

FINAL SURVEY REPORT

*ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INTENSIVE-LEVEL
SURVEY OF THE
EAST RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD
IN ANADARKO, OKLAHOMA*

Prepared by

Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office
Cynthia Smelker, Preservation Research Assistant

July 1994

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	3
PROJECT OBJECTIVES.....	5
AREA SURVEYED.....	6
RESEARCH DESIGN.....	8
HISTORIC CONTEXT.....	11
DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES.....	34
PROPERTIES WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY.....	38
CONTRIBUTING/NONCONTRIBUTING MAPS.....	39
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION MAPS.....	41
SUMMARY.....	43
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	46

ABSTRACT

This document serves as the final survey report for the Architectural/Historic Intensive-Level Survey of the East Residential Neighborhood, Anadarko, Oklahoma. The survey was initiated in Fiscal Year 1992 by the Anadarko Certified Local Government on a subgrant from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The incomplete files were submitted to the Oklahoma SHPO in March 1994 with no written material included. The Oklahoma SHPO undertook completion of the project at that time.

The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and document potential districts, buildings, objects, structures and sites within the designated area that meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The survey involved two basic components: (1) Field research to record minimum documentation on each property, regardless of age or condition, within the survey area; and, (2) Archival research sufficient to prepare a brief historic context characterizing the development of the residential area surveyed.

The survey covered seventeen blocks of residential development east of downtown Anadarko and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad right-of-way. A total of 212 properties were minimally documented. Of these, 126 were classified noncontributing, 82 contributing and 3 warranting further study. One property was demolished during the

course of the survey. Overall, the East Residential District was deemed not National Register eligible. The district lacked sufficient cohesiveness to justify district status.

This report and the individual property files will provide a basis for nominating eligible properties to the National Register and for evaluating properties under the review and compliance program established by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

INTRODUCTION

The Anadarko Certified Local Government initiated the Architectural/Historic Intensive-Level Survey of the East Residential Neighborhood in 1992. Beginning in March 1994, the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office undertook completion of the survey. Located in the southeast section of the Original Townsite, the neighborhood is separated visually and physically from the rest of the townsite on the west and north by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad tracks. The two branches of the railroad converge in the northwest corner of the neighborhood. Central Boulevard serves as the south boundary and Seventh Street as the eastern. Subsequent additions have continued city growth east of the railroad tracks but as these additions were platted and developed later they do not form a tangible link with the East Residential district.

The East Residential Neighborhood is composed primarily of single-family dwellings. A few duplexes have been constructed in the area, but no other types of multiple residences exist in the area. The predominant architectural style in the district is National Folk. Other popular styles include the Bungalow/Craftsman and Queen Anne styles.

The neighborhood has not retained a high degree of integrity. Many of the homes in the area have been remodeled. Others were relocated into the district or are totally new construction. As such, the East Residential

Neighborhood is not National Register eligible.

The survey was undertaken to facilitate Section 106 review and identify potential National Register Historic Districts. Project personnel included Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office staff Architectural Historian Susan Allen, staff Research Assistant Cynthia Smelker and Association of South Central Oklahoma Government employees. All personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The Architectural/Historic Intensive-Level Survey of the East Residential Neighborhood included the following objectives:

The first objective was to minimally document each property located within the study area. Minimal documentation includes completion of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and elevation photographs for each resource.

The second objective was to evaluate each resource's eligibility for inclusion in a National Register Historic District. This involved classification of each property as contributing or noncontributing resources to the proposed district. Properties were categorized as noncontributing for one of two reasons: (1) lack of integrity; or, (2) insufficient age. Properties warranting further study for possible individual listing on the National Register were also identified.

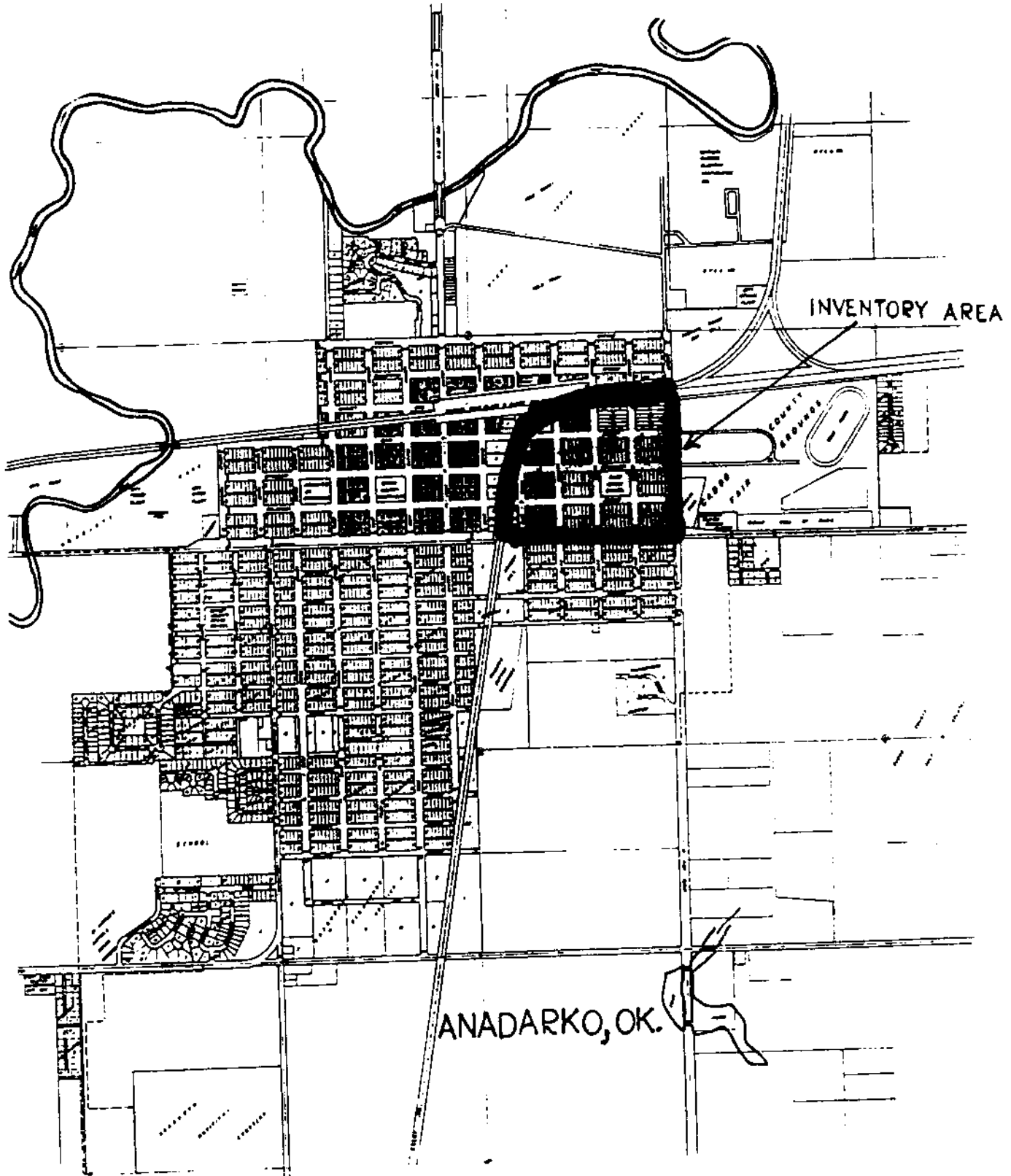
The third objective was to delineate boundaries for a potential National Register Historic District. The East Residential district, however, was found to be of insufficient integrity to warrant historic district status.

AREA SURVEYED

The study area for this survey consisted of the East Residential Neighborhood. The neighborhood encompasses approximately forty-eight acres of land. Covering seventeen blocks, the study area was bounded as follows: Starting at the initial point of East Central Boulevard and Southeast Seventh Street, west on East Central Boulevard to Southeast Third Street, north on Third Street to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific right-of-way, east along the railroad right-of-way to Northeast Seventh Street, south on Seventh Street to starting point. A map depicting the study area follows.

The East Residential Neighborhood is located in the southeastern portion of the Original Townsite. The townsite was platted in 1901 under the authority of the United States Department of Interior, General Land Office. The townsite was surveyed by W. I. Paine.

AREA SURVEYED



RESEARCH DESIGN

The staff of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office completed the Architectural/Historic Intensive-Level Survey of the East Residential Neighborhood in Anadarko, Oklahoma in July 1994. The area was previously identified in the 1983 "Anadarko Preservation Plan: Historic Inventory" developed by the Association of South Central Oklahoma Governments (ASCOG) and the September, 1988 "Residential Historic Districting Study" also developed by ASCOG. Both studies were undertaken for the city of Anadarko.

This cultural resource investigation was accomplished as part of the ongoing Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey Program, supported in part by state and federal funds. The overall purpose of this program was to increase the area surveyed within the state, assess eligibility for inclusion in the National Register, and facilitate Section 106 review.

The survey emphasized the recording of extant properties at a minimum level of documentation. The results of this project provide a basis for nominating eligible properties to the National Register and for evaluating properties under the review and compliance program established by Section 106 of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

The project also served to provide a brief historic context. The historic context identified reference material

relevant to the development of the neighborhood and city, as well as provided a preliminary document for future National Register nominations. To accomplish this goal, research was undertaken at the Anadarko Public Library, Anadarko Philomathic Museum, University of Oklahoma Library, Western History Collections at the University of Oklahoma, and Oklahoma Historical Society. Sources utilized included the 1902, 1904, 1907, 1910, 1916, 1930 and 1941 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, periodical articles from The Chronicles of Oklahoma, books concerning local history such as Philip J. Dickerson's History of Anadarko, O. T.: Its Past and Present and Bright Future, newspaper articles from the local Anadarko Daily News, among other sources.

