

**FINAL SURVEY REPORT
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY OF A PORTION OF LAWTON
40-91-60042.006**

Submitted by:

**Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey
Department of History
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078-0611**

Submitted to:

**State Historic Preservation Office
Oklahoma Historical Society
621 N. Robinson, Suite 375
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	1
INTRODUCTION	2
PROJECT OBJECTIVES	5
AREA SURVEYED	7
RESEARCH DESIGN AND EXECUTION	10
HISTORIC NARRATIVE	13
KINDS OF PROPERTIES SOUGHT AND IDENTIFIED	23
AREAS NOT CONTAINING HISTORIC RESOURCES	29
DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES	51
INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES AND DISTRICTS WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY	84
SUMMARY	96
BIBLIOGRAPHY	97
APPENDIX 1: ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIANS REPORT	142

MAPS

MANAGEMENT REGION SEVEN	8
STUDY AREA	9
AREAS NOT CONTAINING HISTORIC RESOURCES	30
SECTION MAPS	
A	32
B	34
C	36
D	38
E	40
F	42
G	44
H	46
I	48
J	50
DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES	
KEY MAP	73
AREA MAP A	74
AREA MAP B	75
AREA MAP C	76
AREA MAP D	77
AREA MAP E	78
AREA MAP F	79
AREA MAP G	80
AREA MAP H	81
AREA MAP I	82
AREA MAP J	83
OLD TOWN NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT	95

ABSTRACT

This document serves as the final survey report of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Lawton. The Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey, an adjunct of the Department of History at Oklahoma State University, performed the survey between September 1, 1991 and August 31, 1992 under a contract (40-91-60042.006) with the State Historic Preservation Office of the Oklahoma Historical Society. Project personnel conducted the survey in order to: (1) identify and minimally document individual historic properties and potential districts which warrant further study for possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places; (2) identify and characterize portions of the study area devoid of historic resources; and, (3) identify reference material useful for completing National Register nominations of properties deemed worthy of further study. To facilitate this entire process, a historic narrative of Lawton's development up to 1952 was also prepared. This narrative provides the context necessary to evaluate the historic significance, or meaning, of these properties.

The survey covered the 1946 city limits of Lawton, which lies within the State Historic Preservation Office's Management Region #7. The study area consists of 4.5 square miles (2,880 acres). A total of 293 properties were minimally documented, of which 93 (31.7%) warrant further study for possible National Register inclusion. Of these, 21 (7.2%) of the total properties documented, lie within the Old Town North Historic District identified by the survey. This report, together with the accompanying individual property files, should facilitate land-use management in the study area which is sensitive to its historic resources.

INTRODUCTION

The city of Lawton, located in southwestern Oklahoma, offers an interesting case study for historic preservation. In many ways, its history parallels that of similar Oklahoma towns. Yet, to the degree that its current built environment serves as a link to that past, the city is rather unusual.

Lawton rests in what once was the domain of the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache. The federal government in 1892 began allotting these lands to individual tribal members, thereby making the remaining available for permanent white settlement. Cattlemen who leased the Indian-owned range stalled the opening for a time, but on 6 August 1901 this large parcel was finally opened. Forsaking the chaos of previous Oklahoma land runs, the federal government disposed of rural tracts through a lottery and auctioned the town lots in Lawton, the seat of newly-created Comanche County. Thus, the city, like many others throughout the state, sprang to life instantaneously. Tents filled the streets at first, followed by wooden clapboard buildings, and finally brick and stone construction lent an air of permanence to the community.

Several factors favored Lawton's sustained growth and prosperity during its first fifty years. As the county seat, it emerged as the major governmental and retail center for the surrounding agricultural hinterland. With the north-south running Rock Island Railroad and the east-west oriented Frisco railroad intersecting in the city, it also became a principle wholesaling, distribution, and manufacturing hub for all of southwestern Oklahoma. Nearby oil and gas fields fostered petroleum related industry. The most influential contributor to the city's development, however, has been Fort Sill, a major military installation just to the north. Indeed, Lawton escaped the deepest ravages of the Great Depression due in large part to a major construction project on the base that employed citizens and generally stimulated business. Moreover, the military mobilization during World

War II and the Cold War which followed nearly doubled Lawton's population during the 1940s. This expansion laid the foundation for its transformation from a small city into one of Oklahoma's major population centers. Today over 119,000 people reside in its metropolitan area, almost 82,000 of whom live within the city limits.

The evolution of the city's built environment reflects this growth. Soon after its founding, a central business district arose adjacent to the Rock Island right-of-way, extending westward for several blocks in the typical grid pattern. Residences emerged primarily on the western side of the original townsite, with new additions carved from abutting homesteads quickly platted and annexed. Along the eastern edge of town, where two major railroads intersect, an industrial section emerged. The 1908 establishment of Cameron Agricultural School, now Cameron University, fostered growth farther west. By 1921, the city covered a two-square mile area; and by 1946 it had spread to four-and-a-half square miles.

The very forces which made possible this physical expansion, however, ultimately changed the character of its built environment. Additions developed during World War II and after contain the modern suburban architecture found throughout the United States. On major thoroughfares, strip shopping centers replaced older and more stylized residential and retail properties. The prosperity of the postwar boom also enabled many owners of older homes to build new additions and carports, or side them with aluminum and vinyl. Still other houses fell into disrepair over the years, the victims of their transient military and college student occupants.

But urban renewal by far wrought the greatest devastation to Lawton's historic built environment. During the 1960s and 1970s, the original downtown was virtually destroyed in an attempt to modernize the city's core. A new city hall and county courthouse replaced older governmental buildings. A new library and adjacent park obliterated

almost an entire block, and no less than twelve blocks of the central business district was razed to make way for the modern indoor Central Mall. The remaining older retail properties usually received new window treatments or major facade alterations. For all these reasons, much of the city's historic fabric, especially within the original townsite, no longer remains.

The Old Town North District, identified in this survey, stands as an exception to this pattern. This forty-eight block area is bounded on the south by West Gore Boulevard, on the north by Ferris Avenue, on the east by Third Street, and on the west by Ft. Sill Boulevard. It contains the largest concentration of pre-World War II homes which retain their integrity. As such, the district serves as a microcosm of the city's early built environment. Its houses also manifest a rich variety of architectural styles, although Craftsman-styled bungalows dominate. Old Town North obviously warrants further study as a possible National Register historic district. The survey also identified other individual properties throughout the study area that deserve further consideration for National Register inclusion, but they do not occur in sufficient concentration as to comprise a district.

The results of this survey clearly demonstrate that Lawton, by virtue of its unique pattern of development, has lost many of the physical links to its pre-World War II past. This project sought to identify those that remain and, through their identification and documentation, facilitate their preservation as the city continues to grow in the future.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Following the guidelines set forth in R.F.P. #40-91-60042.006, this project sought to fulfill the following objectives.

The first was to identify within the study area those individual properties, including districts, which on the basis of age (at least forty years old) and retention of integrity warrant further study for possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This time frame enables the State Historic Preservation Office to manage more efficiently those resources which may become eligible for the National Register within the next decade. This process also included determining representative property types in the study area, and re-documenting properties in the study area already listed on the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory or listed on the National Register before 1980. The identification of these resources involved minimal documentation in accordance to State Historic Preservation Office requirements - completion of a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form for each property and photodocumentation of its primary elevations. From this data, and drawing upon information from the historic narrative prepared in conjunction with this project, preliminary determinations of eligibility were made for each property. The justifications for these determinations are found on the individual Historic Preservation Identification Forms for each property on file with the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office.

Fulfillment of this first objective allowed for completion of the second. This involved the identification and characterization of properties documented during the survey deemed ineligible for the National Register and, therefore, not worthy of further study. The justifications for a property's exclusion were based on insufficient age and/or the loss of historic integrity. Again, individual determinations and their justification are found on the pertinent Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms. This process also facilitated the

identification of sections of the study area devoid of historic industrial related resources.

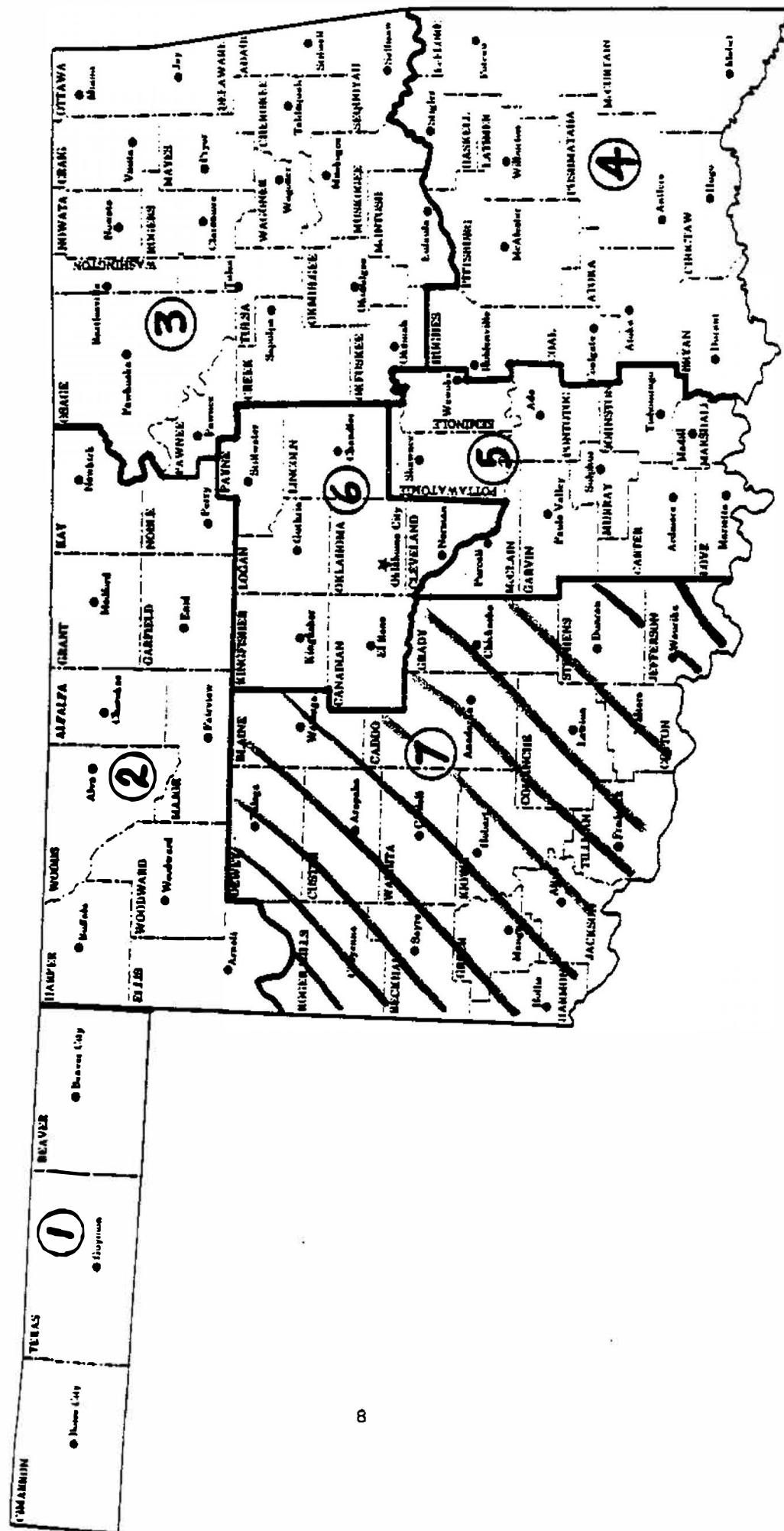
A third major objective concerned the identification of reference materials required to complete National Register nominations of the individual properties and the potential district deemed worthy of future study. Many of these sources were noted while preparing the historic narrative. Others came to light during the course of this survey. An annotated bibliography of these materials comprises a separate section of this report.

AREA SURVEYED

The study area for this survey consisted of the 1946 city limits of Lawton, Oklahoma. Covering approximately 4.5 square miles (2,880 acres), the study area lies within the State Historic Preservation Office's Management Region Seven. Maps depicting both the management region and study area follow.

FIGURE B

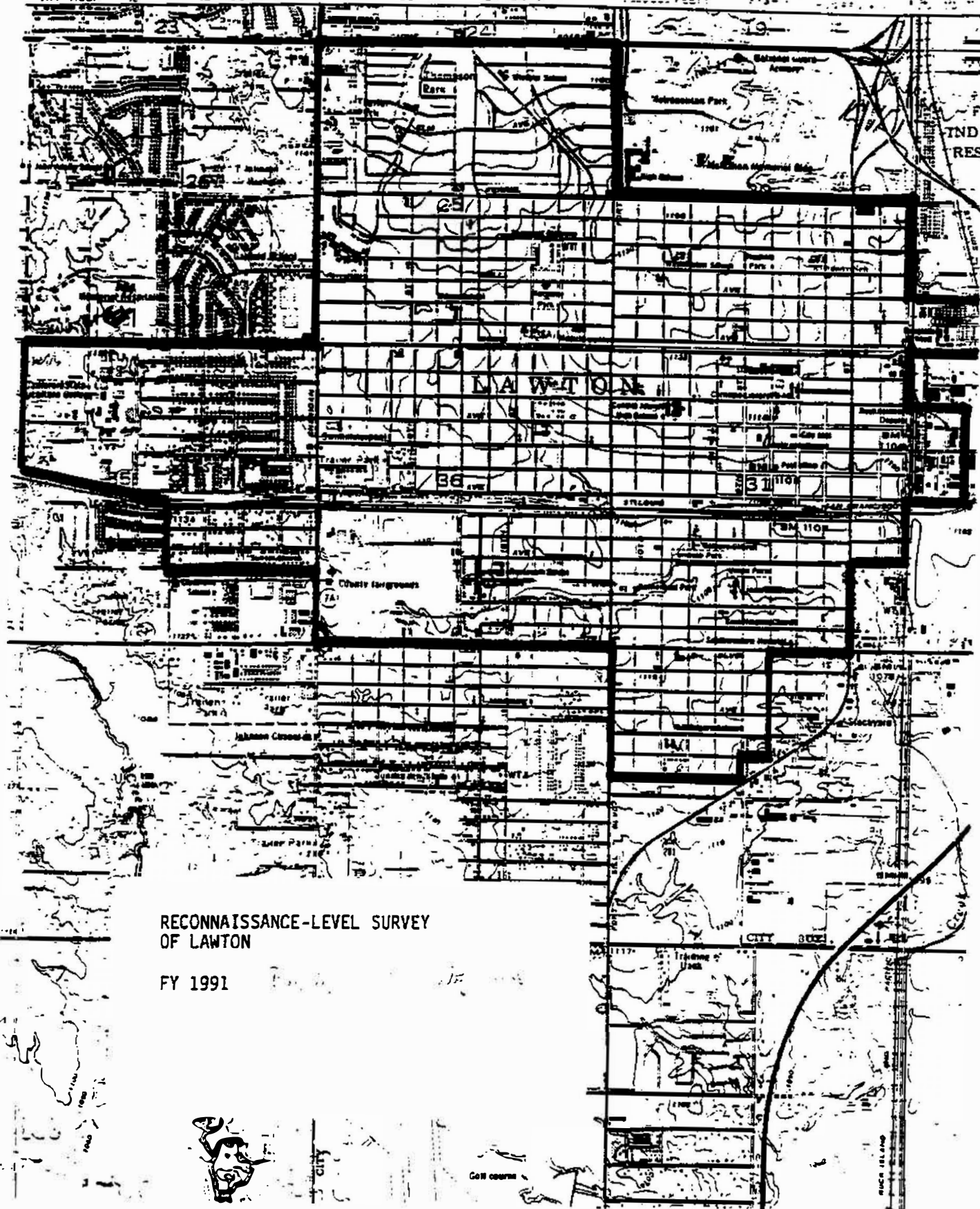
**MANAGEMENT REGIONS FOR
OKLAHOMA'S COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLANNING PROCESS
(HISTORIC COMPONENT)**



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ENGINEERS

1:50,000
FORT SILL

1:50,000
MINUTE SERIES (C)
5714 LAWTON 15' 20'



RESEARCH DESIGN AND EXECUTION

This project's research design followed professional methodological standards, as well as the "Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines" (Federal Register, 29 September 1983: 44716-44742). It intended for each step in the process, as much as possible, to build upon the results of the previous task, thus making for a time- and cost-efficient effort.

The initial phase centered on research into the history of Lawton. Accordingly, the development of a historic narrative focusing on the study area's past began immediately and was continually refined during the course of the project. This activity served two primary purposes. First, it helped identify property types and specific historic properties which the survey might identify. Second, when applied with the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, it facilitated the determination of a property's significance in relationship to the broad patterns of Lawton's historic, archeological, architectural, and engineering heritage. In short, it provided the link between a property as it exists today and the past which gives it meaning. This narrative is included in a section of this report. This work was completed primarily by a Graduate Assistant, Cynthia Smelker, under the principal investigator's supervision.

Before commencing the actual field survey Ms. Smelker was trained. This included familiarization with the Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form; National Register Bulletin Twenty Four: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning; National Register Bulletin Fifteen: Guidelines for Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation; the anticipated project products; and, various administrative details. At this time, the Graduate Assistant also conducted additional research in directories, Sanborn Maps, topographical maps, and other sources in an attempt to specify likely extant properties.

Once the training and additional research were completed, the Graduate Assistant entered the field. She sought to document representative properties in the study area which were at least forty years old. Documentation required completing a Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form and photographs of each property's primary elevations. While performing these tasks, the Graduate Assistant also began making determinations of individual properties warranting further study for possible inclusion on the National Register. A potential historic district associated with the city's early expansion northward was also identified. Whenever possible, the surveyor complimented the existing research with information from oral interviews with local citizens and material available locally. All this research enabled completion of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form as thoroughly as possible. The Graduate Assistant finished this phase of the project in a highly concentrated five-week period.

Even while the field work progressed, preparation of the photodocumentation began. Rolls of film were collected and developed onto contact sheets. From these, project personnel determined which exposures needed to be processed into 5" X 7" black-and-white glossy prints.

All information for completing the individual Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms was compiled into a data base using the dBase IV program. From this data base, the actual Identification Forms were ultimately generated.

As the information was entered into the computer, the Principal Investigator and Graduate Assistant met with the Architectural Historian, Jeffrey K. Williams of the Oklahoma State University School of Architecture, to review the survey findings. At this meeting, Williams received the photodocumentation and a copy of the historical narrative. Following a visit to the study area, he completed a report addressing the relationship between its physical and cultural

environment, as revealed through its architecture. A copy of the Architectural Historian's report is included as an appendix to this report.

The final phase of the project entailed compiling the survey data into its final form. This included final revisions of the Identification Forms, specifically designating individual properties and districts potentially eligible for the National Register, identifying areas devoid of historic industrial properties, preparing maps, compiling individual property files, and composing the final report.

HISTORIC NARRATIVE

Historical Development of Lawton, 1901-1952

By the early 1950s, Lawton, Oklahoma was a thriving city. Situated in southwest Oklahoma, Lawton is located in what was Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian land. Even before the opening of the area to white settlers, Lawton was chosen to be the seat of Comanche County. Allotted 320 acres for the original townsite, Lawton quickly outgrew its boundaries. Lawton's continued expansion from its incorporation in 1901 to the early 1950s was due largely to its varied economic base. The city benefited from the nearby agricultural community and the presence of Cameron State Agricultural College, but, most importantly, from Fort Sill. Established in 1869, the post is located only four miles north of the original townsite.¹ Although Lawton maintained a fairly steady population throughout its first fifty years, it experienced bursts of growth at times, such as the initial settlement and World War I era booms. The largest growth, however, occurred in the 1940s.

In opening the nearly three million acres of former Kiowa, Comanche and Apache lands to white settlement, the federal government tried a new approach. The previous Oklahoma land runs were successful, but both incurred the problems of conflicting claims and the presence of Sooners--people who entered the area illegally, staking their claim before the race had begun.² To avoid these problems in the newly opened counties, the federal government decided to auction town lots and award farm land through a lottery. Toward this end, two districts were established, with land offices at Fort Sill and another at El Reno for registration purposes. Registration began 11 July 1901 and lasted only until 26 July 1901. During this time, 169,000 people registered for the available land. Of these, only 6,500 were drawn in each district and entitled to 160 acres of Oklahoma land. These winners could then file on their claims beginning August 6, 1901--the same day the town lots were offered at auction.³

Almost 25,000 people arrived to bid on the 1200 lots to be sold in Lawton on 6 August. All lots were sold and paid for the day of the sale, and proceeds totaled over \$500,000. By law, the money was to be used to build a court house, high school, sewer system, and water works for the new county seat. Any remaining money was to go for county roads and bridges. By the morning of August 7, the burgeoning town of Lawton was firmly established with tents in place of the buildings soon to come.⁴

Work began quickly on permanent buildings for the town. By December 1901, the population had stabilized at approximately eight thousand people, and tents occupied only about half the lots in the town.⁵ For those unable to purchase lots in the original townsite auction, anticipation ran high for additions to be made to the town. The first winners of the farm land lottery were expected to pick the land closest to the townsite and reap the profits of their fortune by platting the land and selling it. They did not disappoint.

James R. Woods, the first name drawn in the Lawton district lottery, staked his claim nearest to the town but in an unexpected pattern. Rather than filing in the usual 160 acre square, Woods filed on a rectangular quarter section of land. By doing this, he received the entire length of land directly south of the original townsite. The other surrounding sides of the townsite were all either federal or Indian land. This made it impossible for the second lottery winner, Mattie Beal, to secure land contiguous to the townsite. Instead, Beal took a similar rectangular tract of land to the south of Woods.⁶ Both claims were platted and added to the city limits by April 1902.

Additions to the city continued thereafter at a rapid pace. The 1903 Mountain View and the 1905 Gay's West Mountain View additions were the next additions made to Lawton. In 1906 the Thompson subdivision and the Highland Park addition were incorporated into the city. One year later, the McClung and Waldman additions, which contained the Woods subdivision, were added to the city limits. In 1908, the North and West

Highland additions again expanded Lawton's boundaries. As the North district was held by the federal government, the lots in this addition were auctioned off. By 1910, almost thirty homes had been built in the North addition. Building activity slowed after that, but between 1934-1937 activity resumed. Many of the larger homes in the North addition, such as the English home, were built at this time.'

Lawton's growth continued with the 1909 College addition which extended the city boundaries to reach those of Cameron State School of Agriculture. The Brookover subdivision and Sunset Place addition were added in 1910. The year 1911 brought continued expansion to the city with the Butler and Lloyd additions. The first additions made to Lawton's east side were the 1930 Industrial and Vernon additions. The Industrial addition was platted adjacent to where the Rock Island and Frisco Railroads intersected. The College View addition of 1934 continued growth to the west side of the city. The decade of the 1940s spurred tremendous expansion within the city. Between 1942-1949, the Radio City addition, Caldwell subdivision, Zorger replat, Evans subdivision and Frisco addition continued to shape and reshape Lawton's west side. Other additions occurring in various areas of the city during the 1940s include the 1940 Fields and Dunning addition; 1941 Liberty Heights and Carr additions; 1947 Morford addition; 1948 Moore, Koehler and Lee additions. However, Lawton's growth did not end with the 1940s. During the first three years of the following decade, two subdivisions, the 1950 Cowley and 1951 Millers subdivisions, and one addition, the 1953 Sunset addition, were platted.

It is notable that no additions to the city were made during the years of 1912-1929. Similarly, very little physical expansion occurred in Lawton during the 1930s, with only three additions being made. And thirteen of the thirty-five additions, subdivisions and replats to the town prior to 1953 occurred during the 1940s.

Another interesting statistic concerning the general development

of Lawton is that in 1973 only ten percent of Lawton's houses had been built prior to 1939. Many, forty-eight percent, were built between 1940 and 1960.⁸ Thus, the city has few houses remaining from its earliest years.

In terms of population, the city experienced steady growth from its founding (see Table 1). Following the land opening, Lawton's population declined from 25,000 people to 5,562 people by 1907. In 1910, the population increased to 7,788 people, an increase of 2,226.⁹ The 1920 census shows an additional 1,142 people residing in the city.¹⁰ By 1930, the Lawton population had risen to 12,121 people.¹¹ Another 5,934 people moved to Lawton during the 1930s, creating a total of 18,055 people in Lawton at the time of the 1940 census.¹² The most significant population increase occurred during the decades of the 1940s. Nearly doubling the previous census count, during that decade 16,702 people moved into the city, bringing its total population to 34,757 people.¹³ The proximity of Fort Sill, mobilized for World War II and the ensuing Cold War, no doubt accounts for this veritable population explosion.

Table 1 - Lawton Population, 1907-1950

Year	Native born White	Foreign born White	Black	Other	Total	% Change from previous census
1907					5,562	Base
1910	6,918	324	542	4	7,788	40.02%
1920	8,198	305	405	22	8,930	14.66%
1930	10,959	205	809	148	12,121	35.73%
1940	16,213	229	1,508	105	18,055	48.95%
1950	30,454	566	3,212	525	34,757	92.50%

On an ethnic basis, the Lawton population was overwhelmingly caucasian. The next major ethnic group present in Lawton was the African-American community. The African-American population over the years expanded at a rate similar to that of the overall population. The

Douglass school, which still exists today as an integrated elementary school, was organized as an all-Black school in 1901, and from 1952-1966 served as an all-Black high school.¹⁴ It therefore, remains an important physical link to the city's early African-American heritage. Although the Klu Klux Klan was active in Lawton in the early 1920s, it had little effect on African-American population growth and by 1928, the Klan was out of favor with the majority of the community.¹⁵ Other ethnic groups present in Lawton included Native American, Chinese and Japanese.¹⁶

The first government in Lawton was a temporary one, much like the temporary buildings that characterized the early town. From 6 August 1901 to 24 October 1901, county officials, appointed by Governor Jenkins, oversaw the running of the town. The first election, held on 24 October 1901, replaced the county officials with the first elected city officials. New county officials were also elected at this time to govern county business. From that first election until 1911, the city was managed by a mayoral system of government. Following the 1911 election, the form of city government was changed to that of a charter and commission. This system endured until 1923, when the city reverted to the mayoral form of government, which continues to operate today.¹⁷

Unfortunately, the first city hall and county courthouse buildings did not survive the years as well. Following the trend of the late 1960s, urban renewal became a major concern in Lawton. This resulted in the demolition of the older city and county buildings to make way for more modern facilities. Both the city hall and county courthouse were demolished. However, one of the early government buildings that survived the renewal efforts is the Federal Building, located at Fifth Street and E Avenue.

As the town grew from its sudden beginning, the amenities it needed also increased. Due to an insufficient number of wells, water was a problem from the outset. The initial solution was to sell water

from nearby wells or creeks by the bucket or barrel.¹⁸ By 1908, a dam had been built on Medicine Creek to create Lake Lawtonka, northwest of the city. Although it became necessary to raise the dam a few years later, it proved to be sufficient until Camp Doniphan was established at Fort Sill to house soldiers during the World War I mobilization. This again required additional raising of the dam to meet the needs of both the town and camp.¹⁹ Following this, Lawton's water problems were over. Electricity lit the streets of Lawton by 1906.²⁰ Around 1917, the homes in the North addition were electrified courtesy of two brothers who built a generator.²¹ The Lawton Natural Gas Company began supplying gas to the town in about 1906, drawing on fields immediately east of the city and from a field located further east in Stephens County.²²

The lack of a railroad was also an early problem in Lawton. Early settlers had to freight in their supplies from the nearest railroad depot at Rush Springs, some thirty miles to the northeast.²³ This situation, like the water problem, did not persist for long. The Rock Island and Frisco Railroads both completed lines to Lawton within a month of the city's opening.²⁴ The Oklahoma City and Western Railroad connected Lawton to Oklahoma City by August 1902,²⁵ and by 1903 the Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas Railway also had a line into the city.²⁶ Between 1911 and 1913, a railroad was proposed to span the distance between Ardmore and Lawton, but it was never completed due to an oil strike west of Ardmore which diverted the line.²⁷ A smaller link was instituted between Fort Sill and Lawton in 1914. The Lawton Railway and Lighting Company consisted of about fifteen miles of electrified track traversing the city and the distance between Lawton and Fort Sill. However, the interurban railway continued in operation only until 1927.²⁸

With railroads connecting the city to the outside world, industry became a viable economic force in Lawton. Already in 1903, the town possessed three ice plants, two grain elevators, and two cotton gins, among other industries.²⁹ By 1936 eighteen industries operated out of

Lawton, and the city was a major wholesale marketing, distributing, and manufacturing center for southwest Oklahoma. Industries established by this time included the Fairmont Creamery and the Larrance Tank Corporation, both of which are evident in present-day Lawton. Although the Fairmont Creamery has gone out of business, the building remains extant. The Larrance Tank Corporation continues to operate in Lawton. Other companies, such as Coca-Cola and the Best Beer Company set up business in Lawton in the 1940s, to take advantage of the wartime boom. Like the Fairmont Creamery, however, the Best Beer Company has gone out of business, but its building still stands at 405 East Larrance. The Coca-Cola plant still operates at 511 North Second Street, no longer as a bottling facility but rather as a warehouse.³⁰

Large industry, however, was not the only business force in Lawton. A central business district was quickly established adjacent to the railroad in what became downtown Lawton. This central business district covered almost twelve city blocks by 1920.³¹ By 1965, it had expanded to include thirty city blocks.³² The district was roughly comprised of the area bounded by Sixth Street on the west, First Street on the east, A Avenue on the north and F Avenue on the south. In 1970, however, a 21.5 million dollar urban renewal project was undertaken to modernize the downtown.³³ This resulted in the demolition of much of the downtown area and extensive renovations to the buildings that survived. Therefore, very little remains of the original central business district and what does remain has been altered.

