

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

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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

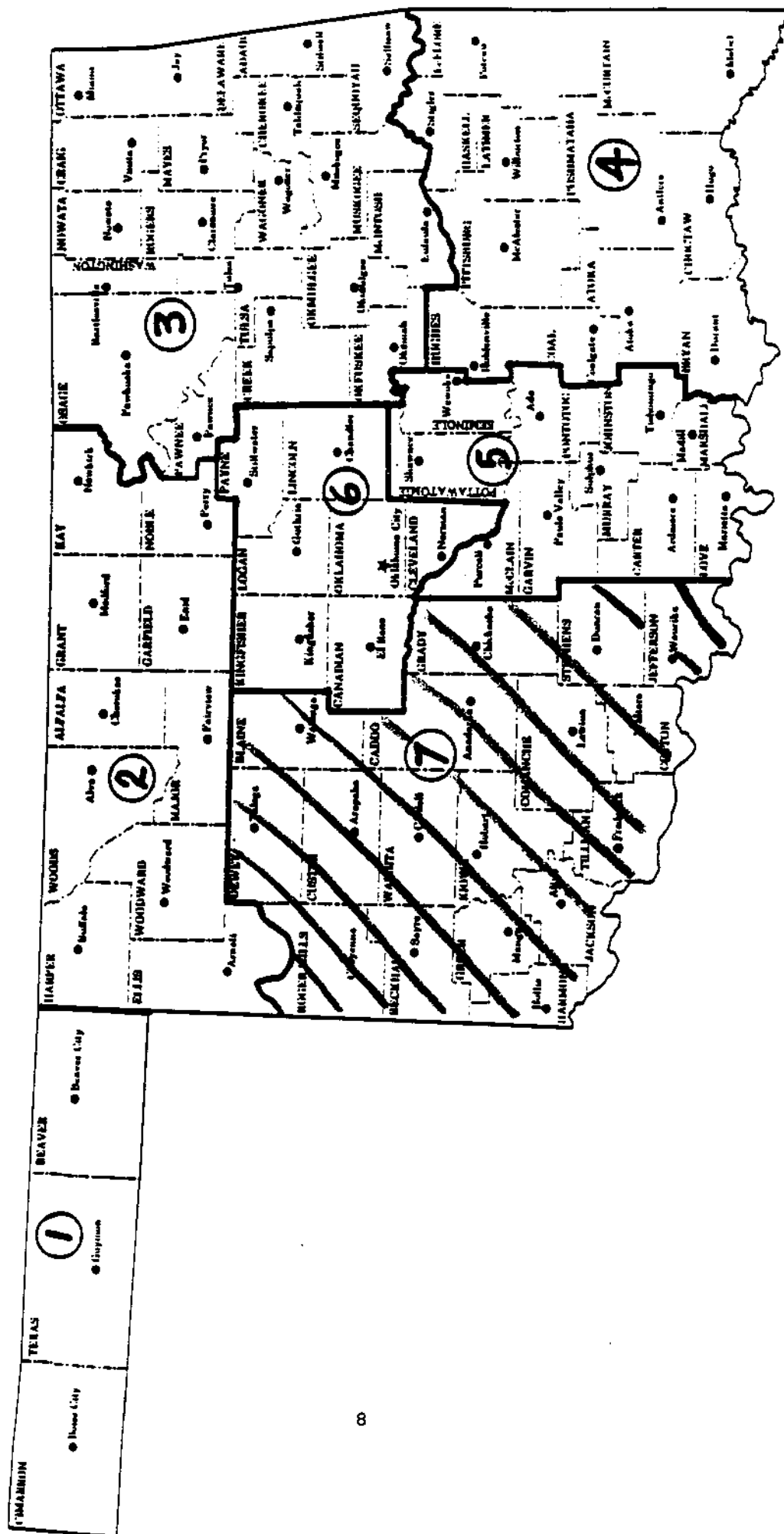
identification of sections of the study area devoid of historic industrial related resources.

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.

