## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1) Name of Property	2280
Historic name: Oklahoma National Guard Arm	ory Otion
Other names/site number: N/A	Mad Ex
Name of related multiple property listing: <u>N/</u>	THE THE PARTY OF T
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple	property listing)
2) Location Street & number: 200 Northeast 23rd Street	<del></del>
City or town: Oklahoma City State: Oklahoma	a County: Oklahoma
Not For Publication: Vicinity:	
3) State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National H	listoric Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination rethe documentation standards for registering properties and meets the procedural and professional	erties in the National Register of Historic
In my opinion, the property X meets do recommend that this property be considered sign level(s) of significance:	
nationalX_statewide Applicable National Register Criteria:	local
XA $B$ $XC$ $D$	
Tob Starbler	Oct 21, 2019
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal	Government
In my opinion, the property meets de	oes not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4) National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that this property is:	
entered in the National Register	
determined eligible for the National Register	
determined not eligible for the National Regis	ter
removed from the National Register	
other (explain:)	
Chh	12/2/2019
Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
5) Classification	
Ownership of Property	
(Check as many boxes as apply.) Private:  Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	
Category of Property (Check only one box.)	
Building(s)	
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Oklahoma National Guard Armory		Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
Name of Property		County and State
Number of Resources within Prop	perty	
(Do not include previously listed re-		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total
6) Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)DEFENSE/arms storage	)	
<b>Current Functions</b>		
(Enter categories from instructions.) <u>VACANT/NOT IN USE</u>		

Oklahoma National Guard Armory	Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
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7) Description	
Architectural Classification	
(Enter categories from instructions.)	
OTHER/Works Progress Administration	
Early Modern Movement: Streamlined Moderne	
<del></del>	
Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)	
Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK	

## **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

Constructed in 1938, the Oklahoma National Guard Armory at 200 Northeast 23<sup>rd</sup> Street is located near the heart of the State Capitol Complex in Oklahoma City. The building is notable for its blonde brick construction and for being one of the largest National Guard armories ever built in Oklahoma. Standing three stories in height, the Armory's central block houses a concrete drill floor approximately 135 feet wide and 185 feet long, or the equivalent of half the size of a football field. A series of one- and two-story projections extend from each elevation of the central block. The central block has a low-sloping barrel roof and each projection has a flat roof. Other notable exterior features include cast stone parapet caps and steel-framed, multi-light industrial windows. The Armory retains a high degree of integrity. Its historic use by the Oklahoma National Guard, architectural design and construction, and proximity to the Oklahoma State Capitol (NRIS #76001572) place the Armory within the context of economic relief during the Great Depression and military preparedness on the eve of World War II.

Oklahoma	<u>National</u>	Guard	Armory	'	
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#### **Narrative Description**

#### Site and Setting

The Oklahoma National Guard Armory is located at 200 Northeast 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, approximately two miles north of downtown Oklahoma and one-third of a mile west of the Oklahoma State Capitol (NRIS #76001572). It is situated within the State Capitol Complex on Lots 1-3 and 10-12 in Block 7 of the State Capitol Addition to Oklahoma City. The Armory is set slightly above grade level and back from the south side of Northeast 23<sup>rd</sup> Street. There is a large grassy area situated between Northeast 23<sup>rd</sup> Street and the Armory's north-facing façade. A "U"-shaped, concrete sidewalk extends from the Armory's main entrance toward Northeast 23<sup>rd</sup> Street. There is a set of concrete steps at each end of the "U". Each set of steps adjoin a concrete sidewalk that extends parallel to Northeast 23<sup>rd</sup> Street. There is flagpole in the center of the grassy area, directly in front of the main entrance to the Armory. North Walnut Avenue extends along the full length of the Armory's east side elevation. A large, paved parking lot extends along the full length of the building's west side elevation. An alley/driveway defines the south boundary of the site.

The Armory is associated with the everyday operations of Oklahoma's state government. Several lesser buildings, driveways, and parking lots are located to the west, east and south of the Armory on state property. Several other state government buildings are located further to the southeast along North Lincoln Boulevard, including the Office of the Attorney General, the Jim Thorpe Office Building (known historically as the State Capitol Office Building), the Oklahoma Department of Transportation, and the Wiley Post Historical Building (formerly the Oklahoma Historical Society Building, NRIS #90000124). Interstate 235/US Highway 77 (Centennial Expressway) is located less than 0.25 miles west of the Armory. Various fast food restaurants and small businesses line the north side of Northeast 23<sup>rd</sup> Street.

### **General Building Description**

The Oklahoma National Guard Armory is an immense three-story, rectangular-shaped building clad with blonde brick. All the windows are painted, cold-rolled steel, multi-light, industrial units. The Armory's central block has a low-sloping barrel roof and parapets capped with cast stone. A series of one- and two-story projections extend from each elevation of the central block. Each projection has a flat roof and parapets capped with cast stone. A stair tower equivalent to the height of three stories is located at each corner of the central block. The roofline of each stair tower is differentiated by being slightly shorter than the roofline of the central block, which at its peak is equal to the height of four stories.

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<u>Façade</u> (Photos #0001-0002, #00005)

The Armory has a symmetrical, north-facing façade. Eight individual, evenly spaced windows with pivoting sections are located on the third floor of the central block. Each window is six lights wide by six lights tall.

A stair tower is located at each end of the central block. The stair towers project forward (north) and to the east or west of the central block. A portion of each stair tower wraps around the face of the taller central block. Each stair tower contains two awning windows, which are vertically aligned; one between the third and second stories and one between the first and second stories. Each window is three lights wide, four lights tall, and has a cast stone subsill.

Two symmetrical projections extend from both the east and the west sides of the central block. The projections that are adjacent to the ends of the central block are equivalent to the height of three stories and the roofline is slightly higher than that of the stair towers. Further to the east and west of each projection is an additional side projection that is one story in height. The façades of both projections are stepped back (south) from the face of the central block by the depth of the adjacent stair towers. Six windows are located on the projections; two on each floor. Each window is three lights wide, four lights tall, and has a cast stone subsill. The windows are vertically aligned on all three stories. There is a metal garage door centrally located within the wall of each of the one-story projections.

There is a two-story projection to the front (north) of the central block. This projection extends the full width of the central block and is equally divided into three bays. The centermost bay projects slightly forward of the two side bays. The Armory's main entrance is centered in the center bay and is comprised of a two-story-tall opening. This opening is inset and framed on the top and each side by three single courses of corbelled brick. A pair of contemporary, storefront aluminum doors with full lights are located on the first story. There is a narrow sidelight between the doors. Nine windows are located directly above the doors and fill the rest of the tall opening. Horizontal and vertical steel mullions separate the windows into three rows of three units. Each unit in the top row is three lights wide by four lights tall. Each unit in the middle and bottom row is three lights wide by three lights tall. A steel mullion separates the bottom row of windows from the doors. Two individual windows are located on each side of the tall opening; one on the first story and one on the second story. The windows on the first and second stories are vertically aligned. Each window is three lights wide, four lights tall, and has a cast stone subsill.

There are three individual windows of equal width and spacing located on both the second and first stories of the easternmost and the westernmost bays. The windows on the first and second stories are vertically aligned. Each window is three lights wide, four lights tall, and has a cast stone subsill. There is an inset, vertical panel of sailor course bricks in a stacked bond between each window. The panels are as wide as the window openings and extend the full height between the first and second story windows.

Several window openings on this elevation have been replaced with air conditioning units.

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East Elevation (Photo #0004)

Two projections extend along much of the east side elevation of the Armory's central block. The first projection, which is adjacent to and projects forward (east) from the central block, is equivalent to the height of three stories. Further to the east is a second projection that is one story in height.

There are sixteen, multi-light awning windows on both the third and the second stories of the taller projection. Each window is three lights wide, four lights tall, and has a cast stone subsill. The windows on the second and third stories are vertically aligned. There is an inset, vertical panel of sailor course bricks in a stacked bond between each of the four centermost windows. The panels are as wide as the window openings and extend the full height between the second-and third-story windows. Two identical panels of sailor course bricks are located near each end of the projection.

There are eight bays of equal width and spacing located in the one-story projection. Seven of the bays contain a metal overhead garage door. The eighth, southernmost, bay on the projection was infilled with brick at an unknown date. There are four multi-light, awning windows of equal width and spacing located on the first story of this projection. Each window is three lights wide, four lights tall, has a cast stone subsill, and is set between two garage door openings.

One of the stair towers is located on each end of the taller projection. The roofline of each stair tower is noticeably shorter than the central block and is slightly shorter than the taller projection. There is one multi-light awning window on the third and the second story. A metal slab door is located on the first story. The door is vertically aligned with the windows on the second and third stories and is located near the intersection of the stair tower and the projections. A small, four-light window is located at the southernmost end of the stair tower on the first story.

Two projections extend from the south end of the east side elevation. The first projection is adjacent to and projects to the left (south) of the central block. It is equivalent to the height of two stories. There are two windows of equal width and spacing centered on the second story of this projection. Each window is three lights wide, four lights tall, and has a cast stone subsill. The second projection, which projects to the south of the two-story projection, is one story in height and contains two metal overhead garage doors of equal width and spacing. A multi-light, awning window is located to the right of the innermost garage door, near the intersection of the projection with the stair tower. The window is three lights wide, four lights tall, has a cast stone subsill.

Several air conditioning units have been installed in window openings on the third and second stories.

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South (Back) Elevation (Photos #0003-0004)

The fenestration pattern of the south (back) elevation of the Armory is nearly identical to that of the façade. Eight metal framed, multi-light windows with pivoting sections are located on the third story of the central block. Each window is six lights wide by six lights tall.

A stair tower is located at each end of the central block. The roofline and fenestration pattern of both stair towers is identical to those on the façade.

Two projections extend from both the east and the west sides of the central block. The roofline and fenestration pattern of these projections on this elevation are identical to those on the façade.

There are two projections that extend forward (south) from the central block. Both projections extend nearly the full width of the central block. The projection that is adjacent to the central block is equivalent to the height of two stories. There are ten multi-light windows with cast stone subsills arranged in no apparent pattern on the second story. Each window is three lights wide by four lights tall. This projection steps down to a second projection that is one story in height and contains five metal overhead garage doors of equal width and spacing. A multi-light awning window with a cast stone subsill is located between each of the garage doors. Each window is three lights wide and four lights tall.

Air conditioning units have been installed in several window openings on the second story.

#### West Elevation (Photo #0003)

The west side elevation of the Armory is an exact mirror image of the east side elevation, with two deviations on the south end. First, there are two multi-light windows and one metal overhead garage door on the one-story projection that extends furthest away from the central block. Each of the windows align vertically to windows located on the second story of the two-story projection that is adjacent to the south end of the central block. Each window is three lights wide, four lights tall, and has a cast stone subsill. Second, there is a small, painted concrete block lean-to with a metal shed roof located at the intersection of the one-story projection and the stair tower. The lean-to has a metal slab door and no window openings. It was built at an unknown date.

#### *Interior (Photos #0006-0013)*

The primary interior space of the building is a concrete drill floor. It is open for the full height of the central block and is approximately 135 feet wide by 185 feet long. The barrel roof of the central block above the drill floor retains the original and visible wood roof deck and steel trusses. Halogen pendant lamps hang at regular intervals along the underside of the curved steel trusses. There are brick walls with engaged brick columns on each side of the drill floor. Six engaged columns of equal width and spacing are located along both the north and south ends of

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the space. Nine engaged columns of equal width and spacing are located along both the east and west sides of the space.

On the second story, the brick walls are set back the full width of the eight-foot wide corridors that are located on each side of the interior space and the columns are visible on all four sides. On the east and west sides of the third story, the corridors and columns match those of the second story. Along the north and south sides of the central block at the second floor level, are corridors and columns that meet up with the east and west corridors, creating a continuous loop around the large, open volume of the drill floor. There are corridors along the north and south side of the central block at the third floor level. The unpainted exterior wall at the third floor level, with eight multi-light industrial awning windows, is flush with the interior plane of the drill floor below. On both the second and third stories, the corridors have concrete floors and ceilings and are framed by metal tube pipe railing with non-original chain link fencing. An open concrete staircase with metal railing is located at each corner of the building, providing access to all three stories.

#### **Alterations**

The exterior brick retains its historic configuration, and most window and door openings remain extant. The southernmost bay on the east side elevation was infilled with brick at an unknown date. The lean-to located near the south end of west side elevation was constructed at an unknown date.

Most of the windows are in a damaged condition. In the multi-light windows with pivoting sections, several lights have been replaced with translucent glass panes and the pivot mechanisms are no longer functional. On each elevation, window glass and frames were removed in order to install air-conditioning units. Photographs from the Oklahoma County Assessor's website indicate that the contemporary metal storefront doors located on the building's main entrance were installed prior to 2008.

The primary drill space in the Armory's interior remains largely unaltered. The brick walls and engaged brick columns are painted on the first and second floors and are unpainted on the third floor. A contemporary, suspended acoustical tile ceiling system was installed at an unknown date in most of the secondary spaces throughout the first, second, and third stories (see Photo #0012, for example). Non-original chain link fencing is attached to the metal tube pipe railing that frames the corridors on the second and third stories.

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8) Statement of Significance	
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the listing.)	property for National Register
A. Property is associated with events that have made broad patterns of our history.	a significant contribution to the
B. Property is associated with the lives of persons sig	gnificant in our past.
C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of construction or represents the work of a master, or or represents a significant and distinguishable entitindividual distinction.	r possesses high artistic values,
D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, informa history.	tion important in prehistory or
Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	ous purposas
A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religions.	ous purposes
B. Removed from its original location  C. A birthplace or grave	
D. A cemetery	
E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure	
F. A commemorative property	
G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance w	vithin the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance	
(Enter categories from instructions.)	
MILITARY	
ECONOMIC	
ARCHITECTURE	
<del></del>	
Davied of Significance	
Period of Significance 1938	
_1938	
Significant Dates	
Significant Dates	
1938	
C' 'C' AD	
Significant Person	
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)	
<del></del>	
<del></del>	
C 1	
Cultural Affiliation	
Architect/Builder	
BRYAN W. NOLEN, ARCHITECT_	
CHARLES A. DUNNING CONSTRUCTION, BUILDER	_

Oklahoma

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Oklahoma National Guard Armory is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the state level of significance for Military and Economics and under Criterion C at the state level of significance for Architecture. Commonly understood as a federal New Deal project, the Armory is in fact a symbol of Governor Ernest Whitworth Marland's "Little New Deal" and was financed solely by state funds. Adjutant General Charles Franklin Barrett and Major General William Shaffer Key, two leading figures in the Oklahoma National Guard, had long argued for the necessity of armories in Oklahoma. The crisis of the Great Depression transformed their arguments into action as state leaders recognized that the construction of armories could provide economic relief and opportunity for Oklahomans. Upon its completion in 1938, the Oklahoma National Guard Armory in Oklahoma City provided a valuable training site for members of the Forty-Fifth Infantry Division and served as a public meeting space for Oklahoma City residents and Oklahomans throughout the state.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

#### **Historic Context**

The City of Oklahoma City was formally incorporated on July 15, 1890. At that time, the city had approximately 4,000 residents. By the end of the decade, an agricultural boom in the surrounding countryside and the completion of five railroad lines to and from town limits transformed the city into a commercial hub. In June 1910, three years after Oklahoma achieved statehood, Oklahoma City became the political center of the state after voters approved the transfer of the capital from Guthrie, which had served as the territorial capital since 1890.<sup>1</sup>

The relocation of the capital to Oklahoma City was accompanied by real estate speculation from several prominent citizens who sought to profit from the construction of a new state capitol building. Israel M. Putnam and John W. Shartel offered the state legislature over 1,500 acres and a sizeable sum of money for the construction of the new capitol building at what they called "Putnam City," which was located directly west of Oklahoma City along an interurban railway line to the neighboring town of El Reno.<sup>2</sup> A competing offer came from William Fremont Harn and his partner John James Culbertson, both of whom owned land northeast of downtown

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Linda D. Wilson, "Oklahoma City," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed December 19, 2018, www.okhistory.org.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Secondary sources differ on the exact acreage and money that Putnam and Shartel offered to the state. In his history of Oklahoma County, Bob Blackburn states that Putnam and Shartel offered 1,600 acres and \$1.7 million in cash. Richenda Bates states that Putnam offered as much as 2,000 acres to the state. See Bob L. Blackburn, *Heart of the Promised Land: Oklahoma County, An Illustrated History* (Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1982), 105 and Richenda Davis Bates, "Putnam, Israel Mercer (1873-1961)," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, <a href="https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=PU007">https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=PU007</a>, accessed January 25, 2019.

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Oklahoma City. Both men proposed to donate forty acres from their respective landholdings (eighty acres in all) to provide for the construction of the new state capitol building.<sup>3</sup> Although the state House of Representatives supported Putnam and Shartel's pitch, the state Senate objected and appointed a commission to investigate both sites. This commission ultimately approved Harn and Culbertson's proposal because their donated parcels were closer to Oklahoma City's central commercial district.<sup>4</sup>

Under the guise of the State Capitol Building Company, Harn and Culbertson platted the State Capitol Addition to Oklahoma City in 1911. The addition is located between present-day Northeast 21<sup>st</sup> Street and Northeast 23<sup>rd</sup> Street. "Capitol Square," located in the center of the addition, indicated the site of the new Oklahoma State Capitol (NRIS #76001572).<sup>5</sup> Much of the eastern half of the addition, along with the Lincoln Terrace Addition to the south, would become one of the premier neighborhoods in Oklahoma City.<sup>6</sup> Meanwhile, in 1915, the State Capitol Building Company conveyed much of the western half of the addition, specifically Blocks 6, 7, and 8, to the State of Oklahoma.<sup>7</sup> This conveyance was challenged in court by H. W. Granzow, who also had an ownership interest in the area. After settling the matter in district court, the state formally assumed ownership of these blocks in 1917.<sup>8</sup> Two years later, the state created a Capitol Improvement District, which authorized the State Board of Public Affairs to oversee the construction and maintenance of any structures on state-owned land located within one mile of the capitol building.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Harn arrived in Oklahoma in 1891 as an agent of the General Land Office. In 1897, he purchased a 160-acre farm approximately two miles northeast of downtown Oklahoma City, between present-day Northeast 13<sup>th</sup> Street and Northeast 23<sup>rd</sup> Street. Harn House (NRIS #73001566), a two-story, Queen Anne style building, was constructed on the farm in 1904. By the time the capital relocated to Oklahoma City in 1910, Harn was practicing law and speculating in real estate. For more information on Harn, see Don Green, "Harn, William Fremont (1859-1944)," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*,

https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=HA027, accessed January 15, 2019, and National Register of Historic Places, "Harn House, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma," NRIS #73001566, available at http://nr2\_shpo.okstate.edu/pdfs/73001566.pdf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Blackburn, *Heart of the Promised Land*, 105 and Bates, "Putnam".

Sconstruction on the State Capitol building began in 1914 and was completed in 1917. According to the National Register nomination, Harn and Culbertson initially disagreed on the location of the state capitol building within their addition. The dispute was settled by a judge who ruled that the west half of Capitol Square would derive from land originally owned by Harn and that the east half would derive from land originally owned by Culbertson. Quit Claim Deed to State of Oklahoma, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 173, Page 71, June 22, 1914, records J. J. Culbertson relinquishing his claim to the east half of Capitol Square. Also see National Register of Historic Places, "Oklahoma State Capitol, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma," NRIS #76001572, available at <a href="http://nr2\_shpo.okstate.edu/pdfs/76001572.pdf">https://nr2\_shpo.okstate.edu/pdfs/76001572.pdf</a> and Cynthia Savage, "Oklahoma Capitol," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed January 15, 2019, <a href="https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=OK080">https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=OK080</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The Lincoln Terrace Addition was platted by John James Culbertson in 1926. Much of the addition is incorporated in the Capitol-Lincoln Terrace Historic District (NRIS #76001569).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Warranty Deed to State of Oklahoma, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 182, Page 248, February 12, 1915.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Quit Claim Deed, Oklahoma County Clerk, Book 196, Pages 135-138, September 27, 1917.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Chapter 35, Senate Bill No. 86, *State of Oklahoma Session Laws of 1919* (Oklahoma City: Harlow Publishing Co., 1919).

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While the Oklahoma state government acquired portions of the State Capitol Addition, the Oklahoma National Guard was deployed to the U.S.-Mexico border and soon mobilized to fight in Europe during World War I. <sup>10</sup> In 1916, following an attack on Columbus, New Mexico, by Pancho Villa that killed 17 Americans, Oklahoma guardsmen took part in the "Punitive Expedition" into Mexico against Villa's forces. <sup>11</sup> In 1917, Guard members mobilized once again when President Woodrow Wilson announced that the United States was entering World War I on the side of the Allied Powers. Oklahoma guardsmen arrived in France in July 1918 as members of the Thirty-Sixth National Guard Division and saw heavy fighting in October, one month before the war ended. Oklahoma guardsmen fought with distinction during their brief time on the front, with two men receiving Medals of Honor and thirty-nine men receiving Distinguished Service Crosses. <sup>12</sup>

The passage of the National Defense Act in 1920 formally created the Forty-Fifth Infantry Division. Referred to by writer Kenny Franks as "the bulwark of the nation's National Guard organization for thirty years," the act incorporated the National Guard into the U.S. Army and divided the United States into nine "army corps areas." According to Franks, the act's intent was "to create a small cadre of highly trained [Army] regulars that could swiftly be supplemented with reservists and guardsmen in time[s] of national emergency." Each "army corps area" contained a division of regular U.S. Army personnel, two National Guard divisions, and three Reserve divisions. Oklahoma was placed in the Eighth Corps Area and Oklahoma guardsmen were reorganized into the 179<sup>th</sup> and 180<sup>th</sup> Infantry regiments. The state was allotted several medical, engineering, and artillery regiments and was also designated the headquarters of the Forty-Fifth Infantry Division. In addition to Oklahoma, the Division drew from regiments located in Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. Division members would later be known as the "Thunderbirds" for the yellow thunderbird insignia featured on their uniforms.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> During the territorial period, when present-day Oklahoma was divided into Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, each territory had their own militia. In 1898, men from both militias were recruited to fight in Cuba with Theodore Roosevelt's famed "Rough Riders" unit during the War of 1898 (commonly known as the Spanish-American War). After statehood in 1907, the territorial militias were consolidated into the Oklahoma National Guard. Subsequent documents and secondary sources commonly utilize the terms "Oklahoma National Guard" or "Oklahoma Army National Guard" when referring to the Guard.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Over 100 Mexicans were also killed during Villa's attack. See George C. Herring, *From Colony to Superpower: U.S. Foreign Relations since 1776* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008), 395.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Kenny Franks, *Citizen Soldiers: Oklahoma's National Guard* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1984), 30. For information on the Oklahoma National Guard's early history, see Franks, *Citizen Soldiers*, 3-37 and Franks, "Oklahoma National Guard," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=OK066, accessed November 13, 2018.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Franks, Citizen Soldiers, 38-39.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> The first insignia of the Forty-Fifth Infantry Division was a yellow swastika on a red square background. The division abandoned this insignia by the mid-1930s after the German Nazi Party adopted a similar symbol. In 1939, the Division adopted the insignia of a yellow thunderbird on a red diamond background. "From Swastika to Thunderbird," 45<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division Museum,

http://www.45thdivisionmuseum.com/History/SwastikaToThunderbird.html, accessed February 6, 2019.

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#### **Military Significance**

Two state military figures played an integral role in both organizing the Forty-Fifth Infantry Division in Oklahoma and promoting the construction of the Oklahoma National Guard Armory in Oklahoma City. The first was Adjutant General Charles Franklin Barrett, popularly known as the "Father of the Forty-Fifth Division." The second was Major General William Shaffer Key. Although Key is best known for his service in World War II, including as the commanding officer of the Forty-Fifth Infantry Division, he was also a notable figure behind Depression-era relief efforts in Oklahoma City. Both men used statewide military connections and political influence to build National Guard armories throughout Oklahoma.

Charles Barrett arrived in Oklahoma City in 1893. According to Clarence Douglas, who served with him, Barrett "was one of the first to volunteer" after the United States declared war on Spain in 1898. <sup>16</sup> Unfortunately, Barrett injured himself during training at nearby Fort Reno and did not see action. Nevertheless, he went on to have a prominent military and political career in Oklahoma. He participated in Oklahoma's constitutional convention in 1906-7 and served in the State House of Representatives and in the State Senate. By 1919, Barrett was appointed State Adjutant General and, following passage of the National Defense Act in 1920, he oversaw the creation of the Forty-Fifth Infantry Division. Over the course of almost twenty years, Barrett mobilized the Oklahoma National Guard on numerous occasions. These included enforcing martial law during the Tulsa Race Massacre in 1921, patrolling toll bridges along the Red River during the "Bridge War" of 1931, and overseeing the placement of oil well sites on State Capitol grounds in 1936. <sup>17</sup>

William Key arrived in Wewoka, Oklahoma, in 1911. The next year, he enlisted in the Oklahoma National Guard and was soon promoted to company captain. He served in the "Punitive Expedition" of 1916-17 and fought in World War I, earning a promotion to major. After the war, Key enjoyed a prosperous career in oil and real estate while still serving in the National Guard. In 1927, he moved into a large, Italian Renaissance Revival-style house at 600 Culbertson Drive, in present-day Capitol-Lincoln Terrace Historic District (NRIS #76001569). By the eve of the Great Depression, Key was working as director of Security National Bank and of First National Bank and Trust Company (NRIS #SG100002220). 18

Throughout its early history, the Oklahoma National Guard lacked adequate, state-owned space to train or to store equipment and munitions. Mobilization for the "Punitive Expedition" and

<sup>15</sup> Alan R. Tripp, "Barrett, Charles Franklin (1861-1946)," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, <a href="https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=BA025">https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=BA025</a>, accessed November 13, 2018.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Clarence Douglas, "Barrett Weighs In," *Daily Oklahoman*, February 9, 1936.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Barrett was inducted to the Oklahoma Hall of Fame in 1931. See Oklahoma Hall of Fame, "Barrett, Charles F., 1931," <a href="https://oklahomahof.com/member-archives/b/barrett-charles-f-1931">https://oklahomahof.com/member-archives/b/barrett-charles-f-1931</a>, accessed January 29, 2018. Also see Tripp, "Barrett, Charles Franklin" and Franks, *Citizen Soldiers*, 41-48. According to Franks, the National Guard was deployed 34 times during the administration of Governor William "Alfalfa Bill" Murray (1929-1933). Franks, "Oklahoma National Guard".

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Linda D. Wilson, "Key, William Shaffer (1889-1959)," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, <a href="https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=KE014">https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=KE014</a>, accessed November 13, 2018.

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World War I exposed these shortcomings. In preparation of the "Punitive Expedition," for example, Guardsmen in Oklahoma City had to meet at the State Fairgrounds. Writer Kenny Franks writes that Oklahoma's entire mobilization effort for the "Punitive Expedition "was confused somewhat by the inability of federal officials to decide on a permanent mobilization camp." Unfortunately, facilities at the local level failed to improve after these military campaigns. According to Dianna Everett, Oklahoma National Guard units continued to meet in schoolhouses or other community buildings throughout the 1920s. In addition, they used town parks or "open fields outside town" for drills. The overall lack of proper facilities had a negative effect on the Guard's military readiness. Furthermore, Everett notes that several "makeshift armories" during this period were "easy prey for criminals" because Guardsmen lacked secure buildings in which to store arms and ammunition. <sup>20</sup>

The fact that Guardsmen who lived in Oklahoma City continued to lack an adequate drill area or a secure storage space further highlighted the state's need for a military preparedness program. In August 1931, an article by Alvin Rucker in the *Daily Oklahoman* noted that Guard members used only two facilities within Oklahoma City: one at North Broadway Avenue and another on West Main Street. According to the article, neither building was "suitable for drilling purposes." For this reason, Rucker noted that many Guardsmen supported the construction of a "state owned armory" near the State Capitol. According to Clarence Douglas, Adjutant General Barrett's "fondest dream" was to construct "a permanent armory home for every military unit" of the Oklahoma National Guard. Although each armory building would be rooted in a local community, Barrett envisioned that they would collectively support a statewide military network overseen by officials in Oklahoma City.

#### **Economic Significance**

It took the worst economic depression in American history before Barrett's dream was realized. Within a month after the Great Crash in October 1929, the stock market lost over half of its value. This dramatic decline exposed other weaknesses in the economy, specifically in the banking sector as many Americans withdrew their money for fear of losing their savings. These

http://oli shpo.okstate.edu/query result.aspx?id=45505&pbc=P, accessed October 15, 2018.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Franks, Citizen Soldiers, 19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Dianna Everett, "National Guard Armories," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, <a href="https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=NA009">https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=NA009</a>, accessed November 6, 2018. Kenny Franks notes that several units cooperated with local businesses to "finance their own training facilities" during this period. Franks, *Citizen Soldiers*, 40.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Alvin Rucker, "State Owned Armory for Guard Urged," *Daily Oklahoman*, August 23, 1931. According to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, there was a National Guard Armory located at 26 Broadway Circle. Built sometime between 1906 and 1919, the building was the location of a grocery store and served as a meeting place for various organizations in addition to housing an armory. See "Broadway Circle Armory," *Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory*, <a href="http://oli\_shpo.okstate.edu/query\_result.aspx?id=45505&pbc=P">http://oli\_shpo.okstate.edu/query\_result.aspx?id=45505&pbc=P</a>, accessed October 15, 2018. The facility on North Broadway Avenue mentioned in the *Daily Oklahoman* article was most likely in reference to the building at 1011-1015 North Broadway Avenue, built in circa 1914. See National Register of Historic Places, "Automobile Alley Historic District, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma," NRIS #99000351, Section 7, Page 16. See "Broadway Circle Armory," *Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory*,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Douglas, "Barrett Weighs In".

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"bank runs" put many of the nation's financial institutions on the brink of insolvency and contributed to an environment in which industries were unable to invest and business owners were incapable of retaining employees or hiring new workers.<sup>23</sup>

Meanwhile, economic trends in Oklahoma have led historian Robert Dorman to comment that the state "was ahead of its time when it came to hard times." The value of oil had experienced a precipitous decline since the late 1920s due to overproduction, with prices dropping to as low as ten cents a barrel. The state's agricultural sector struggled for a similar reason. The overproduction of wheat and cotton, two of Oklahoma's primary farm products, contributed to a steep decline in the overall value of crops produced within the state from \$289 million in 1928 to \$76 million in 1932. The onset of a natural drought cycle throughout much of the Great Plains compounded Oklahoma's deteriorating economic situation even further. As crops failed due to a lack of precipitation and little plant life remained to hold down the soil, clouds of dust filtered into farms, homes, towns, and cities throughout the region. Destitute farmers, sharecroppers, oil workers, and miners migrated to the state's urban areas looking for work. Approximately 60,000 people moved out of the state entirely between 1930 and 1940. 25

The construction of National Guard armories in Oklahoma City and throughout Oklahoma during this period was part of a much broader economic effort to put underemployed or unemployed individuals back to work and to modernize the nation's infrastructure. In 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt expanded the New Deal's unemployment relief program by creating the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Before the program's termination in 1943, the WPA provided jobs for over eight million Americans. Many of these jobs involved the construction of public buildings such as court houses or schools and infrastructure such as airports and roads.<sup>26</sup>

This expansion of work relief projects at the federal level was accompanied in Oklahoma by Governor Ernest Whitworth Marland's "Little New Deal." Marland entered Oklahoma's oil industry near Ponca City and, by 1922, his company controlled one-tenth of the world's oil supply. In 1928, however, a hostile takeover of the company by J. P. Morgan and Continental Oil (Conoco) left Marland without a job. Shortly thereafter, Marland entered politics and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1932. In 1934, Marland campaigned for governor and won under the slogan "Bring the New Deal to Oklahoma." Once in office, he pushed for a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> David M. Kennedy, *Freedom from Fear: The American People in Depression and War, 1929-1945* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), 43-69.

Robert L. Dorman, *Alfalfa Bill: A Life in Politics* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2018), 238.
 W. David Baird and Danny Goble, *Oklahoma: A History* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2008), 217-225

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> In 1939, the program's name changed to the Works Projects Administration. In all, the WPA assisted in the construction of over 2,500 hospitals, 5,900 schools, and 570,000 miles of road throughout the United States. In addition, its Federal One program employed approximately 40,000 artists, writers, and researchers to complete many public art and humanities initiatives, including public art displays, theater productions, and research efforts such as the *Born in Slavery* project, which collected the first-person accounts of over 2,000 former slaves. For an overview of the WPA at the national level, see Kennedy, *Freedom from Fear*, 252-257.

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statewide public works program and other reforms, including unemployment insurance and pensions for elderly Oklahomans.<sup>27</sup>

Adjutant General Charles Barrett's dream of constructing new, state-of-the-art armory buildings throughout Oklahoma went into action in the summer of 1935, when Oklahoma began receiving direct federal aid and expertise for WPA projects. This aid included \$2.5 million for the construction of as many as 57 National Guard armories in Oklahoma, including at least one building in Oklahoma City. Coordination of the entire project fell to William Key, who had been appointed Oklahoma's WPA director. A groundbreaking ceremony at Key's hometown of Wewoka on October 8, 1935, formally got the project underway. During the ceremony, Barrett was quoted by the *Daily Oklahoman* as saying, "This is the beginning of the fulfillment of my life's ambition."<sup>28</sup>

However, the possibility that the WPA would build a large, state-owned armory near the State Capitol in Oklahoma City soon faded. In November 1935, the WPA announced that it was suspending armory construction throughout Oklahoma. At the time of the WPA's announcement, less than half of the armory buildings proposed were already under construction. Officials throughout the state protested the decision because many municipalities had already donated the land necessary to build an armory or had approved a bond to help finance construction. <sup>29</sup> Thanks to director Key's efforts, the WPA reinstated the armory construction program by the end of 1935. Nevertheless, even Key expressed pessimism toward the idea that the WPA would sponsor the construction of an armory in Oklahoma City. <sup>30</sup>

Contrary to the findings of prior historic preservation surveys in Oklahoma, specifically W. David Baird's *WPA Structures Thematic Survey* (1987) and Mary Jane Warde and Dianna Everett's *Oklahoma's Legacy of Defense* (1993), the Oklahoma National Guard Armory at 200 Northeast 23<sup>rd</sup> Street in Oklahoma City was not a WPA-sponsored project.<sup>31</sup> There are two major reasons why the WPA did not underwrite the construction of this Armory. First, director Key came under scrutiny for the amount of federal money spent to build armories throughout Oklahoma. For example, by the spring of 1936, Key had spent over \$1.5 million for armory

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Baird and Goble, *Oklahoma*, 218-219,228. For an overview of Marland's career in the oil industry, see John Joseph Mathews, *Life and Death of an Oilman: The Career of E. W. Marland* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951) and Bobby D. Weaver, "Marland Oil Company," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, <a href="https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=MA026">https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=MA026</a>, accessed February 7, 2019.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> "State Armory Work Is Begun At Ceremony," *Daily Oklahoman*, October 9, 1935, 4. Also see "Oklahoma City Briefs: Engineer to Arrive Monday," *Daily Oklahoman*, July 14, 1935, and "Three Major State Works Plans Passed," *Daily Oklahoman*, September 7, 1935, 2. Prior to his appointment as state WPA director, Key led Oklahoma City's Executive Relief Committee, which coordinated relief efforts conducted by private charities, church groups, and organizations such as the American Red Cross. See Wilson, "Key, William Shaffer".
<sup>29</sup> "Armory Construction Program Cut; Only 23 of 59 Projects Approved," *Daily Oklahoman*, November 13, 1935, 9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> "Work Expected on 57 State Armories," *Daily Oklahoman*, December 26, 1935, 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> W. David Baird, *Final Report: WPA Structures Thematic Survey*, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 1987; Mary Jane Warde and Dianna Everett, *Oklahoma's Legacy of Defense: National Guard Armories, Davis Air Field (Muskogee), Whitaker Education and Training Center (Pryor), and Camp Gruber, Oklahoma*, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 1993.

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construction. This amounted to almost one-third of the approximately \$5 million that the WPA had allotted to the state for all of its projects. Furthermore, by this time, armory construction in Oklahoma employed only 1,500 people, or two percent of the nearly 70,000 Oklahomans who were on the WPA's work rolls. Given these statistics, some Oklahomans expressed concerns that Key was devoting an inordinate amount of federal money to a scheme that employed relatively few people. At one point, the *Daily Oklahoman*, which was often critical of New Deal economic relief efforts, disparagingly referred to the WPA's armory construction project as "one of Key's pets since he took office."<sup>32</sup>

The second reason why the WPA did not sponsor the construction of the Oklahoma National Guard Armory pertains to manpower, specifically the skilled labor necessary to construct such a large building. According to federal law, WPA-sponsored projects were supposed to be limited in duration and pay prevailing wages. In other words, a WPA project could not pay wages higher than what one could receive in the private sector. The WPA implemented this pay schedule so that the federal government did not appear as if it was competing with private businesses for employees. Although this strategy benefitted unskilled workers who received low wages as well as many professionals in the arts and humanities who were unemployed, it was a disincentive for many skilled workers such as masons or carpenters who could find higher wages in the private sector. It was precisely those skilled workers that were necessary to build the Oklahoma National Guard Armory.<sup>33</sup>

Adjutant General Barrett was among those convinced that WPA workers were unable to take on the construction of the Oklahoma National Guard Armory because of its size and need for skilled laborers.<sup>34</sup> That construction on many WPA-sponsored armory projects was behind schedule reinforced this skepticism. Despite expectations that construction of all 51 armories in Oklahoma sponsored by the WPA would be complete by June 30, 1936, the Daily Oklahoman reported in late July that most projects were "two months behind schedule" due to poor weather or delays in procuring materials. Given these setbacks, the newspaper went so far as to refer to the entire armory construction venture as a "beleaguered project". 35

Therefore, unlike the WPA-sponsored armories built throughout Oklahoma during the Great Depression, the Oklahoma National Guard Armory in Oklahoma City was a state economic initiative that took place with assistance from the municipal government. In July 1936, Oklahoma City formally recommended the location of the Armory within the State Capitol Addition and called upon the WPA to commit \$300,000 to the project if the city provided \$100,000 to pay for the skilled laborers necessary for its construction. From the city's perspective, it was essential to build a large armory near the State Capitol. As the Daily

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> "Armory Construction Program Cut".