As a growing city, Lawton had to address the needs of the city's children. Toward this end, one of the more opulent buildings erected by the town was the Lawton High School, completed in 1910. The four story building underwent two additions and in 1957, with the completion of a new high school located at Eleventh Street and Ferris Avenue, it became Central Junior High. It still serves the Lawton community today in that capacity.³⁴ For the lower grades, Lincoln Elementary school was built

in 1908. The school was expanded in 1922 and again in 1947 with two additions being built to the north end of the original building. This school also continues to educate the elementary age children in Lawton. Washington Elementary school was completed in 1910 in the North addition. In 1932, the Roosevelt Elementary school was completed. The year 1939 saw the opening of the Woodrow Wilson Elementary school. During the year 1942 two elementary schools were begun but only one was finished that year, Will Rogers Elementary school. The other, Whittier Elementary school, was not completed until 1944 due to an order from the War Production Board halting work. All of these schools, while undergoing expansion at one time or another to meet new demands, continue to function as elementary schools.³⁵

Another important part of the educational community in Lawton has been the presence of Cameron State Agriculture College, established in 1908 by the Oklahoma Legislature. It began as the Cameron State School of Agriculture, one of only six agricultural high schools in Oklahoma at that time. In 1927, in an effort to serve the more advanced educational needs of the area, Cameron became a junior college and was renamed Cameron State Agriculture College. Another change occurred in 1941 when the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education was created and Cameron was designated as a four-year college.³⁶ The majority of buildings on the Cameron campus today were built in the 1960s. However, South Hall, built in 1936; Cameron Hall and West Hall, both built in 1939; Nance Boyer Hall, built in 1929 with additions added in 1949 and 1953; and two dairy barns built by the Works Progress Administration in 1940 and now housing Physical Facilities and Grounds; still exist.³⁷

Residents recognized early that the community's educational needs were not fulfilled by only establishing schools. The City Federation of Women's Clubs organized a library committee to begin development of a city library immediately after their 1903 formation. Within a year, city merchants agreed to donate books for a library which was initially

situated in the Citizens State Bank. Operation of the library was given over to the city within a few months and the library was relocated to the second floor of city hall.³⁸ By 1922, in cooperation with the Carnegie Corporation, a separate building was built to house the public library. The Carnegie Library continued in use until 1973, when a new library was opened one block east.³⁹ The Carnegie Library building remains standing in Lawton today, but it has been incorporated into Lawton's new city hall.

Public safety in early-day Lawton was enforced by former Deputy United States Marshal Heck Thomas, famous for his capture of the Bill Doolin Gang. Thomas served not only as first police chief of Lawton but also as the city's first Fire Chief for seven years.⁴⁰ Lawton, like numerous other prairie towns, was often at risk from fire. In March 1904 one such prairie fire swept through portions of Lawton. The town escaped demolition due to the force of the gale winds that accompanied the fire.⁴¹ Until 1911 volunteers manned the fire department. Because of the change in city governmental systems at that time, the fire department was reorganized with six permanent firefighters. However, not until 1930 was a permanent, separate building erected for the fire department. Fire Station #1, located at 623 Southwest D Avenue, still operates today. In response to the ever expanding town, Fire Station #2 and Fire Station #3 were established in 1942. Fire Station #2 was relocated in 1956 and again in 1977. Fire Station #3 was relocated in 1980.⁴²

The religious community in Lawton has been an important component of the town since its founding. Various denominations have flourished in the city. Many of the churches, such as Saint Andrews Episcopal Church, have found it necessary to move locations in search of more space. Other churches, like the Beal Heights Presbyterian Church, have remodeled their buildings to give them the necessary room. Several churches, such as the Faith Temple and Galilee Missionary Baptist

churches, contribute to the ethnic heritage of Lawton's African-American community as well as the city's religious history.

From a general economic perspective, Lawton never really experienced any times of hard depression. During the Great Depression, the city's economy was bolstered by the 4.4 million dollar building program started at Fort Sill in 1933. To complete the required work, it was necessary to hire several thousand men. The program continued through the 1940s with a total of fourteen million dollars being expended. Another asset to the community was the many projects undertaken by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) within the city limits and by the Civilian Conservation Corps at the nearby Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge.⁴³ A few of the extant links to the WPA still viewable today include the Roosevelt Stadium, bridges in the Mattie Beal and Harmon Parks, and two dairy barns on the Cameron University campus.

Following World War II, Lawton continued to prosper. The city's economic mainstays remained intact. Fort Sill was not subject to post war reductions, thereby continuing as a major economic force in Lawton. The industrial and retail base established in Lawton prior to the war, expanded, allowing Lawton to service southwest Oklahoma's trade and service needs.

From its 1901 opening, Lawton has been a flourishing city. It experienced continuous growth from the establishment of the city through the 1950s. The presence of Fort Sill is largely responsible for the continued prosperity of the city but other factors, such as local industries and businesses, have contributed to Lawton's progress. Although the decade of the 1940s was the most beneficial to Lawton, the earlier years were also advantageous. Without the previous years of development, the city would have been unable to handle the rapid growth of the 1940s.

KINDS OF PROPERTIES SOUGHT AND IDENTIFIED

Having a geographic focus, the Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Lawton sought and identified a wide variety of properties. One factor especially influenced predicting the kinds of properties that would be encountered. The central business district underwent extensive urban renewal during the 1960s and 1970s; consequently, much of its historic fabric was destroyed. In fact, the local newspaper dubbed it as "the downtown that disappeared." Because of this, the survey anticipated that few commercial buildings predating 1952 would be found. That indeed proved to be the case.

During the field work, representative examples of the property types described below were identified and documented. By definition, property types share similar physical or associative characteristics. The property types defined for this project concentrate on their shared associative, or functional, qualities. The designations essentially follow the various general categories and corresponding functions of property used in completing National Register of Historic Places forms. This should enable easy identification of all resources of the same property type by manipulation of the "Historic Function" field once the data on the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form has been entered into the State Historic Preservation Office's collective data base.

Commercial Properties

Lawton's historic central business district consisted of a thirty block area bordered on the east by First Street, on the west by Sixth Street, on the south by F Avenue, and on the north by A Avenue. It contained the typical assortment of retail establishments, banks, hotels, and other businesses. It also housed the county courthouse, city hotel, library, and several churches. A number of saloons, gambling dens and houses of prostitution also operated along its fringes, serving the more earthy desires of military personnel stationed

at nearby Fort Sill.

Normally, one would expect to find examples of commercial style architecture, especially one- and two-part vertical block buildings in such an area. However, because of the aggressive urban renewal effort after 1960, few examples of pre-World War II commercial properties were identified in the early study area. These include the J.M. Jones Building, on the edge of the former downtown, and Sasser's Grocery and Market, a good example of a neighborhood grocery serving nearby residents prior to the advent of chain supermarkets.

Residential Properties

Residential additions platted and developed between 1901 and 1946 comprise most of the study area. Therefore, the survey expected to encounter houses manifesting the architectural styles most commonly employed on the Southern Plains. Among Victorian houses these include Queen Anne and Folk Victorian, and Eclectic houses such as Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Tudor Revival, Mission Revival, Prairie, Craftsman, Modernistic, and International. The survey also anticipated that the oldest houses would be found adjacent to the original townsite and that styles in other areas would reflect the chronological period in which their addition was developed.

The survey indeed identified a wide variety of domestic architecture. However, many of the houses in the study area have undergone extensive alteration during the post-World War II boom that transformed Lawton into one of Oklahoma's major cities. The best concentration of pre-1940 housing which retains its integrity can be found in the Old Town North Historic District identified in the survey. It serves as a microcosm of Lawton's domestic architecture, containing a rich mixture of styles, with Craftsman bungalows predominant.

Industrial Properties

An industrial area emerged in Lawton just east of the downtown, where the Rock Island and Frisco Railroads intersect. Enjoying rail

connections to the east, west, north, and south, the city quickly became a major wholesaling, distribution, and manufacturing center for southwestern Oklahoma. The survey, therefore, expected to encounter examples of utilitarian industrial architecture, with characteristic massive scale, simple rectangular shaping, and little decorative detail.

The survey did indeed identify and document a number of such properties. Larrance Tank Manufacturers has been fabricating storage tanks for nearby oil fields since 1917. The Fairmont Creamery, Chickasha Feed Mill, and Katy-K meat processors are examples of agriculture-oriented industries. Other industrial properties identified include the Lawton Spring and Welding Company and Best Beer Company.

Government Properties

As Lawton serves as the seat of Comanche County, it was expected that a courthouse, jail, and other county facilities would be found. The survey also expected to find such city government related properties as a city hall, police station, and fire station. Research also revealed the presence of a Federal Building in the central business district.

The survey did indeed locate a county courthouse, but it was built after 1952 as part of the extensive urban renewal effort. The same fate befell the former city hall and police headquarters, although the former Carnegie Library now serves as a city hall annex. The Central Fire Station remains the only pre-World War II city government property in the study area. The Federal Building still stands at Fifth Street and E Avenue, adjacent to Central Mall.

Transportation Properties

Transportation networks play an important role in the development of any community. Lawton enjoyed major railroad access from its very founding, and between 1914 and 1924 an interurban line connected the city with nearby Fort Sill. Unfortunately, no physical links to these important phases of the city's past still exist. The city's major

railroad depot no longer stands. The only transportation related property identified and documented by the survey is the Union Bus Station at 101 B Avenue. It is now vacant, home to the Toys for Tots program on a seasonal basis.

Health Care Properties

All communities have health care needs, so the survey sought to identify related properties, especially hospitals. None were expected to be found, however, since the Comanche County Memorial Hospital was built in the early-1950s and has received many additions since. The survey, however, did identify and document one early health-care facility, the Angus Hospital, which retains its integrity and warrants further study for possible National Register inclusion.

Education Properties

The survey expected to locate and document a large number of education-related properties. Research indicated that Lawton continually erected public schools during the period studied. It seemed likely also that Cameron University, which dates back to 1908 would retain historic educational properties.

The survey documented all of the city's schools built prior to 1952. Notable examples of these include: Lincoln School, the oldest remaining public school in the city; Douglass School, an all-black school prior to desegregation; and Central Junior High School, with its distinctive architecture. On the Cameron University campus, South Hall and Cameron Hall are among the properties documented. The survey also recorded the old Carnegie Library which now serves as an annex to city hall.

Religious Properties

The survey fully expected to encounter a large number of churches throughout the study area. The census data suggests that much of the city's population through 1950 consisted of native-born whites, so it was anticipated that Protestant denominations would dominate. Their

architectural style, it was thought, would range from the simple to the monumental, depending on the size and affluence of the individual congregations.

The survey identified and documented a number of churches. These include: the First Church of Christ, Scientist; Beal Heights Presbyterian Church; Faith Temple Church; and Saint Andrews Episcopal Church. All have been determined as warranting further study for possible National Register inclusion.

Social Properties

Social properties include meeting halls, clubhouses, and buildings hosting civic organizations. It was expected that several of these properties would be found. Many fraternal organizations such as the Elks, Moose, Odd Fellows, and Masons have long histories in the city. Given Lawton's stature as a major urban center for southwestern Oklahoma, and with a sizeable military community nearby, it appeared likely too that properties associated with social welfare and private philanthropy would be located.

No fraternal meeting halls, however, were documented in the survey. The destruction of most of the old central business district probably accounts for this. Historically, lodge halls occupied the upper floors of downtown commercial buildings. The survey did document the McMahon Foundation Building, home to a major philanthropic organization, and a union hall for Laborer's Local 495. The local Red Cross headquarters, formerly a residence on Gore Boulevard, was also recorded.

Recreational/Cultural Properties

Recreational and cultural properties serve as physical links to how people in the past utilized their leisure time. Research indicated that Lawton contained numerous such properties, including theaters, sport facilities, an amusement park, and the Comanche County Fairgrounds. Accordingly the survey expected to locate and document a

variety of recreational and cultural properties.

Those recorded by the survey included the Federal Recreational Building on South Fifth, now the Armed Services YMCA. Until recently, many Lawtonians swam and played at Doe Doe Park, a private amusement park. Roosevelt Stadium, now called Ron Stephens Stadium, has been the site of many athletic events since being built by the Works Progress Administration. The Vaska Theater remains the city's oldest movie house.

Landscape Properties

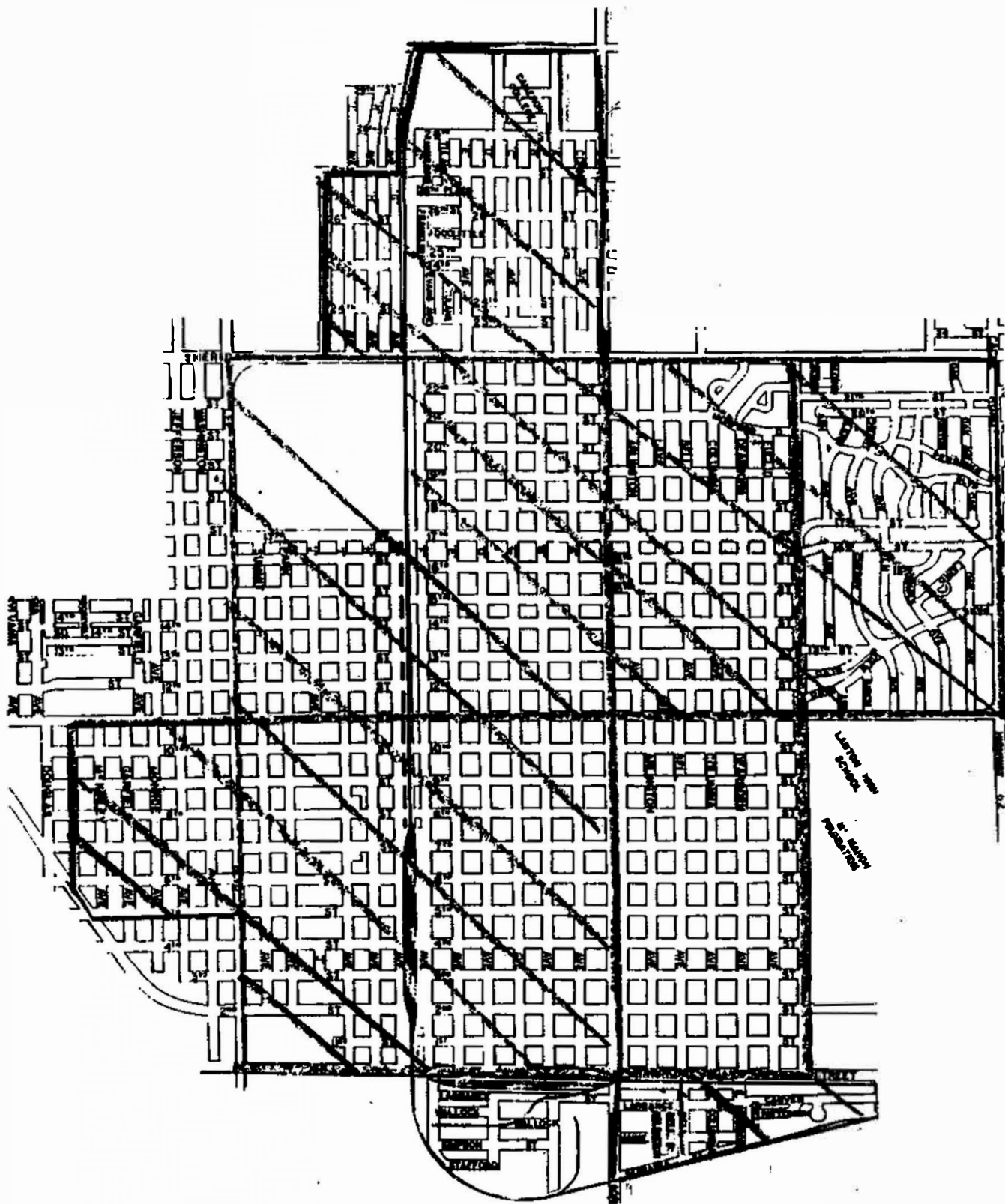
Since its founding, the city of Lawton has created and equipped numerous city parks, so the survey expected to document a number of landscape-related properties. Among the parks recorded are Mattie Beal Park and Union Park. These, and others such as Harmon Park, contain street furniture and objects--including bridges, an arch, tables, and a dressing room--built by the Works Progress Administration during the Great Depression. These too were documented.

AREAS NOT CONTAINING HISTORIC RESOURCES

A reconnaissance-level survey expedites land-use management and the historic preservation decision-making process not only by identifying where historic properties exist, but also where they do not exist. Such areas devoid of historic resources may be excluded from any subsequent intensive level survey, or the future preparation of National Register nominations, thereby making review and compliance decisions especially more time- and cost-efficient.

With the exception of the Old Town North Historic District, the study area contained no significant concentrations of historic resources. Therefore, the remainder may be considered as lacking historic resources, with the exception, of course, of the individual properties outside the proposed district which the survey determined as warranting further study for possible National Register inclusion. These individual properties are scattered throughout the study area, and their location is depicted on the area maps.

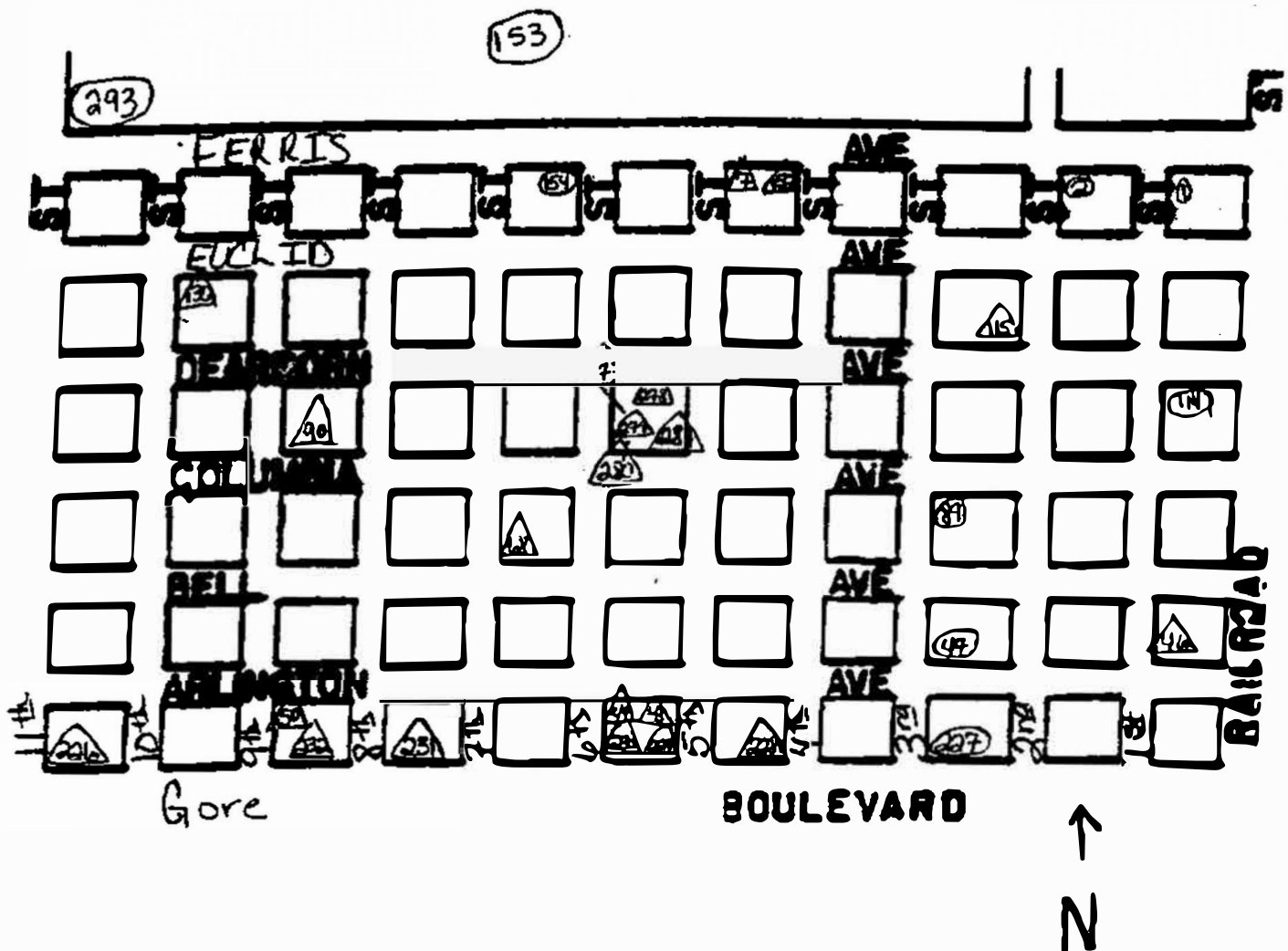
The first map depicts in its entirety portions of the study area which, based on the survey results, may be considered as not containing historic resources, save for isolated individual properties. A review and characterization of specific areas, along with a more detailed map of properties surveyed in that area, follows.



Areas Not Containing
Concentrations of
Historic Resources

Section A

Section A is bounded by Ferris Avenue on the north, Fort Sill Boulevard on the west, Gore Boulevard on the south and Railroad Street on the east. The residential neighborhood completely encompasses the 1908 North addition. Contained within its boundaries is the proposed Old Town North Historical District. This district is bordered on the north by Ferris Avenue, on the west by Fort Sill Boulevard, on the south by Gore Boulevard and on the east by 3rd Street. The boundaries were so designated for the continuity of the district. The remaining area in the section does not warrant further study because it is not cohesive with the district. Due to urban renewal, many of the houses outside of the district have been demolished and replaced with an apartment complex or left vacant. The predominant architectural style within the area is Craftsman although numerous other styles are present. Among these are the National Folk, Tudor, Colonial Revival, International and Prairie styles.



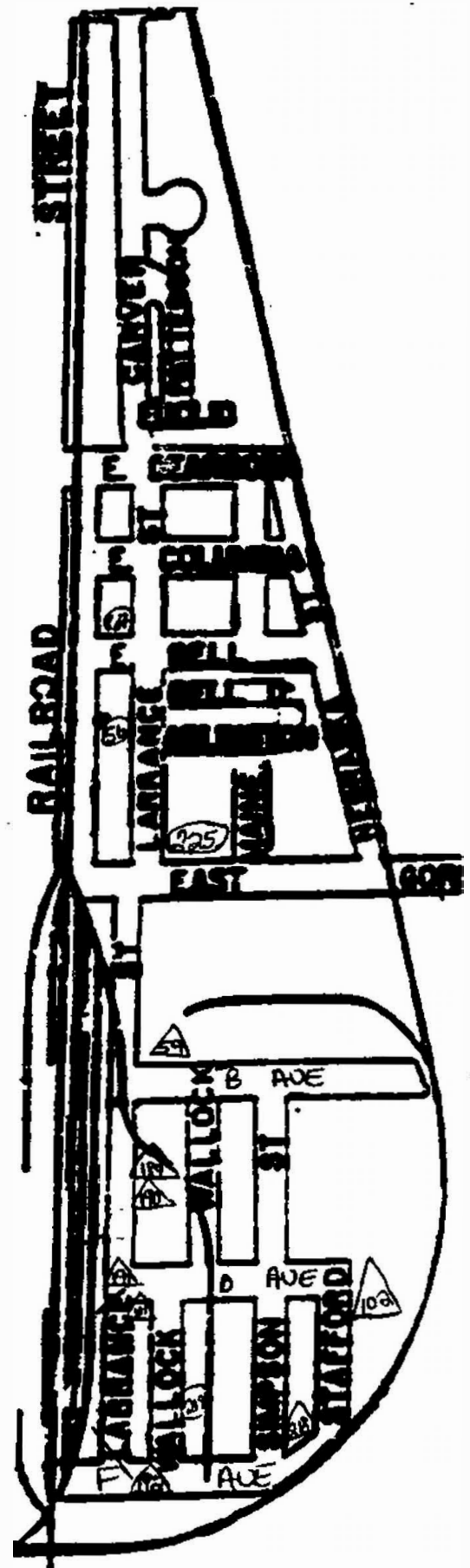
SECTION MAP A

- = Does not warrant further study
- Δ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property

Section B

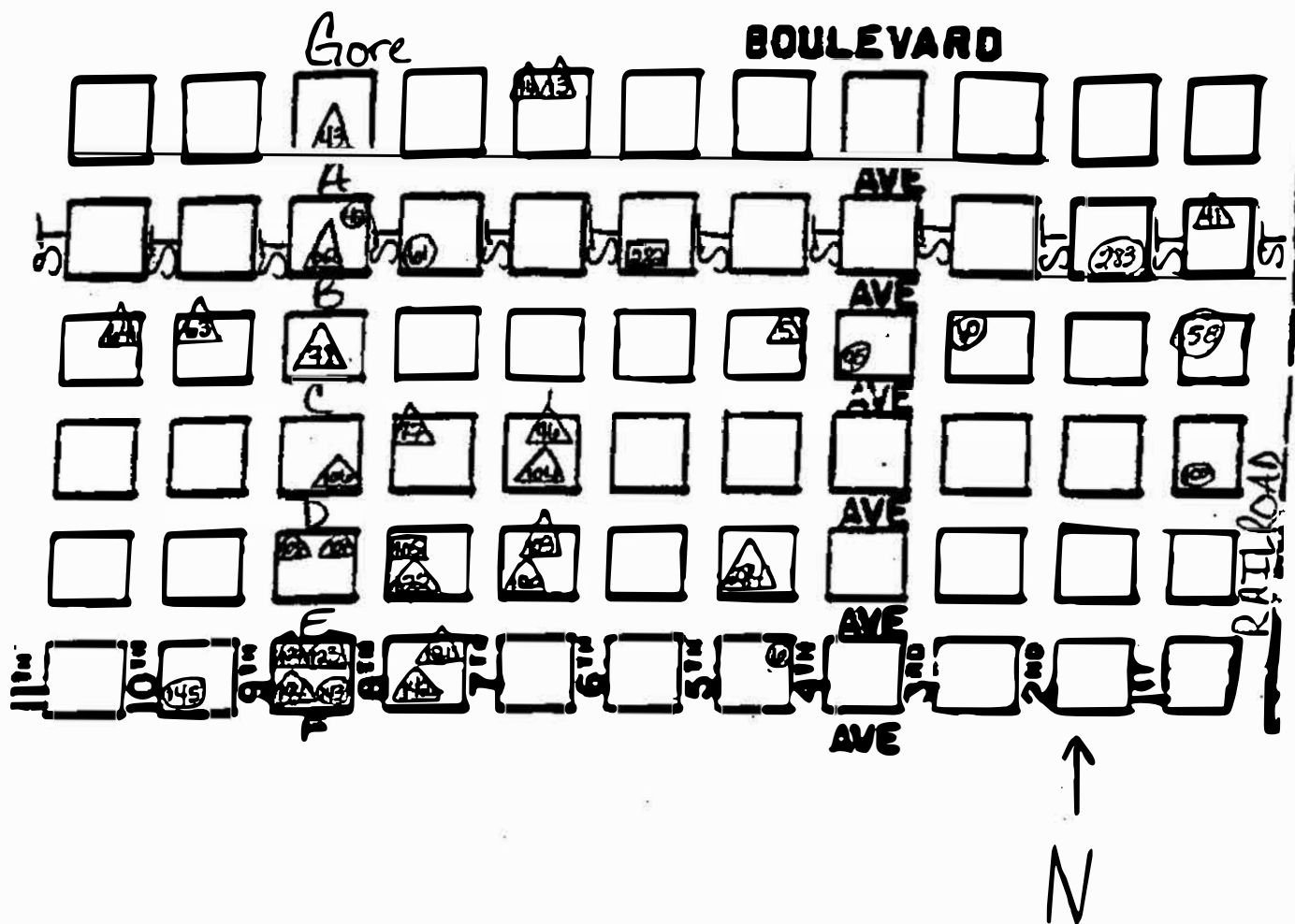
Section B, bounded by Bell Avenue on the north, Railroad Street on the west, F Avenue on the south and Stafford and Nebraska Streets on the east, contains both residential and industrial properties. The dominant architectural style in the area is the National Folk style. The area consists of the 1930 Vernon and 1930 Industrial additions, as well as the 1940 Vernon No. 2 addition. Many of the industrial properties have been enlarged with aluminum additions or otherwise modernized so as to lose their historic integrity. The residences have also been modernized by the application of aluminum or vinyl siding. Section B does not warrant further study because of the loss of integrity to the majority of properties in the area.

 = Does not warrant further study
 = Warrants further study
 = National Register property



Section C

Section C, bounded by Gore Boulevard on the north, 11th Street on the west, F Avenue on the south and Railroad Street on the east, is the Original Townsite. This area was opened to development in 1901. Containing the downtown business district, Section C is comprised of residential, business and governmental properties. Due to the urban renewal that occurred in the area, few historical buildings retain their integrity or even remain extant. Twenty-three blocks in the downtown area were demolished in the early 1970s to make way for a modern mall and parking lot. The remaining businesses in the area modernized by placing aluminum, tile or stone facades on their buildings. The majority of residential properties in the area have been demolished. The only remaining historic government building is the Federal Building, the other city and county buildings having been replaced within about the last twenty years. Accordingly, there is no predominant architectural style in the area. Section C does not warrant further study because of the displacement of numerous historical properties and the loss of integrity to the remaining properties.

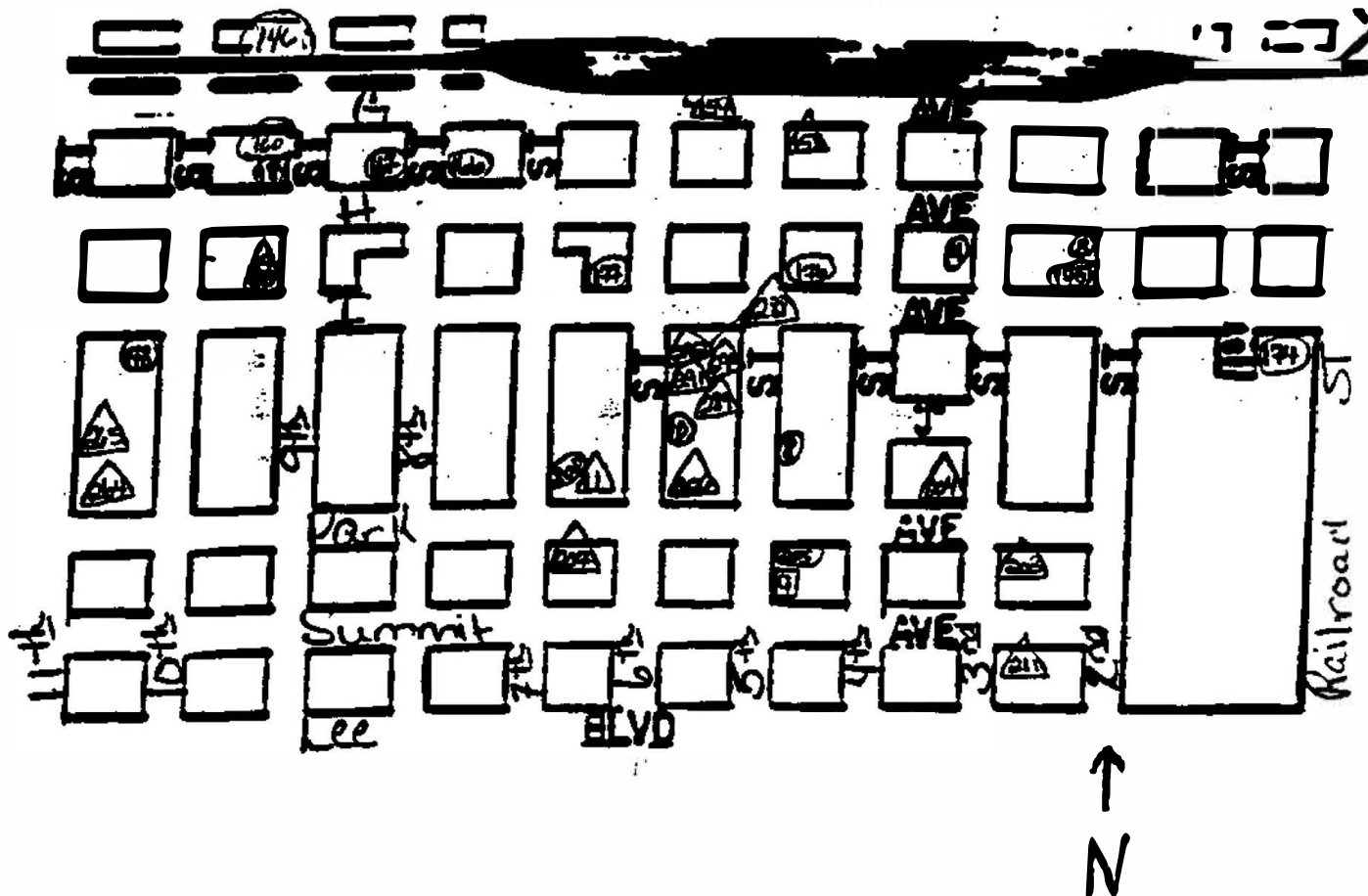


SECTION MAP C

- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property

Section D

Section D, bounded by F Avenue on the north, Lee Boulevard on the south, 5th Street on the east and 11th Street on the west is largely a residential area. The area consists of the Woods and Beal additions. Both additions were added to Lawton in 1902. A commercial strip circles the area, except on the east side. Most of the commercial buildings, although having precedents, are of fairly new construction. The area has been affected by the urban renewal efforts that swept through the city in the early 1970s. This has resulted in the demolition of many older homes due to their substandard condition. The resulting in-fill consists of later style homes, mobile homes, churches, a park, parking lots or, as in many cases, vacant lots. Remains of many of the homes, such as foundations or sidewalks, are still apparent. The most predominant architectural style of homes in the area is the Craftsman style. However, the National Folk style house is also very prevalent in Section D. Various other styles, such as Queen Anne, Victorian Folk and Tudor Revival, are also present. Religious structures of varied denominations have abounded in the section, creating a demand for sizeable parking lots. There are three parks in the unit; two having structures built by the WPA in the 1930s and one, the Benjamin O. Davis Park on 6th Street and F Avenue, built in 1975 by the Urban Renewal Authority. Section D does not warrant further study due to its loss of historical integrity.

