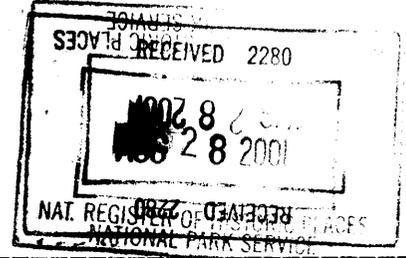


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

1097



1. Name of Property

historic name Lake Murray State Park

other names/site number Lake Murray Recreational Demonstration Area; Lake Murray Resort Park

2. Location

street & number Encompassed by SH 77s, 1.9 miles SE of junction of US 77 and US 70 not for publication N/A city or town Ardmore vicinity X  
state Oklahoma code OK county Carter, Love code 019, 085  
zip code 73402

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant x nationally      statewide      locally. ( N/A See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Stake Wade* February 12, 1995  
Signature of certifying official Date

Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria. (      See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register Entered in the 10/12/01  
     See continuation sheet. National Register
- determined eligible for the       
National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the       
National Register
- removed from the National Register

     other (explain):     

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of 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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>131</u>	<u>88</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>47</u>	<u>23</u>	structures
<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>195</u>	<u>110</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

=====  
6. Function or Use  
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RECREATION AND CULTURE Sub: Outdoor Recreation  
LANDSCAPE Park  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RECREATION AND CULTURE Sub: Outdoor Recreation  
LANDSCAPE Park  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

=====  
7. Description  
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Park Service Rustic  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Sandstone; CONCRETE  
roof WOOD: Shake; ASPHALT  
walls WOOD: weatherboard, Log  
STONE: Sandstone  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====  
8. Statement of Significance  
=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

ECONOMICS

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1933-1942

=====  
8. Statement of Significance (Continued)  
=====

Significant Dates \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====  
9. Major Bibliographical References  
=====

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- Previous documentation on file (NPS)  
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

- Primary Location of Additional Data  
 State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Name of repository: Oklahoma Department of Tourism; Oklahoma Department of Libraries

=====  
10. Geographical Data  
=====

Acreeage of Property 18,200 MOL

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	<u>14</u>	<u>674360</u>	<u>3778480</u>	3	<u>14</u>	<u>675900</u>	<u>3777360</u>
2	<u>14</u>	<u>675060</u>	<u>3778110</u>	4	<u>14</u>	<u>676350</u>	<u>3776960</u>
	<u>X</u>	See continuation sheet.					

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====  
11. Form Prepared By  
=====

name/title Neysa Clark, Historical Geographer; (edited by Jim Gabbert, Architectural Historian, SHPO)

organization Private Consultant date 2/28/95; 7/10/01

street & number 1601 Hillside Court telephone (405) 642-3759

city or town Stillwater state OK zip code 74074

=====  
Additional Documentation  
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====  
Property Owner  
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name State of Oklahoma/Department of Tourism/State Parks Division

street & number 500 Will Rogers Memorial Office Building

city or town Oklahoma City state OK zip code 73105

telephone (405) 521-3411

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

**SUMMARY**

Lake Murray State Park is a recreational area of 12,496 acres surrounding a 5,728 acre, man-made lake. It is located a little over 2 miles south of the city of Ardmore and straddles the Carter and Love county line in south-central Oklahoma. The land is rolling, broken by the small valleys of tributaries of the Red River. The Arbuckle Mountains are to the north, and the area around Lake Murray shows evidence of the same uplift and fold formations that make the Arbuckles so distinct. The lake was created by the damming of Fourche Maline and Anadarche creeks, which had once scoured deep ravines as they flowed southwesterly toward the Red River. The jagged shoreline and narrow waterways along the former creeks are ideally suited for fishing and camping. The park borders along the timberlines and short grass prairies of southwestern Oklahoma. Open meadows break between stands of post oak, native pecans, hardwoods, red cedar, red bud, and scrub brush.

The park and lake are named for Governor William "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, who pushed state legislators for the appropriations needed to purchase the land in 1933. The construction of the lake, the largest built in Oklahoma by New Deal agencies, began with crews paid by the Federal Emergency Relief Agency (FERA). By the end of 1933, work was well underway on an earthen-covered concrete dam that would impound the two creeks by 1937.

While FERA (later Works Progress Administration - WPA) crews were responsible for construction of the dam and other facilities in the park, the bulk of the work was done by other New Deal agencies. Creation of the park amenities and landscape fell first under the auspices of the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program, which later became the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Working under the direction of the National Park Service (NPS) and the Resettlement Administration (RA), the ECW/CCC workers completed the bulk of the physical transformation of the park.

The park and the lake are primarily contained within the bounds of State Highway 77s. The entry station and maintenance facility are located outside this encompassing road on the north side of the park and the settling basin below the dam on the south side also lays outside of this boundary. The landscape design and recreational/service amenities are primarily located in six areas or nodes. This is where the bulk of resources are located. The balance of resources are concentrated along the park road (SH 77s) or dotting the landscape. The extant resources in these areas contribute to the park's significance as a designed landscape utilizing the philosophy of the National Park Service.

The resources concentrated in the six main areas (Maintenance/Entry; Group Camp One; Group Camp Two; Negro Camp; Lodge Area; and, Buzzard's Roost) and along the park road exhibit the distinctive design characteristics of the "Rustic"

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 10

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====  
style of design that was espoused by the Park Service in the first half of the twentieth century. Featuring distinctive characteristics such as natural or rough-hewn boulders, hewn logs, and rough cut planks, NPS Rustic styled buildings and amenities were intended to blend in to the natural landscape, to appear to "grow out of the ground." Utilizing materials found at hand, the idea was to create a naturalistic environment that would enhance the scenic vistas provided by nature or created by the careful manipulation of the landscape.

**DESCRIPTION**

Named for popular governor "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, Lake Murray State Park straddles the Carter-Love county line just south of Ardmore in south-central Oklahoma. The culmination of the efforts of a number of New deal agencies, the 12,496 acre park has as its main feature the 5,728 acre namesake lake. Construction of the concrete and earthen dam that would impound the waters of Anadarche and Fourche Maline creeks began in 1933. By 1942, when the last Civilian Conservation Corps camp had been abandoned, the former ravines, pastures, and farm fields would be transformed into one of the most complete and popular recreational parks in the region.

Under the guidance of National Park Service landscape architects, companies of Civilian Conservation Corps workers, Works Progress Administration workers, and other workers from relief agencies would create the necessary amenities that would transform the area into Oklahoma's premier recreational state park.

The bulk of work, the creation of the necessary facilities, was concentrated in six areas of the park and along the encircling park road. Other, less obvious manipulations occurred to the landscape itself, in the form of planting and removing vegetation. The primary concentration of historic resources still remains in the six areas and along the perimeter road.

There are 195 contributing resources in the Lake Murray State Park district, primarily consisting of resources constructed by the CCC between 1933 and 1942, along with miscellaneous resources built by the WPA in the same era. There are 110 noncontributing resources in the park. These are primarily resources constructed after the period of significance or those New Deal era resources that have been altered to a point where they lack historic integrity.

In order to easily detail the individual resources, each of the main historic areas will be described and the individual resources within will be enumerated and described. Repetitive resources will be described once, where they first appear and will thereafter be referred to only by type or name. (B = Building, S = Structure, O = Object, St = Site)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 11

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====  
Entry Station/Service Area:

Located at the northwestern corner of the park, on the road that leads directly into Ardmore, the Entry or Contact Station was the main point of entry for visitors to the park. Currently, the new route of US 70 passes on an east/west route by the main entry about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to the north. This new divided highway lies outside of the boundaries of the district and unfortunately cuts off one historic property from the nominated district. A small frame pump house with a stone foundation lies just northeast of the intersection of 70 and the park road (SH 77s).

The Entry Station stands to the northeast of a fork in the park road. Traveling east will take a visitor to Group Camps 1 and 2; traveling south will take a visitor to all other sights in the park. The entry station is a stone building designed in the NPS rustic style. There is a small parking area just north of the station, paved with asphalt but curbed with stone. A modern red granite historical marker commemorates the CCC camps involved in the park. West of the Entry Station is the maintenance or service quadrangle. This area contains the buildings and facilities that house the maintenance equipment for the park, The park superintendent's residence is located just south of the quadrangle.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES:

1. (B) Entry Station: 1935

Features a low pitch, cross-gable roof, with massive exterior end chimney. The rafters and purlins are round logs, hand hewn. The walls are stone, natural and rough-hewn blocks, tapering up from the ground and increasingly smaller as they approach the roofline. There is a small flagstone terrace at the northeast corner, leading into the main entry. A short wall of matching stone shields the entrance from the road. A drop-wing garage is attached to the south end and has been converted into usable space. The interior has been altered, creating office space and a visitor check-in area. (photo #1 and 2)

2. (B) Employee's Quarters: 1938

"L" plan, single story building with gabled roof, weatherboard walls, and a concrete foundation. There are two inset porches flanking a centrally placed stone chimney. The windows are regularly placed, with nine pane casements. Entry is located in the recessed porch. (#3)

3. (B) Garage: 1938

Side gabled, with exposed rafter tails and weatherboard siding.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 12

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====  
Basically, a dogtrot in form, with enclosed storage at the gable ends.  
There are two 6 pane windows on each gable end. (#4)

4. (B) Employee's Quarters: 1938

Identical to resource #2, except a reflected plan. (#3)

5. (B) Utilities Office and Drafting room: 1938

Now used as the Ranger's Headquarters. Irregular plan, gabled roof, weatherboard siding. There is board and batten siding in the gables and the roof has exposed, shaped, rafter tails. Windows are usually in paired sets, 6/6 hung or 6 pane casements. There are multiple entries. (#5)

6. (S) Stable, Blacksmithy, Water Tower: 1938

This building consists of two enclosed, gabled sections connected by a cross-gabled, open section. The northern enclosed section is the larger of the two and once housed the blacksmith's shop. It has since been converted into a garage. The southern end was a hay barn. Open stables were in-between and a cylindrical, metal water tower was centered above the stable, piercing the roof. Animals are no longer housed here, and the stable has been converted into a shed for equipment. (#6)

7. (B) Gas and Oil building: 1938

This small stone building served as the storage/pump house for gasoline and oil for the maintenance equipment. It has a gabled roof with a small drop wing, squared timber rafters and purlins, and regularly coursed ashlar walls of sandstone. An engaged porch is supported by square posts. And the windows are six pane metal casements. (#7)

8. (S) Gate Pylons: 1938

These two stone pylons mark the entry into the quadrangle. They are sandstone and match the pattern used in the oil/gas building. Non-historic fencing runs to either side of the pylon for a short distance. (#8)

9. (B) Superintendent's Residence: 1938

Modified "L" plan, this house would be considered a ranch house in form, with NPS Rustic design elements. It features a low-pitched gabled roof with shake shingles, squared purlins and shaped rafter tails. The walls are both stone and weatherboard. Windows are hung, 6/6 and there are heavy wooden lintels and stone sills. A galleried porch extends across the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 13

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====  
rear and the interior of the L. A stone chimney sits in the corner of the L. the house sits about 100 feet south of the perimeter of the maintenance quadrangle. (#9 and #10)

10. (S) Materials Bins: 1938

Located on the north edge of the quadrangle, these stone walls form a "U" shape. Constructed of sandstone, the height of the walls is about 4' and the length of the main wall is about 80' with 20' legs. It was designed for the storage of dry materials in piles and has now been paved for parking. (#11)

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES:

NC 1. (O) Historical Marker. 1989

This red granite marker stands outside the Entry Station and commemorates the work of the CCC camps in the park. Noncontributing due to age.

