care: medical office

Landscape: object

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Renaissance Revival

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Classical/ Neo-Classical Revival & Mission

No Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone, Concrete

walls: Brick, Stone, Stucco

roof: Asphalt

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Downtown Mangum Historic District is a commercial district in Mangum, Greer County, Oklahoma. Covering portions of seven blocks in the central business district, the Downtown Mangum Historic District contains the majority of historic commercial development in Mangum that retains its integrity of feeling and association. Although founded in the 1890s, no buildings dating from the city's earliest period remain today. Those that remain were built in the early twentieth century, largely to replace the original wooden frame buildings hastily constructed following settlement. The greater part of building construction within this district took place between 1901 and 1937. Construction in the area was gradual from 1900 to the 1910s and boomed in the 1920s. Growth in the downtown district subsided after that because the core was built in and the city began to expand in other directions. The buildings in the Downtown Mangum Historic District reflect the commercial growth of this community, growth spurred by agricultural prosperity and its proximity to transportation routes.

Narrative Description

See continuation sheets

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A total of 71 buildings and eight objects are included within the district. Of these, two were previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Greer County Courthouse was listed in 1985 as part of County Courthouses of Oklahoma Thematic Resource. The second building, listed in 2007, is the Hotel Franklin at 217 West Jefferson. Both buildings retain a high degree of integrity and are outstanding architectural examples. They are an integral part of the Mangum Downtown Historic District. Of the remaining 77 buildings and objects, 47 are considered to be contributing resources, as they were constructed during the period of significance and retain sufficient integrity as to convey their historic appearance. The remaining 30 are designated as non-contributing due to construction outside the period of significance or lack of historic integrity.

The district is composed of a majority of commercial and governmental buildings. With the exception of a few outstanding architectural examples, the greater part of buildings in the district belongs to the generic Commercial Style of the twentieth century. Many others have no distinctive style. The buildings are generally brick with flat roofs. Although the building material is the same, the color and texture of the brick varies from building to building. Additionally, the degree of ornamentation ranges significantly.

The boundaries of the district follow the central core surrounding the courthouse square with two additional blocks north along Oklahoma Avenue. Despite the presence of numerous non-contributing resources, the contributing resources convey a sense of cohesion in both function and style. When possible, the boundaries omit vacant lots, as they do not contribute to the significance of the district. To the north and west of the district, the area becomes residential. Beyond the southern boundary commercial properties give way to vacant lots and then residential development. The area east of the district becomes highway business.

ALTERATIONS

Overall, the district retains much of its historic character with relatively few modern intrusions. Few buildings have been constructed in the district since the end of the period of significance. Many of these newer construction projects are compatible in design and materials to the historic buildings.

Over the years, many modifications have been made to individual buildings within the district. Although each building is assessed for its overall individual retention of integrity, there are several common alterations that affect a property's designation as contributing or non-contributing.

The most frequent alterations are the replacement or covering over of historic wood windows and doors and the application of new materials to the original facade. Radical alterations to the placement, size, or shape of the window completed after the period of significance seriously detract from the historic character of the facade. Multiple story buildings with the application of new materials such as modern brick or stucco are usually counted as contributing if changes were made during the period of significance and/or as long as the upper floors retain their integrity. Because of the commonality of such alterations, single story buildings are generally classified as contributing as long as the majority of the facade is not obscured. The retention of historic architectural details along the upper wall is a significant factor in determining the status of one-story buildings.

Below is a list of the properties within the district. The properties are listed numerically beginning at the southeast corner of the district and following a counter clockwise pattern around the courthouse square. Contributing status is indicated by the address being in **bold**. Non-contributing properties are in normal type. An asterisk (*) after the address denotes a property previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

- 1) Fitness and Recreation, 124 East Lincoln. Ca. 1945 No distinctive style. This single-story flat-roofed building is constructed of brick and clad with stucco. Two of the four storefront windows have been in-filled, the remaining openings have replacement windows and modern metal frame glass doors. The entry has a transom window and sidelight. The east elevation has a stepped parapet, a stuccoed brick wall and a modern mural. Based on Sanborn Maps, the original building at this location burned between 1930 and 1941. The current one story building was constructed after 1941. Building materials indicate that this building was drastically altered after the period of significance.
- 2) **120 East Lincoln.** Ca. 1900. No distinctive style. This is a two-story building constructed of rusticated granite. The first floor has two storefronts separated by a central entrance leading to the second floor. The east store front is three bays wide, has metal frame glass display windows, and a central metal frame glass door. The transom windows are covered with wood paneling. Each bay is separated by a sandstone pilaster. The west store front is three bays wide. It has original wood display windows, a wood frame and glass entry door with a wood transom window. The transom windows over the display windows are covered with wood paneling. Each bay is separated by a sandstone pilaster. The central entrance, providing access to the second floor, has a wood entry door and historic transom window. The second floor has six, wood one-over-one double hung windows with arched stone lintels. A stone parapet with decorative stone brackets conceals the flat roof. Painted on the parapet is a ghost sign for a furniture store and saloon.
- 3) **Pattons, 116 East Lincoln.** Ca. 1900. One-part commercial block. No distinctive style. The one-story stone commercial building has a central entrance flanked by display windows. The entry door has been replaced with a modern panel door. The storefront is sheltered by a shed roof awning. The parapet conceals a flat roof.
- 4) Zecca Studios, 112 East Lincoln. Ca. 1900. One-part commercial block. No distinctive style. The entire stone façade has been clad in wood paneling. It has a central wood frame entrance with historic single pane side lights that is flanked by wood frame display windows.
- 5) **Bank, 114 East Lincoln.** Ca. 1903. No distinctive style. This is a two-story building constructed of brick with a corner entrance. The north elevation has two wood frame display windows topped with a fourteen vertical pane transom window. The second floor has two pairs of one-over-one double hung windows with brick sills and soldier course lintels. The corners have a brick pilaster with a stone capitol. The corner entrance has two modern wood doors with transoms covered with wood panels. The west elevation has two display windows topped with a fourteen vertical pane transom window, five square fixed pane windows and an entry door at the southwest corner. The second floor has eight pair of one-over-one double hung windows with brick sills and soldier course lintels. Above the entry door at the southwest corner is a smaller one-over-one double hung window. The south elevation has a one-story two bay deep garage wing. The garage doors are located in the west elevation; one is in-filled with concrete block, the second has a modern overhead door.

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- 6) **110 East Lincoln.** Ca. 1900. No distinctive style. This is a two-story brick building. The first floor of the north elevation has two display windows, each with a four-pane transom window. At the northwest corner is a modern metal frame glass door. The second floor has four six-over-six double hung windows with stone sills that have been covered with wood panels. The flat roof is concealed by a stepped brick parapet. The east elevation first floor windows have been enclosed with brick. The stone sills remain. At the southwest corner is a wood door. The second floor has fifteen six-over-six double hung windows that are covered with wood panels. Each window has a stone sill. The parapet extends from the façade to this elevation. The parapet has a decorative band of brick in a lighter color.
- 7) **106 East Lincoln.** Ca. 1915. No distinctive style. This two-story commercial building is constructed of brick. The first floor has two storefronts. The eastern storefront has a recessed entry with modern display windows and a modern door. The west side storefront has a central entry with historic wood display windows and a historic full glass wood door with transom. The transom windows between the first and second floor have been removed and in-filled with wood panels. The second floor has four windows openings covered with wood panels. The stone sills extend the full width of the façade.
- 8) **104 East Lincoln.** Ca. 1950. No distinctive style. One-story buff colored brick building with a central entrance. The entrance has a pair of metal frame glass doors flanked by sidelights and a transom window. On either side of the entrance are display windows. Located in the parapet are three rectangular segments with glass block used as a decorative detail.
- 9) **100 East Lincoln.** Ca. 1920. Commercial. This four story brick building is three bays wide by six bays deep. The building has a stepped parapet with stone copings. Common elements on the building include: basket weave brickwork on the corners of the first and second floors, brick sills on the second and fourth floors, a stone sillcourse on the third floor, decorative stone panels on the parapet on the north and west elevation, basket weave brickwork with decorative stone panels between the second and third floors and unornamented stone capitals on the engaged columns at the corners. The first floor of the north elevation has a recessed central entry with modern aluminum frame glass doors. On either side of the entry are modern display windows. The entire first floor has been reconstructed. The second, third and fourth floor windows have been in-filled with paneling and have metal frame sliding windows. The first floor of the west elevation has three modern display windows, a door opening that has been in-filled with panel and two window openings that have been in-filled with paneling and metal sliding windows. The second, third and fourth floor windows have been in-filled with paneling and metal frame sliding windows.
- 10) **131 South Oklahoma.** Ca. 1905. No distinctive style. This two-story corner building is constructed of red brick. The first floor has a recessed entrance at the southeast corner. The door has wood sidelights and a wood transom window. Located north of the main entrance are two large display windows. The display windows have stone sills. The northeast corner has a wood panel door leading to the second floor and a wood transom window. Between the first and second floors is a transom window. The second floor has five one-over-one double hung windows. The south elevation has a display window at the southeast corner and a wood panel door with a wood transom window at the southwest corner. The vertical transom windows from the façade continue around the south elevation and end at the display window. The second floor has eight sets of two one-over-one double hung windows with a continuous stone band serving as the sill. Each window on the second floor of both the east and south elevations have a recessed brick panel above the window for ornamentation. The flat roof is concealed by a brick parapet.