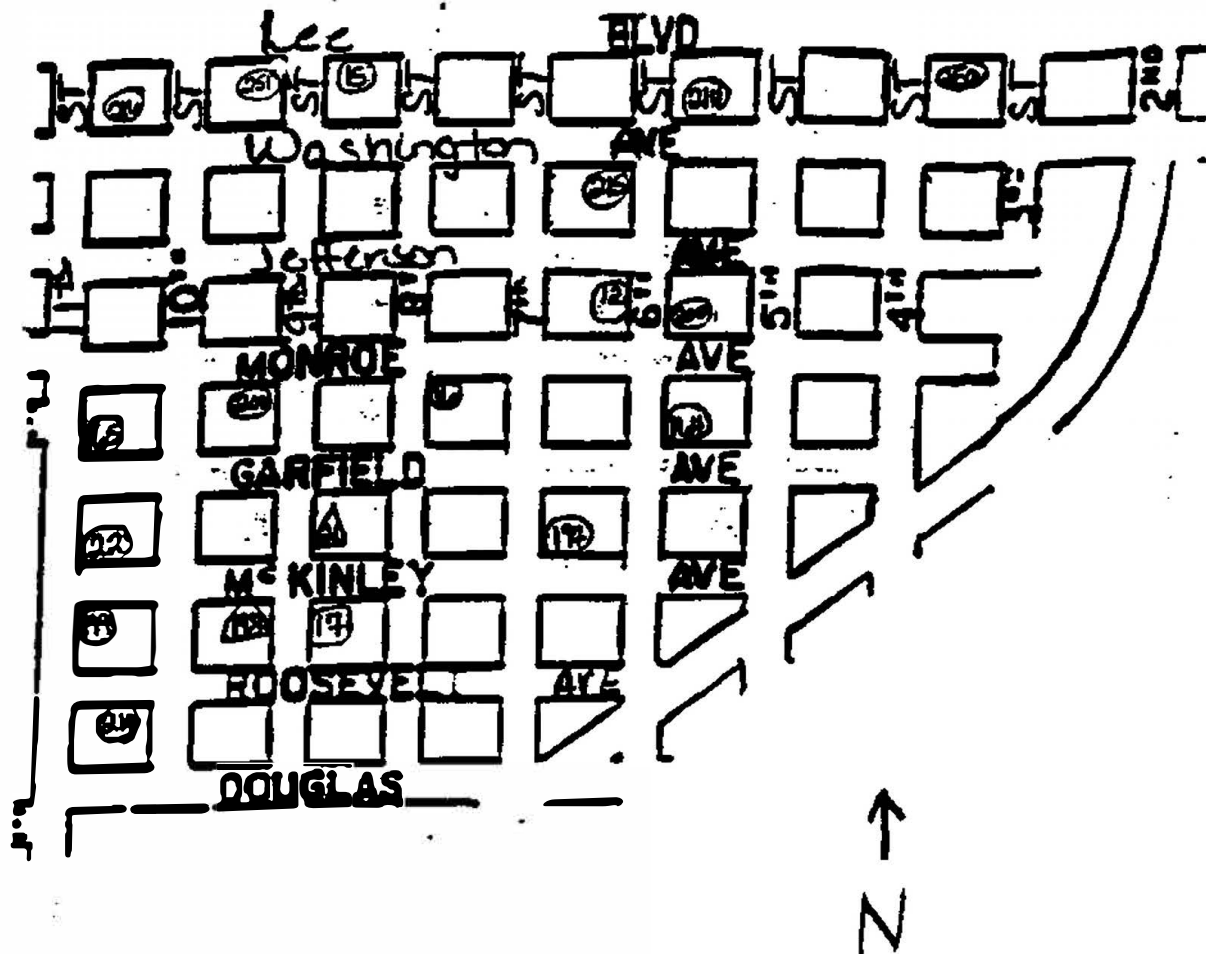


SECTION MAP D

- O = Does not warrant further study
- Δ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property

Section E

Section E consists entirely of the McClung Addition. The predominately residential addition is bounded by Lee Boulevard on the north, 11th Street on the west, Roosevelt Avenue on the south and 5th street on the east. The addition was platted in 1907. The area experienced most of its development during the 1940s. The prevailing architectural styles of Section E are the National Folk and Modern styles. A commercial strip has been developed along Lee Boulevard and 11th Street. Several churches have also been built along these periphery streets. Section E does not warrant further study because of the wholesale siding put on the majority of homes in the area.

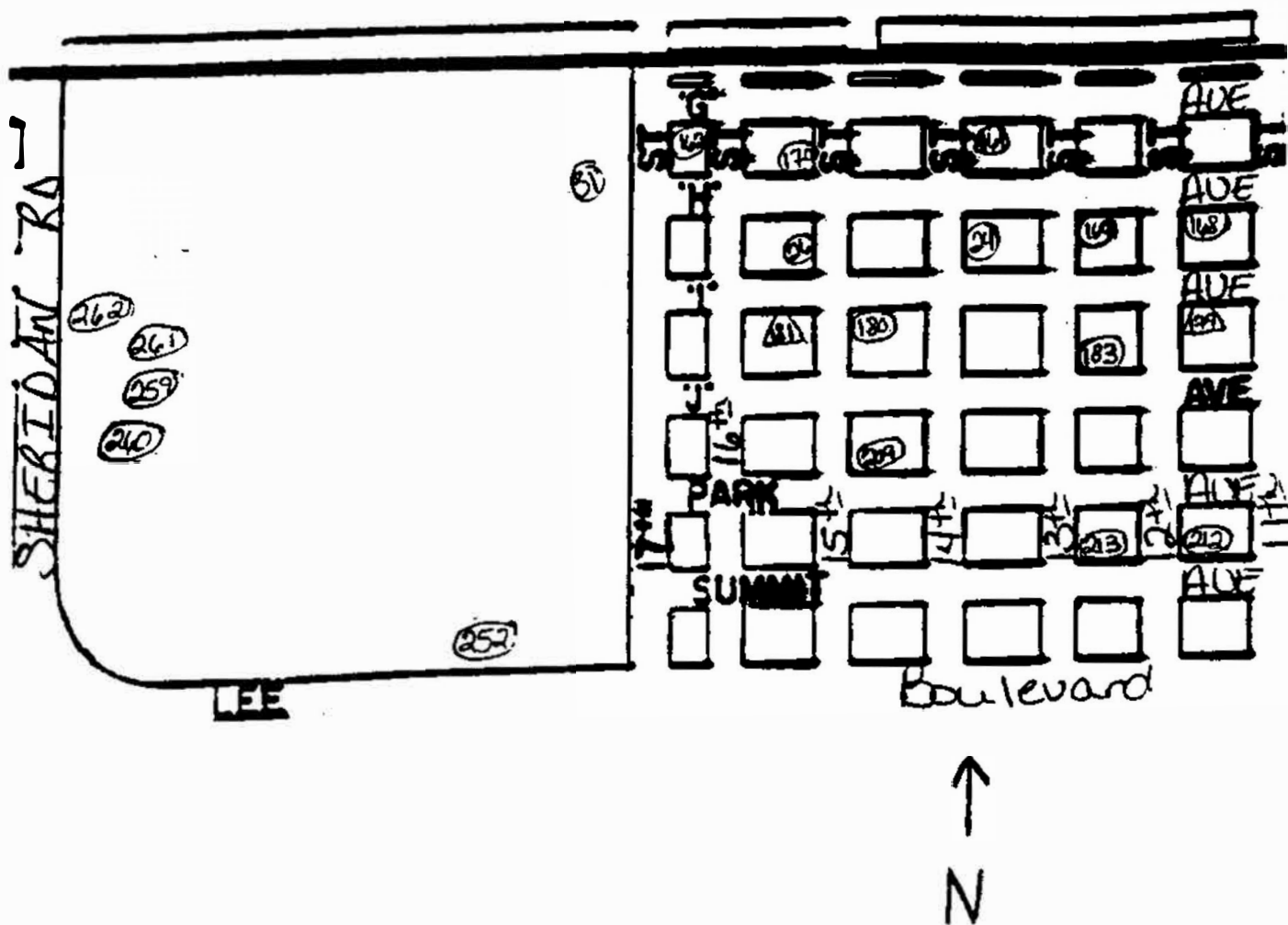


SECTION MAP E

- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property

Section F

Section F, bounded by F Avenue on the north, Sheridan Road on the west, Lee Boulevard on the south and 11th Street on the east, consists of two additions and two subdivisions. The area was first platted in 1907 with the Waldman addition and Woods subdivision. The Frisco addition was added in 1949 and the Cowley subdivision in 1950. Section F also contains the County Fairgrounds, upon which much new construction has recently been undertaken. The remaining area is a residential neighborhood with a commercial strip built along the two main thoroughfares, 11th Street and Lee Boulevard. The prevailing architectural style of the area is the National Folk style. Section F does not warrant further study because of the construction of car ports and wholesale siding on numerous homes in the area.

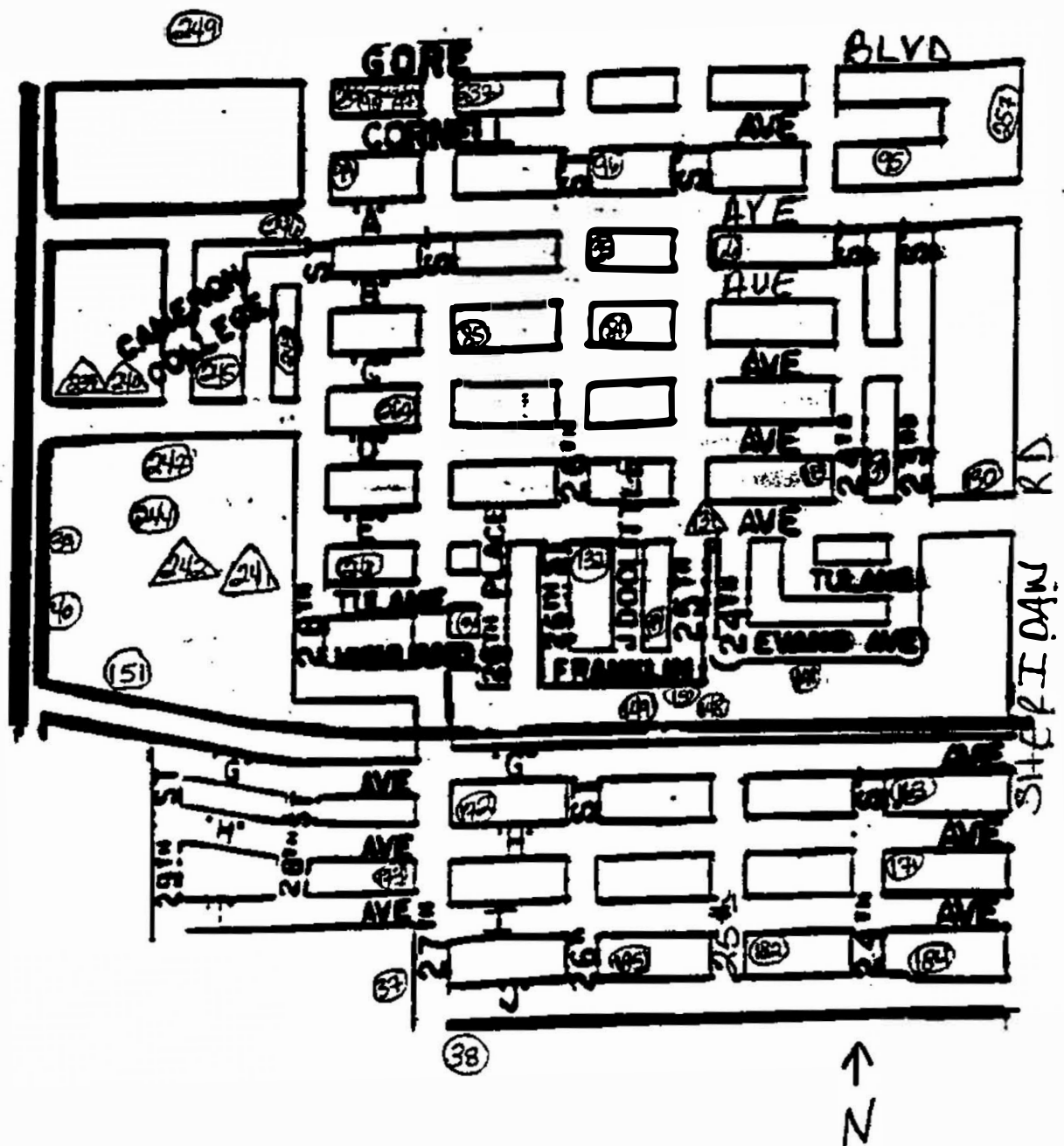


SECTION MAP F

- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property

Section G

Section G is bounded by Gore Boulevard on the north, 38th Street on the west, F Avenue on the south and Sheridan Road on the east. The area consists of the 1906 Highland Park, 1908 West Highland, 1909 College and 1910 Sunset Place additions, as well as the 1947 Caldwell, 1949 Evans and 1951 Millers subdivisions. Section G also contains the sizeable Cameron University. Once off Cameron University property, the area is primarily residential, although a professional medical core area has emerged along Gore Boulevard and a commercial strip along Sheridan Road. Most of this nonresidential development has occurred since the 1950s. The predominant architectural style of home in the area is the National Folk style. Section G does not warrant further study due to the construction of car ports and wholesale siding on numerous homes in the area.

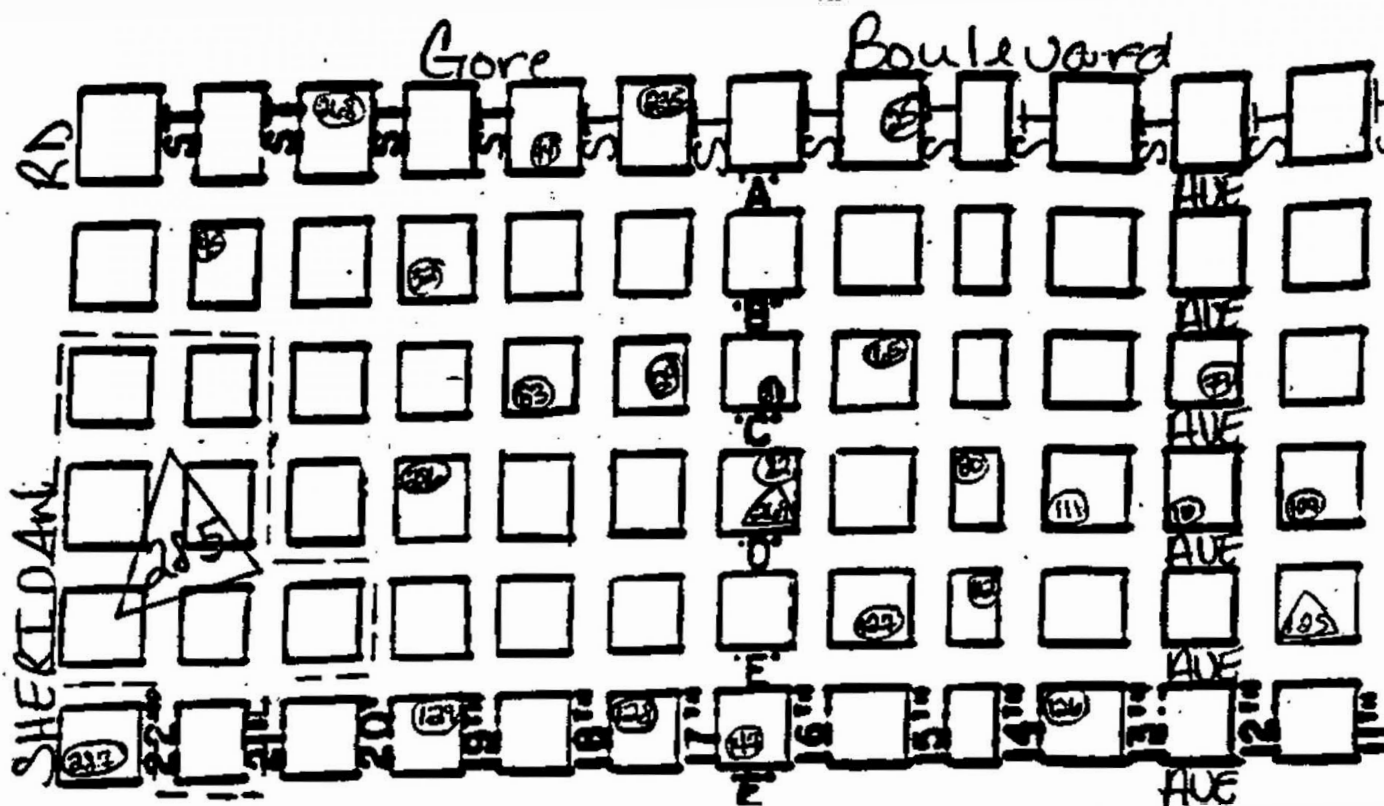


SECTION MAP G

- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property

Section H

Section H, bounded by Gore Boulevard on the north, Sheridan Road on the west, F Avenue on the south and 11th Street on the east, is primarily a residential area. However, a modern commercial strip encircles the area. The prevailing residential architectural style in the area is National Folk, although there are several recent mobile home parks and large apartment complexes that have begun to dominate the section. The 1940s amusement and trailer complex, Doe Doe Park, comprises eight blocks within this section. The amusement park was closed about five years ago but many of the structures remain. The trailer park is still open to visitors to the Lawton area. The 1911 Lloyd and 1911 Butler additions were the first additions platted in Section H. The 1934 College View and 1942 Radio City additions extended the section west to Sheridan Road. Section H does not warrant further study due to the numerous intrusions of modern commercial properties, mobile home parks and large apartment complexes in the area.

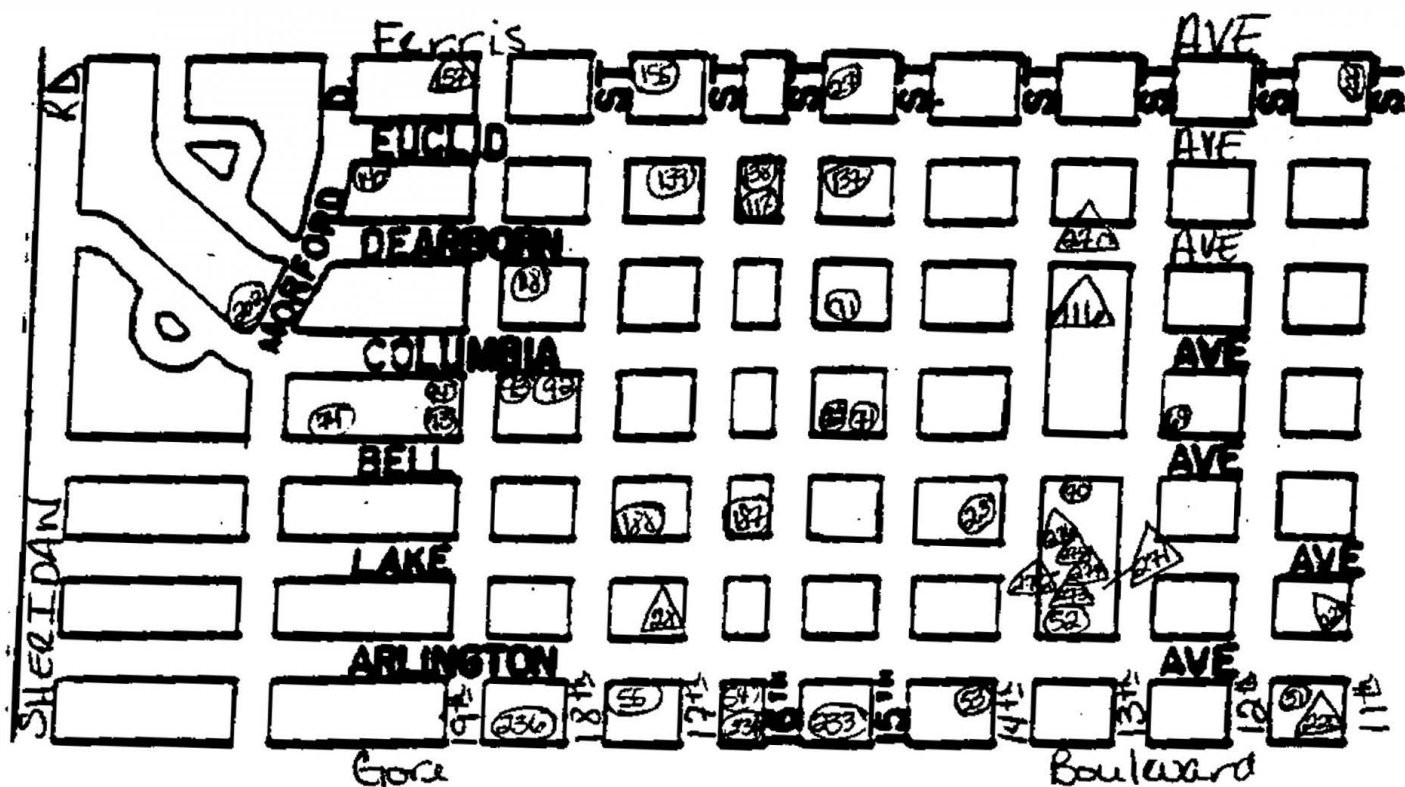


SECTION MAP H

- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property

Section I

Bounded by Ferris Avenue on the north, Sheridan Road on the west, Gore Boulevard on the south and 11th Street on the west, Section I is comprised of several different additions. Both the Mountain View and Gays West Mountain View additions were platted in Lawton's first decade of existence. The Lee, Carr and Morford additions were added in the 1940s. The area is residential, except for a limited number of commercial buildings that have been built in the interior and along Ferris Avenue, Sheridan Road and Gore Boulevard. The two dominant architectural styles of residences in Section I are the Modern and National Folk styles, although there are examples of the Tudor Revival and Craftsman styles. Section I also contains the Roosevelt Stadium and Harmon Park. The WPA built both of these properties in the 1930s. Section I does not warrant further study because of wholesale siding on the homes in the area.



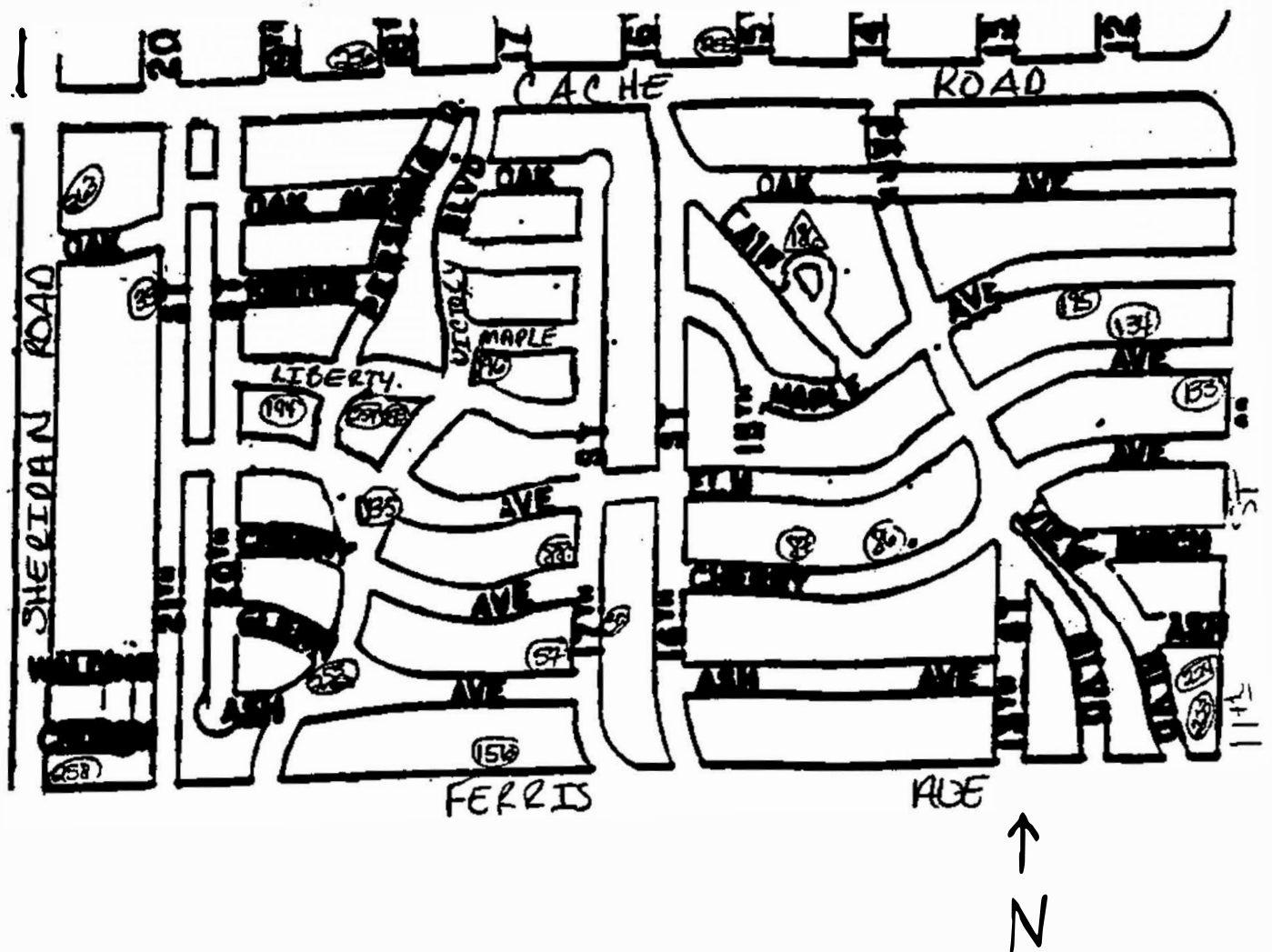
↑
N

SECTION MAP I

- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property

Section J

Section J is bounded by Cache Road on the north, Sheridan Road on the west, Ferris Avenue on the south and Fort Sill Boulevard on the west. The area consists of the 1906 Thompson subdivision, the 1940 Fields and Dunning, 1941 Liberty Heights, 1948 Moore, and 1948 Koehler additions. The area was developed during and immediately following World War II. Section J is primarily residential, although commercial properties have abounded along the periphery streets. The prevailing architectural style of residences in the area are those of the Modern style. Section J does not warrant further study because of wholesale siding on the majority of houses in the area and the loss of historic integrity resulting from the construction of car ports. Furthermore, many houses retaining their integrity are either less than fifty years old or are examples of post-war suburban architecture found elsewhere in the city.



SECTION MAP J

- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property

DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES

The following is a list of all properties documented within the study area regardless of whether or not they warrant further study. Documentation of each property consisted of completing the Historic Preservation Resource Inventory Form and the photodocumentation of its primary elevations. The photographs were developed as 5" X 7" black and white glossy prints.

The list includes the name of the property, its address or location, map coordinate, and index numbers for the location of its negatives. The map coordinate refers to the number assigned that property so that it can be easily located on the maps which follow the list. The index number identifies the roll number for the photographs. The acronym "LAW" refers to Lawton, the focus of the survey, and the final series of numbers refers to the exposure number. Thus, the designation, "1 LAW 19, 20" refers to film roll 1 and exposures 19, 20 as the photodocumentation for that property. All negatives have been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer in clear, archival holders. Each holder is identified by the roll number and project acronym. A separate index also accompanies the negatives.

The circled map coordinates indicate those properties determined as not warranting further study for possible National Register inclusion. Those deemed worthy of National Register consideration have been enclosed with a triangle. Squares indicate properties that have already been listed on the National Register.