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> According to historian David Kennedy, the average WPA wage by 1936 was \$52 a month nationally, but this average wage was as low as \$23 a month in southern states. Kennedy, Freedom from Fear, 254. Also see Kenneth Franklin Kurz, "Works Progress Administration," in The Oxford Companion to United States History, ed. Paul S. Boyer (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001), 840.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> Jack Bell, "Barrett Gets Congress Aid On Armories," *Daily Oklahoman*, April 3, 1936.

<sup>35 &</sup>quot;Armory Work Is Going Again," Daily Oklahoman, July 28, 1936, 3. Also see Bell, "Barrett Gets Congress Aid On Armories".

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Oklahoman commented, "The [armory] building would not only serve all local units of the [N]ational [G]uard but would [also] be headquarters for Gen. Charles F. Barrett...and his staff."

This proposal by Oklahoma City was followed by a flurry of activity by the state legislature. Frustrated by inaction and gridlock during the 1935 legislative session, Governor Marland called the legislature into a special session during the winter of 1936-37. During this special session, Marland achieved some of the most notable achievements of his "Little New Deal," including passage of the Oklahoma Social Security Act and the Oklahoma Unemployment Compensation Act. Furthermore, on January 6, 1937, Marland approved Senate Bill No. 14. This law authorized the construction of the Oklahoma National Guard Armory at is present location by appropriating up to \$1 million for a "State Capitol Ground Building Fund." The bulk of this fund provided for the construction of the Jim Thorpe Office Building (known historically as the State Capitol Office Building). Any leftover funds were reserved for building the Armory. Money for the project came from the sale of leases to state-owned oil and natural gas wells near the Capitol building.<sup>37</sup>

In the event that the state had insufficient funds to build the Armory, the law permitted Oklahoma to apply to any "agency of the Federal government as is proper" for financial aid.<sup>38</sup> In March 1937, the Board of Public Affairs requested the Public Works Administration (PWA) for aid because state oil revenues were not immediately available to pay for the project.<sup>39</sup> In late May, however, the PWA rejected the request because the state had not yet allocated two-thirds of the funding necessary for the project to become eligible for PWA assistance.<sup>40</sup> The state appealed the decision, but, contrary to claims otherwise, there is no evidence that the PWA assisted in the construction of either the Jim Thorpe Office Building or the Oklahoma National Guard Armory.<sup>41</sup> This absence of federal financial assistance for construction reinforces the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> "Armory Plan to Be Offered," *Daily Oklahoman*, July 15, 1936, 1. By this point, director Key and Adjutant General Barrett had also pushed for the WPA to contract with a local construction company to build the Oklahoma City National Guard Armory. See "City Armory Hopes Raised," *Daily Oklahoman*, January 2, 1936, and Bell, "Barrett Gets Congress Aid On Armories".

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> Oklahoma Session Laws of 1936-1937, Ch. 24, Article 5, "State Office Building," approved January 6, 1937.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> Ibid., Section 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> The PWA contributed \$1.5 million toward the construction of downtown Oklahoma City's Municipal and County Complex, which includes the Oklahoma County Courthouse (NRIS #92000126), the Oklahoma City Municipal Building (NRIS #7000521), the Oklahoma City Municipal Auditorium (NRIS #16000850), and the Oklahoma City Police Headquarters and City Jail. See "Summer Fails to Halt Trade," *Daily Oklahoman*, August 1, 1935, 2.

<sup>40</sup> Extracts from the Minutes of a Meeting of the State Board of Public Affairs of the State of Oklahoma, June 24, 1937, Oklahoma Military Department Records. According to the meeting minutes, the state had allocated \$651,000 for the project by late June and anticipated receiving an additional \$40,000 per month from the revenue provided by state-owned oil and gas wells.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture credits the PWA for aiding in the construction of both the Jim Thorpe Office Building and the Oklahoma City Armory. Dianna Everett, "Public Works Administration," The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture, accessed November 30, 2018, <a href="https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=PU003">https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=PU003</a>. However, there is no mention of the Jim Thorpe Office Building or the Oklahoma City National Guard Armory in the indexes of C. W. Short and R. Stanley-Brown, Public Buildings: A Survey of Architecture of Projects Constructed by Federal and Other Governmental Bodies Between the Years 1933 and 1939 with the Assistance of the Public Works Administration (Washington, DC:

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importance of the Oklahoma National Guard Armory as a state-sponsored economic development project.

#### **Architectural Significance**

On October 22, 1937, the *Daily Oklahoman* reported that more than \$200,000 in "state funds" was available to build the Armory after the bid to construct the Jim Thorpe Office Building was less than originally anticipated. Construction on the Armory officially began on March 15, 1938, after a ceremony presided over by Governor Marland. Bryan F. Nolen, a major in the Oklahoma National Guard and supervising architect of the statewide armory construction project, designed the Armory. Charles A. Dunning Construction Company is listed as the builder. Construction on the Armory was completed by early October, when the *Daily Oklahoman* announced the transfer of fifteen Oklahoma National Guard units to its location.

The dedication ceremony for the Oklahoma National Guard Armory occurred on November 11, 1938. 45 During the ceremony, Governor Marland awarded a distinguished service medal to Adjutant General Barrett and assisted in the laying of the official cornerstone. The *Daily Oklahoman* reported that the Armory was "decorated lavishly" for the ceremony, which was "attended principally by state officials, commanders of many state national guard units, personnel of several of the units, and members of official and military families." Barrett spoke during the ceremony. So did former WPA director Key, who had lost in the Democratic gubernatorial primary earlier in 1938 to incoming governor Leon C. Phillips. 46 In his official remarks, Barrett credited the state legislature for providing the funding necessary to construct the building. The Armory was open to the public throughout the afternoon. Guardsmen had much of their equipment on display, "including machine guns, gas masks, trench mortars, ambulances, first aid, light artillery and communication facilities." A parade and military concert concluded the event and, that night, state officials, Guardsmen, and their families danced on the open drill floor. 48

Government Printing Office, 1939), or in Division of Information, Public Works Administration, *America Builds: The Record of PWA* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1939).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> "Armory Fund Left By Bids," *Daily Oklahoman*, October 22, 1937. The Jim Thorpe Office Building was built in 1938 and notable Oklahoma architect John Duncan Forsyth is credited for the building's design. See Dianna Everett, "Forsyth, John Duncan (1887-1963)," *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, accessed January 15, 2019, <a href="https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=FO060">https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=FO060</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> "Marland to Break Ground at Armory, *Daily Oklahoman*, March 15, 1938, 2. According to Oklahoma's National Register of Historic Places database, Charles A. Dunning Construction Company is also credited with building the Alfalfa County Courthouse in 1921 (NRIS #84002937) and the Oklahoma City Municipal Building in 1936-37 (NRIS #7000521).

<sup>44 &</sup>quot;National Guard to Move Next Week," Oklahoman, October 2, 1938.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> Now known as Veterans Day in the United States, November 11 was originally known as Armistice Day to commemorate the end of World War I in Europe.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> According to Linda Wilson, Key was accused of corruption in his oversight of the building of at least one state National Guard armory during his campaign for governor. Wilson, "Key, William Shaffer".

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> "New State Armory Will Be Dedicated," *Daily Oklahoman*, November 8, 1938, 20.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> See "New State Armory Will Be Dedicated," *Daily Oklahoman*, November 8, 1938, 20 and "Barrett Gets State Honor For Services," *Daily Oklahoma*, November 12, 1938.

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Supervising architect Bryan Nolen created standardized plans to guide the construction of all armory buildings in Oklahoma, including the Oklahoma National Guard Armory. Most armories were a maximum of two stories in height and accommodated up to four National Guard units (each unit comprised of fifty men). For example, Nolen's design for a one-unit armory at Eufaula was duplicated at ten other locations across the state. Furthermore, most armories had a similar if not identical floorplan. Regardless of whether it housed fifty, one hundred, or even two hundred Guardsmen, an armory's interior typically centered on a large, concrete drill floor. Administrative offices and other spaces such as classrooms or storage areas were located towards the front of the building. Overhead garage doors were located towards the back or the side of a building. 49 Oklahoma's armories differed most in their building materials, decorative details, and craftsmanship. According to Dianna Everett, these characteristics could range widely due to a "supervisors' skill level and the laborers' experience level and adaptability." 50

Although its floorplan is like that of its contemporaries, the Oklahoma National Guard Armory was ultimately unlike any other armory built in the state during this period. Contemporary observers marveled at the building's size. Standing three stories in height, the Oklahoma National Guard Armory was the largest armory in Oklahoma at the time of its construction. Approximately 700 officers and men were scheduled to use the facility upon its opening. In addition to the massive drill hall (185 feet long by 135 feet wide) at its center, the building had at least five garages, a firing range, and ample storage for munitions located on the first story. The second and third stories provided space for record keeping and included at least five classrooms for instruction.<sup>51</sup>

The Oklahoma National Guard also cost \$200,000 to build, making it the most expensive armory constructed in the state during this period. In contrast, armories constructed with assistance from the WPA cost between \$30,000 and \$60,000 and ranged from one to two stories in height. Late of the thirty WPA-sponsored armories in Oklahoma, the Oklahoma National Guard Armory is clad in blonde brick. In addition, similar to other public buildings constructed in Oklahoma City during the Great Depression, the Armory is "straightforwardly functional and utilitarian." While many WPA-sponsored armories incorporated battlements or other decorative characteristics to convey the appearance of a fortress, the Oklahoma National Guard Armory utilizes only a handful of vertical elements to distinguish from what is otherwise a horizontal orientation. The most notable of these are inset panels of sailor bricks in a stacked bond that extend vertically between the lintel of a window on the second story and the subsill of a window on the third story.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> Warde and Everett, Oklahoma's Legacy of Defense, 6-7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>50</sup> Everett, "National Guard Armories".

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> Those officers and men scheduled to use the Oklahoma City Armory were affiliated with the 179<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 70<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery, 189<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery, 120<sup>th</sup> Medical Regiment, 120<sup>th</sup> Quartermasters Regiment, and 10<sup>th</sup> Engineers. "New State Armory Will Be Dedicated".

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>52</sup> Warde and Everett, *Oklahoma's Legacy of Defense*, 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>53</sup> Quoted in Baird, *Final Report*, 21-22.

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#### **Conclusion**

The Oklahoma National Guard Armory served as a versatile space in the heart of Oklahoma City that sustained a variety of civic activities. In April 1939, less than six months after the dedication ceremony that opened it, the Armory hosted a state indoor tennis tournament.<sup>54</sup> In addition to athletics, several organizations in Oklahoma City took advantage of the ample space offered by the Armory. For example, in the fall of 1939, the Oklahoma City Kennel Club held its annual dog show within the walls of the Armory, and the newspaper reported that a crowd filled the building to "see (and hear) the prize animals." Such uses fulfilled the primary purpose of any public works project, which was to provide for the needs of an entire community. <sup>56</sup>

The Armory also served the Oklahoma National Guard well on the eve of World War II. In February 1939, only a few months before the war erupted in Europe, a full-page spread in the Sunday edition of the *Daily Oklahoman* portrayed the Armory as fully capable of meeting the National Guard's needs. In addition to providing ample storage space for uniforms and munitions, the Armory featured "officers' quarters, locker rooms, shower rooms, supply dumps, class rooms, orderly rooms and garages for the care of all motor equipment." The first floor included a firing range that could accommodate up to six individuals at a time. The enormous drill floor in the center of the building enabled up to four National Guard units "to drill in full equipment each week night." Oklahoma received an immediate return for its investment when National Guard units passed routine inspections by U.S. Army personnel with flying colors. On May 14, 1939, the *Daily Oklahoman* celebrated the 120th Medical Regiment of the Oklahoma National Guard, commanded by Colonel Rex Bolen, as the first unit "to stand armory inspection and come through without a single deficiency marked against it." Bolen credited the Armory for his regiment's high marks, stating, "Now we are able to take better care of the government property, since we have better facilities."

Colonel Bolen's remarks underlined the overall significance of the Oklahoma National Guard Armory as a Great Depression-era public works project. As Oklahoma architectural historian George Bumiller noted, these projects were "designed to serve the community as a whole rather than individuals." In addition, they represented "examples of cooperation between community

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>54</sup> "Patterson Is Easy Winner in Net Meet," *Daily Oklahoman*, April 1, 1939, 12.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>55</sup> "California Poodle Judged Best as Dog Show Closes," *Daily Oklahoman*, October 2, 1939, 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>56</sup> Baird, Final Report, 21.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>57</sup> "The Guard at Home," *Daily Oklahoman*, February 12, 1939, 10-D. A subsequent article indicated that that National Guard units drilled in the Armory four nights a week. "Guard Drills To Be In Dark," *Daily Oklahoman*, May 14, 1939, A-9.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>58</sup> During this period, the inspection of an Oklahoma National Guard unit by the U.S. Army typically occurred twice a year: once at the unit's respective armory and once during summer exercises at Fort Sill.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>59</sup> A deficiency being something that the enlisted men or officers forgot to do something required of them or did not adhere to a specific Army regulation very well. Such regulations involved any range of things, including keeping uniforms clean and in proper condition, first aid procedures, and keeping mobilization plans up to date.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>60</sup> "Medical Regiment First To Get Flawless Rating," *Daily Oklahoman*, May 14, 1939, 10-A. According to the report, a "deficiency" entailed an enlisted man or officer failing to adhere to an Army regulation. Army regulations involved a wide range of requirements, including cleanliness of uniforms and keeping mobilization plans up-to-date.

Oklahoma National Guard Armory	
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participation and national policy." Above all, they provided security. As historian David Kennedy notes, federal and state relief and public works programs offered "security for vulnerable individuals...for capitalists and consumers, for workers and employers, for corporations and farms and homeowners and bankers and builders as well." The construction of the Oklahoma National Guard Armory provided economic security to those who designed and built the building. Likewise, the Oklahoma National Guardsmen who trained on the Armory's drill floor protected the security of all Oklahomans by fighting in the Forty-Fifth Infantry Division. For these reasons, the Oklahoma National Guard Armory is a symbol of the commitment of the Oklahoma National Guard to meet military readiness and is a monument to the importance of public investment and community participation in the face of economic challenges and hardship.

<sup>61</sup> Quoted in Baird, Final Report, 21.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>62</sup> Kennedy, Freedom From Fear, 365.

Oklahoma National Guard Armory	
Name of Property	

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma County and State

#### 9) Major Bibliographical References

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## Oklahoma National Guard Armory

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of Property

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<a href="http://www.45thdivisionmuseum.com/History/SwastikaToThunderbird.html">http://www.45thdivisionmuseum.com/History/SwastikaToThunderbird.html</a>. Accessed February 6, 2019.

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Oklahoma National Guard Armory		Oklahoma County, Oklahoma	
lame of Property		County and State	
Previous documentation on file	(NPS):		
X preliminary determination of	of individual listing (36 CFR 67) h	as been requested	
previously listed in the National Register  previously determined eligible by the National Register			
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #			
	can Landscape Survey #		
Primary location of additional d	lata:		
X State Historic Preservation	Office		
X Other State agency			
Federal agency			
X Local government			
University			
X Other			
	politan Library System, Oklahoma	City OK	
realise of repository.	pointain Diorary System, Oktanomic	<u> </u>	
Historic Resources Survey Num	nber (if assigned):		
installe resources our vey i van		<del></del>	
10) Geographical Data			
Acreage of Property2.35 M	<u>[OL</u>		
Use either the UTM system or late	itude/longitude coordinates		
Latitude/Longitude Coordinate	s		
Datum if other than WGS84:			
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal plants)	aces)		
1. Latitude: 35.492588	Longitude: -97.509243		

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary includes approximately two acres within the State Capitol Complex, beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Northeast 23<sup>rd</sup> Street and North Walnut Avenue, extending south for 370 feet along North Walnut Avenue, then west for 280 feet along an alley/driveway to the southwest corner of the Armory, then north for 370 feet to Northeast 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, then east for 280 feet along a sidewalk located to the south of Northeast 23<sup>rd</sup> Street to the point of beginning.

Oklahoma National Guard Armory	
Name of Property	

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**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Armory is situated on Lots 1-3 and 10-12 in Block 7 of the State Capitol Addition. The State Board of Public Affairs did not confine development to the platted lots after this block was conveyed to the state. Therefore, the boundaries are limited to the area directly related to the Armory during the period of significance.

## 11) Form Prepared By

name/title: \_Catherine Montgomery AIA, President; Matthew A. Pearce, Ph.D., Historian\_
organization: \_Preservation and Design Studio, PLLC\_
street & number: \_616 Northwest 21<sup>st</sup> Street, Suite 114
city or town: Oklahoma City\_\_ state: Oklahoma\_\_ zip code: \_73103-1861
e-mail: \_cm@PandDStudio.com
telephone: \_405-601-6814\_\_
date: \_May 7, 2019\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Oklahoma National Guard Armory

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State

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## **Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

## Photo Log

Name of Property: Oklahoma City National Guard Armory

City or Vicinity: Oklahoma City

County: Oklahoma State: Oklahoma

Photographer: M. Pearce, Preservation and Design Studio, PLLC

Date Photographed: January 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Number	Subject	Direction
0001	North-facing façade.	South
0002	North-facing façade (left) and west side elevation (right).	Southeast
0003	West side elevation (left) and south elevation (right).	Northeast
0004	South elevation (left) and east side elevation (right).	Northwest
0005	Exterior of main entrance.	South
0006	Drill floor.	North
0007	Drill floor.	Southeast
0008	Corridor, second floor.	South
0009	Staircase to third floor.	Northeast
0010	Corridor, third floor.	South
0011	Close-up of steel trusses and south-facing windows.	East
0012	Classroom, second floor.	Northeast
0013	Typical room, third floor.	North

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement**: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

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Oklahoma National Guard Armory
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

## Location Map



# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma National Guard Armory

Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11	Page 1 N.E. 23rd Street	
2	North North	
	Oklahoma National Guard Armory	
22nd Street		
3	4	

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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## The Big Picture: Aerial

(Google Maps 2018)

The Oklahoma National Guard Armory building is located at 200 Northeast 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, approximately two miles north of downtown Oklahoma City. It is closely associated with the everyday operations of Oklahoma's state government. The Oklahoma State Capitol (NRIS #76001572) is located approximately one mile east of the Armory. Several state government buildings are located along North Lincoln Boulevard to the northeast and southeast, including the Office of the Attorney General and the Jim Thorpe Office Building (known historically as the State Capitol Office Building). Various businesses, including several fast food restaurants, are located along the north side of Northeast 23<sup>rd</sup> Street. The Centennial Expressway (Interstate 235/US Hwy 77) is less than one-quarter mile west of the Armory.

## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

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Oklahoma National Guard Armory
Name of Property
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



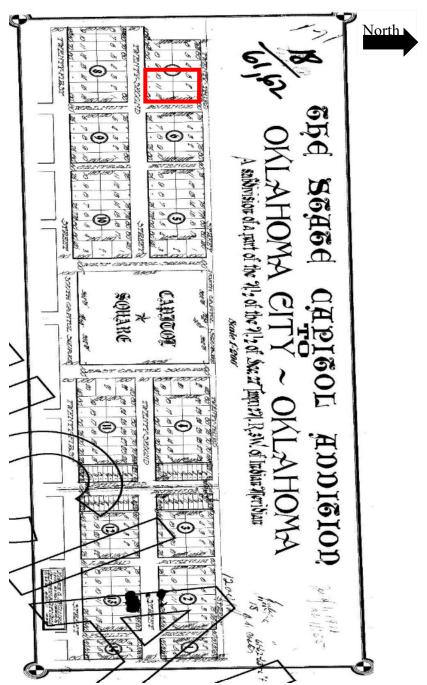
Close Up: Aerial (Google Maps 2018)

The Oklahoma National Guard Armory is a three-story brick building that spans Lots 1-3 and Lots 10-12 in Block 7 of the State Capitol Addition to Oklahoma City. It was built in 1938. The building's north-facing façade is set back and slightly above grade from Northeast 23<sup>rd</sup> Street. North Walnut Avenue extends the full length of the building's east side elevation. A large, paved parking lot is located along the full length of the west side elevation. An alley/driveway extends the full width of the south (back) elevation.

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma National Guard Armory
Name of Property
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The Big Picture: 1911, The State Capitol Addition to Oklahoma City (Oklahoma County Clerk)

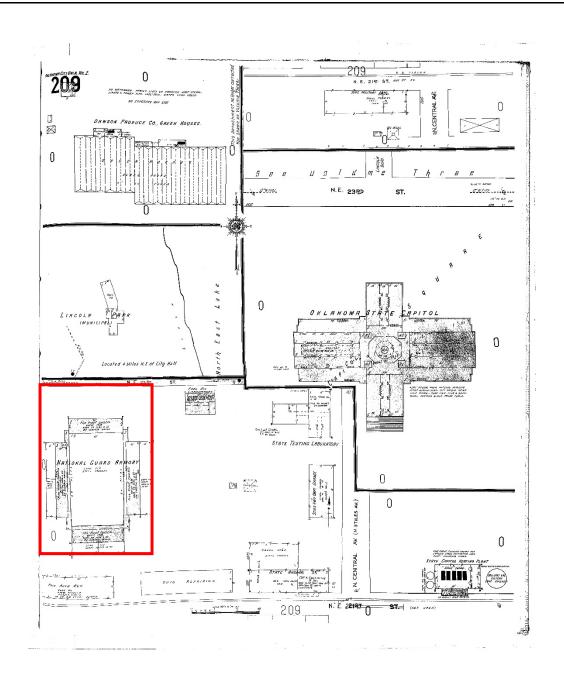
The State Capitol Addition to Oklahoma City was platted by the State Capitol Building Company in 1911. In 1915, the company conveyed all of Blocks 6, 7, and 8 to the state. Although the state did not confine development to the platted lots, Lots 1-3 and 10-12 in Block 7 would become the site of the Armory.

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma National Guard Armory
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

North

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The Big Picture: 1949, Volume 2, Map #209

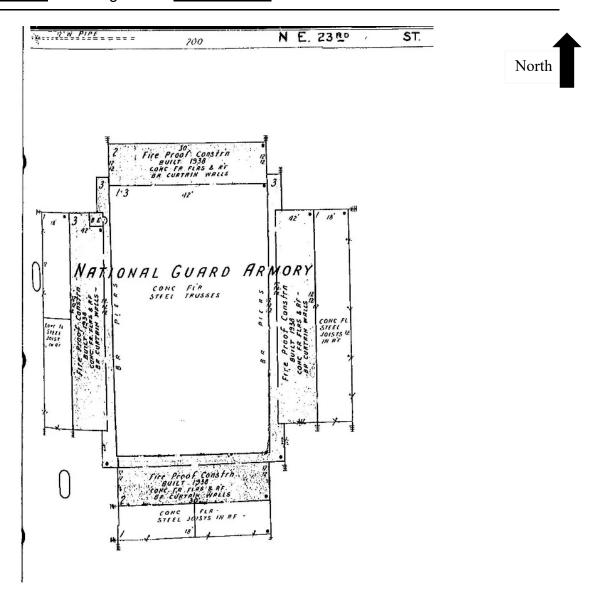
(Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps)

The Oklahoma National Guard Armory was constructed in 1938 at 200 Northeast 23rd Street. The property first appears in the updated edition of the 1922 Sanborn maps published in 1949.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oklahoma National Guard Armory
Name of Property
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Close Up: 1949, Volume 2, Map #209

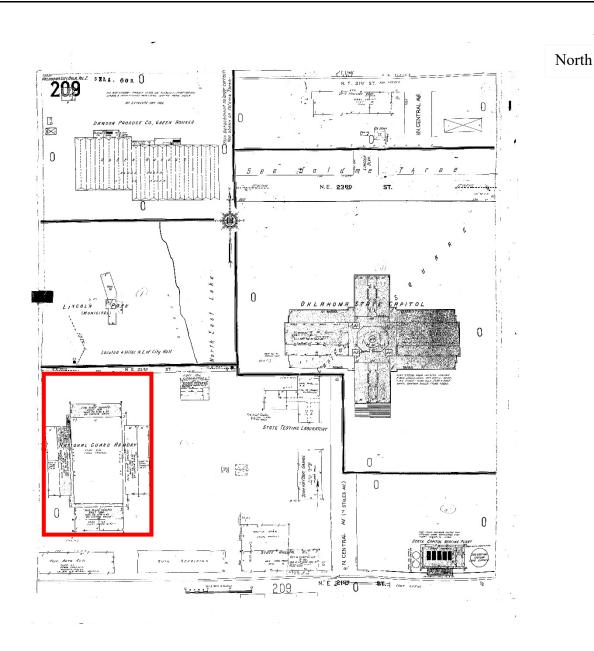
(Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps)

A closer view of the 1949 edition of the Sanborn map provides more details about the Armory. The interior of the central block is three stories in height and features brick piers/columns around the perimeter and a concrete floor in the center. An elevator is located near the northwest corner of the central block. Rectangular-shaped projections that range from one to three stories in height are located on each side of the central block. All of the projections have a concrete roof with a 24-inch parapet. The entire building is of brick construction.

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Big Picture: 1950, Vol. 2, Map #209

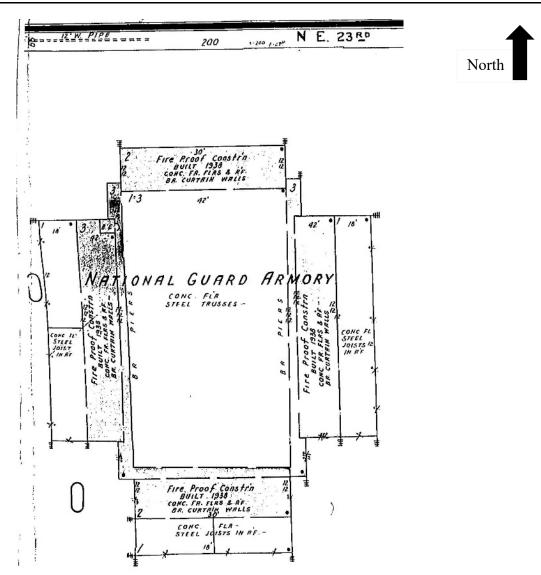
(Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps)

The 1950 edition of the Sanborn map does not indicate any major changes in the immediate vicinity of the Oklahoma National Guard Armory building.

### **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma National Guard Armory
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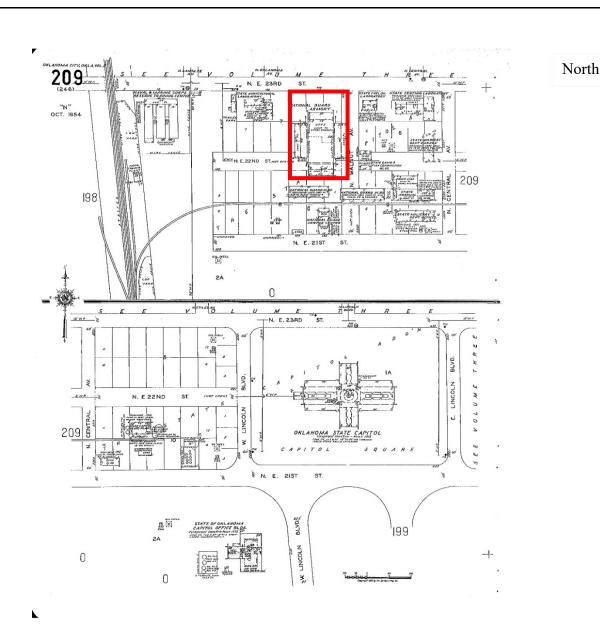
Close Up: 1950, Vol. 2, Map #209 (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps)

A closer view of the 1950 edition of the Sanborn map indicates no changes to the Armory.

### **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma National Guard Armory
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The Big Picture: 1955, Vol. 2, Map #209

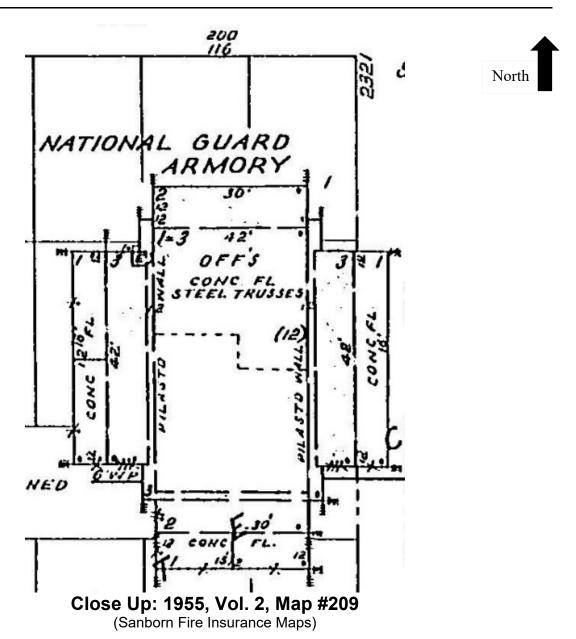
(Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps)

According to the 1955 edition of the Sanborn map, there are many state-owned buildings located in the vicinity of the Oklahoma National Guard Armory.

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The 1955 edition is the last available public access edition of the Sanborn maps. The northern portion of the central block is designated as office space.

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1935

State WPA director William Shaffer Key (left) and State Adjutant General Charles Franklin Barrett (right) promoted the building of National Guard armories in Oklahoma during the Great Depression. This photograph appeared in the *Daily Oklahoman* on October 9, 1935, and was accompanied with the caption, "Oklahoma's highest officials turned out Tuesday for [a] ground-breaking ceremony at Wewoka to start the state's \$2,167,922 armory construction program." (Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection)



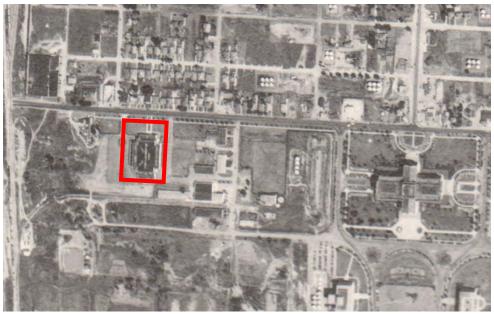
1939

Lieutenant Colonel Turner Roark conducts a class in the Oklahoma National Guard Armory. This photograph was part of a full-page spread in the *Daily Oklahoman* titled "The Guard at Home," which described how National Guard officers and men were utilizing the ample space provided by the new Armory building. Photograph by A. Y. Owen. (Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma Publishing Company Photography Collection)

### **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

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1941

This aerial photograph shows the location of the Oklahoma National Guard Armory directly west of the Oklahoma State Capitol. (Map Room, Oklahoma State University Library)



1948

While the Forty-Fifth Infantry Division fought in Europe during World War II, the Oklahoma Highway Patrol occupied the Oklahoma National Guard Armory. Both entities jointly occupied the space for several years after the war. (*Daily Oklahoman*, January 28, 1948, 4)

### **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

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#### 1938 Cornerstone (Photograph circa 2010)

The cornerstone confirms that the Oklahoma National Guard Armory was constructed in 1938. It lists Bryan W. Nolen as the architect and Dunning Construction Company as the builder. (Oklahoma Military Department)



**200 NE 23<sup>rd</sup> Street: 2008** (Oklahoma County Assessor)

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200 NE 23<sup>rd</sup> Street: 2012 (Oklahoma County Assessor)



200 NE 23<sup>rd</sup> Street: 2012 (Oklahoma County Assessor)

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 $OK\_Oklahoma County\_Oklahoma National Guard Armory\_0001$ 

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 $OK\_Oklahoma County\_Oklahoma National Guard Armory\_0002$ 

Oklahoma National Guard Armory
Name of Property
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County and State
N/A
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 $OK\_Oklahoma County\_Oklahoma National Guard Armory\_0003$ 

Oklahoma National Guard Armory
Name of Property
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N/A
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 $OK\_Oklahoma County\_Oklahoma National Guard Armory\_0004$ 

Oklahoma National Guard Armory
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

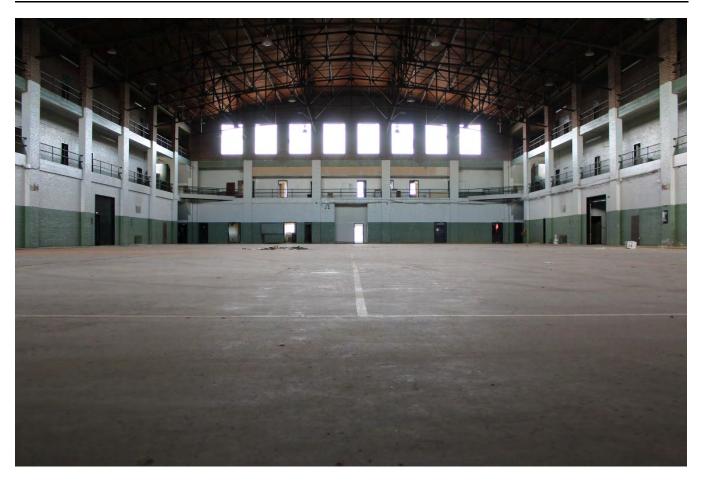
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 $OK\_Oklahoma County\_Oklahoma National Guard Armory\_0005$ 

Oklahoma National Guard Armory
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

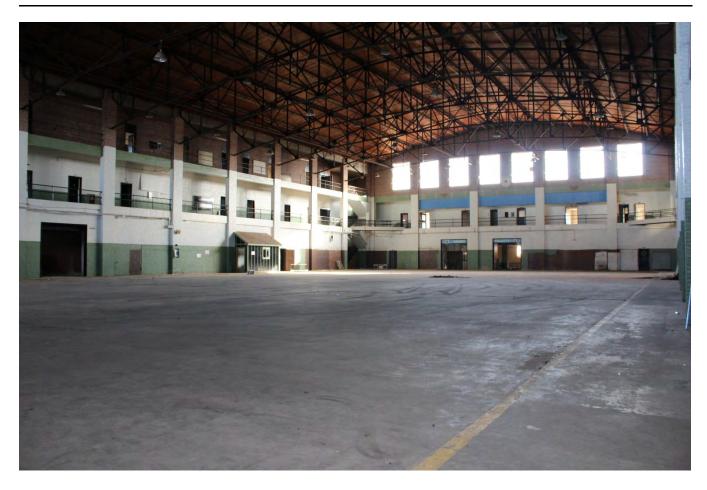
Section number	11	Page	20



 $OK\_Oklahoma County\_Oklahoma National Guard Armory\_0006$ 

Oklahoma National Guard Armory
Name of Property
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County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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 $OK\_Oklahoma County\_Oklahoma National Guard Armory\_0007$ 

Okianoma National Guard Armory
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

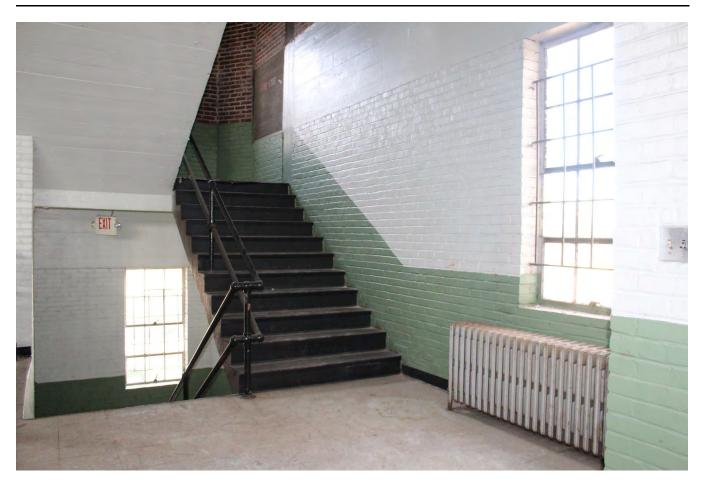
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 $OK\_Oklahoma County\_Oklahoma National Guard Armory\_0008$ 

Oklahoma National Guard Armory
Name of Property
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

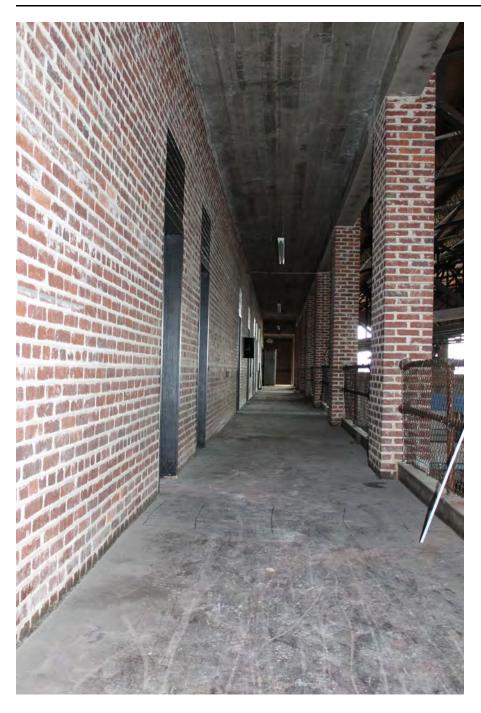
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 $OK\_Oklahoma County\_Oklahoma National Guard Armory\_0009$ 

Oklahoma National Guard Armory
Name of Property
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

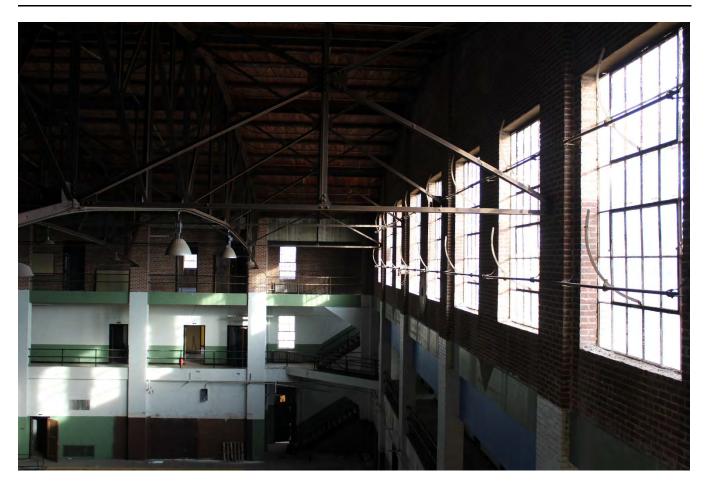
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OK\_OklahomaCounty\_OklahomaNationalGuardArmory\_0010

Oklahoma National Guard Armory
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 $OK\_Oklahoma County\_Oklahoma National Guard Armory\_0012$ 

Oklahoma National Guard Armory
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N/A
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 $OK\_Oklahoma County\_Oklahoma National Guard Armory\_0013$ 



























#### National Register of Historic Places Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination				
Property Name:	Oklahoma National Guard Armory				
Multiple Name:					
State & County:	OKLAHOMA, Okla	ahoma			
Date Rece 10/24/20		Pending List: Date of 16th Day: 14/2019 11/29/2019	Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List: 12/9/2019		
Reference number:	SG100004739				
Nominator:	Other Agency, SI	dPO			
Reason For Review	•		and the second control of the second control		
Арреа	1	X PDIL	Text/Data Issue		
SHPO Request		Landscape	Photo		
Waiver		National	Map/Boundary		
Resubmission		Mobile Resource	Period		
X Other		TCP	Less than 50 years		
		CLG			
X Accept	Return	Reject <b>12</b>	<u>2/2/2019</u> Date		
Abstract/Summary Comments:	Register Criteria A in 1938, the three of the State's "Litt economic develop Bryan W. Nolen (Garmory design, he Completion of the services and prov art, permanent ce	A and C in the areas of Military Hinstory, barrel-roofed Armory build be New Deal" program, representing the Depression National Guard), the building are incorporating elements of strip Armory occurred at a time of significant the State's growing National	ion. Designed by armory architect Major is an excellent example of Depression-era pped or streamlined Moderne design. nificant expansion of state government Guard detachments with a state-of-thesignificantly bolstering program efficiency		
Recommendation/ Criteria	Accept NR Criteria	a A and C			
Reviewer Paul Lu	usignan	Disciplin	e Historian		
Telephone (202)3	54-2229	Date	12/2/2019		
DOCUMENTATION	see attached	comments : No see attached	SLR : No		

# CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION REPORT

Note: This report shall be completed for each nomination to the National Register of Historic Places submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office. Each item must be completed. The report form shall be attached to the complete National Register nomination. All comments received from the owner and others must also accompany the report.