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- 11) **129 South Oklahoma.** Ca. 1905. No distinctive style. This is a two-story brick constructed building with a recessed first floor. Two slender columns are located in the center of the first floor which highlight the recessed entrance. The first floor has wood frame display windows, two wood and glass entrance doors and wood frame transom windows. Separating the first and second floor is a transom window. The second floor has three window openings that have been covered with wood panels. The windows have stone sills and brick lintels. Below and above each window is a decorative recessed brick panel. A brick parapet conceals the flat roof.
- 12) **127, 125 & 123 South Oklahoma.** Ca. 1900. No distinctive style. This one-story building is an early commercial building in Mangum. The first floor has had some alterations including enclosing the storefront at the northeast corner with brick and a modern door. The south east corner has a recessed entry with wood frame display windows and a wood door. Located above the first floor are three decorative recessed brick panels and four brick columns that extend above the brick parapet. Located on the brick parapet are ghost signs from the original occupants which include a grocery store and druggist.
- 13) **121 & 119 South Oklahoma.** Ca. 1915. No distinctive style. This two-story stone building has been significantly altered. Both storefronts on the east elevation have been in-filled with brick, wood paneling, modern metal doors and modern metal single pane windows. The four windows on the second floor have been in-filled with aluminum siding. The window openings have stone sills and arched stone lintels. The north elevation first floor windows have been filled with glass block. The corresponding four windows on the second floor have been in-filled with aluminum siding.
- 14) **113 South Oklahoma.** Ca. 1915. No distinctive style. This is a one-story brick building with a recessed central entrance. The entrance is a modern metal frame glass door with a fixed pane transom window. On either side of the entrance is a display window. Below the window are square green tiles. Above the windows and doorway is a transom window that has been in-filled with dark glass panels. An awning extends over the recessed entry. A brick parapet conceals the flat roof. The south elevation has a ghost sign at the southeast corner. At the southwest corner is a wood and glass door flanked by a one-over-one double hung window. Each opening has a stone sill and lintel.
- 15) **109 South Oklahoma.** Ca 1902. This one story building has had significant alterations. The entire façade has modern replace windows, a modern box awning and a pent roof that extends from the parapet to the awning. The entire brick façade is concealed by modern materials.
- 16) **107 South Oklahoma.** Ca 1920. This one story building has had significant alterations. The entire façade has modern replace windows, a modern metal awning and metal panels that extends from the parapet to the awning. The entire brick façade is concealed by modern materials.
- 17) **101 South Oklahoma.** Ca. 1902. This one story building has had significant alterations. The entire façade has been clad with a stone material. All windows have been reduced in size to small fix paned windows with cloth awnings. The central entrance has two modern glass and metal doors with a cloth awning. An electronic sign is located on the parapet.

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- 18) **Clay Building. 101-103 North Oklahoma (includes 205-211 West Jefferson).** Ca. 1901. Two-part Commercial Block. This two-story stone building is located on a corner with storefronts on both elevations. Common elements on both the south and east elevation include rusticated stone lintels, stone sills that create a continuous band around the building, and double hung windows, covered with wood panels, on the second floor. The flat roof is concealed by a stepped brick parapet. The southeast corner of the building is canted and has a modern metal frame glass entry door with a metal frame transom. Directly above the entrance is a transom window. The second floor has a double hung window. The first floor of the east elevation has two wood frame fixed pane windows, each with a transom window and a recessed entrance with display windows at the northeast corner. The second floor has five windows. The south elevation has twelve windows on the second floor. From east to west, the first floor of the south elevation has the following openings: three wood frame fixed pane windows with transom windows; a door panel door with a wood frame transom window; a storefront that has been in-filled with wood panels, modern metal frame windows and a modern metal frame glass door; a fixed pane wood frame window; a wood panel door with an in-filled transom; a set of wood and glass panel doors with wood frame sidelights; a central entry storefront with a set of wood and glass panel doors and large wood frame display windows. Both the east and south elevation has a metal awning between the first and second floors.
- 19) **109 North Oklahoma.** Ca. 1910. Two-part Commercial Block. This two-story brick building has three entrances on the first floor. The southeast entrance is recessed with display windows, a wood and glass panel door and a wood frame transom window. The central entry is recessed with display windows, a modern wood and glass panel door and a brick column in the center. The northeast entrance has a modern glass and metal frame door, metal frame display windows and a metal pent roof awning. All of the transom windows have been covered with wood panels. The second floor has four sets of two double hung windows; the upper sash is a Queen Anne window. The windows have stone lintels. Between each set of windows is a brick pilaster. The brick parapet has dentils and conceals the flat roof.
- 20) **111 North Oklahoma.** 1913. One-part Commercial Block. The entire entry has been enclosed with brick, glass block and a modern metal panel door. Located in the parapet is a decorative brick panel, brick dentils and stone copings.
- 21) **113 North Oklahoma.** 1913. One-part Commercial Block. This is a one-story brick building with a stone parapet that conceals a flat roof. The east elevation has a central entrance with display windows on either side of the door. The metal frame door has a metal frame fixed transom window. There is a brick column with a flared capitol at the northeast corner. The transom windows have been enclosed with wood panels. Decorative brick panels are located between the parapet and the transom windows. The north elevation has two wood and glass panel doors, each with a wood frame transom window. This elevation has two decorative bands of header bricks below the parapet.
- 22) **115 North Oklahoma.** Ca. 1910. This one-story brick building has a central entry. The entrance has double wood panel doors with sidelights. On either side of the door are display windows. The transom windows have been in-filled with wood panels. Located in the parapet is a decorative brick panel. The south elevation has a display window with an in-filled transom window, a multi-pane fixed window with a brick sill and stone lintel, and a wood panel door with an enclosed transom.
- 23) **117 North Oklahoma.** This structure has suffered from a significant fire. All that remains is the façade with no windows or doors. The interior has a modern fountain and plantings.

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- 24) **121 – 123 North Oklahoma.** Ca. 1910. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story commercial building has three recessed entrances with wood and glass doors with wood frame transoms. Between each entrance is a large glass display window. The transom windows have been in-filled with wood panels. Between the transom and display windows is a flat metal awning. Located in the brick parapet is a brick decorative panel.
- 25) **125-129 North Oklahoma.** Ca. 1910. This one story building has two storefronts. The southern most storefront has been in-filled with brick and has a modern aluminum frame glass door. The northern most storefront has a circa 1930 recessed entry with oval display windows. Above both entries is a shed roof, wood shingle awning. The blond brick parapet has a recessed brick panel in a basket weave pattern. The parapet has a brick coping.
- 26) **131 North Oklahoma.** Ca. 1930. This one story building has had significant alterations. Window openings have been in-filled with vinyl siding, six modern overhead garage doors have been installed, and large pent roof awning have been installed over the east and north elevations.
- 27) **201 North Oklahoma.** 1911. Constructed of irregular shaped stone which has been clad with stucco during the historic period, this three story building is located on a prominent lot in the downtown core. The flat roof main building is three bays wide and three bays deep. The two story flat roof wing on the rear elevation is three bays wide and two bays deep. All windows, unless otherwise noted, are one-over-one double hung with metal frames and stone sills. The façade, east elevation, has one window at the basement level, two windows on the first floor and six windows on the second floor. Located at the main level is a modern entrance that includes modern metal frame glass doors, sidelights, decorative stone planter, and two feet by two feet stone panels. Between the stone panels and the brick façade is a pent roof that shelters the entrance. Located in the parapet is a stone belt-course and a sunburst design with "1911". The main block of the building is accentuated with stone pilasters at each corner. The south elevation has three windows and two metal doors at the basement level, all sheltered by a flat roof metal awning. The first and second floors each have six windows. The two story wing has two modern garage doors and a metal door on the first floor and six windows on the second floor. Located in the center of the roof is a bell tower.
- 28) **203 North Oklahoma.** Ca 1910. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story building is constructed of brick. The façade has a recessed corner entrance with metal frame display windows. The transom windows have been in-filled with wood panels. The brick parapet conceals a flat roof. The parapet has many decorative elements including: two recessed brick panels in a common bond pattern, a stone belt course, two decorative brick panels in a soldier course bond, and brick dentils.
- 29) **205 North Oklahoma.** Ca. 1920. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story building is constructed of brick. The façade has a central entrance with modern display windows flanked with shutters. The transom windows have been in-filled with wood panels. The brick parapet conceals a flat roof. The parapet has many decorative elements including: two recessed brick panels in a common bond pattern, a stone belt course, two decorative brick panels in a soldier course bond, and brick dentils.