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
16 N.W. 1st Street 16 N.W. 1st Street 23 LAW 3, 4	001
Coca-Cola Bottling Plant 511 N.W. 2nd Street 26 LAW 7, 8, 16	002
Harley Davidson Store 801-803 S.W. 2nd Street 22 LAW 19, 20	003
803 S.W. 3rd Street 803 S.W. 3rd Street 22 LAW 5, 6	004
Federal Recreation Building 201 S.W. 4th Street 24 LAW 22, 23, 24	005
Lawtonian Camlu Hotel 501 S.W. 4th Street 4 LAW 12, 13	006
Dale House 507 N.W. 5th Street 5 LAW 18, 19	007
912 S.W. 5th Street 912 S.W. 5th Street 24 LAW 20, 21	008
Mattie Beal House 1006 S.W. 5th Street 1 LAW 11, 12, 13	009
920 S.W. 6th Street 920 S.W. 6th Street 3 LAW 13, 14, 15	010
Lincoln School 921 S.W. 6th Street 1 LAW 5, 6	011
1401 S.W. 6th Street 1401 S.W. 6th Street 21 LAW 7, 8	012
St. Mary's Academy 8 S.W. 7th Street 7 LAW 14, 15	013
Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church 12 S.W. 7th Street 7 LAW 16, 17	014

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
Church of Christ 1205 S.W. 8th Street 21 LAW 15, 16	015
1500 S.W. 8th Street 1500 S.W. 8th Street 21 LAW 23, 24	016
711 S.W. 9th Street 711 S.W. 9th Street 2 LAW 24; 3 LAW 2	018
Sasser's Grocery and Market 807 S.W. 9th Street 2 LAW 22, 23	019
815 S.W. 9th Street 815 S.W. 9th Street 3 LAW 3, 4	020
Will Rogers Elementary School 1608 S.W. 9th Street 20 LAW 23, 24	021
1702 S.W. 9th Street 1702 S.W. 9th Street 20 LAW 31, 32	017
Wright's Donuts Shop 1624 S.W. 11th Street 20 LAW 21, 22	022
306 N.W. 14th Street 306 N.W. 14th Street 11 LAW 18, 19	023
808 S.W. 14th Street 808 S.W. 14th Street 20 LAW 1, 2	024
10 S.W. 15th Street 10 S.W. 15th Street 18 LAW 17, 18	025
Rainbow Cap Company 811 S.W. 15th Street 19 LAW 35, 36	026
602 N.W. 16th Street 602 N.W. 16th Street 11 LAW 10, 11	027
Woodrow Wilson Elementary School 102 N.W. 17th Street 12 LAW 22, 23, 24	028

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
207 S.W. 17th Street 207 S.W. 17th Street 17 LAW 29, 30	029
808 N.W. 17th Street 808 N.W. 17th Street 8 LAW 27, 28	030
Marie Detty Youth Services Center 811 S.W. 17th Street 16 LAW 18, 19	031
Barrington Apartments 108 S.W. 20th Street 17 LAW 35, 36	032
1304 N.W. 21st Street 1304 N.W. 21st Street 9 LAW 14, 15	033
416 S.W. 24th Street 416 S.W. 24th Street 15 LAW 25, 26	034
202 S.W. 26th Street 202 S.W. 26th Street 15 LAW 21, 22	035
701 S.W. 26th Place 701 S.W. 26th Place 15 LAW 15, 16	036
1111 S.W. 27th Street 1111 S.W. 27th Street 16 LAW 24, 25	037
Cleveland School 1202 S.W. 27th Street 16 LAW 22, 23	038
American Choral Directors Assoc. Bldg. 502 S.W. 38th Street 14 LAW 29, 30	039
Jim Taliaferro Community Mental Health Ctr. 602 S.W. 38th Street 14 LAW 27, 28	040
16 S.W. A Avenue 16 S.W. A Avenue 23 LAW 27, 28	041
Stanfield & O'Dell Building 802 S.W. A Avenue 5 LAW 4, 5	042

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
807 S.W. A Avenue 807 S.W. A Avenue 5 LAW 2, 3	043
1813 S.W. A Avenue 1813 S.W. A Avenue 18 LAW 5, 6	044
2114 S.W. A Avenue 2114 S.W. A Avenue 17 LAW 27, 28	045
Faith Temple Church 15 N.W. Arlington Avenue 23 LAW 7, 8	046
207 N.W. Arlington Avenue 207 N.W. Arlington Avenue 23 LAW 11, 12	047
Best House 502 N.W. Arlington Avenue 6 LAW 18, 19	048
Jackson House 516 N.W. Arlington Avenue 6 LAW 20, 21	049
Kilpatrick House 810 N.W. Arlington Avenue 6 LAW 3, 4	050
Tomlinson House 1110 N.W. Arlington Avenue 6 LAW 1, 2	051
1309 N.W. Arlington Avenue 1309 N.W. Arlington Avenue 11 LAW 16, 17	052
First Church of the Nazarene 1402 N.W. Arlington Avenue 12 LAW 10, 11	053
1608 N.W. Arlington Avenue 1608 N.W. Arlington Avenue 10 LAW 23, 24	054
1708 N.W. Arlington Avenue 1708 N.W. Arlington Avenue 12 LAW 14, 15	055
1701 N.W. Ash Avenue 1701 N.W. Ash Avenue 8 LAW 25, 26	057

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
14 S.W. B Avenue 14 S.W. B Avenue 23 LAW 29, 30	058
LarRance Tank Manufacturers 101 S.E. B Avenue 26 LAW 5, 6, 15	059
Checker Cab Building 228 S.W. B Avenue 5 LAW 8, 9	060
Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church 715 S.W. B Avenue 3 LAW 26, 27; 5 LAW 1	061
Walter Wolverton House 807 S.W. B Avenue 4 LAW 0, 1	062
912 S.W. B Avenue 912 S.W. B Avenue 25 LAW 6, 7, 8	063
1002 S.W. B Avenue 1002 S.W. B Avenue 25 LAW 3, 4, 5	064
1502 S.W. B Avenue 1502 S.W. B Avenue 18 LAW 23, 24	065
2425 S.W. B Avenue 2425 S.W. B Avenue 15 LAW 13, 14	066
Galilee Missionary Baptist Church 7 N.E. Bell Avenue 22 LAW 23, 24	067
Barber House 611 N.W. Bell Avenue 6 LAW 15, 16	068
1209 N.W. Bell Avenue 1209 N.W. Bell Avenue 11 LAW 6, 7	069
Lawton Community Theatre 1316 N.W. Bell Avenue 10 LAW 5, 6	070
1501 N.W. Bell Avenue 1501 N.W. Bell Avenue 11 LAW 22, 23	071

Resource Name:

Address:

Photograph:

Map Coordinate:

1503 N.W. Bell Avenue	072
1503 N.W. Bell Avenue	
11 LAW 14, 15	
Dental Office	073
1901 N.W. Bell Avenue	
12 LAW 20, 21	
1923 N.W. Bell Avenue	074
1923 N.W. Bell Avenue	
12 LAW 18, 19	
Earl Drug	075
331 S.W. C Avenue	
4 LAW 18, 19	
Angus Hospital	076
614 S.W. C Avenue	
3 LAW 22, 23	
McMahon Foundation Building	077
716 S.W. C Avenue	
25 LAW 1, 2	
Central Junior High	078
809 S.W. C Avenue	
3 LAW 24, 25	
1201 S.W. C Avenue	079
1201 S.W. C Avenue	
18 LAW 29, 30	
1410 S.W. C Avenue	080
1410 S.W. C Avenue	
18 LAW 33, 34	
1601 S.W. C Avenue	081
1601 S.W. C Avenue	
18 LAW 25 26	
1602 S.W. C Avenue	082
1602 S.W. C Avenue	
18 LAW 27, 28	
1807 S.W. C Avenue	083
1807 S.W. C Avenue	
17 LAW 33, 34	
2517 S.W. C Avenue	084
2517 S.W. C Avenue	
15 LAW 19, 20	
Cameron Baptist Church	085
2621 S.W. C Avenue	
15 LAW 7, 8	

Resource Name:

Address:

Photograph:

Map Coordinate:

1307 N.W. Cherry Avenue	086
1307 N.W. Cherry Avenue	
8 LAW 7, 8	
1311 N.W. Cherry Avenue	087
1311 N.W. Cherry Avenue	
8 LAW 13, 14	
1701 N.W. Cherry Avenue	088
1701 N.W. Cherry Avenue	
8 LAW 29, 30	
210 N.W. Columbia Avenue	089
210 N.W. Columbia Avenue	
23 LAW 15, 16	
Washington School	090
805 N.W. Columbia Avenue	
5 LAW 22, 23	
1511-1511B N.W. Columbia Avenue	091
1511-1511B N.W. Columbia Avenue	
11 LAW 8, 9	
1802 N.W. Columbia Avenue	092
1802 N.W. Columbia Avenue	
13 LAW 3, 4	
1804 N.W. Columbia Avenue	093
1804 N.W. Columbia Avenue	
13 LAW 1, 2	
Bethel Baptist Church	094
1902 N.W. Columbia Avenue	
13 LAW 15, 16	
2332 S.W. Cornell Avenue	095
2332 S.W. Cornell Avenue	
15 LAW 9, 10	
2518 S.W. Cornell Avenue	096
2518 S.W. Cornell Avenue	
15 LAW 17, 18	
Gail Lewis M.D. Office	097
2701 S.W. Cornell Avenue	
14 LAW 15, 16	
2703 S.W. Cornell Avenue	098
2703 S.W. Cornell Avenue	
14 LAW 11, 12	
University Church of Christ	099
2716 S.W. Cornell Avenue	
14 LAW 13, 14	

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
Reed's Sheet Metal 29 S.W. D Avenue 23 LAW 31, 32	100
Great Plains Recycling 202 S.E. D Avenue 24 LAW 11, 14	101
Katy-K Office and Sales Department 310 S.E. D Avenue 24 LAW 17, 18, 19	102
J.M. Jones Building 612 S.W. D Avenue 4 LAW 16, 17	103
Central Fire Station 623 S.W. D Avenue 3 LAW 20, 21	104
First Presbyterian Church 716 S.W. D Avenue 4 LAW 10, 11	105
Leslie Powell House 801 S.W. D Avenue 4 LAW 6, 7	106
Keegan House 802 S.W. D Avenue 4 LAW 4, 5	107
Benbow House 816 S.W. D Avenue 4 LAW 22, 23	108
1111 S.W. D Avenue 1111 S.W. D Avenue 18 LAW 35, 36	109
1215 S.W. D Avenue 1215 S.W. D Avenue 19 LAW 1, 2	110
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (new) 1313 S.W. D Avenue 18 LAW 15, 16	111
1402 S.W. D Avenue 1402 S.W. D Avenue 19 LAW 3, 4	112
2402 S.W. D Avenue 2402 S.W. D Avenue 15 LAW 27, 28	113

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
8 N.W. Dearborn Avenue 8 N.W. Dearborn Avenue 23 LAW 13, 14	114
LaSill Milk Company Building 201 N.W. Dearborn Avenue 23 LAW 1, 2	115
Roosevelt Stadium 301 N.W. Dearborn Avenue 10 LAW 13, 14	116
1603 N.W. Dearborn Avenue 1603 N.W. Dearborn Avenue 11 LAW 4, 5	117
1810 N.W. Dearborn Avenue 1810 N.W. Dearborn Avenue 13 LAW 21, 22	118
616 S.W. Doolittle Avenue 616 S.W. Doolittle Avenue 15 LAW 33, 34	119
First Church of Christ, Scientist 631 S.W. E Avenue 3 LAW 18, 19	120
706 S.W. E Avenue 706 S.W. E Avenue 24 LAW 31, 32	121
709 S.W. E Avenue 709 S.W. E Avenue 24 LAW 33, 34, 35	122
804 S.W. E Avenue 804 S.W. E Avenue 24 LAW 27, 28	123
812 S.W. E Avenue 812 S.W. E Avenue 24 LAW 29, 30	124
1115 S.W. E Avenue 1115 S.W. E Avenue 19 LAW 7, 8	125
Salvation Army Citadel 1312 S.W. E Avenue 19 LAW 11, 12	126
1505 S.W. E Avenue 1505 S.W. E Avenue 19 LAW 9, 10	127

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
1712 S.W. E Avenue 1712 S.W. E Avenue 18 LAW 1, 2	128
1904 S.W. E Avenue 1904 S.W. E Avenue 18 LAW 3, 4	129
RM Automotive Paints 2311 S.W. E Avenue 16 LAW 1, 2	130
A. T. Howell Elementary School 2402 S.W. E Avenue 14 LAW 34, 35	131
2514 S.W. E Avenue 2514 S.W. E Avenue 15 LAW 35, 36	132
1102 N.W. Elm Avenue 1102 N.W. Elm Avenue 3 LAW 34, 35	133
1107 N.W. Elm Avenue 1107 N.W. Elm Avenue 8 LAW 1, 2	134
Liberty Heights Christian Church 1802 N.W. Elm Avenue 9 LAW 4, 5	135
Montgomery House 916 N.W. Euclid Avenue 5 LAW 14, 15	136
1512 N.W. Euclid Avenue 1512 N.W. Euclid Avenue 11 LAW 12, 13	137
Lawton Home Builders Association Bldg. 1608 N.W. Euclid Avenue 11 LAW 2, 3	138
1706 N.W. Euclid Avenue 1706 N.W. Euclid Avenue 13 LAW 19, 20	139
1916 N.W. Euclid Avenue 1916 N.W. Euclid Avenue 13 LAW 5, 6	140
2330 S.W. Evans Avenue 2330 S.W. Evans Avenue 25 LAW 20, 21	141

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
707 S.W. F Avenue 707 S.W. F Avenue 2 LAW 14, 15	142
803 S.W. F Avenue 803 S.W. F Avenue 2 LAW 12, 13	143
815 S.W. F Avenue 815 S.W. F Avenue 2 LAW 10, 11	144
Sauerman Sales Company 913 S.W. F Avenue 2 LAW 8, 9	145
914 S.W. F Avenue 914 S.W. F Avenue 24 LAW 25, 26	146
1613 S.W. F Avenue 1613 S.W. F Avenue 19 LAW 15, 16	147
Feed Mill 2434 S.W. F Avenue 16 LAW 7, 8, 9	148
Grain Elevator 2434 S.W. F Avenue 16 LAW 3, 4	149
Business Office 2434 S.W. F Avenue 16 LAW 5, 6	150
Center for Creative Living 3501 S.W. F Avenue 14 LAW 25, 26	151
Sneed House 402 N.W. Ferris Avenue 5 LAW 12, 13	152
Elgin Depot 601 N.W. Ferris Avenue 8 LAW 23, 24	153
608 N.W. Ferris Avenue 608 N.W. Ferris Avenue 5 LAW 10, 11	154
1710 N.W. Ferris Avenue 1710 N.W. Ferris Avenue 13 LAW 11, 12	155

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
1711 N.W. Ferris Avenue 1711 N.W. Ferris Avenue 9 LAW 18, 19	156
Vaska Theatre 1902 N.W. Ferris Avenue 13 LAW 23, 24	157
426 S.W. G Avenue 426 S.W. G Avenue 22 LAW 15, 16	158
Billingslea Lumber 505 S.W. G Avenue 22 LAW 13, 14	159
902 S.W. G Avenue 902 S.W. G Avenue 3 LAW 5, 6	160
1316 S.W. G Avenue 1316 S.W. G Avenue 19 LAW 21, 22	161
1606 S.W. G Avenue 1606 S.W. G Avenue 19 LAW 23, 24	162
2324 S.W. G Avenue 2324 S.W. G Avenue 17 LAW 4, 5	163
511 S.W. Garfield Avenue 511 S.W. Garfield Avenue 21 LAW 1, 2	164
1015 S.W. Garfield Avenue 1015 S.W. Garfield Avenue 20 LAW 35, 36	165
Calvary Baptist Church 715 S.W. H Avenue 2 LAW 20, 21	166
803 S.W. H Avenue 803 S.W. H Avenue 2 LAW 18, 19	167
1112 S.W. H Avenue 1112 S.W. H Avenue 19 LAW 29, 30	168
Hadder House 1206 S.W. H Avenue 19 LAW 27, 28	169

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
1501 S.W. H Avenue 1501 S.W. H Avenue 19 LAW 25, 26	170
2326 S.W. H Avenue 2326 S.W. H Avenue 17 LAW 6, 7	171
2625-2631 S.W. H Avenue 2625-2631 S.W. H Avenue 16 LAW 28, 29	172
A&A Foods Store 2702-2704 S.W. H Avenue 16 LAW 26, 27	173
10 I S.W. Avenue 10 I S.W. Avenue 22 LAW 7, 8	174
205 S.W. I Avenue 205 S.W. I Avenue 22 LAW 3, 4	175
411 S.W. I Avenue 411 S.W. I Avenue 22 LAW 1, 2	176
603 S.W. I Avenue 603 S.W. I Avenue 3 LAW 9, 10	177
Brandon House 1002 S.W. I Avenue 1 LAW 14, 15	178
Laborers Local Union 495 Building 1116 S.W. I Avenue 19 LAW 31, 32	179
1416 S.W. I Avenue 1415 S.W. I Avenue 19 LAW 33, 34	180
Roosevelt Elementary School 1502 S.W. I Avenue 19 LAW 19, 20	181
Jefferson Baptist Church 2420 S.W. I Avenue 17 LAW 2, 3	182
1209 S.W. J Avenue 1209 S.W. J Avenue 20 LAW 3, 4	183

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
2307 S.W. J Avenue 2307 S.W. J Avenue 16 LAW 32, 33	184
2509 S.W. J Avenue 2509 S.W. J Avenue 16 LAW 34, 35	185
Whittier Elementary 1115 N.W. Laird (N.W. Laird and Oak) 3 LAW 32, 33	186
1605 N.W. Lake Avenue 1605 N.W. Lake Avenue 10 LAW 19, 20	187
1715 N.W. Lake Avenue 1715 N.W. Lake Avenue 13 LAW 9, 10	188
Chickasha Feed Mill 228 S.E. Larrance Avenue 24 LAW 8, 9	189
Power's Steam Sales and Service 302 S.E. Larrance Avenue 24 LAW 10	190
Best Beer Company Building 405 S.E. Larrance Avenue 24 LAW 6, 7	191
Fairmount Creamery Company 411 S.E. Larrance Avenue 24 LAW 2, 4, 5	192
Lawton Teachers Federal Credit Union 1806 N.W. Liberty Avenue 9 LAW 0, 1	193
1912 N.W. Liberty Avenue 1912 N.W. Liberty Avenue 9 LAW 12, 13	194
1126 N.W. Maple Avenue 1126 N.W. Maple Avenue 8 LAW 9, 10	195
1722 N.W. Maple Avenue 1722 N.W. Maple Avenue 8 LAW 31, 32	196
609 S.W. McKinley Avenue 609 S.W. McKinley Avenue 20 LAW 29, 30	197

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
Group Home 902 S.W. McKinley Avenue 25 LAW 11, 12	198
Wesley United Methodist Church 1016 S.W. McKinley Avenue 20 LAW 19, 20	199
5 11 S.W. Monroe Avenue 5 11 S.W. Monroe Avenue 21 LAW 3, 4	200
902 S.W. Monroe Avenue 902 S.W. Monroe Avenue 21 LAW 5, 6	201
402 N.W. Morford Drive 402 N.W. Morford Drive 13 LAW 7, 8	202
216 S.W. Park Avenue 216 S.W. Park Avenue 21 LAW 29, 30	203
301 S.W. Park Avenue 301 S.W. Park Avenue 21 LAW 31, 32	204
410 S.W. Park Avenue 410 S.W. Park Avenue 2 1 LAW 33, 34	205
First Mattie Beal Residence 511 S.W. Park Avenue 1 LAW 2, 3, 4	206
Beal Heights Presbyterian Church 614 S.W. Park Avenue 1 LAW 7, 8	207
Pugh House 615 S.W. Park Avenue 1 LAW 9, 10	208
1407 S.W. Park Avenue 1407 S.W. Park Avenue 20 LAW 5, 6	209
1004 S.W. Roosevelt Avenue 1004 S.W. Roosevelt Avenue 20 LAW 27, 28	210
212 S.W. Summit Avenue 2 12 S.W. Summit Avenue 21 LAW 27, 28	211

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
11 13 S.W. Summit Avenue	212
11 13 S.W. Summit Avenue	
20 LAW 7, 8	
1215 S.W. Summit Avenue	213
1215 S.W. Summit Avenue	
20 LAW 15, 16	
507 S.W. Washington Avenue	214
507 S.W. Washington Avenue	
21 LAW 11, 12	
602 S.W. Washington Avenue	215
602 S.W. Washington Avenue	
21 LAW 13, 14	
1005-1007 S.W. Washington Avenue	216
1005-1007 S.W. Washington Avenue	
21 LAW 21, 22	
Lawton Spring & Welding Company	218
430 S.E. Simpson Street	
24 LAW 15, 16	
Film Transit Building	219
416 S.E. Wallock Street	
24 LAW 12, 13	
English House	220
10 N.W. Fort Sill Boulevard	
7 LAW 6, 7	
Quinette House	221
102 N.W. Fort Sill Boulevard	
7 LAW 8, 9	
Braum's Ice Cream Shop	222
608 N.W. Fort Sill Boulevard	
12 LAW 2, 3	
GGG Construction Inc. Building	223
706 N.W. Fort Sill Boulevard	
8 LAW 19, 20	
720 N.W. Fort Sill Boulevard	224
720 N.W. Fort Sill Boulevard	
8 LAW 21, 22	
Douglass School	225
102 S.W. Gore Boulevard	
26 LAW 3, 4	
Gill House	226
113 S.W. Gore Boulevard	
23 LAW 35; 24 LAW 1	

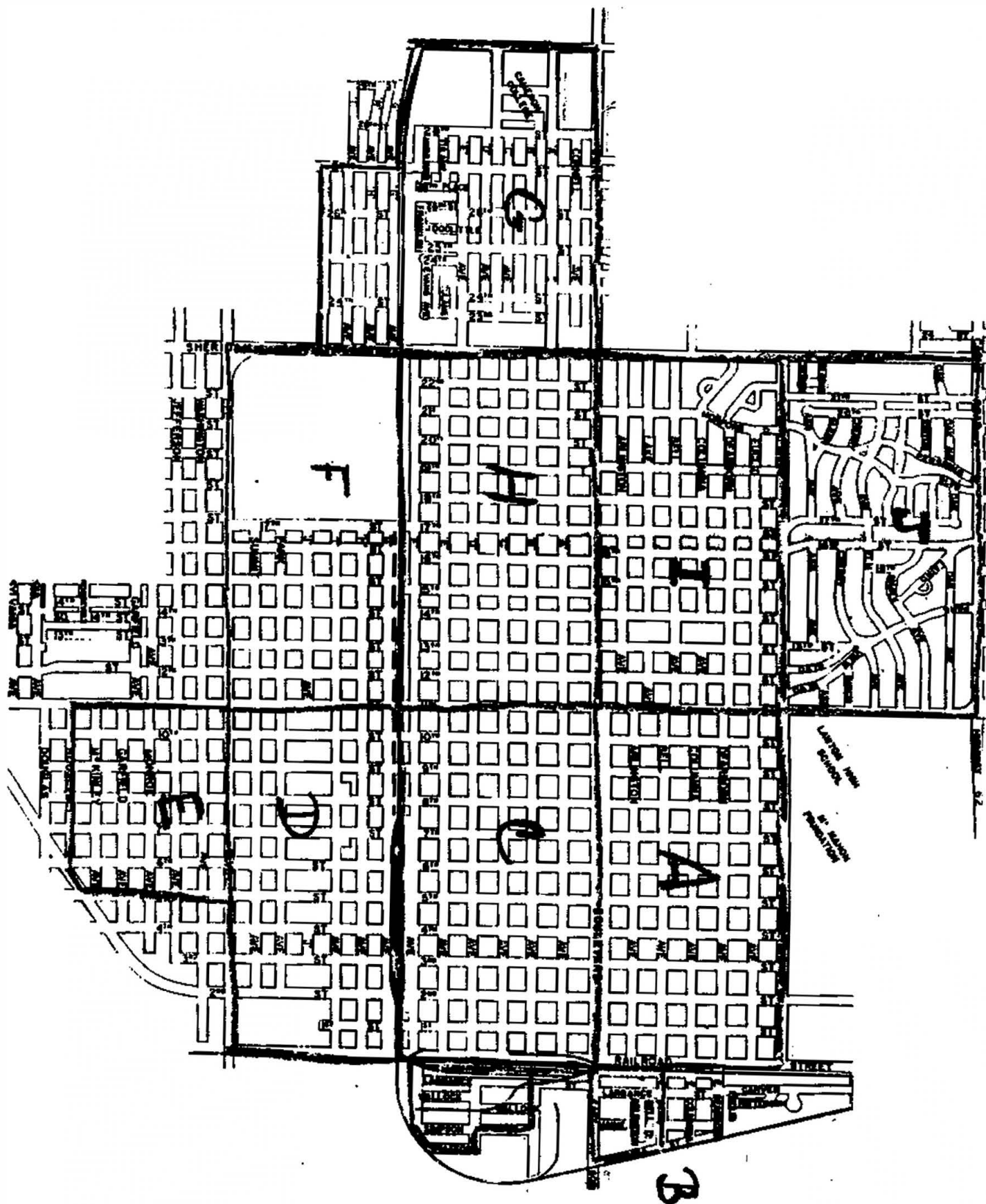
Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
House of Frames 215 S.W. Gore Boulevard 23 LAW 23, 24	227
Red Cross Building 401 S.W. Gore Boulevard 3 LAW 28, 29	228
Fields House 501 S.W. Gore Boulevard 6 LAW 22, 23	229
Myers House 509 S.W. Gore Boulevard 7 LAW 0, 1	230
Lattimore House 707 S.W. Gore Boulevard 7 LAW 2, 3	231
Ross House 807 S.W. Gore Boulevard 7 LAW 4, 5	232
Phillips Music Company Building 1515 S.W. Gore Boulevard 12 LAW 8, 9	233
Lawton Booksellers and Comic Shop 1601 S.W. Gore Boulevard 12 LAW 12, 13	234
Southwestern Bell Building 1702 N.W. Gore Boulevard 17 LAW 23, 24	235
Gore Plaza 1815-1821 S.W. Gore Boulevard 13 LAW 27, 28	236
Commercial Credit Building 2622 N.W. Gore Boulevard 15 LAW 1, 2	237
2702-2706 S.W. Gore Boulevard 2702-2706 S.W. Gore Boulevard 14 LAW 19, 20	238
Grounds Building 2800 S.W. Gore Boulevard 14 LAW 32, 33	239
Physical Facilities Shop 2800 S.W. Gore Boulevard 13 LAW 29, 30	240

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
South Hall 2800 S.W. Gore Boulevard 25 LAW 13, 14, 15	241
Cameron Hall 2800 S.W. Gore Boulevard 25 LAW 16, 17	242
2800 S.W. Gore Boulevard 2800 S.W. Gore Boulevard 14 LAW 9, 10	243
West Hall 2800 S.W. Gore Boulevard 14 LAW 3, 4	244
Administration Building 2800 S.W. Gore Boulevard 14 LAW 5, 6	245
Gate 2800 S.W. Gore Boulevard 14 LAW 7, 8	246
Nance-Boyer Hall 2800 S.W. Gore Boulevard 14 LAW 1, 2	247
Child Development Lab 2800 S.W. Gore Boulevard 14 LAW 21, 22	248
Comanche County Memorial Hospital 3401 S.W. Gore Boulevard 26 LAW 9, 10	249
Dutch Reformed Mission to the Apache Teacher's Residence 316 S.W. Lee Boulevard 25 LAW 22, 23, 24	250
Church of God 902 S.W. Lee Boulevard 21 LAW 17, 18	251
Fire Training Building 1701 S.W. Lee Boulevard 16 LAW 20, 21	252
Medical Dental Building 801- 809 Pershing Drive 9 LAW 8, 9	253
The Leader Barber and Groom Shop 1007 N.W. Pershing Drive 9 LAW 2, 3	254

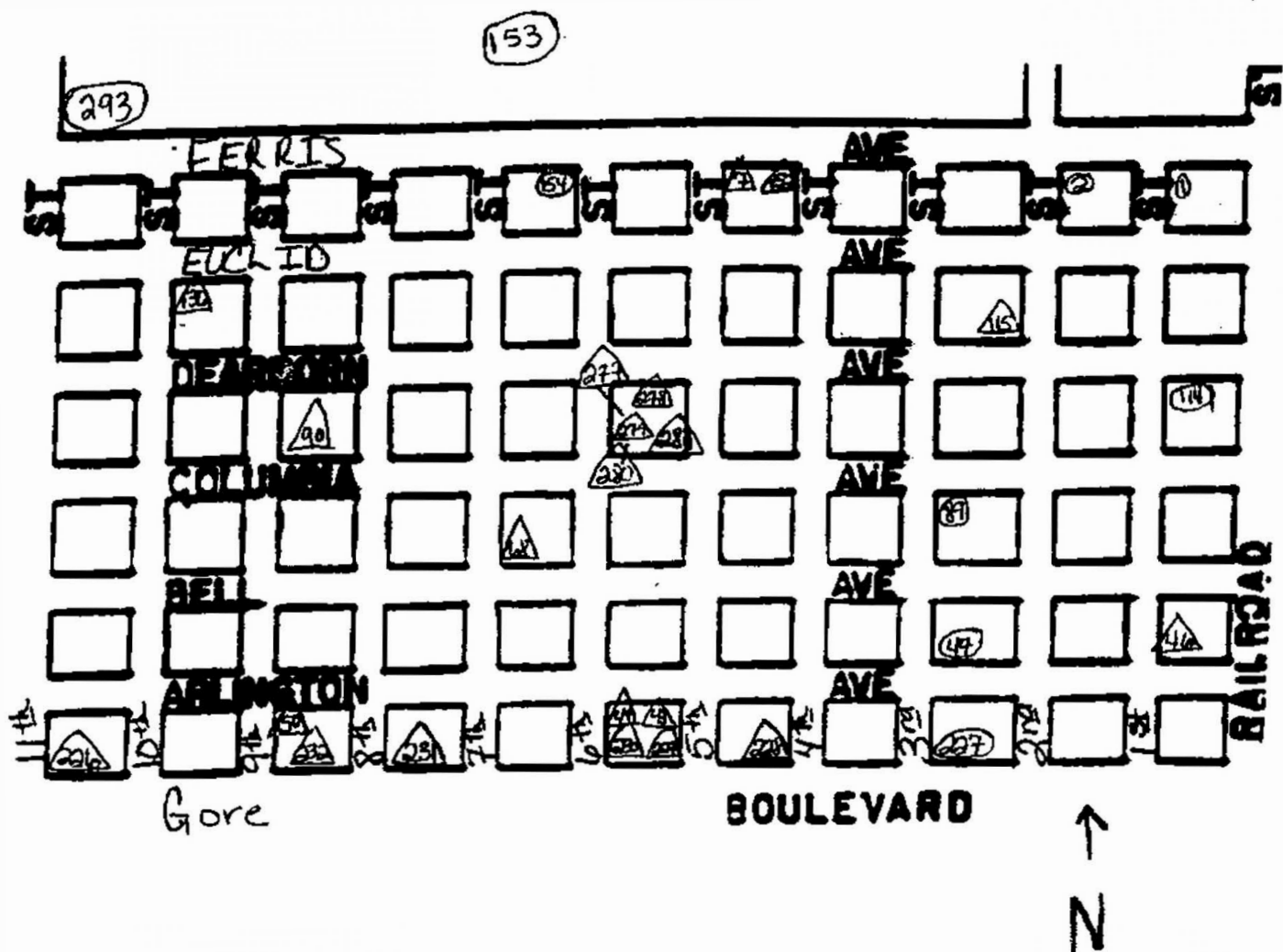
Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
George Piersin 1501 S.W. Cache Road 8 LAW 17, 18	255
1803 N.W. Cache Road 1803 N.W. Cache Road 9 LAW 20, 21	256
Wayne's Pizza Building 7 S.W. Sheridan Road 15 LAW 3, 4	257
Lil's Formal Affair 701 N.W. Sheridan Road 9 LAW 26, 27	258
Great Plains Coliseum 920 S.W. Sheridan Road 16 LAW 10, 11	259
Caretakers House 920 S.W. Sheridan Road 16 LAW 36; 17 LAW 1	260
Livestock Exhibit Building 920 S.W. Sheridan Road 16 LAW 12, 13	261
Womens Exhibit Building 920 S.W. Sheridan Road 16 LAW 14, 15	262
Prudential Building 1315 N.W. Sheridan Road 9 LAW 22, 23	263
WPA Bridge S.W. 11th Street and S.W. Park Avenue 2 LAW 1,2	264
Mattie Beal Park Site S.W. 11th Street and S.W. Park Avenue 2 LAW 3, 4, 5	265
Texaco Gas Station S.W. University Drive and S.W. Gore Boulevard 14 LAW 17, 18	266
Sugartree Apartments S.W. 26th Street and S.W. D Avenue 15 LAW 23, 24	267
Trinity Baptist Church S.W. 20th Street and S.W. Gore Boulevard 18 LAW 7, 8	268