Oklahoma National Guard Armory

C St	ocation (Street Address): lity: tate: county:	200 NE 23 <sup>rd</sup> Street Oklahoma City Oklahoma Oklahoma			
S	tate:	Oklahoma			
C	county:	Oklahoma			
	LG Reporting:	Oklahoma City			
	ontact Person:	Katie McLaughlin Friddle			
T	itle:	Preservation Officer .			
A	ddress:	Planning Department			
		420 W. Main Street, Suite 930 OKC, OK 73102			
T	elephone:	405-297-3084			

4. Recommendations of the CLG (check appropriate item):

Date nomination submitted to SHPO:

Date nomination considered by local review commission:

1.

Name of Nominated Property:

XXX The chief elected local official and the local review commission agree that the property is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The chief elected local official and the local review commission agree that the property is <u>not</u> eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

September 4, 2019

The chief elected local official considers the property eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, but the local review commission disagrees.

The local review commission considers the property eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, but the chief elected local official disagrees.



- 5. Owner(s) Response (check appropriate item):
  - XXX The owner (majority of owners) consent to listing of the nominated property in the National Register of Historic Places.

The owner (majority of owners) object to listing of the nominated property in the National Register of Historic Places.

(Additional comments should appear in this area)

6. Local Review Commission's Statement of Opinion:

The Local Review Commission considers the property

XXX Eligible

Not Eligible

For nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the following reasons:

The Historic Preservation Commission considered a resolution that was prepared to aid them in their consideration of the National Register nomination at their September 4, 2019 meeting. The resolution was adopted, and the Historic Preservation Commission voted unanimously to recommend the Oklahoma National Guard Armory as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The executed resolution is attached for your reference.

all morning	ne
(MIII)	Signature of Chairman
Allen Brown	Printed Name
September 4, 2019	Timed Name
	Data

<sup>\*</sup>Add additional pages if necessary

6. Chief Elected Local Official's Statement of Opinion:

The Chief Elected Local Official considers the property

XXX

Eligible

Not Eligible

For nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the following reasons:

The City Council considered a resolution that was prepared to aid them in their consideration of the National Register nomination at their Oct. 8,2019 meeting. The resolution was adopted, and the City Council and Mayor recommended the Oklahoma National Guard Armory as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The executed resolution is attached for your reference.

Signature of Chief Elected Local Official

astober 8, 2019

David Holt, Mayor

Printed Name

Date

<sup>\*</sup>Add additional pages if necessary

#### **CAPITOL – MEDICAL CENTER IMPROVEMENT AND ZONING COMMISSION**



2401 N. Lincoln Blvd. Ste. 212 Oklahoma City, OK 73105 Office: 405-522-0440 Fax: 405-522-3861

August 26, 2019

DAN ROSS
CHAIRMAN
CAPITOL – MEDICAL CENTER
IMPROVEMENT AND ZONING COMMISSION

Catherine Montgomery, AIA, President Matthew A. Pearce, Ph.D., Historian Preservation and Design Studio, PLLC 616 NW 21st St., Ste. 114 Oklahoma City, OK 73103-1861

RE: National Register Nomination for
Oklahoma National Guard Armory
200 Northeast 23rd Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

Dear Ms. Montgomery and Dr. Pearce:

The Oklahoma National Guard Armory located at 200 Northeast 23rd Street in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, is within the zoning jurisdiction of the Capitol-Medical Center Improvement and Zoning Commission.

I am pleased to inform you that the Commission, at its regularly scheduled meeting on August 23, 2019, voted unanimously to support the nomination of the Oklahoma National Guard Armory to the National Register of Historic Places due to its statewide significance under National Register Criterion "A" for Military and Economics and under Criterion "C" for Architecture.

Respectfully,

Casey A. Jones, AICP

Assistant Planner

Capitol-Medical Center Improvement and Zoning Commission

405-522-1650

casey.jones@omes.ok.gov

cc: Sara Werneke, National Register Program Coordinator Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office

### EXHIBIT "A"

### PROPERTY OWNER FORM

Name of Property:	
Location of Property (Street/City/County):	
I, , hereby certify that the following cor the complete list of owners of record for the property named above. This informas obtained from the	
Name:	
Address:	
City:	
State:	
Zip Code:	
(Signature of Nomination Preparer)	
Typed Name and Title:	
Date:	

Note: If nomination affects multiple property owners, please contact the SHPO's Architectural Historian at 405/522-4478 for details on how to document all property owners.

#### EXHIBIT "B"

#### **ELECTED OFFICIALS FORM**

Name of Property: Oklahoma National Guard Armory

Location of Property (Street/City/County): 200 NE 23rd Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County

1. For the above referenced property, provide both:

Mayor's Name (if within a city or town): David Holt

Address: 200 North Walker Avenue

City/State/Zip Code: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102

AND

Name of Chairman, Board of County Commissioners: Raymond L. Vaughn, Jr.

Address: 320 Robert S Kerr Avenue #621

City/State/Zip Code: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102

2. The above named property is located in Oklahoma Senate District(s): 48

The State Senator(s)' name(s) and address(es) is (are):

Senator George E. Young

2300 North Lincoln Boulevard, Oklahoma City, OK 73105

3. The above named property is located within Oklahoma State House of Representatives District(s): 99

The State Representative(s)' name(s) and address(es) is (are):

Representative Ajay Pittman, 2300 North Lincolon Boulevard, Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Note: The above information is used for satisfying federal requirements for notification that properties are being considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and for courtesy notices of listing in the National Register.



Mr. Dan Ross Capital Assets Management Will Rogers Building 2401 N. Lincoln Blvd., Room 206 Oklahoma City, OK, 73105

Ms. Catherine Montgomery AIA, President Preservation and Design Studio PLLC 616 NW 21<sup>st</sup> Street Oklahoma City, OK 73103

May 7, 2019

Regarding: Proposed National Register Nomination for

Oklahoma National Guard Armory

200 Northeast 23rd Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma

To whom it may concern:

I represent the entity that is the fee simple owner of the above referenced property.

I am aware of the action being taken relative to the preparation of a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form involving the above referenced property.

I have no objection to the stated action.

Yours Truly,

**Dan Ross** 

Capital Assets Management Administrator



# Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917 (405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm

October 22, 2019

Joy Beasley Keeper and Chief National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs National Park Service 1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228 Washington D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Beasley:

We are pleased to transmit three National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

Oklahoma National Guard Armory, 200 Northeast 23rd Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County

State Highway Department Testing Laboratory, 2311 North Central Avenue, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County

Iroquois Apartments, 900 NW 13th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County

Harmony School, 1537 NE 24th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County

Three of the five members of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board) were present for the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. Therefore, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of each nominated property participated in the recommendation's formulation.

We look forward to the results of your review. If there any further questions regarding the nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely.

Lynda Ozan

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

\*Enclosures

TRIE OF OKLAHOMA. JOKLAHOMA COUNTY. SS.

Perfore me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State on this 23rd day of May, 1917, personally appeared Emma Richards and Ed. Richards, her husband to me known to be the identical persons who executed the within and foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that they executed the same as their free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Witness my hand and official seal the day and year above set forth.

F. E. Shelley, Notary Public

My commission expires June 29th, 1920

F. H. Shelley, Notarialusgal. Oklahoma county, Okla

QUITCLAIMDEED

E. GRANSOW

STATE OF OKLAHARCI.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA OKLAHOMA COUNTY SS

This instrument was filed for recroid Sept, 1917. / at 8 o'Clock A. M. and recorded in Pook 196 Page 135. Tom Bodine County clerk. Fee\$4.75. KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That H. W. Granzow, party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of One Dollar (#1.00), and Other valuable consideration to him in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, does hereby quitclaim, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the State of Oklahoma, party of the second part, the following described real property and premises situated in Oklahoma County, to-wit:

Lots Eleven (11) and Iwelve (12), in Block Three (3) in North East Highlands, Second . Addition to Oklahoma city, County of Oklahoma, State of Oklahoma, being a subdivision of Flocks Twenty-two (22), Twenty-five (25) and Twenty-six (26) in Barrow's Second Addition to Oklahoma City, as shown by the recorded plat thereof. (

he North Half of the Northeast Quarter (2) of the Northeast Quarter (2) of The Southwest Quarter (2) of Section Twenty (20), flownship Twelve (12) North, Range Two (2) W. I. M. Beginning at the Northeast corner and running west sixhundred thirty-rive (635)feet; thence south west three hundred eighteen (313) feet; thence east six hundred (635) feet. thence North Jhree Hunoned and engineer (3/8) feet to the point of beginning, containing five (5) acres more or less.

The East Half (%) of the Northeast Quarter (4) of the North east Quarter (%) of the Southwest Quarter (4). Township). Twelve (12) North, Pange Iwo (2) W. I. M. containing five (5) acres more or less.

A pifteen acres of land in the Worthwest Quarter of Section Seventeen (17), Township Twelvel (12) North, Range Two (2) W.I. M. bounded and desolibed as follows; Beginning at the Morthwest Quarter of said/Quarter section running thence east thirty (30) rods; thence south parallel with the section line eighty rods; thence west thirty (30) rods; thence north eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning,

Lot Two (2), Block Twenty-rive (25) Jefferson Park Addition to Oklahoma City, as shown by the recorded plat thereof.

A The East Half (3) of the Northeast Quarter (4) of the Southeast Quarter (4) of the South east Quarter (%) of Section Fifteen (15), Rownship Twelve (12) North, Range Three (3) With M., containing five (5) acres more or less.

Thots One (1), Two (2) Three (3), Four (4), Five (5), Six (6), Seven (7), Eight (8), Fifteen (15) Stateer (16) Seventeen (17) and Eighteen (13), all in Elock Two (2) in Central park -Addition to Oklahoma City: Oklahoma, as shown by the recorded plat thereof.)

Lots Twenty-one (21) and Twenty two (22), Block One (1), Marmony Hill Addition to Oklahoma City, State of Oklahoma, as the same appears on the recorded plat thereof.

The South Half (2) of the Southeast Quarter (1) of the North Quarter (1) of the Southeast Quarter (2) of Section Fourteen (14), Township Twelve (12), Range Three (3) W. I. M.

Wommencing at the Northeast corner of the Southeast Quarter (2) of Section Iwenty-Savan (2) (27), Township Twelve (12), Range Three (3) West I. M.; running thence south along said section line one thousand, eight mandred forty-four and 63/100 (1844,63) feet; thence due west one thousand two hundred ninety-eight and 8/10 (1298.8) feet; thence north one

thousand eight hundred forty-four and 63/100. (1844.65) feet; thence East along half section line one thousand and two hundred ninety-eight and 8/10 (1298.8) feet, to place of beginning and containing fifty-five (55) acres. X Lots number thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36), Thirty-seven (37), thirty-eight (38), in

Block One: (1), North East Tighland's Addition as Shown by the recorded plat there of. Lots Nine (9) and Ten (10) in Block Two (2), Berkley Place, same being a sub-division of Lots six (6), Ross Heights being an Addition to Oklahoma city, Oklahoma, more particularly described as follows;

Beginning at a point three hundred five (305) feet north and two hundred twenty-five (225) feet west of the Southeast corner of Lot Six (6) to Ross Heights Addition to pklahoma City, Oklahoma; thence one hundred forty(140) feet south beince fifty (50) feet. west; thence one hundred forty (140) feet North; thence fifty (50) feet east, to the mint of beginning.

Fight lots, same being the eight (8) lots off the Northeast corner of Block Twenty (20) of Barrow's Second Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the Wortheast corner of said block running South one hundred thirty (130) feet to an, alley; thence west two hundred (200) feet; thence north/one/hundred thirty (130) feet to the North line of said five (5) acres, and thence east two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.

Reginning at a point of twenty-rive (25) feet north of the southwest corner of Block seventeen (17) Ross Feights Second Addition to Oklahoma city, according to the recorded. plat thereof; thence east one hundred forty (140) feet; thence north fifty (50) feet; thence west one hundred forty (140) feet; thence south fifty (50) feet to the point of beginning, being a parcel of ground fifty by one hundred forty (50' x140') feet. Deginning at a point twenty frour and one half (24%) reet due south of the northeast corner of lot numbered three (3) in Danforth's Addition to Oklahoma city, Oklahoma, according to the recorded plat thereof; thence west forty-nine (45) feet; thence south kne hundred twenty-eight (1/28) feet; thence east forty-nine (49) feet; thence north one

Lil of Block Eleven (11), Iwelve (12), Thirteen (13) and Fourteen (14) in E. M. Erum's Addition to Oklahoma city, Oklahoma./

fundred twenty-eight (128) feet to the point or beginning.

Lots Wine (9) and Ten (10) in Plack Two (2) in Stevens Hamill Addition to Oklahoma City, as shown by the criginal and emended plats thereof, said addition being a subdivision of Block Fifteen (15), and the east one half (4) of Block Ten (10) of Ross Heights, as blat of which is now recorded in the register of Deeds Office in said County and State. Mots. Thirteen/(13), Founteen (14), Fifteen (15), Sixteen (16), Seventeen (17), Eighteen, (18), Mineteen (19), Twenty (20), Twenty-one (21), Twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), and twenty four (24) in Block Two (2) in Prancis Feights Addition to Oklahoma city, as shown by the recorded platsthered . A

Morth Half (公) of North west Quarter (主) of Northeast Quarter (主) of Southeast Quarter (1) of Section One (1), Township Twelve (12), Range Three (3) W. I.M., beginning at Northwest corner and running east. Five acres.

Beginning at the Northeast corner of mest one half (5) of the Southwest Quarter (4) of Section Twenty-four (24), Township Twelve (12) North, Range Three (3) W. I.M.; thence east two hundred (200)/feet; thence south six hundred and sixty (560) feet; thence West-----six hundred sixty (660) feet; thence morth six hundred sixty (660) feet; thence east four hundred and sixty (460) feet; to point of) beginning, containing ten (10) acres, more or less.

tota Five (5) and Six (6), Eleven (11) and Twelve (12), Nineteen (19) and Twenty (20) in Block Two (2) in Hare's Lake View Addition, an additionate Oklahoma City, according bo the recorded plat thereof.

Beginning Et a point Being the northeast corner of the Southeast Quarter (2) of the Douthwest Quarter (法) of Section Eight (8)。 Township Twelve (12), Range Two (2), accord ing to the gavernment survey; thence south one hundred thirty-two (132) feet; thence:

24

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erate win bundred sixty (550) feet; to point of beginning, and containing two-(2) scres
    1.57
    - Jeven (11) and Twelve (12), in Flock Mine (90; Culbertson East highland Addition to
  rowrine (9) to thirteen (13) inclusive, sixteen (16) and seventeen (17)
    to thirty-six (F2) inclusive, thirty-five (F5) and thirty-six (F6) in block one (1), or this
    The Modern three (3) to Skickoma City, Oklahoma, loka twenty-two (22)
    is tranty-five (25) inclusive, block one (1) of the Patrick Moore Addition number two (2)
    to Chlahoma City, Oklahoma, according to the recorded plat thereof.
    to: Three (3) in block one (1) in Mee's Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
    ill of block numbered two (2) in Lake Point Addition to Oklahoma City, being a sub-division of the South-West Granter (1).
    . obs Worth on-half (力) of the Morthwest ons-quarter (力) of Fection mimbered seven (7)
    correcting membered twelve (12), morth, rouge three (7), west of the Indian Meridian, as
 shows he be recorded plat therect.
This covenies (17) and sighteen (18) in block two (2), Rope Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 
    . ..., abacading to the reculate plan shorter, same being a sub-division of Block sixtern
      fis) of Prine: Addition.
    Composition of the mest one-half
                                                                                                                                                                   产业产
   (1) - The Couldwest Quarter (2) on the North line of the Couthwest Quarter (4) of section
    induit - four (24), Township twelve (12) Horth, bance three (3), w. I. M., thence South eight.
    : (:n) ruds, themes set brenty (20) rods, themse horth sights (80) rods, thence west brent
     (17) roce to a point of beginning, containing ten (10) gores more or less, according to
     T. S. Governmen. Survey.
    'goto on (1) to him (5) inclusive and lots forty-three (45) to forty-eight (48) inclusive
     in blug, one (1) end lots one to four (4) inclusive and furty-five (45) to forty-cight (43)
    budinerive in block six (5), and lots thirty-one (51), and thirty-two (52) in block five (5).
  Fig. in Fithel Firk Place Addition to Calabona City, Oklahoma, according to the recorded play
     itaare of ...
                                                                      Park
     Kim of Dicek woo (2), Schroeder City, Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma./
     图1章 cf lots brenty (20) and twenty-one (21), in block one (1), of Woody Crest Addition to
hore City, Oklahoma, according to the recorded plat thereof.
 # 1 1 a steven (11) and twelve/(12), in block one (1), in Stevens-Hamill Eddition to Oklahoma
   initians in the sub-division to Rlock Airteen (15) and the East one-half (5) of block ten (14)
  Visit watties addition seconding to the recorded and amended plat thereof.
    The Martings to Quarter (%) of the Horthwest Quarter (%) of Southwest Quarter (%) and the
  / hotthedet one unerter (字) of the Morthwest Quarter (字) of the Southwest Quarter (字) of Sect
     Hom Spirteen (14), Kownship twelve-north of range three (3), W. I. M., gontaining fifteen
     Hill dress more for less, according to the U. S. Government Survey thereof
      To The state of th
     \frac{1}{4} franty-sovan (27), twenty-sight (28), twenty-mine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31),
      製造自治域 - 5年の(32) in block mumbered four (4), being a 不動一division of blockspine (9), ten (14).
     and the four (24) in Parrow's First and Second Addition to Oklahome
    中国电话中国lock twelve (12) of Winens Highland Terrace Addition to Oklahoma City in the County
     at atte of 3klahome as shown by the recorded plate thereof.
    Alle de Forth one-half (1) of Southeast one-Quarter (1) of the Northeast one-Quarter (1) of Mille
      Fast Scutimest one-quarter (1) of section ten (10); township twelve (12); Forth and range
     birtee (5) rest I. M.
     Miland Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in Culbertson East Mighland Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma,
     nicouding to the recurded plat therect.
      The southeast quarter (%) of the Southeest Querter (%) of the Southeast Quarter (%), of Sep
      Baom Exensition (22), Township Twelve (12) Horth, Pange Three (3) W. I. W., containing tent
      Milai. eches: dore or less.
      [19] Fourteen (14), end Note One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Pive (5) 自由 [5]
```

twenty-one (21), Twenty-two (22), Twenty-three (23), Twenty-four (24), Twenty-five (25),

Twenty-siz (26), Twenty -seven (27), Twenty-eight (28), Twenty-nine (29), in Elock Eldmen
(11), Lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Five (5), Six (6), Seven (7), Eight (8),

Wine (9), Ten (10), Eleven (11), and Twenty-two (22), in Elock Twelve (12); Lots One (1),

Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Five (5), Six (6), Seven (7), Thirteen (13) and Fourteen
(14), in Elock Thirteen (15); the West Half (2) of lot Four (4), Lots Five (5) Six (6),

Seven (7), Eight (8), Fine (9) and Ten (10) and west half (2) of Lot Eleven (11), in Elock

Two (2), All in the State Capital Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, according to the

"scorded plat thereof."

The Northeast Quarter (2) of the southeast Quarter (2) of Section One (1), Township Twelve (12) North, Pange Thro: (3) West of the Indian Meridian, containing forty acres.

11 of blocks One (1) and Four (4) in Oakfield Addition to the City of Oklahoma, City, be-

ing, a subdivision of a part of the west Half (%) of the Southwest Quarter (%) of Section Two (2). Township Twelve (12) North, of Range Three (3) West of the Indian Meridian.

Tell of the Northeast Quarter (%) of the Southwest Quarter (%) of Section One (1), Township Twelve (12) North, Range Three (3) Fest of the Indian Meridian, containing forty acres.

of the Northwest Quarter (1) of Nection Thirty-one (31), Township Thirteen (13) North of Renge Two (2) West of the Indian Meridian, containing Corty acres.

12) North, of Range Two (2) West of the Indian Meridian, containing eighty (80) scres,

of Section Twelve (12), Township Twelve Worth, of Senge Three (3) West, of the Indian Meridian, containing forty (40) acres.

particularly releasing the above described real estate from the lien of a certain judgment rendered in favor of the grantor above named, and against the State Capitol Building Company, on the 15th day of October, 1915, in the district court of Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, in case No. 15125, H.W.Granzow, plaintiff, vs. State Capitol Building Company, defendant.

TO EAVE AND TO HOLD THE SIME FOREVER.

Signed and delivered this 14th day of Sept, 1917.

H. W. Granzow.

diate of Oklahoma, Oklahom: / 1:0/1... 5/5.

Before me, a notary public in and for said county and state, on this lith day of Sept, A.D., 1917, personally approved H. W. Granco to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the within and foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same as his free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Gottleb H. Fink, Notery Public.

My comission expires Oct. 7" 1917.

GITTEL I. FINE, MOTARY PURLICS OKLAROMA CCUMIY, ONIMA

المنتقالات المعالية المنتقالات

ALMIRA CARPENTER.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, OKLAHOMA COUNTY, SS.

This instrument was filed for record Sept. 27, 1917 5 9:45 A.M. and recorded in Book 195 page 138, Fee \$1.00 Tom Bodine, County Clerk.

ENOUGHLL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That Hen C. Carpenter of Chlahome County, State of Oklahoma, party of the first part, in consideration of the sur of Ohe (1.00) Bellar cash in hand paid, and love and affection, does hereby grant, bergein, isell and convey unto Africa Carpenter of Oklahoma County, State of Oklahoma, party of the second part, the following described real property and premises situated in Oklahoma County State of Oklahoma to-wit:

Lots Fleven (11) and Twelve (12) in Block Twelve (12), Schilling s Addition to the recorded plat thereof."

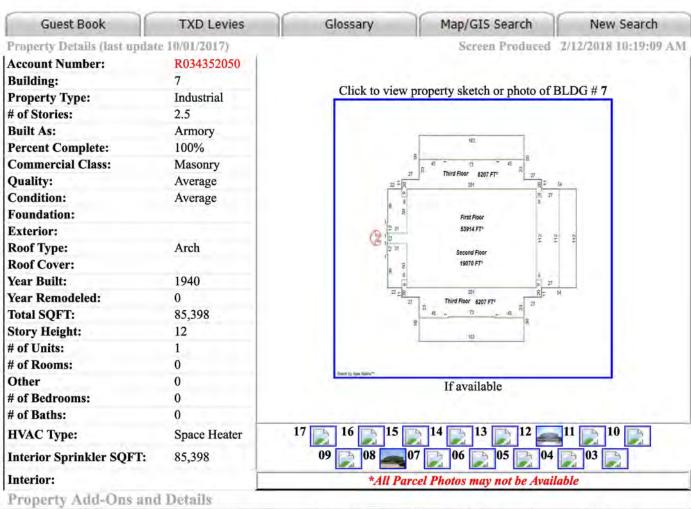
"The South West Quarter (SW) of Section Twenty-Five (25), Township Edgyen (11), North, Range Two (2) West of the Indian Meridian."

Together with all the improvements the ron and the appurtenances there unto be lossing, and markent, the tible to the same or the said above described property."

CAPPINTING.

Monday, February 12, 2018 Leonard Sullivan-Oklahoma County Assessor Public Access System (405) 713-1200



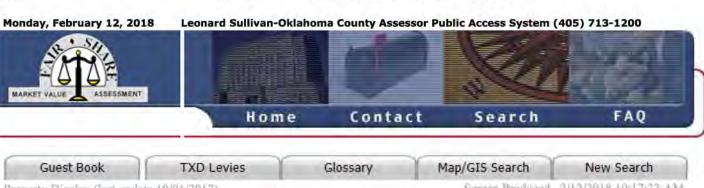


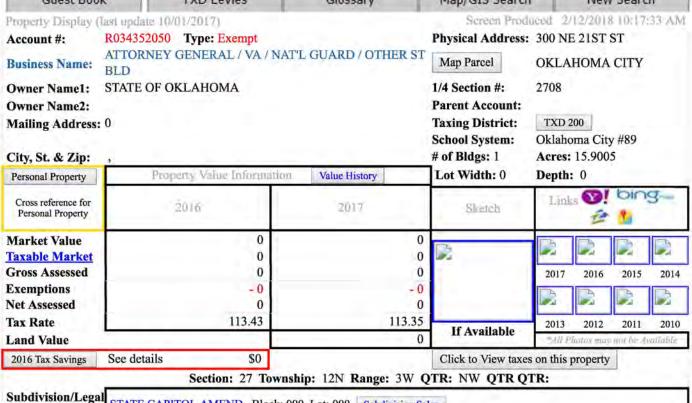
Description Units **SQFT** Building Type No property add-on records returned.











Subdivision/Lega Description:

STATE CAPITOL AMEND Block: 000 Lot: 000 Subdivision Sales

BLKS 5 THRU 10 EX LOT 9 IN BLK 8

No Comparative Sales records returned.

Last Mailed Notice of Value (N.O.V.) Information

	Notice Date	Market Value	Taxable Market	Adjustments/Exemptions	Net Assessed Value
٥					*

No N.O.V. record returned.

Sales Documents/Deed History

Date	View	Type	Book-Page	Price	Grantor	Grantee
~ 1 -	STATE OF THE STATE OF					

No Sales Documents returned.

Non Sales Documents/Deed History

Date	View	Type	Book-Page	Grantor	Grantee
11/11/1911	>	HIST DOC	0004-0000		STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Account Status/Adjustments/Exemptions

Status/Adjustment/Exemption Type	Effective Year	Assessed Amount
5% Capped Account	2000	

Click on building number to access detailed information:

Bldg #	Built As	Туре	Year Built	SQFT	Stories
Bldg #7	Armory	Industrial	1940	85,398	2.5

- Corpery Characterson WARRANTY DEED. The State Capitol Building Company to the State of Oklahoma. STATE OF OKLAHOMA, OKLAHOMA COUNTY This instrument was filed for record this lath day of February 1915, at 3:50 o'clock p.m. and recorded in Book 182, Page 248. Fee \$11.05 Pd. M. Cornelius, County Clerk. (Seal) KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That the State Capitol Building Company, a corporation, duly organized and existing under, and by virtue of the laws of the State of Oklahoma, with offices and principal place of business at the City, County and State of Oklahoma, party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of one dollar, and for other valuable consideration to it in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the State of Oklahoma, one of the United States of America, party of the second part, the following described property and premises, situated in Oklahoma County, State of Oklahoma, to-wit: Lots eleven (11) and twelve (12) in Block Three (3) in North East Highlands, Second Addition to Oklahoma City, County of Oklahoma, State of Oklahoma, being a sub-division of Blocks twenty-two (22), twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26) in Barrow's Second Addition to Oklahoma City, as shown by the recorded plat thereof. The North Half of the North east Quarter (1) of the Northeast Quarter (1) of the Southwest Quarter (1) of Section twenty (20), Township Twelve (12) North, Range Two (2) W.I.M. beginning at the Northeast Corner and running west six hundred thirty-five (635) feet, thence South three hundred eighteen (318) feet, thence east six hundred thirty-five (635) feet, thence north three hundred eighteen (318) feet, to the point of beginning, containing five (5) acres more or less. The East Half (12) of the Northeast Quarter (14) of the Northeast Quarter (14) of the Southwest Quarter (14) of Section 18 (18), Township twelve (12) North Range two (2), W.I.M., containing five (5) acres more or less. Fifteen acres of land in the Northwest Quarter of Section seventeen (17) township twelve (12) North, Range two (2) W.I.M. founded and described as follows: Beginning at the Northwest Quarter of said quarter section running thence east thirty (30) rods, thence south parallel with the section line eighty (80) rods, thence west thirty (30) rods, thence north eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning. Lot two (2), Block twenty-five (25) of Jefferson Park Addition to Oklahoma City as shown by the recorded plat thereof. The East Half (2) of the Northeast Quarter (1) of the Southeast Quarter (1) of the Southeast Quarter (4) of Section fifteen (15), township twelve (18) range three (3), #.I.M. containing five (5) acres fore or less.

Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), Five (5) six (6) seven (7), eight (8) fifteen (15), sixteen (16) seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), all in block two (2) in Central Park Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as shown by the recorded plat thereof.

Lots twenty-one (21) and twenty-two, (22) block one (1) Harmony Hill Addition to Oklahoma City, State of Oklahoma, as the same appears on the recorded plat thereof.

The South Half  $(\frac{1}{2})$  of the Southeast Quarter  $(\frac{1}{4})$  of the Northeast Quarter  $(\frac{1}{4})$  of the Southeast Quarter  $(\frac{1}{4})$  of Section fourteen (14), township twelve (12), range three (3), W.I.M.

Commencing at the Northeast corner of the Southeast Quarter (1) of section twenty seven (27), township twelve (12) range three (3) West I. M., running thence south along said said section line one thousand eight hundred forty-four and 63/100 (1844.63) feet; thence due West one thousand two hundred ninety-eight and 8/10 (1298.8) feet, thence north one thousand eight hundred forty-four and 63/100 (1844.63) feet, thence east along half section line one thousand and two hundred ninety-eight and 8/10 (1298.8) feet, to place of beginning and containing fifty-five (55) acres.

Lots number thirty-five (35), (thirty-six), thirty-seven (37) thirty-eight (38) in block one (1) North East Highland's Addition as shown by the recorded plat thereof.

Lots nine (3) and ten (10) in block two (2), Berkley Place, same being a sub-division of lots six (6), Ross Heights Being and Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point three hundred five (305) feet North and two-hundred twenty-five (225) feet west of the Southeast corner of Lot six (6) to Ross Heights Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, thence one hundred forty (140) feet South, thence fifty (50) feet West, thence one hundred forty (140) feet North, thence fifty (50) feet East, to the point of beginning.

Eight lots, same being the eight (8) lots off the Northeast corner of block twenty (20) of Barrow's Second Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, more particularly described as follows: (sublived consequence)

Beginning at the North East corner of said block running South one hundred thirty (130) feet to an alley thence West two hundred (200) feet thence North one hundred thirty (130) feet to the North line of said five (5) acres, and thence East two hundred (200) feet to the place & beginning.

Beginning at a point of twenty-five (25) feet north of the Southwest corner of Blacok seventeen (17) Ross Heights Second Addition to Oklahoma City, according to the recorded plat thereof, thence east one hundred forty (140) feet, thence North fifty (50) feet, thence West one hundred forty (140) feet, thence South fifty (50) feet to the point of beginning being a parcel of ground fifty by one hundred forty (50' X 140'), feet.

Beginning at a point twenty-four and one half (£4½) feet due South of the Northeast corner of lot numbered three (3) in Danforth's Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, according to the recorded plat thereof, thence west forty-nine (49) feet, thence south one hundred twenty-eight (128) feet, thence East forty-nine (49) feet, thence north one hundred twenty-eight (128) feet to the point of beginning.

All of block eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in E. M. Crum's Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Lots nine (9) and ten (10) in block two (2) in Stevens-Hamill Addition to Oklahoma City, as shown by the original and amended pltts thereof, said addition being a sub-division of block (15) and the east, one-half (1) of block ten (10) of Ross "eights, as plat of which is now recorded in the Register of Deed's Office in said County and State.

Lots thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (10) fwenty-one (11), twenty-two (12), twenty-three (13) and twenty-four (14) in Block two (2) in Francis Heights Addition to Oklahoma City, as shown by the recorded plats thereof.

North half (1) of the Northwest Quarter (1) of Northeast Quarter (1) of Southeast Quarter (1) of Section one (1) township twelve (12) tange three W.I.M., beginning at Northwest corner and running east.

Five acres.

Beginning at the Northeast corner of west one half (1) of the Southwest Quarter (1) of Section twenty-four (14) Township twelve (12) North, range three (3), W. I. M. thence east two hundred (200) feet, thence south six hundred and sixty (660) feet, thence west six hundred sixty (660) feet, thence East four hundred and sixty (460) feet, to point of beginning, containing ten (10) acres, more or less.

Lots five (5) and six (6), eleven (11) and twelve (12) nineteen (19) and twenty (20) in block two (2) in Hare's Lake View Addition, an addition to Oklahoma City, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Beginning at a point being the northeast corner of the Southeast Quarter (1) of the Southwest Quarter (1) of section eight (8), township twelve (12) Range two (2) according to the government survey, thence south one hundred thirty two (132) feet, thence west six hundred sixty (660) feet, thence north one hundred thirty-two (132) feet, thence east six hundred sixty (660) feet, to point of beginning and containing two (2) acres more or less.

Lots eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block nine (9), Culbertson East Highland Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Lots nine (9) to thirtyeen (13) inclusive, sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) twenty-six (26) to thirty-two (32) inclusive, thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36) in block one (1) of the Patrick Moore Addition, number three (3) to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, lots twenty-two (22) to twenty-five (25) inclusive, block one (1) of the Patrick Noore Addition number two (2) to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Lot three (3) in block one (1) in Mee's Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

All of block numbered two (£) in Lake Point Addition to Oklahoma City, being a sub-division of the North one-half (½) of the Northwest one-quarter (½) of the Southwest one-quarter (½) of Section numbered seven (7), township numbered twelve (1£), North, range three (3), West of the Indian "eridian, at shown by the recorded plat thereof.

Lots seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) in block two (2) Hope Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, according to the recorded plat thereof, same being a sub-division of Block sixteen (16) or Rainey Addition.

Commencing at a point two hundred (200) feet east of the East line of the west one-half (1) of the Southwest Quarter (1) of the North Line of the Southwest Quarter (1) of section twenty-four (24) township twelve (12), Range three (3), W.I.M. thence South eighty (80) rods, thence east twenty (20) rods, thence north eighty (80) rods, thence west twenty (20) rods to a point of beginning, containing ten (10) acres more or less, according to the U.S. Government survey.

Lots one (1) to six (6) inclusive and lots forty-three (43) to forty-eight (48) inclusive, in block one (1)] and lots one (1) to four (4) inclusive and forty-five (45) to forty-eight (48) inclusive in block six (6), and lots thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32) in block five (5), all in Ethel Park Place Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, according to the recorded plat thereof.

All of block two (F), Schroeder City Fark Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

of Woody Crest Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Lots eleven (11) and twelve (11), in block one (1), in Stevens-Hamill Addition to Oklahoma City, being a sub-division to Block diffeen (18) and the East one half (2) of block ten (10), Ross Reights Addition according to the recorded and amended plat thereof.

The northwest Quarter (\*) of the Northwest Quarter (\*) of Southwest Quarter (\*), and the west helf (\*) of the Northeast one quarter (\*) of the Northwest Quarter (\*) of the Southwest Quarter (\*) of Section fourteen (14) township twelve north of range three (3), %.I.M. containing fifteen (1) acres more or less, according to the U. S. Government survey thereof.

West half (1) of the west half (1) of the Northwest Quarter (1) of the Northwest Quarter (1) being ten (10) acres, more or less of Section twenty (20), township twelve (11), range two (1), %. I. M.

Lots twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (19) thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), in block numbered four (4), being a sub-division of blocks nine (9), ten (10), twenty-three (23), and twenty-four (14) in Barpowts First and Second Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, according to the recorded plat thereof.

All of Block twelve (11) of Winans Highland Terrance Addition to Oklahoma City in the County and State of Oklahoma s shown by the recorded plats thereof.

All of South one half (1) of Southeast one quarter (1) of the Northeast one quarter (1) of the Southwest one quarter (1) of section ten (10), Township twelve (12) North and range three (3) west I.M.

All of block five (5), in Culbertson East Highland Addition to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, according to the recorded plat thereof.

The Southeast Quarter (1) of the Southeast Quarter (1) of the Southeast Quarter (1) of Section twenty-two (EE), township twelve (12) North, Range Three (3) W.I.M. containing ten (10) acres more or less.

All of blocks one (1), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6) seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), fourteen (14), and lots one (1) two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), twenty-one (21) twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six, (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), in block eleven (11), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), cight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twentytwo (22), in block twelve (12), Lots one (1) two (2), three (3) four (4), five (3), six (6), seven (7), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in block thirteen (13), The west helf (5) of lot four (1), lots five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (3), nine (9) and ten (10) and west helf (1) of lot eleven (11), in block two (2). All in the State Capitol Addition to Oklahoma City, according to the recorded plat thereof.

(1) of the Northeast quarter (1) of the southeast quarter (2) of section one (1) township twelve (1), north, range three (3) west of the Indian Meridian, containing forty acres.

All of blocks one (1) and four (4) in Oakfield Addition to the City of Oklahoma City, being a sub-division of a part of the west half (2) of the southwest quarter (1) of section two (1), township twelve (12) North, of range three (3) west of the Indian Meridian.

All of the Northeast quarter (1) of the Southwest Quarter (1) of section one (1) township twelve (12) north, of range three (3) West of the Indian Meridian, containing forty (40) acres.

All f the Northwest Quarter (1) of the Southwest Quarter (1) of section thirty-one (31), township thirteen (13) North, of range two (2) West of the Indian eridian, containing forty-acres.

All the following parcel of land described as follows:

Desiraing at the Northwest corner of the Northeast quarter (1) of section ten (10), township twelve (12) north, of range three (3) west of the Indian Meridian, thence south one thousand twenty-three and I/10 (1023.1) feet; thence east six hundred sixty (660) feet; thence north two hundred fifty-seven and 9/10 (257.3) feet; thence east six hundred sixty (660) feet; thence north seven hundred sixty-five and E/10 (765.2) feet to the north line of seid section, and along the north line of seid section to the point of beginning, and containing twenty-eight (18) acres, more or less.

All of the west half  $(\frac{1}{2})$  of the southwest quarter  $(\frac{1}{4})$  of section five (5) township twelve (1) North, of range two (2) West of the Indian "eridian, containing eighty (80) acres.

All of lots one (1) to forty-eight (48) inclusive in block three (3) Oakfield Addition to the city of Oklahoma City, being a subdivision of a part of the west half (2) of the Bouthwest Quarter (4) of section two (2) township twelve (12) North, of range three (3) west of the indian meridian.

All of lots one (1) to twenty-four (24) inclusive in block one (1) lots one (1) to forty-eight (48) in block two (2); lots one (1) to forty (40) in block three (3), all in Woodward's Boulevard's Heights Addition to the city of Oklahoma City, the same being a subdivision of a part of the west half (2) of the Northeast quarter (1) of section ten (10) township twelve (1) north, of range three (3) west of the Indian Meredian, containing twenty acres, more or less.

All of the Northeast Quarter (1) of the Northwest quarter (1) of section twelve (1) township twelve (1) north, of range three (3) west of the Indian eridian, containing forty (40) acres.

Together with all improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereunto belonging and warrant the title to the same.

To have end to hold said described premises unto the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns, forever, free, clear, and discharged of and from all former grants, charges, taxes, judgments, mortgages and other liens of whatsoever nature.

Signed and delivered this third day of July, A. D. 1914.

The State Capitol Building Company, (A corporation)

By C. F. Colcord, President Attest: Orin Ashton, Secretary.

Corporate seal.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA,

OKLAHOMA COUNTY

Before me, the undersigned, a nothry public, within and for the county and state aforesaid, on this the third day of July, 1914, personally appeared C. F. Colcord, to me known to be the President of the State Capitol Building Company and the identical person who subscribed the name of the maker thereof to the foregoing instrument as its president, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same as his free and voluntary act and deed, and the free and voluntary act and deed of such corporation for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Emily Johnston, Notary Public.

My commission expires December 23rd, 1916. (Notarial seal)

ACCEPTANCE FOR AND UPON BEHALF OF THE STATE OF GALABOMA.

WHEREAS, It satisfactorily aplearing that the tracts of land in the above and foregoing deed described, have been legally conveyed to the State of Oklahoma by a title in fee simple, free from all liens, incumbrances, and adverses claims whatsoever, the said lands being for Capitol Building purposes, all as provided by Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, adopted by the Senate on March 5th 1912, and by the Senate on March 5th 1912, and by the Senate on March 5th 1912, and by the Senate on March 5th 1912. lution No. 7, adopted by the Senate on March 5th, 1913, and by the House of Representatives on March 15th, 1913, approved March 17th, 1913, Oklahoma Session Laws 1913, p.p. 264-263.

NOW, THEREFORE, We, the Commissioners of the wand Officer of the State of Oklahoma, pursuant to the directions of Section three of said Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, hereby accept for and upon behalf of the said State of Oklahoma, in it's name, and benefit, the lands above described, all in the city county and state of Oklahoma, this the lath day of July, A. D.1914.

### SIGNATURES:

Lee Cruce - Governor Benjamin F. Harrison - Sec. of State J. C. McClelland - State Auditor R. H. Wilson - Supt. Public Instruc. G. T. Bryan, Pres. Board of Agriculture Commissioners of the Land Office.

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COPY OF DEED TO THE STATE CAPITOL GROUND.

SECRETARY'S MEMORANDUM OKLAHOMA CITY, STATE OF OKLAHOMA SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

This instrument was filed for record this 15th day of November, A. D. 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Recorded in................Corporation Record No..... page....

> J. L. Lyon Secretary of State By Chas. McCafferty

THE STATE CAPITOL ADDITION AND A SABONISION OF A PART OF the 11/2 of Sec. 27 IMPLIENT. R.3W. of Indian Meridian Scale 1/200 Scale 1/200 6 CAPITON TWEITY-SECOND STREET'S TWELTY YV-SECOND SQHARE TWEITTYFFIEST SOUTH OF PITOL SOUFER TWEITYY-FIE.5T

PLAT OF THE STATE CAPITOL APPLITION TO THE CITY OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

A Part of the N 2 of the N 2 of Section 27, Township 13 North, Range 2 West, 7, 1. 1.

KNOW ALL HER DY THESE PRESENTS:

That the State Capitol Duilling Company, a corporation, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, State of Oklahoma, the owner of the following described real estate in Oklahoma County, State of Oklahoma:

Deing a part of the N / of the N / of Section 37, Township 13 North, Pange 3 West, W. I. M., bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point being the PE common of cais Quarter Section: TUDNCE South 795.3 ft.: THEOCE Woot 4881.8% ft.: THEOCE Horth 470 ft.: THENCE East 208.45 ft.: THEOCE Horth 331.5 ft.: THENCE Host 4771.3 ft. to place of beginning:

into Elecks, Lots, Etreets and Alleys, in conformity with the inclessed plat which it hereby adopts as the plat of the above described land, under the name of the State Sepital Addition to Oklahoma City, and does horeby dedicate, subject to the con-Milono and restrictions hereinafter massed, all of the Streets, Avenues and Alleys shown upon said plat, to the particular public or pemi-public use designated herein.

The right to construct and operate an electric Street

Eaglway through and over Phillips Avenue, as the same is hereby platted, is hereby given and decicated to the Oklahoma Pailway

Company, its successors and assigns, in accordance with a certain used of conveyance from J. J. Colbertson et al., Inted the any of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1910, and recorded in the office of the Register of Beeds for Oklahoma County, State of Oklahoma, on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1910, in Dook \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

25 D

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Enilway upon Twenty-First and Twenty-Second Streets, running the full length thereof West from the Street based West Capital square on the flat thereof, is hereby given, for the width of Twenty-Five (25) Foot in the center of Twenty First and Trenty-Second Streets, west of the West side of the Street named West Capital Square, to W. F. Harm, his successors or assigns. And the right to build, construct or operate any Englavy, Street-or otherwise, in or man Twenty-First and Trenty-Second Streets, and Central avenues, and or otherwise, in or man Twenty-First and Trenty-Second Streets, west of the West line of West Capital Square, shall belong exclusively to W. F. Harm, his heirs or assigns, forever.

by the Municipality, City, County or Covernment of which this is now or may hereafter become a part, to build, construct or operate any Bailway, Street- or otherwise, upon the Streets designated on the plat thereof as West Capitol Square, South Capitol Square, East Capitol Square, or Twenty-Pirst Street from the East line of East Capitol Square to the East line of this said Section.

## RESTRICTIONS:

Any person or persons hereafter becoming the owner or owners, directly or through any subsequent transfers, or in any manner whatsoever, of any Lots or Blocks or any land hereby thatted, shall take, hold and convey the same subject to the following restrictions:

FIRST: The building-line on all the Lots facing South on Twenty-First Ct. shall be 40 ft. from the Lot or Block Line.

The building-line on all Lots facing East and West on Capitol Square shall be 30 ft. From the Lot or Block Line.

The building-line on all Lots facing North on Twenty-Third Street shall be 50 ft. from the Lot or Dlock line, and no building or any part or portion thereof shall at may time be



the Street, nor shall may projection of my building or whatsoever character to permitted to extratint or monorch upon said opines, except that the stops, plotford or porch in treat of the sain door may extend over the building-line set to exceed the feet.

then Ten Thousand Pollars, (No.000.00) shall be erected or placed upon the residence by lot facing that or Test upon Copital (quare, on) such residence chall be to less than two full stories in height.

Third No residence, the Actual cost of which is less than Vive Thomson Follurs, (5000.00), shall be precised or placed upon any lot or Lots fronting North or South on Twenty-Pirst or Twenty-Second Effect and Farmer Large Avenue and Walmut Avenue in two land hereby plathed, and any such residence shall not be lose than two bull stories in height.

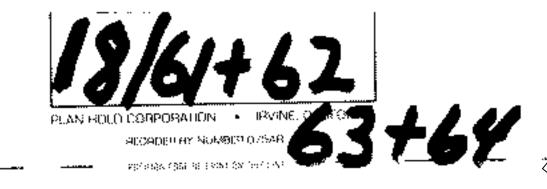
Thirty-Five Dundred Pollars, ("3500.00) shall be erected or placed upon any lot or lote in the lens hereby what the lens of treaty-limes or Twenty-Telebra Carety and Thest of the lens hereby described in the lens hereby described the last of the lens hereby described in the lens hereby described in the lens hereby described in the lens had a lens hereby described

The Pift: No barn or outhouse shall ever be placed nearer than Fifty (30) Feet from the Street on any lot or bote in this As litton.

DINTH: Do bired, Town or funicipality shall ever, at may time, have the right to use for itself, or grant any termon, firm or comporation, the right to use my of the Streets, Avenues of Loulevards in this Addition, for the creation of any poles for the support of wires, but all such poles shall be exected along the roar Lot lines as shown by this plat, and so placed as not to interfere with the outbuildings.

JUTUAN: Foundations for try stroles or outbuildings are not to be built closer than Three (2) to the rear bot line, said





**-** 4 -

Three Feet (3ft) off of the rear of all lots, under surface is hereby dedicated to the use of public sewer, gas and water pipes.

EIGHTH: But one building shall ever be erected or placed upon each lot, and such building shall never be used for any purpose except for the private residence exclusively, except the Lots fronting East and West of Phillips Avenue herein, may be used for business purposes, but no business buildings shall ever be build or erected thereon, unless they shall each be two full stories in height, and constructed of brick or better, and to cover the full frontinge of the lot or Lots upon which said building may be erected or placed.

NINTH:- No Lot or Lots in this Addition shall ever be owned held or occupied by any person or persons of African descent, commonly known as Negroes, and if any Lot or Lots should ever be so sold to said person or persons known as negroes, the title to said Lot or Lots shall immediately revert to the original grantor.

TENTH:- Any property owner in this Addition shall have the right to enforce any of the provisions contained herein, or to prevent their violation, by the proper action in Court.

Signed this 30th day of June, 1911, Sant Rout

Vice-President.

Secretary

E Drugt

100030



5.

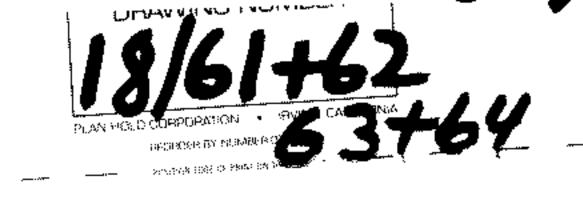
STATE OF OMERHOMA.)

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Pelore me, J. J. Bulbertson, Jr., a Notary fublic in and for said County and State, by this Soth day of June, 1921, personally appeared S. W. Dawson, so he known to be the identical person who subscribed the mane of the maker thereof to the within and foregoing instrument, as its Vice-President, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same as his free and voluntary act and doed, and as the free and voluntary act and doed of the said comporation, for the nees and purposes therein set forth.

WITHESS MY HARD ARP SEAL this goth day of June, 1911.

My commission expires





CHATTARIS GENERAL CANTA

I, Warron E. Hoore, a resi tort of Old hour Conte of Whither, hereby certify that I my by profession a vivil beigineer, was that, at the instance of the above raged rayey, I ands the above described outdividion that the America way or that is a commont wor resonanties of said land as substituted by mo.

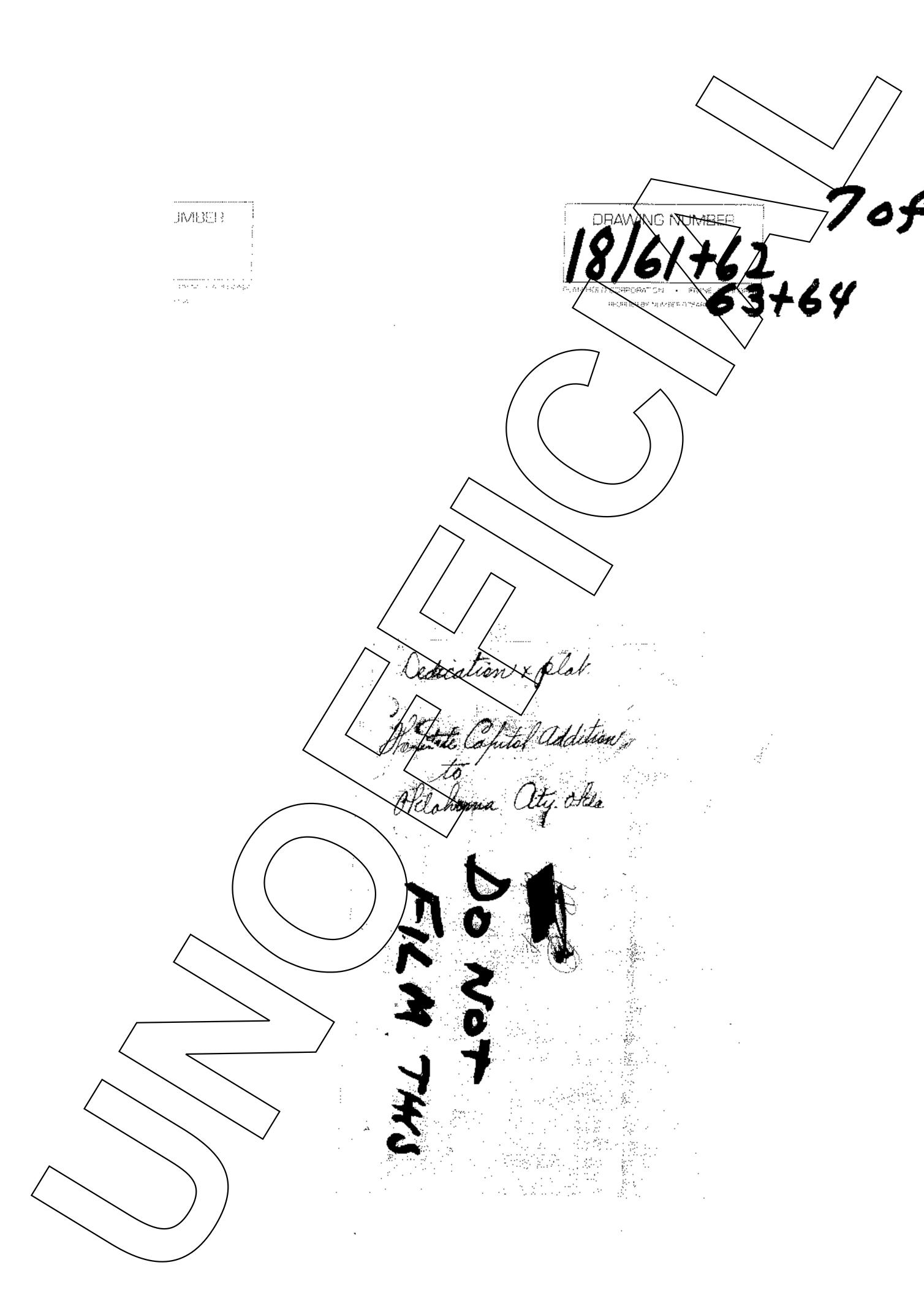
Signed this Both My of June.

Mariew E Moore

Public in And tox Oklahoma Commity, State of Oklahoma, on this day personally appeared Warren E. doore, to see known to be the identical person who subscribed the foregoing document, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same as his free and act and dood, for the used and fur oses therein set VOLUMENTARY forth.

THESS IN HAMP AND SMAL this 30th day of June, 1911.

The Commission expires when 22 1914.





Leonard Sullivan
Oklahoma County
Assessor

# Oklahoma County Assessor's Public Access System

320 Robert S. Kerr #313 Oklahoma City, Ok 73102

All records are current as of close of previous working day

Oklahoma City, Ok /3102



<u>Larry Stein</u> Chief Deputy (405) 713-1214

### Leonard Sullivan-Oklahoma County Assessor Public Access System (405) 713-1200

Building #: 7 Built As: Armory # of Stories: 2.5 Stories Square Feet: 85,398 Year Built: 1940 Remodel Year: Building Name: ATTORNEY GENERAL / VA / NATL GUARD / OTHER Building Name: ST BLD Alt Land Use Desc: Average Bldg Frame	Home	Contact	Us	Guest Bo	ok	Мар	Search	New Search		
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No records returned.	No records returne	ed.								



**Leonard Sullivan** Oklahoma County Assessor

# Oklahoma County Assessor's **Public Access System**

Oklahoma City, Ok 73102