All properties recorded in the survey area were documented to the following standards: All individual properties regardless of age or condition were minimally recorded and photographed. Minimum recording includes completion of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and elevation photographs.

Upon completion, the survey results were recorded onto two separate survey maps. The maps show the distribution of contributing to noncontributing properties and the approximate date of construction. Due to the lack of criss-cross telephone directories for Anadarko, the date of construction for properties in the East Residential district were derived largely from the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

However, some of the blocks were not consistently represented in the maps. Additionally, the most critical years of development, the late 1910s through the 1920s, were not sufficiently recorded. Therefore, the date of construction is only an estimate based on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and architectural style of the property.

The individual property files will be added to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory. Photocopies of the final report, survey maps, and photographs from the individual property files will be provided to the City of Anadarko for its records.

Project fieldwork was conducted by employees of the Association of South Central Oklahoma Governments. Utilizing the elevation photographs submitted by the Anadarko Certified Local Government, the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Forms were completed by Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office staff Research Assistant Cynthia Smelker. The final report was also prepared by staff Research Assistant Cynthia Smelker. Other personnel involved in the project included staff Architectural Historian Susan Allen. All of the above personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Located in the historic Leased District, the city of Anadarko, Oklahoma formally originated on 6 August 1901. The town was preceded by the Anadarko Indian Agency, established on the south side of the Washita River in 1878. City development relied upon the economic stimulus provided by agriculture, oil, tourism and the sustaining presence of the federal government. Anadarko experienced no real booms, rather slow, fairly steady development. Consequently, the city's growth was largely contained within only a handful of additions and the Original Townsite. The East Residential Neighborhood, situated within the Original Townsite, represents a microcosm of early residential development in Anadarko.

The Leased District comprised the area between the 98th and 100th meridians south of the Canadian River. In 1855, the federal government leased the area from the Choctaws and Chickasaws in order to establish a reservation for the Native American Plains tribes. Due to their allegiance to the Confederate government during the Civil War, the Choctaws and Chickasaws relinquished all claims to the Leased District in an 1866 Reconstruction Treaty. Combined with the reconstruction treaties of the Cherokees, Seminoles and Creeks, an area within Indian Territory was thus created which the federal government permanently assigned to several other Native American tribes.¹

The 1867 Medicine Lodge Treaties defined permanent reservations for the Kiowa, Comanche, Cheyenne, Arapaho and Plains Apache tribes. The Kiowas and Comanches were allotted a combined reservation of three million acres. Another treaty of the same year confirmed the confederation of three hundred Plains Apaches with the Kiowa and Comanche. The Apaches were given equal right to the Kiowa-Comanche reservation lands and received identical benefits. The Medicine Lodge Council also assigned the Cheyennes and Arapahos to a reservation in the Cherokee Outlet. However, the two tribes settled along the North Canadian River south of their designated reservation. Accordingly, an 1869 executive order established a new almost five million acre reservation south of the Cherokee Outlet extending to the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation along the Washita River for the Cheyenne and Arapaho. In 1872, the federal government decreased the Cheyenne-Arapaho reservation by approximately six hundred thousand acres to create a reservation for the Wichitas and affiliated tribes. This new reservation was located in the southeast corner of the Cheyenne-Arapaho reservation.²

The resettlement of Native Americans on reservations necessitated on-site federal government supervision. Accordingly, eight Indian agencies were administering twenty-one reservations in Indian Territory by 1889. The Wichita Indian Agency, precursor to the Anadarko Agency, was

first established in 1859. The agency was located in various places along the Washita River. The first formal reference to "Anadarko", however, occurred nearly ten years later on 1 October 1868. On that date, Indian Agent Henry Shanklin reported in an official letter the movement of the Wichita and associated tribes from "a point about fifteen miles east" of the mouth of Cobb Creek to "where the agency was established on the north side of the Washita River at a point known as the Anadarko Site." In the mid-1870s with the appointment of the first postmaster to the Anadarko Post Office, the Indian agency name changed from Wichita to Anadarko. Initially, the agency dealt only with the Wichita and affiliated bands, however, on 28 June 1878 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs directed George W. Hunt to chose the site for a consolidated agency for the Apache, Comanche, Kiowa, Wichitas and affiliated tribes "...and call it Anadarko." The final site chosen was just south of the Washita River, where it remained to the present day. The Anadarko Agency thrived as a trading center but was restricted in growth with the federal law restricting non-Native American settlement.³

As the rest of Indian Territory opened to settlement beginning in 1889, pressure to open the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache and Wichita lands escalated. The Cheyenne and Arapaho lands opened to non-Native American settlement on 19 April 1892 with a land run. The preliminaries for opening

of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache and Wichita reservations also began during that time period. Negotiations between the federal government and Wichitas and affiliated tribes regarding the sale of their surplus lands reached an agreement as to cessation and allotment on 14 June 1891. The Kiowa, Comanche and Apache tribes reached a similar agreement the following year. Although Congress approved the Wichita agreement in 1895, action was suspended until sanction of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache agreement, which ultimately occurred in 1900.⁴

Combined, the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache and Wichita reservations covered an area of approximately 4,639 square miles or 3.6 million acres. Of this, the government reserved 480,000 acres of grazing land and allotted over half a million acres to Native Americans. Additional land was reserved for enlargement of the Fort Sill Military reservation and creation of a forest reserve in the Wichita Mountains. The remaining land, encompassing nearly 3,000 square miles, was authorized for Euro-American settlement beginning in 1901.⁵

The former reservation lands were divided into three counties, Caddo, Comanche and Kiowa. A half section of land was reserved in each county for development of a county seat; Anadarko in Caddo, Lawton in Comanche and Hobart in Kiowa County. Seeking to avoid the problems of earlier Oklahoma land openings, the federal government tried a

different approach. Although the previous land openings were successful, they incurred the problems of conflicting claims and the presence of Sooners -- people who entered the area illegally, staking their claim before the race officially began. To circumvent these problems in the newly opened counties, the government decided to award farm land through a lottery and auction town lots. 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 continued only until 26 July 1901. During this fifteen day period, 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 6 August 1901 -- the same day the town lots were offered at auction.⁶

Designated the county seat of Caddo County, Anadarko was initiated by the federal government. The site, chosen by Indian Agent Colonel James F. Randlett, was a corn field situated between Anadarko Indian Agency land and the Methodist Episcopal Mission Society property. The General Land Office platted the Anadarko townsite utilizing the grid pattern common to turn-of-the-century town planning. The grid pattern involved the platting of equal width streets which ran the length of the town in as straight a line as possible.⁷

The original plat of the town was laid out utilizing "cardinal points of the compass irrespective of minor obstacles." Thus the presence of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad tracks running through the townsite roughly in the form of a "T" did not alter the intent of the grid pattern. Rather, the railroad right-of-way was incorporated into the plat with adjustment made only to the intersecting townsite blocks; Blocks 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 21, 26, 25, 24, 38, 47 and 62. In keeping with the established pattern, the east to west streets measured one hundred feet wide and north to south streets ninety feet. All blocks except for the above mentioned and Blocks 10, 11 and 30 were 400 x 320 feet with alleys of 20 feet. The only blocks with north-south alleys were 21, 22, and 23. The remaining were laid out with east-west alleys. Business lots were 25 x 150 feet, equaling 3750 square feet and residential lots measured 50 x 150 feet, covering 7500 square feet.⁸

Within the townsite, four blocks were restricted from auction, Blocks 7, 44, 50 and 52. Three of the blocks, 7, 44, 52, were reserved for public schools, with the remaining for the County Court House. The sale of the town lots was to provide money for construction of the necessary public buildings, as well as other public improvements such as sewer systems and water works. Twenty-eight blocks were platted for business purposes with the balance to be residential blocks.⁹

The 6th of August brought a great change in Anadarko. Three weeks prior to the auction, twenty thousand prospective buyers were allowed to camp east of the townsite in a campground reserved from settlement for use by Native Americans. The auction commenced at nine o'clock in the Court House square with C. F. Nesler, Commissioner and John Queen as auctioneer. Each buyer was allowed purchase of only one business lot and one residential lot and paid cash on site.¹⁰

The total 1,129 lots auctioned in Anadarko garnered over 188,000 dollars. The first lot auctioned, Lot 1, Block 14, went for almost 150 dollars. The highest priced business lot, on the corner of Sixth and B streets,¹¹ brought 1,550 dollars and the lowest, on the east side of the tracks, went for only 25 dollars. Residential lots demanded much lower prices with only 400 dollars being paid for the highest and 5 dollars for the lowest. The higher priced residential lots were located along South Boundary Street. The lower end of the residential lots were located north of the railroad near the Washita River. The business district developed primarily around B, C and Sixth streets due to the presence of the two banks located at Sixth and C streets and Sixth and B streets.¹²