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
Reeves Grocery S.W. 16th Street and S.W. D Avenue 19 LAW 5, 6	269
N.W. 13th and N.W. Dearborn Bridge N.W. 13th Street and N.W. Dearborn Avenue 10 LAW 15, 16, 17, 18	270
Harmon Park Site N.W. 13th Street and N.W. Bell Avenue 10 LAW 7, 8, 9, 10	271
Arch N.W. 13th Street and N.W. Bell Avenue 9 LAW 28, 29	272
Benches/Tables N.W. 13th Street and N.W. Bell Avenue 10 LAW 1, 2, 3, 4	273
WPA Bridge N.W. 13th Street and N.W. Bell Avenue 9 LAW 32, 33	274
Dressing Rooms N.W. 13th Street and N.W. Bell Avenue 9 LAW 30, 31	275
Ruins N.W. 13th Street and N.W. Bell Avenue 10 LAW 11, 12	276
Legion Park/35th Division Park Site N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 5 LAW 20, 21	277
35th Division Park Dressing Rooms N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 6 LAW 7, 8	278
35th Division Park Gas Building N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 6 LAW 9, 10	279
35th Division Park Pool N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 6 LAW 5, 6	280
35th Division Park Planter N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 6 LAW 11, 12	281
Carnegie Library S.W. B Avenue and S.W. 5th Street 4 LAW 8, 9	282

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
Union Bus Station S.W. 1st Street and S.W. B Avenue 23 LAW 25, 26	283
Federal Building S.W. 5th Street and S.W. E Avenue 3 LAW 16, 17	284
Doe Doe Park S.W. 23rd Street and S.W. D Avenue 17 LAW 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20; 26 LAW 11, 12, 13, 14	285
Mount Scott Lodge S.W. 19th Street and S.W. C Avenue 17 LAW 31, 32	286
Auto Detail Store S.W. Sheridan and S.W. F Avenue 18 LAW 13, 14	287
Patterson Community Center N.E. Arlington Avenue and N.E. Larrance Avenue 22 LAW 21, 22	056
Union Park Site S.W. 6th Street and S.W. I Avenue 1 LAW 24, 25	288
Picnic Table S.W. 6th Street and S.W. I Avenue 1 LAW 22, 23	289
Stage S.W. 6th Street and S.W. I Avenue 1 LAW 20, 21	290
Fountain S.W. 6th Street and S.W. I Avenue 1 LAW 18, 19	291
WPA Archway S.W. 6th Street and S.W. I Avenue 1 LAW 16, 17	292
Lawton High School N.W. 11th Street and N.W. Ferris Avenue 3 LAW 30, 31	293



KEY MAP

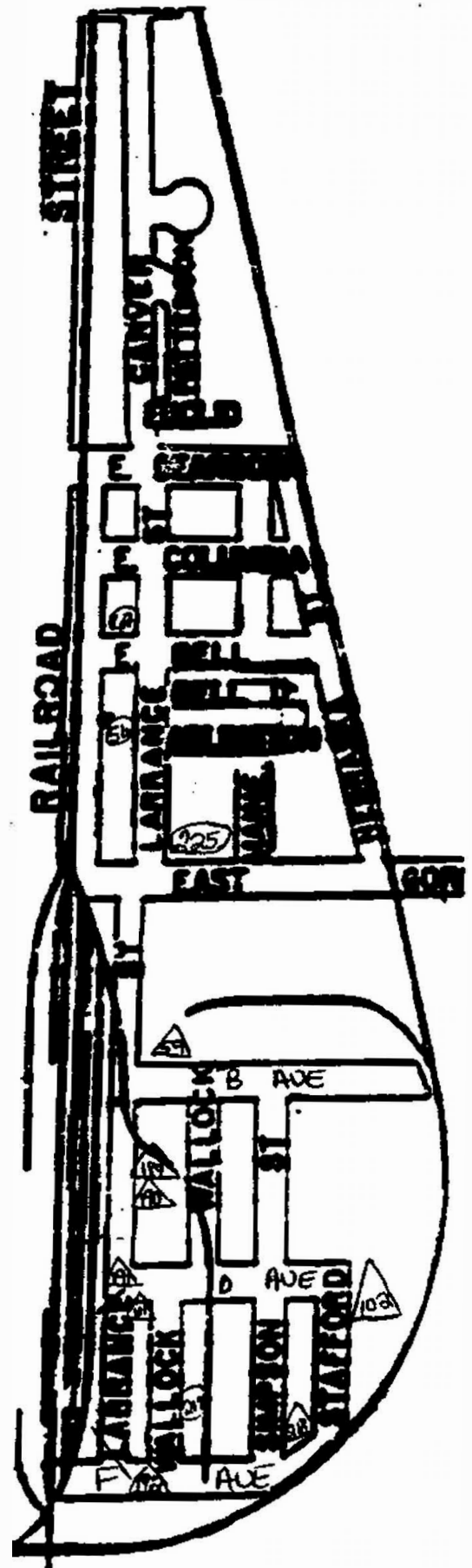


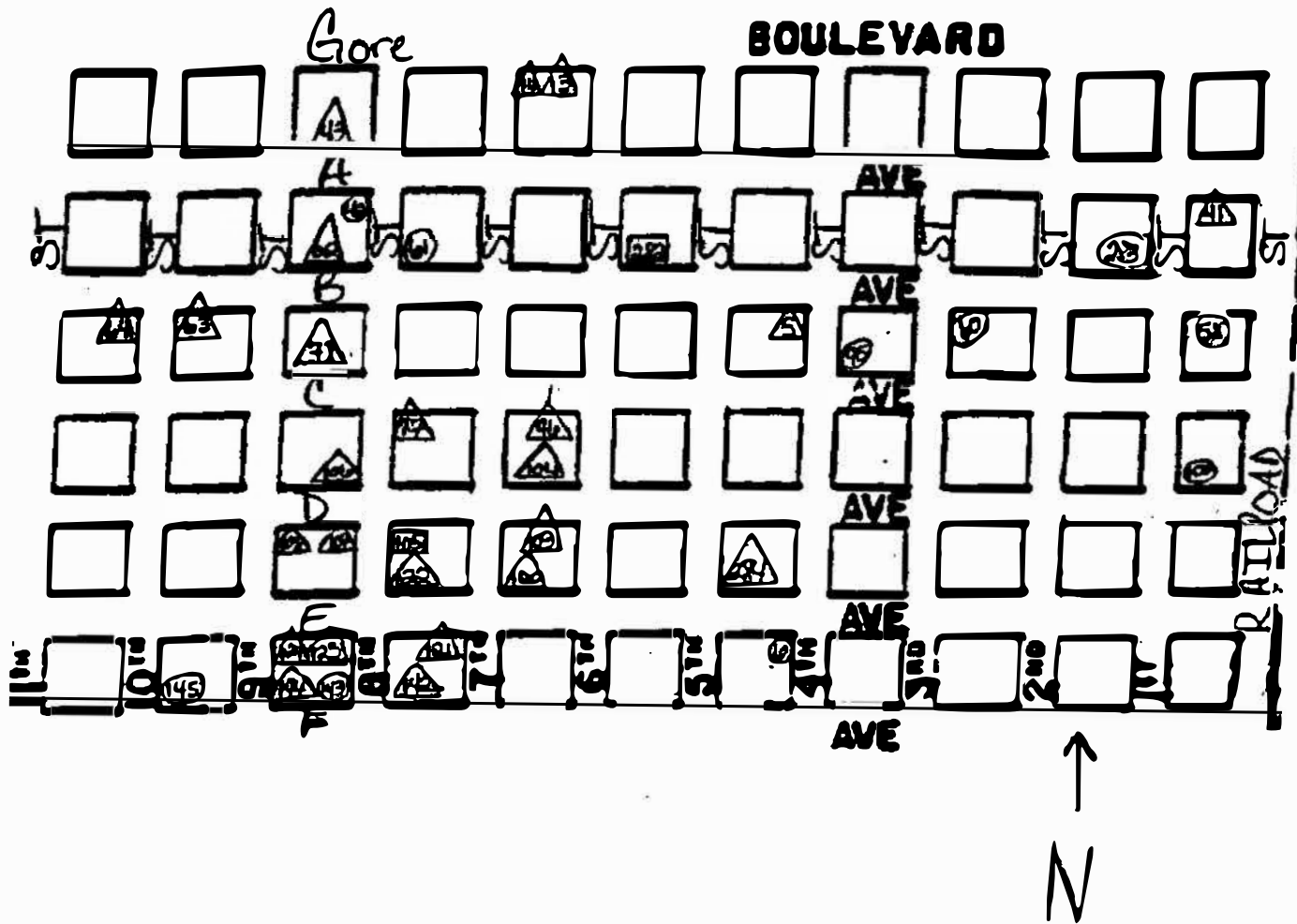
AREA MAP A

- = Does not warrant further study
- Δ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property

AREA MAP B

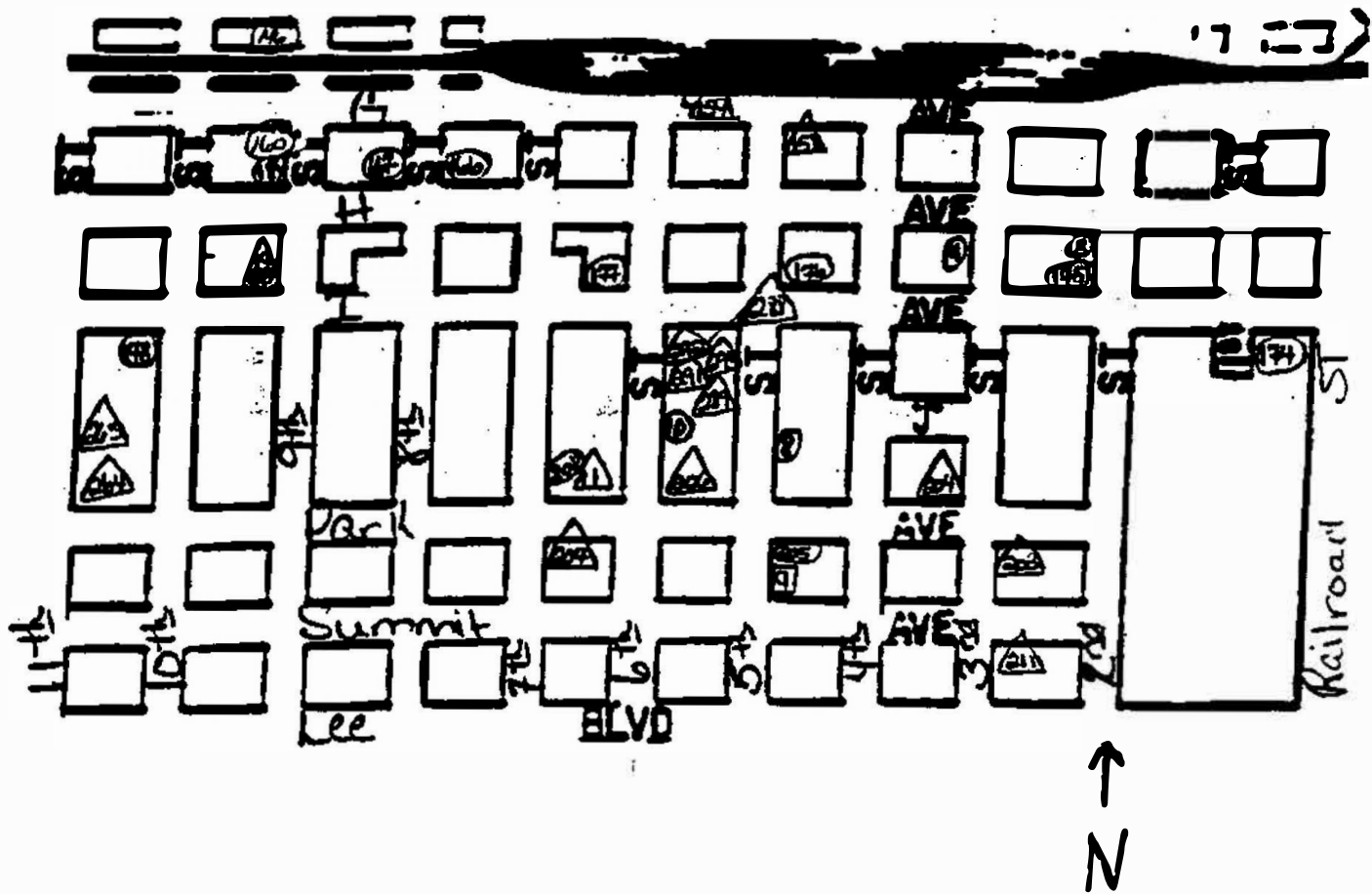
- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property





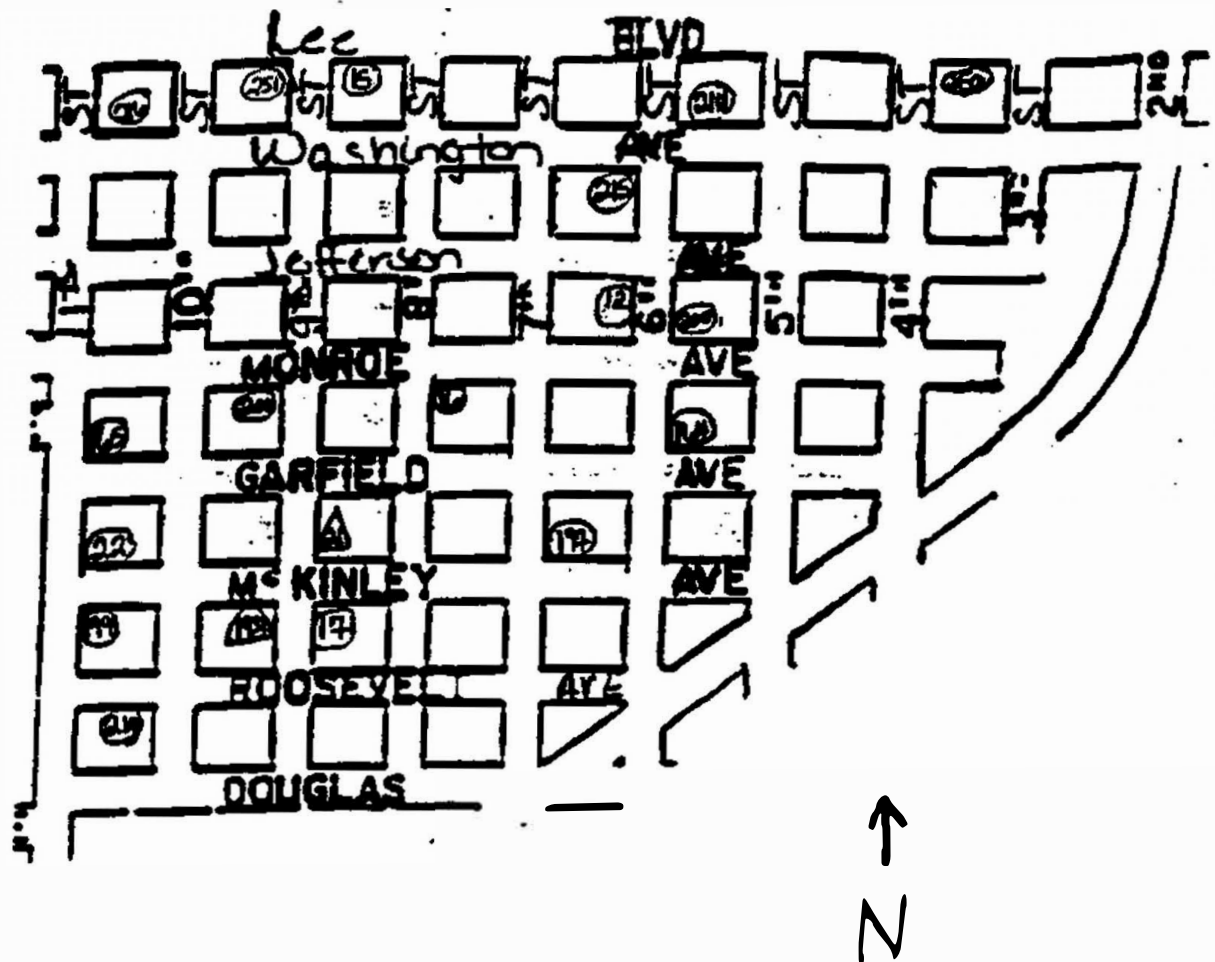
AREA MAP C

- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property



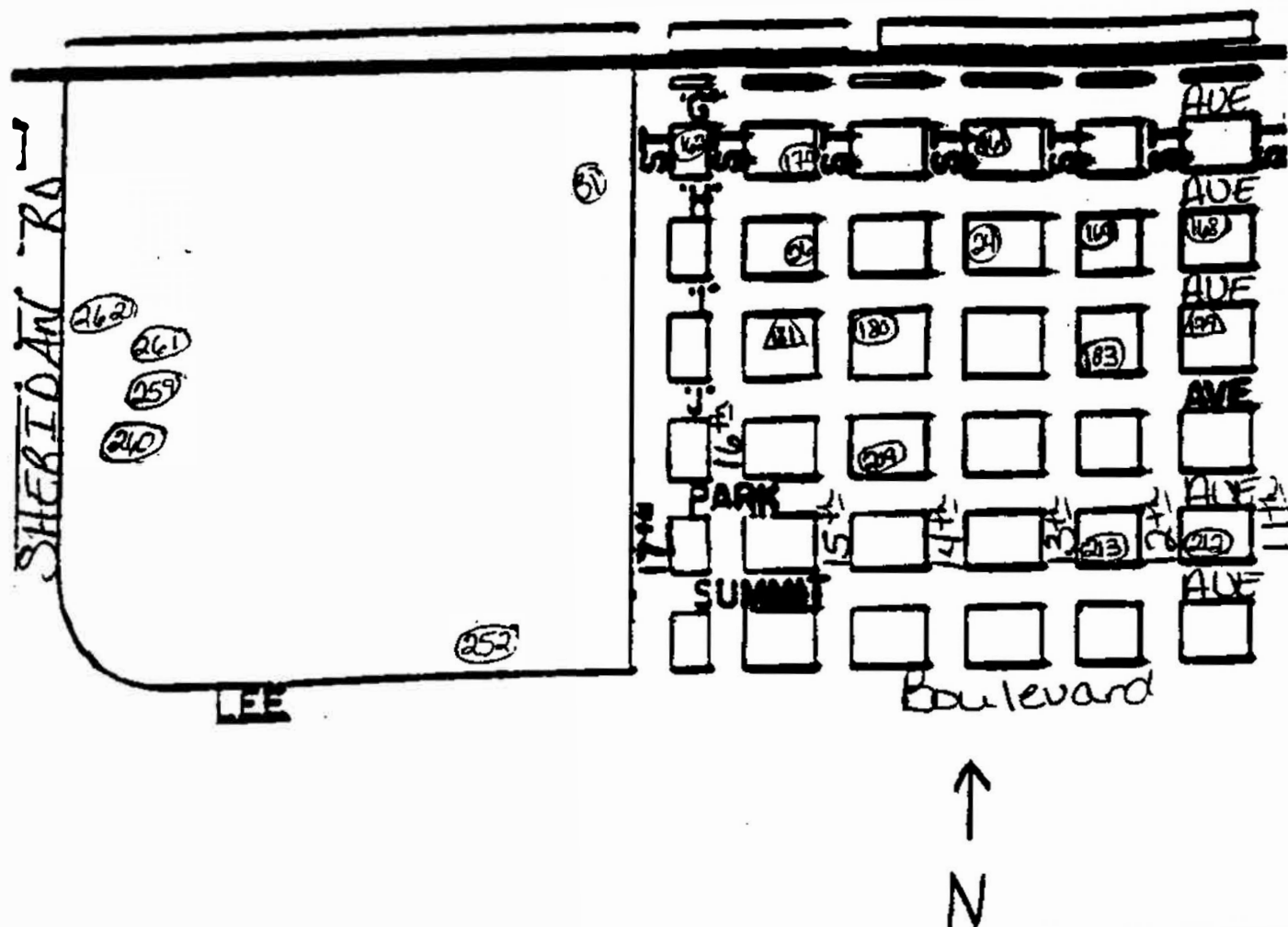
AREA MAP D

- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property



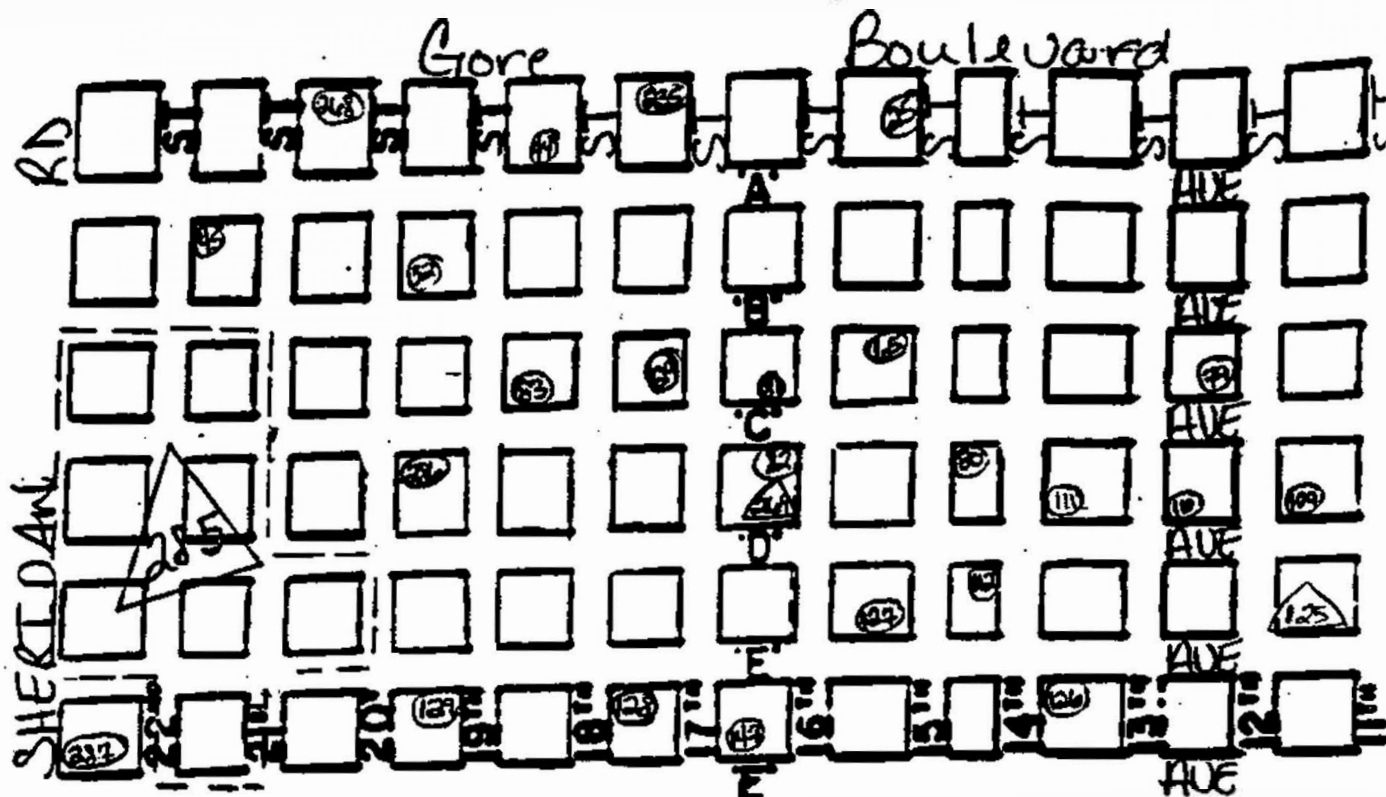
AREA MAP E

- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property



AREA MAP F

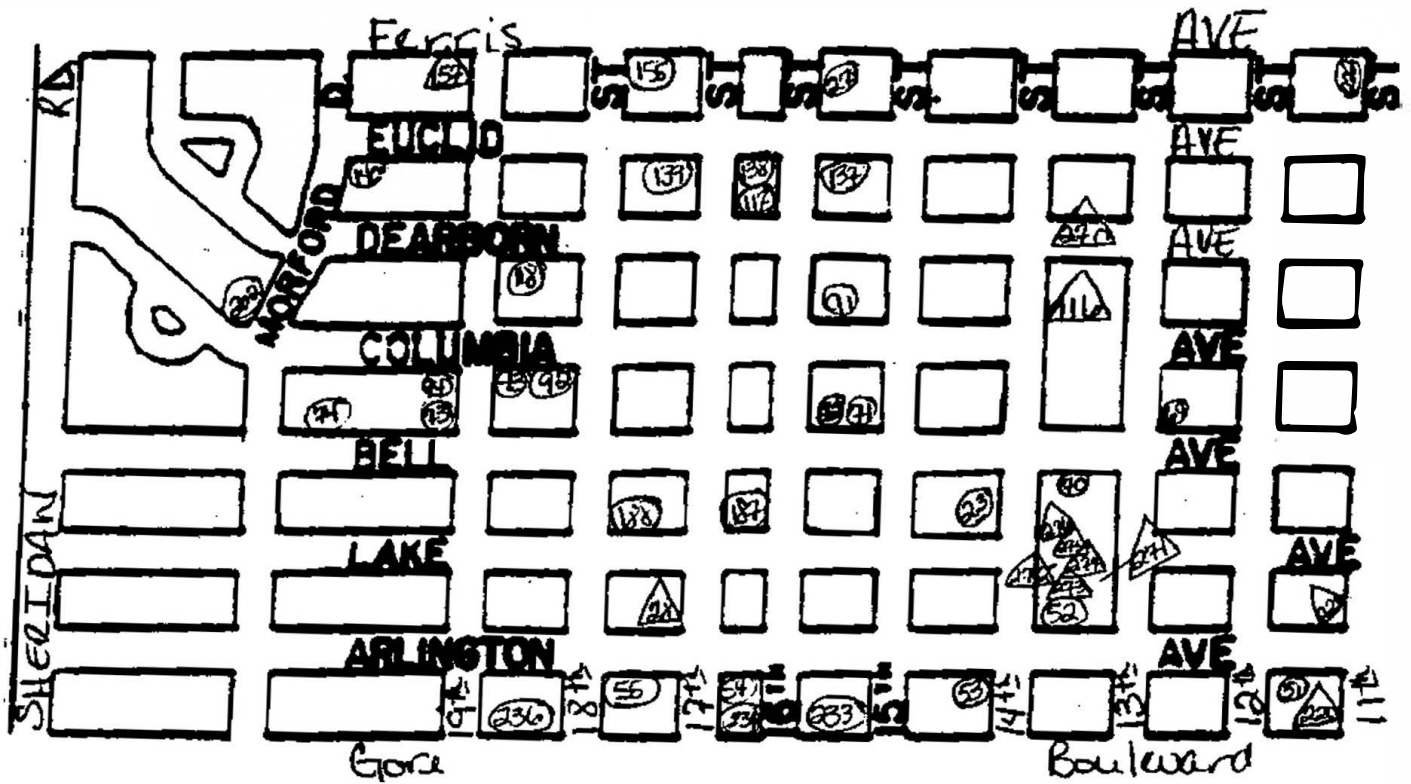
- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property



↑
N

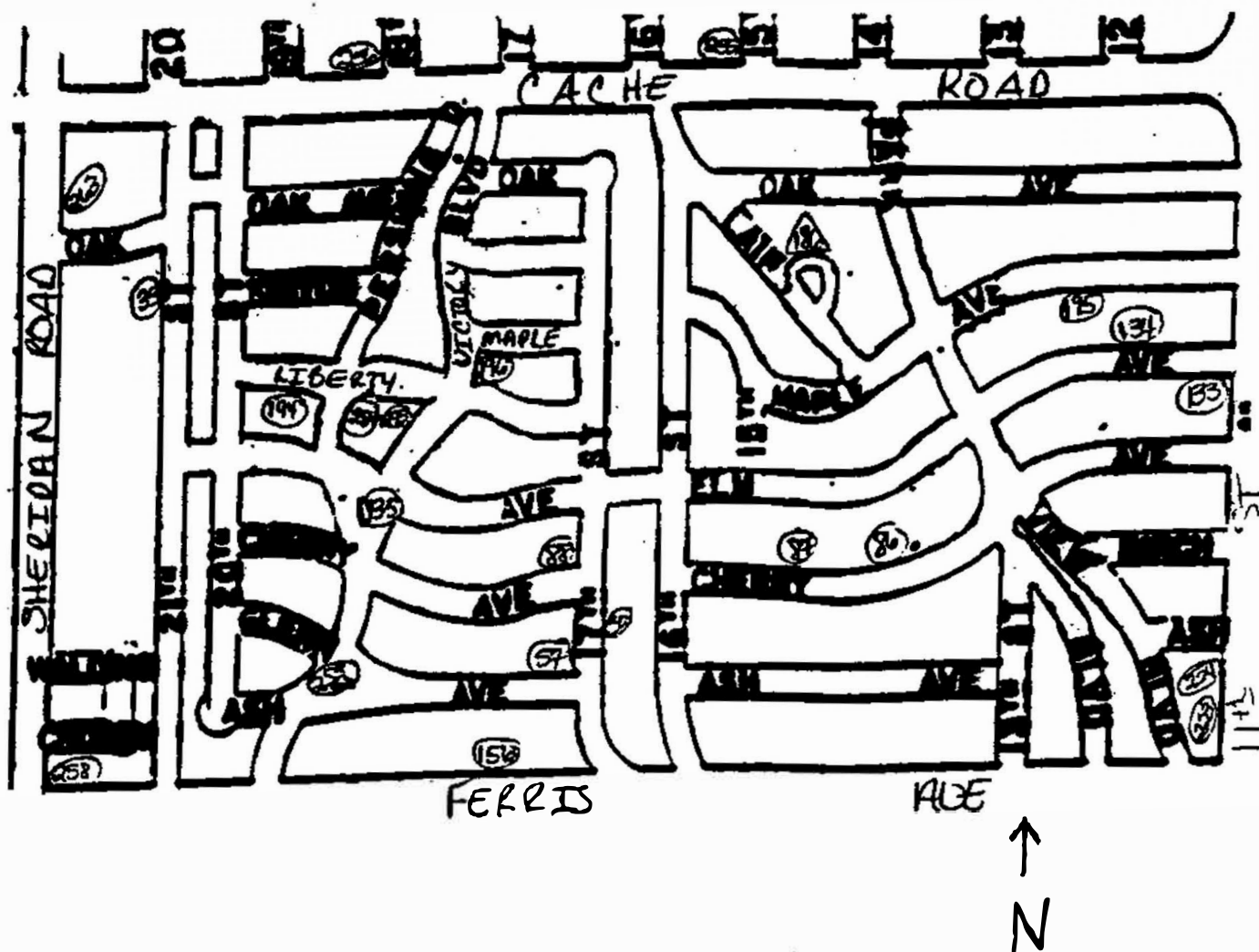
AREA MAP H

- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property



AREA MAP I

- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property



AREA MAP J

- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES AND DISTRICTS WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

Individual Properties

The list which follows indicates the individual properties documented during the survey which, on the basis of their age and integrity, were deemed worthy of possible inclusion on the National Register. Some of these properties are also included in the possible district identified during the project. Since the exact composition of such a district potentially could change as part of a formal National Register nomination, their additional listing as individual properties is appropriate.

