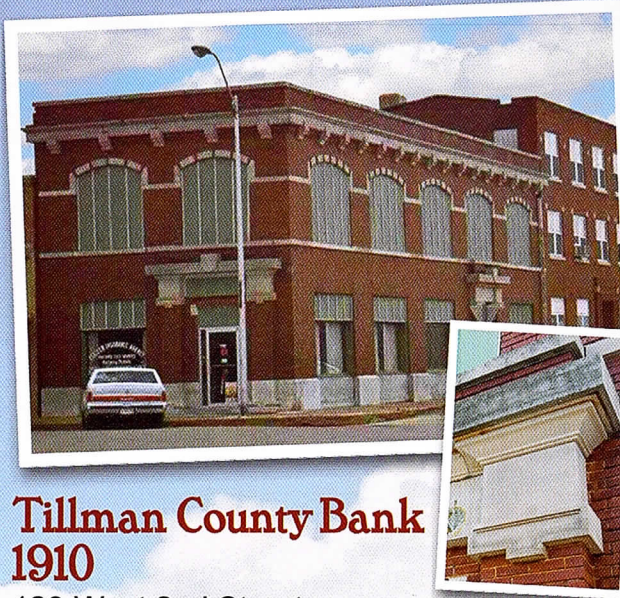




Grandfield Hospital 1920s

211 South Simpson

The Grandfield Hospital was built by Dr. W.A. Fuqua, Dr. Harper Wright and Dr. H.C. Harris. A three-story, brick building with offices for the doctors was located on the first floor. The second floor provided beds for 14 patients. Dr. Fuqua's family quarters were located on the 3rd floor down the hall from the operating room.



Tillman County Bank 1910

123 West 2nd Street

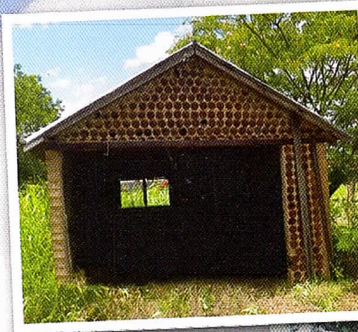
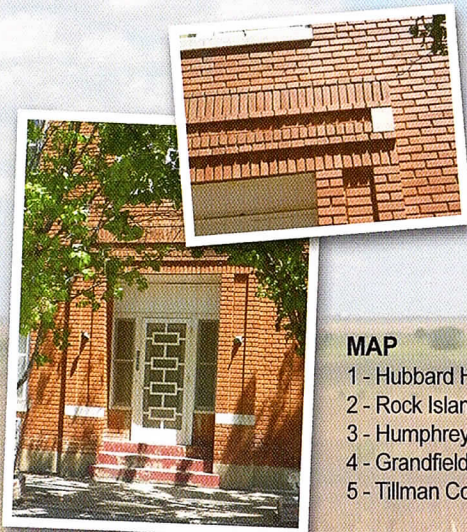
The Tillman County Bank is a two-story red brick Italian Renaissance Revival building with a limestone cornice supported by limestone brackets. The bank was chartered March 24, 1908 in Kell, OK and was subsequently moved to Grandfield later that year. In 1910 Grandfield boasted three banks with over \$200,000 in deposits.



	FIRST						US 70
SECOND				3			
THIRD		5	4				2
FOURTH							
	LAWRENCE	SIMPSON	MAIN	TAYLOR	MAPLE	BRIDGE	GROGAN
TANT					1		FIFTH

MAP

- 1 - Hubbard House
- 2 - Rock Island Depot
- 3 - Humphrey's Drug Store
- 4 - Grandfield Hospital
- 5 - Tillman County Bank



Other Historic Structures

Tin Can Garage
c 1930

Old Cement Jail
1916



Cobblestone
Building
c 1910



Downtown Historic District 1909 - 1951

Information contained herein was provided by the National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms and the Grandfield Public Library Archives.