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

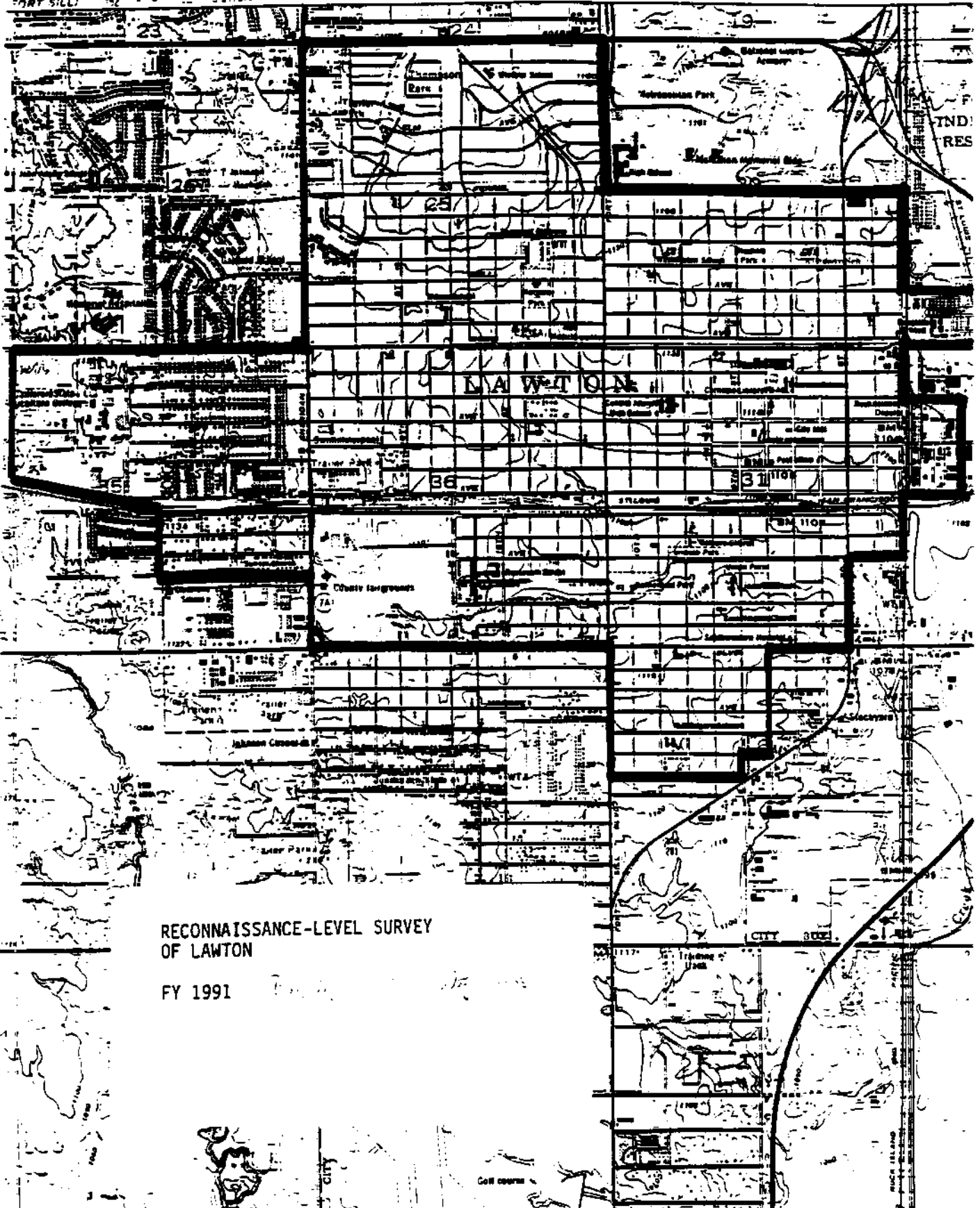


DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ENGINEERS

1:50,000
PORT SILL

15 MINUTE SERIES

SW/4 LAWTON 15' DU



RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY
OF LAWTON

FY 1991

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.⁷

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

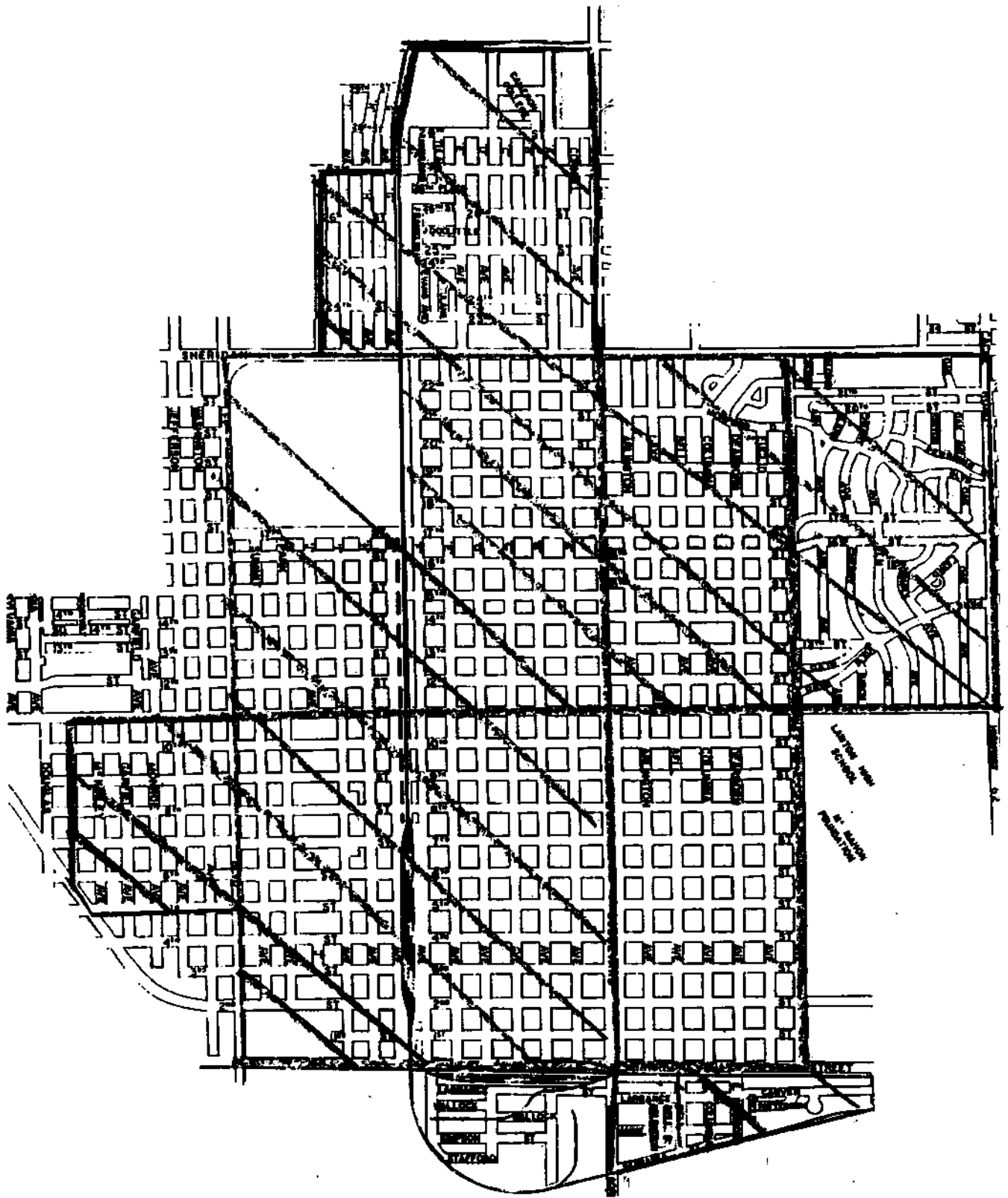
Since its founding, the city of Lawton has created and equipped numerous city parks, so the survey expected to document a number of landscape-related properties. Among the parks recorded are Mattie Beal Park and Union Park. These, and others such as Harmon Park, contain street furniture and objects--including 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.