The format for the listing is the same as the section listing all documented properties, so that section may be consulted as a key for the information provided. The maps depicting the location of these individual properties also follows that section.

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
Federal Recreation Building 201 S.W. 4th Street 24 LAW 22, 23, 24	005
Dale House 507 N.W. 5th Street 5 LAW 18, 19	007
Lincoln School 921 S.W. 6th Street 1 LAW 5, 6	011
St. Mary's Academy 8 S.W. 7th Street 7 LAW 14, 15	013
Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church 12 S.W. 7th Street 7 LAW 16, 17	014
Sasser's Grocery and Market 807 S.W. 9th Street 2 LAW 22, 23	019
Will Rogers Elementary School 1608 S.W. 9th Street 20 LAW 23, 24	021
Woodrow Wilson Elementary School 102 N.W. 17th Street 12 LAW 22, 23, 24	028
16 S.W. A Avenue 16 S.W. A Avenue 23 LAW 27, 28	041
807 S.W. A Avenue 807 S.W. A Avenue 5 LAW 2, 3	043
Faith Temple Church 15 N.W. Arlington Avenue 23 LAW 7, 8	046
Best House 502 N.W. Arlington Avenue 6 LAW 18, 19	048
Jackson House 516 N.W. Arlington Avenue 6 LAW 20, 21	049
Kilpatrick House 810 N.W. Arlington Avenue 6 LAW 3,4	050

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
LarRance Tank Manufacturers 101 S.E. B Avenue 26 LAW 5, 6, 15	059
Walter Wolverton House 807 S.W. B Avenue 4 LAW 0, 1	062
912 S.W. B Avenue 912 S.W. B Avenue 25 LAW 6, 7, 8	063
1002 S.W. B Avenue 1002 S.W. B Avenue 25 LAW 3, 4, 5	064
Barber House 611 N.W. Bell Avenue 6 LAW 15, 16	068
Angus Hospital 614 S.W. C Avenue 3 LAW 22, 23	076
McMahon Foundation Building 716 S.W. C Avenue 25 LAW 1, 2	077
Central Junior High 809 S.W. C Avenue 3 LAW 24, 25	078
Washington Elementary School 805 N.W. Columbia Avenue 5 LAW 22, 23	090
Great Plains Recycling 202 S.E. D Avenue 24 LAW 11, 14	101
Katy-K Office and Sales Department 310 S.E. D Avenue 24 LAW 17, 18, 19	102
J.M. Jones Building 612 S.W. D Avenue 4 LAW 16, 17	103
Central Fire Station 623 S.W. D Avenue 3 LAW 20, 21	104
Leslie Powell House 801 S.W. D Avenue 4 LAW 6, 7	106

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
Benbow House 816 S.W. D Avenue 4 LAW 22, 23	108
LaSill Milk Company Building 201 N.W. Dearborn Avenue 23 LAW 1, 2	115
Roosevelt Stadium 301 N.W. Dearborn Avenue 10 LAW 13, 14	116
706 S.W. E Avenue 706 S.W. E Avenue 24 LAW 31, 32	121
709 S.W. E Avenue 709 S.W. E Avenue 24 LAW 33, 34, 35	122
804 S.W. E Avenue 804 S.W. E Avenue 24 LAW 27, 28	123
812 S.W. E Avenue 812 S.W. E Avenue 24 LAW 29, 30	124
1115 S.W. E Avenue 1115 S.W. E Avenue 19 LAW 7, 8	125
A. T. Howell Elementary School 2402 S.W. E Avenue 14 LAW 34, 35	131
Montgomery House 916 N.W. Euclid Avenue 5 LAW 14, 15	136
707 S.W. F Avenue 707 S.W. F Avenue 2 LAW 14, 15	142
815 S.W. F Avenue 815 S.W. F Avenue 2 LAW 10, 11	144
Sneed House 402 N.W. Ferris Avenue 5 LAW 12, 13	152

Resource Name:

Address:

Photograph:

Map Coordinate:

608 N.W. Ferris Avenue	154
608 N.W. Ferris Avenue	
5 LAW 10, 11	
Vaska Theatre	157
1902 N.W. Ferris Avenue	
13 LAW 23, 24	
426 S.W. G Avenue	158
426 S.W. G Avenue	
22 LAW 15, 16	
Billingslea Lumber	159
505 S.W. G Avenue	
22 LAW 13, 14	
Laborers Local Union 495 Building	179
1116 S.W. I Avenue	
19 LAW 31, 32	
Roosevelt Elementary School	181
1502 S.W. I Avenue	
19 LAW 19, 20	
Whittier Elementary	186
1115 N.W. Laird (N.W. Laird and Oak)	
3 LAW 32, 33	
Chickasha Feed Mill	189
228 S.E. Larrance Avenue	
24 LAW 8, 9	
Power's Steam Sales and Service	190
302 S.E. Larrance Avenue	
24 LAW 10	
Best Beer Company Building	191
405 S.E. Larrance Avenue	
24 LAW 6, 7	
Group Home	198
902 S.W. McKinley Avenue	
25 LAW 11, 12	
216 S.W. Park Avenue	203
216 S.W. Park Avenue	
21 LAW 29, 30	
301 S.W. Park Avenue	204
301 S.W. Park Avenue	
21 LAW 31, 32	

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
First Mattie Beal Residence 511 S.W. Park Avenue 1 LAW 2, 3, 4	206
Beal Heights Presbyterian Church 614 S.W. Park Avenue 1 LAW 7, 8	207
212 S.W. Summit Avenue 212 S.W. Summit Avenue 21 LAW 27, 28	211
Lawton Spring & Welding Company 430 S.E. Simpson Street 24 LAW 15, 16	218
English House 10 N.W. Fort Sill Boulevard 7 LAW 6, 7	220
Quinette House 102 N.W. Fort Sill Boulevard 7 LAW 8, 9	221
Braum's Ice Cream Shop 608 N.W. Fort Sill Boulevard 12 LAW 2, 3	222
Gill House 113 S.W. Gore Boulevard 23 LAW 35; 24 LAW 1	226
Red Cross 401 S.W. Gore Boulevard 3 LAW 28, 29	228
Fields House 501 S.W. Gore Boulevard 6 LAW 22, 23	229
Myers House 509 S.W. Gore Boulevard 7 LAW 0, 1	230
Lattimore House 707 S.W. Gore Boulevard 7 LAW 2, 3	231
Ross House 807 S.W. Gore Boulevard 7 LAW 4, 5	232
Grounds Building 2800 S.W. Gore Boulevard 14 LAW 32, 33	239

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
Physical Facilities Shop 2800 S.W. Gore Boulevard 13 LAW 29, 30	240
South Hall 2800 S.W. Gore Boulevard 25 LAW 13, 14, 15	241
Cameron Hall 2800 S.W. Gore Boulevard 25 LAW 16, 17	242
Gate 2800 S.W. Gore Boulevard 14 LAW 7, 8	246
WPA Bridge S.W. 11th Street and S.W. Park Avenue 2 LAW 1,2	264
Reeves Grocery S.W. 16th Street and S.W. D Avenue 19 LAW 5, 6	269
13th Street & Dearborn Bridge N.W. 13th Street and N.W. Dearborn Avenue 10 LAW 15, 16, 17, 18	070
Harmon Park Site N.W. 13th Street and N.W. Bell Avenue 10 LAW 7, 8, 9, 10	271
Arch N.W. 13th Street and N.W. Bell Avenue 9 LAW 28, 29	272
Benches/Tables N.W. 13th Street and N.W. Bell Avenue 10 LAW 1, 2, 3, 4	273
WPA Bridge N.W. 13th Street and N.W. Bell Avenue 9 LAW 32, 33	274
Dressing Rooms N.W. 13th Street and N.W. Bell Avenue 9 LAW 30, 31	275
Ruins N.W. 13th Street and N.W. Bell Avenue 10 LAW 11, 12	276

Resource Name:

Address:

Photograph: Map Coordinate:

Legion Park/35th Division Park Site N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 5 LAW 20, 21	277
35th Division Park Dressing Rooms N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 6 LAW 7, 8	278
35th Division Park Gas Building N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 6 LAW 9, 10	279
35th Division Park Pool N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 6 LAW 5, 6	280
35th Division Park Planter N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 6 LAW 11, 12	281
Federal Building S.W. 5th Street and S.W. E Avenue 3 LAW 16, 17	284
Doe Doe Park S.W. 23rd Street and S.W. D Avenue 17 LAW 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20; 26 LAW 11, 12, 13, 14	285
Union Park Site S.W. 6th Street and S.W. I Avenue 1 LAW 24, 25	288
Picnic Table S.W. 6th Street and S.W. I Avenue 1 LAW 22, 23	289
Stage S.W. 6th Street and S.W. I Avenue 1 LAW 20, 21	290
Fountain S.W. 6th Street and S.W. I Avenue 1 LAW 18, 19	291
WPA Archway S.W. 6th Street and S.W. I Avenue 1 LAW 16, 17	292

Districts

The survey identified one potential district within the study, the Old Town North Historic District. This area contains the largest concentration of pre-World War II homes which maintain their integrity. Accordingly, it serves as an important physical link to the city's development between its founding in 1901 and 1940. During and after World War II, Lawton experienced a boom which transformed it into one of the state's major metropolitan areas.

A verbal description of the district boundaries, a list of the documented properties within its, and a map of the district follows.

Boundary description: From the intersection of Fort Sill Boulevard and Ferris Avenue proceed east to Third Street, then south to the north side of West Gore Boulevard, then west to Fort Sill Boulevard, then north to the point of beginning. Except for West Gore Boulevard, which is a divided thoroughfare, the district includes both sides of the bordering streets.

Documented Properties Within the District:

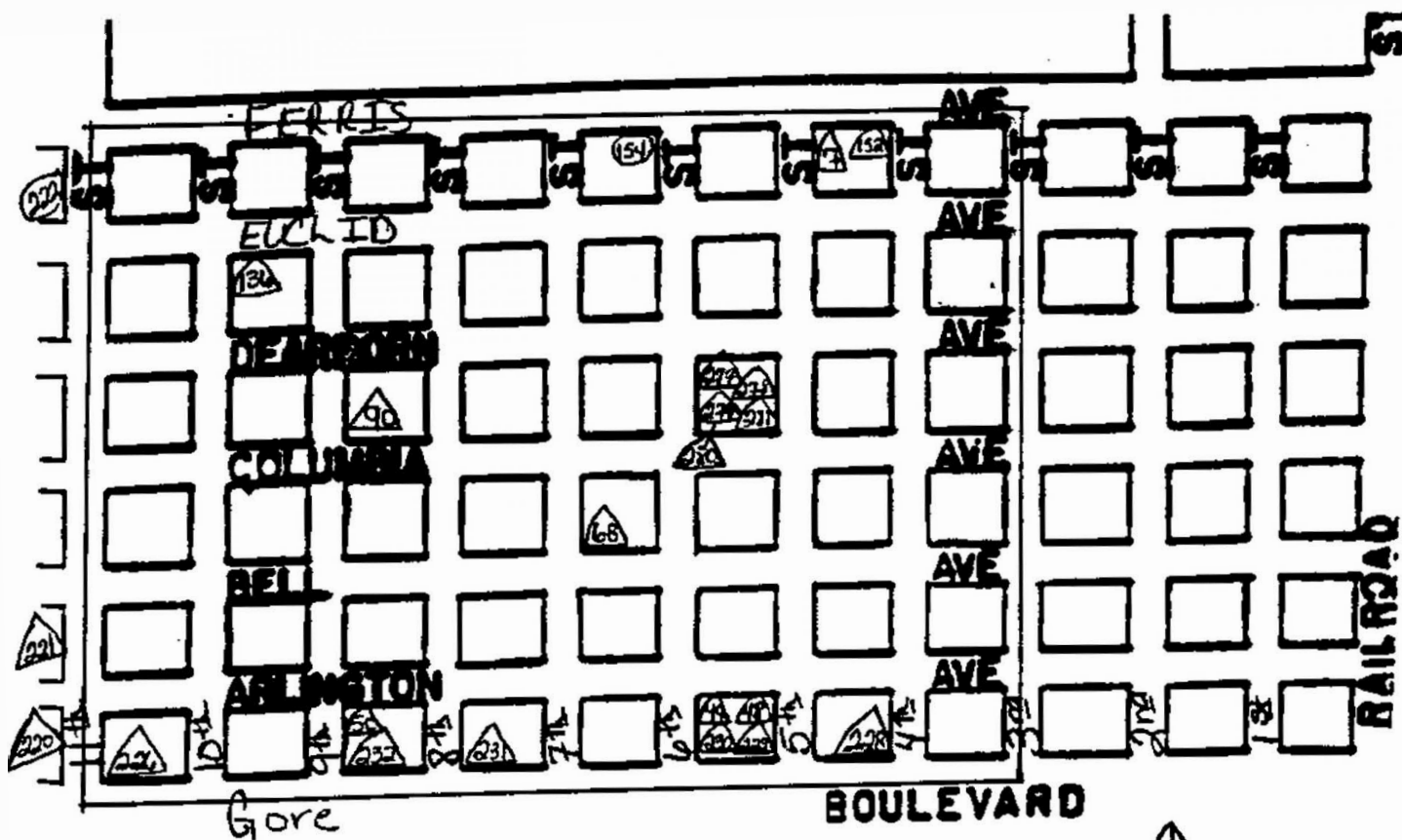
Property Name:
Address:
Photo Negative:

Map Coordinate:

Contributing Resources

Dale House 507 N.W. 5th Street 5 LAW 18, 19	007
Best House 502 N.W. Arlington Avenue 6 LAW 18, 19	048
Jackson House 516 N.W. Arlington Avenue 6 LAW 20, 21	049
Kilpatrick House 810 N.W. Arlington Avenue 6 LAW 3, 4	050
Barber House 611 N.W. Bell Avenue 6 LAW 15, 16	068
Washington Elementary School 805 N.W. Columbia Avenue 5 LAW 22, 23	090
Montgomery House 916 N.W. Euclid Avenue 5 LAW 14, 15	136
Sneed House 402 N.W. Ferris Avenue 5 LAW 12, 13	152
English House 10 N.W. Fort Sill Boulevard 7 LAW 6, 7	220
Quinette House 102 N.W. Fort Sill Boulevard 7 LAW 8, 9	221
Gill House 113 S.W. Gore Boulevard 23 LAW 35; 24 LAW 1	226
Red Cross 401 S.W. Gore Boulevard 3 LAW 28, 29	228
Fields House 501 S.W. Gore Boulevard 6 LAW 22, 23	229
Myers House 509 S.W. Gore Boulevard 7 LAW 0, 1	230

Property Name: Address: <u>Photo Negative:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
Lattimore House 707 S.W. Gore Boulevard 7 LAW 2, 3	231
Ross House 807 S.W. Gore Boulevard 7 LAW 4, 5	232
Legion Park/35th Division Park Site N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 5 LAW 20, 21	277
35th Division Park Dressing Rooms N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 6 LAW 7, 8	278
35th Division Park Gas Building N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 6 LAW 9, 10	279
35th Division Park Pool N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 6 LAW 5, 6	280
35th Division Park Planter N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 6 LAW 11, 12	281
<u>Non-Contributing Resources</u>	
608 N.W. Ferris Avenue 608 N.W. Ferris Avenue 5 LAW 10, 11	154
Braum's Ice Cream Shop 608 N.W. Fort Sill Boulevard 12 LAW 2, 3	222



OLD TOWN NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT

□ = Does not warrant further study

△ = Warrants further study

SUMMARY

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Lawton proved a success. It documented 293 properties in the study area. Of these, 93 properties (31.7%) warrant further study for possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Moreover, 21 of the properties (7.2%) lie within the potential Old Town North Historic District the survey identified.

For all those properties, a file containing a completed Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form, photodocumentation, and any field notes now exists. These files have been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office to become part of the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory. Finally, a diskette containing project data has been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office to facilitate its entry into a collective data base of significant Oklahoma and national cultural resources.

The Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey, as the results reflect, fulfilled its contractual obligations in a highly professional manner. In addition to the accomplishments noted above, the Survey also generally increased both the area within Oklahoma inventoried for historic sources, and the number of properties identified. It also markedly increased awareness of resources associated with one of the state's largest metropolitan areas, and as such an area having considerable review and compliance related activity. In all these ways, this project and its products will serve as a valuable tool for the future preservation of these unique resources specifically, and regional land-use management in general.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary

Books

First Christian Church. Diamond Jubilee, 1901-1976. 1976.

History of the First Christian Church, located at 701 D Avenue, Lawton, Oklahoma.

Fraser, Gilbert S. First Annual Report of the Commission-Manager Administration. Lawton, OK; N.P., 1922.

Reports information relative to the operation of the city during 1914 to 1922. Some of the photographs may be of use, such as street scenes and sections of the industrial area.

Lawton, The Wonder Young City--Capital of Comanche, the Wonder Young County of the Wonder Young State, Oklahoma. N.P., 1906.

Promotional history of Lawton published to encourage interest in the town.

Lawrence, Arthur. Lawton Golden Anniversary, 1901-1951. Lawton, OK; N.P., 1951.

Good detailed history of Lawton from 1901 to 1951; including town development, religion, organizations, schools, industries and surrounding attractions.

Lawton Business and Professional Woman's Club. 'Neath the August Sun. Anadarko, OK; N. T. Plummer Printing, c. 1934.

Relates the experiences of the 1901'ers in Lawton through personal stories, poems and songs. It includes streets and businesses in the index.

Robertson Realty Company. Lawton, The Wonder city of the Wonder Section, Oklahoma. St. Louis, MO; Enterprise Addressing Co., 1908.

Promotional history of Lawton, includes many photographs of various buildings.

The Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints Oklahoma State, Lawton Ward. Oklahoma Cemetery Records. Volume 1 and 2, 1963.

Cemetery records of Comanche County. Volume one is exclusively Highland Cemetery in Lawton.

Van Meter, Mrs. Oather E. Methodist Episcopal Church South. Lawton, OK; Oklahoma State Society of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, 1981.

Lists the church records of pastors, charter members, church marriages from 1903 to 1912 and the church register from 1901 to 1908. The church changed names several times--1901 South Methodist Church, 1939 Centenary Methodist Church, later Centenary United Methodist Church.

Articles

"A City Rose in a Night." Prairie Lore 24:2 (Fall 1988): 91-93.

Reprint of the 7 September 1901 article from Leslie's Weekly of the opening in Lawton.

Angus, H. A. "The Angus Story." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:1 (Spring 1956): 14-16.

Relates the family history of the Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Angus family who arrived in Lawton in 1905.

Anonymous 1901 Reporter. "Lawton's First Street Fair." Chronicles of Comanche County 1:1 (Spring 1955): 35.

Details the first street fair in Lawton, early June, 1902, by an eyewitness.

Aurell, Mrs. S. W. "Early Days in Lawton." Prairie Lore 11:2 (October 1974): 81-82.

Early experiences in Lawton--moving, husband and wife fight, water problem, various people and the weather.

Austin, Gladys Gray. "Lawton, Yesterday and Today." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:2 (Autumn 1956): 85-87.

Experiences in Lawton and a brief look at what Lawton was like in the early days.

Ayers, E. W. "Everett W. Ayers." Prairie Lore 8:2 (October 1971): 95-97.

Family history, including several years in the Lawton area. Nothing significant about the time in Lawton.

Bice, H. E. "The Good Old Days." Prairie Lore 8:3 (January 1972): 180-181.

Relates experiences in the early days of the county and, very briefly, in Lawton. Includes the City National Bank's location at No. 305 D Avenue.

Bixby, Helen. "Prairie Fire." Chronicles of Comanche County 1:1 (Spring 1955): 38-39.

Tells of the March 1904 prairie fire that went through Lawton; due to the gale winds the town was not destroyed.

Block, Mrs. Eliza A. "Coming to Lawton, 1901." Prairie Lore 10:2 (October 1973): 123.

Reminiscences of early days in Lawton. Mr. Block sold lumber at that time.

Bootner, Mrs. Will. "Goo Goo Avenue, Lawton, Oklahoma." Prairie Lore 3:3 (January 1967): 159.

Experiences in early day Lawton: Goo Goo Avenue was named after a popular show.

Brandon, J. J. "Pioneer Times in Lawton." Prairie Lore 5:1 (July 1968): 18-19.

Story of J. J. Brandon's experiences in Lawton.

Bruss, J. T. "J. T. Bruss--A 1901'er." Prairie Lore 14:3 (January 1978): 183-185.

Personal experiences of the first days in Lawton.

Burton, A. J. "An Early Funeral in Lawton." Prairie Lore 10:2 (October 1973): 124-125.

Relates experiences in Lawton--arriving, first home in the tent city, first church service attended, illegal/immoral activities on Goo Goo Avenue and Mr. Brown's funeral, one of the first in the city. Includes a picture of a street scene in early Lawton.

Cassal, Reverend Hillary. "Missionary Tour in the Chickasaw Nation." Chronicles of Oklahoma 34:4 (Winter 1956-1957): 397-416.

Recounts a visit to Indian Territory in 1885, which included a three day stay at Fort Sill.

Childs, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. "How We Came to Lawton." Prairie Lore 2:4 (April 1966): 189.

Brief story of arriving in Lawton, 1901.

Cooper, Douglas. "A Journal kept by Douglas Cooper of an Expedition by a Company of Chickasaws in quest of Comanche Indians." Chronicles of Oklahoma 5:4 (December 1927): 381-390.

The journal of a soldier extolling the virtues of the military post that became Fort Sill. Introduction and footnotes by Grant Foreman.

Cox, Nora Watson. "Coming to Lawton 1901." Prairie Lore 5:3 (January 1969): 185-189.

Recounts experiences of early days outside of Lawton city limits.

Crane, Mrs. George. "The Crane Story." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:1 (Spring 1956): 26-27.

An account of where and why Mrs. Crane moved to Lawton.

Crosby, J. H. "Early Day Hotels in Lawton." Prairie Lore 13:2 (October 1976): 85-87.

Brief history and chronology of Lawton hotels, from about 1908 to the 1930's.

_____. "Memories of Early Days in Lawton." Prairie Lore 10:3 (January 1973): 179-182.

A good article relating jobs held, store locations, brief descriptions of stores and early day activities in Lawton. Includes picture of the Lawton Steam Laundry delivery van in 1902.

Dale, Edward Everett. "Oklahoma's Great Land Lottery." Great Plains Journal 22 (1983): 2-41.

Relates the history of the 1901 lottery and land opening of the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache and Wichita Reservations; written in 1920.

Day, Margaret. "A Page in History, Lawton, Oklahoma." Prairie Lore 5:3 (January 1969): 180.

Tells of places lived in Lawton when it was the "tent city".

Diehl, H. E. "Pioneer Hardware Merchant." Prairie Lore 13:1 (July 1976): 60.

Recounts brief experiences with Indians.

Dole, Dr. Frank D. to Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence. "'Lawton Has Been Good to Me'." Chronicles of Comanche County 3:1 (Spring 1957): 32-35.

Experiences of Dr. Frank D. Dole, early Lawton Dentist.

"Events Happening in Lawton." Chronicles of Comanche County 1:2 (Autumn 1955): 79.

Excerpts from The State Democrat, Saturday, November 19, 1904.

Fait, Anna R. "An Autobiography." Chronicles of Oklahoma 32:2 (Summer 1954): 142-184.

Story of Anna R. Fait, who in 1888 had grant for land where Lawton now is but did not receive the money to build a mission so lost the grant.

Ferrell, Mrs. Ed. "Memories of 1901." Prairie Lore 11:2 (October 1974): 97-98.

Relates hardships experienced while homesteading.

Fields, J. H. "The Tent City." Prairie Lore 6:1 (July 1969): 51-52.

Tells of coming to Lawton, selling gasoline in Lawton and homesteading.

Frost, Margaret Fullerton. "Small Girl in a New Town." Great Plains Journal 19 (1980): 2-73; 20 (1981): 3-71; 21 (1982): 3-80.

Relates experiences in and around Lawton from about 1901 to 1918; family history oriented.

Garvin, Mrs. Wilbur. "History of the Beal Heights Presbyterian Church." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:1 (Spring 1956): 28-32.

History of the development and growth of the Beal Heights Presbyterian Church.

Goodner, George E. H. "Experiences in a New Country." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:2 (Autumn 1956): 98-101.

Experiences as a homesteader, including visiting early day Lawton.

_____. "Rough and Ready, Lawton, 1901." Prairie Lore 10:2 (October 1973): 115-122.

Personal story of coming to Lawton, working in a laundry, working as a law clerk, searching for oil and the problem with insects. Includes three photographs of businesses--Baltimore Hotel, 102 C Avenue; Parks Broom Factory, 25 C Avenue; and Citizens State Bank, 226 C Avenue.

Hammond, Dr. C. H. "Early Days at Fort Sill, Oklahoma." Prairie Lore 3:3 (January 1967): 138-140.

Story of attending school and early job as a teamster at Fort Sill in the years of 1893-1901.

Hansen, Caroline. "Across the Sea to Lawton." Prairie Lore 5:1 (July 1968): 50-51.

Story of an immigrant from Denmark who made both runs and operated a boarding house in Lawton after the area was opened to settlers.

Harper, Milburn C. "An Early Day Railroad Agent in the Kiowa-Comanche Country." Chronicles of Oklahoma 33:3 (Autumn 1955): 288-300.

Relates experiences with Indians and the 1901 drawing, concentrating on Hobart, Oklahoma.

Harris, Fred R. "Report of the Building Committee." Chronicles of Comanche County 1:1 (Spring 1955): 40-41.

Discusses the building of a Comanche County Historical Society Museum and Archives building in Lawton.

Holden, J. F. "The B.I.T.: The Story of an Adventure in Railroad Building." Chronicles of Oklahoma 11:1 (March 1933): 637-666.

History of railroads in Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory before the 1901 land opening.

Holtzclaw, Mrs. R. L. "Prairie Schooner Trip 1901." Prairie Lore 5:1 (July 1968): 23-27.

Romantic look at coming to register for land in 1901.

Hopps, Hon. Howard B. "Lawton Through a Boy's Eyes." Chronicles of Oklahoma 23:3 (Autumn 1945): 293-294.

Glorified reminiscences of the opening and early days in Lawton.

Horne, George W. "Early Day Mining in the Wichitas." Prairie Lore 6:4 (April 1970): 252-253.

Mining in the Wichitas; some of the incidents and problems.

Horton, George. "George Horton's 1901 Experiences." Prairie Lore 5:1 (July 1968): 57-58.

Experiences of a businessman in early day Lawton.

Horton, Mrs. George to Gladys Gray Austin. "'Go West, Young Lady'." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:1 (Spring 1956): 18-21.

Experiences of Mrs. Horton on arriving in Lawton, 1903, and subsequent life experiences--marriage and children.

Iralson, M. "Lawton Land Opening, 1901." Prairie Lore 11:3 (January 1973): 145-149.

Experiences of getting to Lawton and the August 6, 1901 opening.

Keown, Mrs. E. S. "Pre-Lawton Days." Prairie Lore 12:2 (October 1975): 113-116.

Experiences at Fort Sill and with Indians, prior to the opening of Comanche County to white settlers.

Lawrence, Irene Powers. "Pecan School." Chronicles of Comanche County 6:1 (Spring 1960): 37-40.

Recollections and statistics of Pecan School, four miles south and six miles west of the intersection of Lee and 11th Street in Lawton, Oklahoma.

Lebrecht, Ella. "First Dairy in Lawton." Prairie Lore 9:2 (October 1972): 123-124.

Relates the starting of the first dairy; as well as, briefly, the founding of the Hobbs Hotel and other incidents of early days in Lawton.

Leininger, Byll. "Lawton "Langwitch", 1901." Prairie Lore 12:1 (July 1975): 39-41.

Relates the many different cultures present at the opening--German, Spanish, Chinese and Southern.

Linzer, E. H. "Registration and Drawing for Opening of Kiowa and Comanche Country, 1901." Chronicles of Oklahoma 25:3 (Autumn 1947): 289-294.

Personal account of the opening, predominately at El Reno.

Macomber, Izora. "David Calvin Kerby, Pioneer." Prairie Lore 8:3 (January 1972): 145-153.

Family history of the Kerby family, in the Saddle Mountain area.

Masur, Beatrice Keller. "Early Pioneer." Prairie Lore 23:1 (April 1987): 42-43.

Experiences in early day Lawton--riding through the countryside and birth of the first Jewish child in Lawton, 1903.

McClung, Paul. "Lawton's Pioneer Candy Maker, Jack Messinger." Prairie Lore 13:3 (January 1977): 147-149.

Reminiscences of customers at an early day Lawton candy shop.

McCoy, Robert B. "Days of 1901." Prairie Lore 13:2 (October 1976): 122-123.

Personal boyhood reminiscences of the first year in Lawton.

McFarland, Mildred B. "Hugh Hannah." Indian Pioneer Papers 27 (19 August 1937): 345-350.

Recollections of working as a railroad worker before settling in Edmond in 1916. Lawton was considered one of the liveliest frontiers towns.

McGranahan, William. "Early Day Fort Sill Civilian." Prairie Lore 4:2 (October 1967): 116-121.

Recounts several stories of civilians at Fort Sill and what happened to them.

McGregor, W. M. "Memories of an Early Day Banker." Prairie Lore 15:4 (April 1969): 194-199.

Experiences of opening the City National Bank, August 1901, and going from Wichita Falls to Lawton and back.