NC 2. (B) Utility yard office: c. 1980

Metal building on the edge of the quadrangle, low pitch roof and fixed windows. Noncontributing due to age. (#12)

Group Camp 1:

The first of three Recreational Demonstration camps to be completed, Group or Organized Camp 1 was intended as a full service recreational facility that would appeal to large organized groups like the Boy Scouts or smaller groups using the camp in tandem. These camps were organized under the auspices of the Resettlement Administration as part of the effort to turn unproductive lands into recreational uses. There were three planned organized camps to be constructed on the north side of the lake. Only two, Group Camp 1 and Group Camp 2, came to fruition.

Group Camp 1 is located about 3/4 mile east of the Entrance Station on a fork in the park road that dead ends at Group Camp 2. Group Camp 1 is located on a peninsula that projects into the West Arm of the Anadarche Creek section of the lake. The camp is reached by a side road that curves down past open glades and stands of timber toward the lakeside. The road terminates in a circle at the edge of the camp.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   7   Page   14  

  Lake Murray State Park    
name of property  
  Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma    
county and State

=====

A string of buildings, primarily community-oriented buildings, lines the road on the south side. These are constructed of stone and timber. The cabins are located in three clusters east of the road terminus and are usually constructed of wood with some stone. The area is surrounded by stands of tall pines planted by the CCC companies and the land gently slopes downward toward the lake on three sides.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES:

11. (S) Council Ring: c. 1937

Semi-circle of sandstone blocks arranged in concentric rows. (#13)

12. (B) Cabin #1: c. 1937 - Type VII; Staff Quarters

Single story, "L" plan with timber corners and weatherboard siding. Gabled roof with doors into each interior L wall. (#14)

13. (B) Building #2: c. 1937 - Infirmary

One story, gabled building with exposed log rafters and corners, lap siding and inset entry porch on corner.

14. (B) Building #3: c. 1937 - Staff Headquarters

Simple "L" plan, gable building with lap siding, log rafters and corners. Entry into gable end.

15. (B) Building #4: c. 1937 - Administration

Rectangular footprint. Gabled roof with large, stone chimney centered. Stone foundation with lap siding and log corners, Entries into side and shuttered window openings. (#15)

16. (B) Central Shower/Laundry: c. 1936

Single story, weatherboard walls and low-pitched gable roof. Offset drop wing at front; heavy timber corners, purlins, and rafters. Windows are multipane hoppers, located high on the walls under the eaves. (#16)

17. (S) Pump house: 1936

Small stone building with battered walls and a timber roof system - gabled. Original shake shingles. Not in use. (#17)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 15

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

18. (O) Incinerator: c. 1937

Stone, approximately 9 feet tall, shouldered chimney and large metal firebox. (#18)

19. (S) Tower Base: c. 1936

Massive stone structure, with inset stairs on the west side. This sandstone structure served as the base for a tower of some sort- either a play tower or a water tower. A steel water tank is now in place atop the base, and while not original, it still evokes the original use of the structure. The construction and design of the base remains true to the original Park Rustic style, and the replacement of the tower does not detract from this. (#19)

20. (B) Latrine: c. 1937

Rectangular footprint, gabled roof, lap siding with log corners. Entry in longitudinal side and windows high under eaves. (#20)

21. (B) Building #6: 1936 - Community Building

All stone, "L" plan with gable roof and end chimney. Entry is in ell and ranks of windows are on the long side. Roof has exposed log rafters and purlins. (#21)

22. (O) Water Fountain: c. 1937

Approximately 4 feet high, constructed of sandstone. The fountain has a square footprint, rough-hewn stones, and a stone basin that projects out from one side about 3.5 feet up. (#22)

23. (B) Dining Hall: c. 1937

"T" plan, with gable roof. The gable ends of the main portion of the hall are stone, while the longitudinal walls and the kitchen are weatherboard highlighted with vertical timbers and pierced by numerous window openings. Described in Park and Recreation Structures as being "unusual in the masonry ends of the dining room. These create for a building which is mainly of frame construction an appearance of being built largely of masonry." (#23, #24)

24. (B) Cabin #9: 1936 - Type I

Simple, four man cabin. Timber corners and purlins, board and batten walls with large window openings. Central entry on longitudinal side.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 16

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

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original wood shingle roofs replaced with composition. Built in stone slabs; the original stone floors have been covered with planks. Featured in Park and Recreation Structures on Page 177, Part III. (#25)

25. (B) Cabin #10: 1936 - Type I

26. (B) Cabin #11: 1936 - Type I

27. (B) Cabin #12: 1937 - Type IV; Unit Lodge

Larger than Type I, these were described as "Unit Lodges" In the original plans for the camps. They have heavy timber corners, gabled roofs with timber purlins and rafters, and a central gabled porch. There is a flagstone terrace covered by the porch and a stone chimney with both interior and exterior fireplaces at the junction of porch and cabin. The walls are lap siding to the window sills, then board and batten. (#26)

28. (B) Cabin #14: 1936 - Type I

29. (B) Cabin #15: 1936 - Type I

30. (B) Building #8: 1936 - Unit Latrine and Wash House

Cross gabled with inset porch. Porch has flagstone decking and there are wash troughs along the walls. Walls are lapboard with log corners. (#27)

31. (B) Cabin #16: 1938 - Type III; Counselors' Cabin

Side gabled with gabled central porch. All vertical supports are raw log timbers, the walls are lap siding and board and batten. One central entry, numerous window openings, all with fold-down or swinging plank storm covers. (#28)

32. (B) Cabin #17: 1937 - Type IV; Unit Lodge

33. (B) Cabin #18: 1938 - Type III; Counselors' Cabin

34. (B) Latrine, #25: c. 1937

Inset corner entry, board and batten siding with lap siding near the bottom. Trough along wall of inset entry.

35. (B) Cabin #19: 1936 - Type I

36. (B) Cabin #20: 1936 - Type I

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 17

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

- =====
- 37. (B) Cabin #21: 1936 - Type I
  - 38. (B) Cabin #22: 1936 - Type I
  - 39. (B) Cabin #23: 1936 - Type I
  - 40. (B) Cabin #24: 1936 - Type I
  - 41. (B) Cabin #26: 1937 - Type IV; Unit Lodge
  - 42. (B) Cabin #27: 1938 - Type III; Counselors' Cabin
  - 43. (B) Latrine #28: c. 1937
  - 44. (B) Cabin #29: 1936 - Type I
  - 45. (B) Cabin #30: 1936 - Type I
  - 46. (B) Cabin #31: 1936 - Type I
  - 47. (B) Cabin #32: 1936 - Type I
  - 48. (B) Cabin #33: 1936 - Type I
  - 49. (B) Cabin #34: 1936 - Type I
  - 50. (B) Cabin #35: 1936 - Type I
  - 51. (B) Cabin #36: 1937 - Type VI; Employees Quarters/Education Building  
Dog-trot style cabin with timber corners, lap siding and a breezeway.  
(#29)

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES:

- NC 3. (B) Trailer: C. 1985  
Employees housing, noncontributing due to age.
- NC 4. (B) Pump House: C. 1970  
Concrete block, gabled roof. NC due to age.
- NC 5. (B) Cabin #13: C. 1970

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 18

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

Replacement for burned cabin. Weatherboard siding, same dimensions as original. NC due to age. (#30)

NC 6. (B) Latrine: C. 1970

Cinderblock construction. NC due to age. (#124)

Group Camp 2:

This group camp, or organized camp, is located on the same road as Group Camp 1. It lies approximately 2.5 mile southeast of the Group Camp 1 road, on the west bank of the East Anadarche Creek. There are four main clusters of buildings in the camp. The first is located on the paved road loop that signifies the terminus of the road. These are the community facilities. There are three cabin clusters, one to the north of the community facilities and two to the east, close to the water's edge. The ground slopes to the east, toward the water. A dirt track leads past the cabins and terminates at a small dock and picnic shelter at the water's edge.

This camp is similar to group Camp 1 and features many of the same types of buildings. It was the second of the three Recreational Demonstration Areas that were developed by the Park Service, The CCC, and the Resettlement Administration. The third, the Negro Campground, is located on the southeast side of the lake and will be described later.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES:

52. (S) Entry Pylon: C. 1937

Located on the access road approximately 200 yards from the campsite. Stone piers and wing walls mark the entrance to the Group Camp. The wall on the south side extends about 100 feet; on the north about 20 feet.  
(#31)

53. (B) Building #4: 1936 - Community Building

Identical to resource #21. (#125)

54. (O) Incinerator: c. 1937

Sandstone construction, this structure features a grated opening in a 4'X4' base and a stone chimney on the rear. (#32)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 19

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

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55. (B) Bldg #1: 1936 - Type VII; Staff Quarters

See #12.

56. (B) Cabin #2: c. 1937 - Staff Headquarters

See #14.

57. (B) Bldg #3: c. 1937 - Infirmary

See #13.

58. (O) Water Fountain: c. 1937

Identical to # 21.

59. (B) Garage and Storage: 1937

Constructed of timber corners and lap siding, this small building features a Halifax roof arrangement. The north side of the building was a storage shed, while the south 2/3rds was a garage with swinging doors. Resembles a stable. (#33)

60. (B) Bldg #5: 1936 - Kitchen/Mess Hall

See #23.

61. (B) Latrine: c. 1937

62. (B) Cabin #7: 1937 - Type VI; Employees Quarters/Education Building

63. (B) Bathhouse #35: c. 1937

See #20.

64. (B) Cabin #26: 1938 - Type III; Counselors' Cabin

65. (B) Cabin #28: 1936 - Type I

66. (B) Cabin #30: 1936 - Type I

67. (B) Cabin #31: 1936 - Type I

68. (B) Cabin #32: 1936 - Type I

69. (B) Cabin #33: 1936 - Type I

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 20Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

- =====
- 70. (B) Cabin #34: 1936 - Type I
  - 71. (B) Cabin #8: 1937 - Type IV; Unit Lodge
  - 72. (B) Cabin #9: 1938 - Type III; Counselors' Cabin
  - 73. (B) Cabin #11: 1936 - Type I
  - 74. (B) Cabin #12: 1936 - Type I
  - 75. (B) Cabin #13: 1936 - Type I
  - 76. (B) Cabin #14: 1936 - Type I
  - 77. (B) Cabin #15: 1936 - Type I
  - 78. (B) Cabin #16: 1936 - Type I
  - 79. (B) Cabin #25: 1936 - Type I
  - 80. (B) Cabin #24: 1936 - Type I
  - 81. (B) Cabin #20: 1936 - Type I
  - 82. (B) Latrine #19: c. 1937
  - 83. (B) Cabin #22: 1936 - Type I
  - 84. (B) Cabin #21: 1936 - Type I
  - 85. (B) Latrine: c. 1937
  - 86. (B) Cabin #18: 1938 - Type III; Counselors' Cabin
  - 87. (B) Cabin #17: 1937 - Type IV; Unit Lodge
  - 88. (B) Latrine #36: c. 1937

## NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

- NC 7. (B) Cabin #27: c. 1970

Simple gabled building with central entry and lap siding. NC due to age.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   7   Page  21 

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====  
NC 8. (B) Cabin #29: c. 1970

Simple gabled building with central entry and lap siding. NC due to age.

NC 9. (B) Cabin #10: c. 1980

T-Plan, newer log building. NC due to age.

NC 10. (B) Cabin #23: c. 1980

Identical to cabin #10

NC 11. (S) Dock and Pavilion: c. 1980

Simple picnic shelter and dock combination extending out into Lake Murray.  
NC due to age.

Cabin/Lodge Area:

Located on the western edge of the lake, near its midpoint, the Cabin/Lodge Area straddles the Love/Carter county line. It is east of the intersection of SH 77s and SH 77a, an outlet to US 77 to the west. The intersection is the site of one of the two semi-permanent CCC camps, #1813. This area has seen the most change since the original construction by the CCC, with the addition of numerous cabins built in a Modernistic style and the lodge building, also a Modern Movement style building. Smaller features include recreational facilities and docks. Still, there is a good concentration of Park Rustic style resources in the area, and they are left intact in their own distinct enclaves. Some of the more interesting features of the park are found here, including a stone water tower and wonderful stone group cabins depicted in Park and Recreation Structures.