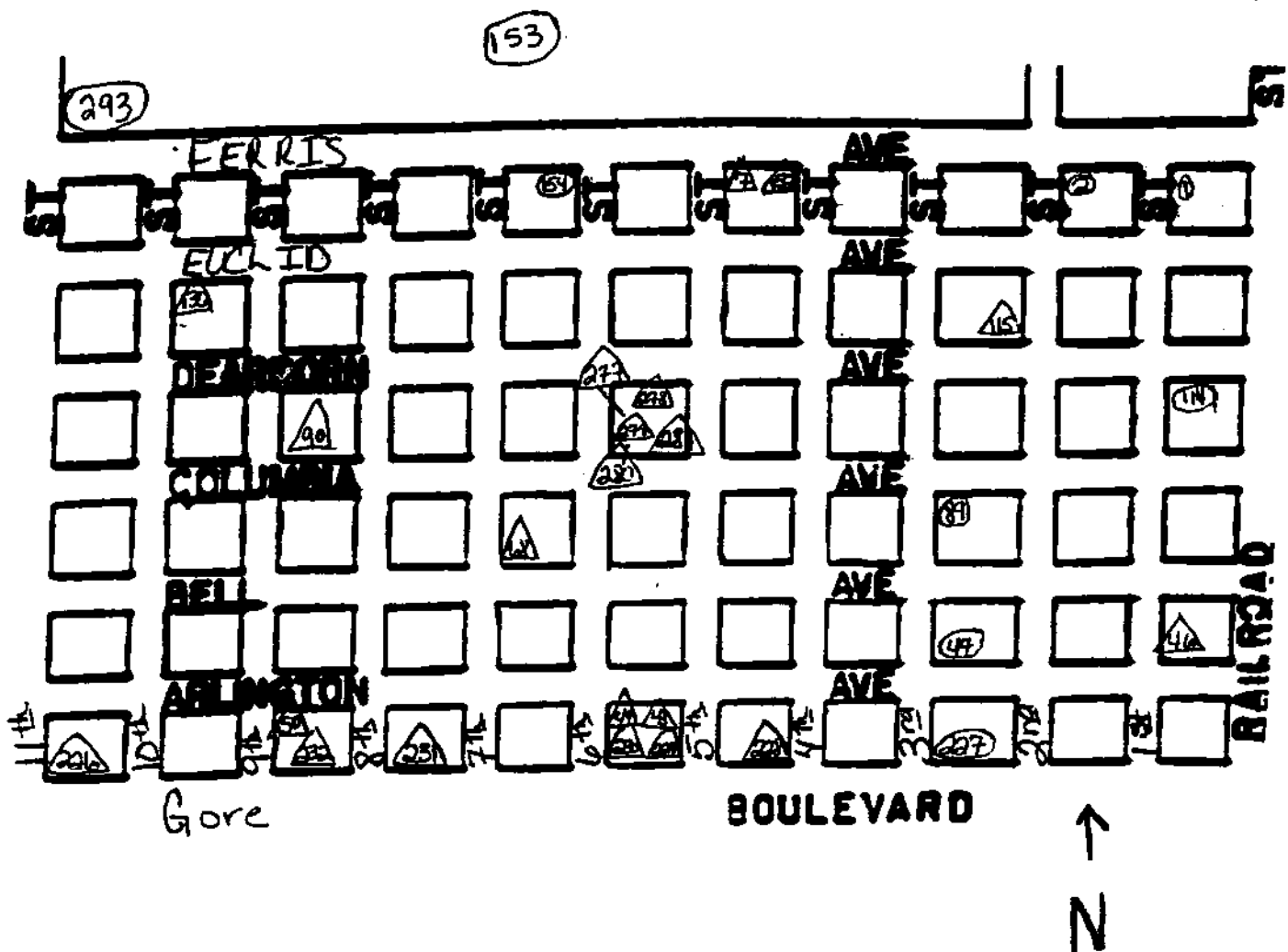
The first map depicts in its entirety portions of the study area which, based on the survey results, may be considered as not containing historic resources, save for isolated individual properties. A review and characterization of specific areas, along with a more detailed map of properties surveyed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

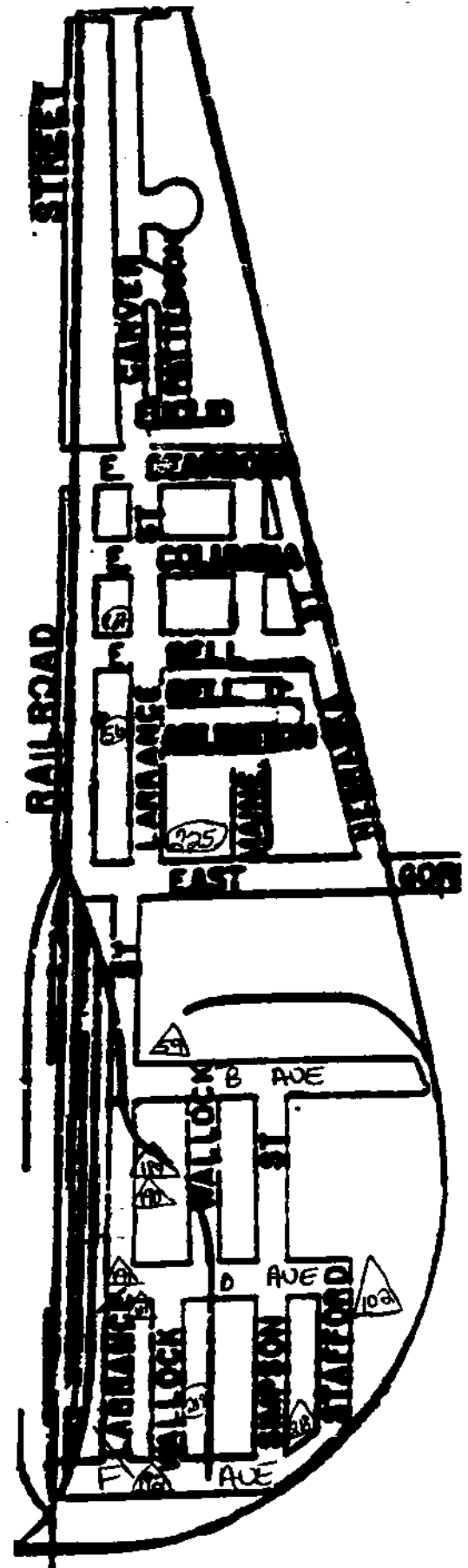
- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = Warrants further study
- = National Register property

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.