Within five days, over one hundred fifty frame buildings had been started in the town. During the latter part of September, classes were underway for the nearly six

hundred school children with twelve teachers. Classes were held any place containing sufficient space. A separate school was established for the approximate twelve to twenty children of the "nearly one hundred" African-Americans residing in the area. Also during Anadarko's early months of existence, a Doctor Ewing formed the first public telephone system. The Topeka and El Reno Telephone Company quickly took over the running of this utility for many years after.¹³

By December 1901, the town was flourishing and almost all of the impermanent tents had given way to frame buildings. The town's achievements included the establishment of permanent buildings for the four religious denominations present; the Congregational, Christian, Methodist and Baptist. Additionally, thirty saloons, twenty-five lawyers, twelve physicians, nine lodging houses, twenty-six groceries, six bakeries, ten barber shops, eight furniture stores, fifteen hardware stores, eight wagon and feed yards, and eleven lumber yards, among numerous other business establishments, enjoyed the prosperity of the new town.¹⁴

The success of many of these establishment was questionable due to the sheer number of them and the continually shrinking population. Of the twenty thousand eager settlers camped in the vicinity previous to the land opening, only about ten thousand remained in the city for

any length of time. By the end of September, the town population had dropped to below three thousand residents and soon fell by another one thousand. The 1907 special census, taken for the purposes of Oklahoma statehood, recorded Anadarko's population at 2,190 residents.¹⁵

Anadarko's early development was restricted not only by a declining population but also by the presence of federally held land, Indian allotments and the Methodist Episcopal Mission Society property. The area immediately east of the townsite was reserved for a Native American campground to be used by Indians in Anadarko for "payments or other reasons". The town was allowed to establish its fairgrounds in this area. The Indian Agency claimed the property immediately along the north side of town. To the west of the city, the Washita River and a small tract of government land halted development. The land south of Anadarko was occupied by Native American allotments and the Methodist Episcopal Mission Society.¹⁶

These obstacles, however, did not stop growth of the city. The first addition to Anadarko occurred in 1904 with the extension of the town boundaries to include 38.6 acres on the west side of town along the Washita River. The area was incorporated for the purpose of a city park, which it remains today. The following year, 40 acres a little over a mile south of the Original Townsite was patented to the city for use as a cemetery.¹⁷

The first residential addition occurred six years after the land opening. The Bath Addition, consisting of twelve new blocks, expanded the town south along the southwest corner of the Original Townsite. In 1908, four additional blocks were incorporated into the Bath Addition on the south side. Also during this year, the Highlands Addition was platted south of the townsite and east of the Bath Addition. During 1909, the Methodist Episcopal Mission Society sold their land to a townsite syndicate. Following removal of the school, the land was subdivided into twelve blocks and added along the south side of the Highlands Addition as the South Highlands. In 1911, another twelve block addition was added to the south of South Highlands, this one named South College Highlands. Thus, in the first decade of Anadarko's existence, all development had occurred south of the Original Townsite and west of the railroad tracks.¹⁸

The next real expansion to the town did not occur until 1921. In 1911, the Anadarko Commercial Club purchased and platted almost three hundred acres northwest of the city, but it was never populated. In 1921, an eight block area, the Burns Addition, was platted along the south side of the townsite and, for the first time, east of the railroad tracks. An additional three blocks were added to the Burns Addition in 1931. Town growth again stalled at this time. Significantly, all additions to the town to this time had followed the grid pattern of the Original Townsite. The

additions platted after 1931 were designed in a more modern curvilinear pattern.¹⁹

The 1940s brought another extension of Anadarko city limits. The 1941 Sunset Heights adjoined the Bath Addition on the southwest side of the town. In 1952, the Mission Addition occurred west of the South College Highlands. Four years later, the London Addition was platted adjacent to the Sunset Heights Addition. The year 1960 brought continued expansion with the Regency Estates located south of Anadarko along Oklahoma State Highway 9. The town has since continued to extend its boundaries to the south with several more additions, as well as north with one post-1964 addition.²⁰

Anadarko's continued growth was attributed to the continued diversification of its economic base. As previously mentioned, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad was present in Anadarko before the town opened. The first line of the Rock Island arrived in the future Anadarko in 1899 with the Mangum branch. This was followed in 1901 with a branch to Lawton with continued service to Waurika. The following year, a line was built between Anadarko and Bridgeport. Consequently, Anadarko quickly became an important railroad junction in the area. By 1906, four daily passenger trains were stopping in the town and the railroad handled the majority of inbound and outbound freight. Within ten years, the number of passenger trains

doubled and the bulk of regional freight was transported via this junction. Utilization of the railroad began to decline with increasing automobile use so much so that by 1939 the Rock Island abandoned its Bridgeport branch line. By the mid-1960s, the Anadarko depot no longer handled passengers and under half of the regional freight shipping.²¹

As an important transportation link in young Anadarko, the railroad aided economic growth to the city as the hub of regional freighting. This in turn manifested another critical economic facet of Anadarko -- agriculture. Caddo County relied heavily on agriculture as an economic mainstay. Cotton and wheat were the principal crops through the 1930s, but other important crops included grain sorghum, corn, peanuts, alfalfa, cattle, and many types of other fruits, grains and vegetables.²²

Transportation of these products, however, was not the only function agriculture played in Anadarko. The processing of crops, especially wheat and cotton, was crucial to the town. The 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map revealed a feed yard located on the north half of Block 62 at 430 A Street. Within two years, the Anadarko Gin Company had located at 701 11th Street and the new Anadarko Mill and Elevator Company at 615 10th Street, among several other agriculture-based industries. By the end of Anadarko's first decade, there were two flour mills, two grain elevators, two cotton gins, a broom factory and cotton seed

oil press doing business. The 1920s brought continued expansion of agriculture processing sites with four cotton gins, four elevators, flour mills and the Geronimo Creamery. Through the 1950s, agriculture processing sites continued to be of economic importance to Anadarko. In 1954, the Anadarko Cotton Oil Mill, with sixty employees, was the largest industry in the city.²³

Diversification of crops was critical to the continued economic well-being of the county and city. During the 1920s, the sweet potato industry flourished sufficiently to warrant two "large" sweet potato curing plants in Anadarko. Bean crops were bountiful enough in the 1950s to enable the Castor Bean Plant to employ five workers at the hulling center. The 1950s brought yet another crop to economic significance, peanuts. A large peanut shelling facility was constructed in Anadarko in 1957, with a cold peanut storage plant built eight years later. By 1968, the Gold Kist Peanut Growers, a peanut shelling company, operated in Anadarko with over one hundred employees.²⁴

Agriculture, however, was not the only economic force in Anadarko. The presence of the Kiowa Indian Agency "sustain(ed) a very important economic relation to the city of Anadarko and adds much to the trade of the city." The agency not only distributed money gained from rental payments for grazing allotments and mineral rights to Native Americans in the vicinity but also brought in money in the

form of a federal payroll. In the early 1920s, the agency controlled 2 million dollars worth of "restricted Indian property" and distributed each year approximately 300,000 dollars in Anadarko. During the following decade, the agency employed 150 people and handled 1 million dollars annually. By the 1960s, the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs operated two offices in Anadarko, the Anadarko Agency and Anadarko Area Office. Combined, these two offices employed 123 workers. In 1965, the Anadarko Area Office expended over 7 million dollars "in the maintenance and operation of the schools and agencies under its jurisdiction."²⁵

Another source of prosperity in Anadarko, much like the state at large, was oil. Oil was drilled in Caddo County as early as 1916 three miles west of Cement, Oklahoma. Native Americans who received allotments in that area quickly leased their land through the Anadarko Agency to oil companies. Oil drilling throughout the county began to spread. A refinery at Cyril was built after 1916 and expanded again in the 1920s. By 1922, over two thousand barrels were drilled per day with "Anadarko get(ting) a good amount of trade from this territory." Oil is largely credited for the population increase in Anadarko during the 1920s. During the depression years of the 1930s, oil companies drilled more than fifty producing wells, thereby bolstering the finances of both Anadarko and Caddo County.

Through the 1950s, the Cement field, coming within six miles of Anadarko's south boundary, continued to be one of Oklahoma's oldest producing oil-gas fields.²⁶

Another increasingly important monetary foundation for Anadarko was tourism. Starting about 1924, the American Indian Exposition became an annual event attracting the largest gathering of Native American tribes in the state and much tourist attention. This tourist attraction was soon augmented by the Philomathic Museum, Southern Plains Indian Museum, Indian City and National Hall of Fame for Famous American Indians. Anadarko also served as the "northern gateway" to the Wichita National Park and Wild Life Refuge. All of these entities from their founding have advantageously impacted Anadarko's growth. Currently, tourism is an "economic mainstay" within Anadarko.²⁷

Growth in Anadarko, while never extraordinary, was fairly stable. The only major booms in population occurred in the late 1900s and 1920s. Between 1907 and 1910, the population increased 64 percent to 3,439. The population slightly decreased in the following decade. The 1920 census showed only 3,116 inhabitants. The Roaring Twenties brought in a 62 percent increase in Anadarko residents, raising the number to 5,036 by 1930. Surprisingly, the Great Depression did not result in a decrease in city inhabitants. Rather, the population grew by over 500 new citizens to 5,579 by 1940. During the 1940s, Anadarko gained another 605 new

residents to bring the population to 6,184. Town growth again slowed in the 1950s, gaining only 115 citizens.²⁸

Land use in Anadarko has also been fairly constant. Through the 1960s, the Central Business district occupied only a seven block area around the County Courthouse. The heaviest concentration of business establishments traditionally centered around Broadway Avenue, First and Second streets. Increased automobile travel and growing development of the tourist trade in the late 1950s brought some commercial expansion along three of the major thoroughfares. Single business enterprises interspersed among residences characterized the limited development along Central Boulevard, Mission Boulevard and north along United States Highway 281. During Anadarko's early years, the industrial zone, heavily reliant on the railroad, naturally developed in the adjacent blocks. Since the Original Townsite was platted around the railroad tracks, this resulted in the development of the industrial area essentially within the residential area. By the early 1960s, newer industries were locating in the northeast section of the city on land zoned expressly for industrial purposes.²⁹

The majority of land within Anadarko, however, has been devoted to residential purposes. In 1964, fifty percent of the total land within the city limits was residential in use. The Original Townsite, as well as all of the platted

additions to the city, contained a preponderance of residential area. Since about 1920, little vacant land was available in most of the older, established additions. By 1922, Anadarko was advertising the remodeling of over seventy-five homes "due to the fact that close-in vacant lots have become very scarce and high-priced."³⁰

The East Residential Neighborhood represents the development of an essentially contained residential district within Anadarko. Although located in the Original Townsite, the neighborhood is separated from the rest of the town on the north and west by the railroad tracks. Development to the east of the district has been confined by the fairgrounds. The only growth in the vicinity of the East Residential district has occurred to the south. However, this area was platted almost twenty years after the Original Townsite and does not form a cohesive link with the East Residential area.