McMahon, Mrs. E. P. "Reminiscences of Lawton's Early Days." Prairie Lore 13:3 (January 1977): 185-187.

Discusses women settlers and their entertainment in the early days of Lawton and the March 1904 prairie fire.

Merrick, Inez A. "Richard O. Rathbun." Indian Pioneer Papers 70 (29 June 1937): 416-420.

Recounts arriving in Lawton; working for a locating firm locating claims; and homesteading.

Morris, E. S. "E. S. Morris, Fort Sill Pioneer." Prairie Lore 11:2 (October 1974): 117-119; 13:2 (October 1976): 116-118.

Tells of job experiences in Lawton and Fort Sill, 1890 to the 1930's.

Morris, Mrs. T. J. "A Homesteader--1901." Prairie Lore 10:3 (January 1974): 148-150.

Relates mainly to homesteading in Comanche County along Pecan Creek--selling milk and produce. Includes photograph of Fort Sill during the registration period.

Mosley, Minnie. "Minnie Mosley's Recollections." Prairie Lore 13:1 (July 1976): 15.

Family history; in Lawton in the early days.

Norris, Fannie Inez Bell. "Early Days in Lawton Schools." Chronicles of Comanche County 4:2 (Autumn 1958): 90-92.

Memories of attending the early Lawton public schools.

Nunn, CWO (retired) Walter A. "Fort Sill in the 30's and 40's." Prairie Lore 17:2 (April 1981): 78-83.

Experiences in the army and at Fort Sill prior to World War II.

"Oklahoma's Live Young Cities." Sturm's Magazine. 4:3 (May 1907): 10-11.

Brief history of the development of significant towns in Oklahoma, such as Lawton.

Payne, Mattie Beal. "Mattie Beal and the Land Lottery." Prairie Lore 5:1 (July 1968): 9-12.

Story of Mattie Beal Payne entering and winning the 1901 land lottery, her marriage to Charles Payne and a donation of land to the city of Lawton.

Peace, Jack. "Movies in Lawton." Prairie Lore 17:1 (October 1970): 12-20.

Recollection of the names, places and brief histories of movie theaters in Lawton.

Peace, K. "Growing Up in Comanche County." Prairie Lore 16:4 (April 1980): 234.

Recollection of living in Lawton, about 1916, centering on a herd of cattle that came through the middle of town.

Pokorny, A. F. "A. F. (Tony) Pokorny." Prairie Lore 13:1 (July 1976): 34.

Brief personal history of A. F. Pokorny.

Porter, Joe L. "Joe L. Porter Pioneer." Prairie Lore 6:1 (July 1969): 6-7.

Brief reminiscences of personal activities in early Lawton.

Quinetta, W. H. "Early Days at Fort Sill." Prairie Lore 4:3 (January 1968): 171-174.

History of Fort Sill prior to 1901.

_____. "Fort Sill History." Prairie Lore 13:1 (July 1976): 16-19.

Personal recollections of Fort Sill, 1878-1901.

Routh, Audrey Adams. "The Bullfight." Chronicles of Comanche County 1:1 (Spring 1955): 33-34.

An account of the July 1902 bullfight, during Lawton's first street fair; includes a photograph.

Sellars, J. H. Jr. "Boyhood Experiences in Comanche County." Prairie Lore 5:3 (January 1969): 167-169.

Recounts first death experience and related Sunday school experience.

Sizemore, Emery. "Christmas on the Wild Frontiers." Prairie Lore 11:2 (October 1974): 102.

Relates hardships encountered while homesteading during the winter in Comanche County; especially getting supplies.

Smith, George E. "A Homesteader's Story." Prairie Lore 14:3 (January 1978): 188-189.

Arriving and filing for a homestead in Comanche County.

Smith, Thad Jr. "Mrs. Ruth Turpin King." Indian Pioneer Papers 32 (12 April 1937): 316-318.

Relates early memories of Lawton, including her father freighting in town supplies because of the lack of a railroad in early day Lawton.

_____. "Shea Powell." Indian Pioneer Papers 70 (22 April 1937): 325-328.

Recounts being in Lawton during the town lot auction; the lots sold to high to buy, from \$150 to \$2000.

Sneed, R. A. "The Reminiscences of an Indian Trader." Chronicles of Oklahoma 14:2 (June 1936): 135-155.

Memories of a trader for the Comanche, Kiowa and Prairie Apaches at Fort Sill and Anadarko; deals primarily with Fort Sill.

Sprague, Zelfha Carter. "History of the Carter Family." Prairie Lore 16:1 (July 1979): 33-36.

Detailed family history of the Carter family, who lived in Lawton from the early days to about the 1920's.

Stephens, J. M. "J. M. Stephens, Pioneer." Prairie Lore 5:1 (July 1968): 58-59.

Experiences in early day Lawton.

Stevens, W. C. "History of the Great Land Opening." Prairie Lore 8:4 (April 1972): 194-201.

Recounts the opening of Lawton from the county attorney's viewpoint, W. C. Stevens; includes the opening of the First National Bank, duties of the county attorney and other personalities and jobs there in the early days.

Swett, Morris. "Salvaging of Historical Material." Chronicles of Comanche County 1:1 (Spring 1955): 17-20.

Details items of value to the Comanche County Historical Society--private letters, newspapers, diaries, monuments, photographs, old maps and personal experiences--and the saving of many old Fort Sill papers from being disposed of.

Swett, Sergeant Morris. "The Big Prairie Fire." Chronicles of Comanche County 3:1 (Spring 1957): 15-20.

Recollection of the March 1904 prairie fire in Lawton.

Thomas, Bessie L. "Caroline Hansen." Indian Pioneer Papers 92 (25 February 1938): 196-199.

Abbreviated reminiscence of places in Lawton; Diehl Hardware store; the first home built; and the fire that threatened that home.

_____. "Mr. G. E. Cox." Indian Pioneer Papers 100 (21 January 1938): 317-322.

Discusses Union Park and Tourist Park, which were both donated by Mattie Beal Payne. Also discusses the creeks that run through or near Lawton.

Vestal, Ophelia D. "A. B. Kimble." Indian Pioneer Papers 86 (01 April 1938): 436-437.

Discusses arriving in Lawton and buying a town lot, which he continued to own at the time of the interview. Kimble also operated a hardware store in Lawton for six years but the location of the store is not disclosed.

_____. "J. M. Stephens." Indian Pioneer Papers 87 (24 January 1938): 255-258.

Discusses the water supply problem and the fire hazard in early day Lawton. Including the information that the first wagon on the site to fight a fire received five dollars and one building was physically moved a few feet to avoid destruction.

_____. "Mrs. Eva M. Cash." Indian Pioneer Papers 88 (24 January 1938): 178-181.

Recounts early experiences in Lawton; buying three lots and setting up tents on them; fire hazards; building a storm cellar after a tornado destroyed the town of Snyder.

_____. "Mrs. Henry McMillian." Indian Pioneer Papers 102 (02 March 1938): 237-241.

Discusses arriving in Lawton and working in Kress store as a floor walker. While working there, military officers came to the store to insure all people working there were vaccinated for small pox.

Wallace, Jean Lowry. "Memories of Hillside Schools in 1904." Prairie Lore 15:4 (April 1979): 222-223.

Experiences and people at the 1904 Hillside School; located four miles south of Lawton.

Warner, Martha Burton. "Cultural Life of the Last Frontier." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:1 (Spring 1956): 22-23.

Relates organizations that developed in Lawton to form cultural life and names of the organizers and members.

Whalin, H. N. "H. N. Whalin, Land Locator." Prairie Lore 12:4 (April 1976): 234-235.

Recalls experiences of arrival and early days in Lawton; organizing a law firm and working as a "land locator" to locate land claims for others.

"What Lawtonians Were Talking About." Chronicles of Comanche County 1:2 (Autumn 1955): 68.

Excerpts from The Daily Republican, February 1902.

Wright, Frank. "The "Big Pasture"--Past and Present." Chronicles of Comanche County 1:2 (Autumn 1955): 80-84.

Relates the opening of the "Big Pasture", Comanche County, in 1906 and what it had become in 1955. Includes a 1903 map of Comanche County.

Yates, Ethel Mae. "Anna O. Thomas." Indian Pioneer Papers (02 November 1937): 291-296.

Discusses homesteading in Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory. Although in Lawton during the opening, they were not able to stake a claim, but her husband worked as a claim locator for other people.

Government Documents

Thirteenth United States Census. 1910.

Census records for the United States during the decade ending in 1910.

Fourteenth United States Census. 1920.

Census records for the United States during the decade ending in 1920.

Fifteenth United States Census. 1930.

Census records for the United States during the decade ending in 1930.

Sixteenth United States Census. 1940.

Census records for the United States during the decade ending in 1940.

Seventeenth United States Census. 1950.

Census records for the United States during the decade ending in 1950.

Newspapers

The Daily Oklahoman. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 5 June 1902.

Relates the assessed value of Lawton at \$382,873 and a meeting to be held 4 July 1902 to levy taxes.

The Daily Oklahoman. 29 November 1903.

Recounts the improvements Lawton had made since the town opening, including the numerous railroads and industries in the town.

The Daily Oklahoman. 10 June 1938.

Brief article relating Lawton building permits were at an all-time high.

The Lawton Constitution. Lawton, Oklahoma. 5 January 1969.

History of Lawton, including churches, industries and development of the town.

The Lawton Morning Press-Constitution. 6 August 1986.

Recounts what Lawton was like primarily during the 1920's and 1930's. The article was written by W. W. Greb, lifetime Lawton resident.

The Purcell Register. Purcell, Oklahoma. 19 June 1903.

Brief account of developments in the two territories, including Lawton's recent formation of a chamber of commerce.

Secondary

Books

Brown, Kenny. Exploring The Past: Historical Sites in the Lawton Area. Goodwell, Oklahoma: 1979.

Details area attractions around Lawton, designed to be used as a tour book.

Cameron University. Cameron University Catalog 1991-1993. Gilliland Printing, Inc., 1990.

Details the attractions and services of Cameron University, including a brief history of the school from its beginning to present day.

Gibson, Arrell Morgan. Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1981.

Textbook discussion on Oklahoma from prehistoric times to the present.

Morris, John W. Cities of Oklahoma. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979.

Short essays on the various cities of Oklahoma; including an excellent depiction of the growth and development of Lawton from the 1901 land lottery to the early 1970's.

Murphy, Polly. So Lingers Memory: Fort Sill Post Cemetery Inventories. 1985.

Listing of graves at Fort Sill Main Post Cemetery,
Apache Indian Cemetery, Old Fort Reno Post Cemetery,
Comanche Indian Cemetery at Fort Sill and Comanche
Mission Cemetery, 1869 to 1965.

_____. The Geronimo Advocate: Births, Marriages and Deaths, Comanche
County, Oklahoma.

Excerpts from the Geronimo Advocate, January 1907 to
November 1912.

Nye, Wilbur Sturtevant. Carbine and Lance: The Story of Old Fort Sill.
Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1969.

An excellent detailed book concerning the development
of Fort Sill and the Native American participation in
that development.

Powell, Esther and Ruth Roberson. Lawton, A Child of the Prairie.
Lawton: C and J Printing Co., 1961.

A good history of Lawton aimed at teachers and
children.

Sprague, Robert S. Grass Money. Lawton: Robert S. Sprague, 1970.

Fictional romance story of the 1901 land opening.

Stevens, M. David. Lawton-Fort Sill: A Pictorial History. Norfolk,
VA: Donning Co., 1990.

Illustrates the history of Fort Sill and Lawton. The
bibliography and index may be of use as the book is of
recent publication.

Todd, Joe L. Catalogue of Oral Histories. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma
Historical Society, 1984.

Annotated citations of the Oklahoma Historical
Society's oral history program. Of a possible four
relating to Comanche County three may be of interest:
82.12 Mrs. Josephine Commer, 82.51 Mrs Lillian Harmon
and 83.106 Mrs. Cora Lee King.

The History of Comanche County. Lawton: Southwest Genealogical
Society, 1985.

A slightly romanticized but thorough look at local businesses, churches, schools, organizations and families. The information begins with the opening of the county to comparatively recent times.

Turcheneske, John Anthony. The Apache Prisoners of War at Fort Sill, 1894-1914. Ph.d. diss., University of New Mexico, 1978.

History of the Apache Prisoners of war held at Fort Sill under military jurisdiction from 1894 to 1914.

Articles

"A Law Firm of 1902." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:2 (Autumn 1956): 103.

Brief sketch of Ambrose E. and Homer C. Hammond, Lawton attorneys.

"An Old Lawton Landmark." Chronicles of Comanche County 3:2 (Autumn 1957): 87.

History of the Talley Cottage, 232 B Avenue; condemned 1957 and apparently demolished.

Allen, Iva Williams. "Early Days in Meers." Chronicles of Oklahoma 32:3 (Autumn 1954): 278-289.

Relates happenings of interest in early day Meers; including talk of three wild cats sold to a Lawton saloon keeper who kept the cats in the windows of his saloon.

Allgood, Samuel Y. "Historic Spots and Actions in Washita Valley." Chronicles of Oklahoma 5:2 (June 1927): 221-233.

Relates historic sites and actions in the Washita Valley; including Fort Sill and its predecessor Fort Arbuckle.

Allhands, James L. "History of the Construction of the Frisco Railway Lines in Oklahoma." Chronicles of Oklahoma 3:3 (September 1925): 292-239.

Concerns many of the railroads that traversed Oklahoma largely before statehood. Related to Lawton was the Oklahoma City and Western railroad which connected Oklahoma City and Lawton by August 1902.

Anderson, Ken. "Frank Frantz, 1906-1907." Chronicles of Oklahoma 53:1 (Spring 1975): 128-144.

Story of Frank Frantz, Oklahoma Governor 1906 to 1907; while in office he mandated that the "Big Pasture" be bid on rather than holding a run or lottery.

Austin, Gladys Gray. "Across the Years." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:2 (Autumn 1956): 89-94.

History of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heinz, homesteaders.

_____. "Comanche County, A Bit of History and a Few Facts." Chronicles of Comanche County 6:2 (Autumn 1960): 73-77.

Brief history of Comanche County--starting in 1542-- and facts and figures from the Comanche County Commissioners proceedings in the early days.

Balylat, Frank A. "Junior Colleges in Oklahoma." Chronicles of Oklahoma 26:1 (Spring 1948): 56-62.

Brief history of the Junior Colleges in Oklahoma. Lawton had three in the 1922-1925 time span; of which only one continued for any significant length of time--Cameron State Agriculture College.

Bass, Henry B. "Herbert Hiram Champlain." Chronicles of Oklahoma 33:1 (Spring 1955): 43-48.

Story of H. H. Champlain, businessman in Enid, primarily, but also owned a lumber yard in Lawton.

Billington, Monroe. "Senator Thomas P. Gore." Chronicles of Oklahoma 35:3 (Autumn 1957): 265-287.

Follows the career of prominent Lawton lawyer, Senator Thomas P. Gore.

Blochowiak, Mary Ann. "Woman With a Hatchet: Carrie Nation comes to Oklahoma Territory." Chronicles of Oklahoma 59:2 (Summer 1981): 132-151.

Story of Carrie Nation's visit to Oklahoma Territory, including her 1905 stop in Lawton.

Brookes, Thelma. "Merritt Julius Glass, 1879-1949." Chronicles of Oklahoma 28:3 (Autumn 1950): 366-368.

Obituary of Merritt J. Glass, attorney in Lawton from 1901 to 1909 when he moved to Tulsa.

Brown, Kenny L. "The Land Lottery of 1901." Prairie Lore 16:1 (July 1979): 2-11.

History of the 1901 land lottery--reasons for, operation of, opening and lottery results, women in.

Brown, Opal Hartsell. "Frontier Honeymoon." Prairie Lore 17:4 (April 1982): 197-202.

Diary/chronology of events from 1867 to 1907; from treaties with the Indians to statehood.

_____. "The Bum's Rush to Lawton." Prairie Lore 16:2 (October 1979): 77-79.

Story of how Aubrey A. Hartsell arrived in Lawton, his stay and eventual departure from Lawton.

_____. "Vanishing Railroad." Prairie Lore 14:3 (January 1978): 160-165.

Tells of the railroad that was suppose to connect Ardmore and Lawton, 1911-1913. It never reached Lawton due to the oil strike west of Ardmore.

Buckingham, Harry. "First Nail Driven on the Lawton Townsite." Prairie Lore 4:1 (July 1967): 6.

First nail driven by J. E. Jarvis.

"Cameron College Blacksmithing Class of 1911." Prairie Lore 8:4 (April 1972): 251.

Photograph of the Blacksmithing class at Cameron College in 1911.

Carter, L. Edward. "Rise and Fall of the Invisible Empire: Knights of the Klu Klux Klan." Great Plains Journal 16:2 (Spring 1977): 82-106.

Story of the KKK in Lawton and Comanche County in the 1920's.

Chaddock, Bob. "Lawton's First Newspaper." Prairie Lore 5:3 (January 1969): 175-179.

Tells of newspapers established in Lawton's first year: predominately The Republican and The Democrat.

Chapman, Berlin B. "Land Office Business at Lawton and El Reno." Great Plains Journal 7:1 (Fall 1967): 1-25.

Details the allocation of land in Lawton and El Reno; includes 1901-1902 map.

"Church Records of Lawton, Oklahoma." Tree Tracers 8:4 (Summer 1984): 23.

A listing of Lawton churches and the date of organization.

Claiborne, Ray. "Hugh Corwin." Prairie Lore 23:1 (April 1987): 2-4.

Posthumous tribute to Hugh D. Corwin.

Corbert, William P. "Rifles and Ruts: Army Road Builders in Indian Territory." Chronicles of Oklahoma 60:3 (Fall 1982): 294-309.

Tells of 19th Century roads built by the Army; includes maps and photographs.

Corwin, Hugh D. "Birthday of the City of Lawton, October 26, 1901." Prairie Lore 7:2 (October 1970): 82-84.

Relates the actions of the county officials prior to the city officials election on October 26, 1901.

_____. "Brigadier General Benjamin H. Grierson." Prairie Lore 6:1 (July 1969): 2-6.

Biography of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson's military years before Fort Sill and at Fort Sill.

_____. "Cameron State School of Agriculture." Prairie Lore 12:3 (January 1976): 129-189.

History of Cameron State School of Agriculture during the time period of 1901 to 1927.

_____. "Early Days of Cameron College." Chronicles of Comanche County 4:1 (Spring 1958): 1-5.

History of Cameron College from 1908 to 1911.

_____. "Elmer Thomas, 1876-1965." Chronicles of Oklahoma 43:3 (Autumn 1965): 357-359.

Obituary of Elmer Thomas; lawyer, State Senator and United States Senator.

_____. "First Hospitals of Comanche County." Chronicles of Comanche County 4:2 (Autumn 1958): 93-98.

Traces the development of the Comanche County hospital in Lawton.

_____. "Music in Early Days of Lawton." Prairie Lore 12:1 (July 1975): 41.

Relates the names of those involved in organizing the early day musical organization--Walkins Orchestra--and a few of their activities.

_____. "Old Roseland Methodist Church." Prairie Lore 13:3 (January 1977): 156-162.

History of the Roseland Methodist Church, located five miles east of Lawton.

_____. "Protestant Missionary Work Among the Comanche and Kiowas." Chronicles of Oklahoma 46:1 (Spring 1968): 41-57.

Relates the history of missionary work among the Kiowas and Comanche, including the re-interment of Quanah Parker and Cynthia Ann Parker to the Fort Sill Post cemetery in 1957.

_____. "Safeway Food Chain Originates in Lawton." Prairie Lore 15:2 (October 1978): 121-122.

O.P. Skaggs owned and operated Skaggs Grocery in Lawton, D and 3rd street, until 1916 when he left Lawton for Idaho, then California; eventually opening the Safeway chain of stores.

Daugherty, Fred A. "Oklahoma's Military Tradition." Chronicles of Oklahoma 57:4 (Winter 1979): 427-445.

Relates the history of the military in Oklahoma from the 1830's to the Vietnam Conflict.

Development Research Associates. "Housing Strategy Lawton, Oklahoma." Lawton Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, 1973.

Details the existing situation and proposed solution for Lawton's housing concerns in the early 1970's.

Doty, Eva and Prairie Lore Staff. "Fort Sill Indian School, 1871-1971." Prairie Lore 8:1 (July 1971): 22-31.

Growth of the Fort Sill Indian School from the 1870's to about the 1950's.

Doyle, Judge Thomas. "Single Versus Double Statehood." Chronicles of Oklahoma 5:3 (September 1927): 266-286.

Discusses the issue of Oklahoma Territory, Indian Territory and statehood. Comanche County is mentioned regarding a half million dollar fund derived from rentals of section 33 in the Cherokee Strip and the counties of Comanche, Kiowa, Caddo and Greer.

"Early Day Officers." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:2 (Autumn 1956): 71-72.

List of those appointed to Comanche County offices in 1901 and the Lawton city officials elected in 1901, as well as 1902 city and county election results.

"Elks Parade and Convention, Lawton Oklahoma June 8, 1910." Prairie Lore 4:3 (January 1968): 130-133.

Discusses the Elks parade and convention at Lawton; includes photographs of the streets.

Ellenbrook, Edward Charles. "Pair's Corner--Circa 1926." Prairie Lore 17:2 (April 1981): 69-74.

Brief history of the Pair family and their 1920's and 1930's landmark service station; located at the southwest edge of town.

Estill, Emma A. "The Great Lottery." Chronicles of Oklahoma 9:4
(December 1931): 365-381.

Details the history of the land lottery--how it came about, the drawing and the sale of town lots in 1901.

Estill-Harbour, Emma "A Brief History of the Red River Country Since 1803." Chronicles of Oklahoma 16:1 (March 1938): 58-88.

Relates the history of the Red River Country, including a synopsis of the history of Fort Sill.

_____. "Greer County." Chronicles of Oklahoma 12:2 (June 1934): 145-162.

Details the dispute over an area of land in Texas and Oklahoma; Fort Sill was involved in the litigation.

Fischer, Leroy H. "Oklahoma Territory 1890-1907." Chronicles of Oklahoma 53:1 (Spring 1975): 3-8.

History of the Oklahoma Territory from 1890 to 1907.

_____. "The Historic Preservation Movement in Oklahoma." Chronicles of Oklahoma 57:1 (Spring 1979): 3-25.

History of the Preservation movement in Oklahoma, including sites and people important to the movement; such as Fort Sill, one of sixteen historic sites that were in the National Historic Landmarks Program as of February 1978.

Foreman, Carolyn Thomas. "General Benjamin Henry Grierson." Chronicles of Oklahoma 24:2 (Summer 1946): 195-218.

History of Gen. Grierson, Fort Sill leader and Indian fighter.

_____. "General William Babcock Hazen." Chronicles of Oklahoma 20:4 (December 1942): 322-342.

Discusses Gen. Hazen, who moved to Fort Sill when it opened; made Colonel of the 6th Infantry on March 15, 1869.

Foreman, Grant. "Early Post Offices of Oklahoma." Chronicles of Oklahoma 6:3 (September 1928): 271-298; 7:1 (March 1929): 7-33.

Lists Post Offices in Oklahoma by city and county.
Also provides the name of the first postmaster and
date of appointment.

_____. "Early Trails Through Oklahoma." Chronicles of Oklahoma 3:2
(June 1925): 99-119.

Discusses the many different trails that ran through
Oklahoma. Included is discussion on the establishment
of Fort Sill, among other sites.

_____. "Historical Background of the Kiowa-Comanche Reservation." Chronicles of Oklahoma 19:2 (June 1941): 129-140.

Details activities with the Indians prior to the
opening of the area to whites in 1901.

Franklin, Jimmie L. "That Noble Experiment: A Note on Prohibition in
Oklahoma." Chronicles of Oklahoma 43:1 (Spring 1965): 19-34.

Discusses Oklahoma's 1906-1911 prohibition and legal
ways of obtaining liquor, "medical dispensaries". A
medical dispensary was located in Lawton.

"From The Lawton Constitution, December 29, 1904." Chronicles of
Comanche County 2:2 (Autumn 1956): 104-107.

Excerpts from The Lawton Constitution, December 29,
1904 and December 21, 1905; The Lawton Daily Star,
June 2, 1908; and the Evening State Democrat, December
22, 1905.

Gage Duane. "Al Jennings, The People's Choice." Chronicles of Oklahoma
46:3 (Autumn 1968): 244-248.

Relates the story of Al Jennings, convicted train
robber. In 1902, when released from prison, he went
to Lawton to practice law. In 1914, he,
unsuccessfully, ran for Oklahoma governor.

Garrett, Jessie Lee Ramsey. "Centenary Methodist Church." Chronicles
of Comanche County 4:1 (Spring 1958): 6-12.

History of the Centenary Methodist Church, north and
south.

_____. "Jesse Denton Ramsey." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:1
(Spring 1956): 8-13.

Personal history of Jesse D. Ramsey, his arrival in Lawton and some of his activities in Lawton.

_____. "Lawton's Early Water Problem." Prairie Lore 1:1 (July 1964): 13-14.

Discusses the lack of water in early day Lawton and some of the early solutions.

_____. "Lawton-Fort Sill Interurban." Chronicles of Comanche County 6:1 (Spring 1960): 2-7.

History of the Lawton street cars which connected Lawton and Fort Sill, 1914 to 1927; includes photographs.

_____. "Mrs. Abe March, Pioneer Woman of Comanche County." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:2 (Autumn 1956): 63-71.

Personal history of Mrs. Abe March, nee Florrie Langham, in the early days of Lawton. Also lists the organizations Mrs. March belonged to.

Garrity, Richard. "End of the Line." Prairie Lore 15:2 (October 1978): 111.

Relates to the Baldwin Steam Engine No. 1526, which is permanently displayed at the Museum of the Great Plains.

Garritys, The. "Lawton--The Early Years." Prairie Lore 17:2 (April 1981): 90-91.

Discusses the opening of Lawton and some of the attractions of the area; railroad, Wichita Forest Reserve, Fort Sill, Meers ghost mining town and Cameron University in Lawton.

Geary, Helen Brophy. "After the Last Picture Show." Chronicles of Oklahoma 61:1 (Spring 1983): 4-27.

History of L. W. Brophy, who owned several movie theaters in Oklahoma; including one in Lawton.

Gettys, Marshall. "Euro-American Historical Archaeology in Oklahoma." Chronicles of Oklahoma 59:4 (Winter 1981-1982): 448-464.

Relates archaeological dig sites in Oklahoma; including the Mathewson house, the Kiowa Agency and the Red Store sites in Comanche County.

Gibson, A. M. "Museum of the Great Plains: Purpose and Prospects." Great Plains Journal 3:1 (Fall 1963): 25-31.

Discusses the purpose and prospects of the Museum of the Great Plains.

_____. "Research Center: Museum of the Great Plains." Great Plains Journal 1:1 (Fall 1961): 36-40.

Concerns the 1961 research aids and sources at the Museum of the Great Plains.

Gill, Jerry L. "Thompson Benton Ferguson, 1901-1906." Chronicles of Oklahoma 53:1 (Spring 1975): 109-127.

Story of Thompson B. Ferguson, Oklahoma Governor from 1901 to 1906.

Glassman, Colonel (Retired) George. "Mrs. Cecilia Glassman, 1901 Pioneer." Prairie Lore 12:4 (April 1976): 222-225.

Tribute to Col. Glassman's mother, who lived in Lawton but was primarily a homesteader.

Godlove, Mrs. W. W. "Grand Old Man of Medicine--Ernest Brindley Dunlap, M.D." Chronicles of Comanche County 3:1 (Spring 1957): 8-11.

Biographical sketch of Ernest B. Dunlap, Lawton doctor.

Goodin, Barbara. "John Thomas Rogers." Prairie Lore 26:1 (Spring 1990): 49-51.

Personal history of John T. Rogers, pioneer dairyman in Lawton.

Gould, Charles N. "Beginning of the Geological Work in Oklahoma." Chronicles of Oklahoma 10:2 (June 1932): 196-203.

Geological survey of the Wichita Mountains, Bulletin No. 12 of the Oklahoma Geological Survey. Disputes the presence of gold in any significant amount in the Wichita Mountains.

"Groceries--Wholesale, Harry Buckingham, 1902-1905." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:2 (Autumn 1956): 95-96.

Activities of Harry Buckingham, wholesale grocerer from 1902 to 1905.

Hale, Duane K. "Gold in Oklahoma: The Last Great Gold Excitement in the Trans-Mississippi West, 1889-1918." Chronicles of Oklahoma 59:3 (Fall 1981): 304-319.

History of gold mining in the Wichita Mountains.

Harper, Richard. "Missionary Work of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, in Oklahoma." Chronicles of Oklahoma 18:4 (December 1940): 328-347; 19:2 (June 1941): 170-179.

Relates the history of missionary work among the Comanche and Apache Indians and the white people of Oklahoma.

Historic Sites Committee. "Oklahoma Historic Sites Survey." Chronicles of Oklahoma 36:3 (Autumn 1958): 282-314.

Lists the 550 sites of historical significance in Oklahoma; including ten sites in Comanche County, none in Lawton.

Holland, Reid. "The CCC in Southwest Oklahoma." Prairie Lore 7:2 (October 1970): 108-111.

Discusses the organization of the Federal CCC camps in Southwest Oklahoma and some of their activities. The only all Black CCC camp was located at Fort Sill.

Hollen, W. Eugene. "A Spanish "Arrastra" in the Wichita Mountains." Chronicles of Oklahoma 34:4 (Winter 1956-1957): 443-455.

Discusses the history of gold in the Wichita Mountains and prospecting for the gold, starting in about the 1890's through the early 1900's. No substantial deposits were found.

Howell, Elizabeth. "Old Timer Remember Early Days in Lawton." Prairie Lore 20:2 (October 1984): 2-4.

Brief reminiscences of Hugh Corwin and Ruby Harris of their respective childhoods in Lawton.

Hume, C. Ross. "Historic Sites around Anadarko." Chronicles of Oklahoma 16:4 (December 1938): 410-424.

Among other sites around Anadarko, the article discusses the history of the Comanche, Kiowa and Plains Apache on the Fort Sill Reservation.

Jacobson, O. B. and Jeanne d'Ucel. "Art in Oklahoma." Chronicles of Oklahoma 32:3 (Autumn 1954): 263-277.

Discusses artists who have painted in Oklahoma; including the late 19th Century painters Frederick Remington and Elbridge Ayer Burbank. Both of these artists painted at Fort Sill.

"Jesse Albert Baker." Chronicles of Oklahoma 8:4 (December 1930): 460.

Obituary of Jesse Albert Baker, attorney, who located at Lawton during the opening. Born 1853, died 1930.

Jeter, Jerry B. "Pioneer Preacher." Chronicles of Oklahoma 23:4 (Winter 1945-1946): 358-368.

Brief history of E. B. Jeter, missionary and doctor in Lawton. He helped remove the Comanche funeral plots located in the Lawton city limits, after the city demanded removal of them in 1903.