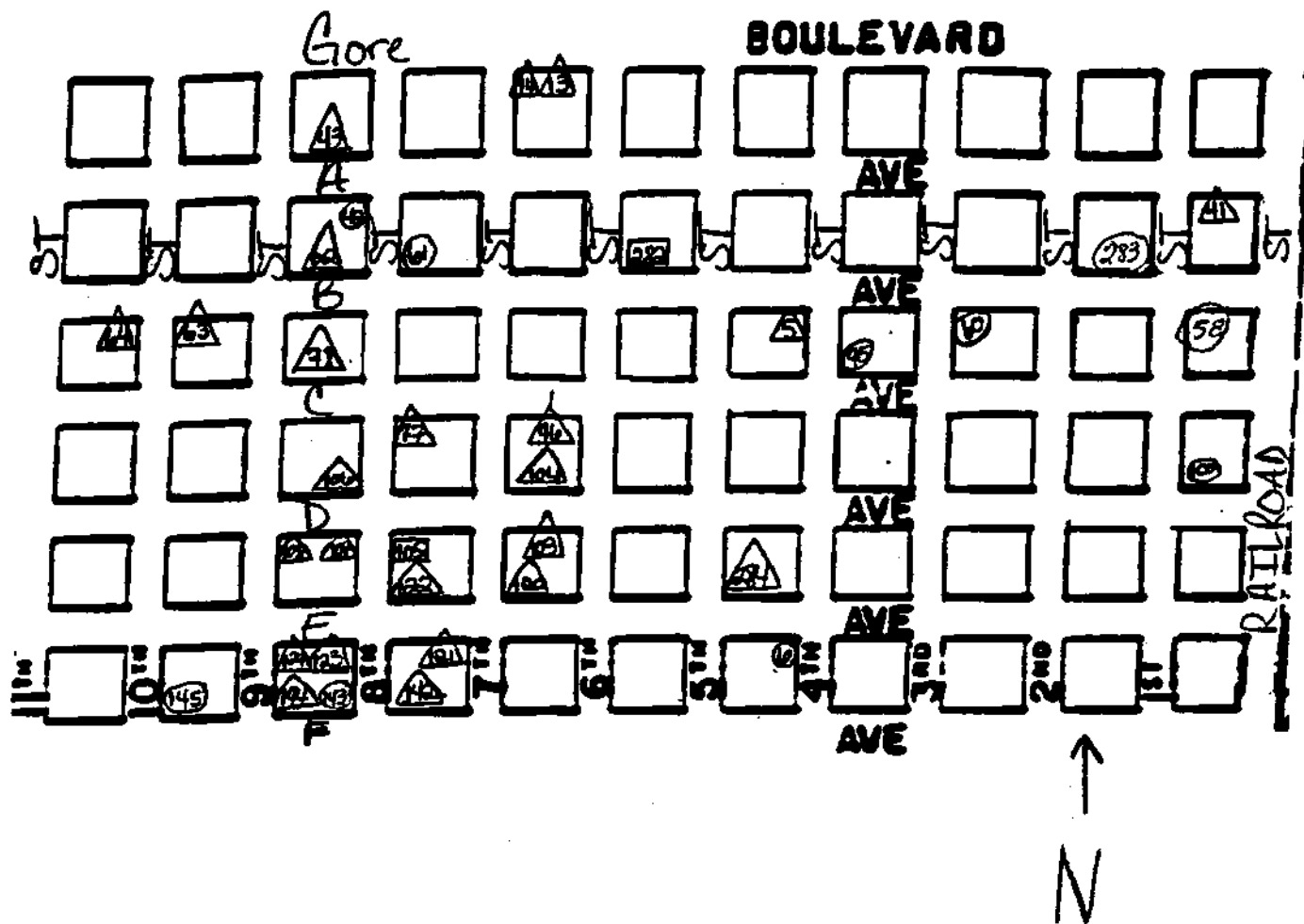
SECTION MAP B

- = 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.