Much of the newer construction in this area followed the original master plan of the Park Service, especially in regards to location. By the time the additional cabins and lodge were constructed, tastes in style had changed. The new buildings reflected the new Modern Movement, but curiously, the designs incorporated the same sort of rustic materials as used by the CCC. The newer buildings are compatible with the overall design concept as originally espoused by the Park Service landscape designers.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   7   Page  22 

  Lake Murray State Park    
name of property  
  Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma    
county and State

=====

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES:

89. (B) Power House: c. 1937

Located just north of the service road near the entry, this stone building has a gabled roof. The timber rafters are in poor condition and the roof is collapsing. There are two windows and a gable-end door. (#34,#35)

90. (S) Water Tower: c. 1937

This tower lies on the north edge of the service road. It consists of a stone base approximately 30 feet tall, with battered walls and an opening centered on the south side. A second opening is in the wall directly above. Atop the stone structure is a flat wooden platform and a circular steel water tank. The riveted tank is about 15 feet tall. (#36)

91. (B) Gas/Oil Building: c. 1937

Located at the southeast corner of the service road and 77s in the parking lot of the grocery/café. This simple stone resembles the gas/oil station in the maintenance area (#37)

92. (B) Cabin #236: 1937

Identified as "Cabin C' in Park and Recreation Structures (page 49), this single story stone cabin features large sandstone laid out with a horizontal emphasis. There are three window openings ion the long side of the rectangular building and an offset entry. The south end has a massive, battered stone chimney with interior and exterior fireboxes. The fireboxes are capped with massive stone lintels while the fenestration uses rough-hen timbers. (#38,#39)

93. (B) Cabin #237: 1937

This stone cabin has a rectangular footprint but has cross gables, resembling a "T" plan. The stone work matches its neighbor, but this cabin features two chimneys, one at each end. The entry is offset, cutting into the battered walls. There are both large and small window openings with new windows. (#40)

94. - 101. Cabins # 201, 204, 212, 214, 215, 216, 218, 220: c. 1938

These cabin represent one of four types of CCC-era cabins in the lodge area. The are lap sided, with simple side gabled presentations. A shed roof continuation extends across  $\frac{1}{2}$  of one side of each cabin. Entries vary on the cabins, giving each a slightly different look on an otherwise identical

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 23Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====

building. Windows have been replaced on most of the cabins. (#41,#42)

102. - 104. (B) Cabins #202, 206, 210: c. 1938

This type of cabin is the simplest. It features a rectangular footprint and a side gable orientation. A simple gablet is centered over the entry. The lap siding is pierced by the central entry and two flanking windows.

105. - 106. (B) Cabins #203, 205: c. 1938

These two cabins are in an "L" plan and feature lap siding. The entries are in the ell and the gable ends feature paired windows. (#43)

107. - 124. (B) Cabins # 209, 217, 219, 221-235: c. 1938

The most picturesque of the CCC cabins, these feature a "T" plan with a stone chimney tucked into one corner. The entry locations and orientation of the cabins vary, giving the appearance of individually designed buildings. Some of the cabins, which have lap siding, have had the chimneys cut off at the eave line. Still, they all retain their initial design qualities. (#44,#45)

## NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

NC 12. (B) Chapel: 1961

Stone and frame A-frame building located at the northeast corner of the service road and 77s. NC due to age. (#46)

NC 13. (B) Grocery/Café: c. 1960

Combination grocery and café, might once have been an older structure but has been so modified it no longer retains integrity. Stone walls and gabled roof. NC due to age/integrity

NC 14. (B) Caretakers House: unknown

Located behind the grocery/café, this resource might have been moved in from another location. It has had extensive alteration and additions. NC due to age/integrity. (#47)

NC 15-18. (B) Cabins #238-241: c. 1960

These cabins occupy a side road near the water tower that goes north from the main service road. They feature a modified "T" Plan with shed roofs, stone and board and batten siding, and endwall of stone with built-in

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 24Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====

chimneys. NC due to age.

NC 19-28. (B) Cabins #242-251: c. 1955

On a second dead-end road perpendicular to the main access road, these cabins feature a shed roof with an enclosed sleeping porch located in a shed roof drop wing. The walls are lap siding and a large, ashlar stone chimney is on the side wall, opposite the drop wing. NC due to age. (#48)

NC 29-33. (B) Cabins #252-256: c. 1960

Identical to cabins # 238-241. (#49)

NC 34-38. (B) Cabins #282-285: c. 1970

Located amidst the CCC cabins, these flat roofed buildings feature two or three units in a stone and lap sided building. NC due to age. (#50)

NC 39. (B) Restroom: c. 1970

Nestled in among cabins 282-285 is a flat roofed restroom facility. NC due to age.

NC 40. (S) Pool and Bathhouse: c. 1970

Located on the north side of the road, near the lodge, is an in-ground pool with a concrete block bath house. NC due to age. (#51)

NC 41. (B) Lodge: c. 1950

Irregular footprint, this Modern Movement, flat roofed building sits at the east end of the lodge area peninsula. It has had several changes/additions since its completion in the early 1950s. NC due to age. (#52, #53)

NC 42-66. (B) Cabins #257-281: c. 1955

Identical to cabins #242-251. NC due to age.

NC 67. (S) Swimming area Pavilion: c. 1980

A recent addition to the area, it provides concession and amenities for the swimming area in the lake near the cabins. NC due to age. (#54)

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 25

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====

Buzzard's Roost Campground

South of the lodge area, on a point of land that is dominated by a spine of bare rock, jutting out into the lake, is Buzzard's Roost campground. The rocky ridge is known as the "Devil's Kitchen," and subsides into the lake in a southeasterly direction, picking up again on the opposite shore and forming the base for Tucker Tower. The campground gets its name from the large number of scavenger birds that would nest or perch along the rocky spine.

The campground at Buzzard's Roost was placed along the south side of the rocky spine. Here, the NPS landscape architects designed a pleasant layout that took advantage of the natural terrain features. The rocky spine was to be the site of a trail with amenities such as a comfort station, an observation tower, and naturalistic stone steps. The campground was defined by stone berms and individual campsites. A nature trail was located along the south side of the campground, connecting the area to the refectory and the caretaker's house. The CCC workers fashioned numerous features meant to blend in with the environment, including grills, trash receptacles, trail and road culverts, and water faucets that seemed to sprout directly from large rocks.

The campground area has seen some change and updating since the 1930s. While the layout of the area and the larger amenities are still intact, many of the small resources have been ignored and allowed to disappear. The old nature trail has lost its impressive wooden bridge; the large stone abutments are all that is left. Trail culverts appear in areas where no trail is evident, and the campsite resources - grills and trash receptacles, have either been damaged or grown over. The trail along the ridge has seen its share of neglect, as well. The trail and trail steps are easily discernible and still in use, but the comfort station has been gutted, replaced by new rest rooms on the level ground below. The refectory has been modified and enclosed, and the caretakers house stands empty and boarded. Still, the overall appearance of the campground remains remarkably true to the original design intent.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES:

125. (B) Caretaker's Garage: c. 1935

Single-car, gabled garage. Battered sandstone half-walls with rough-sawn planks above. There is a single man-door near the rear on the east side. The garage is in fair condition and has been out of service for a number of years. (#55)

126. (B) Caretaker's House: c. 1935

Massive sandstone blocks define this simple side-gabled residence. There are two massive chimneys, one on the west gable end and one centered along

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 26Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

the rear outside wall. The gabled roof has exposed rafter tails and the gable walls are of log. The main entry is centered and flanked by two windows on the west side and one on the east. The rear entry is offset. This house is abandoned and boarded up. (#56,#57)

## 127. (B) Refectory: c. 1935

This large, cross-gabled stone building lies southeast of the caretaker's residence. It has large sandstone blocks for walls and once featured an open picnic shelter. The concession area was the southern end of the building, the picnic area the northern. A large, exterior fireplace anchors the concession wing. The picnic area has been enclosed to facilitate the buildings new use as a residence for the caretaker. The infill materials are rough-cut planks and are compatible with the overall design. (#58,#59)

## 128. (S) Comfort Station: 1935

Constructed of stone into the side of the rocky ridge, the comfort station blends almost seamlessly into its natural surroundings. This is especially enhanced by its abandonment and the loss of its roof. Still enough of the original layout, materials, and setting remain to include it as a contributing resource. It features low, battered walls with entries on each side, screened by curved wing walls. (#60)

## 129. (S) Buzzard's Roost Trail: c. 1935

Winding its way along the rocky ridge is a trail carved into and out of the rocks. It features stone steps at grade changes, some with only one to three, others with numerous steps. The trail winds its way from the comfort station, past the tower to the octagonal pavilion. (#61)

## 130. (S) Buzzard's Roost Observation Tower: c. 1935

This round tower caps the highest point along the rocky spine. A set of trail steps leads from the campground directly to it, and the trail goes east and west away from it. A half-spiral stairway leads to the top of the tower where there is a natural crenellation formed by the stones used as seating and railing. The tower conceals a water tank, originally intended for campground use. (#62)

## 131. (S) Pavilion: c. 1935

Octagonal in shape, this large stone picnic pavilion is located near the eastern terminus of the Buzzard's Roost trail. It features large stone walls and piers, with a massive chimney. The roof consists of large,

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 27Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====  
hand-hewn logs at the structure and has been clad in composition shingles. The floor is flagstone, and the large fireplace dominated the south side. There are bench seats along the interior walls. (#63,64)

## 132. (B) Pump House: c. 1935

Side gabled, stone building with log roof structure. It has a central entry, battered walls, and a single window on the gable end. It is in fair condition; the roof is deteriorating. (#65)

## 133. - 136. (O) Faucets-in-Rocks: c. 1935

Scattered around the campground are four faucets that seem to spring out of rocks. These four are the only examples identified, there may have been others. Sandstone was drilled and carefully configured to resemble a single, large rock with a faucet magically emerging from it. (#66)

## 137. - 142: (O) Campsite Fire Pits/Grills: c. 1935

These six remaining features are all that remain of a larger number of stone grills. Low to the ground, these grills consist of carefully placed, natural-looking stones in a U configuration. Iron grills would be drilled in to the firebox, which was straight-sided. The exterior stones were kept in their natural state.

## 143. (O) Refuse Pit: c. 1935

The only extant identified refuse pit lies near the trail leading to the refectory. Stones screen a circular metal lid, hinged and anchored to a flagstone. A foot pedal opens the lid, exposing a metal canister set into the ground.

## 144. (S) Berm: c. 1935

Stone blocks are set into the ground, creating terraces and delineation parking/camping areas.

## 145. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1935

Along the access road, near the center of the campground is a road culvert consisting of a stone slab lintel, flared wing walls and a flagstone spillway. The height of the culvert is about 2 feet on the south side, and the north side is only a simple drop structure. (#67)

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 28

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

146. (S) Trail Culvert: c. 1935

Located along the old trail, east of the abandoned bridge, this simple culvert consists of large stone blocks acting as the walls and a large, elongated flagstone as the cap. Now the trail is overgrown and this feature is hard to distinguish.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES:

NC 68. (S) Footbridge Ruins: c. 1935

All that remains of the timber footbridge that connected the refectory to the campground are the stone abutments. The log structure has long since decayed and disappeared. NC due to lack of integrity. (#68)

NC 69. (B) Restrooms: c. 1980

Concrete block clad in random ashlar stone, these restrooms are located in the center of the camping area. NC due to age. (#69)

NC 70. (S) Boat Ramp: c. 1970

Located at the far eastern end of the campground, this concrete boat ramp was added in the early 1970s. There is a small pier alongside. NC due to age.

Group Camp 3 (Negro Camp)

Located on the southeastern section of the lake is the Negro organized camp. Constructed along the same lines as the two white camps on the north side of the lake, the Negro camp did lack some of the amenities and utilized a lesser degree of quality in the construction of the resources.