The neighborhood's early development included a mixture of business, industrial and residential properties. This is attributable to the original platting of the area. Cut off from the rest of the Original Townsite by the diverging railroad tracks, the East Residential area contained four whole and three partial blocks platted for business use. The majority of the commercial properties built in the area during these first years, however, did not last long. By about statehood, the East Residential Neighborhood had

become almost strictly residential with only a few industrial properties remaining. The majority of these were located in the blocks directly adjacent to the railroad right-of-way.³¹

The bulk of housing in the East Residential area was single-family homes with only a scattering of duplexes. There were no other types of multiple residences, such as apartments, in the district. The early stables in the area have slowly given way to detached garages, which over time have also fallen into disuse and demolition. The prevailing architectural style was National Folk, with Bungalow/Craftsman and Queen Anne style homes also fairly common. The majority of dwellings in this area were built prior to 1940. However, sporadic construction has transpired with the latest occurring in 1994. Additionally, a handful of houses have been moved into the neighborhood. Most of these conform with the predominant styles of the area. Other houses have been demolished with no subsequent construction, thereby, leaving vacant lots throughout the district.

The only public facility built in the East Residential Neighborhood was a public school. The block the school is located on was restricted from sale at the time of the land opening for the express purpose of an educational facility. A sizeable two-story school was constructed in 1910 as the high school. By 1930 it had become the junior high school with additional classroom space provided in the one-story

outbuilding located to the southeast of the original building. The school continues in use as the East Elementary School, however, the original building has been almost completely replaced with a one-story, sprawling, modern structure.³²

Other community establishments in the neighborhood include the J. J. Methvin Methodist Church. The first Methvin Methodist church building was constructed in the district by 1941, however, the historic building has since been replaced. Additional religious denominations were present in the area prior to 1941. The Baptist Church was located at 914 Main Street as early as 1904, but it was replaced with residential buildings by 1930. Since the 1940s, several denominations have located into the area utilizing renovated residences as churches.³³

The East Residential Neighborhood has sustained itself fairly well. By the 1960s, the area was largely populated by the city's lower-income groups. During that time, Anadarko as a whole had a high rate of substandard housing. The 1960 Census revealed twenty-nine percent of the housing in Anadarko to be deteriorating with ten percent classified dilapidated. Substandard housing at that time was concentrated in the area east and north of the railroad, as well as in the low lying areas of the South College Highlands Addition. The East Residential district is located east of the railroad.³⁴

Non-domestic infill has been infrequent in the area. The blocks immediately adjacent to the railroad tracks have never been completely developed. Several agricultural-related buildings remain in that area. Limited commercial construction has occurred on the periphery streets, Central Boulevard, Third and Seventh streets. Although this has not obliterated the residential character of the area, it has adversely impacted it. The only modern commercial construction built in an historically residential area of the neighborhood transpired on Oklahoma Avenue with the building of a self-storage facility. An older commercial building at 415 East Main Street probably served as the neighborhood grocery store. This building, however, is no longer in use.

The East Residential Neighborhood illustrates the development of the city of Anadarko. The district contains evidence of Anadarko's agriculture-based past with the Farmers Co-Operative Cotton Gin historically located on Northeast Fourth Street near the railroad tracks, as well as its tourism driven present with the construction of a Sonic Restaurant and Phillips 66 gas station on one of Anadarko's main thoroughfares, Central Boulevard. Anadarko itself has continued to evolve from the vacant townsite located near the Anadarko Indian Agency in 1901 to the thriving "Indian Capitol of the Nation."

ENDNOTES

1. Arrell Morgan Gibson, Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries, (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991), 112, 144-146. See also Carol Hampton, "Indian Colonization in the Cherokee Outlet and Western Indian Territory," The Chronicles of Oklahoma 54 (Spring 1976): 134; and, A. Emma Estill, "The Great Lottery," The Chronicles of Oklahoma 9 (December 1931): 365.
2. Gibson, 112, 144-146. See also Estill, 356. The Wichita affiliated tribes include the Caddoes, Absentee Delawares and the remnants of the Keechies, Anadarkos, Ionis and Wacos, among others.
3. Carleton Ross Hume, History of Anadarko, Oklahoma, (n.p., 1951), 36, 44, 51. See also Gibson, 149-151; Hampton, 132-136. Leon S. Pitman, Anadarko, Oklahoma: A Study in Urban Geography (M. A. thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1966), 23.; and, The Anadarko, Oklahoma, Daily News Visitors Guide, 21 May 1994.
4. Estill, 366. The delay is attributed to ranchers who leased reservation land and consequently sought to continue their profitable venture as long as possible.
5. Estill, 366. See also Pitman, 24; and, Gibson, 182.
6. Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey, Final Survey Report: Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Lawton, (Stillwater, OK: n.p., 1992), 13.
7. Pitman, 32-33.
8. Pitman, 33. See also Philip J. Dickerson, History of Anadarko, O. T.: Its Past and Present and Bright Future. (Anadarko: n.p., 1901), 43.
9. Dickerson, 43.
10. Anadarko Chamber of Commerce, "History" (n.p., 1994). See also Hume, 104; and Sara Brown Mitchell, "The Early Days of Anadarko," The Chronicles of Oklahoma 28 (Winter 1950-1951), 394.
11. The streets in Anadarko were renamed several times. The original platting of the townsite named the east-west streets alphabetically and the north-south streets numerically. The only exception to this were the periphery streets of the townsite. Originally, the southern limit was named South Boundary Street and the eastern limit the East Boundary Street. By 1904, the east-west streets had been renamed: South Boundary Street to Central Boulevard; A Street to Oklahoma Avenue; B Street to Broadway Avenue; and, C Street to Main Street. Additionally, East Boundary Street became Twelfth Street. The north-south streets remained numerical, however, they were renumbered between 1930 and 1941. At

that time, the streets were split between east and west, with Sixth Street becoming First Street. In the East Residential Neighborhood: Eighth Street became Third Street; Ninth Street became Fourth Street; Tenth Street became Fifth Street; Eleventh Street became Sixth Street; and, Twelfth Street became Seventh Street. Broadway Avenue serves as the dividing line between north-south designations for the numerical streets.

12. Dickerson, 43. See also Pitman, 35.

13. The Daily Oklahoman (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma) 8 August 1915. See also Dickerson 53-54; Mitchell, 395-397; Hume, 104A; Anadarko Daily News, 5 August 1951; and, Reverend J. J. Methvin, In the Limelight or History of Anadarko and Vicinity from the Earliest Days. (Oklahoma City: Walker-Wilson-Tyler Company, 1926?), 104.

14. Dickerson, 57, 59-60. See also Mitchell, 395-397; and, Hume, 104A.

15. Mitchell, 395, 397. See also Dickerson, 59; Anadarko Chamber of Commerce, 1994; The Woodward (Oklahoma) News, 27 September 1901; and, Pitman, 28.

16. Nona E. Hendrix, "Anadarko," (n.p., 19 July 1939), 194. See also Hume, 111; and, Pitman, 36.

17. Hume, 111.

18. Pitman, 34, 36-37. See also Hume, 111.

19. Ibid, 37-38, 77.

20. Ibid, 37-38.

21. Hume, 67. See also Pitman, 12; "Anadarko" Oklahoma Historical Society Research Library Vertical File, (1906); and, Charles Gardner, Railroad Abandonment in Oklahoma, (M. A. thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1958), 55, 57.

22. The Daily Oklahoman, 24 January 1930. See also Laura J. Wilson, "Anadarko-Romance," (n.p., 8 June 1938), 2-3; The Daily Oklahoman, 8 May 1922; and, Vernon Martin, "General Information -- Anadarko, Oklahoma" (Anadarko: Anadarko Chamber of Commerce, 1968).

23. 1902 and 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. See also Methvin, 136; The Daily Oklahoman, 8 May 1922; Anadarko Chamber of Commerce, "Anadarko, Oklahoma: A Hustling, Bustling County Seat with a Fruitful Farming Country to Back It Up," (Anadarko: n.p., April 1954).