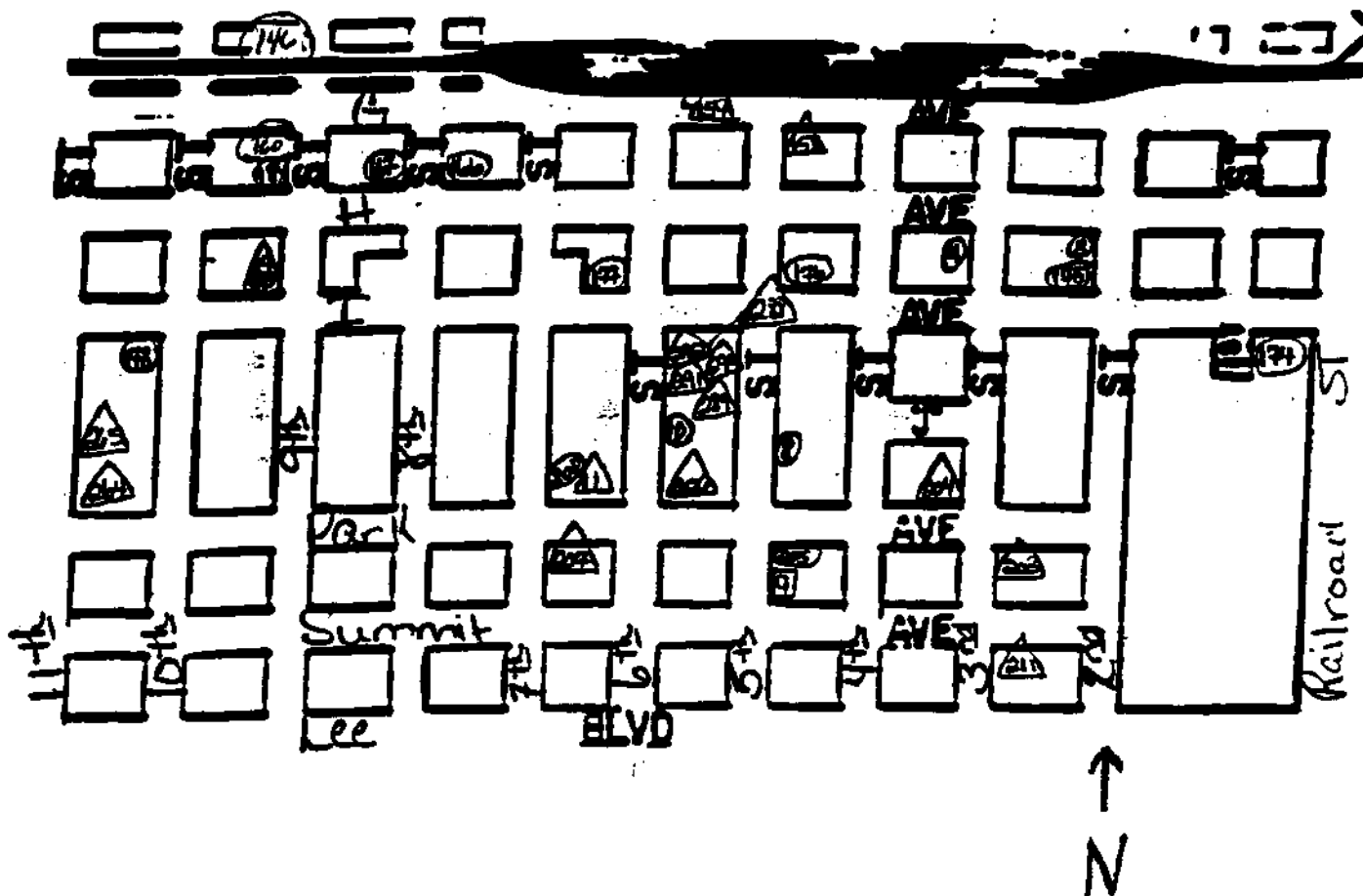


SECTION MAP C

- = 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.

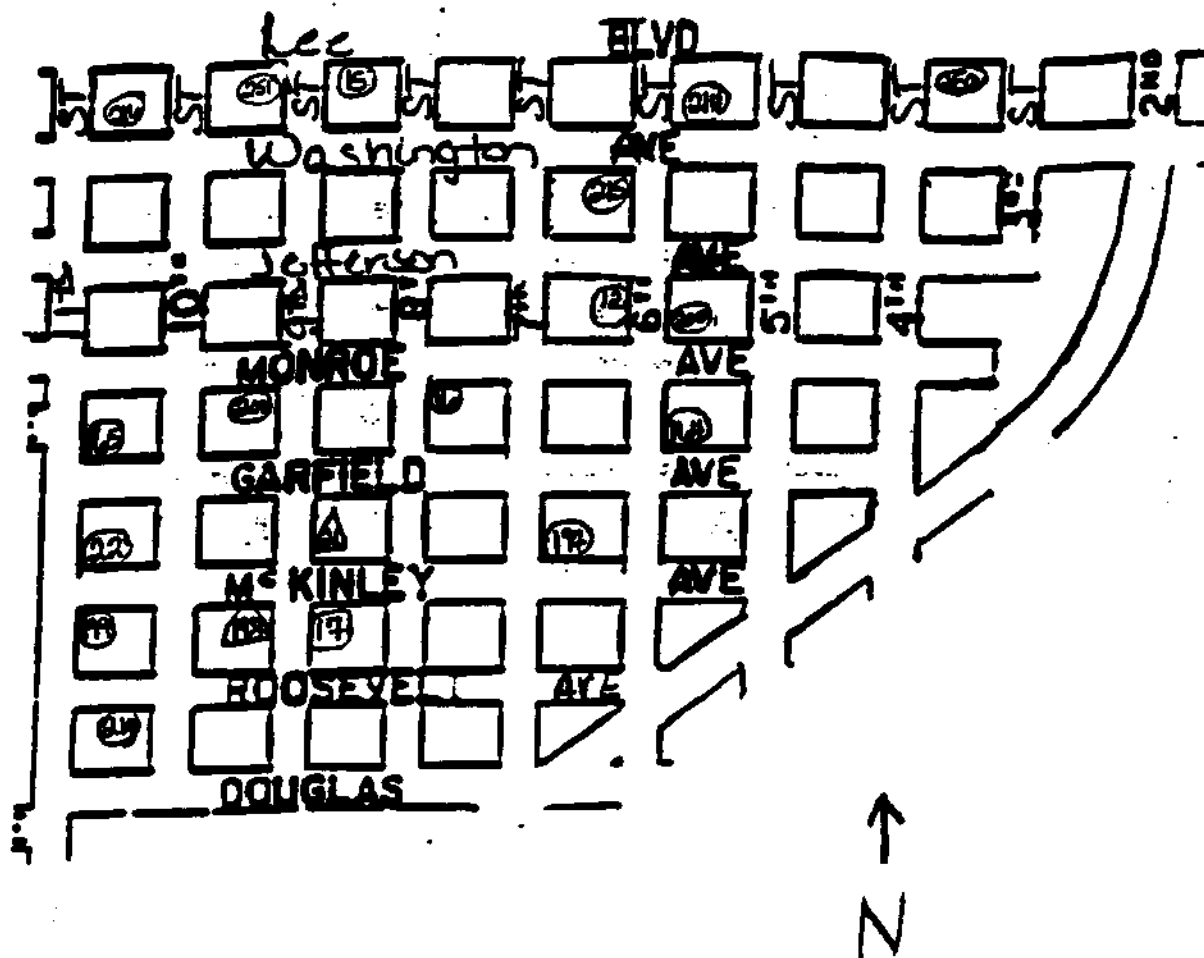


SECTION MAP D

- = Does not warrant further study
- △ = 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.