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- 30) **207-209 North Oklahoma.** Ca. 1916. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story brick building features two storefronts. The storefronts are identical; each features a recessed central entry with display windows on either side. Both have modern metal and glass doors. The windows are sheltered by a flat roof metal awning. The transom windows have been in-filled with wood panels. The brick parapet conceals a flat roof. The parapet has many decorative elements including: two recessed brick panels in a common bond pattern and two decorative brick panels in a soldier course bond.
- 31) 213 North Oklahoma. Ca 2006. This one-story building is constructed of brick and has modern reflective glass windows and modern glass doors.
- 32) 221 North Oklahoma. Ca. 1915. This one-story brick building has had the entire store front in-filled with modern brick, metal frame display windows and a metal frame glass door. A pent roof awning shelters the windows. The historic brick parapet features brick columns at the corners.
- 33) **225 North Oklahoma.** Ca. 1916. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story brown brick building has a recessed central entry. The entry has a wood and glass door with a wood frame transom. On either side of the door is a display window. The transom windows have been in-filled with wood panels. Between the display and transom windows is a flat metal awning. The parapet has a recessed brick panel in a common bond pattern and a decorative band of bricks in a soldier course bond.
- 34) 227 North Oklahoma. Ca. 1916. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story red brick building has a central entry with a modern metal door and sidelights. On either side of the door is a display window that has been reduced in size. The transom windows have been in-filled with wood panels. Between the display and transom windows is a flat metal awning. The parapet has a recessed brick panel in a common bond pattern and a decorative band of bricks in a soldier course bond. The north elevation windows have been in-filled with vinyl siding.
- 35) 231 North Oklahoma. Ca. 1970. This modern building is constructed of light colored brick, has a standing seam metal roof, metal fixed pane windows with brick sills and a drive-through window.
- 36) 130 North Oklahoma. Ca. 1965. Department of Human Services Building. This single story, flat roof building is clad with stucco and brick. The building has narrow fixed pane windows and a single entrance on the west elevation.
- 37) 122 North Oklahoma. Ca. 1910. One-part Commercial Block. The entire storefront has been in-filled with vertical wood paneling, a small fixed pane window and a metal frame glass door. A pent roof wood awning has been installed. The parapet has two recessed brick panels in a common bond pattern and dentil details.
- 38) **118 North Oklahoma.** Ca. 1910. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story brick building features two storefronts. The north storefront has a recessed entry with a wood frame glass door and display windows on either side of the entrance. The south storefront has double wood and glass doors with display windows on either side of the entry. The windows are sheltered by a pent roof wood awning. The brick parapet conceals a flat roof. The parapet has many decorative elements including: eight recessed brick panels in a common bond pattern and dentils.

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- 39) 114 North Oklahoma. Ca. 1910. The façade is clad in vertical metal panels. A flat roof metal awning shelters the storefront. The storefront has been completely replaced with large metal frame display windows and doors.
- 40) 112 North Oklahoma. Ca. 1905. The façade of this brick one-story building has been significantly altered. The storefront has been in-filled with modern brick and metal frame windows. The central entry has a metal and glass door with a wood barrel awning. The transom windows have been covered with a pent roof awning. The brick parapet is concealed by vertical wood panels. The north elevation remains intact with a single arched doorway at the northeast corner. The arched transom window has been replaced with a modern fixed pane window.
- 41) 106, 108, 110, & 112 Artist Alley. Ca. 1900. Commercial. This two-story brick building has been significantly altered. The first floor has been in-filled creating five storefronts with aluminum siding and modern doors. The second floor has five modern metal two-part windows and two window openings that are in-filled with aluminum siding. The window openings are surrounded by red brick, have stone sills and arched brick lintels. The corners of the second floor have red brick quoins.
- 42) **109 Artist Alley.** Ca. 1905. This one-story brick building is an early commercial building in Mangum. The building is simple in design with very little ornamentation. The entrance is located at the southwest corner and has a glass and wood door with a stone sill plate. East from the door is a one-over-one double hung window with a brick sill and arched brick lintel; a one-over-one double hung window with a transom window, brick sill and arched brick lintel; and, a one-over-one double hung window with a transom window and a brick sill.
- 43) **111 Artist Alley.** Ca. 1905. This one-story brick building is an early commercial building in Mangum. The building is simple in design with very little ornamentation. The central entrance has a glass and wood door with a stone sill plate. On either side of the entrance is a one-over-one double hung window each with a brick sill and an arched brick lintel.
- 44) **Border-McGregor Hospital/Greer County Museum. 222 West Jefferson.** 1907, 1910, 1929. Renaissance Revival. This is a three story brick building constructed in the Renaissance Revival style. It has the typical details of the Renaissance Revival style including a rusticated first floor, smooth wall surfaces above the first floor, symmetrical façade, dentiled cornice and quoins. All windows have brick sills and soldier course arched brick lintels unless otherwise noted.

The façade, north elevation, has eight square fixed pane windows at the basement level. The first floor has two entrances at the fifth and fourteenth bays. They each have a covered brick porch with arched entrances, brick dentils and stone copings. The remaining bays have one-over-one double hung windows. The second and third floors each have seventeen one-over-one double hung windows. A decorative parapet with distinctive shoulders and circular brick detail conceal the flat roof. The west elevation has four one-over-one double hung windows on each floor. The second and third floors each have a historic metal balcony accessed by double wood doors. The east elevation has four one-over-one double hung windows on the second and third floors. The first floor has a porte-cochere that served as the ambulance bay. The rear elevation has a two story wing that features the same details as the main core of the building.

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- 45) **Hotel Franklin. 217 West Jefferson.*** NR listed 2007, listing #07000520. 1929. Renaissance Revival. The Hotel Franklin is a five story, building based on a design by the architectural firm Layton, Hicks & Forsyth. The Hotel Franklin is five stories in height and has a full basement. The building has a reinforced concrete frame with hollow clay tile curtain walls sheathed in red brick, and is trimmed in Carthage stone. A neon sign reading "Hotel Franklin" is perched atop the elevator penthouse. The roof is hidden behind a parapet wall. The elevator penthouse is centered on the west edge of the roof.

The south elevation, the primary façade, is the narrow end of the rectangular building. There are three bays of windows on the second through fifth floors. A belt of dressed stone separates the ground floor from those above. The main entry of the building is centered on the ground floor, while the coffee shop entrance is offset to the west, in the narrow, single story section. The cornice is capped with smooth dressed limestone and features a scalloped central section. Originally, there were stone finials at the corners, but these were removed for safety concerns and are stored inside the building. Just below the parapet wall is a stone belt. The east elevation has ten bays of windows on the second through fifth floors. The ground floor has two entrances with metal awnings, display windows and paired one-over-one double hung windows. Transom windows remain intact on this elevation.

- 46) **101-103 East Jefferson.** Ca. 1910. Two-part Commercial Block. This two-story building is limestone with stucco scored to resemble brick. The southwest corner of the building is canted. The façade, south elevation, has a central entry with display windows on either side. The display area has been reduced in size with wood paneling and stone. The windows are sheltered by a modern wood shingled awning. The second floor has five double hung windows that have covered with wood shiplap siding. Located in the brick parapet is a stone beltcourse and three rows of header bricks. The canted corner has a double hung window on the second floor that has been covered with wood shiplap siding. The west elevation has a fix-pane display window and a modern metal frame door at the southwest corner. The northwest corner has a storefront with a central entry flanked with display windows. Located adjacent to the storefront is a set of wood and glass panel doors that lead to the second floor. The first floor also has two brick bull's eyes. The second floor has seven double hung windows covered with wood shiplap siding. Located above the doors which lead to the second floor are two wood frame fixed windows with red tile accents. Between the first and second floor is a stone beltcourse. The brick parapet has a brick beltcourse and three rows of header bricks. The rear elevation, north, has exposed stone.
- 47) **105 East Jefferson.** Ca 1910. Mission. This two-story brick and stone building features a Mission parapet with stone copings and a quatrefoil window. The first floor has a recessed entry with large display windows. The second floor has three double hung windows that have been covered with wood shiplap siding. Located at the corners on the second floor are brick quoins. The second floor of the east elevation has paired double hung windows that are covered with wood siding.
- 48) **107 East Jefferson.** Ca. 1910. One-part Commercial Block. The one-story building has been significantly altered. Historically, the building had a Mission style parapet and large columns. The storefront has been replaced with a metal frame glass door and floor to ceiling glass display windows. A portion of the transom windows have been in-filled with stucco and the remaining windows have been covered with wood panels. A faux quatrefoil window has been applied to the parapet.