24. The Daily Oklahoman, 23 October 1929. See also Anadarko Chamber of Commerce, April 1954; Pitman, 29; and, Martin.

25. Methvin, 111. See also Bessie A. Weedman, "Anadarko," (n.p., 6 May 1936), 2; Kathleen Ann Winters, "An Economic and Historic Profile of Anadarko, Oklahoma Central Business District," (M. A. thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1990), 30; and, Pitman, 62-63.
26. The Daily Oklahoman, 8 May 1922. See also Hume, 121,123; Wilson, "Anadarko-Romance," 4; Weedman, "Anadarko," 1; Anadarko Chamber of Commerce, April 1954.
27. Hume, 146. See also Pitman, 70-77; Anadarko Chamber of Commerce, April 1954; Anadarko Chamber of Commerce, 1994; and, Martin.
28. Pitman, 26-29.
29. Ibid, 40-48.
30. Ibid, 57, 81-82.
31. Anadarko Original Townsite plat map. See also 1902, 1904, 1907, 1910, 1916, 1930, 1941 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.
32. 1910, 1916, 1930, 1941 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.
33. 1904, 1907, 1916, 1930, 1941 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.
34. Pitman, 57-59.

DOCUMENTED PROPERTIES

1	Residence	109 Northeast Third Street
2	Residence	111 Northeast Third Street
3	Residence	110 Northeast Fourth Street
4	Residence	115 Northeast Fourth Street
5	Residence	204 Northeast Fourth Street
6	Residence	207 Northeast Fourth Street
7	Co-Op Welding & Supply	209 Northeast Fourth Street
8	Co-Op Exchange Gin	211 Northeast Fourth Street
9	Residence	110 Southeast Fourth Street
10	Residence	107 Northeast Fifth Street
11	Residence	110 Northeast Fifth Street
12	Residence	111 Northeast Fifth Street
13	Residence	206 Northeast Fifth Street
14	Residence	207 Northeast Fifth Street
15	Residence	209 Northeast Fifth Street
16	Residence	210 Northeast Fifth Street
17	Anadarko Starter & Alt.	215 Northeast Fifth Street
18	Warehouse	219 Northeast Fifth Street
19	East Elementary School	107 Southeast Fifth Street
20	Residence	108 Southeast Fifth Street
21	Residence	110 Southeast Fifth Street
22	Residence	203 Northeast Sixth Street
23	Residence	205 Northeast Sixth Street
24	Residence	208 Northeast Sixth Street
25	Residence	209 Northeast Sixth Street
26	Residence	210 Northeast Sixth Street
27	Residence	211 Northeast Sixth Street
28	Residence	212 Northeast Sixth Street
29	Residence	213 Northeast Sixth Street
30	Residence	213 $\frac{1}{2}$ Northeast Sixth Street
31	Residence	214 Northeast Sixth Street
32	Residence	601 Southeast Sixth Street
33	Residence	204 Northeast Seventh Street
34	Residence	206 Northeast Seventh Street
35	Residence	208 Northeast Seventh Street
36	Residence	210 Northeast Seventh Street
37	Residence	212 Northeast Seventh Street
38	Church	214 Northeast Seventh Street
39	Residence	216 Northeast Seventh Street
40	Duplex	301 East Broadway Avenue
41	Commercial Building	302 East Broadway Avenue
42	Residence	303 East Broadway Avenue
43	Residence	305 East Broadway Avenue
44	Residence	308 East Broadway Avenue
45	Residence	312 East Broadway Avenue
46	Residence	320 East Broadway Avenue
47	Residence	321 East Broadway Avenue
48	Residence	324 East Broadway Avenue
49	Residence	325 East Broadway Avenue
50	Residence	327 East Broadway Avenue

51	Residence	328	East Broadway Avenue
52	Residence	328	½ East Broadway Avenue
53	Residence	401	East Broadway Avenue
54	Residence	402	East Broadway Avenue
55	Residence	403	East Broadway Avenue
56	Residence	404	East Broadway Avenue
57	Residence	405	East Broadway Avenue
58	Residence	406	East Broadway Avenue
59	Residence	407	East Broadway Avenue
60	Residence	408	East Broadway Avenue
61	Residence	409	East Broadway Avenue
62	Residence	410	East Broadway Avenue
63	Residence	411	East Broadway Avenue
64	Residence	412	East Broadway Avenue
65	Residence	413	East Broadway Avenue
66	Residence	414	East Broadway Avenue
67	Residence	415	East Broadway Avenue
68	Residence	416	East Broadway Avenue
69	Residence	501	East Broadway Avenue
70	Residence	503	East Broadway Avenue
71	Residence	505	East Broadway Avenue
72	Residence	507	East Broadway Avenue
73	Residence	509	East Broadway Avenue
74	Residence	511	East Broadway Avenue
75	Residence	513	East Broadway Avenue
76	Residence	515	East Broadway Avenue
77	Residence	602	East Broadway Avenue
78	Residence	603	East Broadway Avenue
79	Residence	605	East Broadway Avenue
80	Residence	606	East Broadway Avenue
81	Residence	607	East Broadway Avenue
82	Residence	608	East Broadway Avenue
83	Residence	609	East Broadway Avenue
84	Residence	610	East Broadway Avenue
85	Residence	611	East Broadway Avenue
86	Residence	612	East Broadway Avenue
87	J. J. Methvin Church	613	East Broadway Avenue
88	Residence	614	East Broadway Avenue
89	Residence	616	East Broadway Avenue
90	Commercial Building	215	East Oklahoma Avenue
91	Agriculture Building	218	½ East Oklahoma Avenue
92	Agriculture Building	220	East Oklahoma Avenue
93	Residence	301	East Oklahoma Avenue
94	Residence	302	½ East Oklahoma Avenue
95	Williamson Mini Storage	303	East Oklahoma Avenue
96	Residence	304	East Oklahoma Avenue
97	Residence	307	East Oklahoma Avenue
98	Self-Storage	309	East Oklahoma Avenue
99	Residence	310	East Oklahoma Avenue
100	Residence	312	East Oklahoma Avenue
101	Residence	314	East Oklahoma Avenue
102	Residence	315	East Oklahoma Avenue

103	Residence	316	East Oklahoma Avenue
104	Residence	319	East Oklahoma Avenue
105	Residence	320	East Oklahoma Avenue
106	Residence	322	East Oklahoma Avenue
107	Residence	324	East Oklahoma Avenue
108	Multiple Dwelling	331	East Oklahoma Avenue
109	Residence	401	East Oklahoma Avenue
110	Residence	402	East Oklahoma Avenue
111	Residence	403	East Oklahoma Avenue
112	Residence	404	East Oklahoma Avenue
113	Residence	405	East Oklahoma Avenue
114	Residence	407	East Oklahoma Avenue
115	Residence	408	East Oklahoma Avenue
116	Residence	411	East Oklahoma Avenue
117	Residence	416	East Oklahoma Avenue
118	Residence	416	$\frac{1}{2}$ East Oklahoma Avenue
119	Residence	502	East Oklahoma Avenue
120	Residence	506	East Oklahoma Avenue
121	Residence	508	East Oklahoma Avenue
122	Residence	510	East Oklahoma Avenue
123	Residence	512	East Oklahoma Avenue
124	Residence	516	East Oklahoma Avenue
125	Residence	601	East Oklahoma Avenue
126	Residence	602	East Oklahoma Avenue
127	Residence	603	East Oklahoma Avenue
128	Residence	604	East Oklahoma Avenue
129	Residence	605	East Oklahoma Avenue
130	Residence	606	East Oklahoma Avenue
131	Residence	607	East Oklahoma Avenue
132	Residence	608	East Oklahoma Avenue
133	Residence	609	East Oklahoma Avenue
134	Residence	610	East Oklahoma Avenue
135	Residence	611	East Oklahoma Avenue
136	Residence	613	East Oklahoma Avenue
137	Residence	615	East Oklahoma Avenue
138	Residence	615	$\frac{1}{2}$ East Oklahoma Avenue
139	Residence	302	East Main Street
140	Residence	304	East Main Street
141	Residence	308	East Main Street
142	Lumber Shed	317	East Main Street
143	Commercial Building	321	East Main Street
144	Residence	328	$\frac{1}{2}$ East Main Street
145	Residence	401	East Main Street
146	Multiple Dwelling	402	East Main Street
147	Residence	404	East Main Street
148	Residence	405	East Main Street
149	Residence	406	East Main Street
150	Residence	407	East Main Street
151	Residence	408	East Main Street
152	Residence	410	East Main Street
153	Residence	411	East Main Street
154	Residence	412	East Main Street