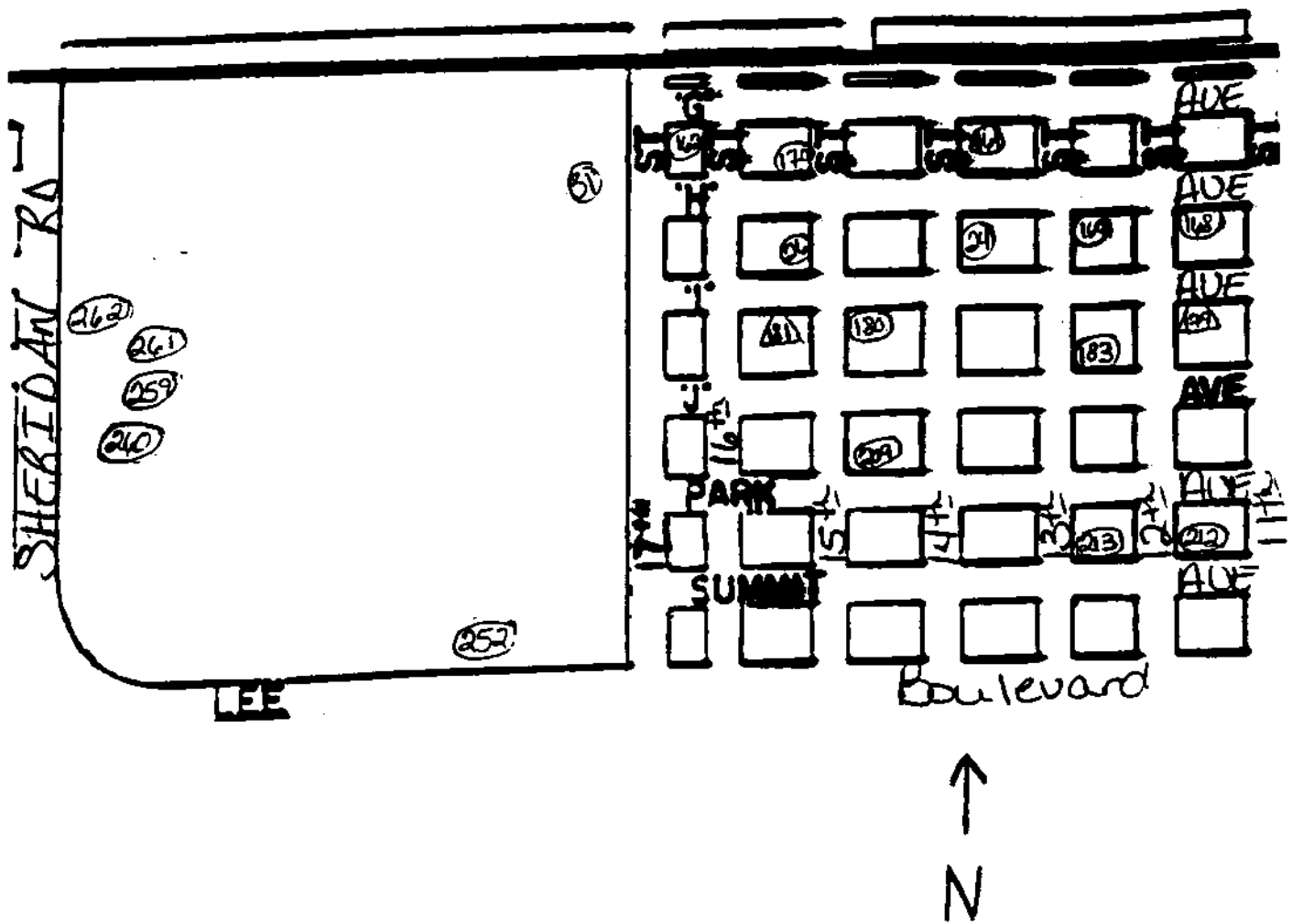


SECTION MAP E

- = 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.

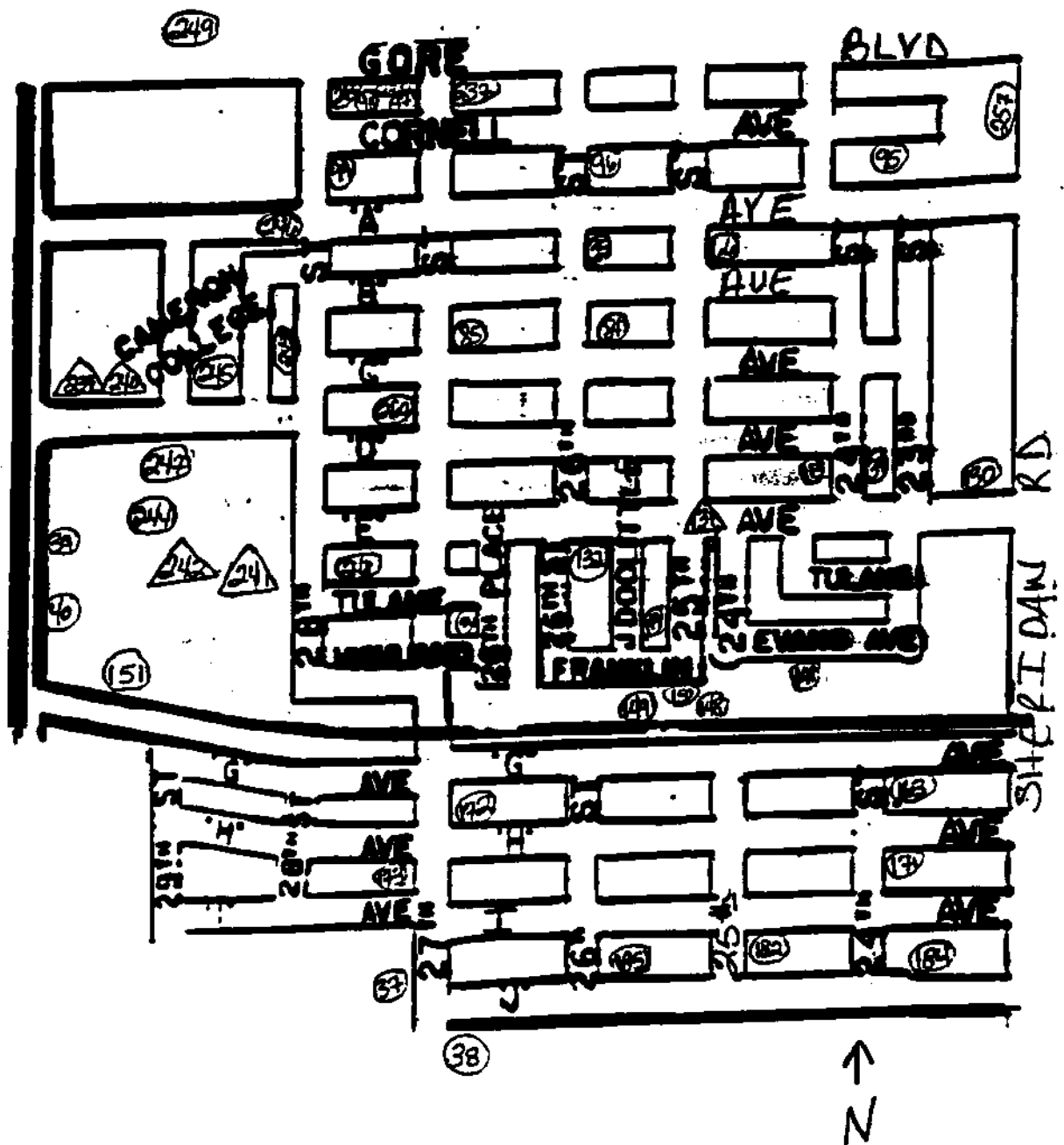


SECTION MAP F

- = Does not warrant further study
- Δ = 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.