"John F. Thomas, Lawyer, One out of 148." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:1 (Spring 1956): 42.

Brief history of John Thomas and some of his 1956 observations. In 1956, he was the only active lawyer still living in Lawton of the 148 listed in the 98 law offices of 1902.

"John Jones Grocery." Prairie Lore 9:4 (April 1973): 253.

December 1925 photograph of the J. Jones grocery store, located at 612 D. Avenue, Lawton.

Kelly, Leonora. "Jake Talmadge, Lawton Pioneer." Prairie Lore 13:1 (July 1976): 30.

Personal history of Jake Talmadge.

King, Jane L. "Mollie Randolph, Lawton Pioneer." Prairie Lore 12:2 (October 1975): 79.

Brief personal history of Mollie Randolph, primarily dealing with Fort Sill; although M. Randolph did keep statistics of deaths and births in Lawton for twenty-eight years.

"Land Drawing Postcard." Prairie Lore 6:3 (January 1970): 153.

Photograph of notice of result of the drawing at El Reno.

Laurey, Mildred Cox. "William Bennett Cox--Comanche County Pioneer." Prairie Lore 12:4 (April 1976): 236.

Personal history of William B. Cox, by his daughter.

Lawrence, Arthur R. "A Brief History of the Original Red Store." Chronicles of Comanche County 6:2 (Autumn 1960): 59-68.

Short history of the early Red Store and trade with the Indians. Also includes history of the store through the 1920's when it was located in Lawton at 131 C Avenue.

_____. "In 1907 Oklahoma Becomes a State." Chronicles of Comanche County 3:2 (Autumn 1957): 66.

Brief look at Lawton at the time of statehood.

_____. "Our Accessions--Their Background and History." Chronicles of Comanche County 1:1 (Spring 1955): 21-26.

Details the items accessioned by the Comanche Historical Society.

Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. James. "If I Had My Life to Live Over Again." Chronicles of Comanche County 3:2 (Autumn 1957): 81-87.

Personal history of Mr. Kellye Johnstone, early settler.

Lawton Constitution. "Arthur Lawrence, Lawton Historian." Prairie Lore 17:4 (April 1982): 194-196.

Posthumous tribute to Arthur Lawrence, city historian.

_____. "Charles C. Black, Pioneer Lawton Attorney." Prairie Lore 8:3 (January 1972): 179-180.

Personal history of Charles C. Black, attorney. He was city attorney from 1911 to 1913 and editor/manager of the Lawton News-Republican from 1914 to 1915.

"Lawton Directory." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:2 (Autumn 1956): 73-77.

Excerpts from the 1902 Lawton directory.

"Lawton High School Publication, The Tomahawk." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:2 (Autumn 1956): 88.

Excerpts from the 1905 Tomahawk.

Lehman, Leola. "It was Law Versus Outlaw in Lawton." Prairie Lore 3:4 (April 1967): 219-223.

Concerns the trial of members of the Bert Casey gang for murder of Beenblossom; includes a photograph of early day Lawton.

Leininger, Bill. "The Opening of Lawton." Prairie Lore 3:3 (January 1967): 160-168.

Romanticized look at Henry Leininger's family's move to Lawton.

Lewis, Dr. Anna. "Trading Post at the Crossing of the Chickasaw Trails." Chronicles of Oklahoma 12:4 (December 1934): 447-453.

Primarily discusses the "Boggy Depot" trading post and the stage line that ran through there, Fort Sill and beyond.

"Louis Davis." Chronicles of Oklahoma 20:1 (March 1942): 100.

Obituary of Louis Davis, April 1859-June 1912. Davis was a Lawton lawyer from 1902 to 1907 and Commissioner of the State Bar from 1907 to 1911.

Lowry, Aline. "William Charles Lowry." Prairie Lore 6:2 (October 1969): 99-104.

Relates the story of W. C. Lowry coming to Lawton and homesteading in Comanche County.

Maddux, Frances Madera. "Marriage Licenses 1901-1902." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:1 (Spring 1956): 43-51.

List of Comanche County Court House records of marriage licenses issued in 1901 to 1902.

_____. "Marriage Licenses 1903." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:2 (Autumn 1956): 108-117.

List of 1903 marriage licenses from the Comanche County Court House records.

_____. "Marriage Licenses." Chronicles of Comanche County 3:2 (Autumn 1957): 104-114; 4:1 (Spring 1958): 56-61; 5:1 (Spring 1959): 42-48; 5:2 (Autumn 1959): 92-97; 6:1 (Spring 1960): 44-47.

List of Comanche County Court House records of 1904 and 1905 marriage licenses.

Malcolm, Dwight. "Dr. John W. Malcolm, Pioneer Lawton Doctor." Prairie Lore 8:3 (January 1972): 159-161.

Personal history of one of the first doctors in Lawton and early experiences in Lawton; including a mix up involving the "south" and "north" Methodist churches.

McClung, Paul. "Half-Century in Show Business." Prairie Lore 17:4 (April 1982): 215-217.

Tribute to Mildred Chrisman, rodeo cowgirl and performer.

_____. "Newspaper Part of History." Prairie Lore 19:2 (April 1983): 27-28.

Excerpts from Lawton newspapers in Lawton's first decade of existence.

_____. "What is Lawton America About?" Prairie Lore 23:1 (October 1986): 51-54.

Illustrates Lawton is "American"--many different cultures and lifestyles.

Mellinger, Phillip. "Discrimination and Statehood in Oklahoma." Chronicles of Oklahoma 49:3 (Autumn 1971): 340-378.

Discusses the status of Blacks in Oklahoma primarily before statehood, although there is mention of after statehood. Includes the 1902 race riot in Lawton.

Mitchell, Sara Brown. "The Early Days of Anadarko." Chronicles of Oklahoma 28:4 (Winter 1950-1951): 390-398.

Early days in Anadarko, county seat of Caddo County. It was opened in 1901 in the drawing with Lawton.

Mooney, Charles W. "Ghost Town: McGee, Indian Territory." Chronicles of Oklahoma 47:2 (Summer 1969): 160-167.

Story of the town of McGee which disappeared due to the railroads demand for money. Includes a brief history of Whit Hyden, surveyor of Lawton.

Moore, Colonel Horace L. "The Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry in the Washita Campaign." Chronicles of Oklahoma 2:4 (December 1924): 350-365.

Discusses the Native American and U. S. cavalry actions, which were causation for the establishment of Fort Sill.

Morrison, W. B. "Colbert Ferry on the Red River, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory." Chronicles of Oklahoma 16:3 (September 1938): 302-314.

Recounts the recollections of John Malcolm, ferryman during the pioneer years. Mentions Fort Sill as to where they got their supplies--hauling them from Colbert Station to Caddo.

Nelson, Guy. "The School Lands of Oklahoma." Chronicles of Oklahoma 46:3 (Autumn 1968): 293-311.

Relates the school land issue; 375,000 acres of land were reserved for "common schools".

"Notes" Chronicles of Oklahoma 17:3 (September 1939): 341-342.

From the August 7, 1939 Lawton Constitution: 1901 City founders gathered at Union Park all day to recall the events of the past thirty eight years.

"Notes from a 1903 Booklet." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:2 (Autumn 1956): 97.

List of prominent Lawton pioneers who contributed to a 1903 booklet.

Nye, Lieutenant Wilbur S. "Annual Sun Dance." Chronicles of Oklahoma 12:3 (September 1934): 340-358.

Discusses Indian like for tropical fruit after being exposed to them at various Forts and, specifically, at Fort Sill after a trader brought in bananas. Also discusses the end of the Kiowa Sun Dance after the threats of the soldiers in 1889.

Ogden, Frances Robertson. "1906--Rol Robertson's Story of Lawton, Oklahoma Territory." Chronicles of Comanche County 4:2 (Autumn 1958): 78.

Experiences of Rol Robertson in Lawton in 1906 and his personal history as a Lawton businessman.

Oley, George N. "New Deal for Oklahoma's Children." Chronicles of Oklahoma 62:3 (Fall 1984): 296-309.

Details Federal action during the 1930's and 1940's regarding child care predominately. This included setting up fifteen nurseries for children, one at Lawton.

Peace, K. "The Hedlund Legacy." Prairie Lore 16:1 (April 1980): 249-252.

Memories of Ephraim Hedlund, janitor at Lincoln Elementary school. His will established a fund to give children candy through the P. T. A. organization.

Peery, Dan W. "General Hugh L. Scott." Chronicles of Oklahoma 13:3 (September 1935): 355-356.

Brief biography of General Hugh L. Scott, commander at Fort Sill.

_____. "The Kiowa's Defiance." Chronicles of Oklahoma 13:1 (March 1935): 30-36.

Story of Satank and Satanta; their raids, arrest and subsequent death of Satank near Fort Sill.

Pennington, William D. "The Oklahoma Delegation to the Democratic Convention of 1924." Chronicles of Oklahoma 62:4 (Winter 1984-1985): 408-419.

Discusses problems of the 1924 Oklahoma delegation; primarily resulting from pro and anti Klu Klux Klan sentiments.

Pettyjohn, Thelma. "Biography of Hugh D. Corwin." Prairie Lore 20:1 (April 1984): 2-4.

Personal history of Hugh D. Corwin, well known writer of Oklahoma history.

"Pioneer Corner." Chronicles of Comanche County 4:1 (Spring 1958): 49-53.

Brief biographical sketches of Reverend and Mrs. F. M. Dykes, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hollem and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rice; all were early Comanche County settlers.

"Pioneer Corner." Chronicles of Comanche County 4:2 (Autumn 1958): 113-120.

Brief biographical sketches of early Comanche County settlers; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hanna written by Gladys Gray Austin; Samuel A. Joyner by Morris Swett; and George W. Guthrie by L. R. Guthrie and E. G. Seville.

"Pioneer Corner." Chronicles of Comanche County 5:1 (Spring 1959): 19-25.

Brief biographical sketches of Flossie Turner Taylor by Flossie Turner Taylor, Wilbur Benson Scott by Hugh D. Corwin and Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Norvell by Gladys Gray Austin; all were early Comanche County settlers.

"Pioneer Corner." Chronicles of Comanche County 5:2 (Autumn 1959): 83-90.

Brief biographical sketches of early Comanche County settlers; Mr. and Mrs. Elton R. Kerby by Martha Burton Warner; Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Kluck by Hugh D. Corwin; Six Generations in Oklahoma by Marcia Purcell Ruppel-- a family history of Marcia P. Ruppel's family.

Porter, Delmer W. "William Miller Jenkins, 1901." Chronicles of Oklahoma 53:1 (Spring 1975): 83-92.

Story of William M. Jenkins, governor of Oklahoma from May 13, 1901 to November 30, 1901.

Rehkopf, Genevieve Crosby. "Jennett Smith Crosby--A Remarkable Woman." Prairie Lore 16:2 (October 1979): 85-91.

Personal history of Jennett S. Crosby; her arrival in Lawton in 1908 and her schooling.

"Reverend Evan Dhu Cameron." Chronicles of Oklahoma 11:2 (June 1933): 740-743.

Obituary of Reverend Evan D. Cameron, 1862-1933. Rev. Cameron was important in the religious community of Oklahoma and in the establishment of Oklahoma schools. Cameron School of Agriculture at Lawton, opened for receiving students in 1908, was named in his honor.

"Robert J. Ray." Chronicles of Oklahoma 9:4 (December 1931): 485-486.

Obituary of Robert J. Ray, 1864-1931, Lawton pioneer.

Robinson, Gilbert L. "Transportation in Carter County, 1913-1917." Chronicles of Oklahoma 19:4 (December 1941): 368-376.

Relates to the Oklahoma, New Mexico and Pacific Railroad, which was suppose to be built to Lawton but, due to an oil strike in Ardmore, it never reached Lawton.

Routh, Audrey. "Historical Significance of Lawton's Carnegie Library." Lawton Heritage News 1:2 (Autumn 1976): 1-2.

Relates the development of the Carnegie Library in Lawton.

Routh, Audrey Adams. "History of Ownerships--The Mattie Beal Home." Prairie Lore 23:1 (October 1986): 38-40.

History of the Lawton Heritage Association's ownership of the Mattie Beal home. There have been six owners of the home.

_____. "Lawton's First Christmas, 1901." Prairie Lore 24:2 (Fall 1988): 81-89.

Discusses the development of Lawton from the August opening to December, 1901--five months; includes photographs from the J. A. Adams Family Collection of Lawton.

_____. "The Mahoney-Clark House." Prairie Lore 20:2 (October 1984): 53-57.

A history of the Phillip Clark house, how the Lawton Heritage Association obtained it and some of the repairs necessary to stabilize the house.

Shepler, Ned. "The Newspapers as a Record of History." Chronicles of Comanche County 1:1 (Spring 1955): 12-16.

Concerns keeping newspapers as a viable record of history. Primarily deals with The Lawton Constitution, which all the available early Lawton newspapers microfilmed.

Shirk, George H. "First Post Offices Within the Boundaries of Oklahoma." Chronicles of Oklahoma 26:2 (Summer 1948): 179-244; 30:1 (Spring 1952): 38-104.

Expands on Grant Foreman's earlier articles on Post Offices in Oklahoma--Chronicles of Oklahoma 6:1-4 (1928); 7:1 (1929). Lists first postmaster, date of appointment and location.

_____. "The Post Offices of Oklahoma: November 26, 1907-December 21, 1965." Chronicles of Oklahoma 44:1 (Spring 1966): 31-90.

Continuation and update of George Shirk's previous article concerning Oklahoma Post Offices.

Smith, Emily B. "Swanson County." Chronicles of Oklahoma 9:4 (December 1931): 412-422.

Details the controversy of Swanson County, created from Kiowa and Comanche counties, August 1910. Snyder was the county seat. Swanson County was disallowed due to an insufficient number of votes from Comanche County in June 1911.

Steele, Aubrey L. "The Beginning of Quaker Administration of Indian Affairs in Oklahoma." Chronicles of Oklahoma 17:4 (December 1939): 364-392.

Discusses, primarily, the Kiowa, Apache and Comanche agencies in Oklahoma under the guidance of Colonel W. B. Hazen and then Lawrie Tatum; Tatum was a Quaker. Includes incidents of Indian trouble on and off the reservation and Fort Sill's involvement in settling the trouble.

Stewart, Ray P. "Raymond S. McLain: America's Greatest Citizen Solider." Chronicles of Oklahoma 59:1 (Spring 1981): 4-29.

Biographical sketch of Ray McLain; including time he spent at Fort Sill following World War II.

Swett, Morris. "Al J. Jennings." Chronicles of Comanche County 6:2 (Autumn 1960): 82-88.

History of Al J. Jennings, train robber.

_____. "Charles Samuel Thomas." Chronicles of Comanche County 4:1 (Spring 1958): 13-17.

Personal history of Charles S. Thomas, 1901'er and livery business owner and operator.

_____. "Sergeant I-See-O, Kiowa Indian Scout." Chronicles of Oklahoma 13:3 (September 1935): 341-354.

Story of I-See-O, an Indian scout that served and lived at Fort Sill.

Tague, Carl. "Bits and Pieces from Early Day Lawton." Prairie Lore 26:2 (Fall 1990): 83-87.

Personal history of John N. Tague; the opening of Lawton and associated problems, especially water.

"That First Telephone." Chronicles of Oklahoma 14:2 (June 1936): 222.

Discusses the first telephone in Oklahoma; Fort Sill 1881. The first Oklahoma telephone company was started in 1886.

Thoburn, Joseph B. "Horace P. Jones, Scout and Interpreter." Chronicles of Oklahoma 2:4 (December 1924): 380-391.

Recounts the life history of Horace P. Jones, well known military scout and interpreter at Fort Sill.

Tilton, Nellie Wolverton. "Comanche County's First Elected Sheriff." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:1 (Spring 1956): 24-25.

Brief history of C. C. Hammonds, Comanche County's first elected sheriff; elected in spring of 1902.

_____. "Descendants Holding Original Townsite Lots." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:1 (Spring 1956): 40-41.

Shows which town lots are still in the family of the original purchaser's, in 1956, by comparing contemporary owners to those on the 1902 tax roll.

_____. "In Retrospect--1901-1959--Joseph L. Porter." Chronicles of Comanche County 5:2 (Autumn 1959): 67-72.

Story of Joseph L. Porter, early settler.

_____. "Lawton Public Schools 1901-02-03." Chronicles of Comanche County 4:2 (Autumn 1958): 83-89.

Discusses the organization and early development of the Lawton public schools; includes two photographs, the Junior class of 1902 and school officials in front of the 1902 High School building.

_____. "The Black Story." Chronicles of Comanche County 2:1 (Spring 1956): 38-39.

Personal and family history of Charles Columbus Black, 1853-1933.

Vernon, Walter N. "Methodist Beginnings Among Southwest Oklahoma Indians." Chronicles of Oklahoma 58:4 (Winter 1980-1981): 392-411.

History of the Methodist church in Southwest Oklahoma until about 1900.

Ware, James. "Soldiers, Disasters and Dams: The Army Corps of Engineers and Flood Control in the Red River Valley, 1936-1946." Chronicles of Oklahoma 57:1 (Spring 1979): 26-33.

Discusses primarily the Army Corps of Engineers' proposals and actions to control the Red River; including a study that called for irrigation projects west of a line running through Wichita Falls and Lawton.

Warner, Mrs. Martha. "'There's Gold in Them 'Thar Hills'." Chronicles of Comanche County 3:1 (Spring 1957): 12-14.

Family history of the Patterson family; goldseekers in the Wichitas. They lived on Silk Stocking Row in Lawton while their mountain home was being built.

Warner, Martha Burton. "This Was Lawton." Chronicles of Comanche County 1:1 (Spring 1955): 5-11.

Interview of Mrs. Warner by Arthur Lawrence concerning family and personal history; arriving in Lawton and early jobs--running an "eating place" and playing music at dances.

Warner, Richard S. "Barbed Wire and Nazilagers." Chronicles of Oklahoma 64:1 (Spring 1986): 37-67.

History of Nazi prisoner of war camps in Oklahoma during World War II, including one at Fort Sill.

Weedman, V. A. "Lawton." 17 April 1936.

A brief review of the geography, industries and resources, area attractions, churches, educational opportunities and prominent people in Lawton by 1936.

Weller, Mira McClure. "A Daughter's Tribute to Her Parents." Chronicles of Comanche County 3:2 (Autumn 1957): 97-101.

Family history of the McClure family; arrived in Lawton in 1909.

Williams, T. B. "Leslie P. Ross." Chronicles of Oklahoma 23:4 (Winter 1945-1946): 417-418.

Obituary of Leslie P. Ross, 1863 to 1944, first mayor of Lawton.

Williamson, Elizabeth. "Noted Indians of Comanche County." Prairie Lore 5:4 (April 1969): 219-222.

Brief history of noted Indians in the area; Geronimo, Quanah Parker, etc.

Willibrand, W. A. "German in Okarche, 1892-1902." Chronicles of Oklahoma 28:3 (Autumn 1950): 284-291.

Story of Catholic Father Zenon Steber. Father Steber built a church in Lawton, among other places in Oklahoma.

Wilson, Steve. "Documenting Our Heritage Manuscript Collections of the Museum of the Great Plains." Great Plains Journal 17 (1978): 2-24.

Discusses what is in the Museum of the Great Plains' manuscript collection.

Wise, Donald A. "Bird's Eye View of Oklahoma Towns." Chronicles of Oklahoma 67:3 (Fall 1989): 228-247.

Collection of promotional maps drawn from overhead viewpoint; includes Hathaway's bird's eye view of Lawton.

Wright, Muriel H. "General Douglas H. Cooper." Chronicles of Oklahoma 32:2 (Summer 1954): 142-184.

Story of Gen. Cooper, who in 1858 recommended the site of Fort Sill for a military installation.

Zwink, T. Ashley. "On the White Man's Road: Lawrie Tatum and the Formative Years of the Kiowa Agency, 1869-1873." Chronicles of Oklahoma 56:4 (Winter 1978-1979): 431-444.

Early years of the Kiowa Indian agency near Fort Sill.

Unpublished Material

Carter, L. Edward. Voices from the Short Grass Country: a History of Lawton Newspapers, 1901-1970. Ph.D. diss., Oklahoma State University, 1974.

Excellent in-depth discussion of the history of the newspaper industry in Lawton. The information, divided by decades, concerns all major happenings and developments in Lawton as effected by or affecting the newspaper industry.

Collins, Monta Rae. The History of the City of Lawton, Oklahoma. M. A. thesis, Oklahoma University, 1941.

Discusses the development of Lawton from the sale of town lots to World War I.

History of Lake Lawtonka. Lawton, OK; 1957.

Relates the development of Lake Lawtonka, Lawton's main water source.

Reynolds, Estill Clem. History of Fort Sill, Lawton, Oklahoma. M. S. thesis, Oklahoma University, 1930.

Primarily concerns Native Americans and Fort Sill.
Also illustrates the importance of the school of
artillery and, therefore, Fort Sill.

Southward, Claude. A History of Comanche County M. A. thesis, Oklahoma
University, 1929.

Discusses the development of Comanche County and Fort
Sill after the land was opened to white settlement.

Newspapers

"The Lawton-Fort Sill Answer Book." The Lawton Constitution Friday, 30
June 1989.

The supplement contains general information regarding
the Lawton-Fort Sill area. Maps of the important
sites in Lawton may be useful; otherwise not overly
applicable as it is composed of primarily contemporary
information.

The Morning Press. Lawton, Oklahoma. 3 February 1983.

Discusses the project to get the Old Town North
district listed on the National Register of Historic
Places.

The Sunday Constitution. Lawton, Oklahoma. 30 June 1991.

Recounts the history of City National Bank and its
position in Lawton history.

The Sunday Constitution. 11 August 1991.

Relates the location and brief history of all the
elementary schools located in Lawton.

Other

Baker, Arlene et al. "History of the Old Town North Neighborhood
Lawton, Oklahoma." Unpublished pamphlet, "Old Town North
District" file, Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, Oklahoma Historic
Preservation Office.

An abbreviated history of the Old Town North
Neighborhood. The Old Town North Neighborhood
consists of the 1908 North Addition.

"Facilities Inventory." Grounds Department. Cameron University.
19 June 1992.

A listing of all the buildings on Cameron University
at this time. Includes dates of construction.

Lawton Vertical File. "History of the Lawton Public Library."

Details the founding of a public library in Lawton.

Lawton Vertical File. "The Downtown that Disappeared." Lawton
Constitution.

Lists all the businesses in the downtown area prior to
1965. Includes a map.

"The City of Lawton Fire Rescue." Unpublished pamphlet
available from Lawton Fire Department.

A good detailed history of the development of the
Lawton fire department from 1901 to 1990.

ENDNOTES

1. Monta Rae Collins, "The History of the City of Lawton, Oklahoma". (M.A. thesis, Oklahoma University, 1941), 15.
4. Robertson Realty Company, Lawton, The Wonder City of the Wonder Section, Oklahoma, (St. Louis, MO; Enterprise Addressing Co., 1908), 10. See also Arrell Morgan Gibson, Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1981), 181.
3. Robertson Realty, 10.
4. Ibid, 10-11. See also Lawton, The Wonder Young City--Capitol of Comanche, the Wonder Young County of the Wonder Young State, Oklahoma, n.p., 1906.
5. Audrey Adams Routh, "Lawton's First Christmas, 1901," Prairie Lore 24 (Fall 1988): 81.
6. Collins, 12. See also Robertson Realty, 11.
7. Arlene Baker et al., "History of the Old Town North Neighborhood Lawton, Oklahoma". Unpublished pamphlet, "Old Town North Historic District" file, Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office.
8. Development Research Associates, "Housing Strategy Lawton, OK," (Lawton Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, 1973).
9. Thirteenth United States Census, 1910.
10. Fourteenth United States Census, 1920.
11. Fifteenth United States Census, 1930.
12. Sixteenth United States Census, 1940.
13. Seventeenth United States Census, 1950.
14. The Lawton Sunday Constitution, Lawton Oklahoma, 11 August 1991.
15. Edward L. Curtis, "Voices from the Short Grass Country: A History of Lawton Newspapers, 1901-1970," (Ph.D. diss., Oklahoma State University, 1974), 146, 157.
16. United States Census, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950.
17. Collins, 26-29.
18. Collins, 44-45. See also Mrs. S. W. Aurrell, "Early Days in Lawton," Prairie Lore 11 (October 1974): 81-82; and Jessie Lee Ramsey Garrett, "Lawton's Early Water Problem," Prairie Lore 1 (July 1964): 13-14.
19. John W. Morris, Cities of Oklahoma (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1979), 92. See also Collins, 44-54 and Claude Southward, "A History of Comanche County," (M. A. thesis, Oklahoma University, 1929), 97-98.
20. Lawton, The Wonder Young City.

21. Baker et al., 6.
22. Southward, 98-99. See also Lawton, The Wonder Young City.
23. Smith, Thad Jr., "Mrs. Ruth Turpin King," (Indian Pioneer Papers, 32 12 April 1937), 316-318.
24. Collins, 94-95.
25. James L. Allhands, "History of the Construction of the Frisco Railway Lines in Oklahoma," Chronicles of Oklahoma, 3 (September 1925): 229-239.
26. The (Oklahoma City) Daily Oklahoman, 29 November 1903.
27. Opal Hartsell Brown, "Vanishing Railroad," Prairie Lore 14 (January 1978): 160-165.
28. Jessie Lee Ramsey Garrett, "Lawton-Fort Sill Interurban," Chronicles of Comanche County, 6 (Spring 1960), 2-7. See also Robertson Realty Company, 15.
29. The Daily Oklahoman, 29 November 1903.
30. V. A. Weedman, "Lawton", 17 April 1936. See also Arthur Lawrence, Lawton Golden Anniversary, 1901-1951, (Lawton, OK; n.p., 1951); 1941 Lawton City Directory; 1946 Lawton City Directory; Michael Hilderbrand, conversation with author, 8 July 1992.
31. Collins, 110.
32. "Lawton," Vertical file, Lawton Public Library.
33. Morris, 96.
34. Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory files, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City.
35. The Sunday Constitution 11 August 1991.
36. Cameron University, Cameron University Catalog 1991-1993, 9.
37. "Facilities Inventory," Grounds Department, Cameron University, 19 June 1992.
38. "Lawton," Vertical file, Lawton Public Library.
39. Audrey Routh, "Historical Significance of Lawton's Carnegie Library," Lawton Heritage News, 1 (Autumn 1976): 1-2.
40. "The City of Lawton Fire Rescue," unpublished pamphlet available from Lawton Fire Department.
41. Helen Bixby, "Prairie Fire," Chronicles of Comanche County 1 (Spring 1955): 38-39.
42. "The City of Lawton Fire Rescue."
43. Morris, 93-94.

APPENDIX

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW
OF THE
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
OF A PORTION OF
LAWTON, OKLAHOMA

Submitted by:

Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA
Associate Professor of Architecture
Oklahoma State University

Submitted to:

Dr. Bill Bryans
Professor of History
Oklahoma State University

It has long been believed by historians, archeologist, architects and others that architecture, our built environment, records the values of our society in physical form. Through architecture we are able to better understand what areas particular cultures have considered worthy of their time, money and effort. We can make observations as to their situation, their goals, their priorities, their spirit, their sophistication, etc. This has also proven true with individual communities and their architecture. The community of Lawton, Oklahoma presents an interesting case in this regard.

Lawton's general physical pattern of growth appears to be similar to that of most southern plains cities. This growth was sustained in the early years due to Lawton's proximity to both Fort Sill and two intersecting railroad lines. Having been designated the status of county seat also aided the early stability of the town. Considering this history it is easy to see the growth pattern of the original town radiating outward from the railroad hub, primarily to the west and north.

The architecture that remains from this period of the town's history is one of a community slowly developing into a place of respectability. The earliest residences, concentrated in the areas north and northwest of the downtown, were buildings of common charm. For the most part their materials were modest, and each attempts to personalize itself with unique details. There is also a great variety of styles represented for such a concentrated area (for example, the native stone bungalows such as the Kilpatrick House, 1608 Arlington and 920 6th Street; the mission style bungalows of the Leslie Powell House and 1115 E Avenue; the wood framed, Victorian detailed 912 B Avenue; and the brick Georgian examples found at the Montgomery House, the English House, and the Quinette House, to name just a few). It is interesting to note that while most of these residences were modest, they could exist in direct proximity to a stately Italianate residence of the stature of the Mattie Beal House.

The examples of public and/or civic architecture which remain from this period are not near as conclusive. We can certainly see random examples of

fine schools such as Lincoln School, with its brick Prairie Style influences, and Central Junior High with its stately brickwork and dome. We can also see energetic masonry park structures such as the WPA Bridge at 11th and Park Avenue, with its uniquely Gothic influence, and the portal park entry at 13th and Bell. Fine examples of Classicism exist in structures such as the Carnegie Library and the Federal Building, which utilize their architectural vocabulary to designate their stature in the community. Yet there are very few remains of the early commercial architecture. Of note are the brick two-part commercial block of the J.M. Jones Building and the brick one-part commercial block of Sasser's Grocery and Market. While these do not stand out as premier examples of this architectural type, they are the only remaining examples of this building type from the town's early history. Furthermore, it should be noted that there remain no examples from this period of landmarks such as government buildings and banks, those building types which typically provide a physical anchor for the secondary buildings of the community. Because of this the community is missing a significant part of its physical history.

This is due to the city's development after World War II. During this time the city grew very rapidly (in an effort to accommodate the doubling of its population). As in most communities where this type of growth occurs, the priority is placed on rapid, rather than quality development, and there are very few examples of quality building from this period. Caught up in this process of "progress," and encouraged by government, planners and architects of the time, the city embarked on an urban renewal plan in the 1960's (as did many other prosperous cities of this time). As was typical, the result was the demolition and rebuilding of the city core. This accounts for the loss of the historical landmarks such as the banks, government and commercial buildings. These were the areas where parcels of land could be accumulated in order to facilitate such a large scale venture.

Another building type which managed to escape this development was that of religious structures. Spread throughout the town, it is in this building

type that we can see some of the richest, most elaborately detailed architecture of Lawton. Starting with the older Saint Andrews Episcopal Church, with its energetic and enthusiastic employment of a craftsman-type Gothic, and the Beal Heights Presbyterian Church, with its native stone construction which utilizes Gothic forms but not Gothic proportions, we see a spirited congregation which was very concerned with establishing a permanent home. The elaborate wooden Victorian tracery of the First Presbyterian Church, and the Italianate influence of the Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church continue this effort in a more sophisticated manner, and even the simple early Modern brickwork of the First Church of the Nazarene exemplifies this concern.

In considering the study area as a whole, the most significant historical issue which stands out is the lack of significant commercial and governmental structures. This creates a substantial void in the physical history of the city. Because of this, the concentration of residential structures to the north of the downtown take on a much more important role than normal in recording the spirit of the times, and all possible efforts should be used to ensure the preservation of this aspect of the community's history. With respect to other building types the city's religious and educational structures represent the most comprehensive lineage of built history.