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- 49) **109 East Jefferson.** Ca. 1910. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story brick building has a metal frame glass door with a transom window, a sidelight and four display windows. The transom windows have vertical panes. Between the transom and main windows is a flat roof metal awning. The brick parapet has a stone coping.
- 50) **111 East Jefferson.** Ca. 1907. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story brick building has a metal frame glass door with a transom windows, a sidelight and two display windows. The transom windows have vertical panes. Between the transom and main windows is a flat roof metal awning. The brick parapet has a brick beltcourse and brick coping.
- 51) **113 East Jefferson.** Ca. 1930. Two-part Commercial Block. This two-story brick building has a recessed central entrance with metal frame glass doors and a transom window. On either side of the entrance is a display window. A flat roof metal awning shelters the first floor. Above the awning is a wood frame multi-pane transom window. The second floor has a brick sill course that extends from the façade, south elevation, to the east elevation. The second floor has three fixed pane windows each with an arched brick header lintel. Located in the brick parapet are two decorative brick panels. All of the transom windows on the east elevation have been covered with wood shiplap siding. The first floor of the east elevation has three display windows at the southeast corner, eight fixed pane windows and a wood frame wood and glass panel door. The second floor has ten double hung windows of which seven are covered with wood shiplap siding. Located in the brick parapet are seven decorative brick panels.
- 52) **119 East Jefferson.** Ca. 1930. Two-part Commercial Block. This two-story brick building has a recessed corner entrance with a modern glass door and a brick column at the corner. The remainder of the first floor has wood frame display windows. The first floor is sheltered by a pent roof asphalt shingled awning. The second floor has Three window openings; two are clad with wood shiplap siding, one has been in-filled with brick. The building has a stepped brick parapet. The first floor of the west elevation has a display window, a fixed pane window and four fixed pan windows with arched brick lintels. The second floor has ten double hung windows with stone sills and brick lintels. The stepped brick parapet is located only on the first three bays of the west elevation.
- 53) **121 East Jefferson.** Ca. 1930. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story brick building has a central entrance with modern metal frame glass door, sidelights and transom. On either side of the entrance are three display windows. The transoms have been in-filled with wood. Located in the stepped brick parapet are three decorative brick panels. The parapet has a brick coping.
- 54) **127-129 East Jefferson.** Ca. 1930. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story building has been significantly altered. All of the storefront windows have been in-filled with wood panels.
- 55) **131 East Jefferson.** Ca. 1950. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story brick building falls outside of the period of significance for the district.
- 56) **213 West Pigg.** Ca. 1925. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story brick building has a flat roof and little ornamentation. Located at the southeast corner is a modern wood panel door and a wood frame transom. The storefront has two fixed pane metal windows. The window has a brick sill. Above the window is a wood pane that was historically used to advertise the business. The building has a stepped brick parapet.

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- 57) 211 West Pigg. Ca. 1910. This simple one-story brick building has been significantly altered. It is clad in stucco, the door is metal and glass with metal and glass sidelights and transom.
- 58) **209 West Pigg.** Ca. 1910. One-part Commercial Block. This simple one-story brick building has a wood panel door, two wood frame fixed pane windows and a modern metal and glass door with a metal frame transom. A metal awning is located above the windows. A decorative brick panel is located in the brick parapet.
- 59) **East Pigg.** Ca. 1916. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story brick building has a central entrance with a wood panel door. On either side of the entrance is a four-over-four double hung window with a stone sill and a double arched row of header bricks for a lintel. The brick parapet has dentils.
- 60) 109 East Pigg. Ca. 1907. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story brick building has been significantly altered. The central entrance has been in-filled with brick. The entrances on either end of the façade have been reduced in size with wood panels. The two window openings have been in-filled with wood panels.
- 61) **130 South Pennsylvania.** Ca. 1930. Service Station. This one-story white brick building is a cross gable plan with a steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof. Common features found on each elevation is a red brick sill, a red brick soldier course lintel, and red brick surrounds on the doorways unless otherwise noted. The gable end, south elevation, has a modern overhead garage door and a louver vent in the gable peak. The side gable section has a central wood panel door with a multi-pane metal fixed window on either side. Located in the center of this elevation is a flared brick chimney. The west elevation has two multi-pane metal fixed windows and a louver vent in the gable peak. The east elevation has a flat roof one-bay concrete block addition, dating to ca 1945, with a modern overhead garage door on the south elevation. This addition has no sills or lintels.
- 62) 126 South Pennsylvania. Ca. 1930. This one-story gable front building has had significant alterations. The exterior cladding includes vinyl, aluminum and wood paneling. Roofing materials include standing seam metal and asphalt shingles. A two-story steeply pitched pent roof addition is located on the north elevation. Other alterations include metal windows and metal panel doors.
- 63) 124 South Pennsylvania. Ca. 1930. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story brick building has been significantly altered. The brick has been clad with stucco; the historic storefront has been in-filled with board and batten siding, fixed pane windows and a metal panel and glass door. The window openings on the south elevation have been in-filled with vinyl siding.
- 64) **120-122 South Pennsylvania.** 1926. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story brick building has a service bay at the northwest corner. The service bay has a soldier course lintel on the west and north elevation. The southwest corner has a large fixed pane window sheltered by a modern pent roof awning. Located in the brick parapet are three recessed brick panels with decorative brick details and dentils at the cornice. Located in the center of the parapet is "1926 JE McKee".
- 65) 108 South Pennsylvania. Ca. 1950. This one-story building is clad with vinyl siding set on a diagonal pattern. The central metal frame glass door is sheltered by a standing seam metal awning.

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- 66) **110 South Pennsylvania.** Ca. 1930. One-part Commercial Block. This one-story two-tone brick building has a central entrance with a modern glass and metal door with an enclosed transom window. The original display windows flank the entrance. Located in the brick parapet is a recessed brick panel in a common bond pattern.
- 67) **100 South Pennsylvania.** 1928. Two-part Commercial Block. This three story brick building was originally constructed at the Masonic Lodge. The main floor was constructed for a theatre. All windows on the façade, west elevation, have stone sills and lintels unless otherwise noted. The first floor has three storefronts. The central storefront has a recessed entry with two metal frame glass doors. The remaining storefronts are identical; a large fixed pane display window and a metal frame glass door. The second floor has four window openings with modern fixed pane windows. Each window has a stone sill and lintel. The third floor has four window openings with modern fixed pane windows. Each window has a stone sill and lintel. A soldier course of brick aligns with the stone sills. Stone quoins are located at the corners of the third floor. The projecting parapet also has stone quoins, a cartouche and "MASONIC BUILDING 1928". The north elevation has a modern metal fixed pane window and a metal panel door on the first floor. The second floor has three fixed pane windows. The third floor has fifteen fixed pane windows. A soldier course of bricks create the sills for the third floor windows. Located in the center of the brick parapet is a stone detail with finials.
- 68) **107 South Pennsylvania.** Ca. 1970. This is a one-story brick clad sheriff's office and garage facility. The east elevation has two overhead garage doors, three two-over-two metal frame windows, two metal frame glass doors and one metal security doors. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles.
- 69) **Greer County Jail, South Pennsylvania.** Ca. 1920. No distinctive style. This is a brick, two-story gable front building with a brick parapet concealing the asphalt singled roof. Common elements on the building include brick and stone sill courses on the first and second floors and brick pilasters at the corners. The central bay of the façade projects slightly and has a brick pilaster at each corner. The façade, east elevation, has a recessed central entrance with a metal frame glass door and wood frame sidelights. The walls of the recessed entrance are clad with stucco. On either side of the entrance is a pair of one-over-one double hung windows. Located above the entrance is a row of brick headers and soldiers. The second floor has five one-over-one double hung windows. The center window is clad with wood shiplap siding. Above the central window is a row of soldier course bricks. Details of the projecting parapet include brick panels in diamond and rectangular patterns, square stone details, and brick dentils. The south elevation has a one-story side gable addition that connects the jail to the Sheriff's office. The remainder of the first floor has two one-over-one double hung windows. The second floor has seven one-over-one double hung windows. The north elevation has three one-over-one double hung windows, a metal door and three windows openings that have been enclosed with brick. The second floor has seven one-over-one double hung windows. Located in the center of both the south and north elevation is a brick pilaster. The eaves of the gable roof on the south and north elevation have small brackets.