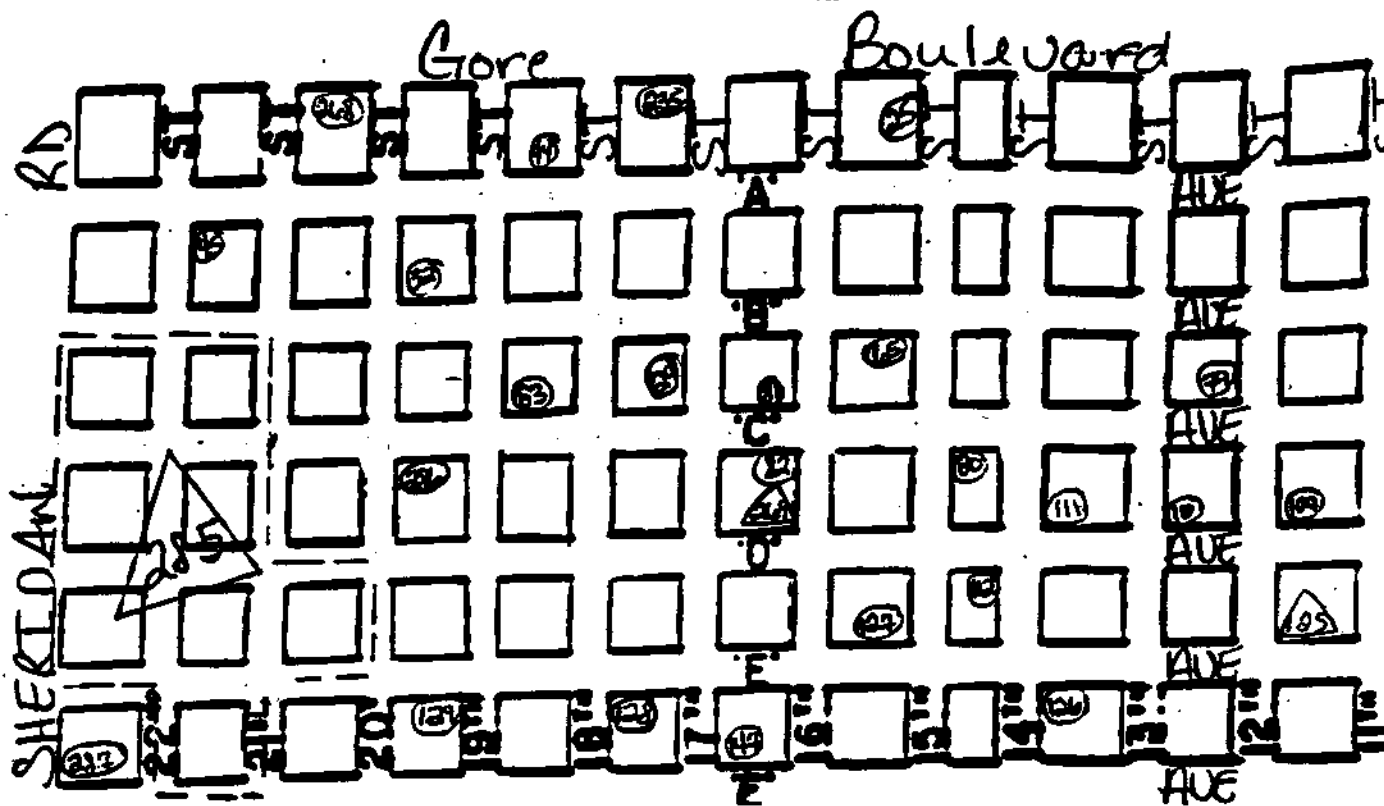


SECTION MAP G

- = 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.