A long access road leads to Group Camp 3, west of the encircling SH 77s. The camp is located on the southern end of a peninsula, overlooking the southern shore of the lake. There is no evidence of formal entry markers, such as are found at Group camps 1 and 2. As the road approaches the camp, an open area to the north of the road marks the site of a baseball field. There are still the remnants of a wire backstop.

The camp itself seem a bit more spread out than the other two group camps; this could be due to the fact that there is not the usual concentration of historic

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 29

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

community buildings. The other camps have impressive stone facilities. The Negro camp had wooden facilities, if any. The center of the campground is dominated by a newer, large mess hall and a bathhouse. The cabins are for the most part original, and there are some original facilities buildings. Even with the addition of newer buildings, it is easy to discern the feel of the old Negro camp and it is evident that not as much time or effort was expended on this particular site in relation to the rest of the park.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES:

147. (St) Ball Field: c. 1939

Located north of the access road at the entry into the camp, this cleared and leveled field was created as a baseball field for the Negro camp. It is clear from the master plan that there were going to be few recreational amenities planned for this area. A guess is that a ball field would be cheap to construct and maintain. A log framed, wire backstop remains in place, although the condition of it and the field is fair at best.

148. (O) Water Fountain: c. 1939

Simpler than the white fountains found in camps 1 and 2, this has a low, stone base with a flat top, about 3.5 feet high. A stone basin projects. (#70)

149. (B) Cabin #13: 1939 - Type II

T-Plan, with board and batten and lap siding. Distinguished from the "white" camp cabins by the lack of the rustic log corners, rafters, and purlins. Set on stone corner blocks and with an entrance into the gabled vestibule, the interiors are as plain as the exteriors. (#71,#72)

150. (B) Cabin #14: c. 1939 - Type I(a)

Slightly modified version of the Type I cabins found in camps 1 and 2. These do not feature the heavy log corner posts nor do they have log rafters or purlins. Set on simple stone piers, they have square-cut beams at the corners, lap siding as a knee wall and then board and batten shutters over large screens. The entry is centered on the long side. (#73)

151.-153. (B) Cabin #15,16,17: 1939 - Type II

154.-155. (B) Cabin #9, #12: 1939 - Type II

156.-158. (B) Cabin # 5, 6, 7: 1939 - Type II

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 30

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====

159. (B) Laundry: c. 1939

Single story, gable building with lap siding and board and batten in the gables. Offset entry and paired windows on the front. Paired windows on west gable end and rear. (#74)

160. (B) Shed: c. 1939

Lap sided, Halifax roof. Two doors, each offset. Similar to shed at camp 2, but not as "rustic." (#75)

161. (S) Culvert: c. 1939

Simple stone road culvert on access road. Piled lintels of flat stone. (#76)

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES:

NC 71. (S) Picnic Pavilion: c. 1939/1980

Built on the site of a former pavilion and incorporating the historic chimney, this structure consists of a simple gable roof supported by round iron columns. NC due to age/alteration. (#77)

NC 72. (B) Bathhouse/restrooms: c. 1980.

Concrete block, gabled roof. Wooden privacy fences screen the corner entries. NC due to age. (#78)

NC 73. (B) Restrooms: c. 1980

Concrete block, built on old stone foundations. NC due to age. (#79)

NC 74. (B) Mess Hall: c. 1980

Newer, low slung, gabled building with lap siding, gable end entry and ranks of 1/1 windows. NC due to age. (#80)

NC 75.-79 (B) Cabins # 3,4,8,10,11: c. 1970s

Rebuilt or newer cabins. #8 resembles a type II but with all new materials, the others are simple boxes with gable end porches. NC due to age. (#81)

NC 80. (S) Pole Barn: c. 1970

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 31

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====  
Perimeter Road and Miscellaneous Sites

The road designated State Highway 77s (for scenic) runs along the western boundary of the lake, along the south side across the dam, and then back up the east side. Originally, it terminated halfway up the east side, at the old east rangers headquarters. It has since been extended north to reconnect with the new US 70 route that cuts along the north edge of the park.

Along this road are a number of features that were a part of the overall design landscape of the park. There are also two smaller areas of concentrated resources - Tucker Tower and the Rock House campground. Neither of these warranted their own sections and the resources will be included with the perimeter road resources.

There are also some newly developed recreation areas, and their resources will be discussed here as well. The road has been paved and maintained over the years, but the numerous culverts and bridges that carry it over creeks and gullies remain intact. It is obvious by their method and style of construction which of these resources was intended on being seen as a part of the landscape and which were to be only functional and hidden from view.

The description of the contributing resources will start at the entry station on the access road to Group camps 1 and 2, and will then continue south along SH 77s along the west side and then around to the east side.

CONTRIBUTING REOURCES:

162. (S) Road Bridge: c. 1936

This tall bridge spans the West Anadarche creek as it spills into the lake near the entry station. Tall stone abutments (About 17 feet above water level) support a steel I beam bridge. It has low stone walls and once had a timber under structure and railing. These were mostly decorative and have rotted away. (#82)

163. (S) Road Bridge: c. 1936

Located about a mile east of Group Camp 1, just west of the field trial area, this structure consists of two stone piers making three 10 foot spans, a paved stream bed and a low stone wall on the roadway. It spans the East Anadarche Creek. The downstream side features large, stepped wing walls, and a paved stream bed that drops into terraces. The eastern wing wall has been reinforced with corrugated steel sheeting. A metal guard rail has been attached. (#83)

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 28

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

164. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1936

Skewed culvert located  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of field trial area. It has stone wing walls, a large stone lintel, and a concrete body. (#84)

165. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1935

Located on the access road to the maintenance/utility area, this simple three stone configuration has no cut or hewn stones.

166. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1935

Located just south of the maintenance access road. The drop off on the lake side is deep, with stone wing walls and head wall over 10 feet. The culvert is a concrete box, faced with stone. There are three levels of down stream drop structures east of the road. (#85,#86)

167. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1936

North of Boat Unloading area. Simple concrete box culvert with flared wing walls. At bottom of steep gully, not visible to road. There are a number of these that utilize no decorative exterior dressing.

168. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1935

Another box culvert faced in stone with deep wing and head walls and downstream drop structures. There is also a small dam about 10 feet downstream.

169. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1936

Concrete box culvert.

170. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1936

Concrete box culvert, just north of Duke's Landing.

171. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1936

Concrete box culvert, 1/3 mile south of Dukes Landing.

172. (S) Road Bridge: c. 1936

Concrete slab bridge with stone abutments. Upstream, the stone wing walls curve, down stream they drop precipitously and there are stone drop structures downstream. (#87)

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 33

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====  
173. (S) Road Bridge: c. 1936

An impressive stone arch bridge with a span of 10 feet and a length of 30 feet. It features cut ashlar walls and large voussiors and a prominent keystone. The stone walls rise about 2 feet off the roadbed. (#88)

174. (S) Trail Shelter: c. 1936

Located just on the northeast corner of the road bridge, in the stone canyon area. A simple, shake-clad gabled roof is supported by heavy log trusses atop heavy, battered stone walls. A terrace surrounds the shelter and looks into the stone canyon. Stone bench seats are inside the shelter and along the perimeter of the terrace. (#88, #89)

175. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1936

Concrete box culvert,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile south of Cisco Road.

176. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1936

Concrete box culvert,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of Cisco Road.

177. (S) Road Bridge: c. 1936

The most scenic and picturesque of the road bridges, this tall, arched bridge features a flattened arch with tall voussiors, a 20 foot span and a 40 foot length. The side walls have a slight arch to them. This bridge carries the road over a small overflow inlet and is located  $\frac{1}{3}$  mile south of the lodge area road.

178. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1936

Concrete box culvert,  $\frac{1}{3}$  mile south of Marina road.

179. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1936

Concrete box culvert,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile south of Buzzard's Roost campground road.

180. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1936

Two span concrete box culvert,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile south of Buzzard's Roost road.

181. (S) Gate pylons for Tucker Tower area.: c. 1938

Stone piers flanking the entrance road to Tucker Tower area. Constructed by the WPA, these have a different appearance than those at the group

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   7   Page   34  

  Lake Murray State Park    
name of property  
  Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma    
county and State

=====  
camps. The stones are cut smaller and are more uniform in size. There is a swinging bar gate that is not original. (#90)

182. (B) Pump House: c. 1937

Rubble stone, gabled pump house with entry offset on longitudinal side. Timber rafters and purlins. The walls are battered, but this resource appears to have been constructed by the WPA rather than the CCC, using a similar design. (#91)

183. (S) Water Tower: c. 1937

Circular, stone tower with sloping sides. The stone hides the water tank for the area. The stone is uncoursed rubble, probably from rubble let over from construction of Tucker Tower. Probably constructed by the WPA. (#92)

184. (B) Tucker Tower: 1935-1938

An imposing building, Tucker Tower features a five story tower that sits on the edge of a rocky ridge that juts out into the lake. The architectural style would be hard to pin down; the WPA workers who constructed it fashioned a stone edifice that seems Medieval in its appearance. Constructed out of quarry-faced limestone, the building consists of two main sections. The living section is two stories in height, with a slate gable roof and an external end chimney that features an external fireplace. The windows have flat headers and projecting stone sills. The entry is on the north side. Parapet walls extend above the roof on the gable end. The second section is the tower - five stories with an observation deck on top. The base of the tower is four-sided, but midway up, the corners are chamfered, making the tower octagonal at the top. Narrow windows are centered on each floor. The interior was never finished; a newer floor system is in the tower with a spiral staircase leading upwards. The main section of the building consists of a great room with a two story clear space and a loft at the tower end. It is and has been used as the nature center museum although originally built to be a summer home for the governor of Oklahoma. (#93-97)

185. (S) Dam/Spillway: 1933-1937

A long earthen and concrete dam impounds Lake Murray. Located about ½ mile east of the Marietta road, the spillway of the dam consists of an exposed concrete face on the lake side, a paved concrete horizontal face that sheets water over the road, and then a series of drop structures of concrete. Rubble rip-rap has been used to prevent erosion in this section. The balance of the dam consists of a concrete core covered with earth and stone. (#98)

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 34

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

186. (S) Overflow Basin: c. 1936

South of the dam/spillway is an overflow basin/settling pond. Lined with a concrete edge, this captures turbid waters before they flow again into Anadarche Creek. A small concrete slab bridge of three spans carries a gravel service road over the spillway. (#99)

187. (S) Spillway Pump House: c. 1936

Located east of the spillway, this stone structure rises out of the lake on a concrete pier. The corners of the walls are carried above the flat roof, giving the appearance of a fortress. A wooden gangway leads from shore to the single metal door. Used for housing machinery relating to the spillway level and lake levels. (#100)

188. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1936

Highway 77s curves around the southeast corner of the lake and heads due north. About 1/3 mile south of the access road to Group Camp 3 (Negro Camp) is a small stone box culvert.

189. (S) Road Bridge: c. 1936

One third mile north of Group Camp 3 access road is a small, round arch stone bridge. It features downstream stone baffles and channel. (#101,#102)

190. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1936

Stone box culvert located ¼ mile north of Legate Road. (#103)

191. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1936

Small culvert with three stone configuration, 1/3 mile north of Legate Road.

192. (S) Road Bridge: c. 1936

Round arch bridge, ½ mile north of Legate Road, features a built-up embankment on west side, smooth stone voussoirs, and evidence that it once had timber side rails.