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- 70) **Greer County Courthouse. Courthouse Square.*** NR listed 1985, listing #85000682. 1906. Neoclassical. This three-story brick building has granite and limestone details. Designed by A.D. Campbell and Z.F. Lee/S.A. Layton, this courthouse originally had an elaborate copper covered dome which was removed in the 1940's due to its weight causing structural damage. Details of the courthouse include: engaged Doric columns on the north and south elevations on the second and third floors; Doric pilasters on the east and west elevations on the second and third floors; arched stone lintels with keystones above the first floor windows; a limestone beltcourse between the first and second floors; stone window sills; recessed brick panels between the second and third floors; and, a cartouche at the each corner of the third floor. The entablature has a banded architrave, dentils in the frieze and brackets in the cornice. The east and west elevation have a pediment projecting above the roof over the center three bays. It features dentils and brackets. The north and south elevations have a large dormer with five windows and stone copings. All original windows have been replaced with aluminum frame windows.
- 71) **United States Post Office and Court House.** 101 South Pennsylvania. 1935. Neoclassical. This two-story brick building was designed by Louis Simon. The central three bays on the east elevation project slightly and are capped with a gable front roof. The remainder of the building has a flat roof. The gabled section of the façade, east elevation, has a central entry with a wood frame transom window with "Mangum OK" etched in the glass on the first floor. The entry has pilasters that support a hood with brackets. On either side of the door is a six-over-nine double hung window. The windows have stone sills and flared brick lintels. The second floor has three eight-over-twelve double hung windows. Each windows is topped with a gothic arched transom window. Each window has a stone sill resting on a stone beltcourse that surrounds the entire building. Also, below each window is a wood panel. Above each window is a stone window hood with a keystone. On either side of the central window is a brick pilaster with a stone capitol. Located in the frieze of the stone and brick pediment is "United States Post Office and Court House". Located in the center of the pediment is a bull's eye window surrounded with a stone wreath and swags. Located on either side of the projecting component are two six-over-nine double hung windows on both the first and second floors. The north and south elevations are identical. Each have five six-over-nine double hung windows on both the first and second floors. The rear, west elevation, has a one-story, six bay wide loading dock area. It has three six-over-six double hung windows and two metal doors. The remainder of the first floor has two six-over nine double hung windows. The second floor has eight six-over-six double hung windows and one narrow four pane window. A brick chimney extends above the roof at the southwest corner.
- 72) **Courthouse square gates (4 total).** Ca. 1937. Located in the center of the square on the north, south, west and east sides are a quartzite gate with raised mortar. The stone is random in size. A sidewalk is located through the center of the gate. A tall column with a stone cap is located adjacent to the sidewalk. The gate slopes down from the tall column to a shorter column. Each column has a stone cap.
- 73) **Courthouse square fountains (4 total).** Ca. 1937. Located at each corner of the court house square is a ransom cut, quartzite stone fountain. The stone has raised mortar. The fountain has an eight foot back drop with a three-tier splash basin.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Period of Significance

1900-1937

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Campbell, Lee & Layton

Louis Simon

Period of Significance (justification)

While the community was founded in 1890, the majority of the construction in the downtown core occurred between 1901 and 1937.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

Since its earliest settlement, downtown Mangum has served the needs of its surrounding community, providing commercial, professional, and social services to residents and visitors alike. The area's proximity to rail and automobile transportation routes and to agricultural wealth, combined with its role as the seat of county government, allowed Mangum to experience tremendous growth and prosperity. The commercial success of the community, as well as the importance of the downtown district, is reflected in the extant properties. The Downtown Mangum Historic District represents the development and maturation of commerce in Mangum from 1900 to 1937 and is significant at the local level.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

Agriculture has long been the life-blood of Greer County. The agricultural land in the outlying areas produced a variety of crops, including wheat, corn and cotton. Also crucial to the local economy was the raising of cattle. Those agricultural and livestock products not consumed by the producer or sold locally were shipped to nearby markets. The proximity of the railroad made such shipments more efficient. This agricultural wealth ultimately stimulated downtown development, as farmers shipped their crops and livestock, purchased necessary goods and services, and conducted banking transactions all in the downtown district.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- #85000682 & 07000520
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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Mangum, the county seat of present-day Greer County, is located in southwest Oklahoma. The town's history is linked with the long-time feud over "Old Greer County," an area that was successively part of Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory, and finally the State of Oklahoma. The region known as Old Greer County encompasses present day Greer and Harmon counties, and parts of Jackson and Beckham counties. The area was primarily a grazing point for cattle drivers, who came north across the Red River while heading to Kansas. Mangum is defined by the Elm River and the Salt Fork of the Red River which form the northern and southern boundaries of the community.

On February 8, 1860, Governor Sam Houston (1793-1863) signed an act that converted the area between the North Fork of the Red River and the Prairie Dog Town Fork, east of the 100 Meridian into a county. The Texas Legislature named the newly formed county after Lieutenant Governor John Alexander Greer (1802-1855). The land was somewhat in dispute; different interpretations of the boundary of the Louisiana Purchase placed Texas' border at either the North Fork or the Prairie Dog Town Fork of the Red River. Greer County occupied the space between the rivers. The entirety of the new county was set aside from settlement by Texas, who intended to use the sale of its lands to fund schools and retire debts, but it was not officially organized until 1886. Captain A. S. Mangum elected to cash in a voucher for 320 acres awarded him by the Texas government in appreciation for his services in the Texas war of independence. Mangum called upon Henry Clay Sweet, an engineer from Dallas, to choose and survey his land grant in Greer County. In exchange, Sweet would be allowed a portion of the grant. Mangum and Sweet both agreed that a site near the Western Cattle Trail would be profitable and Sweet chose a spot along the Mobeetie Trail, an overland link between Mobeetie, Texas and Gainesville, Texas. In 1883, Mangum employed Henry Sweet to lay out a town site on the tract. Soon after the town's platting, Mangum died; Sweet and his partner, J. R. Crouch, acquired the entire tract and commenced improvements on it in 1884. Sweet operated a small store, catering to travelers and cowboys who frequently passed through. J. R. Crouch opened the first hotel, a combination tent and dugout. The "permanent" settlement of Sweet and Crouch upset the free-range cattlemen who had dominated the area for the previous few years. Efforts were made to remove the settlers and an army detachment from Fort Sill was sent in to give notice of eviction, but the tenuous position of the disputed land – the dispute of whether it was truly in Texas, made the situation a political issue. Eventually, the eviction order was rescinded and other white settlers began to make claims on the land, claims that were granted by Texas and that further angered the free-range cattle companies who leased large swaths of land from the state.

The dispute of ownership of Greer County came to a head in 1896 when, on March 16, the Supreme Court of the United States declared the Prairie Dog Town Fork the true main channel of the Red River and dictated that the land be a part of Indian Territory. The land was then formally opened for settlement. Prior claims were honored by the federal government, provided the claimant paid a filing fee. Each claimant was then given the opportunity to purchase an additional quarter section, which H. C. Sweet did. After complaints to the post office, postmaster Sweet also got the Postal Service to re-designate his post office as Mangum, Oklahoma Territory.

Sweet's grocery store and the Crouch Hotel were the first commercial sites in Mangum. The facilities were a single story, and their clientele consisted of cowboys, businessmen, stagecoach travelers and the occasional visitor. Mangum grew slowly, reaching a population of around 350 at the turn of the new century. It was the prospect of a rail line that foretold the fortune of the town; it spurred much growth in Mangum. In 1900, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific constructed a line westward from Chickasha. Surveyors had initially looked north of Mangum, in the direction of Granite for the terminus of their line. The citizens of Mangum lobbied hard, promising land right-of-way, a new depot, and expanded rail yards if the company would push southward toward their town. The lobbying worked, and on September 2, 1900 the CRI&P railroad opened its line into Mangum. The city was incorporated eight days later. Ten years later, the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (MKT) opened its Wichita Falls and Northern branch through Mangum.

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Historically, newspapers indicated the existence of towns and the arrival of civilization. The *Mangum Star* was the first newspaper in Mangum, starting in the last 1880's. Six other newspapers also printed local and county news but the *Mangum Star* is the only daily newspaper to survive.

Territorial communities often competed for the county seat, resulting in on-going resentment that continued many decades later; Greer County was no exception. In 1901, the county commissioners attempted to construct a courthouse but the lack of funds halted the project. A bond issue to generate funding failed in 1903 as citizens, anticipating the division of the county at statehood, did not want to assume Greer County's debt if they were to be located in another county. Finally, in 1907 construction of a new courthouse was completed. The county seat flourished in the early part of the century with the central business district forming a town square around the county courthouse.

By the turn of the 20th century, evidence of Mangum's growth included seventy-five brick and rock commercial district buildings, multiple churches, a mill and elevator, light and water plant, two cotton oil compresses, a wholesale grocery company, four banks and three hospitals; one of which was located in the business district.

Despite the hardships experienced by settlers in the southwest region of Oklahoma, the coming of the railroad, the mechanization of farm implements and the adaption of dry-weather farming improved the economic outlook for Greer County and Mangum. Cotton became a popular cash crop in the late 1890's. By 1913, six cotton gins served the seasonal needs of farmers in Mangum. As an agricultural center, Mangum supplied goods, services, processing and railroad transportation for local farmers. Mangum's agricultural economy left little opportunity for industrial developments.

