AREA MAP A

◯ = Does not warrant further study
△ = Warrants further study
□ = National Register property
AREA MAP 3

◊ = 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
AREA MAP G

○ = Does not warrant further study

△ = Warrants further study

□ = National Register property
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Name</th>
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<td>158</td>
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<td>159</td>
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<td>190</td>
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<td>271</td>
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<td>274</td>
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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 it, 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:
Contributing Resources

Dale House 007
507 N.W. 5th Street
5 LAW 18, 19

Best House 048
502 N.W. Arlington Avenue
6 LAW 18, 19

Jackson House 049
516 N.W. Arlington Avenue
6 LAW 20, 21

Kilpatrick House 050
810 N.W. Arlington Avenue
6 LAW 3, 4

Barber House 068
611 N.W. Bell Avenue
6 LAW 15, 16

Washington Elementary School 090
805 N.W. Columbia Avenue
5 LAW 22, 23

Montgomery House 136
916 N.W. Euclid Avenue
5 LAW 14, 15

Sneed House 152
402 N.W. Ferris Avenue
5 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

Gill House 226
113 S.W. Gore Boulevard
23 LAW 35; 24 LAW 1

Red Cross 228
401 S.W. Gore Boulevard
3 LAW 28, 29

Fields House 229
501 S.W. Gore Boulevard
6 LAW 22, 23

Myers House 230
509 S.W. Gore Boulevard
7 LAW 0, 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Map Coordinate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lattimore House</td>
<td>707 S.W. Gore Boulevard 7 LAW 2, 3</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ross House</td>
<td>807 S.W. Gore Boulevard 7 LAW 4, 5</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legion Park/35th Division Park Site</td>
<td>N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 5 LAW 20, 21</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35th Division Park Dressing Rooms</td>
<td>N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 6 LAW 7, 8</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35th Division Park Gas Building</td>
<td>N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 6 LAW 9, 10</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35th Division Park Pool</td>
<td>N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 6 LAW 5, 6</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35th Division Park Planter</td>
<td>N.W. 6th Street and N.W. Columbia Avenue 6 LAW 11, 12</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Contributing Resources</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>608 N.W. Ferris Avenue</td>
<td>608 N.W. Ferris Avenue 5 LAW 10, 11</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braun's Ice Cream Shop</td>
<td>608 N.W. Fort Sill Boulevard 12 LAW 2, 3</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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


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.


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.


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

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


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


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


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


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


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

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


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.


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


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


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


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


Personal experiences of the first days in Lawton.


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.

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.


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


Recounts experiences of early days outside of Lawton city limits.


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


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


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.

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


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


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.


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


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.


Relates hardships experienced while homesteading.


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

Relates experiences in and around Lawton from about 1901 to 1916; family history oriented.


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


Experiences as a homesteader, including visiting early day Lawton.


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.


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


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


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

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


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


Romantic look at coming to register for land in 1901.


Glorified reminiscences of the opening and early days in Lawton.


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


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.


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

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


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


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.


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


Personal account of the opening, predominately at El Reno.


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


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


Reminiscences of customers at an early day Lawton candy shop.

Personal boyhood reminiscences of the first year in Lawton.


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


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


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


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


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


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

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


Family history; in Lawton in the early days.


Memories of attending the early Lawton public schools.


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.


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.


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


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

Brief personal history of A. F. Pokorny.


Brief reminiscences of personal activities in early Lawton.


History of Fort Sill prior to 1901.


Personal recollections of Fort Sill, 1878-1901.


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


Recounts first death experience and related Sunday school experience.


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


Arriving and filing for a homestead in Comanche County.

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


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


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


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


Experiences in early day Lawton.


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.


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.

Recollection of the March 1904 prairie fire in Lawton.


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.


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.


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.


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.

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.


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


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


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.


Excerpts from The Daily Republican, February 1902.


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.


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

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


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.


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

111

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


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


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


Textbook discussion on Oklahoma from prehistoric times to the present.


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.

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.


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


A good history of Lawton aimed at teachers and children.


Fictional romance story of the 1901 land opening.


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


Annotated citations of the Oklahoma Historical Society's oral history program. Of a possible four cases 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.

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.


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

**Articles**


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


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


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.


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


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.

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.


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


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


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.


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


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


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

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


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


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


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


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.


First nail driven by J. E. Jarvis.


Photograph of the Blacksmithing class at Cameron College in 1911.

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


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


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


A listing of Lawton churches and the date of organization.


Posthumous tribute to Hugh D. Corwin.


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


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


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

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


History of Cameron College from 1908 to 1911.


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.


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


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


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.


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.

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


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


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


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.


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.


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


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

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


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


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


History of the Oklahoma Territory from 1890 to 1907.


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.


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


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

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


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


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


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


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.


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.


History of the Centenary Methodist Church, north and south.

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


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


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


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


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


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.


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

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


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


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


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


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


Biographical sketch of Ernest B. Dunlap, Lawton doctor.


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


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.

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


History of gold mining in the Wichita Mountains.


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


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


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.


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.


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

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


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.


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


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.


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 95 law offices of 1902.


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


Personal history of Jake Talmadge.

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.


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


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


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.


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.


Posthumous tribute to Arthur Lawrence, city historian.

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.


Excerpts from the 1902 Lawton directory.


Excerpts from the 1905 Tomahawk.


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


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


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


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.


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

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


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


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


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.


Tribute to Mildred Chrisman, rodeo cowgirl and performer.


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


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

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


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


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.


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


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.


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.

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


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.


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


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.


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


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


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

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


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


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.


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.


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.


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.


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

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


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.


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.


Relates the development of the Carnegie Library in Lawton.


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


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.

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


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


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.


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


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.


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.

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


History of Al J. Jennings, train robber.


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


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


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


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


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


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

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.


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.


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


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


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.


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.

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.


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.


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


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


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


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


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

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


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


Early years of the Kiowa Indian agency near Fort Sill.

Unpublished Material


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 affected by or affecting the newspaper industry.


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.

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


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

Newspapers


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.


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


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

Other


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

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


Details the founding of a public library in Lawton.


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


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


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.


6. Collins, 12. See also Robertson Realty, 11.


20. Lawton, The Wonder Young City.
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.
26. The (Oklahoma City) Daily Oklahoman, 29 November 1903.
29. The Daily Oklahoman, 29 November 1903.
33. Morris, 96.
34. Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory files, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City.
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:

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Submitted to:

Dr. Bill Bryans
Professor of History
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It has long been believed by historians, archeologists, 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.