193. (S) Road Culvert: c. 1936

Large, stone round arch road culvert located ¼ mile south of intersection with Rock House campground access road. Features tall headwalls and curved wing walls on east side. (#104)

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 36

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

194. (B) Rock House: c. 1935

Two stories in height, this is basically a square stone tower constructed of irregularly cut stone blocks, probably by the WPA. It features a pyramidal roof with exposed rafter tails and shake shingles. There is a door centered on the south face and a single window in each other wall on the first floor. The second floor features smaller windows centered in each wall, the one on the south face is round. (#105)

195. (S) Trail Steps and Landscaping: c. 1936

The picnic area surrounding the Rock House is bordered by stone berms with inset steps that lead to trails. There is evidence that the trails also had isolated steps, but these are not easily discernible. (#106,#107)

The old lake access road ended just north of this area. At the terminus was once the east rangers headquarters. This was razed in 1999. The road continues on north now, but there are no more historic resources along the way.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES:

NC 81. (S) Road Culvert: undetermined

Located at the Pecan Grove picnic area, 1 mile south of the entry station is a concrete slab culvert of indeterminate age. The concrete does not appear as weathered as other such structures in the park and without further evidence, it is assumed to be after the period of significance. NC due to age.

NC 82. (B) Restroom: c. 1980

Concrete block restroom building at Duke's landing tent area. (#108)

NC 83.-NC 84. (B) Restrooms: c. 1980

Two identical concrete block restroom facilities at Elephant Rock campground. (#109)

NC 85. (S) Pavilion: c. 1980

Picnic pavilion on shore at Elephant Rock, simple pole roof structure.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 37

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====  
NC 86. (S) Pavilion: c. 1980

Simple Gabled Pavilion at end of Cisco Road at lakeside.

NC 87. (B) Restroom: c. 1980

Concrete block restroom at Tipp's Point.

NC 88. (S) Pavilion: c. 1980

Round pavilion at Tipp's Point, features a stone wall. (#110)

NC 89. (S) Boat House: c. 1980

Metal clad, shed-like boat house floating alongside shore at Tipp's Point.

NC 90. (S) Fishing Pier: c. 1970

Located south of Lodge area, this is a wooden and concrete handicap-accessible fishing pier that extends out into a cove near the large CCC bridge (#177). (#111)

NC 91. (B) Marina Office: c. 1970

Simple gabled building, stone and weatherboard. NC due to age. (#112)

NC 92. (B) Marina Manager Residence: c. 1970

Also NC due to age. (#113)

NC 93. (B) Marina bait Shop: c. 1970

NC due to age. (#114)

NC. 94-NC 100. (S) Boat Houses: Various

Collection of floating boathouses along the shore of the marina area. Mostly pole barn with metal skins, they are of various ages, but no more than 30 years. All NC due to age. (#115)

NC 101. (S) Restrooms: c. 1980

Located at the Ski Jump area, these two cylindrical latrines comprise one NC unit. (#116)

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 38Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State=====  
NC 102. (B) Tucker Tower Naturalist's Residence: c. 1970

Modernist looking house with redwood siding, various shed roofs and large glass doors/walls. NC due to age, it is located just west of Tucker Tower. (#117)

NC 103. (S) Pavilion: c. 1980

Located at Marietta Landing, this simple pavilion has large stone end walls and knee walls. NC due to age. (#118)

NC 104. (B) Restroom: c. 1980

Concrete block and stone restroom facility at Marietta Landing. NC due to age. (#119)

NC 105. (B) Restroom: c. 1980

Concrete block and stone restroom at Rock House campground. NC due to age. (#120)

NC 106. (S) Pavilion: c. 1980

Simple Gabled picnic pavilion. NC due to age. (#121)

NC 107. (B) Bathhouse: c. 1960

Concrete block with offset entries and trough in center. NC due to age. (#122)

NC 108. (B) Bathhouse: c. 1990

Squared log construction gabled roof with shed wings. NC due to age. (#123)

NC 109. (B) Restroom: c. 1990

Located near the field trial area, a simple concrete block building. NC due to age.

NC 110. (B) Barn: c. 1960

Metal pole barn type stable in the field trial area. NC due to age.

The scattered nature of the noncontributing sites helps make them less obtrusive on the landscape. Overall, the park has a high degree of historic

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   7   Page  39 

  Lake Murray State Park    
name of property  
  Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma    
county and State

=====  
integrity. Numerous minor changes have been made to enhance the recreational experience of visitors, but the sheer number of intact historic resources greatly overwhelms the newer, non-historic intrusions. The park maintains its integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, location, association, materials, and setting. Additions to the park have followed the basic intent of the original NPS master plan and have accommodated new ideas and needs in recreation. Lake Murray State Park remains an excellent example of a state park designed and constructed by federal New Deal agencies.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   8   Page   40  

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====  
Summary:

Lake Murray State Park is eligible for the National Register of Historic places under criterion A for its association a number of New Deal federal agencies, primarily the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Resettlement Administration (RA), and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Prior to the 1930s, Oklahoma had no state parks. With the help of these agencies and the National Park Service, an entire system of state parks was created. Lake Murray State Park was the largest of the initial seven parks; it was created as a Rural Demonstration Area under a program of the Resettlement Administration. It was the only park so planned, and offered organized group camping for the indigent, for civic and social groups, and for African Americans. Lake Murray was the first state park in Oklahoma to have a complete group camping facility for "Negroes." Initial construction began as an Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) project in 1933. Landscape, building, and facilities plans were supervised or drawn by National Park Service staff members and followed closely with the design philosophy of the NPS. The architectural style termed "Park Service Rustic" refers to the philosophy of design utilized in these parks. Lake Murray State Park is an excellent example of this philosophy and retains a great number of resources that reflect the Park Service Rustic style. Lake Murray State Park is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a national Park Service designed landscape implemented by CCC and WPA workers over and 8 year period. While there are numerous intrusion that were constructed after the period of significance, their overall effect on the integrity of the park as a designed landscape is minimal; in fact, by utilizing compatible materials and siting, they follow the overall park master plan and do not detract from the significance of the New Deal era feel of the park. The entry area, the three organized camps, the picnic area, and a number of other individual features remain intact, with enough integrity of design, materials, location, feeling, workmanship, location, and setting to easily convey their association with the 1930s era of park building.

Background/Context:

The Great Depression was long in coming; its "birth" with the stock market crash of October 29, 1929 was preceded by a long labor of droughts and lower farm prices. Although President Hoover was unable to address the economic plight of the nation during his presidential tenure, he did adequately coin the

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 41

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

word that would describe the situation - "depression."<sup>1</sup> By the time Franklin Delano Roosevelt entered office in 1933, the plight of the nation and of the world was at its nadir. Millions of people were desperate for jobs, for food, for housing and transportation. The stability of the nation was teetering as men took to the roads and rail looking for work. By March, 1933, within the first 100 days of his presidency, Roosevelt had pushed through Congress many of the programs that would constitute a "New Deal for the American People." These New deal programs were based on similar programs he had implemented as governor of New York. His goals were to stabilize the national economy, to revitalize the national spirit, to build a strong work ethic, and to install conservation consciousness in the masses. His solution: create jobs with these priorities in mind.<sup>2</sup>

Of the New Deal Agencies, the Civilian Conservation Corps (begun under Emergency Conservation Work) and the Works Progress Administration (begun as Federal Emergency Relief Administration and later renamed Work Projects Administration) are probably the most notable for providing jobs to those on relief. President Roosevelt recognized the potential for problems caused by the large number of unemployed men who were literally roaming the countryside. The CCC was established in the whirlwind of the famous "first 100 days." Robert Fecher was the director of the program from its inception in 1933 until his death in 1939; the administration of the program was left to an advisory council consisting of representatives from the Departments of the Interior, Labor, War, and Agriculture. The Department of Labor was responsible for the selection of the CCC candidates and the War Department administered the camp activities. The Departments of Agriculture and the Interior coordinated the CCC's conservation activities on federal and state lands, primarily parks and forests.

The CCC was open to young men between the ages of 18 and 25 who had dependents on relief. The young men were provided food, clothing and shelter in companies of 200 run by reserve army personnel. They were paid an average of \$30 per month, of which at least \$22 would be sent home. Enlistment was limited to 6 months, but there was soon a provision made for multiple enlistment periods. The program was expanded to include eligible veterans, a sort of appeasement to those who had marched on Washington in the Bonus March. Separate companies were provided for African Americans.<sup>3</sup>

The objective of the WPA, created in 1935, was to provide temporary employment

<sup>1</sup> Roger Biles, A New Deal for the American People (DeKalb, Illinois: Northern Illinois University Press, 1991) 17.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., pp. 33-56.

<sup>3</sup> Conrad L. Wirth, Parks Politics, and the People (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980) 70.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 42Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

for workers on relief rolls. It was primarily concerned with labor-intensive work for unskilled laborers. The WPA worked on projects that were sponsored by a local or state entity and that would serve the public good. The types of construction projects typically attributed to the WPA include sidewalks, bridges, roads, sewers, and other infrastructure; school; libraries; community buildings; armories; and government buildings. The WPA rate of pay was less than the prevailing wage so as not to disrupt the local economics, but enough to help the enrollee to get by. It was a form of work-fare, with applicants taking tests to measure their work skills and then being matched to suitable jobs.<sup>4</sup> By the termination of the WPA and the CCC with the entry of the US into World War II, the federal government had spent over \$117 billion on CCC programs and another \$10 billion on the WPA.<sup>5</sup>

State public recreational facilities were a relatively new concept and many states, including Oklahoma, did not have a state park system. Helping states to establish state parks was one of the National Park Service's objectives; the ready pool of basically free labor provided by programs like the CCC and WPA would provide the necessary impetus for the states to act on the offer. In order to qualify for federal assistance, the state government had to own the property where the parks were to be established. In Oklahoma, all the land for seven of the eight initial parks was donated by individuals or communities and declared as state game preserves under the oversight of the Game and Fish Commission. By May 1937, the parks were transferred to the newly-formed State Parks Division of the Oklahoma Planning and Resource Board.

The property for Lake Murray State Park was purchased by state appropriations.<sup>6</sup> Before 1933, local civic leaders including geologist C.W. Tomlinson, oilman Fred Tucker, and George C. Gibbons of the Ardmore Chamber of Commerce actively lobbied for funds to build a lake south of Ardmore in the basin along Anadarche Creek; however, it was never realized because of the depressed local and state economy. When the National Park Service began using the CCC in park construction, the civic leaders capitalized on the opportunity. They met with the state representatives from Carter, Johnston, Love, Marshall, and Murray counties. They anticipated the problem of getting the urban state legislators to cooperate in passing a bill appropriating the \$90,000 needed for acquiring the land. Governor William "Alfalfa Bill" Murray met with them, reportedly in the speakeasy in the Huckins Hotel in Ardmore, where they agreed to name the

<sup>4</sup> Accomplishments: Works Progress Administration for Oklahoma, July 1, 1935 - March 1, 1937 (Oklahoma City: Works Progress Administration, 1937) 1.

<sup>5</sup> Civilian Conservation Corps Program, March, 1933 - June 30, 1943: A Report to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior (Chicago: Civilian Conservation Corps, 1944) 1-21.

<sup>6</sup> Oklahoma Game and Fish Commission Biennial Report: July 1, 1934 - June 30, 1936 (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Game and Fish Commission) 51; Report of Oklahoma State Park Commission, March 1, 1935 to October 31, 1936 (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma State Park Commission) 56-58.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 43

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

lake after Murray and to build a governor's summer home if he would use his influence to get the bill passed. Another possible outcome of their agreement was to give their (the civic leaders) support for the legalization of 3.2 beer.<sup>7</sup> And indeed, in 1933, at the governor's insistence, the legislature appropriated \$90,000 to purchase land for Lake Murray State Park. It was not without a fight. The house sent the bill back several times for revisions including the clause "...a project to employ Oklahoma's unemployed..." to justify the appropriations. Finally, Bill #382, appropriating \$90,000 to procure 16,300 acres of land for the park, was passed on April 10, 1933.<sup>8</sup>

At that time, it was estimated that the park would serve 1.1 million people within 150 miles. The heart of the park would be an 8,000 acre lake created by the damming of Anadarche Creek.<sup>9</sup> Work began almost immediately in the park in July, 1933, employing men from the emergency relief payrolls. Local men were paid \$1.80 a day with each man working five days per month. These men cleared the area of debris and trees, using hand tools, wagons and teams. Eugene Morter of Ardmore was in charge of the initial efforts in the construction of the lake.<sup>10</sup>

By August 31, 1934, the first permanent CCC camp was established near the lake, having transferred from Ada, Oklahoma, where they had just created a municipal park (Wintersmith Park, NR #00000623). Other CCC camps' personnel traveled from Turner Falls, Price's Falls, and Platt National Park to assist in the work. It was anticipated that two additional CCC companies would be established near the lake site.<sup>11</sup>

Engineers at Oklahoma A&M College provided the engineering specifications for the dam and spillway of the project with 32 engineering students camped at the lakeside collecting data. Under the Civil Works Administration a double core concrete wall was constructed. The Oklahoma Emergency Relief Administration continued with the project until a large landslide occurred on the north end of the dam in May of 1936. Later, it was determined the landslide was caused by failure to remove "muck" at the base of the dam. Plans were redrawn and resubmitted, lowering the structure 12 feet to prevent another slide. The WPA was detailed to finish the project by 1937 with Colonel Webster L. Benham

<sup>7</sup> The Sunday Oklahoman, Section A, 23 August 1987.