Since its beginning as a stage rest stop along the Mobeetie Trail, Mangum progressively developed as a regional economic center. Until 1896, it served as a county seat for the ranching empire of Texas's old Greer County. With opening of the unassigned lands, its economic function shifted to provide services for the cotton industry, and as a railroad center. The town's population steadily grew until 1930. In the following years, the Great Depression, agricultural decline and World War II took its toll, coinciding with the national trend of the de-population of rural areas.

HISTORIC COMMERCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Agriculture has long been the life-blood of Greer County. The agricultural land in the outlying areas produced a variety of crops, including wheat, corn and cotton. Also crucial to the local economy was the raising of cattle. Those agricultural and livestock products not consumed by the producer or sold locally were shipped to nearby markets. The proximity of the railroad made such shipments more efficient. This agricultural wealth ultimately stimulated downtown development, as farmers shipped their crops and livestock, purchased necessary goods and services, and conducted banking transactions all in the downtown district.

The face of downtown changed over time, as the needs of the community also changed. The prospects of downtown businesses shifted in relation to national trends, such as World War I, the Great Depression, and the start of World War II. Throughout the period of significance, downtown served to feed and clothe the residents of Mangum and surrounding communities. Traditional dry goods and grocers, as well as banks, restaurants and saloons operated in downtown.

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The businesses of Mangum were housed primarily in the one-part commercial block building type. This type was developed in the mid-nineteenth century and carried on through the mid-twentieth century; becoming a popular form in cities and towns. It proliferated because of the quick growth in towns and cities. Their most important purpose was to defray the cost of land that was likely to increase in value and thus support a larger more profitable building in the future. Examples of this type in large cities are rare, as they were often demolished for new construction. Small communities, such as Mangum, abound with examples as the pressure of development has not been as intense. In Mangum, the design of the one-part commercial block is unified with a restrained dignity. The two-part commercial block building type is also found in Mangum but with less frequency. It differs from the one-block in that it has two distinct zones; they are limited to two to four stories broken on a horizontal plane. On the lower zone, the retail space has large expanses of glass for display purposes while the upper zone have single window units. These building types have a diverse range of ornamentation due to the growing array of building materials.

With the increased prominence of the automobile, certain businesses fell out of favor and new buildings were constructed. The harness shops and livery stable was replaced with service stations with porte-coucheres and attached garages for automobile service. Three extant examples are located in the downtown area.

As the population of Mangum increased, so did the congestion in the downtown area. Gradually, new businesses began to spring up north and east of the downtown core. Despite this shift, most banking and legal operations remained in the downtown area, along with restaurants, finer clothiers, furniture stores, and jewelers.

The Great Depression significantly impacted the downtown area. Mangum was the recipient of numerous WPA projects during the period, from the construction of the library and armory to the installation of fountains and gates on the courthouse square.

Throughout the 20th century, Mangum's access to transportation routes and nearby agricultural wealth, combined to make this a desirable spot for individuals and businesses to locate. Its population continued to increase, with the majority of commercial, legal, and entertainment activities being centered in the downtown district.

Since its earliest settlement, downtown Mangum has served the needs of its surrounding community, providing commercial, professional, and social services to residents and visitors alike. The area's proximity to rail and automobile transportation routes and to agricultural wealth, combined with its role as the seat of county government, allowed Mangum to experience tremendous growth and prosperity. The commercial success of the community, as well as the importance of the downtown district, is reflected in the extant properties. The Downtown Mangum Historic District represents the development and maturation of commerce in Mangum from 1900 to 1937.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 23 acres MOL
(do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A	<u>14</u>	<u>453959</u>	<u>3859001</u>	C	<u>14</u>	<u>453895</u>	<u>3858952</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
B	<u>14</u>	<u>453889</u>	<u>3858990</u>	D	<u>14</u>	<u>453740</u>	<u>3858954</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Beginning at the intersection of Lincoln Street and East Commerce Alley, proceed west to the intersection of Lincoln Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, proceed south to South Commerce Alley, proceed west to Oklahoma Avenue, proceed north to Lincoln Street, proceed west to West Commerce Alley, proceed north West Court Street then north along Church Street, east along Jefferson Street then north on Commerce Alley to East Cleveland Street, proceed east to Oklahoma Avenue, follow centerline of Oklahoma Avenue to Pierce Street, proceed east along the centerline of Pierce Street to the intersection with W.C. Avenue, proceed south along the centerline of W.C. Avenue to the intersection with North Commerce Alley, proceed east to intersection with Pennsylvania Avenue, proceed south to intersection of Jefferson Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, proceed east to East Commerce Alley, then south to point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries chosen reflect the core of historic downtown Mangum and encompass the commercial and governmental buildings that maintain the highest degree of integrity. To the north and west of the district, the area becomes residential. South of the district the area has a large number of vacant lots. The east boundary reflects the change to highway business.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lynda Schwan/National Register Program Coordinator
organization OK SHPO date May 29, 2009
street & number 2401 N Laird Ave telephone 405-522-4478
city or town Oklahoma City state OK zip code 73105
e-mail lschwan@okhistory.org

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Downtown Mangum Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mangum

County: Greer

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Lynda B. Schwan

Date Photographed: June 5, 2009

No.	Subject	Direction
0001	110-124 E Lincoln	West
0002	119-131 S Oklahoma	North
0003	109-113 N Oklahoma	North
0004	201-225 N Oklahoma	South
0005	106-112 Artist Alley	East
0006	101-109 E Jefferson	West
0007	222 E Jefferson	West
0008	Fountain on Courthouse Square	Southwest
0009	Greer County Courthouse	South

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property Downtown Mangum Historic District

County and State Greer, Oklahoma

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

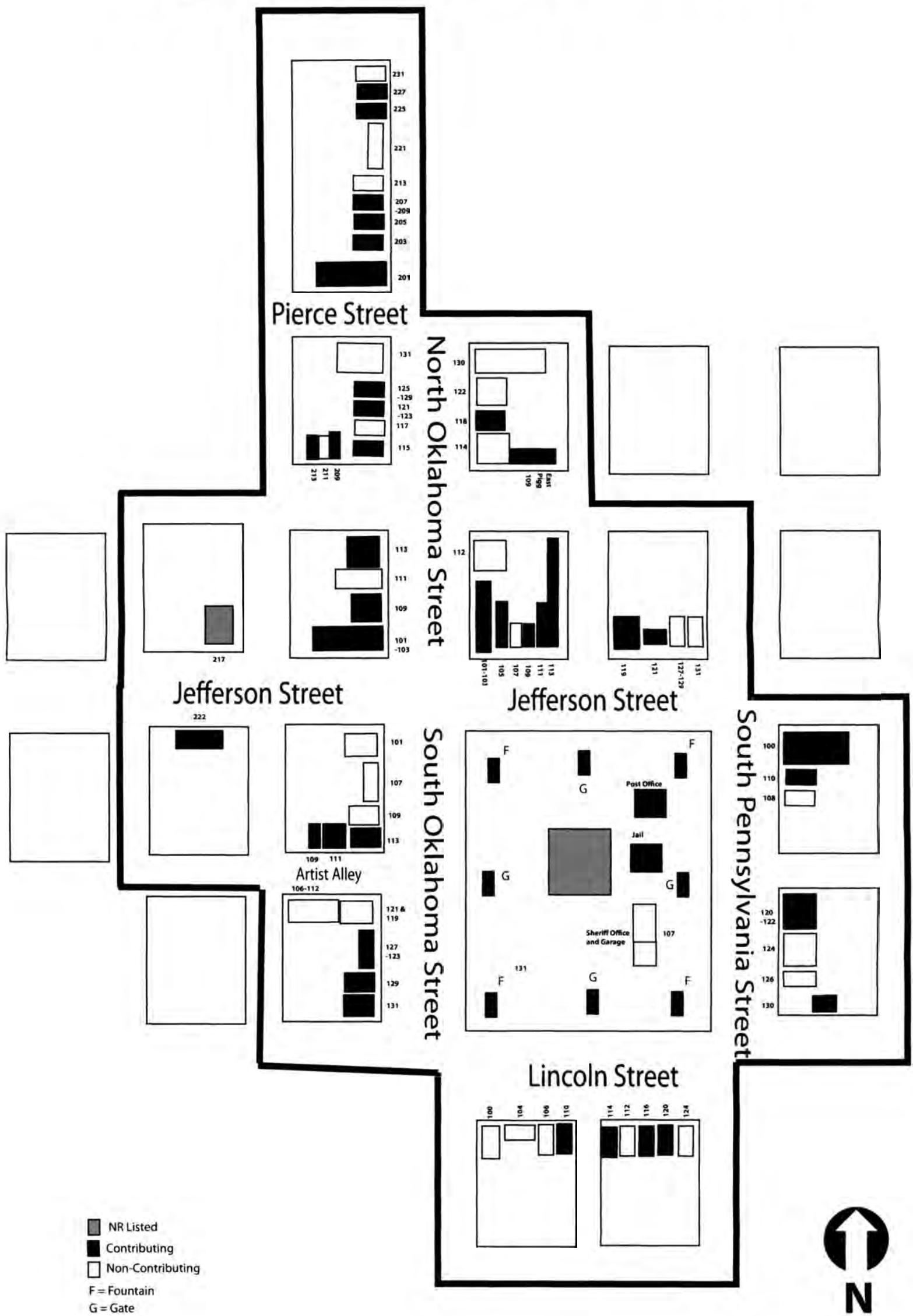
Section number 10 Page 25

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES (CON'T)