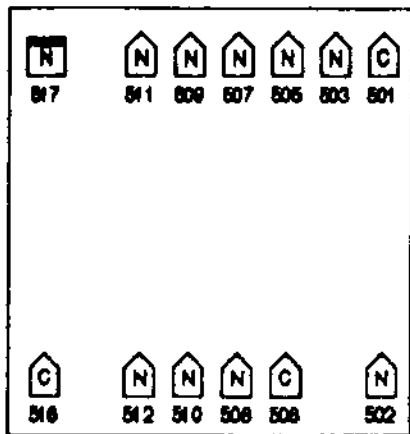
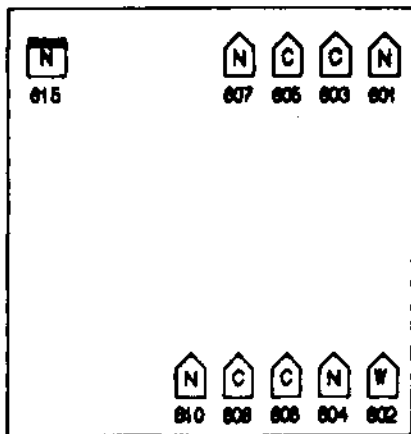
155	Residence	413	East Main Street
156	Residence	413	$\frac{1}{2}$ East Main Street
157	Residence	413	$\frac{3}{4}$ East Main Street
158	Residence	414	East Main Street
159	Commercial Building	415	East Main Street
160	Residence	416	East Main Street
161	Residence	501	East Main Street
162	Residence	502	East Main Street
163	Duplex	504	East Main Street
164	Residence	506	East Main Street
165	Residence	507	East Main Street
166	Residence	509	East Main Street
167	Residence	510	East Main Street
168	Residence	511	East Main Street
169	Residence	512	East Main Street
170	Residence	514	East Main Street
171	Residence	515	East Main Street
172	Residence	516	East Main Street
173	Residence	601	East Main Street
174	Residence	602	East Main Street
175	Residence	603	East Main Street
176	Residence	604	East Main Street
177	Residence	605	East Main Street
178	Residence	606	East Main Street
179	Residence	607	East Main Street
180	Residence	608	East Main Street
181	Residence	610	East Main Street
182	Residence	611	East Main Street
183	Residence	612	East Main Street
184	Residence	614	East Main Street
185	Residence	616	East Main Street
186	Jim's Tires	215	East Central Boulevard
187	Rogers Ins. & Star Stat.	301	East Central Boulevard
188	Sonic Drive-In	315	East Central Boulevard
189	Residence	319	East Central Boulevard
190	Residence	321	East Central Boulevard
191	Residence	325	East Central Boulevard
192	Residence	329	East Central Boulevard
193	Bargain Corner	329	$\frac{1}{2}$ East Central Boulevard
194	Residence	401	East Central Boulevard
195	Residence	405	East Central Boulevard
196	Residence	407	East Central Boulevard
197	Residence	409	East Central Boulevard
198	Residence	411	East Central Boulevard
199	Residence	413	East Central Boulevard
200	Bell Gas Station	415	East Central Boulevard
201	Duplex	501	East Central Boulevard
202	Residence	503	East Central Boulevard
203	Residence	505	East Central Boulevard
204	Residence	507	East Central Boulevard
205	Residence	509	East Central Boulevard
206	Residence	511	East Central Boulevard

207	Commercial Building	517 East Central Boulevard
208	Residence	601 East Central Boulevard
209	Duplex	603-603 $\frac{1}{2}$ East Central Boulevard
210	Residence	605 East Central Boulevard
211	Residence	607 East Central Boulevard
212	Anadarko 66 Gas Station	615 East Central Boulevard

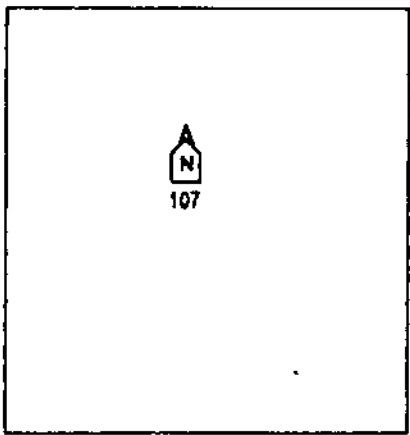
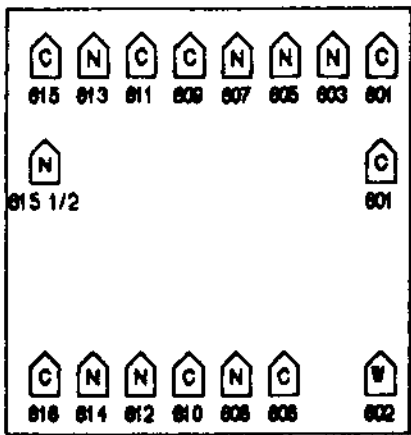
PROPERTIES WARRANTING FURTHER STUDY

1	Residence	328 East Broadway Avenue
2	Residence	602 East Broadway Avenue
3	Residence	602 East Oklahoma Avenue

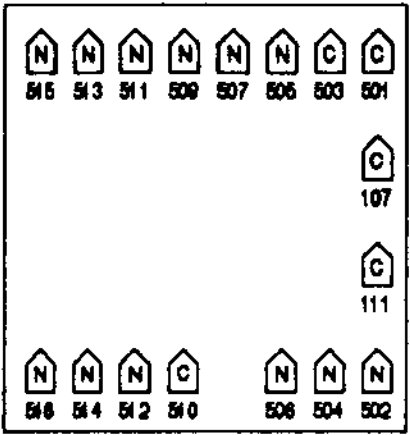
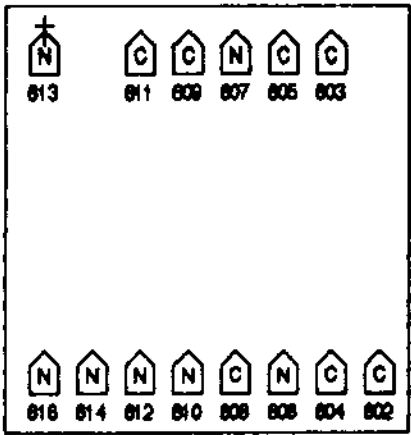
Central Boulevard



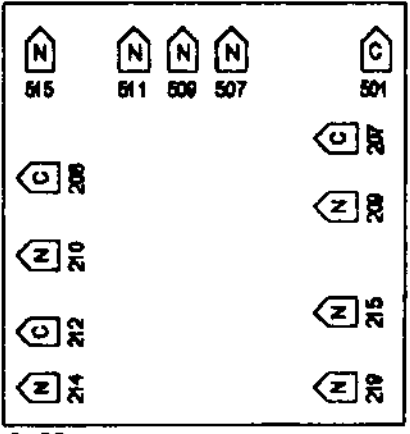
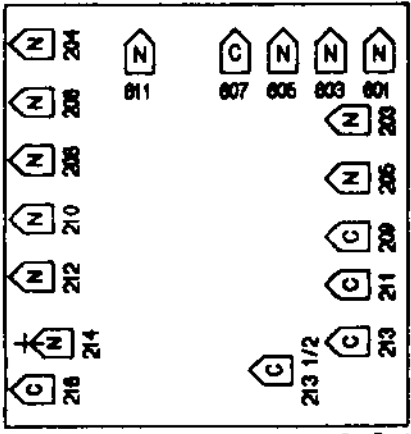
Oklahoma Avenue



Broadway Avenue



Main Street



C. R. I. & P. RR

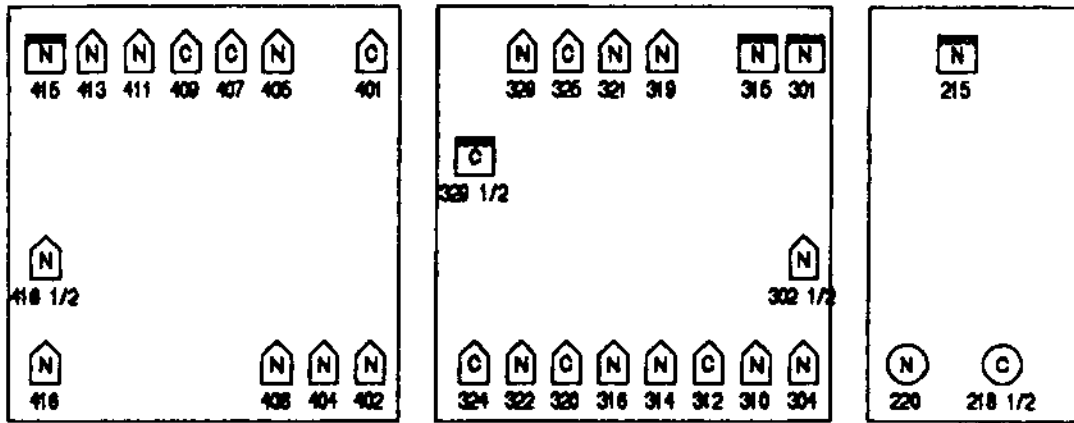
MAP 1

CONTRIBUTING/
NONCONTRIBUTING

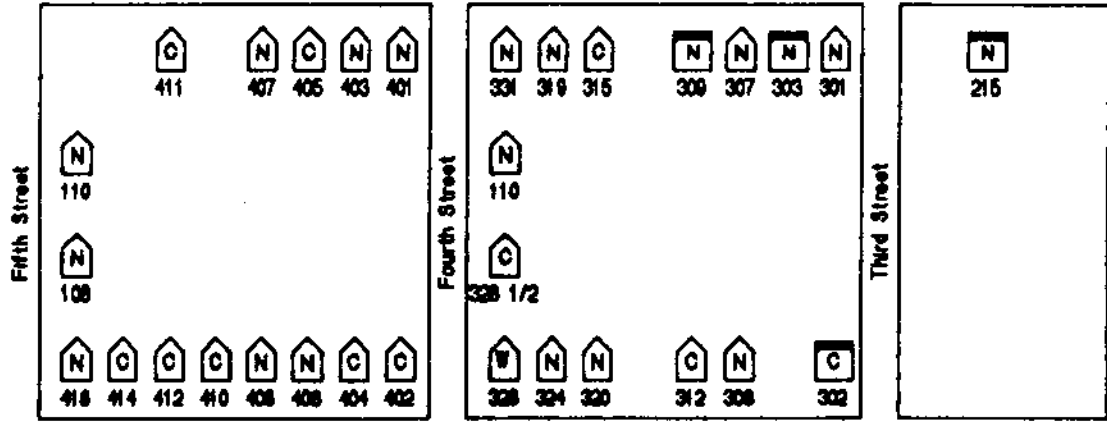
LEGEND

- Apartment
- Church
- Commercial Property
- School
- Industrial Property
- Residence
- Agricultural Property
- N Noncontributing
- C Contributing
- D Demolished
- W Warrants Further Study