Larry Stein Chief Deputy (405) 713-1214

All records are current as of close of previous working day

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		Click button o	n building nu	umber to access detail	ed information:		
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Click	7	Improved		Armory	1940	85,398	2.5 Stories

#### STATE OWNED ARMORY FOR **GUARD URGED**

Headquarters Proposed At Fort Sill.

The Daily Oklahoman Staff)

CAMP IRWIN. (Fort Sill). Aug. 22,
—Some members of the Oklahoma

CAMP IRWIN. (Fort Sill). Aug. 22,
—Some members of the Oklahoma

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Seven Hold Citations
Oklahoma guardsmen, encamped here, and known to have received medals and citations for distinguished services during the World war, are: when the services during the World war, are: when the services during the World war, are: when the services of the Porty-Citation division; Pirst Lieut, Clive E. Murray of Tishomingo, adjunt of the first battailon of One Hundred and Eightieth in-infantry; Capt. Lee Gilstrap, aide to General Hoffman, and who is adjuntation of Company of the Citation of One Hundred and Sevendy-ninth infantry; Second Lieut, David Golden, Tulsa, attached to Adj. Cen. Charles F. Barretts staff; Col. Charles H. Johnson, postmaster at David Golden, Tulsa, attached to Adj. Cen. Charles F. Barretts staff; Col. Charles H. Johnson, postmaster at Morre, Tulsa, supply company of Morre, Tulsa, supply company of Morre, Tulsa, supply company of Hundred and Esthicite infantry.

One Congressional Medal The national guard register does not include in the biography column citations and decorations, and there are the others now in Camp Irwin the other of the Company of the World war.

Lieut, Col. Elmo D. Plynt, guard member and whose home is in Oklahoma City, is a medal man now in Oklahoma is no longer an active guard member, but is a reserve officer. He is not in camp this year.

First Heut, Joseph V. Pilta, service company, One Hundred Seventy-minth infantry, Oklahoma City, was cited feet the company of the One Hundred Seventy-ninth infantry, Oklahoma City, was cited feet the Company of the One Hundred Seventy-ninth infantry, Oklahoma City, was cited feet the Company of Cord & Guerre, partially because of the high estimate he placed when the company of company C, formery company C, of the old First Oklahoma has been company E, of the old First Oklahoma has been and the continents of the Officer of the ware company E, of the old First Oklahoma has been and the continents of the part of the

pany 2, of the one First Okaniona Infantry.

During the fight cassualties reduced the battalion from war strength to what appeared to another officer to be a company, ranking officers being included in the casualties, Johnson re-organized what was left of his traignent of what had once been a fragment of what had once been a





#### Charters Granted

Domestic

Kemnitz Development Co., Oklahoma Citv. capital stock, \$10.000, O. A. Kemnitz. E. G. Johnson, M. R. Miller, Oklahoma

Miami Rock Products Co., Miami, capital stock \$10,000; H. B. Cobban, George J. Stein, W. J. Martin, Miami, Ray Oliver Motor Co., Anadarko, capital stock, \$15,000; Ray Oliver, Edna M. Oliver, Berniece Oliver, Anadarko,

Foreign filobe-Wernicke Co., Ohio, capital stock in Oklahoma, \$15.000. Young Men's Club to Meet—The Young Men's club will hold a luncheon meeting at noon Monday in the Huckins hotel. A program will be presented by the Bernice Hawley school of dancing. Herschell Emery, president, will be in charge.

Dairy Inspector Tests Set—Nine applicants for jobs as city dairy inspectors will take civil service examinations Monday at 9 a. m. in the city hall, Frank W. Wardwell, civil service commission chairman, said Saturday.

Dr. Oliver, dentist, now associated with Dr. Heflin, dentist, Huckins Estate Bldg. Phone 2-2414. (Adv.)

Engineer to Arrive Monday—Col. O. K. Yearger, Washington, consulting engineer for the works progress administration, will arrive in Oklahoma City Monday "to expedite" approval of a \$2,500,000 project for construction of 57 national guard armories, W. S. Key, state PWA administrator, announced Saturday.

 Land Group to Be Named — State school land commission Monday may name adjusters and other employes to put the service division in operation for collection of money due the department on loans and sales of land.

City's Fee Revenue Mounts — Annual license fees on two-thirds of the oil wells operated within the city limits had been paid Saturday, according to Mike Peshek, city clerk. The licenses, which cost \$100 each, had been paid on 162 of the 269 wells operating in the city. City revenue has been boosted \$16,200 by the payments.

Paving Tax Payments Slow—Only \$19,300 of the \$896,000 due the city in paving taxes had been paid when the city hall closed Saturday, said Mike Peshek, city clerk. The taxes will become delinquent September 1 and will carry penalties of 1 percent a month or 12 percent a year.

Escaped Prisoner Returned—Homer Wall, 35 years old, who broke out of the West Plains, Mo., jail, where he was being held on a forgery charge, Saturday was on his way back to Missouri, in custody of W. O. Denney, sheriff.

## SUMMER FAILS TO HALT TRADE

#### CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

ing steady gains. Wheat and hog prices on Oklahoma City markets have risen steadily, with new highs being set during the week. Wheat was 94 cents a bushel here Wednesday, and hogs set a five-year high of \$10.75 a hundred.

The city business picture is expected to become even brighter during the autumn when construction is scheduled to start on \$5,300,000 worth of public buildings and dwellings.

Construction of a city hall, courthouse and auditorium, to cost \$3,300,-000, is contingent upon voters approving \$1,842,000 worth of city and county bonds. If the bonds are approved, buildings will be started in November.

The slum clearance program, involving construction of \$2,000,000 worth of two-family dwellings north of Rotary park, is slated to start in September. This program is expected to result in a large amount of repair work on low rental homes.

The city and the works progress administration will join forces in carrying out a series of projects valued at \$1,000,000. These projects will include construction of new fire stations, street repairs, filtration plant improvements and a park development program costing \$250,000.

Funds have been allotted for the construction of a new national guard armory here to cost approximately \$251,000. Work on this structure will await selection of a site, but should be under way before the end of autumn.

Large Audience Hears Poet
Jennie Harris Oliver, Oklahoma author and poet, read from her book
"Red Earth" Wednesday night to a
large audience in the First Methodist
church, Northwest Fourth street and
Robinson avenue.

## **SUMMER FAILS** TO STOP CITY **BUSINESS GAIN**

July Increase Shown In Trade Figures.

#### BANK DEBITS IN LEAD

#### Building Program Will Add Momentum.

Undaunted by the summer slump theory. Oklahoma City business zoomed during July. bank debits reaching a four-year peak of \$99.000.000 while other barometers of business Wednesday revealed substants. day revealed substantial gains.

With a \$7.000,000 construction program planned during the next 18 months, the city apparently is in a position to hold its gains. The construction program will be made possible through federal grants, involving Civic center buildings, slum clearance, street improvements and a new national grant armore.

street improvements and a new national guard armory.

July bank debits registered a 50 percent gain over those of the same month a year ago. In July, 1934, debits totaled \$66,579,000. The 1935 figure has not been topped since July, 1931, when the total was \$103,919,000.

Building Permits Keep Pace

Building Permits Keep Pace
Building permits for the month totaled \$261.360, the largest total on
record since last January. July and
August usually are the slowest building months, according to J. L. Beveridge, city building superintendent,
Permits during July, 1934, totaled
\$228.000. The January total was
\$237.000. \$357,000.

Postal receipts for July amounted to \$132,992.09, a gain of 14 percent over the \$118,435.98 of last July. With the exception of the chain letter flur-ry. July figures represent the largest increase in stamp sales of any month

utility changes also reflected improved conditions. Gas meters showed a loss of 106, but there were 89 new water meter connections and five new closeric meter customers. The teleplace meter customers.

water meter connections and five new electric meter customers. The telephone company reported no gain or loss among its subscribers.

Deed Volume Is High

The volume of deeds filed was unusually high during the month, 733 going on record. The amount involved, however, was \$245,023.50, which was below last year's figure for the same month.

There were 327 mortgages filed on

There were 327 mortgages filed on property valued at 5911,968. This was a decrease from last year, but a year ago the mortgage business was stim-ulated by the Home Owners Loan

Corp.
The city's building record was seen as one of the best indications of im-proving conditions here. The July total included no large permits, but was heavy with new residential con-struction. New homes have figured prominently in city building since last

The unswing in city business apparently was partly traceable to im-proved agricultural conditions, which saw farm commodity prices register-

(Continued on Page 2. Column 3)

## **CASH GRANTED** TO STATE FOR **JOB PROGRAM**

Key Receives \$689,937 For Dam Projects.

#### 3.444 TO GET WORK

#### School Building Plan Is Given Approval.

Oklahoma was given \$689,937 in Works Progress administration funds Saturday afternoon to make jobs for 3,444 unemployed available Monday.

On receiving word of the allocation, W. S. Key, state WPA director, order-ed that all district directors be noti-

ed that all district directors be notifled and have as many men on the
job Monday morning as possible.

Eighteen of the approved projects
call for construction of dams on
streams of Oklahoma. The Oklahoma fish and game commission is
sponsor of the projects which will
serve a dual purpose of fish propagation and flood control.

More Projects Approved
Announcing that the work relief
program now definitely is started. Key
Saturday approved and sent to Wash-

Saturday approved and sent to Washington additional projects for \$2,284,404 providing 5,749 more jobs.

These brought the total projects ap-

proved by the state office to \$10.211-. 695, providing jobs for nearly 30.000 unemployed. Actual work must wait on funds grants from Washington.

The state previously had been allocated \$209.963 which enabled the em-ployment of 486 men last week. Key said he believed the much larger allocation Saturday meant that other substantial grants will follow soon.

Counties Are Listed

Counties in which men are to start work on the dam projects Monday, with the amount allotted each and the

with the amount allotted each and the number of men to be employed, are:
Adair, \$44,879, 220 men; Craig, \$24,-291, 128 men; Sequoyah, \$43,685, 220 men; Murrav, \$22,308, 113 men; Marshall, \$52,419, 110 men; Johnston, \$20,185, 99 men; Rogers, \$23,946, 125 men; Ottawa, \$49,160, 224 men; Atoka, \$40,369, 200 men; Cherokee, \$24,267, 128 men; Latimer, \$45,424, 223 men; McCurtain, \$45,504, 235 men; Pushmataha, \$46,098, 237 men; Pitsburgh, \$73,444, 331 men; Haskell, \$22,284, 113 \$73,434, 331 men: Haskell, \$22,284, 113 men: LeFlore, \$46,098, 237 men, and Delaware, \$47,175, 251 men.

Delaware, \$47,175, 201 men.

Wewoka Park Included
Money also was provided for building a grandstand and baseball park
at Wewoka. The project was submitted by the Wewoka school board
and provides \$1,044 to pay 16 men.

and provides \$1,044 to pay it high.

Key pointed out that these projects were the first to provide WPA work over the state, those previously approved being located in Oklahoma

Key received word from Washington late Saturday that Oklahoma's share in the national soil erosion program of \$618,000 has been allocated. Dr. N. E. Winters, Stillwater, soil ero-(Continued on Page 2. Column 1)

#### **CASH GRANTED** TO STATE FOR JOB PROGRAM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

sion administrator, said work would start on eight new projects as soon as appointment of technical supervisors is approved in Washington.

Appointees Are Chosen

Winters sent a list of appointees Saturday to the soil concervation of-fice in the capital, and expected ap-proval from Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture, soon.

The eight new erosion areas to be worked are on Camp creek in Dewey and Woodward counties. Elk creek in Beckham county, the Little Washita in Grady county, Cow creek in Stephens county, Taloka creek in Haskell county, Pryor creek in Mayes and Rogers counties, and Pony creek in

"Texas county.

"We may not be able to start work on them before September 1," Winters said. "It will depend on how swiftly the alministrative set-up is approved in Washington."

approved in Washington."

Most of the applications approved in the state office Saturday covered the construction of conservation ponds and small dams in 36 counties, and the construction of 210 rural school houses and 25 teacher residences.

dences.

#### Farmers Join Program

The Oklahoma Conservation commission submitted the \$814,890 in pond projects. Twenty are to be built in each county, with a crew of 17 men to carry on the work in each. Farmers on whose properties the ponds are built have agreed to maintain them, terrace the adjoining land and pay for the required materials.

The school buildings, costing \$1,-161.640, are to be built of native stone and will be scattered in nearly all countles, the locations to be determined by the state board of education in accordance with the needs of rural sections.

Separate projects for quarrying the stone in 22 localities by relief labor also were approved by Key. This program, one of Key's "pets," will be completed by the preparation of projects for instructing the quarry groups in stonecutting. Cost will be \$288,-

Key to Fort Sill
Key left. Saturday night for Port
Sill where he will spend the next two
weeks at the national guard camp.
Examined projects will be sent to him
daily by airplane for his approval or
disapproval. Key is a brigadier general in charge of the field artillery
brigade.

Since the allocation of funds is being made by Washington in order of the submission of projects, the project for building 59 armories at a cost of \$2,167,934 appears to be up for early consideration. Only the state plan-ning board's project for a survey of physical property of state institutions. and the Coalgate street repair project, are ahead of it. The armory project provides work for 1,560 men.

Another large project approved by Key was that providing an assistant in each county superintendent's office

to aid in handling extra work in con-nection with WPA, public works ad-ministration and Oklahoma emergency relicf administration programs.

Key said the county superintendsents' offices are "almost swamped" with the work. The project provides \$30,504 for the 77 workers.

#### THREE MAJOR STATE WORKS PLANS PASSED

Armory, School and Malaria Projects Are Approved.

Oklahoma's long sought national guard armory projects, the plan for mer mand discontrol drive have won the approval of President Roosevelt and probably will be started next veck.

Information was given by W. Santa and the santa of the sarted next veck.

S. Key, works progress administrator, in a telephone conversation Priday from Washington with Otls Smith. Assess and the projects were included in the \$9,00,000 allotment made since he reached the national capitol, of which \$4,000,000 is for miscellaneous projects with the projects were included in the \$9,00,000 allotment made since he reached the national capitol, of which \$4,000,000 is for miscellaneous projects with the project of the same property of the property of the property of the property of the project of the projec

the 300 steels truther would be a comNorman-8-07.30, chubhouse and comLawren-8-07.30, shelter houses, bridge and desting range-based bearing the steel of the

Muskagee-\$4.644. 4-H club building on fair grounds; \$39.503, street improvements. Okmulgee County-\$16.759, construction

and remines: Acceptance 1758.

To read the control of the control

president before Key's carrival in-cluded: \$\frac{8}{18}\text{act} = \frac{8}{1.30} \text{ survey on ponds and laken.}\$
\$\frac{8}{18}\text{act} = \frac{8}{1.59} \text{ athletic field at high-school.}\$
\$Arbahone-\$4.571, storm sewer.\$
\$Arbahone-\$345, salvase bridge mate-rlais of span on Washita river.\$
\$\frac{1}{2}\text{avious} = \frac{3}{2.02} \text{ steet kinds reduced.}\$

lmore—54.571, storm sewer, hope of mate-of span on Washita river, wom-53.422, street markers, id—57.800, assistants in homes of cuts. cnts. us—\$3.043. road improvements.



• Regardless of price, you won't find more handsomely styled shoes than

# 3,500 TO GET JOBS MONDAY

U. S. Sends \$2,627,979 In Cash to State.

Receipt of \$2,627,979 in each Saturday from Washington, most of which will go for construction of 57 national guard armories, will put 3,500 men to work immediately, W. S. Key, state Works Progress administrator, said.

The armories will be built of native stone in 57 Oklahoma cities on sites furnished by the state. Oklahoma City will have a \$242,272 armory housing its 12 military units, and a \$42,000 brigade headquarters, Key said.

In addition to the \$2,050.434 received for armories, \$577,545 was made available for construction and highway work, quarrying of limestone and repairs to school buildings in ten Oklahoma counties. Most important item was \$77,167 for completion of the Lake Thomas dam near Medicine Park.

"During the week 3,670 persons were at work on WPA projects, bringing the total number of actual workers to 13,200," Key said. "That figure will reach 15,000 Monday."

## STATE ARMORY WORK IS BEGUN AT CEREMONY

#### The Man

EL PASO, Texas.—Governor Landon of Kansas is the man to watch in the race for the Republican presidential nomination.

Top men in the party through the west seem to be strong for him privately. Apparently they intend to keep their sentiments to themselves for a while to see how things shape up. But when the right time comes, it home by the works progress administration. But when the right time comes, it looks now as if they will step out for the Kansas Coolidge.

The trend seems to be a natural groundswell which is swelling more rapidly and extensively than some of Landon's advisers would like to see. Landon's advisers would like to see.
No inside or outside campaign is being
"Diganized for him. It is just that the
incluential party men have been lookinto his record and like him.

You will be surprised to hear some of their names.

#### Marland Breaks Ground For Wewoka Building.

nome by the worst progress administration.

Gov. E. W. Marland, W. S. Key, state WFA director, and Adj. Gen. Charles F. Barrett, made brief talks and then spaded the ground.

Others present included Senators
Allen G. Nichols of Wewoka and
Sam Sorrells of Poleau; H. L. McGracken, chalrman of the state tax
commission, and L. M. Nichols, chairman of the board of affairs.

Markend gave accept

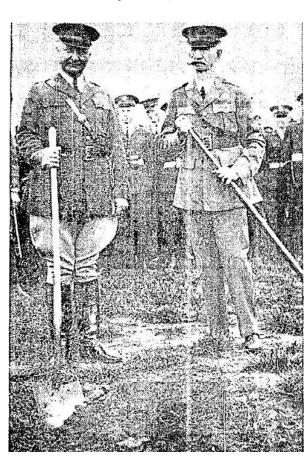
Marland gave credit for the ex-tensive armorles program to Key, Bar-rett and President Roosevelt.

Barrett said, "This is the beginning of the fulfillment of my life's am-bition."

CITY WORK TO START SOON
Construction on Oklahoma City's
\$242,272 unit and \$42,000 brigade headquarters will start as soon as ar-rangements for a site are completed. According to latest plans, the build-ings will be on the state capitol grounds,
Work rolls jumped by 838 persons

Tuesday, bringing total to 14.011 persons, 105 of these women. McAlester district continued to lead with 3,630

#### State's Armory Program Launched



## Work Expected On 57 State Armories

W. S. Key, works progress administrator, predicted Wednesday that all but two of the proposed 59 national guard armories would be constructed, as Washington sent final approval for the Norman unit.

He said he doubted the large units at Tulsa and Oklahoma City would be built, but expected projects to be reinstated at Sperry, Allen, Enid, Claremore and Chilocco. All but 13 of the proposed 59 armories were cancelled several weeks ago, but all except seven have been reinstated.

# CITY'S ARMORY HOPES RAISED

Key Seeks Permit to Build By Contract.

Hopes that Oklahoma City may yet get its \$200,000 national guard armory were given a boost Wednesday when W. S. Key, works progress administrator, said he would ask Washington for a special exemption for the city project.

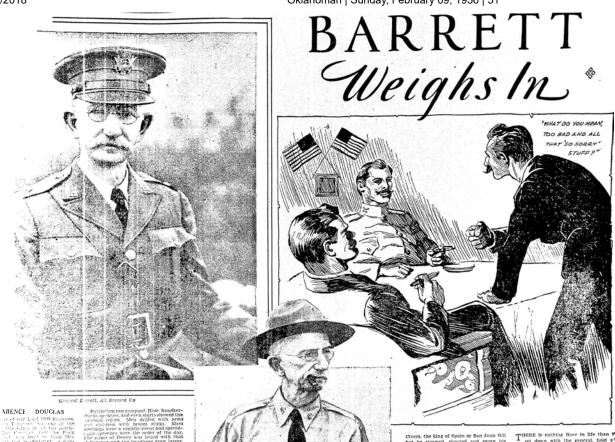
Key said he would ask authority to let the city project by contract because he felt it worthwhile even though the man-year cost is high compared with other projects.

The city project was suspended by orders of regional officials a month ago when the state's entire armory program appeared lost. However, protests of municipalities that already had purchased sites for buildings led to re-instatement of all but seven projects.

If the request for Oklahoma City is granted, Key said he also would ask authority to build an armory at

Tuisa by contract.

"Although in the past only the public works administration has let contracts for its projects. I feel that these two projects are of sufficient importance to ask Washington for a special exemption." Key said.



## BARRETT GETS CONGRESS AID ON ARMORIES

#### Oklahoma Delegation Seeks Hopkins's Approval.

By JACK BELL

(Oklahoman-Times Washiongton Bureau)

WASHINGTON, April 2.-The Oklahoma congressional delegation Thursday pledged co-operation with Charles F. Barrett, state adjutant general, in his fight to have works progress administration regulations relaxed so that the armory building program in Oklahoma can be completed.

pleted.
General Barrett told the state congressmen that the WPA had been unable to start work on the proposed Oklahoma City and Tuisa armories because man-hour requirements would not permit the hiring of sufficient skilled laborers to complete the jobs. He said eight armory projects were held up for this reason.

\$2,000.000 Is Needed

#### \$2,000,000 Is Needed

\$2,000,000 Is Needed
Urging the congressmen to work
for earmarking of the relief bill, if
necessary, to obtain sufficient funds
to complete the Oklahoma program.
General Barrett said an additional
\$2,000,000 is needed for the state
work. Approximately \$1,500,000 of a
\$5,000,000 national allotment already
has been spent by WPA in this activity in Oklahoma.

He asked the congressmen to use their influence in attempting to con-vince Harry Hopkins, national works administrator, that the armory pro-gram should be completed.

Congressmen said Hopkins could relax the employment rules enough to permit construction of the Oklahoma City and Tulsa armories if he wished.

#### Barrett Given Office

Barrett Given Office

Col. O. K. Yeager, vice-president of
the National Guard association, and
armory expert working under Hopkins, explained the national armory
program at the meeting and also
urged the Oklahomans to exert pressure to get additional funds.

General Barrett Thursday was
leected a member of the executive
committee of the Adjutant Generals'
association, which he has been attending here.

#### 51 ARMORIES NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The state armory program originally called for construction of 59 armories costing \$2,500,000, but only 51 gained final approval and allocations of \$1,677,369 were made.

At one time all armories were can-celled except 22 on which work al-ready had started. It was said the man-hour cost was too high for the amount of money needed to build them. Gradually the other 29 were approved.

approved.

Armories which did not receive allocations were two in Oklahoma City for \$45,000 and \$234,000; Allen, \$26,000; Chilocco, \$26,000; Oklahoma Military academy. Claremore, \$34,000; Tulsa, \$40,000; Sperry, \$28,800 and Altus, \$30,000.

Work is nearing the half-way mark on the other projects and it is expected all will be completed by the works progress administration deadline June 30. according to Bryan Nolen, project director.

# ARMORY PLAN TO BE OFFERED

City May Co-operate On Federal Project.

A proposition whereby the works progress administration will spend \$300,000 on an armory for Oklahoma City if the city will put up \$100,000 for skilled labor will be laid before the city council Wednesday, it was learned Tuesday.

Orval Mosier, manager, was, reported ready to ask the council to raise the levy in the new budget from three mills—as it was approved Tuesday—to 3½ mills. The additional ½ mill will raise \$50,000, which with \$50,000 already budgeted for WPA co-operation will be sufficient.

It was reported Mosier would suggest that a five-acre tract on Twenty-third street, immediately east of the Santa Fe underpass, owned by the city, be used as a site. The building not only would serve all local units of the national guard but would be headquarters for Gen. Charles F. Barrett, state adjutant, and his staff.

It is considered a certainty that an additional 12 mill will be necessary to cash in on the federal offer.

## ARMORY WORK IS GOING AGAIN

But More Red Tape Seems To Be in Offing.

Delayed more than a month by red tape on bids, laborers and officials in the works progress administration armory construction project were rejoicing loudly Monday as first shipments of roofing materials began arriving at building sites.

Work on the 51 armories was held up so long by weather, by a prison break which cut off the supply of prison-made bricks, and by wrangling over specifications of materials, that the project officials were going in circles. Most of the buildings are two months behind schedule.

Nearly all the 51 buildings were ready for roofs a month ago, but a tangle in the federal procurement office for Oklahoma held up contract letting. Now the laborers are getting the roofing, but they still are casting a wary eye around.

For still in the mill of the procurement office is the matter of purchasing electrical fixtures for the 51 cdifices. And that item has been in the mill for two months, with no signs of emerging.

Bryan Nolan, architect and director of the beleaguered project, said he couldn't predict when the first armory would be completed, but hoped it wouldn't be long now until the electrical fixtures are purchased.

Meanwhile, he fondly pondered the matter of a \$300,000 armory for Oklahoma City, an idea now being toyed with by city and national guard officials.

#### J. H. Brock Paroled

Governor Marland Monday paroled J. H. Brock, former Headrick, Okla., banker, who had served one year of a 20-year sentence for slaying W. C. Earnest, a state bank examiner. At liberty on leave since October, 1935. Brock is employed by a store at Tipton.



Advance Fall Fashions! Crisp New Fabrics!

Brown's Millinery, Second Floor, West

#### MARLAND SIGNS BILL TO ISSUE HIGHWAY NOTES

Weak School Aid Measure Also Approved.

Weak School Aid Measure
Also Approved.

Coverence Markand Menday signed
the 235,000,000 oned more issue this
twenty for the state highway commistion in home made in start the big
A. L. Comment. The state highway commistion in the state highway commistion of the state highway commistion of the state of

### Marland to Break Ground at Armor

Governor Marland will break ground for the new \$200,000 armory building two blocks west of the capitol at 10 a. m. Tuesday, Capt. Ross Routh, executive officer of the national guard, said Monday. Dunning Construction Co. has the contract for construction of the building.

#### THERE'S \$200,000 ABOUT A SOLDIER

#### New State Armory Will Be



Bigget of the senerium flag often is discounted, sounced by breakes of estions in bouldon the flag, these national naned members demonstruct the correct manufact in should be lowered and public. While Set. Charies lee, above, but, holds the stripe and of the humer as it convect down from its staff in two off of the new side armony, Set. J. Maxwell press it from its halpords. Then, below, they fold it lounitationally, By a series of folds, the returnings that matter is reduced to a triumple should would public with the field and while lates, as

#### Dedicatea

18 CITY UNITS TO TAKE PART IN CEREMONY

Open House in Afternoom Of Friday Is Set.

Minesters of the I Gilabonas Gilly Minesters of the I Gilabonas Gilly active the Control of the

#### 11/19/2018

BARRETT GETS
STATE HONOR
FOR SERVICES

Hard Comment of the comment

## MEGUARD at HONIE









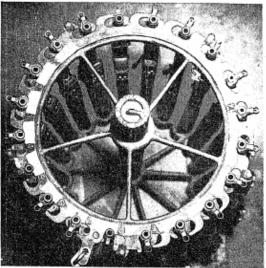
The 179th Injunity band, under command of Liest. James B. Rounds, finds the new band provides plenty of room for regular practice.





on the 260zt35-jool drift area







#### PATTERSON IS EASY WINNER IN NET MEET

He and Hopper Round Out Fast State Indoor Field.

By ARTHUR EDSON

There was a heap of tennis played
Friday night at the national guard
armory in the opening of the third
annual state indoor tournament, but
the biggest victory of all was scored
without benefit of either a drive or a
racket.

without benefit of ethics with conspect this triumph was turned in
by the management, mighty pleased
to report that Tulsa's prize pair. M.
C. Hopper and Bob Patterson, showed
up in time for the drawing, thus assuring the meet of the desired, the said of the cononly missing faces: They belong to
the University of Oklahoma squad,
led by Ed Lindsey and Walter Mead,
kepl out of the meet here because
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the University of Oklahoma squad,
led by Ed Lindsey and Walter Mead,
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sais Bussel out of the meet here because
the sais of the Ges to Work
Patterson went to work as soon as
he arrived, promptly polished off Billy
Hughes of Edmond, 6-0,
and the sais of Edmond, 6-0,
and the s

here is man who lorgo to place in inspection of the Second-round matches will be played Saturday afternoon, quarter-finals and first round doubles are due Saturday night, with semifinals and finals in both doubles and singles coming up Sunday in a session starting at 1:30 p.m. Portheast Twenty in the same of the semigraphy of the semi

FRIDAY NIGHT RESULTS

Ixan Berrey, Edmond, d. Harry
Spederases, O. C. U. 8.6, 6.3,

Itab Palerson, Tulsa, d. Bill
Highes, Edmond, 6-0, 6-2,

Jake Fishbein, city, d. Louis Coates,
city, 1-8, 7-5, 10-8.

Lawrence Lutz, Durant, d. John
March, Duncan, default.

Lewis McBride, city, d. J. B.

Hampton, Miami, default,

Warren Womble, Durant, d. Cliffford Williams, Oklahoma Aggies,
6-3, 7-5.

ford Williams, Oklahoma Aggies, 6-3, 7-5.
George Counts, Oklahoma Aggies, d. Charles Dawson, Miami, default, Jake Fishbein, city, d. Louis Coates, O. C. U., 1-6, 7-5, 10-8.
Tom Higgins, Edmond, d. Richard Franks, Edmond, 6-4, 8-5.
SATURDAY MORNING PAIRINGS

SATURDAY MORNING PAIRINGS
8:30—Crawford Bennett, city, vs.
M. C. Hopper, Tuba; Wallace Smith,
Tahlequah, vs. Billy Hall, Waurika,
9:30—Chub Stickland, Shawnee,
vs. Harry Price, Edmond, Valor
Thicssen, Stillwater, vs. Slim Kellam,
city.
10:30—Gene Wilson, Tuba. vs.
G. Morris, Edmond,
11:30—IB, H. Carey, city, vs. Tom
McSnadden, Tahlequah,
11:30—Ilubert Manire, O, C. U., vs.
John Alley, Muskogee.



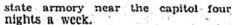
## GUARD DRILLS TO BE IN DARK

Depletion of Electricity Fund Causes Order.

Oklahoma City national guard units will not be made exceptions to a ruling that the state's 54 guard armorles must do without electricity between now and October 1, Charles F. Barrett, adjutant general, said Saturday.

"They are affected by the order just the same as all the other units," said General Barrett, who blamed depletion of funds on the fact guardsmen had failed to turn off lights and use of the armories for other than military purposes.

Oklahoma City units drill in the



"Of course, the order meant for the armories to use the minimum of electricity," General Barrett said. "If it is possible at all, the units will drill in the day time. In some places that is not possible and they will have to drill at night, but they can cut down on the amount of electricity they use."



#### Astronomers Think Great Bend Region in Texas Is Like Landscape of Moon



## IS SATURDAY

## MOST DEADLY TIME OF WEEK To Get Flawless Rating

#### NURSES' CLASS TO NUMBER 29



#### Modern Language Fraternity Elects

# Good

Barry Heads Bond Club—John T. Barry, 1901 NW 20, has been elected president of the Bond club, which meets the first Saturday of each month at the Oklahoma club. He is associated with C. Edgar Honnold, First National building. Wiley W. White, of R. J. Edwards, Inc., was chosen vice-president, and Charles B. Stuart, Fidelity National bank, secretary-treasurer.

Classes in fashion drawing & commercial art—OCU Downtown evening classes 3rd floor, YWCA Building. 7-5533. Enroll tonight 7:30

Our Own Quiz Program-Earle M. Simon, city clerk, Tuesday was ready to believe all the stories that he has read about "Oklahoma!" being a smash hit in London, A London resident apparently believes Oklahoma must be the musical capital of the United States. In a letter to the Town Cherk. Oklahoma. United States.
America, the English writer asked
where Leo Fall, the music composer of
the Dollar Princess music was buried. If anybody knows, please tell Simon.

Enroll tonight 7:30 College Classes in Accounting, Economics & Business Administration, OCU Downtown. (Adv.)

Farinership Formed—C. H. Buttry. formerly with the Ozmun Wholesale Grocery Co., has joined the Wallace Shoot Real Estate Co. as half-owner. it was announced Tuesday. The company, formerly in the Local Federal Savings and Loan association building. has moved to new offices at 903 NW 10, Shoot said,

Secretarial Science Classes—Short-hand & typing. OCU Downtown evening classes-enroll 7:30 tonight.

(Adv.)

ment unit was approved by the city council Tuesday. As recommended by Dr. W. H. Miles, city health officer, the streamlining will save \$100 per month in salary and give smoother

Council Plays School Daysschool days paper-wad technique of councilmen was the subject of a heated discussion for a while Tuesday -but G. A. Stark, ward four, wound up the winner. LaVerne Carleton, ward three, demonstrated with a rub-ber band. Stark said his Arkansas ward three, demonstrated with a ruo-ber band. Stark said his Arkansas schoolmates just used their fingers, After Stark popped Carleton squarely in the face with a sizzling serve he was ruled the winner and the argument ended.

George W. Bass Insurance Agency.

25 Years Ago-Poli Negri and Charlie Chaplin, motion picture stars, announced their engagement. . . Charles B. Warren, ambassador to Japan was returning to Washington where he was to tender his resignation. . . . The second largest bridge on American soil was completed in Alaska. . . . Joe O'Brien, secretary to former Govs. Williams and Robertson, announced as a candidate for commissioner of accounting and



-Daily Okishoman Staff Photo

It's not competition, just wanting the folks to know that the Oklahoma national guard is back in the same old prewar stand—almost—that caused this big sign to go up, according to Brig. Gen. Roy W. Kenny, adjutant general. What with a new naval armory starting construction nearby and having regained use of about three-fourths of the state armory from the state highway patrol, which moved into it when the 45th division went off to war, the military department thought it time to advertise a bit. The legislature overlooked putting the patrol in a new home last session, so the answer of the "tenant" is "Yeah, we'll move-but WHERE?"

cigarets, 10 pounds of sugar and three burglars entered the E S & W cafe at 209 N Central, D. E. Williams, proprietor, reported to the police.

Your city bus will bring you within a block of the beautiful YWCA Bldg. on Civic Center, the home of OCU's downtown evening College, 56 College courses available, 5:30 p. m.-7:30 p. m.-8:30 p. m.

Emergency Run-William Baker, 76, of 308½ W California, was taken to Capitol Hill General hospital Tuesthe city chemist and dairy control his room. Hospital attendants said his laboratories into one health department unit was approved by

(Adv.) Gordon commercial photos. 9-6353. (Adv.)

operation.

Build a powerful resistance that will give and maintain good health.

Debate Is Planned—Charles E. Dierker, former U. S. district attorney, will take the negative side in a will give and maintain good health. debate about compulsory military Dr. Ruth H. Payton, D. C. By appointment only. 58-4616.

(Adv.) Friday noon. Lieut. Col. George. Fisher, personnel officer of the 45th distriction will avenue for the training Debate Is Planned-Charles ision, will argue for the training.

> Frozen water pipes? We thaw them quickly with electric thawing machines. A. J. Harmon, Plumb. 2120 S Agnew, 62-1406.

> Charged-Herman Smith. 41. taxicab driver, was charged with drunkenness and drunk driving Tuesday when his taxicab collided with an Oklahoma City Railway company bus at SW 35 and Lee. Smith who lives at 1404 NW 6, was jailed in default of bond. The taxicab was im-

> Dance tonight to Jack Meredith's Orchestra. 10-oz. broiled steaks-chicken dinners. No cover charge 'til 10 p. m. Jungle Club, 1015 S May. Pho. 3-0114. Open every night, (Adv.)

Sugar, Eggs Stolen—Ten cartons of Kitchen Grab—Two young women, cigarets, 10 pounds of sugar and three who admitted to police they had dozen eggs were stolen Tuesday when started on a shoplifting spree, were arrested Tuesday at Montgomer; Wards by Mrs. Goldie Davis, store de Montgomery tective. Emptying two shopping bags the officers found, two kitchen sets, five measuring cups, a pitcher, two plastic bowls, three pictures, three clothes line reels and a set of napkins. The pair posted \$20 bonds each.