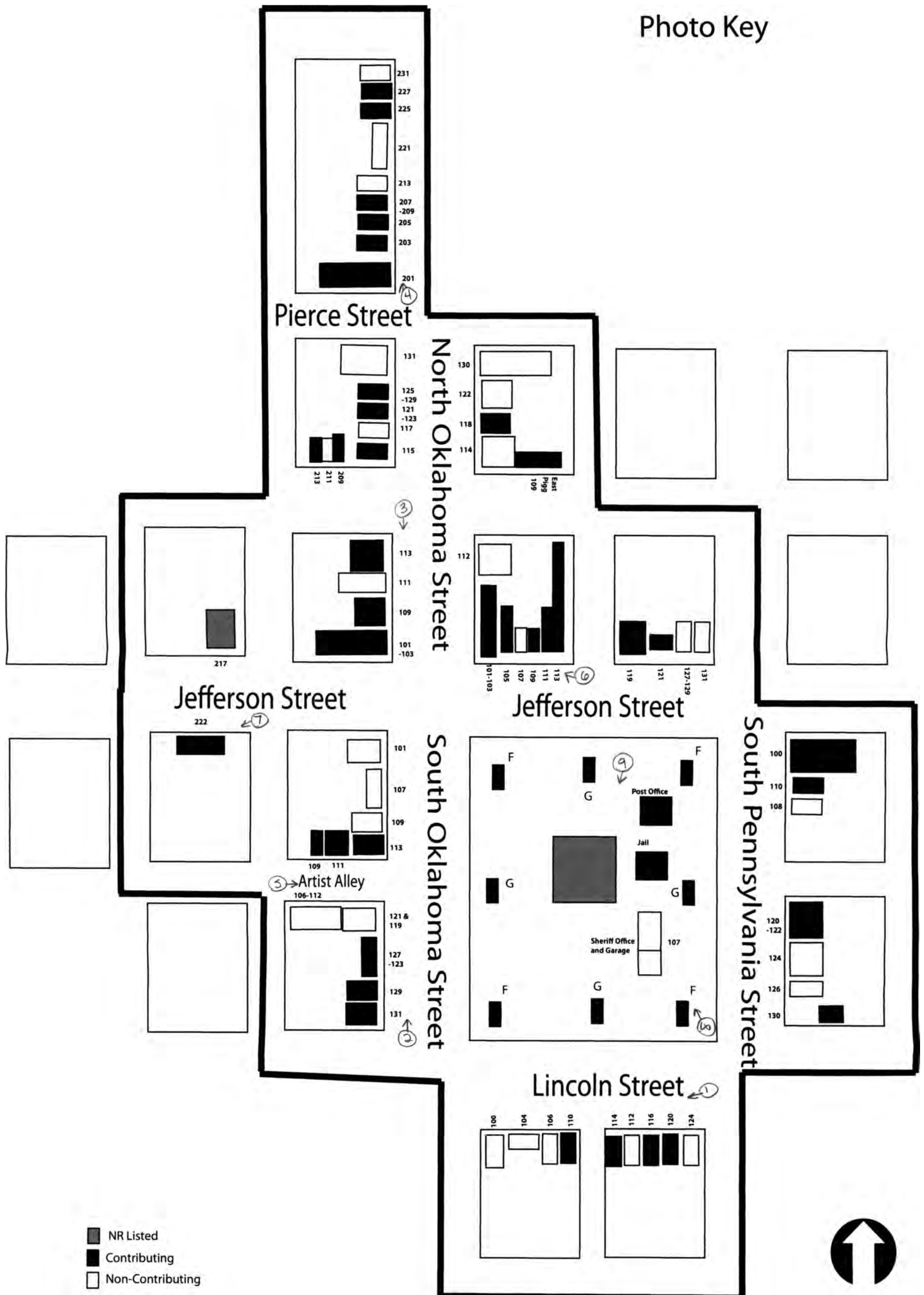
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F	14S	453673	3858991
G	14S	453683	3859075
H	14S	453618	3859068
I	14S	453620	3859221
J	14S	453681	3859223
K	14S	453669	3859419
L	14S	453751	3859419
M	14S	453751	3859306
N	14S	453795	3859311
O	14S	453790	3859221
P	14S	453903	3859217
Q	14S	453904	3859146
R	14S	453959	3859139

Downtown Mangum Historic District Mangum, Greer, County, Oklahoma



Downtown Mangum Historic District Mangum, Greer, County, Oklahoma

Photo Key



- NR Listed
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing
- F = Fountain
- G = Gate

Not to Scale



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Downtown Mangum Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE County Courthouses of Oklahoma TR
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Greer

DATE RECEIVED: 10/23/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/10/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/25/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/06/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000976

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12.3.09 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



FITNESS & RECREATION

NATIONAL GUARD
DEFEND FREEDOM

RESTAURANT

Downtown Mangum Historic District

110-124 E Lincoln

Mangum, Greer County, Oklahoma

Lynda Schwan

June 2009

West

photograph # 0001



See Us on the Square
The Best Ice Cream

AD-CRAFT SIGNS

TAG AGENCY

REELZ
ARCADE

Globe

Downtown Mangum Historic District

119-131 S Oklahoma

Mangum, Greer County, Oklahoma

Lynda B Schwan

June 2009

North

photograph # 0002



Downtown Mangum Historic District

109-113 N Oklahoma

Mangum, Greer County, Oklahoma

Lynda B Schwan

June 2009

North

photograph # 0003



CITY
HALL



WALK
WAY
S&T

Downtown Mangum Historic District

201-225 N Oklahoma

Mangum, Greer County, Oklahoma

Lunde B Schwab

June 2009

South

photograph #0004



Downtown Mangum Historic District

106-112 Artist Alley

Mangum, Greer County, Oklahoma

Lynda B Schwan

June 2009

East

photograph #0005



SALON HOME CENTER
Quality Custom Blinds - More Than Just Blinds!

Hutter

HOME CENTER

Downtown Mangum Historic District

101-109 E Jefferson

Mangum, Greer County, Oklahoma

Lynda B Schwan

June 2009

West

photograph # 0006



Downtown Mangum Historic District

222 E Jefferson

Mangum, Greer County, Oklahoma

Lynda B Schwan

June 2009

West

photograph # 0007



Downtown Mangum Historic District
Fountain on Courthouse Square
Mangum, Greer County, Oklahoma

Lynda B Schwan

June 2009

Northwest

photograph #0008



1000

Downtown Mangum Historic District
Greer County Courthouse
Mangum, Greer County, Oklahoma

Lynnda B Schwan

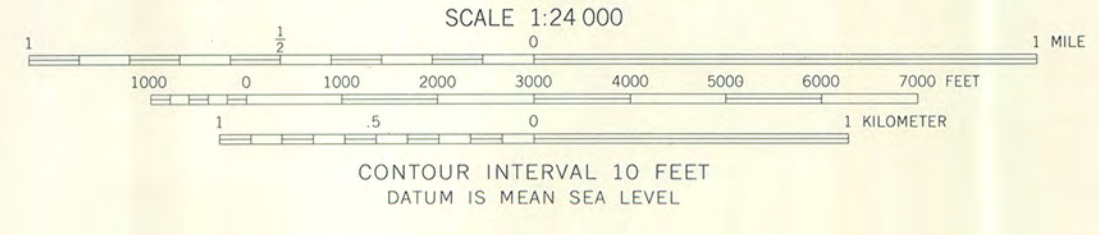
June 2009

South

photograph #0009



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1970. Field checked 1971
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Oklahoma coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface — Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface — Unimproved road
Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
AND BY THE OKLAHOMA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NORMAN, OKLAHOMA 73069
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