The activity that is the subject of the brochure has been financed in part with Federal Funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views of policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute the endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

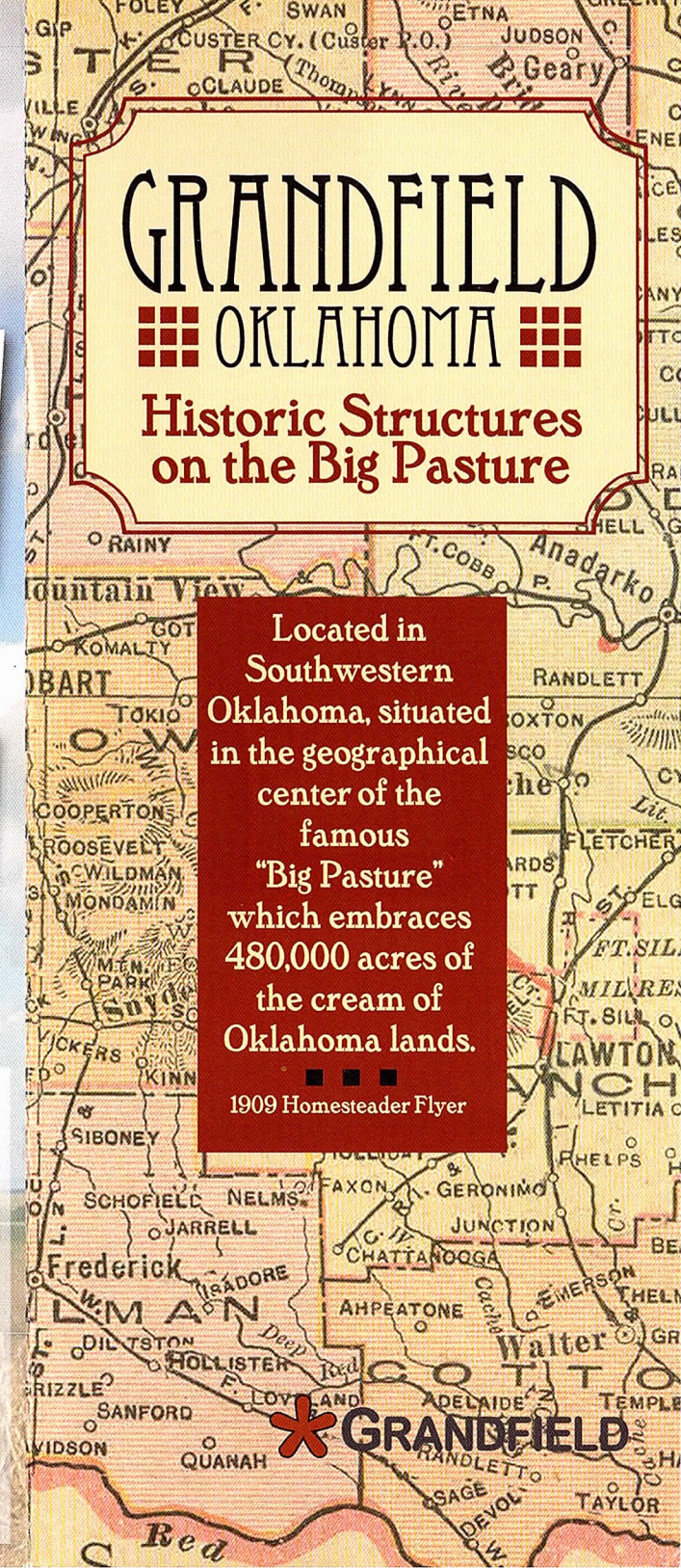
The program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility as described above, or you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

This brochure was produced Summer 2010 under the direction of Randy Clark, City Manager, Grandfield, OK.

GRANDFIELD OKLAHOMA Historic Structures on the Big Pasture

Located in
Southwestern
Oklahoma, situated
in the geographical
center of the
famous
"Big Pasture"
which embraces
480,000 acres of
the cream of
Oklahoma lands.

1909 Homesteader Flyer



The Big Pasture

The Big Pasture was 488,000 acres of prairie land, in what is now Southwestern Oklahoma. The land

had been reserved for grazing use by the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes after their reserve was opened for settlement by a lottery from June through August 1901. The tribes leased most of the land to large ranches, and it became known as **Big Pasture**.