Income Tax? See Ira T. Winfrey, 5-2665. One of Okla. City's better known citizens. Day & night, (Adv.)

All In a Day's Work—Mrs. Kirby Conley, 1004 NE 20, was very happy Tuesday to have her back door kicked open while she was away. C. K. Pettit. 3908 W Corbin, meter reader for OG&E, saw smoke coming from the Conley bath room window. After calling to see if anyone was home, he forced entry and found a towel had fallen on the heater, setting fire to the baseboard. Pettit, who has been reading meters 25 years, says, "It's all in a day's work."

Freight Traffic Service-rates, classfright in the service—rates. classification—routing, tracing claims. Reliability plus "know how." Let us be your traific dept. Hall-Jones Co., 705 Leonhardt Bldg. 7-5434. (Adv.)

Teen-Agers to Hop-Saturday night from 8 p. m. to 11:30 p. m. the Oklahoma City Hi-Y council will take over the first floor of YMCA for a "hop." Admission is 25 cents for any senior highschooler, "stag or drag." The proceeds will go to a fund for world youth relief.

Dance tonight & every Wed. & Sat. nite 9 p. m. American Legion Hall, 10th and N Rob. 60c, tax included, (Adv.)

Auto tags, Satterthwaite, Braniff lobby and 905 NW 4th. (Adv.)

City Planner Named—William B. Norris, 1417 N Pennsylvania, city to-bacco dealer, Tuesday was appointed to fill the ward three vacancy on the city planning commission. Norris was appointed to replace John Marik, who resigned because of the press of other business.

Cash quick for your car. A. C. Du-Bose, 1520 NE 23rd, 4-2800. (Adv.)

Wrist Broken in Fall—As he stepped into a store at NW 16 and Drexel Tuesday afternoon, Rev. John T. Daniel, pastor of the Northwest Baptist church, slipped on the ice and fell, breaking his right wrist. He was admitted to St. Anthony hospital. Just over a year ago, working in his church, the pastor broke his ankle.

Guaranty laundry—speedy, quality work on family bundles. Ph. 2-9121.

Paper Drive Is On—Edgemere gradeschool students are ransacking their homes for old magazines and newspapers this week. The paper drive, proceeds from which will go to purchase school equipment, closes Friday.

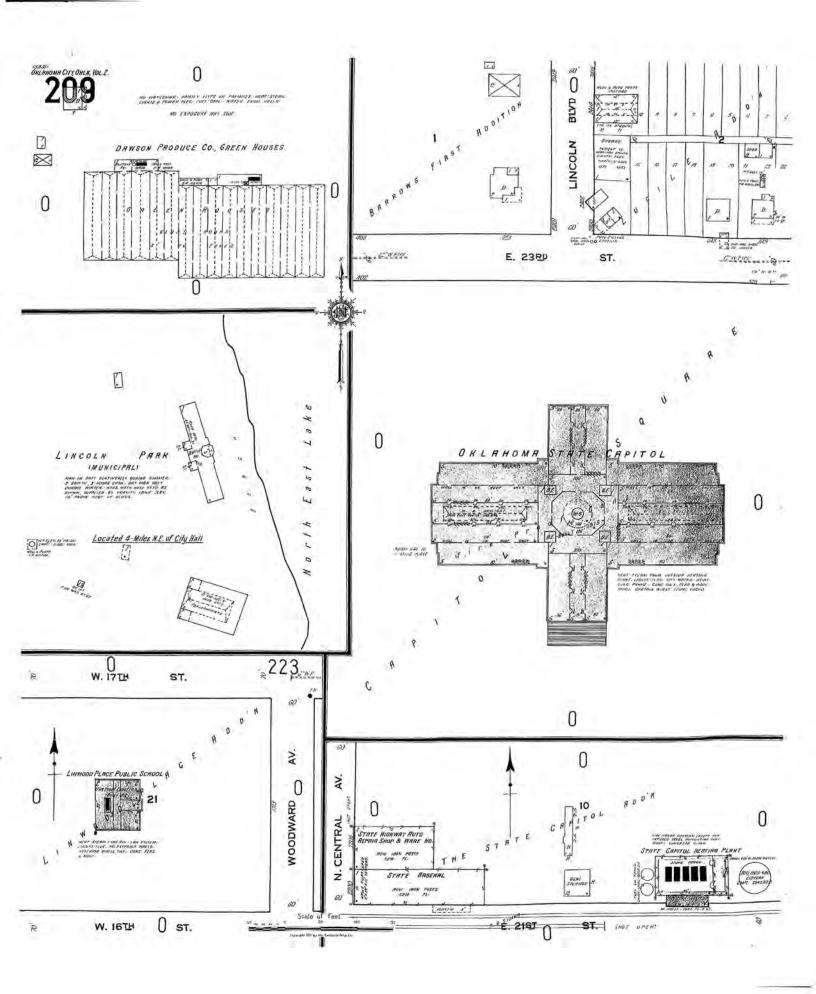
If John Forline handles your insurance—RELAX, (Adv.)

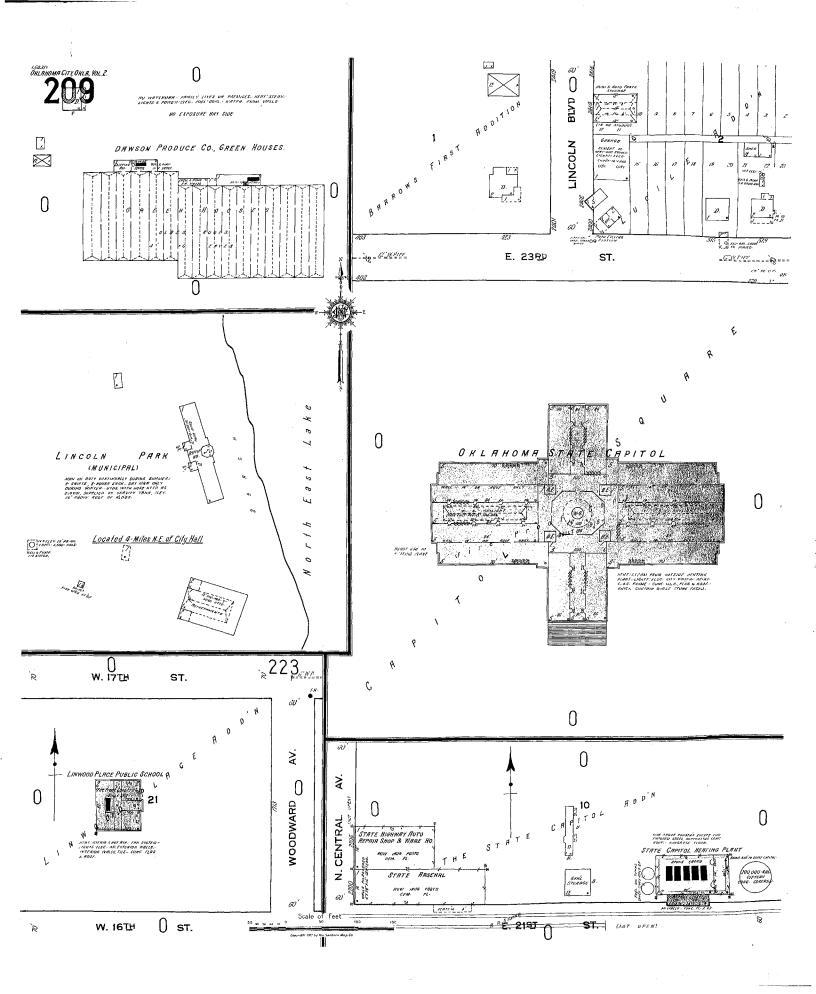
State Help Pays, Too—The state withheld \$2,221,658.26 from the salaries of state employes during 1947 for federal income tax payments, figures of Mrs. Lucile Lindsay, assistant pay roll supervisor of the budget office, showed Tuesday. The tax was withheld from employes of all types as provided by federal law.

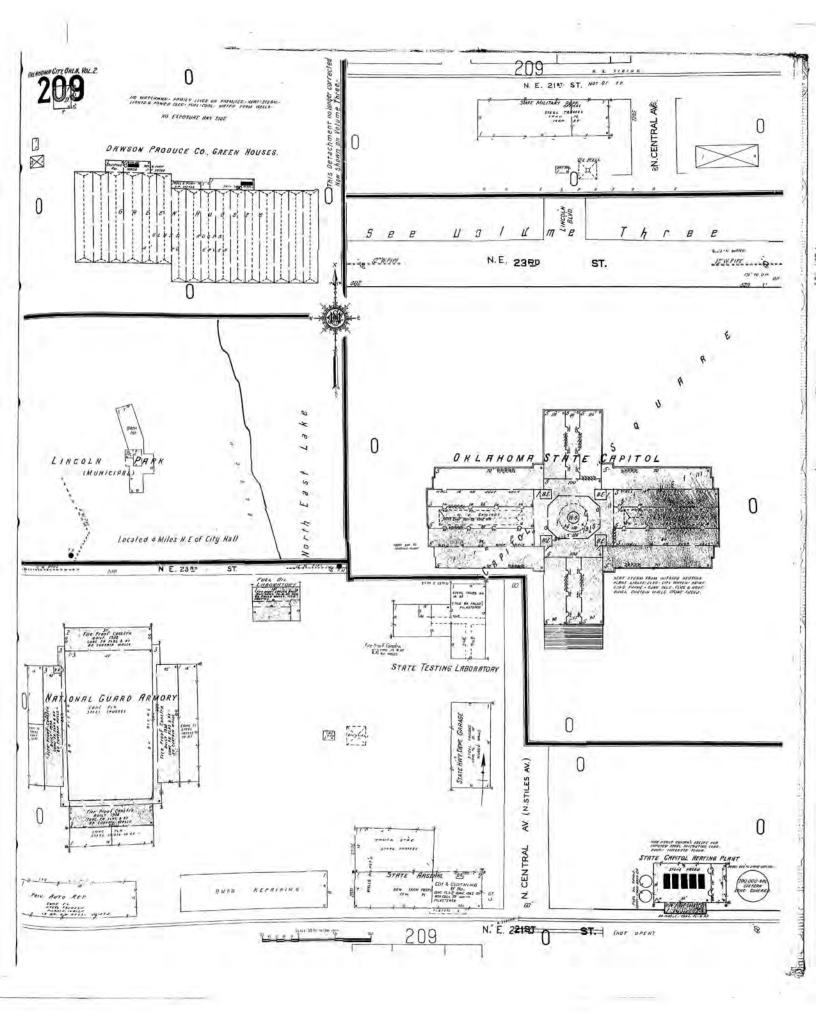
Car need polishing? See Trueblood Brothers, 4th & Walker, 2-4544.

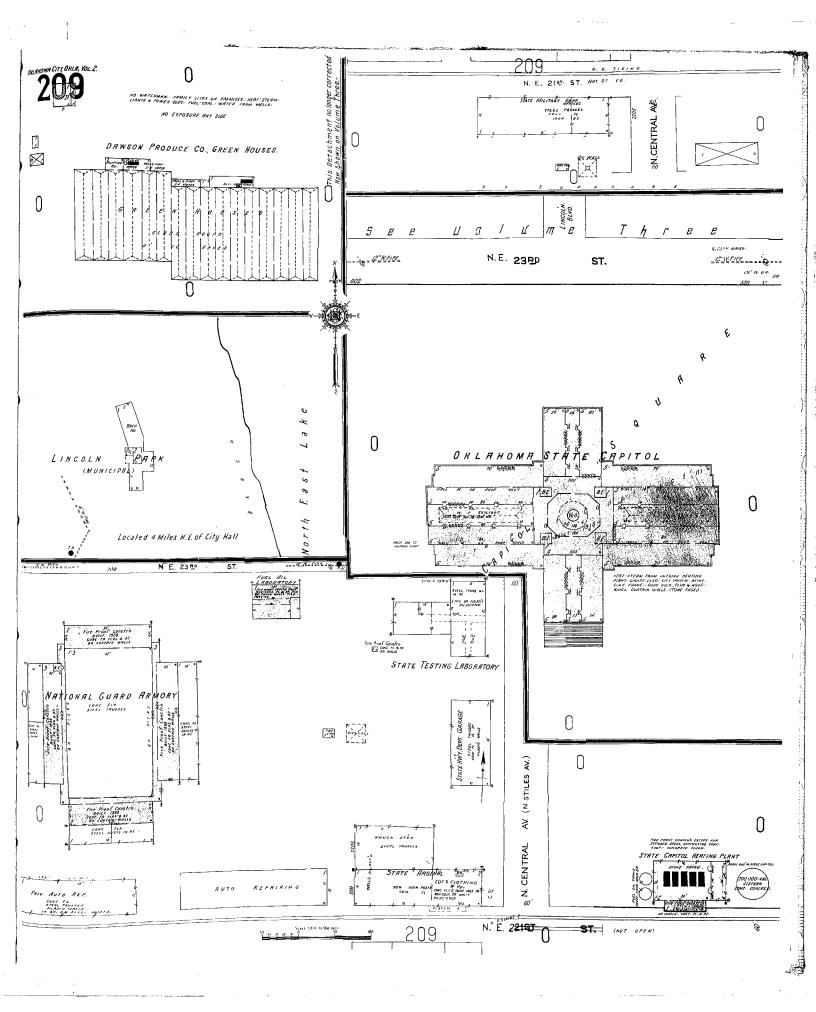
Crash Brings Charge—Jack Hardy, 26, of 2508 S Harvey, was charged with drunkenness and reckless driving Tuesday after his automobile collided with a truck at Reno and S Shartel. He was jailed in default of bond.

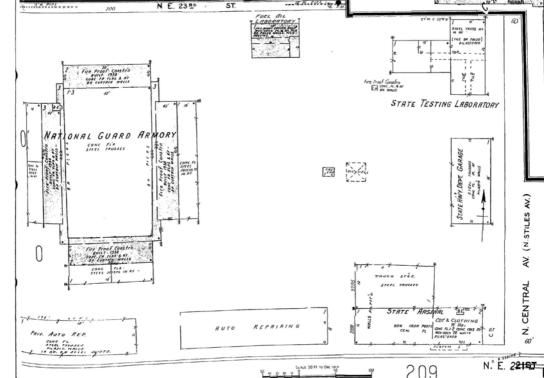
T. Ray Phillips Jr., Insurance. (Adv.)

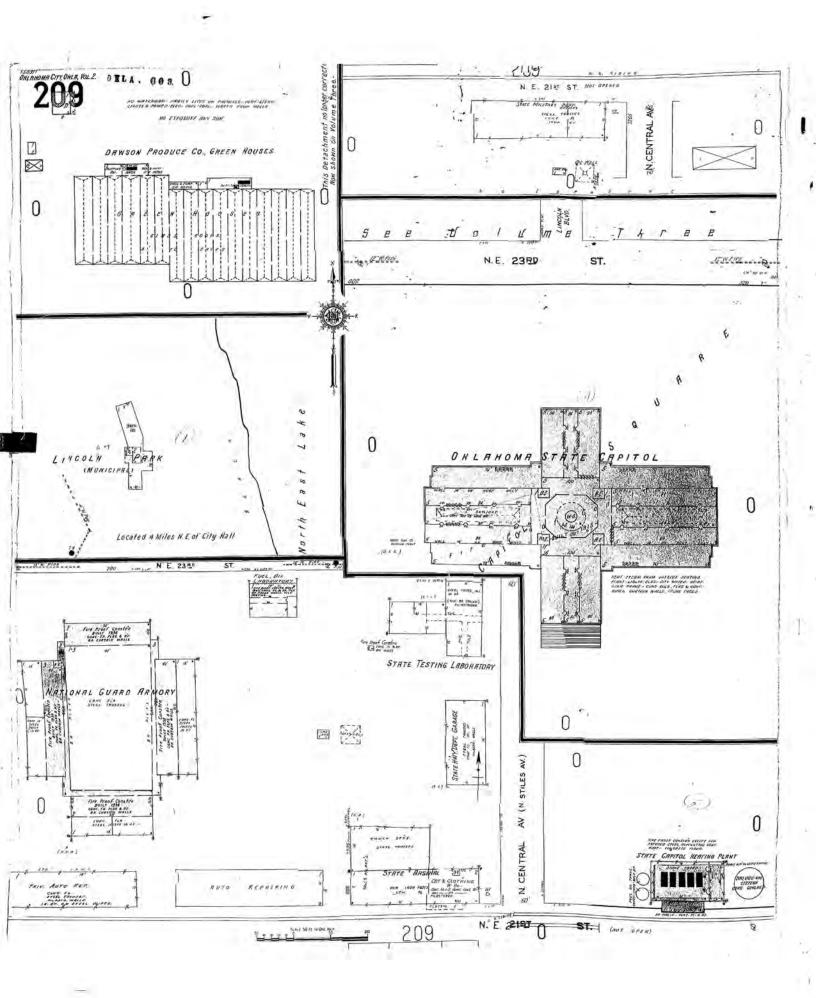


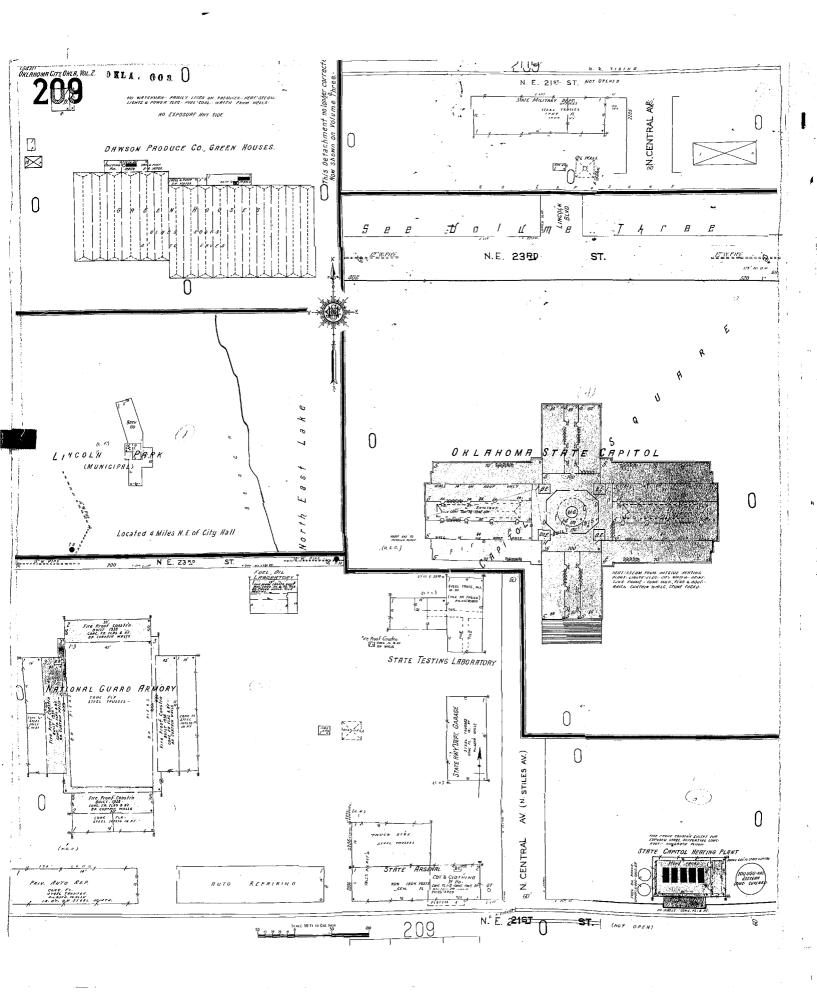


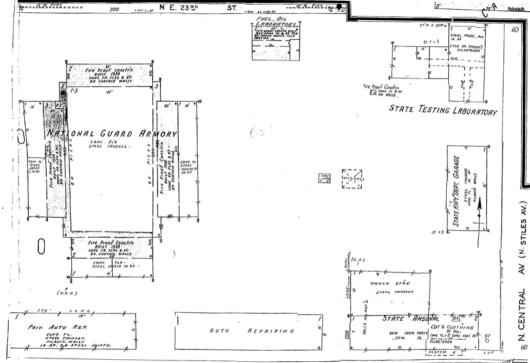


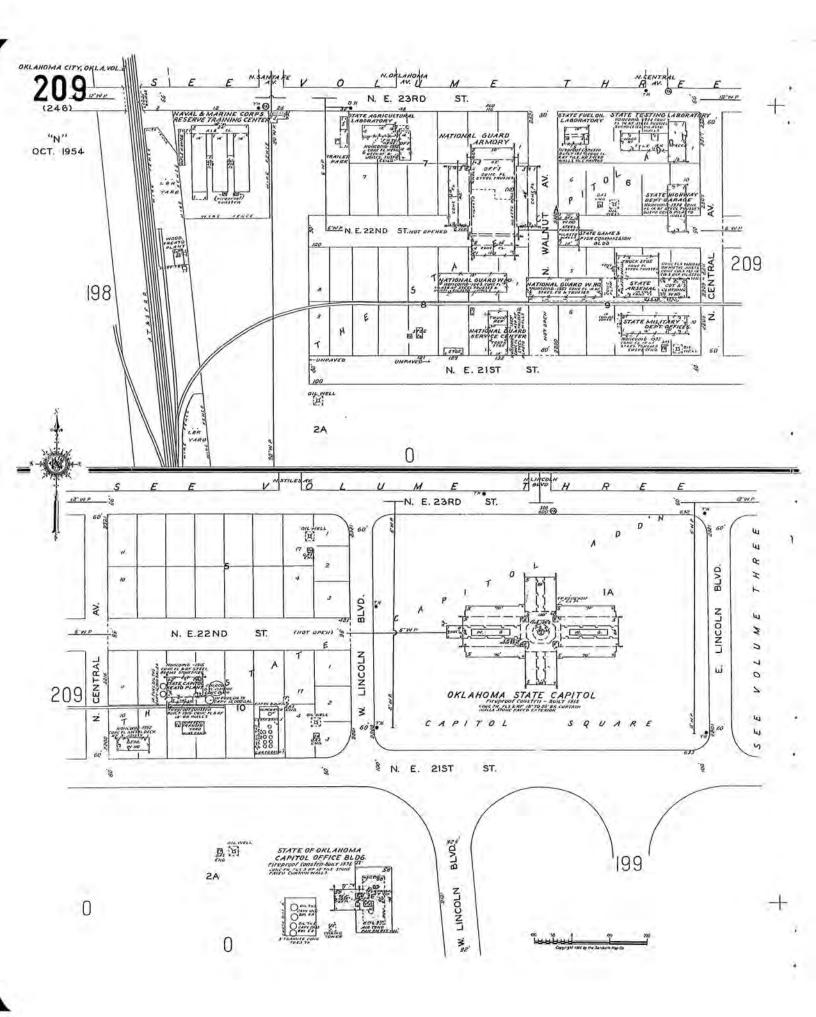


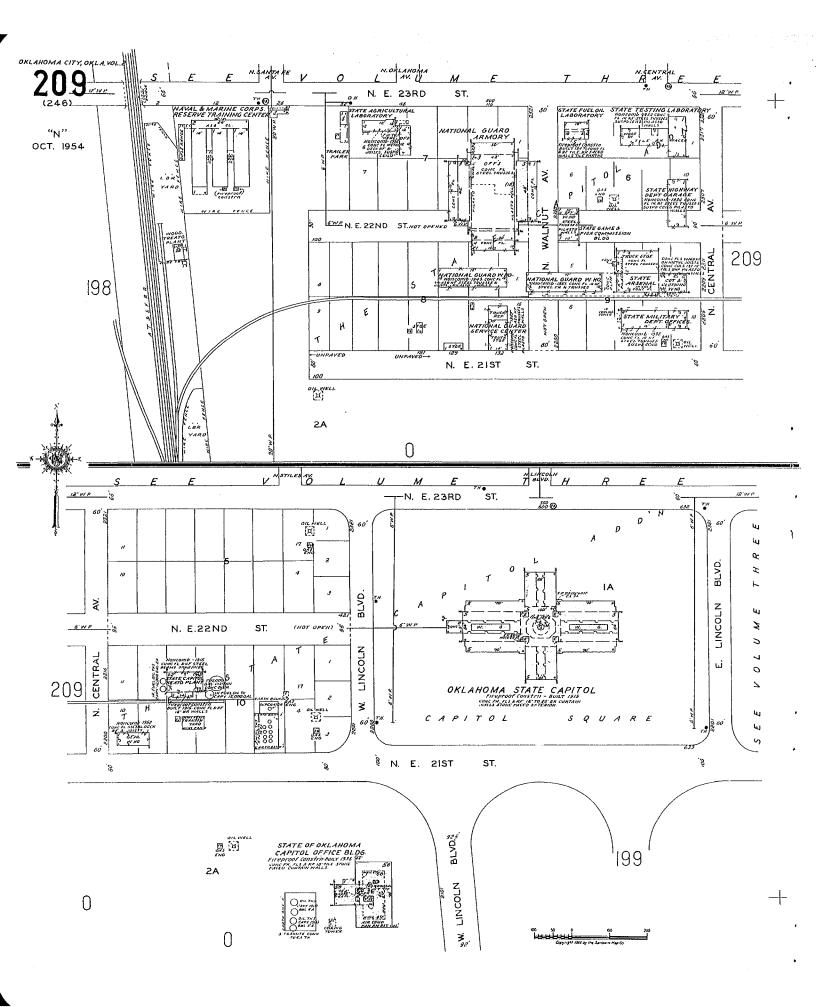


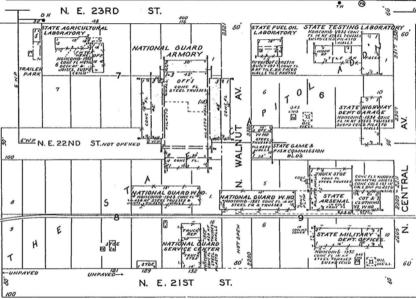












# ARTICLE 6.

# BOARD OF AFFAIRS.

SENATE BILL NO. 49.

AN ACT authorizing the State Board of Public Affairs to lease for oil and gas development purposes certain State Capitol Grounds as in the Act described; providing for consolidation thereof subject to determination of the State Board of Public Affairs; repealing Article 2 of Chapter 65 of the Session Laws of Oklahoma, 1935; and vacating any deeds of dedication or plats filed thereunder; providing that the State Board of Public Affairs shall at all times maintain the paved passageways on said land unobstructed for the use of the public; placing said lands described herein under the exclusive control and jurisdiction of the State of Okiahoma and the zoning and drilling regulations of any municipality of this State shall not apply thereto; repealing all laws in conflict herewith, and declaring an emergency.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

# Section 1. State Lands—Oil and Gas Leases.

The State Board of Public Affairs is hereby authorized and empowered to advertise, sell and execute an oil and gas lease or leases upon the following described State-owned lands constituting a portion of the State Capitol grounds, to-wit:

Beginning at a point One Hundred Fifty-two and Seventy-seven One-hundredths (152.77') feet east of the Southwest Corner of the Northeast One-quarter (NE½) of Section Twenty-seven (27), Township Twelve (12) North, Range Three (3) West. Thence North Four (4) Degrees Thirty-one (31) Minutes East, Twelve Hundred Eight and Fifty-five One-hundredths (1,208.55') Feet. Thence West Four Hundred Ninety-six (496.0') Feet. Thence South Four (4) Degrees Thirty-one (31) Minutes East, Twelve Hundred Eight and Fifty-five One-hundredths (1,208.55') Feet. Thence East Three Hundred Five and Fifty-four One-hundredths (305.54') Feet to the place of beginning, containing Eleven and Eight One-hundredths (11.08) Acres, more or less, situate in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma.

In advertising, selling and executing such lease or leases, such Board shall follow the provisions and requirements of Article 4, Chapter 20, Session Laws of Oklahoma, 1935; and such Board may provide for the consolidation of such lease or leases with a lease or leases upon other lands under such terms as such Board may determine.

# Section 2. Repeal.

Article 2 of Chapter 65 of the Session Laws of Oklahoma, 1935, is hereby repealed, and all deeds of dedication and plats filed thereunder are hereby vacated; and all other Acts or parts of Acts, in conflict herewith, are hereby expressly repealed; provided, that the State Board of Public Affairs shall at all times keep and maintain the paved passageways upon said land open and unobstructed for the use of the public.

# Section 3. Zoning Restrictions.

The lands described in Section One of this Act shall be under the exclusive control and jurisdiction of the State of Oklahoma and the zoning and drilling regulations of any municipality of this State shall not apply thereto.

## Section 4. Construction of Act.

If any section, paragraph, sentence or phrase of this Act shall be declared unconstitutional or void for any reason by any court of final jurisdiction, such decision shall not in any way invalidate or affect any other section, paragraph, sentence or phrase of this Act but the same shall continue in full force and effect.

Approved January 22, 1937. Emergency.



# ARTICLE 7.

# BOARD OF AFFAIRS.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 9.

A JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the State Board of Public Affairs to lease for oil and gas purposes certain lands in the Second Amended State Capitol Addition to Oklahoma City, and do all things necessary to protect the interest of the State in such matters; confirming action of State Board of Public Affairs heretofore made in the matter; and declaring an emergency.

WHEREAS, The Board of Adjustment of the City of Oklahoma City has granted a permit to Anderson and Kerr Drilling Company to drill for oil and gas on Block 3 of Amended Plat of Second State Capitol Addition to Oklahoma City; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Adjustment of said City attached the West Half of Blocks 2, 5 and 8 of said addition to said Block 3 for the purpose of participation in any production from said tract; and

WHEREAS, It appears that the State of Oklahoma has an interest in the mineral rights in said land, and the Anderson and Kerr Drilling Company has served a notice of election upon the Governor and State Board of Public Affairs whether the State of Oklahoma will elect to participate in the working interest or execute and deliver a lease on said premises for a cash bonus of Eleven Thousand Two Hundred Eighty-six Dollars (\$11,286.00) and a one-eighth ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ) royalty; and

WHEREAS, The State Board of Public Affairs has elected, subject to the approval of the Legislature, to execute and deliver a lease for the sum of Eleven Thousand Two Hundred Eighty-six Dollars (\$11,286.00), to be paid when the State's title be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction as being merchantable; and

WHEREAS, The State Board of Public Affairs is now without authority of law to execute and deliver said lease; and

WHEREAS, There are other lands in said Second Amended State Capitol Addition to Oklahoma City which have not been set aside for State Medical School and Hospital purposes, in which the State is the owner of the mineral rights and for which there is no law now authorizing the same to be leased;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

# Section 1. Oil and Gas-State Lands.

That the election made by the State Board of Public Affairs with reference to the West Half of Blocks 2, 5 and 8 of Amended Plat of Second State Capitol Addition to Oklahoma City, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

# Section 2. Board of Affairs-Lease.

That the State Board of Public Affairs is hereby authorized to execute and deliver said lease on the West Half of Blocks 2, 5 and 8 of the Amended Plat of Second State Capitol Addition to Oklahoma City to the Anderson and Kerr Drilling Company and to enter into escrow agreements pending the determination of the title to said tracts and to do all things necessary to protect the interest of the State in said matter.

# Section 3. Same.

The State Board of Public Affairs shall have the authority also to lease for oil and gas purposes and to do all things necessary to protect the rights of the State in any other lands in said Amended Second State Capitol Addition to Oklahoma City in which the State has an interest, except lands which have heretofore been set aside by the Legislature for educational and hos-



# ARTICLE 22.

# STATE OFFICE BUILDING.

#### SENATE BILL NO. 344.

AN ACT amending Section 4, Article 5, Chapter 24, Session Laws of 1936, the same being Senate Bill No. 14 of the extraordinary session of the Sixteenth Legislature of the State of Oklahoma; and declaring an emergency.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

# Section 1. State Office Building.

Section 4, Article 5, Chapter 24, Session Laws of 1936, the same being Senate Bill No. 14 of the Extraordinary Session of the Sixteenth Legislature, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 4. Said building shall be located upon property owned by the State of Oklahoma, South and West of the present Capitol Building at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and shall be West of Lincoln Boulevard and as nearly as practicable directly West of the building now known as the Oklahoma Historical Society Building. The construction, erection, completion, equipment and furnishing of said building shall be under the direction and supervision of the State Board of Public Affairs."

Approved April 15, 1937. Emergency.

# ARTICLE 23.

# BUILDING FUND.

SENATE BILL NO. 402.

AN ACT amending Subdivision (B), Section 1, Senate Bill No. 14 of the First Extraordinary Session of the Sixteenth Legislature of the State of Oklahoma; providing for the disposition of revenues in excess of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) derived from royalties, bonuses or rentals; and declaring an emergency.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

# Section 1. State Lands—Oil and Gas Royalties—Building Fund.

Subdivision (b), Section 1, Senate Bill No. 14 of the First Extraordinary Session of the Sixteenth Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) The monies received as royalties, bonuses, or rentals by the State Board of Public Affairs for the use and benefit of the State of Oklahoma not heretofore paid by said State Board of Public Affairs to the Treasurer to be converted into the General Revenue Fund and all royalties, bonuses, and rentals accruing to the State prior to July 1, 1939, from any contracts or leases executed pursuant to the provisions of Subsections (a) of this section and all other monies received from the sale of any such leases, bonuses, and royalties or other contracts so made by said State Board of Public Affairs prior to July 1, 1939, shall be paid by the State Board of Public Affairs to the Treasurer of the State of Oklahoma and deposited in a fund to be known as the "Capitol Grounds Building Fund"; provided, however, that not more than the sum of One Million (\$1,000,000.00) Dollars shall be paid into the Capitol Ground Building Fund under the provisions of this Act, and if that sum shall be received, paid into and deposited in said Capitol Grounds Building Fund prior to July 1, 1939, then all sums in excess of One Million (\$1,000,000,-00) Dollars shall be converted into the Public Building Fund of the State of Oklahoma. All revenues arising from said sources subsequent to July 1, 1939, shall be converted into the Public Building Fund of the State of Oklahoma."

Approved May 14, 1937. Emergency.



# **OKLAHOMA'S LEGACY OF DEFENSE:**

# NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES, DAVIS AIR FIELD (MUSKOGEE), WHITAKER EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTER (PRYOR), AND CAMP GRUBER, OKLAHOMA

# prepared by

Mary Jane Warde, Ph.D. and Dianna Everett, Ph.D.

for the

State Historic Preservation Office Oklahoma Historical Society

September 1993

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# ABSTRACT

This report summarizes the project to survey certain properties in accordance with the contract between the Oklahoma Historical Society State Historic Preservation Office (hereafter cited as OK/SHPO) and the Oklahoma Army National Guard (hereafter cited as OK ARNG). The duration of the project was from September 30, 1992 to September 30, These properties were to include: 1. Each of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) constructed National Guard armories in the Oklahoma Army and Air National Guard's inventory previously identified by the OK/SHPO as eligible (but not yet nominated) for the National Register of Historic Places, not to exceed 10 structures; 2. Any of 26 WWII temporary buildings in the OK ARNG inventory, located at a. Davis Field (4), b. Camp Gruber (22), and c. Whitaker Education and Training Center, formerly Whitaker School (3 1921 buildings), not to exceed 10 structures. These facilities, while constructed at various times and for different purposes, are the property of and associated with the OK ARNG.

The surveyors studied all properties specified in the contract, excluded those that no longer exist or no longer belong to the OK ARNG, documented the remainder, and documented additional properties they believe warrant further study as is described in the full report.

Intensive archival and library research was undertaken to establish the historic context(s) for the resources. Full National Register nominations were completed for twenty National Guard Armories. On-site field surveys at Davis Field, Whitaker Education and Training Center, and Camp Gruber resulted in the description, recordation, and mapping of numerous historic resources in each installation. For each resource, an Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form was completed, and photographic documentation was accomplished.

Several resources were deemed to warrant further investigation for possible listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Future study is recommended for potential ly National-Register-eligible historic districts at Davis Field (1), Whitaker Education and Training Center (1), and Camp Gruber (3). Future study is also recommended for individual properties at Camp Gruber that may be potentially eligible for the National Register.

# **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The conduct of the surveys reported here have brought the researchers into contact with many people, including a sizeable number of Oklahoma Military Department and Oklahoma Army National Guard personnel. In almost every case, the researchers found these people both informative and accommodating, in several instances willing to go beyond what was strictly necessary to answer questions about facilities under study. The researchers wish to recognize the contributions of these people—staff assigned to the various armories, Camp Gruber, Whitaker Education and Training Center, and Kent Ferrand and Eric Hanson, of the Oklahoma Military Department—in particular. As always, the staff and sources of the Oklahoma Historical Society were indispensable.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Financial assistance for completion of this project was provided by the U. S. Department of the Army and the Air Force National Guard Bureau. Under contract with the Oklahoma Military Department, the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society conducted an architectural/historic survey of the facilities described and prepared nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for twenty (20) National Guard armories. It is believed that the results of this effort will be of mutual benefit to the agencies involved and the citizens of Oklahoma.

# INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the project to survey certain properties in accordance with the contract between the Oklahoma Historical Society State Historic Preservation Office (hereafter cited as OK/SHPO) and the Oklahoma Army National Guard (hereafter cited as OK ARNG). The duration of the project was from September 30, 1992 to September 30, 1993. These properties were to include:

- 1. Each of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) constructed National Guard armories in the Oklahoma Army and Air National Guard's inventory previously identified by the OK/SHPO as eligible (but not yet nominated) for the National Register of Historic Places, not to exceed 10 structures.
- Any of 26 WWII temporary buildings in the OK ARNG inventory, located at
  - a. Davis Field (4),
- b. Camp Gruber (22),

and

c. Whitaker Education and Training Center, formerly Whitaker School (3 1921 buildings), not to exceed 10 structures.

These facilities, while constructed at various times and for different purposes, are the property of and associated with the OK ARNG.

To aid the two surveyors with identifying the abovementioned properties, the OK/SHPO was supplied with three inventory lists:

- 1. ARNG Facilities Inventory and Stationing Plan (FISP), dated April 19, 1991.
- 2. National Guard Armories Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places, annotated by the OK ARNG as to ownership.
- 3. National Guard Armories Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

In conducting the survey, the surveyors discovered that lists 1 and 2 were inaccurate for their purposes. The ARNG FISP

- a. listed structureless acreages as well as buildings;
- b. supplied construction dates that were actually acquisition dates.

The inventory of National Guard Armories Eligible for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places included properties that no longer belonged to the OK ARNG. The

surveyors had to adjust their targets accordingly. They studied all properties specified in the contract, excluded those that no longer exist or belong to the OK ARNG, documented the remainder, and documented additional properties they believe warrant further study as is described in the following discussion.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES IN OKLAHOMA

# HISTORIC CONTEXT

Need for the Armory-Building Program

In Oklahoma the Great Depression of the 1930s simply continued a decade of economic distress. While in the first quarter of the twentieth century it projected the image of an oil-rich, cattle-rich state, the truth was that the post-World War I recession sent the economy into a decline from which it did not recover for twenty years. Much of Oklahoma's Native American and African-American populations, as well as some of the white population, was chronically impov-In the 1920s Oklahoma's cattle, wheat, and cotton farmers found little demand for their commodities. cyclical droughts of the early 1930s, insect infestations, and misuse of the soil combined to drive farmers off their lands in western Oklahoma and devastated crops in the rest of the state. At the same time, continuing discovery and exploitation of Oklahoma's oil fields, duplicated in other states, flooded the market with crude oil by the early 1930s and further drove down prices.

To a certain extent, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first New Deal attempts to remedy the national economic depression made the situation worse for Oklahomans. His Agricultural Adjustment Act, paying landowners to cut production of commodities, caused many of Oklahoma's tenant farmers to be turned off the land. Cut-backs in petroleum production under the leadership of Oklahoma's Governor William ("Alfalfa Bill") Murray (1931-1935) and technological innovations meant fewer jobs for the state's oil field workers. Both tenant farmers and oil field workers were usually unskilled laborers, resulting in high unemployment for men unlikely to find work elsewhere. The state average in 1935 was 23 percent, but in some counties the percentage of unemployed heads of families or single people exceeded 40 percent. The result was severe economic hardship for these people and their dependents. Many left the state or migrated to urban areas in search of relief. Programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps, Public Works Administration, and Federal Emergency Relief Administration had limited impact on the problem in the state through early 1935.1

# Works Progress Administration Projects

Creation of the Works Progress Administration by FDR's New Deal administration in June 1935 brought a new attack on the problems of the Great Depression. The WPA was designed to combat record national levels of unemployment by setting up public works projects. The orientation was generally local. Labor, mostly unskilled, would be drawn from the county relief rolls. Laborers were limited to 130 hours per month at a guaranteed monthly minimum wage of twenty-four Labor-intensive construction further maximized dollars. employment. Materials would be purchased or acquired locally if possible, to keep down costs and stimulate the local economy. Projects chosen--roadwork, bridges, flood control, improvements to public utilities and sanitation systems, construction of schools and other public buildings -- had to be permanent, useful additions to the community. Communities must demonstrate their sponsorship of the projects, often through in-kind contributions of land or materials. Many Oklahoma towns quickly took advantage of this solution to an immediate practical problem, at the same time providing much-needed improvements or permanent facilities at little cost to themselves.2

# The Armory-Building Project

The head of the WPA in the state was Major General W. S. Key, an Oklahoman, former prison warden, and commander of the 45th Division, which included, from 1923, the Oklahoma National Guard. Key resigned to become State Director of the WPA but maintained his interest in and support of the OK ARNG. He urged Oklahoma towns to apply quickly for many WPA projects but specified armory projects for towns that already had Guard units. While Oklahoma's National Guard had its origins in territorial days and had served honorably in the Spanish-American War, the Mexican Campaign, World War I, and numerous state emergencies, individual units rarely had permanent armories. Most rented make-shift facilities that lacked permanence and security, leading to the loss of equipment and arms. This real need of adequate facilities coincided with a national WPA armory-building program agitated for and won with the support of the National Guard Bryan F. Nolen, an OK ARNG major and archi-Association. tect, had already been placed on active duty to design armories. Key added Major Nolen to his staff and pursued the program with the support of Governor E. W. Marland (1935-1939) and the State Board of Affairs.3

The WPA armory-building program in Oklahoma consequently oversaw the construction of fifty-one new armories between 1935 and 1937. Construction began generally in the fall of 1935 as soon as individual towns could acquire land

for building sites. In some cases this meant deeding public land to the state; in other cases land was purchased with funds raised by public donation or bond issues. Ground was broken first in Wewoka, Oklahoma, on October 8, 1935. Other towns followed suit through October and November, with men employed in site preparation, foundation excavation, and stone-quarrying. Construction halted temporarily in early November 1935 as Key and federal WPA Director Harry Hopkins debated the allocation of funds. But vociferous protests by Oklahoma's Congressmen, Senators, Governor Marland, state legislators, and local officials resulted in restoration of the program and resumption of work by the end of the same month. Bad weather, lack of materials, shortages of equipment, and other work stoppages slowed completion of the armories; but by the end of 1936 the first finished, Kingfisher Armory, was done. The rest of the armories, ranging in cost from about \$30,000 to more than \$60,000, were completed and dedicated during the next several months, into the summer of 1937. The dedication ceremonies included speeches by Key and Barrett, parades, banquets or barbecues, public tours of the facilities, and concerts or dances--all a very public affirmation of the WPA program and demonstration of support for the local Guard units.

# Impact and Subsequent History of the Armories

The WPA armories were immediately put to use, in some cases even before the formal dedication. By 1938 Guard officials agreed that the training and preparation of the OK ARNG was much improved because of the better facilities. But the armories were designed to be community centers and public meetings halls as well, a selling point strongly stressed to the public in WPA press releases. While the administrative sections of the building were reserved for Guard functions, the drill halls served as high school and college gymnasiums (for example, Tishomingo and Wagoner armories), concert halls, social centers, and exhibition halls. Sometimes leased to the public, armories provided space for skating rinks, manufacturing (Pawhuska Armory), and storage (Konawa Armory). With the mobilization of the 45th Division in 1940, armories assumed other functions. Haskell, Eufaula, Okemah, and Konawa armories were holding centers for German prisoners of war detailed from prisoner of war camps for agricultural labor. Before and after World War II, the buildings represented substantial physical contributions to Oklahoma towns, in some cases being the most imposing and valuable building in town. With their distinctive construction and style, they have remained a visible reminder of the WPA and the OK ARNG.5

## ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The armories designed by supervising architect Major Bryan F. Nolen for the WPA share common characteristics, yet each is distinct from the others. That individuality was achieved through a certain style, flexibility of design, variation in materials, dual purpose, and labor-intensive construction.

A WPA armory in Oklahoma is still immediately recognizable by its style. Nolen created a series of buildings that reflected their military purpose by their castellated appearance, but with a Art Deco influence. The fortress-like or military image was created through the use of projecting portals, parapets, piers and pilasters that simulate towers at each corner of the building, public entrances recessed beneath arches, narrow windows that resemble arrowslits, and vertical incisions in brick or stonework along the roofline that suggest battlements. These same features, with their strong vertical lines, are used to break up the horizontal mass of these large buildings. The overall rectangularity, sometimes reinforced with the decorative use of diamonds, rectangles, triangles and other geometric figures, reflect the Art Deco style popular in the decade before Nolen designed his armories. Stylistically, the armories fit WPA's encouragement of artistry and craftsmanship. But the armories vary widely in degree of ornamentation from the relatively plain Guthrie or Eufaula armories to the elaborate Konawa Armory with its extensive inlays of molded concrete. This variation was probably a function of the skill level of the available labor force.

Although the style of Nolen's designs imposed a standardization on the WPA armories, the need for flexibility was also taken into consideration. The armories must accommodate different numbers of Guard units and be built in farflung locations that would afford variable site conditions, locally-available building materials, and labor skill levels ranging from craftsman to novice builder hired from the relief rolls. Consequently, Nolen designed standardized plans for one-unit, two-unit, and four-unit armories that allowed considerable adaptation. The one-unit armory at Eufaula, according to a notation on the blueprint, was apparently duplicated at Beggs, Hugo, Pawhuska, Tishomingo, Wagoner, Cushing, Guthrie, Okemah, Tahlequah, and Mangum. The four-unit Pawnee Armory differs very little from Anadarko Armory except in building materials. While most armories were one-story, modification of the basic one-unit design created a two-story building where ground space was limited, as in the case of Minco and Watonga. Kingfisher Armory, housing a two units, was designed with two full stories.

Building materials also depended on the location of the armory. The use of native stone, be it sandstone or limestone, reduced construction costs yet provided a material that was easily handled by unskilled labor. Thirty-three of Oklahoma's WPA armories were native stone, sometimes quarried from the construction site, as with the Guthrie build-Most today lie east of Interstate 35 in eastern Okla-The other eighteen were brick, usually from the State Penitentiary at McAlester, Oklahoma. Most brick armories are located west of Interstate 35 in western Oklahoma. stone and brickwork on existing armories show variable levels of skill on the part of the builders, ranging from the rather poor quality of stonework on the Eufaula Armory to fine beaded mortar evident on the Wagoner and Mangum armories. Roofs were rolled asphalt applied over sheet steel and steel trussing, and interior walls might combine brick and native stone. Doors were panel-type, with narrow wooden slats set into broad plank frames. Windows were always steel-framed, usually center-pivot in style, and manufactured in Oklahoma, but their distribution and width might vary from building to building. Whether the armories were brick or stone, WPA spokesmen were fond of noting that the buildings were almost completely "fireproof" and, like the windows, Oklahoma products, being made from its native stone and clay.

Each building had the same general floor plan, being divided into two sections, reflecting the dual purpose of the building as an armory and a community center. Ideally the sections were set at right angles on a corner lot and each faced a street or alley. But modifications of the basic design might allow both sections to open on the same The flat-roofed administrative section offered the street. public entrance. It was bisected by a corridor leading from the public entrance to the drill hall. On either side of the corridor were administrative offices, classrooms, storage rooms, an arms vault, locker rooms, showers, and a garage which might be expanded to meet the needs of particular units. This section of the building was generally reserved for OK ARNG use. The barrel-roofed drill hall was designed for public as well as Guard use. Overhead doors at one end offered access from the street for trucks and large equipment; at the other end was a stage with enclosed wings. Beneath the stage was a basement rifle range, some of which had off-set observers' cubicles. Usually the range extended beyond the outer wall of the drill hall, and its roof was exposed as a low flat-roofed extension in the angle between the drill hall and the administrative section. While floors throughout the rest of the building were concrete, that of the drill hall was overlaid with wood block flooring, allowing the space to be used for dances and basketball games as well as Guard activities. All the armories contained these

basic rooms, but the arrangement, size and number might vary from building to building. Extensions might be added to the usual one-unit drill hall-administrative section floor plan to create space for more than one unit.

The drill hall floor, along with the native stone which must be quarried, cut, and set into the walls, testified to the labor-intensive nature of Nolen's designs. To create this industrial-type floor, a base of concrete was poured. Hundreds of thousands of four-inch wooden blocks were cut, sanded, set on end in asphalt, varnished, and polished. The great number of man-hours of work involved was a means of reaching the WPA goal of maximizing employment.

Project directors took pride in noting that most of the work was done with by hand with few mechanized tools and that unskilled labor received the greatest part of the payroll. Another noted that many of the unskilled men who came to work on the Konawa Armory left as experienced brick masons, therefore more employable in the future. Others pointed to Jim Price of the Eufaula Armory and Ed Greathouse of the Hominy Armory, who discovered they possessed a real

talent for stonecutting and left fine examples of their work to further individualize these armories.

WPA-built armories are locally significant because they typify WPA projects in their communities. Quite often, the armory is the only remaining example of WPA construction methodology in the area. In type, style, scale, materials, and workmanship, WPA armories are unique when compared to the rest of the built environment in Oklahoma.

# Oklahoma's WPA Armories Today

Many of Oklahoma's WPA armories survive and are still in use by the OK ARNG. Others have been replaced by newer armories and have passed into public or private ownership.

The armories studied here revealed common characteristics and adaptations. In the administrative section, high concrete ceilings have usually been covered with dropped acoustical tile. Neon lighting has often been installed. Use of native stone for interior walls created problems with dust and grit. Some units solved the problem by painting, paneling, or otherwise covering the original walls. Original concrete floors have often been covered with linoleum or, less often, carpeting. Some rooms have been subdivided. Restrooms have often needed remodeling to accommodate personnel of both sexes. Often both interior and exterior doors have been replaced for better security. Most double doors in the portals have been replaced with single metal

doors set between wooden panels. While most armories still have their original steel-framed windows, many now have painted panes or are covered with some type of insert. most cases the drill hall stage has been blocked in to create more usable space. Some areas of the drill halls may have been partitioned to provide storage, kitchen facilities, or ticket booths. Because of faulty design or construction, the drill halls' barrel roofs have proved chronically vulnerable to leakage. One of the first casualties of faulty dewatering systems was the wood-block flooring; in virtually all armories, the floor buckled and eventually had to be removed. Most armories now have concrete floors in the drill hall, sometimes with an additional layer of concrete poured over the original bed. Chronic water problems from underground seepage as well as leaks from the drill hall roof have also made most of the basement rifle ranges unusable.

Even with these problems and the modifications that have been made in the last five decades, Oklahoma's WPA armories are good and valuable buildings with a great deal of architectural and historical integrity. With proper maintenance, they should continue to be the integral parts of the communities they were meant to be in 1935.

# **METHODOLOGY**

Working from the three lists supplied by the OK ARNG and the Department of Defense, OK SHPO identified armories for survey for possible National Register of Historic Places The surveyors researched and compiled materinominations. als on the WPA armory building program at the Oklahoma Military Department, the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University, and the Oklahoma Historical Society. Newspaper and journal articles, published secondary works, archival manuscripts, vertical files, and library holdings of government documents yielded information pertinent both to the project as a whole and individual armories. Working independently, the surveyors then visited the selected armories for on-site research and survey. Local public libraries and oral interviews added to the body of information amassed. The surveyors photographed the elevations of the buildings, toured and photographed the interiors if possible, and interviewed armory personnel. Visits to the court house in each county in which specific armories were located provided in all cases except one the legal description of the property. From the information and photographs accumulated, the surveyors wrote and edited National Register nominations for individual properties.