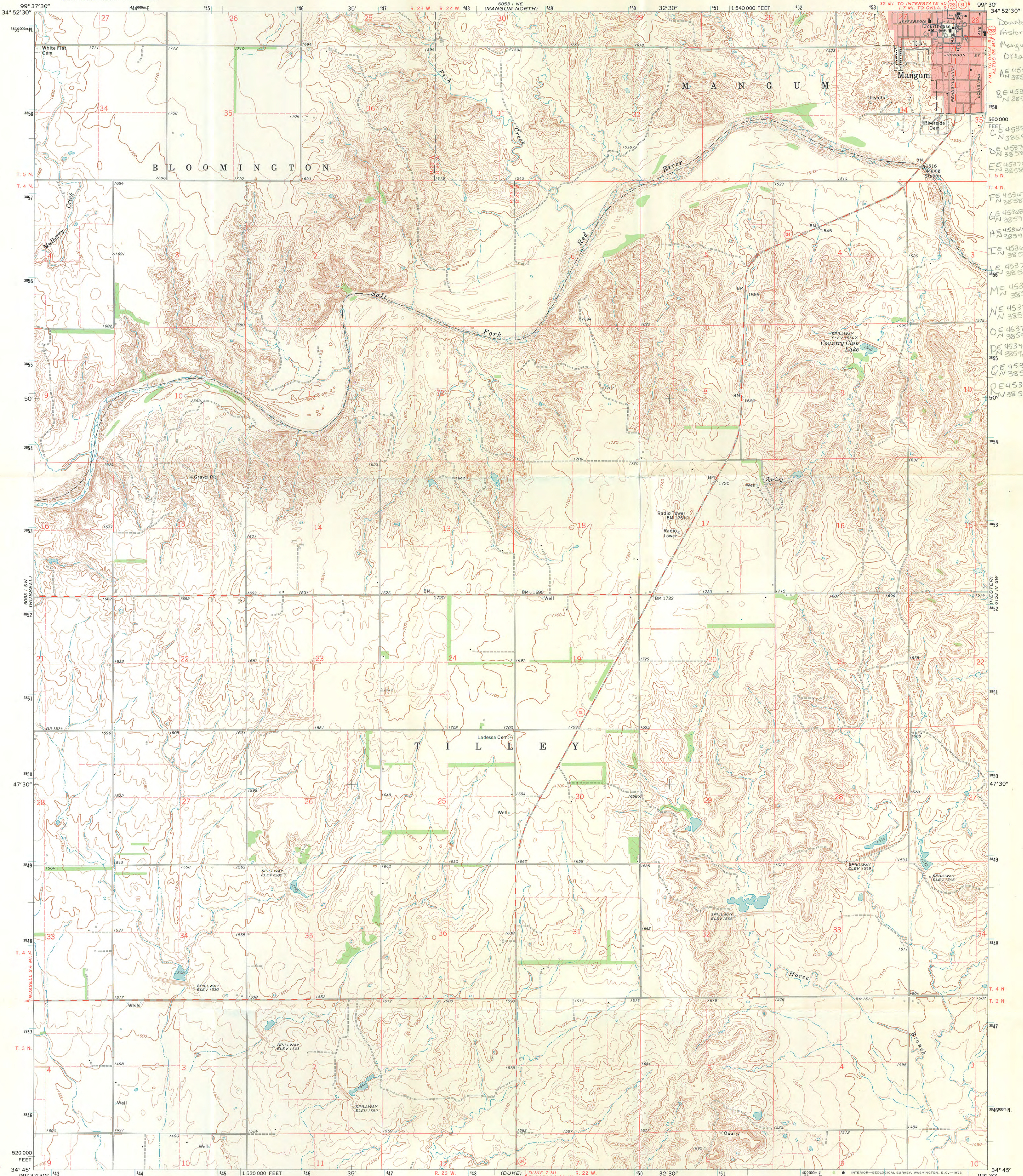
MANGUM NORTH, OKLA.
N3452.5—W9930/7.5

1971

AMS 6053 1 NE—SERIES W883

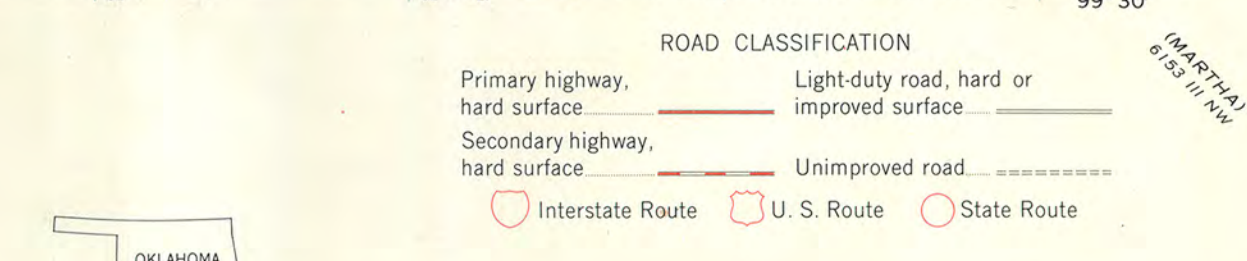
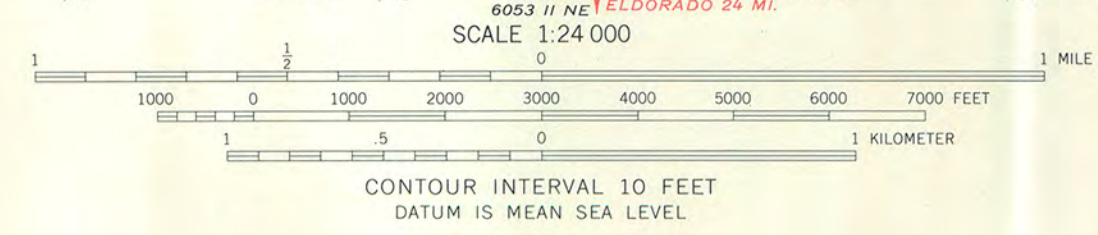
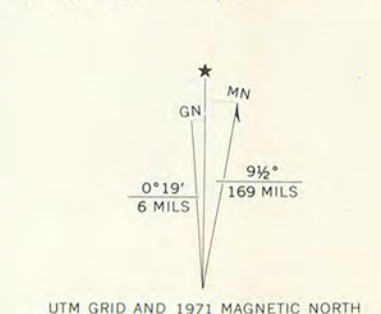
Downtown Mangum
Historic District
Mangum, Greer Co
Oklahoma

JE 453681
N 3859223
KE 453649
N 3859419



Downtown Mangum
Historic District
Mangum, Greer Co
Oklahoma
NE 453459
BE 453889
N 385890
560 000
FEET
CE 453895
N 385892
DE 453740
N 385894
EE 453749
N 385897
T. 4 N.
FE 453673
N 385891
GE 453683
N 3857075
HE 453612
N 3859048
IE 453600
N 3859201
JE 453751
N 3859419
ME 453751
N 3859306
NE 453795
N 385811
OE 453790
N 3859201
PE 453903
N 385917
QE 453904
N 3859414
RE 453959
N 3859139

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1970. Field checked 1971
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Oklahoma coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
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A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

MANGUM SOUTH, OKLA.
N3445—W9930/7.5



Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 2401 North Laird Ave. • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7914
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm



October 21, 2009

Ms. Jan Matthews
Keeper of the Register
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Matthews:

We are pleased to transmit six National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

Ingle Brothers Broomcorn Warehouse, Shattuck, Ellis County
Irving Baptist Church, Ryan, Jefferson County
Downtown Mangum Historic District, Mangum, Greer County
Attucks School, Vinita, Craig County
The Bassett House, Cushing, Payne County
Citizens State Bank, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County

We look forward to the results of your review. If there may be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Lynda B. Schwan of my staff or myself.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Melvena Heisch".

Melvena Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

MKH:lbs

Enclosures



Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 2401 North Laird Ave. • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7914
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm

September 14, 2009

Dallan Wordekemper, Federal Preservation Officer, USPS
4301 Wilson Blvd, Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22203

Dear Mr. Wordekemper:

We are pleased to inform you that the property which USPS owns, located within the Mangum Downtown Historic District, roughly bounded by East Lincoln, South Pennsylvania, North Oklahoma and South Oklahoma, in Mangum, Oklahoma, will be considered by the Historic Preservation Review Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and the Oklahoma State Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the Federal government's official listing of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated.

Listing of the Mangum Downtown Historic District provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of Federal projects that might adversely affect the character of this historic property. If the property is listed in the National Register, certain Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the properties by the Federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The Federal government will not attach restrictive covenants to the properties or seek to acquire them. Listing on the State Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the properties by the State. The State will not require public visitation or attach restrictive covenants to the properties.

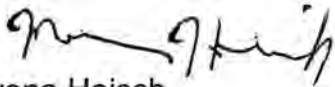
You are invited to attend the Historic Preservation Review Committee meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The committee will meet at 1:30 p.m. on October 15, 2009, in the Boardroom of the Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma History Center, 2401 North Laird Avenue, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dallan Wordekemper, Federal Preservation Officer, USPS
September 14, 2009
Page 2

Enclosed you will find a notice that explains in greater detail the results of listing in the National Register, and that describes the rights and procedures by which an owner may comment on or object to listing in the National Register.

Should you have any questions about this nomination before the Historic Preservation Review Committee meeting, please contact Lynda Schwan at 405/522-4478.

Sincerely,



Melvena Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

MH:bh

Enclosures