<sup>8</sup> Daily Ardmoreite, 25 May 1969.

<sup>9</sup> First Annual Report of the Division of State Parks - June 30, 1938 (Oklahoma City: State Park Commission) 43.

<sup>10</sup> The Sunday Oklahoman, Section C, 29 October 1933.

<sup>11</sup> Daily Ardmoreite, 15 August 1934.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   8   Page   44  

  Lake Murray State Park    
name of property  
  Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma    
county and State

=====

acting as Chief Engineer.<sup>12</sup>

In addition to the dam, the WPA and its predecessors constructed Tucker Tower along the rocky ridge known as the Devil's Kitchen. This escarpment cuts across the lake north of the dam and spillway, creating two peninsulas jutting into the lake. The westernmost peninsula is the location of Buzzard's Roost campground, the easternmost is the location of Tucker Tower. The massive stone tower was originally planned as a summer retreat for the Governor of Oklahoma, but delays in construction and alleged improprieties changed that idea. Unfinished when the lake was dedicated in 1937, the tower would eventually be used as a museum and nature center and was identified as such in the 1937 master plan.

One of the most important, but overlooked programs involved in the creation of Lake Murray State Park was the Resettlement Administration. Since the CCC, WPA, and other federal work funds could not be used for the acquisition of lands, the submarginal lands adjacent to the parks were purchased by the Resettlement Administration. The RA purchased approximately 2,230 acres on the north end of the lake for the development of Recreational Demonstration Areas.<sup>13</sup> The philosophy behind the program was that unproductive land within 50 miles of an urban area could be revitalized to provide recreational benefits. The RDAs provided land for four types of projects: first, areas eligible for inclusion in existing or proposed national parks, monuments, or historic areas; second, corridors along existing or proposed highways as demonstrations of rest areas; and third, scenic area extensions. The fourth type involved vacation or recreation area near urban communities. These became known as Recreational Demonstration Areas. Lake Murray was one of Oklahoma's RDAs, others were at Stillwater at Lake Carl Blackwell and at Greenleaf State Park in eastern Oklahoma.

The general objective of the Recreational Demonstration Areas was to provide an outdoor experience for those of low income, for small groups like the Boy Scouts, and for families. Amenities were provided so that minimal cost was involved for those participating. Lake Murray' organized group camps were constructed to meet the guidelines set up for the RDAs. Each group camp was near a body of water for recreational use. The administrative facilities of each camp included a mess hall, and infirmary, an office, lodge s, cabins, and restroom facilities. Eventually, control over the RDAs was turned over to the state park system.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Accomplishments: Works Progress Administration, 60; Report and Investigation on the Raising of the Dam and Spillway of Lake Murray (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Water Resource Board, 1947) 10.

<sup>13</sup> Parks and Recreation in Oklahoma: Progress Report (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Planning and Resource Board, State Parks Division, 1939) 42.

<sup>14</sup> Wirth, 176-190.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEETSection   8   Page   45    Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
  Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====

In October 1934, a transient camp post was located on the north end of the lake, at the present site of the Field Trial fields between the two group camps. This camp, unlike the CCC camps, was not a semi-permanent installation, but rather relied on transient unemployed who would work for \$30 for 30 days.

At the beginning of the New Deal era, African Americans were not extended the same social welfare benefits as were the unemployed white population. Their leaders actively denounced Roosevelt's first administration, chanting "The New Deal is a raw deal." Their laments were finally heard by Eleanor Roosevelt. She is credited for launching a campaign for civil rights that ultimately persuaded her husband and legislators to take a more aggressive stand for the rights of African Americans, and for challenging them to change policies. After 1934, policies and regulations changed within the ranks of federal agencies. Although never fully equitable, especially in the CCC, African American rights were at least being reconsidered though national policy.<sup>15</sup> In Oklahoma, there were at least seven "Colored" or "Negro" CCC camps: Fort Sill (2), Wetumka, Ponca City, Kanawa, and Boley.<sup>16</sup> Another camp was located at Lake Murray. Evidently, the racial policy changes affected the parks, as well. The "Negro Organized camp" built in the late 1930s by the CCC on the southeast side of the lake was not included in the initial master plans for the park. The later addition may have been an indication of the changes in the national attitude at the federal level that began in the mid 1930s but did not filter down to the state and local level until the end of the decade.<sup>17</sup> Lake Murray State Park is the only state park designed and built by the National Park Service to have complete, permanent group camping facilities for African American youth.

Economic Significance:

The New Deal as a federal program had an enormous impact on the State of Oklahoma. Thousands of jobs were created, giving relief to individuals and families across the state, across racial lines, and across previous economic status. In a more lasting contribution, the New Deal programs left a legacy on the built environment of the state. The WPA left hundreds of tangible reminders of its mission in the form of schools, armories, sidewalks, bridges, and countless other public goods. The CCC helped in planting forests, creating

<sup>15</sup> A New Deal for Blacks: The Emergence of Civil Rights as a National Issue I (New York: Oxford University Press, 1978) 69-83.

<sup>16</sup> Reid Holland, "The Civilian Conservation Corps in Oklahoma, 1933-1942" (MA Thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1967) 31, 52-53; "The Civilian Conservation Corps and the Negro," The American Historical Review, LII (June, 1965) 77.

<sup>17</sup> Architectural Plans and Drawings for "Negro Organized Group Camp" located in Oklahoma City, Archives of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries. Many plans for individual buildings and landscape features are kept in the state archives and were instrumental in identifying and dating resources in the park.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 46

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

roads, stemming erosion, and with the help of the National Park Service, establishing recreational areas.

Around a dozen municipal parks, eight state parks, and one national park were the beneficiaries of the work of these young men. The enrollees, many of whom came from across the country, created one of the finest park systems in the United States at an average cost of \$30 each per month. They provided the citizens of the state clean, safe recreational areas and also provided their dependent families an added income.

The construction of Lake Murray State Park was an enormous undertaking. In addition to the monies spent to acquire the land for the park, large amounts of money was spent on salaries for workers. The total number of WPA, CCC, FERA, and other workers who participated in the construction of the park cannot be known, but it probably numbers over 1,000. There were two and sometimes three companies of CCC enrollees located at the camp, and the makeup of those camps changed every six months as enlistment periods expired. The creation of the park put literally hundreds and probably thousands of men to work in an area of the state that was severely distressed.

In addition to the wages paid the workers, the dedication of the park in 1937 brought visitors. This meant an infusion of money into the coffers of local businesses. The city of Ardmore benefited from the influx of visitors and a service industry grew up to serve them. Cabins and restaurants were located on the road to the park, catering to the needs of day visitors and those who could not secure accommodations at the park.

Architectural/Landscape Significance:

The resources at Lake Murray State Park reflect the prevailing design philosophy of the National Park Service. The manipulation of the natural landscape and the siting of newly constructed resources falls in line with the idea of creating a "naturalistic" environment when there is not a particularly "scenic" natural landscape. This manipulation included planting and removing vegetation to enhance scenic views, earthwork to create terrain features, and the siting of park amenities to enhance the park experience.

In 1935, the National Park Service produced a small book called Park and Recreation Structures. Essentially, this was a folio that detailed the Park Service's philosophy and highlighting the recent work in national and state parks. The book proved popular and in 1938 a second edition, in three volumes was produced, with detailed plans and photographs that covered every aspect of park design. Compiled by Albert Good, chief architectural consultant to the Park Service, and including messages from Arno Cammerer, Director, and Conrad

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 47

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

Wirth, Assistant Director of the Park Service, the 1938 version featured many prominent examples of resources from Oklahoma parks. Through illustrations and text, the idea behind the NPS philosophy was illustrated. The designs shown have since become known as Park Service Rustic. Albert Good was not fond of the term: "The style of architecture which has most widely been used in our forested national parks, and in other wilderness parks, is generally referred to as 'rustic.' It is, or should be, something more than the worn and misused term implies. It is earnestly hoped that a more apt and expressive designation for the style may evolve, but until it appears, 'rustic,' in spite of its inaccuracy and inadequacy, must be resorted to..."<sup>18</sup>

The philosophy of design for the Park Service was summed up by NPS Director Arno Cammerer in the Foreword of the 1938 edition:

In any area in which the preservation of the beauty of Nature is a primary purpose, every proposed modification of the natural landscape, whether it be by construction of a road or the erection of a shelter, deserves to be most thoughtfully considered. A basic objective of those who are entrusted with the development of such areas for the human uses for which they are established is, it seems to me, to hold these modifications to a minimum and to so design them that, besides being attractive to look upon, they appear to belong to and be a part of their surroundings.<sup>19</sup>

Lake Murray State Park, unlike those more famous National Parks like Glacier or Yellowstone, did not have as its centerpiece a renowned natural landscape. Lake Murray was centered on an artificially-created lake and its main purpose was for recreation. The layout of the park and the design of the amenities in the park reflected this purpose. Buildings and structures utilized local materials and followed the design philosophy espoused by Cammerer, but served also as focal points in recreational activities. Functional landscape features like bridges, culverts, and camping amenities either created scenic focal points or blended in to the natural surroundings.

Park Service Rustic architecture or building philosophy emphasized the use of native materials with a natural finish. In Lake Murray State Park, much of the wood used in construction came from trees cleared for roadways and from the creation of the lake. Rough-sawn lapboard was extensively utilized in cabins, as were timbers stripped of bark used as the primary support members. Local sandstone, quarried on site, was used in cabins, in the entry/maintenance area,

<sup>18</sup> Albert Good, Park and Recreation Structures V. 1 (Washington DC: National Park Service, 1938) 5.

<sup>19</sup> Park and Recreation Structures, vii.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 48Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

and for bridges and culverts. The extent of tooling evident on stonework varies from location to location and from resource type to resource type. Cabins and building used naturalistic stone, emphasizing the horizontality of the buildings by creating battered walls that seemed to rise out of the ground and capped with low-pitched, shake roofs.

Bridges and some of the utility buildings used more shaped stones. The bridges, with sweeping wing walls and arched barrels, were visual focal points. The utility buildings were not visible to the public and thus it was not so important to create the same visual effect. The two towers, Rock House on the east side of the lake, and Tucker Tower, were constructed by the WPA and did not really fall into lone with the whole NPS philosophy. They both feature cut stone with tight joints and a random ashlar configuration. They are both distinct on the landscape, but neither is a distraction nor do they seem out of place.

The CCC/NPS designed park amenities down to the smallest details. The campsites at Buzzard's Roost featured stone camp grills, trash receptacles hidden in the ground, and faucets seemingly sprouting from solid rock. The RDA-organized camps have been virtually unchanged since they were constructed. The dark brown, rough hewn wood siding accented with tree trunks and featuring stone floors have seen little change. The layout of the camps tends to naturally direct campers along the forested terrain. The oversized slabs of sandstone of the dining halls and recreation halls anchor the centers of the camps.