# **FINDINGS**

The surveyors found that the remaining WPA armories continue to serve the OK ARNG well. Modifications to accommodate changes in Guard personnel, assigned duties, and equipment as well as to make the buildings conform to present expectations of good working environments have generally been internal and have not resulted in architecturally or historically significant alterations to the exteriors of the buildings. Consequently, the buildings are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. With proper maintenance they should continue to contribute to both the OK ARNG and the communities in which they stand. The latter consideration has become increasingly important in towns that have declined economically and in population since the 1930s and have little hope of replacing the buildings with new community centers. A number of Guardsmen expressed appreciation for the buildings and the tradition of the 45th Division they represent in spite of some acknowledged disadvantages. Many expressed pleasure that the buildings were at last being recognized as historic.

The surveyors found that two of the armories, Ada and Tahlequah, selected from list 2, purporting to show the current status of WPA armories still owned by the OK ARNG, presently belong to the City of Ada and private owners, respectively.

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# DAVIS FIELD, MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA

# HISTORIC CONTEXT

# Original Purpose and Construction

World War II found Oklahoma easing out of the Great Depression, but with its unemployment levels still high and its World War I-era prosperity only partially restored by New Deal efforts such as the Works Progress Administration. Among public works projects completed by the WPA were construction of and improvements on airport and airway facili-The WPA worked closely with the U.S. Army Air Force in the years 1939-1940 to develop civilian airports that could be useful in defense, although the WPA followed its own guidelines as to labor and cost-sharing. In the autumn of 1941 the Army Air Force projected a series of bases which would be useful to nearby ground training facilities. of these bases might be the previously developed civilian airports. By 1943 numerous bases had been established near army ground forces divisional posts in various areas of the United States. These included Davis Field at Muskogee, Oklahoma, currently used by the OK ARNG for training purposes.1

In the early twentieth century the city of Muskogee in eastern Oklahoma prided itself on Hatbox Field, the oldest airport in the state. Muskogee had an additional reason to boast when in late 1941 construction of its second air facility neared completion. It would be the only city of its size in the United States to have two air defense airfields. Number 2 Airport, consisting of 720 acres of land five miles south of the city on U. S. Highway 64, was being built as a National Defense measure and was incorporated into the defense area begun earlier that summer with the establishment of the Oklahoma Ordnance Works at Pryor, Oklahoma, and Camp Gruber, near Braggs, Oklahoma. Number 2 Airport represented a joint effort by federal and local officials. While the city bought the land, contributing \$78,922 to the construction project, federal expenditures were \$548,040 with the WPA providing labor under the direction of area engineer Elmo C. Drumb. Bad weather in the fall of 1941 hampered construction, but Drumb estimated in early December that 85 percent of the grading, 90 percent of the fencing, and 60 percent of the hard-surfaced runways were complete. An eight-inch water line connected city mains to the field, but 80 percent of the sodding had yet to be planted. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and American entrance into World War II severely curtailed public information about the airport but presumably hastened its completion.

A few months later in 1942, city officials reported that Muskogee Municipal Airport Number 2 could provide facilities for the largest military and commercial aircraft. North, south, and northwest-southeast runways were paved, 150' wide and 4,000' long. Sodded strips adjacent to north and south runways and sodded northeast and southwest landing strips increased the capacity of the runways. Cone and flush boundary, range, and contact lights as well as new fencing and good drainage made it a fine addition to Muskogee as well as potentially valuable to the military. But until the project was accepted by the U. S. Army, there were no buildings or hangars at the field.

Apparently, Muskogee Municipal Airport Number 2 was accepted after several months, for the name of the facility was changed to Davis Field, in honor of Major Jack Davis of Muskogee; and it became a military training center for the duration of World War II. Spartan Aircraft Company, head-quartered at Tulsa, Oklahoma and long respected for its experience and expertise in the realm of aviator instruction, had begun primary and advanced training for pilots at Hatbox Field in November 1940 under contract with the Army Air Force. In a separate program, Spartan trained "Sergeant Pilots" at Davis Field. In 1944 a number of buildings were constructed to accommodate the training program. These included, among others, a large hangar with a control tower at its northwest corner, a general purpose aircraft shop building, and a parachute packing shop.\*

# The Post-World War II Era

Following the end of the war, the fortunes of Davis Field fluctuated with national defense demands. reverted to the City of Muskogee in 1947 but continued to serve as a secondary airport. The city converted some of the buildings for a variety of uses ranging from hay storage to light manufacturing. In 1955, during the Cold War, the field was reactivated and designated an Air Force Reserve base in the Continental Air Command. The Air Force, in accordance with its joint use, ninety-nine year contract with the city, assumed responsibility for maintenance of the The purpose of Davis Field was to train Air Reserve Technicians, and the base was one of the first in the United States to function under this program. The 713th Fighter Bomber Squadron commanded by Colonel Claude Sledd, a Muskoqee building contractor, was assigned to Davis Field until the unit was decommissioned in 1957. At that time 65th Troop Carrier Squadron moved to Davis Field. It expanded in early 1963 to the 929th Troop Carrier Group. Fliers from Davis Field operating nineteen C-119 "Flying Boxcars" accumulated an excellent flying record in Continental Air Command-sponsored competitions as well as during their routine

reserve tours. The four hundred men of the 65th, from fifty-four towns in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri, were called up for active duty during both the Berlin and Cuban Missile crises of 1962. President Lyndon B. Johnson chose to land at Davis Field in his 1964 visit to Muskogee, and Central Airlines scheduled two flights daily into the airport. At its peak of operation, the last half of 1964, Davis Field served 764 reservists and had a civilian staff of 181 and a payroll of \$1,243,738. Estimates were that the base contributed \$2.1 million annually to the Muskogee economy.

Nevertheless, as the federal government embarked on a program to cut bases and expenses in late 1964, Davis Field had the dubious honor of being the first base of its type closed. The justification was that it failed to meet the current minimum capacity and flexibility standards set by the military for civil fields. The City of Muskogee was notified that Davis Field would be closed as of September 30, 1966. In spite of protests from the Muskogee business community, the C-119's were transerred to San Antonio, Texas in October 1965, and the number of civilians employed at Davis Field dropped to 65 by March 1966. In early 1967 Davis Field was relegated to "caretaker" status, and the property reverted to the city of Muskogee.

# Acquisition by the OK ARNG

Davis Field continued to function as a secondary civil airport for the City of Muskogee until April 1987, when it once again became a part of the national defense establishment through a joint-use agreement with the Oklahoma Military Department. The Oklahoma Army National Guard assumed proprietorship of Davis Field as an annex to Camp Gruber, a large World War II-era army training center adjacent to nearby Braggs, Oklahoma. Camp Gruber, Davis Field, and Whitaker School at Pryor, Oklahoma, renamed Whitaker Education and Training Center, became components of a training complex operated by the OK ARNG. The section of Davis Field reclaimed by the OK ARNG consisted of approximately fortyfour acres of land on which were a good concrete runway, 150' by 7200', rated capable of handling C-130, C-141, C-5, and KC-10 aircraft. There was additional parking ramp space 1060' x 860' in area. Although the facility lacked mess halls or barracks, accessible features included fire plugs, utilities, paved roads, and fuel storage. Buildings included a relatively new concrete block fire station (P301) and three World War II-vintage buildings: P203, the small frame building originally used for parachute packing; P205, the large wood-frame hangar with its office and shop areas; and P206, the wood frame general purpose aircraft shop. While

P205 was in good repair and deemed a valuable building, both P203 and P206 were in poor condition.

Subsequent to the OK ARNG resumption of control, the Davis Field facilities were brought up to a usable state. P205, its control tower at some point removed, was re-sided with aluminum. P203, although judged to have limited flexibility, was eventually renovated and transformed into an administration building. But P206, in accordance with recommendations, was demolished and its concrete foundation put to use as a maintenance slab and base for a communications tower. Loading ramps, three drop zones, adequate lighting, and the installation of a new warehouse and guard house at the gate restored Davis Field to the joint civilian/military use for which it was first intended.\*

# ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The remaining World War II buildings at Davis Field, P203 and P205, and the concrete slab foundation of P206 are clustered beside Taxiway 6. They parallel the northwest-southeast runway and are at the extreme south end of a row of newer airport buildings (please refer to Map 1). It is safe to assume that they were typical military construction during their era. All were probably constructed with some speed and with little concern for aesthetics or durability. P203 and P205 are extremely functional in design and were probably duplicates of buildings erected according to standard military plans for similar purposes in dozens of other locations across the United States. Both P203 and P205 are set on concrete slab foundations and have balloon frames.

P203 is single-story, wood-sided building covering 2930 square feet. It has a gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles, gabled porches above entrances on the southeast end and northeast side, and a gable-roofed extension on the southwest side. At the northwest end is an overhead door. Windows are double-overhung; public doors are double. All doors and window frames are new metal replacements.

P205, its appearance suggesting its industrial/military purpose, is a very tall building covering 36,572 square feet. It consists of a central core approximately three stories high, flanked on the southwest and northeast sides by two-story extensions along the length of the building. The roof of the core of the building is end-gabled with a minimal slope. The roofs of the extensions are shed. Two rows of grouped windows light the offices and shops located in the extensions. The northwest and southeast ends of the building provide access for aircraft and vehicles. The very tall sliding wooden doors are original and are set into

shallow, two-story, flat-topped portals. Each door contains banks of clear glass panes, five rows of four, which supplement artificial lighting in the huge interior of the building with daylight. Originally wood-sided, the building had been covered with asbestos at the time the OK ARNG assumed control. It has since been sided with aluminum. Large lettering and the yellow-on-red "Thunderbird" insignia proclaim the hangar's current status as a facility of the OK ARNG.

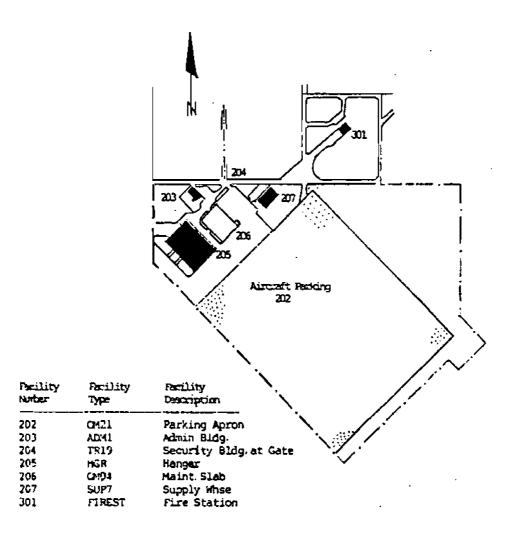
# **METHODOLOGY**

The surveyor prepared for a survey of Davis Field by first acquiring as much information as possible about its history. This included exploring the vertical files, manuscript collections, and secondary sources at the Oklahoma Historical Society and reading 1941-1942 Muskogee, Oklahoma newspapers on microfilm. Unfortunately, additional research in government documents at Oklahoma State University and the Oklahoma Department of Libraries yielded little useful information. More fruitful were visits with personnel from the Oklahoma Military Department, who provided relevant files, and a visit to the Muskogee Public Library. vertical file at the latter included folders and some primary documents related to Davis Field as a municipal property. The Map Room at Oklahoma State University also contained Soil Conservation Service aerial views of Davis Field showing it under construction in 1941 and equipped with C-119's in 1964. The surveyor then visited the site, photographed the two existing buildings and the foundations of the demolished P206, and prepared National Register Inventory Forms for P203 and P205 as requested.

# **FINDINGS**

Of the four World War II-era Davis Field properties from List 1, the FISP that the surveyors were asked to study, only two exist. The first item, listed as acquired in 1942, refers to the forty-four-acre plot currently occupied and maintained by the OK ARNG. P206, the general purpose aircraft shop, as described above, was demolished, leaving only the concrete slab, now used for maintenance and as a foundation supporting a communications tower. While neither P203 nor P205 have been so altered as to be no longer recognizable as World War II-era buildings, the application of new materials used in renovation makes them problematic for nomination to the National Register, but they do warrant further study for inclusion in a historic district.

# DAVIS FIELD



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# WHITAKER EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTER, PRYOR, OKLAHOMA

Whitaker Education and Training Center (WETC) is operated by Camp Gruber Training Site as a training center for several thousand officers and enlisted men and women each year. It occupies 617 acres in Mayes County on the south edge of Pryor, Oklahoma. The property was transferred to the OK ARNG in 1984, but it was noted for honorable service for many decades before this most recent acquisition.

# HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Establishment and Purpose of Whitaker School

Whitaker Education and Training Center is the modern incarnation of a project begun in 1897 to benefit orphaned white children in the Indian Territory. William T. Whitaker (1854-1922), one-eighth Cherokee Indian, came to the vicinity of Chouteau and Pryor, Cherokee Nation (in present-day northeastern Oklahoma) in 1871 from his native North Caroli-Whitaker, a merchant, and his wife reared eleven children of their own but became widely known for their generosity in sheltering orphans. Although the Cherokee Nation maintained an orphanage for its own young citizens, no such facility served white children. Whitaker filled this need in 1897 by building a large three-story stone house to accommodate twenty-one children on his forty-acre farm. This building, later called "Old Main," is presently Whitaker Hall (PR313) and the headquarters of WETC. Two frame cottages, a hospital, a power plant, water works, a laundry, and a dairy farm were added at the turn of the century. When the Cherokee National Orphanage burned in 1905, its residents were also transferred to Whitaker's care. The federal government appropriated \$10,000 for the home in 1906 and 1907. By 1908 the number of children and the size of the operation had outgrown Whitaker's management abilities. With the financial support of the townspeople of Pryor Creek (Pryor), Oklahoma, he deeded the facility to the state of Oklahoma, which expanded the acreage and named it successively Whitaker Orphan Home (1908), Oklahoma State Home (1910), East Oklahoma Home for White Children (1919), and Whitaker State Orphan Home (1923). The average number of children, ranging upward in age from six to eighteen years, was 245, almost equally divided between boys and girls.

By 1921 many of the original buildings were in need of repair or replacement, particularly the school rooms, laundry, and frame cottages. New buildings constructed about 1921 were the school (Crowe Education Center, PR500), Commissary (PR101), and Power House (PR700). In 1932 the first of two new brick veneer cottages, Oak Cottage No. 2 (Sanford

Hall, PR307), began the replacement of the old frame cottag-Its twin (Burba Hall, PR309) was built in 1936. Whitaker institution generally operated on a cottage rather than a dormitory plan with each unit, housing fifteen to twenty children, having its own kitchen and dining room, supplied by a central commissary. But in 1936 as an economy measure the Works Progress Administration built a new dining hall (Stafford Dining Facility, PR200) with three cold storage units, an ice plant, and a bakery. The Whitaker institution always strove for self-sufficiency and consequently produced dairy products, vegetables, and small grains on its 640 acres. Outlying buildings included a state-of-the-art dairy built in 1933, a sale barn dating from 1942, and a number of auxiliary buildings, as well as employee residences. Buildings added to the plant in 1940 were the laundry (PR707) and vocational building (PR708), which served as the carpentry and upholstery shop.2

In 1948 under the leadership of Superintendent Beale McCarty, a new period of expansion and renovation began with the support of the citizens of Pryor and a state bond issue The result was fourteen new buildings and of \$1.25 million. a swimming pool. These additions in the early 1950s included the administration building (now a National Guard Armory, PR100) and the clinic (McClain Clinic and Styron Hall, PR506), built in 1952. Several new cottages were added: McCarty Hall (Brown Hall, PR300), Fern (Davis Hall, PR301), Birch (McLeod Hall, PR302), Pine (McGee Hall, PR303), Spruce (Welch Hall, PR304) -- all built in 1951; Cedar (Key Hall, PR306), Poplar (Clark Hall, PR310), Walnut (Potts Hall, PR311) -- all built in 1952; and Comer (Weber Academy, PR312), built in 1953. In 1960 a new gymnasium (Bynyard Gym, PR502) replaced the old facility. A major renovation in 1967 was the expansion of Whitaker Hall.3

By the 1960s the focus of the Whitaker institution had shifted. Children sheltered at the school for the next two decades were those with special social and psychological needs. By the early 1980s a declining population at Whitaker, increasing costs, and the necessity for cutting state expenses put Whitaker's continued existence in jeopardy. The Department of Human Services's decision to close the institution on July 13, 1983, fortuitously coincided with the Oklahoma Military Department's search for a site for its proposed all-purpose training and educational center. December 5, 1984, Oklahoma's Director of Public Affairs tranferred the property and buildings to the Oklahoma Military Department. It became Whitaker Education and Training Center and an annex to the Camp Gruber Training Site near Braggs, Oklahoma. Forty-five students comprising the first class began Basic Non-Commissioned Officer Candidate School

at Camp Gruber, transferred to WETC in November 1984, and graduated in January 1985.

The creation of the Whitaker Educational and Training Center and its continuing operation by the OK ARNG generally pleased the citizens of Pryor. The transition ameliorated the loss to the community of a prized and time-honored institution and presented it with a "growth industry" through renovation and construction expenditures, employee salaries, and trade generated for local businesses by the thousands of students assigned periodically to the center. Operations on the campus of branches of the Oklahoma Military Academy and Rogers State College further consolidated WETC as a factor contributing to the pride and economic life of the community.

# ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The buildings at Whitaker School (Whitaker Education and Training Center), situated on a level, park-like campus, span several styles and decades (please refer to Map 2). They are arranged in a large, generally semi-circular pattern arching south from Park (Third) Street on the southeast edge of Pryor, Oklahoma. Facing Park Street and set slightly back from it is Whitaker Hall. On its west is the present National Guard Armory (PR100, Whitaker School's Administration Building) and VIP Quarters (PR400, Superintendent's To the east of Whitaker Hall is a complex of brick maintenance and storage buildings. Extending southward from Whitaker Hall and loosely spaced along either side of the semi-circular drive are the various dormitories. Whitaker Hall at the farthest point within the semi-circle are the Stafford Dining Facility (PR200) and McClain Clinic (PR506). Centrally placed within the semi-circle are the Crowe Education Center (PR500), the Hughes Education Annex (PR501), and the Gymnasium (502). Just off the campus on its southeast corner is the helicopter port, PR720. Various farm buildings and structures, many dating from the 1930s and 1940s, extend to the southeast. Most, as well as the six hundred acres outside the immediate forty-acre campus, are leased for agricultural purposes.

The oldest extant building, Whitaker Hall ("Old Main," PR313) was the original orphanage, constructed in 1897. The building was initially 60' x 71', three-storied, and built of randomly-laid rubble native sandstone. A two-story gallery extended across the north elevation; on the west and south elevations were one-story galleries. Extending to the east on the southeast corner was a one-story frame kitchen. The building was more functional than stylish but demonstrated the horizontal emphasis of the Prairie School com-

bined with a suggestion of the Italian Renaissance in the simple arches over the windows and double doors on the north elevation. At some point before 1920, the third story was removed. The new roof is hipped and has a small hipped dormer on each elevation. In 1967 the building underwent major renovations. The old galleries were removed, a new concrete porch was built at ground level on the west, north, and east elevations, and a flat metal awning with wrought iron supports was installed the length of the porches. The major alteration was a substantial two-story annex, which probably increased the size of the building by about 50 percent, on the south elevation. The annex, which lacks porches, was built of randomly-laid, slightly darker rubble sandstone retrieved from a demolished mill contemporary with the original Whitaker Hall. In spite of evident attempts to make the extension blend in with the original building, the annex is readily apparent as a major mutation of the building.6

Just to the east of Whitaker Hall is a complex of brick utility buildings. This includes adjoining buildings PR101, PR700, and PR701. At the extreme north end of the complex and at right angles to the others, is PR101, built in 1921 and distinguished by corbelled brickwork on the west elevation. At various times the Commissary and the Vocational Training Building, it is now categorized as administrative. Its row of seven north and two west windows probably once provided natural light to the interior but have now been reduced in size. Adjoining PR101 on the south is a much older building, partially in ruins on the east elevation, which was successively the Garage and the Mechanical Build-Its age is evidenced by segmental arches over the remaining windows and west overhead door. Adjoining it on the south is PR701, built in 1940, undistinguished except for a single window and door. It was formerly the Carpenter The southernmost building in this complex is PR700, built in 1920, serving first as the Power House and presently categorized as a maintenance or storage building. Unlike the other buildings in the complex, which are flat-roofed, PR700 is end gabled. Its metal hopper windows and overhead door on the south elevation are typically industrial.'

The other buildings contemporary with PR101 and PR700 are devoted to education and classroom instruction. These include the red brick Crowe Education Center (PR500), centered in the Whitaker campus, and the Hughes Education Annex (PR501), immediately to its south. Most impressive is PR500, originally the School, at which Whitaker children attended classes through tenth grade before transferring to Pryor High School for their final two grades and graduation. A two-story building, 86' x 120', the school represented a major up-grading of the facility in the round of construc-

tion that began in 1920-1921. The large brick building, with its horizonal mass emphasized by its concrete beltcourses, banks of windows, and entrances on each elevation, is both the visual and physical focus of the campus. Art Deco style is evident in the architect's use of stepped and pedimented parapets, pilasters which vertically break up the horizontal mass of the building, and geometric decorative elements. Inlaid cast concrete diamonds and rectangles, quoins, and arched niches as well as beltcourses of inlaid green and red tile distinguish the building. Immediately to the south of PR500 stands PR501, the brick Gymnasium added in 1929 and currently used for classes as an annex PR501 echoes the style and general impression of of PR500. PR500 without being so large or impressive. While it also lacks the parapets of PR500 and has fewer decorative elements, its concrete beltcourses and inlaid red and green tile mark it as a contemporary and companion piece. fortunately, windows in both PR500 and PR501 have been filled in or reduced in size by as much as two-thirds. door on the southwest corner of PR500 has also been blocked.

Although by the 1930s a number of the buildings at the Whitaker institution had existed long enough to be dear to the hearts of children sheltered there, several were seriously in need of replacement. Among these were wood-frame cottages housing small groups of children and functioning as self-sufficient units. In 1932 Oak Cottage No. 2 (Sanford Hall, PR307), a red brick-veneered two-story house, 53' x 87', was added to the campus at the extreme south end of the semi-circular drive. Generally symmetrical, in style it owed something to the Prairie School as well as to Colonial Revival architecture. The hipped roof, gabled dormers, second-floor sleeping porches on the east and west elevations, and porches wrapping around all except perhaps the south elevation suggested a home rather than an institutional facility. Unfortunately, according to one assessment, the construction was somewhat shoddy, with inferior materials set on a poor foundation. Nevertheless, Oak Cottage was duplicated by 1936 in Elm Cottage (Burba Hall, PR309). some point, several windows on the sleeping porches were bricked and a door on the east porch of PR307 was blocked. The roof described as "tile" was covered with asphalt shingles. Presently PR307 and PR309 serve as dormitories for WETC students.9

Another major addition to the campus of Whitaker School in the 1930s was the Dining Hall (Stafford Dining Facility, PR200), a Works Progress Administration project completed at a cost of \$65,000. While the Dining Hall is similar to contemporary 1930s buildings on the campus in its home-like appearance and red-brick construction, its Tudor Revival style sets it apart. Two-stories with a one story north

elevation, the irregularly shaped building features front and end-gabled cat-slide roofs, two broad exterior chimneys of the north elevation, flat-roofed extensions on the east and west elevations, and double entrances set beneath gabled portals on the northwest and northeast corners. Decorative features typical of the Tudor Revival style included on the Dining Hall are large S-shaped braces on the chimneys, multiple lights in tall, narrow windows, a small gableroofed stoop on the south elevation, and cast concrete quoins and scalloped moldings surrounding the primary entrances. In spite of its domestic appearance, the Dining Hall was classified as a "feeding plant" and marked a major shift away from earlier methods of providing food to Whita-The capacity of the 90' x 130' facility in ker children. 1937 was placed at four hundred. The inclusion of three cold storage units, an ice-plant, and central kitchen and food storage areas in the flat-roofed extensions was viewed as an economy measure. The centralization brought the criticism that the it eroded the home-style environment fostered in the cottage system and ended the hands-on experience children gained working in their own kitchens. Nevertheless, the construction of the Dining Hall as a WPA project, in spite of some complaints about shoddy construction, was generally viewed as progressive. Currently, as Stafford Dining Facility (PR200), the building provides food services to WETC students. Most of the windows have been reduced in size by about one-third, and new metal and glass doors have been installed in the primary entrances.10

The two cottages, the dining facility, and a number of agricultural buildings, including a state-of-the-art dairy, accounted for most of the 1930s construction at Whitaker During the early 1940s several utility buildings were erected: PR707 completed the quadrangle just east of Whitaker Hall. Adjacent to it on the east was PR708, the Upholstery and Carpet shops. Across from the present helicopter port stand other 1940s maintenance buildings. until the advent of Superintendent Beal McCarty was there another major round of dormitory construction. McCarty Hall (PR300) and Fern (PR301), Birch (PR302), Pine (PR303), and Spruce (PR304) cottages were built in 1951. In 1952 Cedar (PR306), Maple (PR308), Poplar (PR310) and Walnut (PR311) cottages were added. A late addition in 1953 was Comer Cottage (PR312). While some of these buildings are red brick, maintaining the visual impression of the campus, McCarty, Fern, Cedar, Maple, Poplar, and Walnut are of buff brick with brown inserts creating a diamond pattern. the newer cottages are single-story Ranch Style buildings typical of 1950s domestic architecture. Currently they serve as dormitories for WETC students. Most appear unaltered. Additions to the campus center in the 1960s included the red brick Binyard Gymnasium (PR502), tennis courts

(PR505 and 504), and a swimming pool (PR503). The small concrete helipad, PR720, southeast of the main campus is a recent addition to the WETC facility.

# METHODOLOGY

In preparation for the survey of Whitaker Education and Training Center, the researcher first accumulated information concerning Whitaker School. Visits to the Oklahoma Historical Society yielded a very early fire insurance map, articles from state newspapers, and, most helpful, the 1937 State Planning Board Survey of state-maintained orphan homes. The Oklahoma Military Department provided their file on the transfer of the Whitaker institution from the State Department of Human Services. Particularly useful were materials, interviews, and guided tours provided by personnel at WETC during the surveyor's visit to the site. A Whitaker scrapbook kept in Whitaker Hall includes documents and newspaper clippings dating from the late 1800s to the 1980s. Several boxes, folders, and scrapbooks of materials on the orphanage were located at the Pryor Public Library. Unfortunately missing are blueprints and other construction materials which were not available at either the Oklahoma Military Department or the Department of Human Services.

# **FINDINGS**

Among the buildings the surveyors were asked to document in the OK/SHPO/OK ARNG contract were "the three 1921 buildings at Pryor." These, according to the FISP list supplied the surveyors and OK/SHPO--List 1--were PR502, PR700, and PR720. Examination of List 1 by a representative of the Oklahoma Military Department revealed that it was inaccurate and out-of-date. Nor were buildings included that were not partially maintained with federal funds. A newer FISP list and a Building Survey Form provided the surveyor demonstrated that of fifty-six buildings inventoried, nineteen were built more than fifty years ago, and most predated 1960. While PR700 is indeed a 1920-1921 building, PR 502 is the Binyard Gymnasium, built in 1960. PR720 is simply a helipad of very recent vintage. Having come to the conclusion that only PR700 of "the three 1921 buildings" was eligible for consideration for historic preservation purposes, the surveyor completed a National Register Inventory Form for it and for four more of the most notable WETC buildings.

WETC includes a number of buildings that represent well the many decades of service the institution provided Oklahoma's orphaned and troubled children. Whitaker Hall is only the most prominent; PR500, PR200, and PR307 are also particularly noteworthy. It is unfortunate that while these buildings have retained much of their historical integrity, their architectural integrity has been eroded through recent alterations, particularly the reduction in window size on most buildings. Whitaker Hall, a very historic building, has undergone several alterations, some of which were done so long ago as to be unexceptionable. But the construction of a substantial annex in 1967, very recent in historic preservation terms, precludes its being individually National Register-worthy. In the same way, the enclosure of several sleeping porch windows and a door on PR307, which cannot be adequately dated, may eliminate this building from further individual consideration. However, these buildings as well as others noted above and some not inventoried in this survey warrant further study for inclusion in a possible historic district.

So, too, do remaining World War II-era buildings at the Oklahoma Ordnance Works (currently Mid-America Industrial Park approximately three miles to the south). The remaining power plant, waterworks, infirmary, administration building, communications building, guard towers, and assorted components of that huge munitions plant and prisoner-of-war camp were the first component of the National Defense area that eventually included Camp Gruber and Davis Field.

# RESOURCES THAT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH

The following resources were deemed to warrant further study, pursuant to possible inclusion in an historic district:

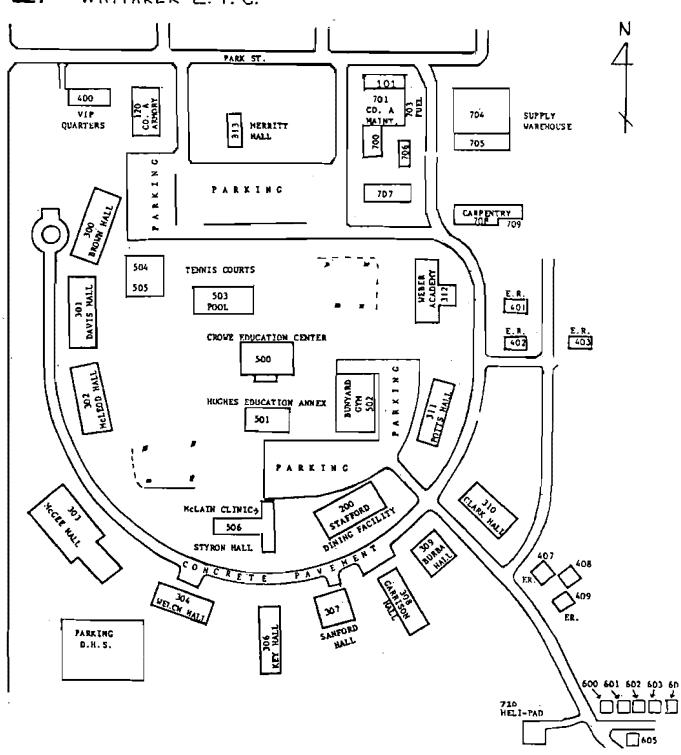
- PR313 Whitaker Hall, "Old Main," 1897
- PR500 Whitaker School/Crowe Education Center, 1920-1921
- PR700 Power House/Utility Building, 1920
- PR200 Dining Hall/Stafford Dining Facility, 1936
- PR307 Oak Cottage/Sanford Hall, 1932

# RESOURCES NOT WARRANTING FURTHER RESEARCH

Because of condition or degree of alteration, these resources over fifty years old were deemed not to warrant further investigation:

PR101 Commissary, c.1920
PR501 Gymnasium, 1929
PR309, Elm Cottage/Burba Hall, 1936
PR701, Utility building, 1940
PR707, Laundry, 1940
PR708, Vocational Building, 1940
Dairy, 1933
Sale Barn, 1942
Maintenance buildings, 1940s
Garage/Mechanical Building, c. 1900? ruins
Agricultural outbuildings, 1930s

# 2. WHITAKER E.T.C.



8-93 (from 1988)

### ENDNOTES

Dedication Booklet, Whitaker Education and Training Center, Pryor, Oklahoma; Mayes County (Oklahoma) Republican, 10 February 1921; "Whitaker State Orphan Home," State Homes for Orphans and Veterans in Oklahoma: A Preliminary Study of Present Facilities and Conditions (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma State Planning Board, 1937), 24.

The Mayes County (Oklahoma) Republican, 10 February 1921; The Muskogee (Oklahoma) Daily Phoenix, March 14, 1937; "Whitaker State Orphan Home," 27-29, 30-33; "Preliminary Master Plan for Major Training Site Agreement," and "Building Survey Form: Oklahoma Military Department, Whitaker Education and Training Center, Pryor, Oklahoma," Oklahoma Military Department, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

"Preliminary Master Plan"; "Building Survey Form...Whitaker"; The Pryor (Oklahoma) Daily Times, 13 April 1967.

\*Dedication Booklet; "Transfer of the Real and Personal Property Acquired for and Used by the Whitaker State Children's Home, Pryor, Oklahoma," 454330, "Whitaker Education and Training Center" folder; The Pryor (Oklahoma) Jeffersonian, January 17, 1985.

The Sunday (Daily) Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, January 25, 1987; Oklahoma Army National Guard, "Camp Gruber Training Site: Site Development Plan," I-2, I-6, I-9, I-10.

6"State Orphan Home, 1912," Fire Map Collection, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Mayes County (Oklahoma) Republican, February 10, 1921; Pryor (Oklahoma) Daily Times, April 13, 1967.

The Mayes County (Oklahoma) Republican, February 10, 1921; State Homes for Orphans, 26-37, 117-118; "Whitaker State Children's Home," Whitaker Education and Training Center," and "Building Survey Form" in "Whitaker Education and Training Center" folder.

The Mayes County (Oklahoma) Republican, February 10, 1921; State Homes for Orphans, 26-37, 117-118; "Whitaker State Children's Home," Whitaker Education and Training Center," and "Building Survey Form" in "Whitaker Education and Training Center" folder.

\*State Homes for Orphans, 26-37, 117-118; "Whitaker State Children's Home," Whitaker Education and Training Center," and "Building Survey Form" in "Whitaker Education and Training