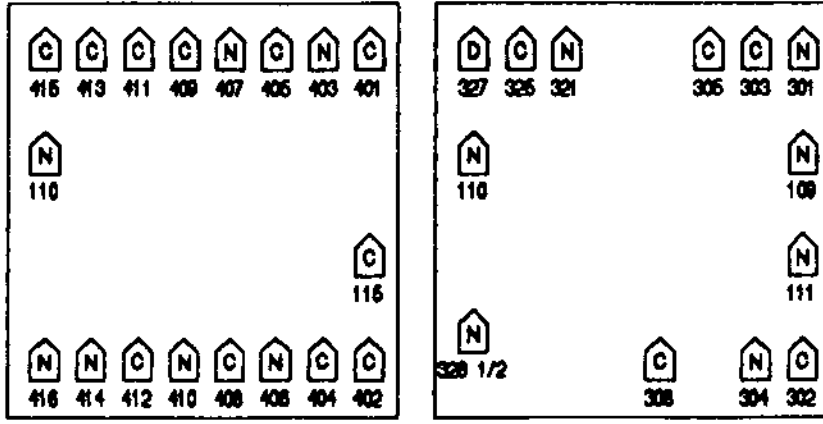
Central Boulevard



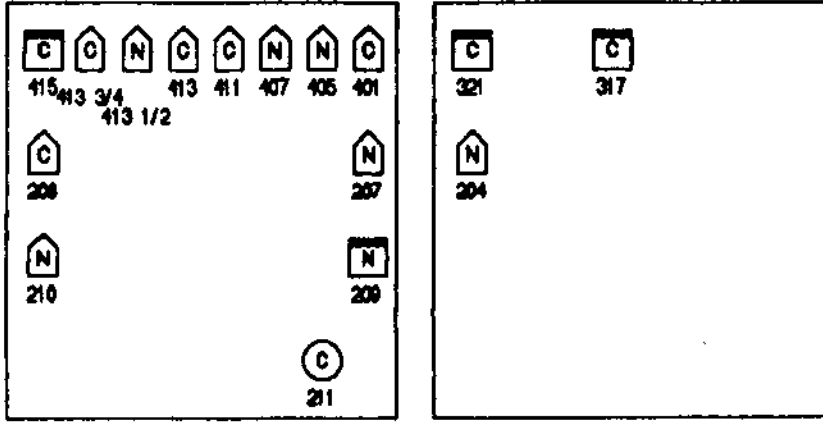
Oklahoma Avenue










Broadway Avenue



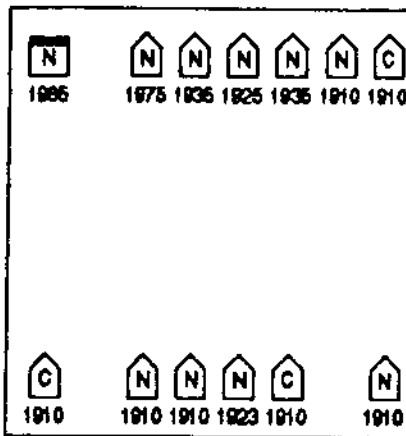
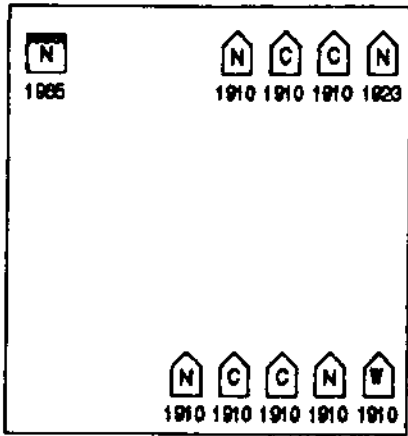
Main Street



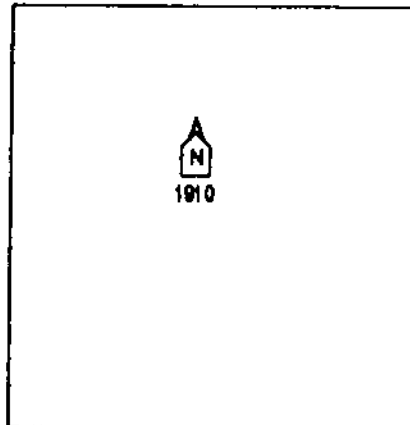
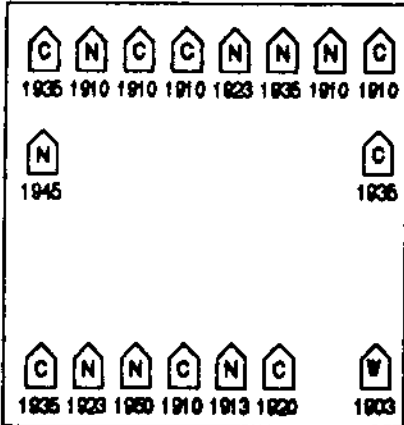
LEGEND

-  Apartment
-  Church
-  Commercial Property
-  School
-  Industrial Property
-  Residence
-  Agricultural Property
- N Noncontributing
- C Contributing
- D Demolished
- W Warrants Further Study

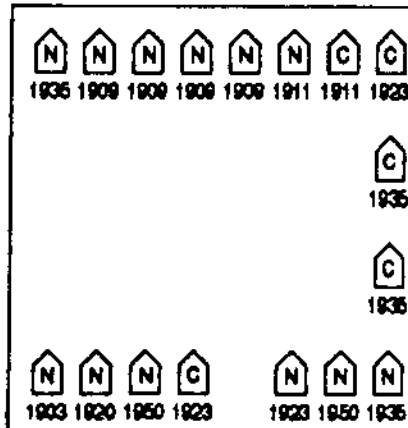
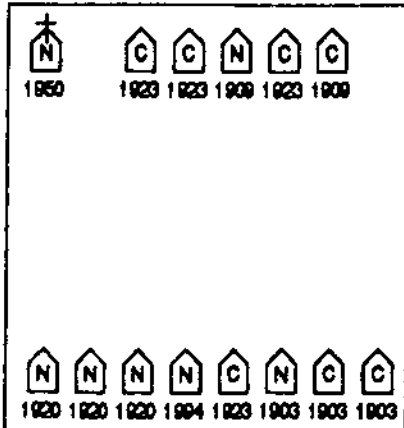
Central Boulevard



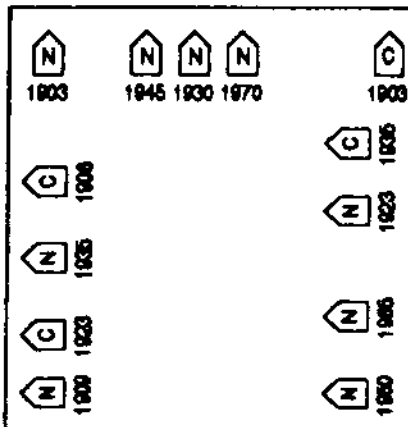
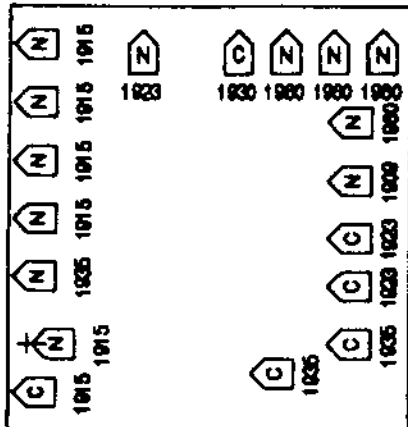
Oklahoma Avenue



Broadway Avenue



Main Street










C. R. L. & P. RR

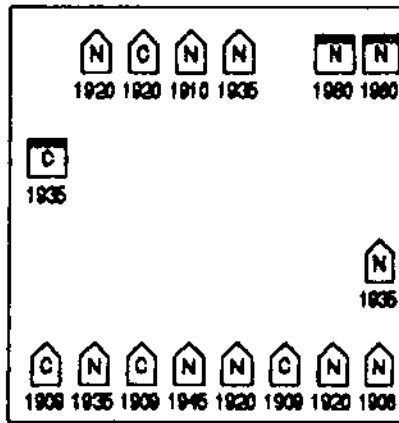
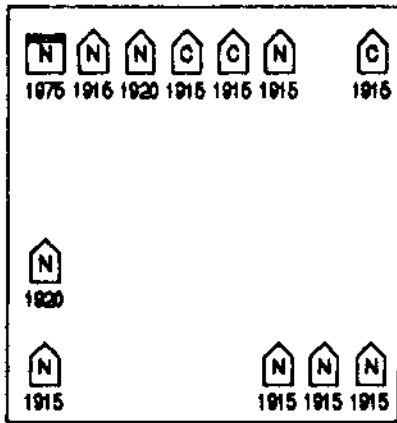
MAP 2