The **Big Pasture** was maintained for grazing until June 5, 1906, when Congress passed the act requiring that

the land be disposed of by allotting 160 acres to each child born into the tribes after 1900. The remaining land was sold by sealed bid in December 1906 and the proceeds placed in the U.S. Treasury for the tribes, making it the last large tract of land opened for settlement in Oklahoma Territory.

The **Big Pasture** was the scene of a well publicized wolf hunt by Theodore Roosevelt in 1905. He especially wanted to see John "Jack (Catch 'em Alive)" Abernathy from Frederick catch wolves with his bare hands. This hunt and his visit with Quanah Parker are often cited as the catalyst for his determination to create the nearby Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge and to return buffalo to the wild. The Wichita Mountains had previously been designated only as a Forest Preserve when first put under protection by William McKinley in 1901.



Grandfield was established in the heart of the Big Pasture in 1907 on a tract of land alongside the Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railway line.



Rock Island Depot 1920

201 S. Bridge Boulevard

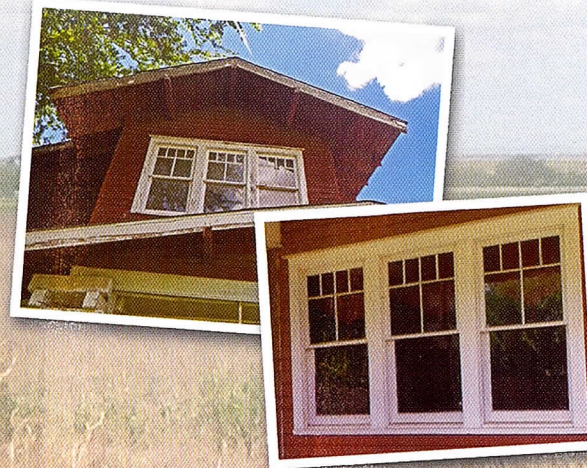
Grandfield was originally served by the Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railway. As the town grew and prospered, there was additional need for shipping crops and bringing in farm workers. In 1919, Grandfield made a proposal to the Rock Island Railway that they would provide a free right of way between Chattanooga, OK and Grandfield, a bonus of \$5,000, and a 40 acre terminal site. The proposal was accepted by the Rock Island Railroad.



Hubbard House 1919

323 E. 5th Street

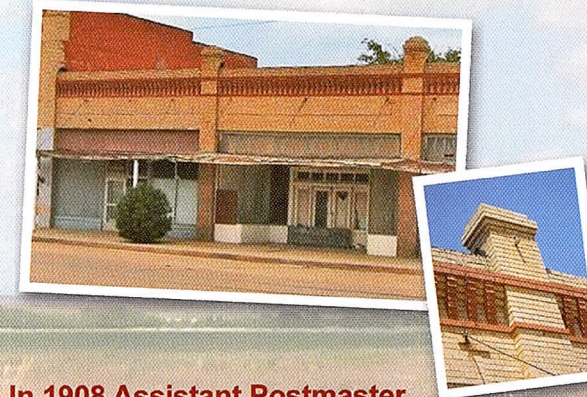
Built by William and Mabel (Donahoo) Hubbard. William Hubbard, one of the original land owners, farmed cotton and wheat. As he prospered, he purchased additional land along the Red River. The oil boom a few years later allowed him to lease his land to the oil industry. The monies from these leases provided him with the capital to build this outstanding example of Craftsman Bungalow /Prairie Style architecture, which was modeled after one he had seen in Oklahoma City. Oak permeates the interior including beamed ceilings in the kitchen and dining area.



Humphrey's Drug Store 1914

106 E. Second St.

Originally the **Teeter Drug**, owned by Audry Teeter. Audry was the father of Fleeta Teeter. Fleeta married H. E. Humphrey who took over the business. A jewelry store was then added. The one-story, buff brick building retains its original black & white tile flooring. The clerestory windows above the canopy are an unusual pink tinted prism glass.



In 1908 Assistant Postmaster General Charles P. Grandfield helped establish a United States Post Office in the new town. Consequently, Grandfield was named in his honor.