Center" folder.

The Muskogee (Oklahoma) Daily Phoenix, March 14, 1937; State Homes for Orphans, 26-37, 117-118; "Whitaker State Children's Home," Whitaker Education and Training Center," and "Building Survey Form" in "Whitaker Education and Training Center" folder.

## CAMP GRUBER, OKLAHOMA

### HISTORIC CONTEXT

World War II Mobilization and Camp Construction

When Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, the United States was already involved in a major defense program designed to increase the size and efficiency of its armed forces. The outbreak of war in Europe prompted President Roosevelt to declare a limited national emergency on September 8, and the American government stepped up its emergency preparedness efforts. By June 1940 Congressional measures had augmented the federal budget for construction of arms and munitions plants, coastal defenses, expansion of existing military facilities, and new military training camp construction. A larger, more effective armed force was envisioned; in 1939 the United States armed forces numbered a scant 200,000. Plans for a new army of six million had been set, and by November of 1944 housing existed for that number of troops.

The War Department had carefully developed mobilization plans in 1938 and 1939. Implemented in 1941-42, these resulted in the construction of more than 30,000 buildings in existing military bases and in new cantonments across the nation. By December 1941, before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, sixty-one new cantonments had been completed. In May 1941 plans for twenty-three additional cantonments had been approved, one of which was for a training camp to be built near Braggs, in the Cookson Hills of Oklahoma. The Cookson Hills project would eventually occupy more than 65,000 acres (109 square miles) of eastern Oklahoma.

Because the War Department regarded the state's location, climate, natural resources, and large available work force as optimum, Oklahoma was considered to be a good site for air fields and pilot training fields. 5 Oklahoma became the site for a variety of defense facilities in the first year of the war: Munitions plants were constructed at Pryor and McAlester; airplane plants were placed at Tulsa and Oklahoma City. Twenty-eight army camps and thirteen naval air stations were built immediately prior to or during the war. These included army air fields at Enid, Muskogee, Frederick, Altus, Midwest City\Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Perry, Woodward, Ponca City, Gage, Ardmore, Chickasha, Mustang, and Miami, and naval stations at Clinton, Norman, Purcell, Shawnee, McAlester, Durant, and Stillwater. During the course of the war the War Department also placed prisoner of war camps and branch camps at Ft. Sill, Camp Gruber, Camp Tonkawa, El Reno, McAlester, Alva, and elsewhere.

## Federal Acquisition of the Reservation Area

Federal acquisition of the large portion of Muskogee and Cherokee counties that became the Camp Gruber military reservation actually pre-dates World War II. This region, known generally as the Cookson Hills, was the target of a New Deal economic relief effort as early as 1935-36. Cookson Hills area was poor farm land inhabited by impoverished farm families who suffered greatly in the agricultural depression of the 1920s and in the general economic depression of the early 1930s. In 1935 President Roosevelt, by executive order, established the Resettlement Administration as a new division within the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The RA's prime directive was "the retirement of exhausted land and resettlement and retraining of exhausted farmers." Generally, the RA existed to assist farm families who were not being helped by a prior legislative program, the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA). Part of the RA's mission was to identify impoverished rural areas and to resettle families on good land elsewhere. These activities were conducted by the Rural Resettlement Division. directive was to preserve land and forests; this activity was handled by the Land Utilization Division. In concert. the two divisions identified and purchased millions of acres of "submarginal" farm land and transferred the land to state control or placed it under the direction of the National Park Service or the U.S. Forest Service. One of the target areas was the Cookson Hills.

In 1935 and 1936 the U.S. Department of Agriculture acquired nearly 30,000 acres of "submarginal" farm land in this area of eastern Oklahoma (of this number, 27,322.23 acres were transferred to War Department control in 1942).° In the intervening years, however, the Agriculture Department planned and carried out the "Eastern Oklahoma Cookson Hills Forestry, Fish, and Game Project," which turned the region into a wildlife management and recreation area. Activities were carried out by the Corps of Engineers, which built a dam on Little Greenleaf Creek to create Greenleaf Lake, and by the World Progress Administration, which accomplished reforestation, planting and sodding, road construction, and facility construction.10 Greenleaf Recreation Area opened to the public in 1938 and was used for its original purposes until the United States entered the war. Among the park facilities were Greenleaf Lodge, an elaborate, 6,300-square-foot native stone building, a stone bathhouse, and numerous wood-frame and stone cabins." of substantial construction, these proved useful for inclusion in the Camp Gruber military facility after 1942.

# The Cookson Hills Project

The Cookson Hills Project was officially established on December 15, 1942, by Executive Order 9282 issued by President Roosevelt.12 Later renamed "Camp Gruber," the project was intended to provide an infantry training center for the U.S. Army's 8th Service Command. Camp Gruber ultimately encompassed between 60,000 and 70,000 acres of eastern Oklahoma, or approximately 109 square miles of land lying east of the Arkansas River and State Highway 10 in Muskogee and Cherokee counties. The closes community was Braggs, in Muskogee County; the nearest small metropolitan area was Muskogee, site of several other defense facilities. the land, 37,516.40 acres (private farm/ranch land belonging to the Pray family and others) was acquired through condemnation, and a major portion, 27,322.23 acres, was already under the stewardship of the federal government as part of the Cookson Hills recreation project."

The official orders to begin construction on the Cookson hills facility came through in early January, 1942. Surveying was completed early in the month; a contingent of men of the Southwestern Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was transferred from Enid Air Field to Muskogee in the second week of January; they quickly established a field headquarters in Braggs and a general headquarters in Muskogee. On January 12, twenty-five engineers and five truckloads of equipment arrived, and the personnel set about the daunting task of building a 35,000-troop facility in 109 square miles of territory. The site was cleared and construction was begun on the administration building during the first week of February. Mater that month the camp was named "Gruber," after Brig. Gen. Edmund L. Gruber, long-time artillery officer at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.14

The contractor presenting the winning bid was Muskogeeand Kansas City-based Manhatttan-Long Construction Company, an organization that had built other camps in the region. The original contract called for the construction of 1,731 frame buildings, including 479 barracks, 100 hospital buildings, 55 administration buildings, a bakery, 12 chapels, a laundry, 210 mess halls, 221 recreation buildings, 258 storage warehouses; 5 theatres, 19 guard houses, 59 motor repair shops, 50 officers' quarters, and 261 miscellaneous buildings (the original contract excluded the POW camp, as a War Department policy for these facilities had not yet been developed). The contract also required construction of a water supply system to bring water from Greenleaf Lake to a "three-million-gallon concrete water storage reservoir adjacent to the cantonment"; sewer, gas, and electrical systems; and roads, grading, and drainage. The contractor also had to relocate Highway 10 around the base.15 Manhattan-Long estimated that it needed to construct one new building every hour, in order to meet the completion deadline--no real feat for the company, for on the Fort Riley job it had built one every 38 minutes.

True to form, construction proceeded at breakneck speed through May of 1942, and the first general order was issued on May 21, although civilian workers were still on the job until early June. On June 9, Maj. Gen. J. E. Sloan and thirty-three officers of the command structure of the 88th Infantry Division arrived to inspect the facility. Sloan noted that "the designs of the buildings are a great improvement over those previously built for the army, and the layout and arrangement of the area shows great thought on the part of the designing officers and contractors." He also mentioned that completion was expected by July.

Soon afterward, the 88th Infantry Division ("Blue Devil Division") was activated at Camp Gruber, and by July the division was up to full strength. The following year, 1943, the 42nd Infantry Division ("Rainbow Division") was reactivated at Gruber. In 1945 the 86th Infantry Division ("Blackhawk Division") was stationed there pending deactivation at the end of the war. Ultimately, more than 2,250 buildings at Camp Gruber billetted 44,868 troops, employed 4,000 civilian workers, and contained 3,000 German prisoners of war (in a facility west of Highway 10, separate from the base). Camp Gruber served as infantry and support group training base for the U.S. Army until after the end of World War II.

Post-World War II Acquisition by Oklahoma National Guard

On June 3, 1947, Camp Gruber was deactivated. In that year it became surplus property, and 63,920 acres were placed under the authority of the War Assets Administration. However, rather than selling the land, the federal government retained control. In 1952 the General SErvices Administration assumed authority over 31,294.62 acres from the WAA, and between 1948 and 1952 the U.S. Army reassumed control of 32,626 acres. By 1953, then, virtually the entire 1942 reservation was still in federal hands (the esception being a 900-acre area that became part of Greenleaf Lake State Park, under authority of the State of Oklahoma). During the 1950s and 1960s most Camp Gruber's cantonment buildings and facilities were removed or destroyed.<sup>16</sup>

In 1967 the Oklahoma Military Department, Oklahoma Army National Guard, acquired 23,515 acres to established Camp Gruber as a state-operated training area under a twenty-five year federal license from the Tulsa District of the U.S.

Corps of Engineers. In 1973 and 1982 the license was amended, adding 2,560 acres and 6,952 acres, respectively, making a total of 33,027 acres. The present camp covers 87 square miles. The cantonment area covers 620 acres, and ranges occupy 460 acres. Today the Oklahoma National Guard uses Camp Gruber as a permanent training base. Its functions include primary use as a location for summer field exercises and for weekend training. There are new administrative buildings, temporary and permanent housing, vehicle storage buildings, and training-aids areas such as small-arms and artillery target ranges and air assault courses. The Greenleaf Lodge area, now called "Group Camp," is under National Guard ownership; it is not part of Greenleaf Lake State Park, although it is accessible via a park road. 19

## ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT:

# Camp Layout, 1942-1946

Camp Gruber spread over 65,000 acres in portions of two counties. The main facility, or cantonment, was located in Muskogee County, east of State Highway 10 and contiguous with and immediately northeast of the small town of Braggs (please refer to Map 3). The cantonment lay in T14N R20E, primarily in Sections E 1/2 20, 21, 22, and W 1/2 23. The cantonment consisted of north-south and east-west streets in a U.S. Army modified triangular division layout. The cantonment served as an area for billetting, for general administration, for engineer, ordnance, maintenance, and chemical warfare operations, and for medical and hospital services.

North of the cantonment were the training-aids areas, including combat infantry ranges, field artillery ranges, and armor and tank destroyer ranges. Immediately north of the northernmost street were grenade courts, bayonet courts, and obstacle courses. Immediately north of these were three small-arms firing ranges. The huge area lying north and east of cantonment and training fields (in both Muskogee and Cherokee counties) were armor and tank destroyer driving ranges and field, anti-aircraft, and coastal artillery firing ranges (with a very large, centrally placed "impact' area that lay in Cherokee County).20

Southeast of the cantonment, on the western shore of Greenleaf Lake, lay a third use area. Here were placed various training and recreation facilities. Greenleaf Lodge (a 1937 WPA building) became one of the cantonment's two Officers' Clubs.21

## World War II-era Buildings

According to World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction (U.S. Depts. of Defense and Interior/National Park SErvice, 1991), there were two basic "series" of building types (and adaptations into two sub-series) used in the prewar-planned camps: "700 Series," which were more carefully constructed and were being used in the pre-1942-planned camps; and "800 Series," which developed out of 700 Series plans at the time the war was erupting. Plans for Camp Gruber and the other twenty-two camps build immediately after Pearl Harbor, the authors assert, were drawn in the summer and fall of 1941 and used the 800 Series buildings. They also assert that 800 Series camps would also have had a few 700 Series buildings, because not all building types were changed between series (these include motor repair shops, quest houses, and recreation buildings).22

In devising its building plans the Army developed several major determining criteria: speed of construction, simplicity, economy of materials, flexibility, and safety. An unspoken factor was impermanence: By War Department fiat, structures were to be built of the cheapest materials available, as the buildings were projected to last only from five to twenty years (yet, of the 30,000 buildings constructed before and during the war, in 1985, 24,000 remained in 159 installations in 39 states. In that year the Senate instructed the Army to begin replacing all WWII-era structures with pre-fab steel buildings, a task that is presently ongoing).23 Standard plans were drawn for administration/recreation/storage buildings, mess halls, barracks, motor repair shops, guardhouses, theatres, churches, GI clubs, officers' barracks and houses, and so forth (for many of these, the plans, elevations, and photographs are reproduced in the aforementioned HABS document). Foundations were to be concrete slab and or concrete stem wall/pier. There were no plans for buildings having load-bearing masonry walls or stone/brick veneer, as these were costly and time-consuming to construct.24

Therefore, virtually all buildings constructed at Camp Gruber in 1942 or afterward would have had these characteristics (with some variation): wood frame construction; exterior wall sheathing of wood, paper, and drop siding, or later, when wood became more scarce, of felt and gypsum sheathing and cement-asbestos shingle siding; roll roofing; external (700 Series) or internal (800 Series) brick chimneys; masonry, concrete block, or poured concrete foundations (in order of time progression); divided light, 8-over-8 window glazing with 10x12 inch or 9x12 inch panes; unfinished interior (framing members and trusses visible); and

double wood flooring (plywood, felt, and flooring). As construction of new cantonments proceeded into the summer of 1942, materials shortages resulted, and the War Department ordered the purchase of even less expensive materials. Camp Gruber, however, was completed before these orders were released, and "standard" quality materials—from the original specifications were presumably used. For instance, both terra cotta (clay tile) and concrete foundations still exist at Gruber.

Preexisting buildings within the reservation boundary were also utilized by the army. A ranch house complex (located at the intersection of present 42nd Division Street [old 24th Street] and Central Europe Road [old F Street]) served as the post commander's billet. This consisted of a residential unit, garage, and other outbuildings. The ranch house had been built in 1936 by the Pray family. The home and outbuildings still stand and are in use by the Guard. 26

One of Gruber's two Officers' Clubs was located at Greenleaf Lake, three miles south of the main cantonment. The club consisted of a large native stone building constructed in 1937 by the WPA, part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's recreation project before being attached to Gruber.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The area of Camp Gruber surveyed for this project consisted of approximately 5.5 square miles lying in T14N R20E and .25 square mile lying in T13N R20E.

The surveyors prepared by compiling background information on the historic context of World War II mobilization and on the architectural context of World War II cantonment buildings. This included state and local histories, histories of WWII-era defense facilities in Oklahoma, and HABS reports on Fort McCoy and Camp Edwards, which were contemporaneous with Gruber. Archival research also helped specify the historical and architectural contexts. Sources included Tulsa, Muskogee, and Oklhaoma City newspapers and vertical files at the Oklahoma Historical Society; WPA records reposited in the Archives Division, Oklahoma Department of Libraries; 1942-1946 and 1953 maps and building plans held by the Oklahoma Military Department and by the Camp Gruber Facilities Engineering Office. Combined with the HABS reports, these enabled the preparation of lists of resource types that might exist at Camp Gruber. Interviews with OK ARNG personnel also proved useful. The surveyors then

visited the site, photographed remaining buildings and structures, and prepared National Register Inventory Forms as requested.

Based on this research, surveyors expected to find wood-frame 700 Series and 800 Series buildings, WPA-built recreation buildings, prewar residential or domestic buildings, and a large underground reservoir.

### FINDINGS

A number of resources were identified during research and reconnaissance. These included resources listed in the OK ARNG Facilities Inventory and Stationing Plan (FISP) and other resources discovered in the field but not listed in the FISP (apparently because there are no current OK ARNG maintenance contracts for them).

Three districts were identified as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These included the original ranch headquarters complex (6 buildings--residence, garage, "chicken house," stone barn, tile barn, tile shed); three of these buildings were listed in the FISP, and three were not listed. Greenleaf Lake training area (6 buildings--lodge and two wood-frame buildings), listed in FISP, was documented. A 1942 obstacle course (3 structures--stone wall, S-trench, bridge) not listed in FISP was identified in the field and documented.

Individual resources were also documented and judged potentially eligible. One National Register-worthy building, the Old Stone House, an abandoned residence, was identified in NW 1/4 Sec 26, T14N, R20E. This is located in the southeast corner of the cantonment and is not listed in the FISP. In addition, one potentially National Register-eligible structure was identified north of the cantonment. This is a 3 million gallon water reservoir built in 1942. It was listed in the FISP. Three target ranges structures (berm/bunkers remaining from 1942 small arms, machine gun, and rifle ranges) listed in the FISP were documented. These lay north of the cantonment and are all that remains of the 1942 firing emplacement-target bunker areas.

Four buildings listed on FISP were investigated and judged not to warrant further research: buildings GR5031, GR5025, and GR5033 were documented but are so heavily altered as to be ineligible for the National Register. Building GR155 is a 1960s concrete-block building and was mistidentified as two 1942 buildings on the FISP. A fifth building (a small brick pesticide storehouse), not on the FISP, also does not warrant further research; its original

function cannot be documented, as it was part of a much larger building that is gone.

Five other structures not on the FISP were recorded photographically and judged not to warrant documentation or further research. These included sections of stone-lined drainage ditches; 2 exterior chimneys of demolished motor repair shops; 1 small incinerator of a demolished motor repair shop; and tank-repair ramps near demolished motor repair shops.

# INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES AND DISTRICTS THAT WARRANT FURTHER RESEARCH

These resources documented during the survey are determined to have potential significance based on criteria A, B, C, or D from the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines:

## Individual Resources (refer to Map 3)

Stone residence (not on FISP)
 NW 1/4 Sec. 26, T14N R20E
 .15 mile south of section line road between 26 and 23

This one-story native stone building was constructed sometime between 1900 and 1930 by a Mr. James. It is a good local example of a type of vernacular Craftsman residence of the turn of the century. It has a full-width porch and two separate front entries. A shed-roofed screen porch has been added to the southwest side. All facades have double-hung windows with no lights or muntins present. Present roofing material is roll roofing. Documentation is an interview with Lee Pray, April 26, 1993.

Underground concrete reservoir (GR1409)
 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 Sec. 10, T14N R20E

This structure is a three-million-gallon concrete reservoir (now abandoned) that was built in 1942 to hold the cantonment's water supply. It is in a restricted area and is only accessible on foot. Atop the concrete cap (now exposed but originally earth-covered) is a concrete block with a brass knob containing the inscription "3rd Observation Batallion, Reservoir No. 769." Documentation sources include newspaper reports of the camp construction contract and a 1946 map of the reservation.

3. Three target storage structures, at firing ranges. On target range road, .5 miles north of Sicily Road N 1/2 Sec. 16 and NW 1/4 Sec. 15, T14N R 20E

Facilities numbers are in the series GR1100, GR1200, GR1300, and GR1400. They were constructed in 1942 as target storage bunkers and are still in use. No. 1 is .4 mile in length, running northeast-southwest across the machine gun range. No. 2 measures .3 mile in length, running east-west across the pistol range. No. 3 measures .2 mile in length, running west-northwest/east-southeast across the M-16 rifle range.

Each of these facilities consists of a very long concrete wall that buttresses an earth berm. At various

points 780-square-foot concrete bunkers are accessed through doors in the wall. Targets are stored in the bunkers. The wall also sheltered personnel whose duty it was to raise the targets and score the firing. Documentation includes 1943 cantonment layout map and 1946 map of reservation boundary.

These resources are documented on a 1943 cantonment layout map and on a 1946 map of the reservation.

# Districts

Pray Ranch headquarters complex (refer to Map 4) Intersection 42nd Division Road and Central Europe Road, Camp Gruber cantonment area SE 1/4, SE 1/4 Sec. 22, T14N R20E and SW 1/4, SW 1/4

Sec. 23, T14N R20E

Buildings GR900, GR901, GR902, GR903, GR904, GR905

There are six buildings in this district, all constructed by Bert Pray in 1936.

- A 1936 one-story brick vernacular Craftsman style residence (GR900). This was the ranch house of Bert Pray and family. The cross-gabled one-story house exhibits an east (front) entry porch, with arched door surround, recessed between two projecting cross-gable endwalls. Over the east (front) porch is a gable dormer with three windows. There is also a two-window gable dormer in the west. Craftsman details include a wide roof overhand and exposed rafter tails. A large internal chimney projects upward in the center of the roof. The single-hung windows occur in Craftsman-style sets of three on ground floor and in the gable ends. The windows have multi-lights over single lower panes. On the north side is a square bay window. The roofing material is asphalt shingles.
- b. A 1936 two-bay brick garage of vernacular Craftsman style and decoration (GR901, not on FISP). On the east side are two vehicle doors and one pedestrian door. On the north and south are single windows of the same style as found on the house. The roof is asphalt shingles.
- c. A large stone garage of similar construction and decoration (GR902). This building exhibits metalframe awning windows with multiple divided lights on north, west, and east. Vehicle entries are

on east (blocked) and west (overhead door), and one pedestrian door is on the south.

- d. A small 1936 terra cotta tile "chicken house" (GR903). This building is plastered, concealing the tile blocks of which it is made. It has a curved roof (gable ends curved, not peaked). There are metal-frame awning windows on south and east sides.
- e. A large 1936 terra cotta tile barn (GR904, not on FISP). This barn, made of tile blocks, is two-story, having a loft in the north end. The end-gabled roof has doors up under the gables, north and south. The north (front) has an opening for a double-door, and there is a pedestrian door on the east side. West and east sides have metal-frame awning windows and the south side has metal double-hung windows.
- f. A small 1936 terra cotta tile storage building (GR905, not on FISP). This building, made of tile blocks, resembles the barn in construction. It has pedestrian doors on south and east, a small north window, and blocked-up windows on the south side.

According to the official Property Acquisition Map (1942, 1953), these buildings stood on land owned by the Pray family in the early decades of the century. The property was condemned in 1942 under Executive Order 9282. Buildings were dated to 1936 by interview with Lee Pray (son of builder Bert Pray, April 26, 1993).

2. Obstacle Course No. 2 (refer to Map 5) North of Sicily Road between 11th Street and 18th Street, Camp Gruber cantonment area S 1/2 Sec. 15, T14N R20E

The district consists of three resources that formed Obstacle Course No. 2 used during the 1942-1946 period.

The area is not presently used by OK ARNG for obstacle course training.

- a. Stone wall, lying in east-west direction across eastern half of obstacle course. It is approximately .1 mile in length, 4 feet high and 24 inches thick.
- S-trench, lying in east-west direction across eastern half of obstacle course, 100 feet north of

stone wall, approximately .1 mile in length, 10 feet wide, and 7 feet deep.

c. Bridge with low stone walls and concrete abutments and deck, lying across a creek or drainage ditch that runs east-west .2 mile southwest of the stone wall. It is approximately 7 feet wide and 10 feet long; the walls are approximately 18 inches high.

These resources are documented on a 1946 map of the reservation and on a 1943 cantonment layout map. Although 7 or 8 other obstacle and training courses still remain as faint indentations in the terrain, this is the only such course having definition and structures above the plane of the surface.

3. Greenleaf Lake Training Area (refer to Map 6) Group Camp Road, accessed via main entrance Greenleaf Lake State Park NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 3, T13N R20E

This district consists of one 1937 WPA building and two 1942 wood-frame Series 700 Mobilization buildings, all three deemed potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.

- a. GR5010. Greenleaf Lodge. Constructed in 1937 by WPA workers, the lodge is a one-story, 6,365-square-foot native stone building. Its style is reminiscent of Craftsman, with cross-gables, wide roof overhang, and exposed rafter tails. The corners of the building are buttressed with short, stout wing walls, and there is a massive stone external chimney in the south end. Windows are regularly placed in east and west walls. They are shuttered and the glazing is not visible. There are walled stone patios on three sides of the building. The lodge functioned as a recreation center until its acquisition by the army in 1942. It is still used as a recreation building by OK ARNG. It is pristine on the exterior.
- b. GR5024. Its 25' 4" width identifies it as a Series 700 one-story wood-frame building. By its length, 58' 4", it would appear to have been a storage building. It retains all of the exterior features originally seen in these buildings: drop siding, 8-over-8 light windows with wooden shutters, and concrete pier foundation.
- c. GR5032. A Series 700 one story wood-frame building, it also retains the features exemplary of its

series. By its relatively long length, 98', it would appear to have been an administration/recreation type building. Its width is the standard 25' 4" of a Series 700 building.

Documentation sources include 1942 inventory list for Camp Gruber, pursuant to Executive Order 9282; WPA project cards; and newspaper reports on Greenleaf Lake.

Within the district are two heavily altered Series 700 buildings that would not be eligible, and are counted as noncontributing resources:

- a. GR5025. Greenleaf Lake area. Although constructed as a 700 Series in 1942, this building has been renovated on the exterior. Few original elements are present.
- b. GR5033. Greenleaf Lake area. Although constructed as a 700 Series in 1942, exterior renovation has removed most original elements.

The district also includes four buildings of very recent construction (public restrooms and dormitories), which are counted as noncontributing. They do not disturb the visual impact of the historic district and are clustered in the center of the loop made by Group Camp Road.

### RESOURCES NOT WARRANTING FURTHER RESEARCH

In addition to GR5025 and GR5033, these resources, either because of condition or availability of documentation sources, were also judged not to warrant further research:

- a. GR5020. Greenleaf Lake Road. Caretaker's cottage. Although constructed as a 700 Series building in 1942, it has been renovated on the exterior. Few original elements are present. There is no indication that this is the original site of this structure.
- b. GR5031. 42nd Division and Central Europe Road. Moved from the Greenleaf area to the cantonment area at an unknown date and remodeled on the exterior, this 700 Series building retains few original elements.
- c. Brick storage room. On Central Europe Road at 10th. A small room, this was attached to a large motor repair building. Currently used for chemical storage.

Other resources judged not to warrant further research include partial structures remaining from the 1942-1947 occupation:

- a. Chimneys. Two free-standing brick chimneys were observed and photographed in the motor repair area on Central Europe Road. Judging from the juxtaposition of chimney and concrete slab, these were exterior chimneys of the type used for Series 700 buildings.
- b. Incinerator room. One concrete "box" type incinerator was found on E Place, in the motor repair area. Not currently in use.
- c. Tank/track vehicle repair ramps. Several tank ramps were observed on Central Europe Road and on Sicily Road. None are in use.
- d. Stone-lined drainage ditches. Along Central Europe Road are found drainage ditches lined with stone. Interview sources say that the work may have been done by German POWs housed in the camp west of the main cantonment. No substantiating evidence exists.

## RESOURCES NOT FOUND

Of resources listed on the FISP, two could not be found or identified through all research methods.

~ 1

a. GR155, Administration/Armory, two buildings. Sited on 4th Street in headquarters plaza. Erroneously dated 1942 on FISP, this is a relative ly new concrete-block building. On 1942-43 maps this site was occupied by a concrete pad, with division insignia, and flagpole. It was a ceremo nial plaza situated due east of the division head quarters building. A 1964 Soil Conservation Ser vice aerial photograph shows a building on the site. Interview sources indicate that construction dates from the 1960s or 1970s.

### ENDNOTES

'Historic American Buildings Survey, <u>World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction.</u> (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Defense and U.S. Dept. of Interior, 1991), 3, 9.

'Ibid., 3.

'Ibid., 40.

'Ibid., 44, note p. 70.

<sup>5</sup>Leo Kelley, "Bamboo Bombers Over Oklahoma: USAAF Pilot Training During World War II," <u>Chronicles of Oklahoma</u> 68 (1990):360-75.

'Ibid., 373; William P. Corbett, "They Hired Every Farmer in the Country: Establishing the POW Camp at Tonkawa," Chronicles of Oklahoma 69 (1991):368-71.

<sup>7</sup>Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., <u>The Coming of the New Deal</u> (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., Bantam Edition, 1958), 370-380.

\*Bernard Sternsher, <u>Rexford Tuqwell and the New Deal</u> (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1964), 269-274.

\*Project Ownership Map, 1953 (1942, 1974), Camp Gruber (Facilities Engineering Division Archives, Oklahoma Military Department, Oklahoma City).

""Index to Reference Cards for Work Projects Administration Project Files, 1935-1942" (Washington, D.C.: WPA, c. 1942), Micro T-395, Reel 11, Reel 55.

<sup>11</sup>Daily Oklahoman, July 28, 1937; ibid., August 7, 1938.

'Executive Order 9282 (typescript, Facilities Engineering Office, Camp Gruber).

<sup>13</sup>Project Ownership Map, 1953; <u>Muskogee Daily Phoenix</u>, Janyary 23, 1942; <u>Daily Oklahoman</u>, December 7, 1975.

'""Official Guidebook, Camp Gruber, Oklahoma [c. 1943]" (Vertical Files, Library, Oklahoma Historical Society); Muskogee Daily Phoenix, January 7, 1942; ibid., January 10, 1942; ibid., January 13, 1942; ibid., January 21, 1942; ibid., January 23, 1942; ibid., February 8, 1942; ibid., February 22, 1942.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid., February 10, 1942; ibid., February 22, 1942; ibid., February 27, 1942.

16Ibid., May 24, 1942; ibid., June 9, 1942.

17"Camp Gruber Training Site, Site Development Plan," (Oklahoma Military Department, February, 1993), H-1.

"Map of Reservation Boundary, 1946; "Site Development Plan," I-1, I-2.

""Site Development Plan," I-1, I-2.

"Map of Reservation Boundary, 1946, Camp Gruber (Facilities Engineering Division Archives, Oklahoma Military Department, Oklahoma City).

21"Official Guidebook," 35.

<sup>22</sup>HABS, <u>World War II Mobilization Program</u>, 44-45, note p. 70.

23 Ibid., 3, 11, 25.

24Ibid., 25-34.

<sup>25</sup>Ibid., 5-59, 545-550.

<sup>26</sup>Interview with Sgt. LC Gary Lester, Camp Gruber, Oklahoma, by Dianna Everett, by telephone, April 7, 1993.

### Summary

Under contract with the Oklahoma Military Department/OKARNG, the Oklahoma Historical Society-State Historic Preservation Office conducted a statewide project to identify and document specifically designated OKARNG-owned National Guard Armories and World-War II era buildings at Davis Field, Whitaker Education and Training Center, and Camp Gruber. The survey period extended from October 1, 1992, through September 30, 1993.

Intensive archival and library research was undertaken to establish the historic context(s) for these resources. Full National Register nominations were completed for twenty National Guard Armories. On-site field surveys at Davis Field, Whitaker Education and Training Center, and Camp Gruber resulted in the description, recordation, and mapping of numerous historic resources in each installation. For each resource, an Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form was completed, and photographic documentation was accomplished.

Several resources were deemed to warrant further investigation for possible listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Future study is recommended for potentially National-Register-eligible historic districts at Davis Field (1), Whitaker Education and Training Center (1), and Camp Gruber (3). Future study is also recommended for individual properties at Camp Gruber that may be potentially eligible for the National Register.

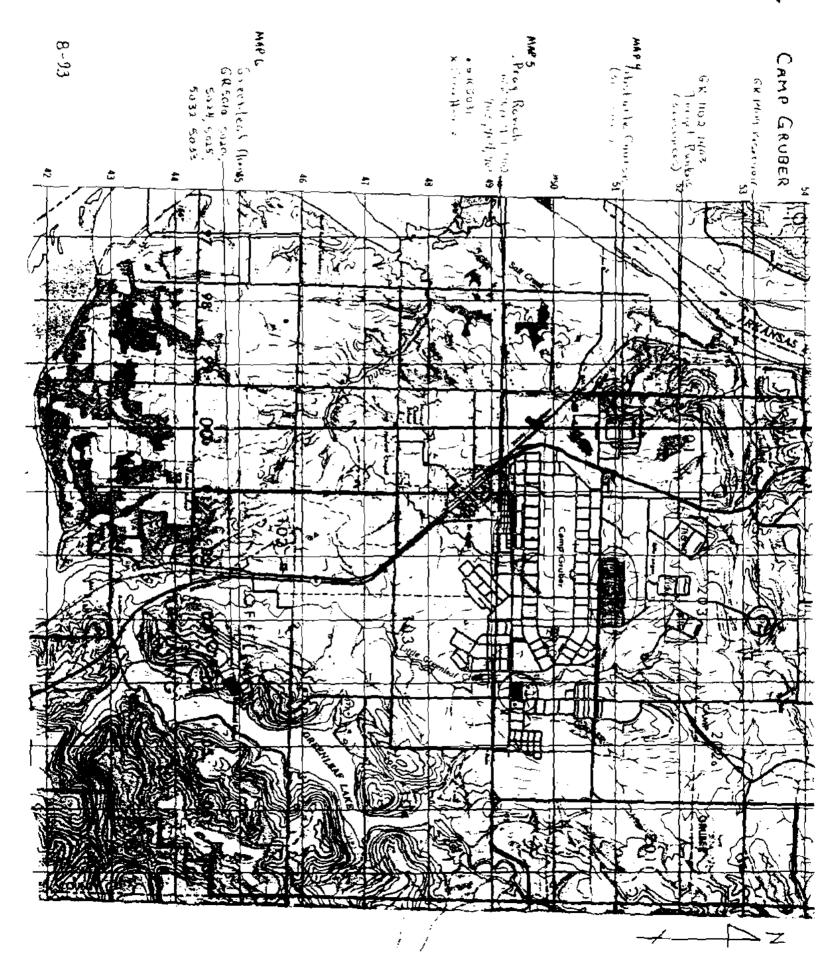
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- ----- "Building Construction Report." Archives of the Work Projects Administration and Predecessors, 1933-1943, Series One: Final State Reports, 1943. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1987.



# APPENDIX

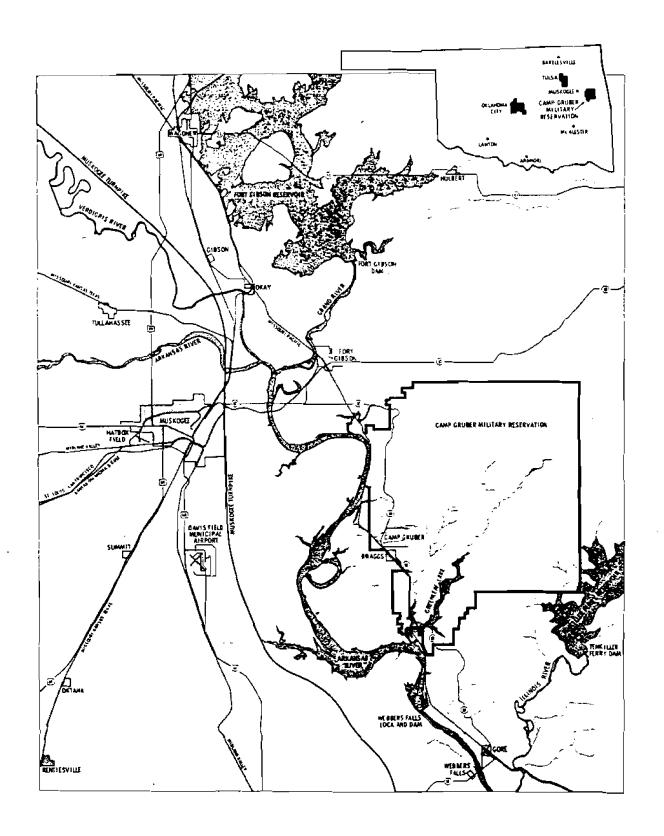
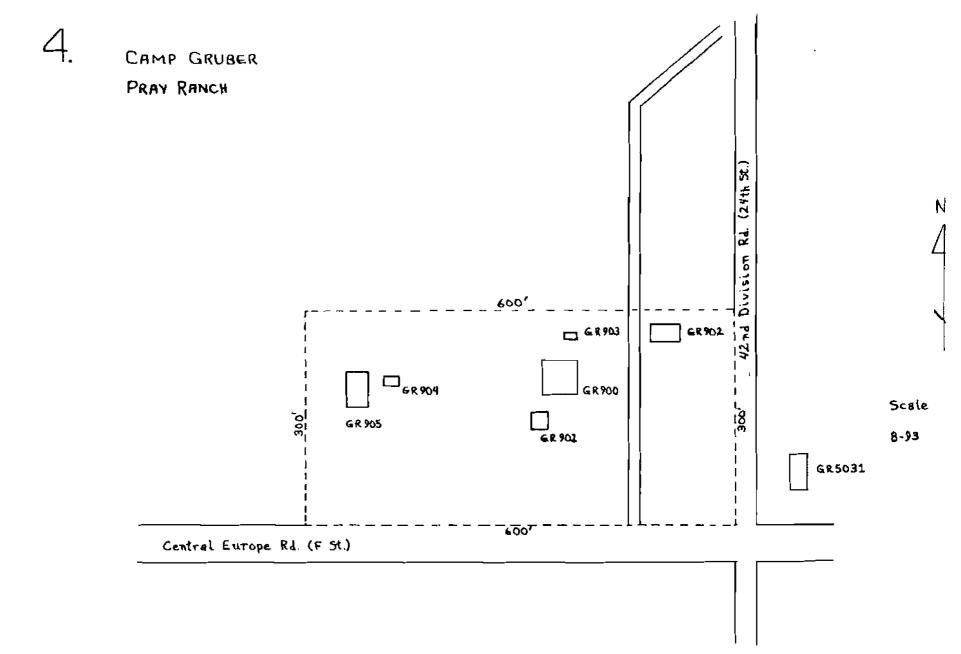
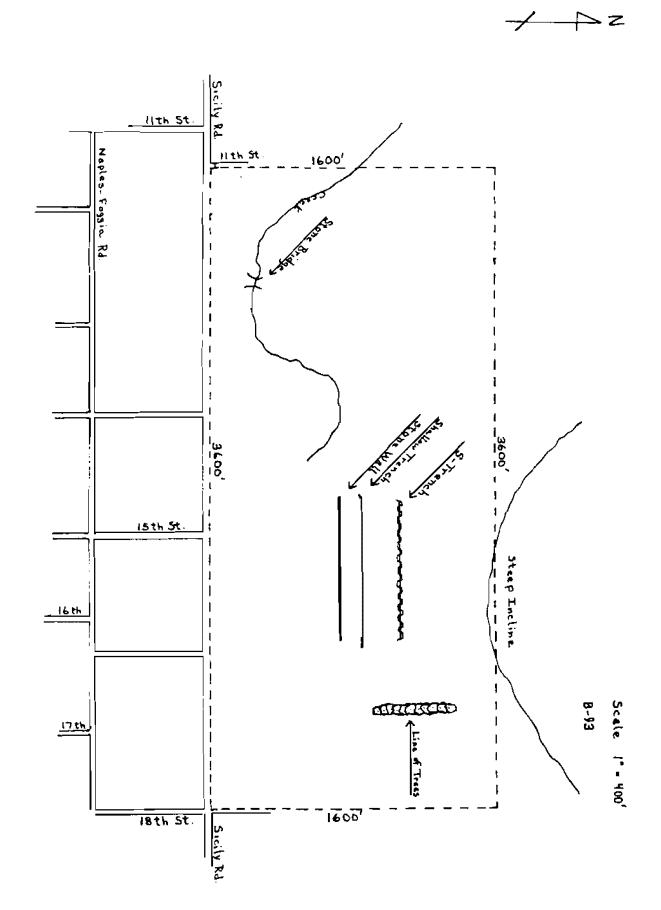


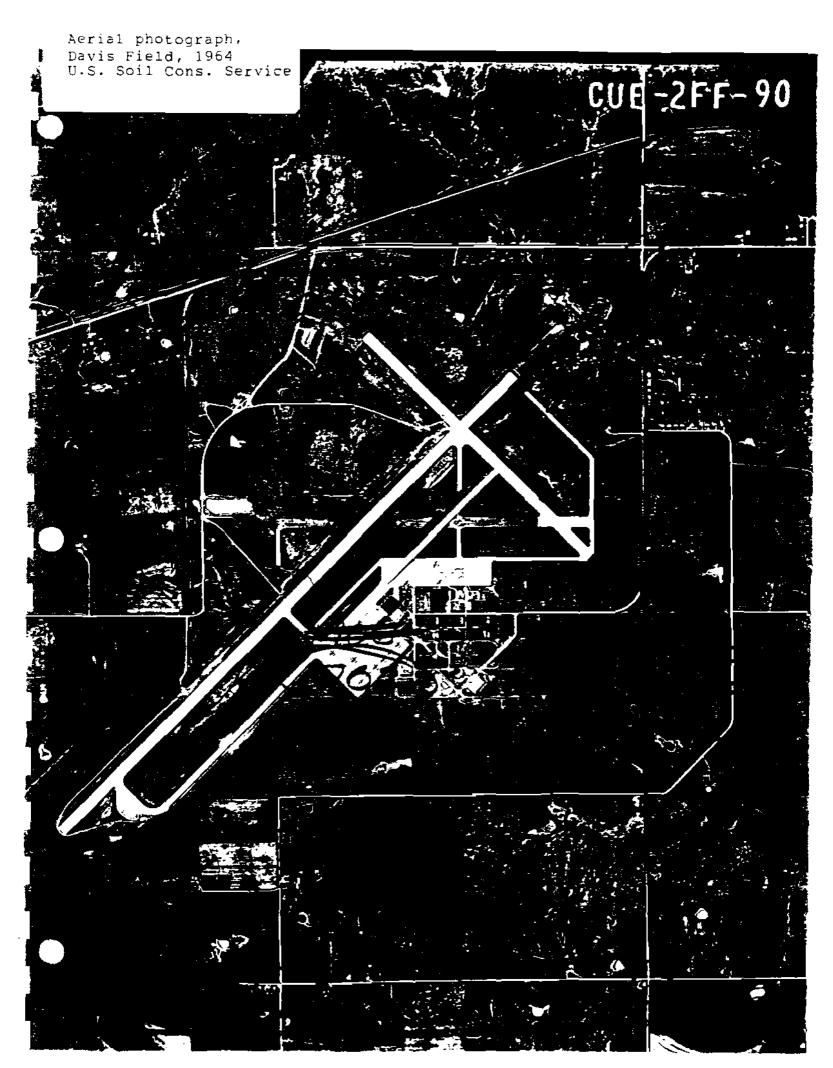
Figure 2. Camp Gruber Military Reservation

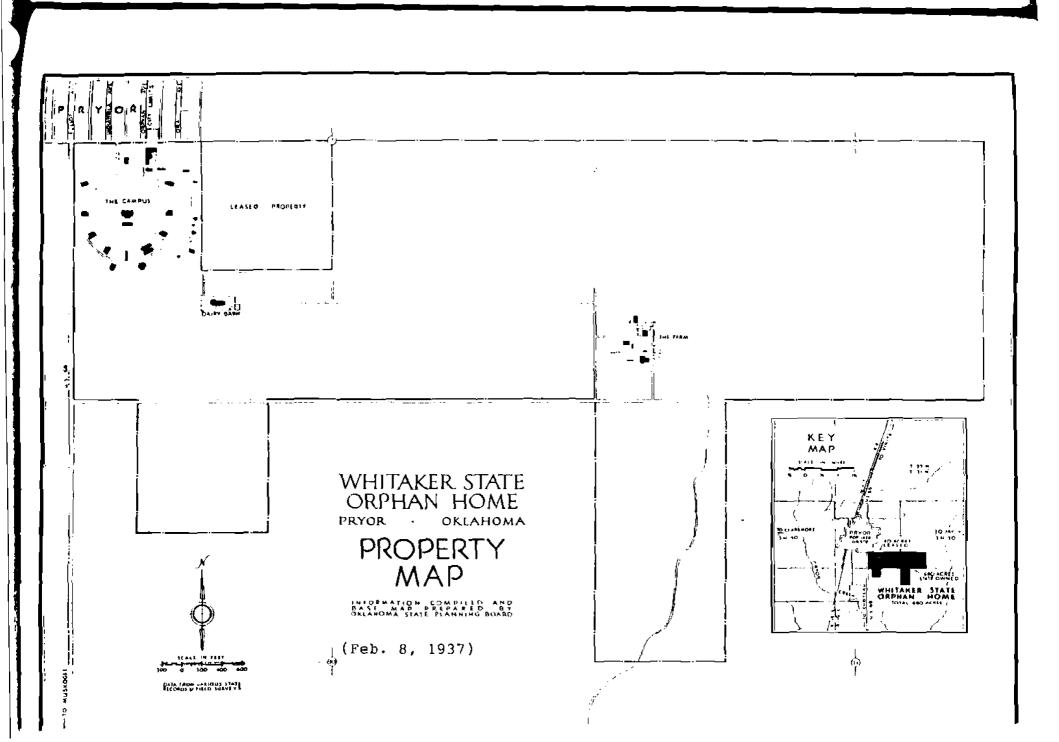
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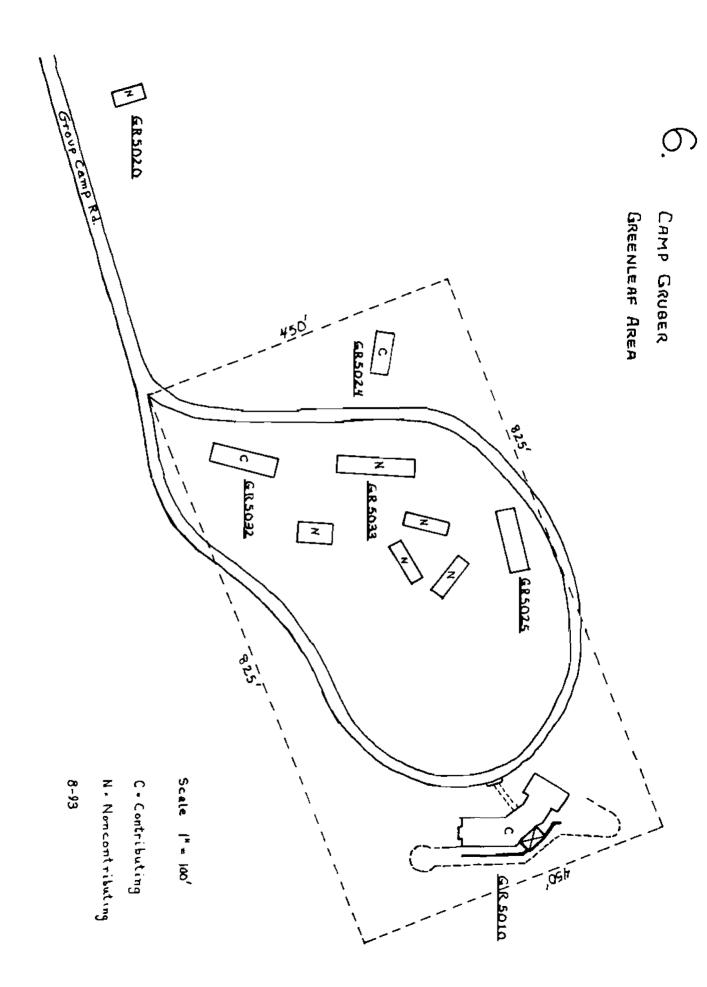
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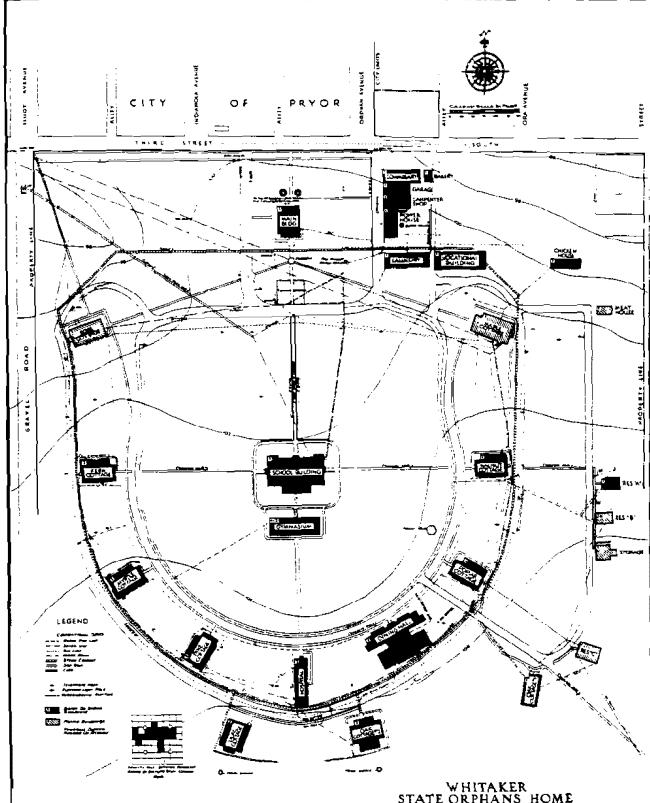
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Aerial photograph, Davis Field, Nov. 1941 U.S. Soil Cons. Service



WHITAKER
STATE ORPHANS HOME
PRYOR OKLAHOMA
A PLAN OF EXISTING
BUILDINGS & SERVICE LINES
PREPARTS BY THE
OKLAHOMA STATE
PLANNING BOARD

(Mar. 9, 1937)