The Negro Group Camp does not feature the same quality of work shown in Camps 1 and 2, but still the design philosophy is there. Similarly, the cabins in the lodge area are also a bit more restrained than their Group Camp counterparts. This can likely be attributed to "diminishing funds and staff (as) craftsmanship ethic and attention to detail...give way to a functionalism in design..."<sup>20</sup>

In toto, Lake Murray State Park remains remarkably intact. There have been changes made to many resources, mostly in the form of new roofing materials, and there have been some losses due to fire, poor maintenance, or obsolescence. Still, the sheer number of original resources left and still functional is remarkable. Even the lodge area, with its concentration of post-war resources, still reflects the original design plan for the park and the newer cabins, using the same materials as the CCC-era cabins, follow the changes in post-war

<sup>20</sup> Linda Flint McClelland, Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916-1942 (Washington DC: National Park Service, 1993) 267.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 49

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====

NPS philosophy that emphasized functionalism, "streamlined forms and mechanized technology."<sup>21</sup>

Lake Murray State Park remains one of Oklahoma's premier parks. It also is one of the most intact surviving examples of the CCC-era state parks in Oklahoma. Other parks, notably Robbers Cave State Park in Latimer County, also retain a high degree of integrity of design and resources, but Lake Murray was the largest state park that was specifically designed as a recreational park under the Recreational Development Area program. Greenleaf State Park in eastern Oklahoma was also an RDA development, but on a much smaller scale than Lake Murray.

Lake Murray State Park is eligible for the National Register of historic Places under Criteria A and C for its close association with a number of New Deal programs, as the largest, most intact Recreational Demonstration Area in Oklahoma, and as a designed landscape that reflects the National Park Service design philosophy for state and national parks. The park has had an enormous economic impact in the area, both historically and presently. It retains a high degree of integrity and accurately reflects the period of its planning and construction.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   9   Page   50  

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

=====

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(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   9   Page   51  

  Lake Murray State Park    
name of property  
  Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma    
county and State

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(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 52

Lake Murray State Park  
name of property  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma  
county and State

UTM REFERENCES

	Zone	Easting/Northing		Zone	Easting/Northing
5	14	677740/3776940	17	14	679820/3766700
6	14	677750/3776320	18	14	678260/3766690
7	14	681780/3776410	19	14	677820/3766960
8	14	681800/3775280	20	14	677780/3767400
9	14	680560/3773000	21	14	676990/3767890
10	14	679400/3773000	22	14	676160/3767880
11	14	679880/3771540	23	14	675100/3768960
12	14	680380/3771150	24	14	675160/3770640
13	14	680600/3770110	25	14	674570/3772400
14	14	680930/3768560	26	14	673800/3774500
15	14	680880/3766330	27	14	673800/3776740
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			29	14	674190/3778480

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

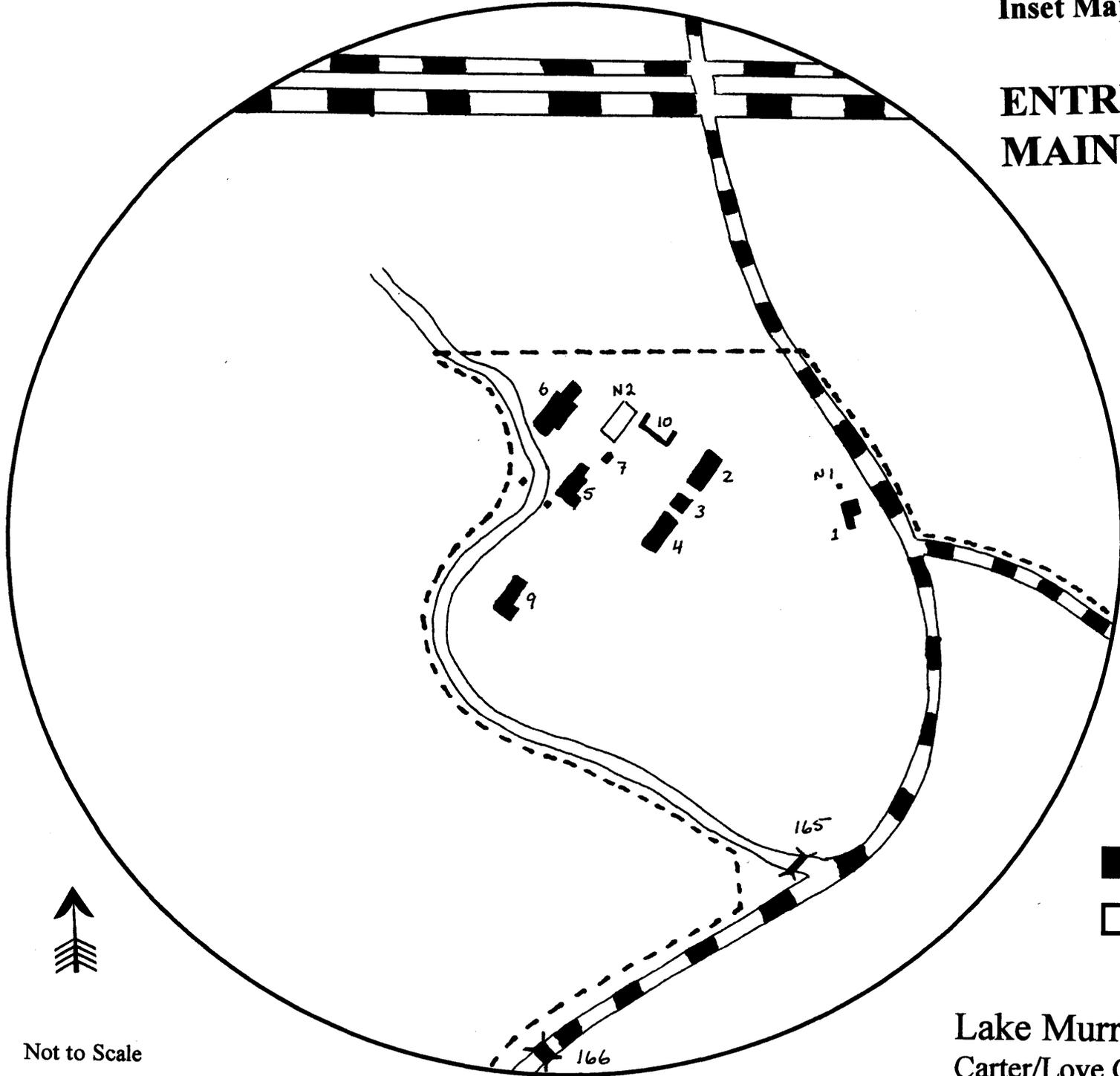
Utilizing the 15' right of way, the boundary of the nominated section of Lake Murray State park will follow State Highway 77s. The point of beginning is 100 meters south of the intersection of US70 and SH77s, near the entry station on the north side of the park. Proceed south/southeast along east side of 77s ¼ mile to fork; follow the split southeast to the ½ section line, Section 15, Township 5 South, Range 2 East, then east to section line between Sections 15 and 14, T5S, R2E, then south to corner of Sections 15, 14, 22, 23, T5S, R2E, then east along section line until again joining SH77s. Continue south along 77s, with boundary 15' east of road, to intersection with unnamed county road at SE corner of park. Follow 77s west along southern edge of lake to section line between Sections 13 and 24, T6S, R2E. Follow west to corner, Sections 15, 14, 22, 23, T6S, R2E, then north to 77s. Continue north/northwest along 77s to maintenance road located on section line, SW1/4 of Section 8, T5S, R2E. Northwest along maintenance road to terminus, then East to point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Includes those State-owned lands that best encompass the historically developed area of Lake Murray State Park.

**Inset Map 1**

**ENTRY STATION/  
MAINTENANCE**



- Contributing
- Noncontributing

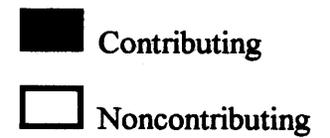
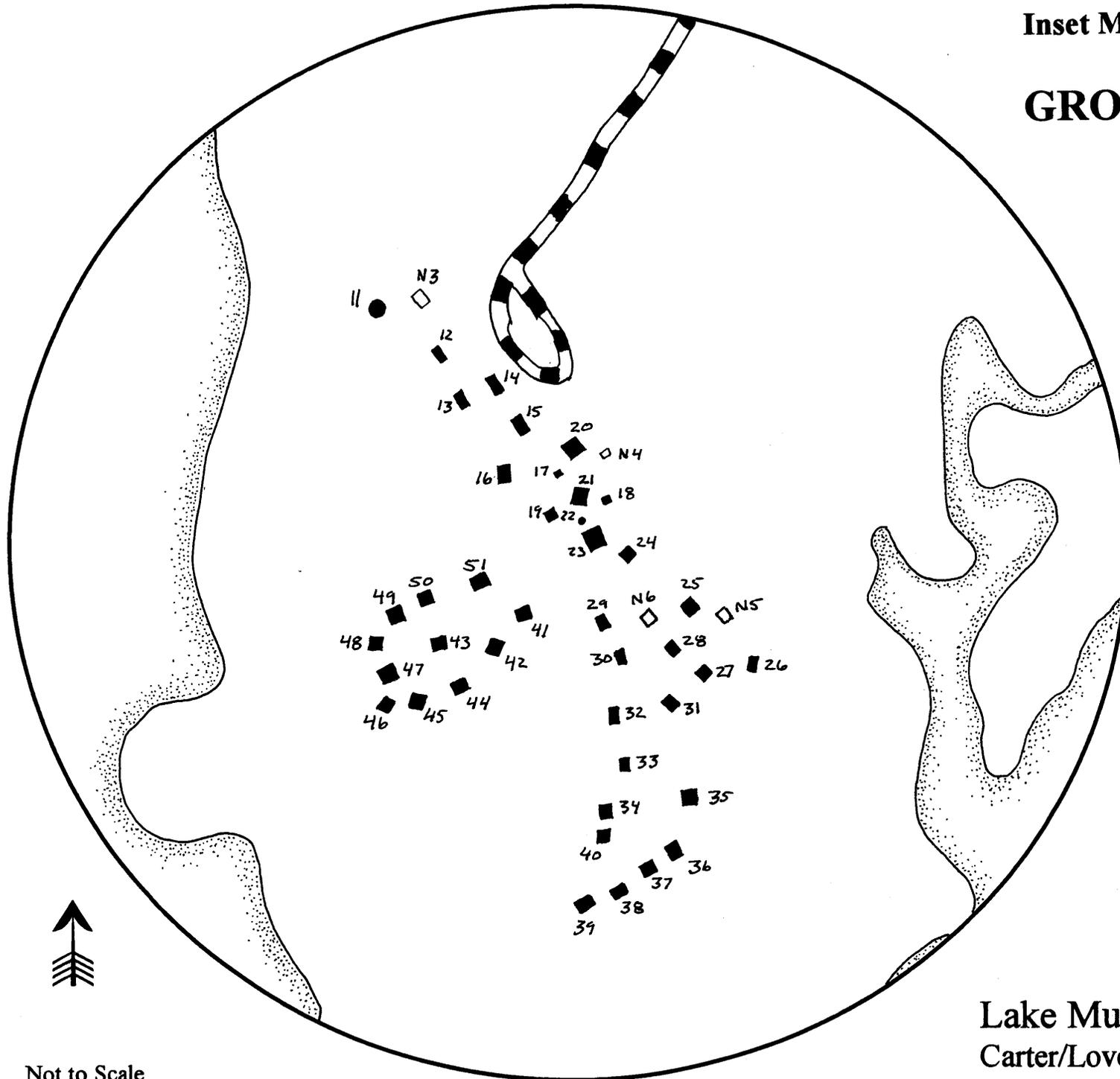