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

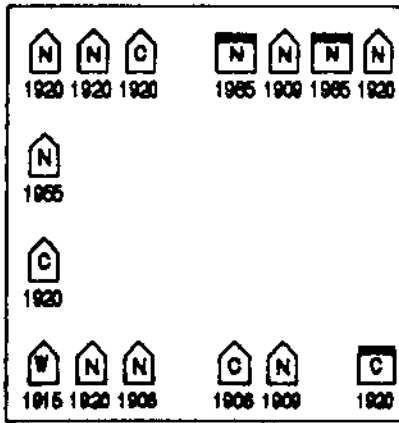
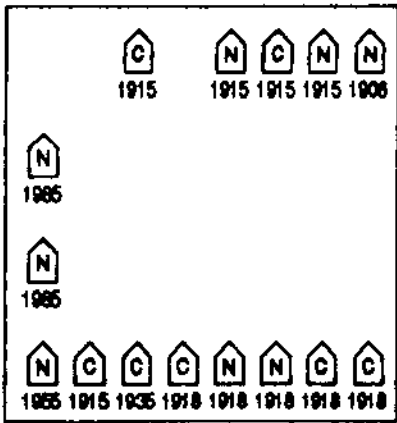
LEGEND

-  Apartment
-  Church
-  Commercial Property
-  School
-  Industrial Property
-  Residence
-  Agricultural Property
- N Noncontributing
- C Contributing
- D Demolished
- W Warrants Further Study

Central Boulevard



Oklahoma Avenue



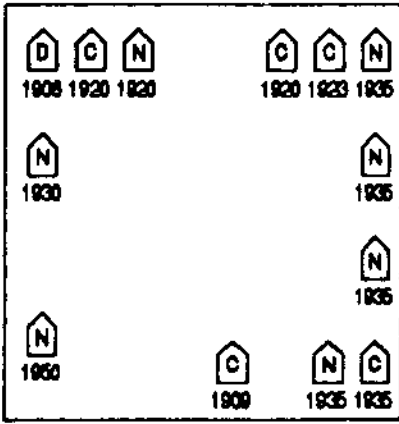
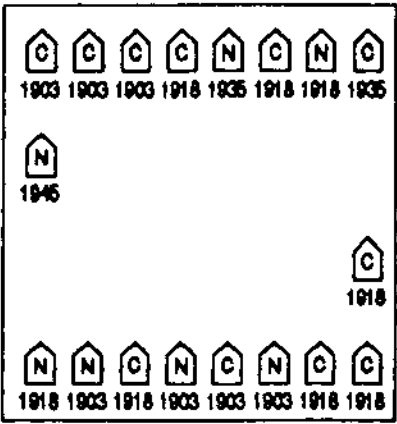
Fifth Street

Fourth Street

Third Street

C. R. I. & P. RR

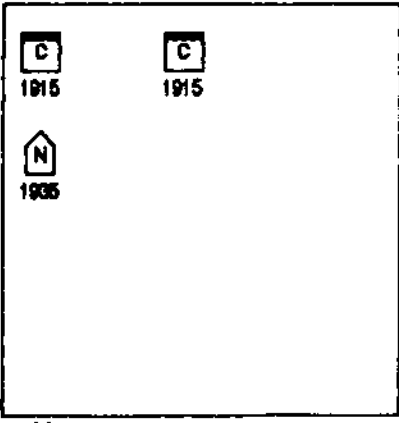
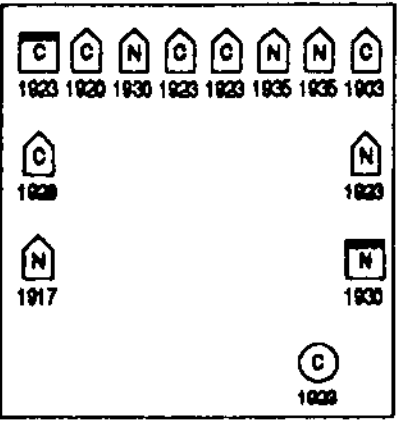
Broadway Avenue



LEGEND

- Apartment
- Church
- Commercial Property
- School
- Industrial Property
- Residence
- Agricultural Property
- N Noncontributing
- C Contributing
- D Demolished
- W Warrants Further Study

Main Street



C. R. I. & P. RR

SUMMARY

The Architectural/Historic Intensive-Level Survey of the East Residential Neighborhood proved a success. The survey covered seventeen blocks in the Original Townsite of Anadarko, Oklahoma. A total of 212 properties were minimally documented. Of the total number, 82 were determined to be contributing with 126 classified as noncontributing. Additionally, three properties were evaluated as warranting further study for potential individual National Register eligibility and one building was demolished during the survey.

An historic context was also completed characterizing the development of the neighborhood. The district is composed of primarily single-family dwellings. Although composed principally of National Folk style houses, the neighborhood contained a number of Bungalow/Craftsman and Queen Anne style residences. The East Residential Neighborhood was essentially full developed by the early 1940s. Since that time, many of the properties in the district have been remodeled, while other buildings have been demolished, such as 327 East Broadway Avenue which was torn down over the course of the project. Several older houses have been moved into the neighborhood. Additionally, construction of new homes has randomly occurred.

Based on the survey observations, the East Residential Neighborhood was found to not warrant National Register

district status. Composed of only 82 contributing properties, the neighborhood had only a 38.8 percent contributing rate. The area did contain some good examples of the Bungalow/Craftsman and Queen Anne styles which warrant further study for possible individual National Register eligibility. These residences, 602 East Broadway Avenue, 328 and 602 East Oklahoma Avenue, are significant within the East Residential Neighborhood. Further study is, however, necessary to assess their significance within the city as a whole.

Although the neighborhood was determined not to be of National Register eligibility, the survey was worthwhile. The survey generally increased the area within the state inventoried and the number of properties identified for preservation purposes. This, in turn, will assist in expediting review and compliance activity within Anadarko.

All properties were documented to the required State Historic Preservation Office standards with completion of a Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and adequate photo documentation. The individual property files will be incorporated into the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory. Photocopies of the final report, survey maps, and photographs from the individual property files will be provided to the City of Anadarko for their use. Additionally, the information was entered on the computer to facilitate its entry into the collective data base of

significant Oklahoma and national cultural resources.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY BOOKS

Dickerson, Philip J. History of Anadarko, O. T.: Its Past and Present and Bright Future. Anadarko: n.p., 1901.

Methvin, Reverend J. J. In The Limelight or History of Anadarko and Vicinity from the Earliest Days. Oklahoma City: Walker-Wilson-Tyler Company, 1926?.

SECONDARY BOOKS

Cole, Mildred et al. A History of Caddo County. Lawton, Oklahoma: Histree, 1956, reprinted 1980.

Gibson, Arrell Morgan. Oklahoma: A History of Five Centuries. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991.

Morris, John W. et al. Historical Atlas of Oklahoma. 3rd ed. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986.

ARTICLES

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

Hampton, Carol. "Indian Colonization in the Cherokee Outlet and Western Indian Territory." The Chronicles of Oklahoma 54 (Spring 1976): 130-148.

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

NEWSPAPERS

The Anadarko (Oklahoma) Daily News. 29 June 1941.

The Anadarko Daily News. 5 August 1949.

The Anadarko Daily News. 6 November 1949.

The Anadarko Daily News. 5 August 1951.

The Anadarko, Oklahoma, Daily News Visitors Guide. 21 May 1994.

The Daily Oklahoman. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 8 August 1915.

The Daily Oklahoman. 8 May 1922.
The Daily Oklahoman. 23 October 1929.
The Daily Oklahoman. 24 January 1930.
Oklahoma's Orbit. 12 March 1961.
The Woodward (Oklahoma) News. 27 September 1901.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL

Anadarko Original Townsite Plat Map. 1901.

"Anadarko." Oklahoma Historical Society Research Library
Vertical File. 1906.

Anadarko Chamber of Commerce. "Anadarko, Oklahoma: A
Hustling, Bustling County Seat with a Fruitful Farming
Country to Back It Up." Anadarko: n.p., April 1954.

Anadarko Chamber of Commerce. "History" Anadarko: n.p.,
1994.

Gardner, Charles. Railroad Abandonment in Oklahoma. M. A.
thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1958.

Hendrix, Nona E. "Anadarko." n.p., 19 July 1939.

Hume, Carleton Ross. History of Anadarko, Oklahoma. n.p.,
1951.

Martin, Vernon. "General Information -- Anadarko,
Oklahoma." Anadarko: Anadarko Chamber of Commerce,
1968.

Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey. Final Survey Report:
Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Lawton.
Stillwater, OK: n.p., 1992.

Pitman, Leon S. Anadarko, Oklahoma: A Study in Urban
Geography. M. A. thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1966.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1902, 1904, 1907, 1910, 1916,
1930, 1941.

Weedman. "History of Anadarko." n.p., 16 April 1937

Weedman, Bessie A. "Anadarko." n.p., 6 May 1936.

Wilson, Laura J. "Anadarko." n.p., 10 June 1938.

_____. "Anadarko -- Name and Origin." n.p., 14 September 1938.

_____. "Anadarko-Romance." n.p., 8 June 1938.

Winters, Kathleen Ann. An Economic and Historic Profile of Anadarko, Oklahoma Central Business District. M. A. thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1990.