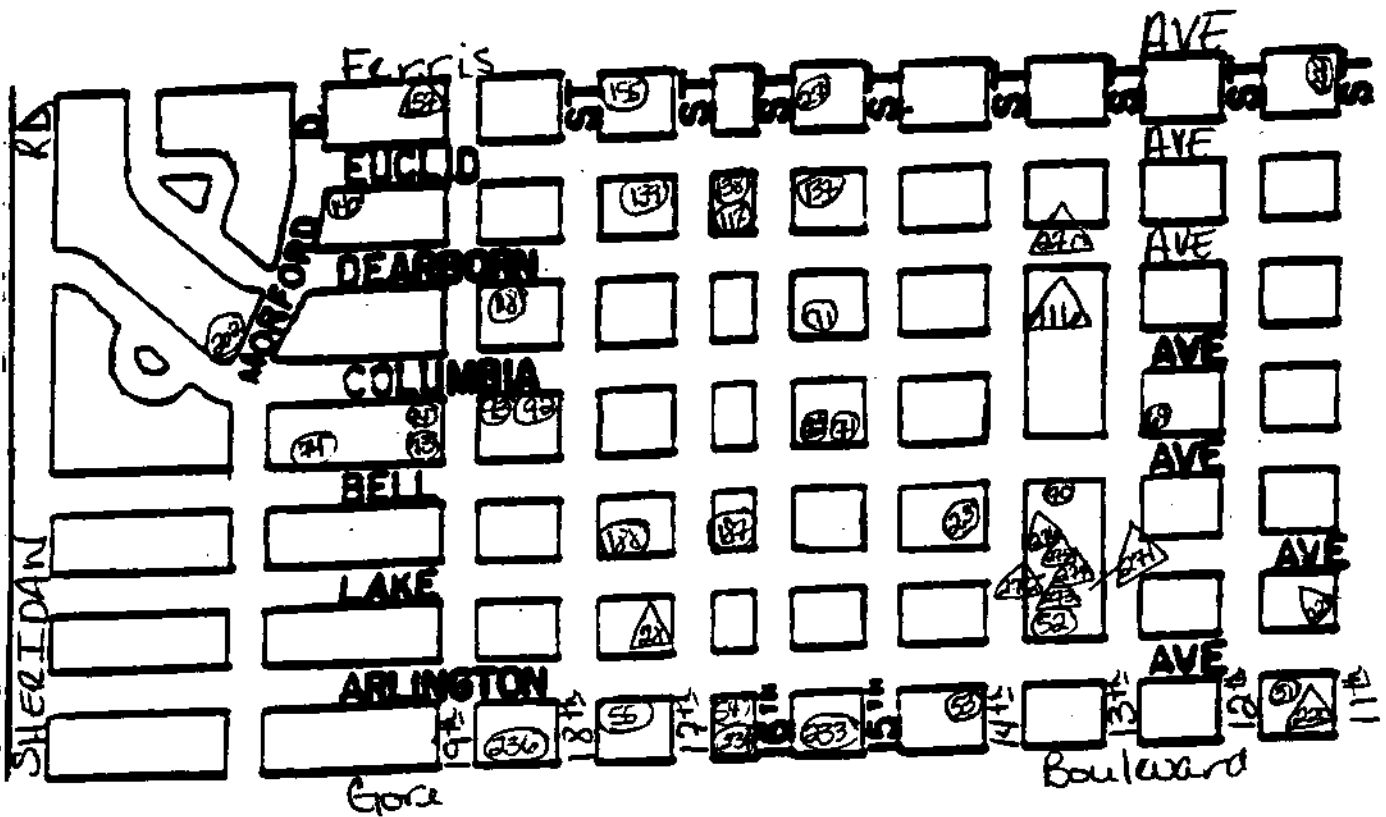


SECTION MAP H

- = 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.

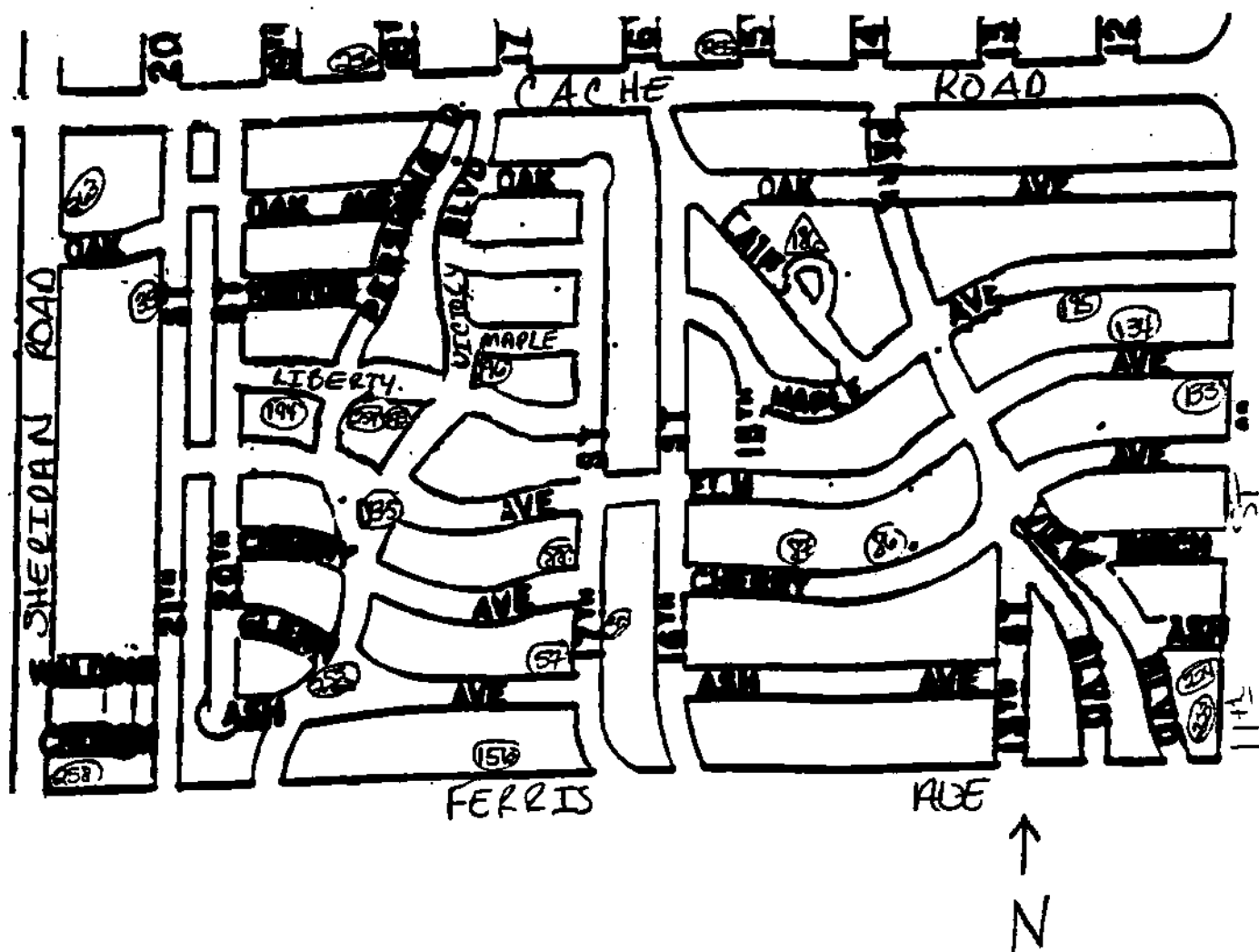


SECTION MAP I

- = 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:

Photograph:

Map Coordinate:

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

Resource Name: Address: <u>Photograph:</u>	<u>Map Coordinate:</u>
1503 N.W. Bell Avenue 1503 N.W. Bell Avenue 11 LAW 14, 15	072
Dental Office 1901 N.W. Bell Avenue 12 LAW 20, 21	073
1923 N.W. Bell Avenue 1923 N.W. Bell Avenue 12 LAW 18, 19	074
Earl Drug 331 S.W. C Avenue 4 LAW 18, 19	075
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
1201 S.W. C Avenue 1201 S.W. C Avenue 18 LAW 29, 30	079
1410 S.W. C Avenue 1410 S.W. C Avenue 18 LAW 33, 34	080
1601 S.W. C Avenue 1601 S.W. C Avenue 18 LAW 25 26	081
1602 S.W. C Avenue 1602 S.W. C Avenue 18 LAW 27, 28	082
1807 S.W. C Avenue 1807 S.W. C Avenue 17 LAW 33, 34	083
2517 S.W. C Avenue 2517 S.W. C Avenue 15 LAW 19, 20	084
Cameron Baptist Church 2621 S.W. C Avenue 15 LAW 7, 8	085

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	
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