Not to Scale

Lake Murray State Park  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma

# Inset Map 2

# GROUP CAMP 1

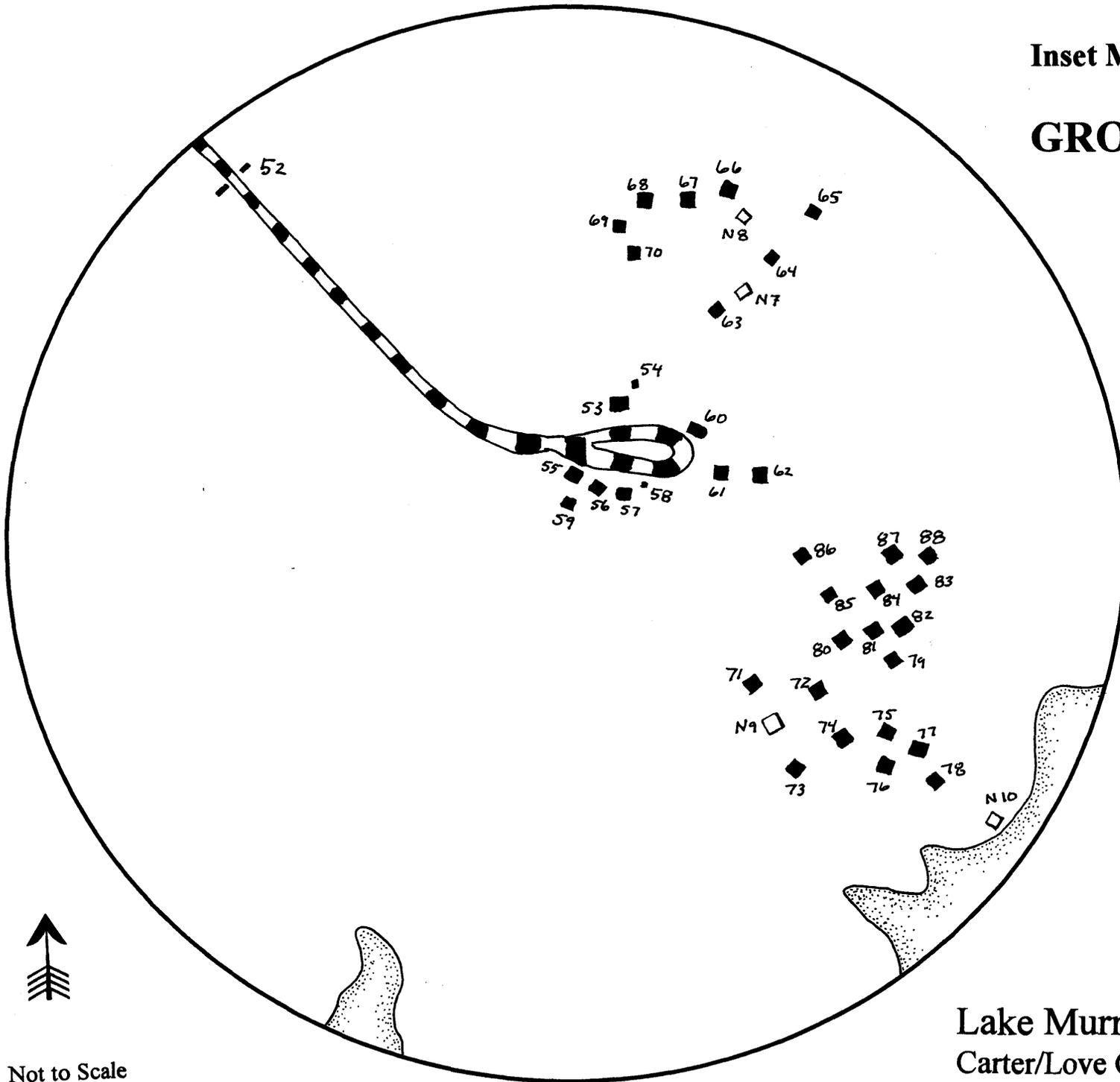


Not to Scale

Lake Murray State Park  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma

**Inset Map 3**

**GROUP CAMP 2**

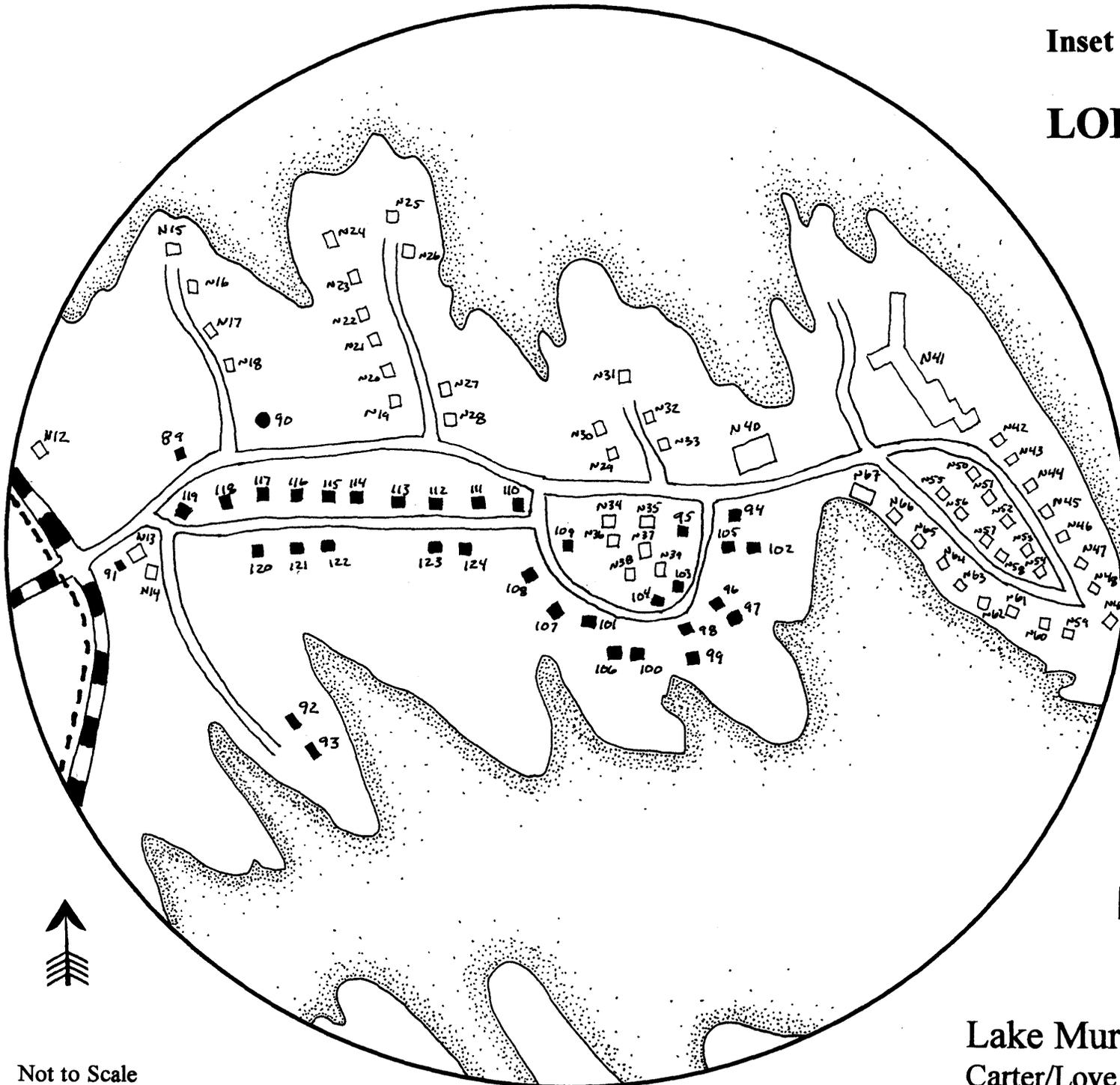


Not to Scale

Lake Murray State Park  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma

# Inset Map 4

## LODGE AREA



■ Contributing  
□ Noncontributing

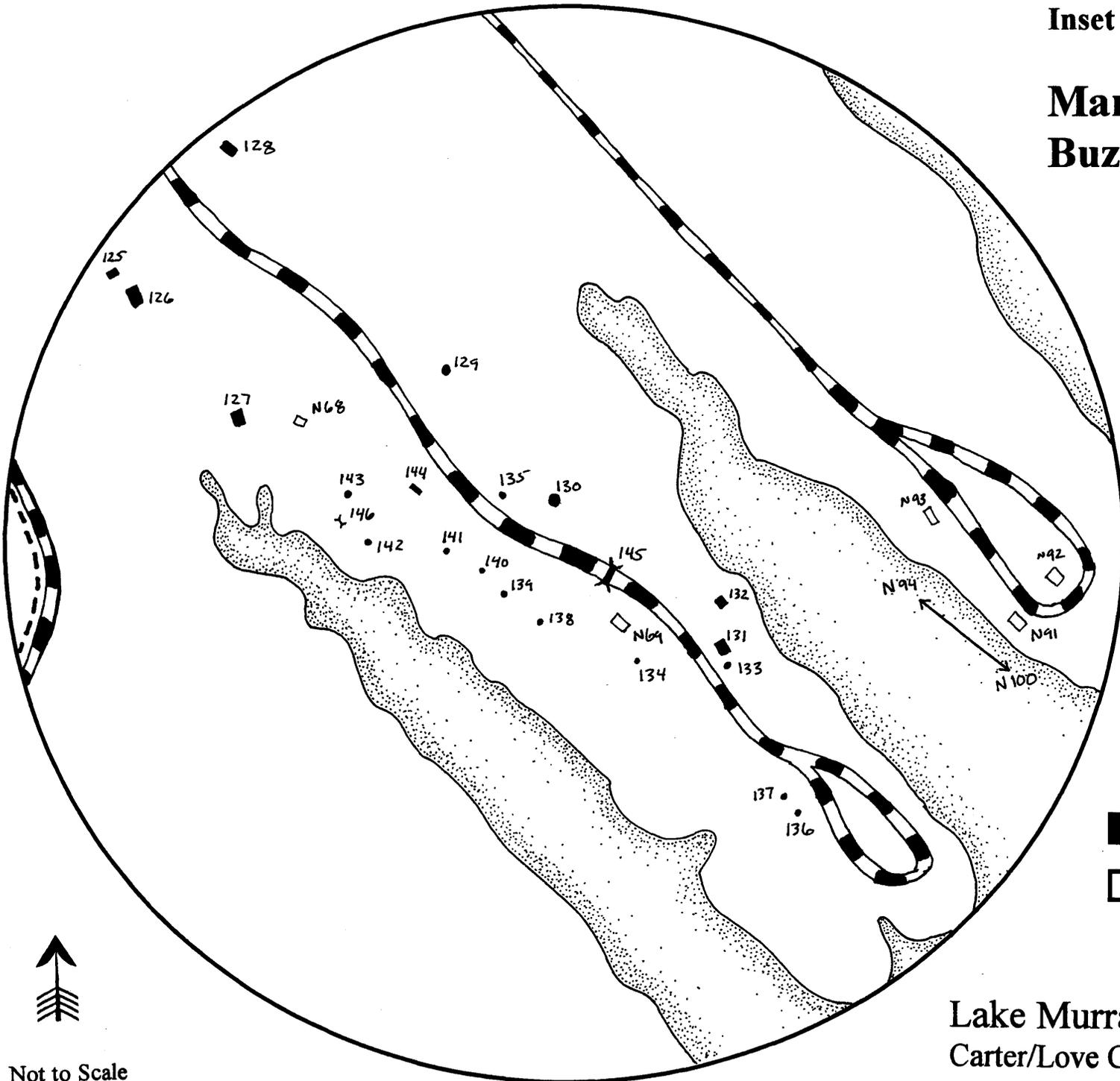
Lake Murray State Park  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma

Not to Scale



**Inset Map 5**

**Marina/  
Buzzard's Roost**



■ Contributing

□ Noncontributing

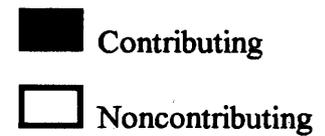
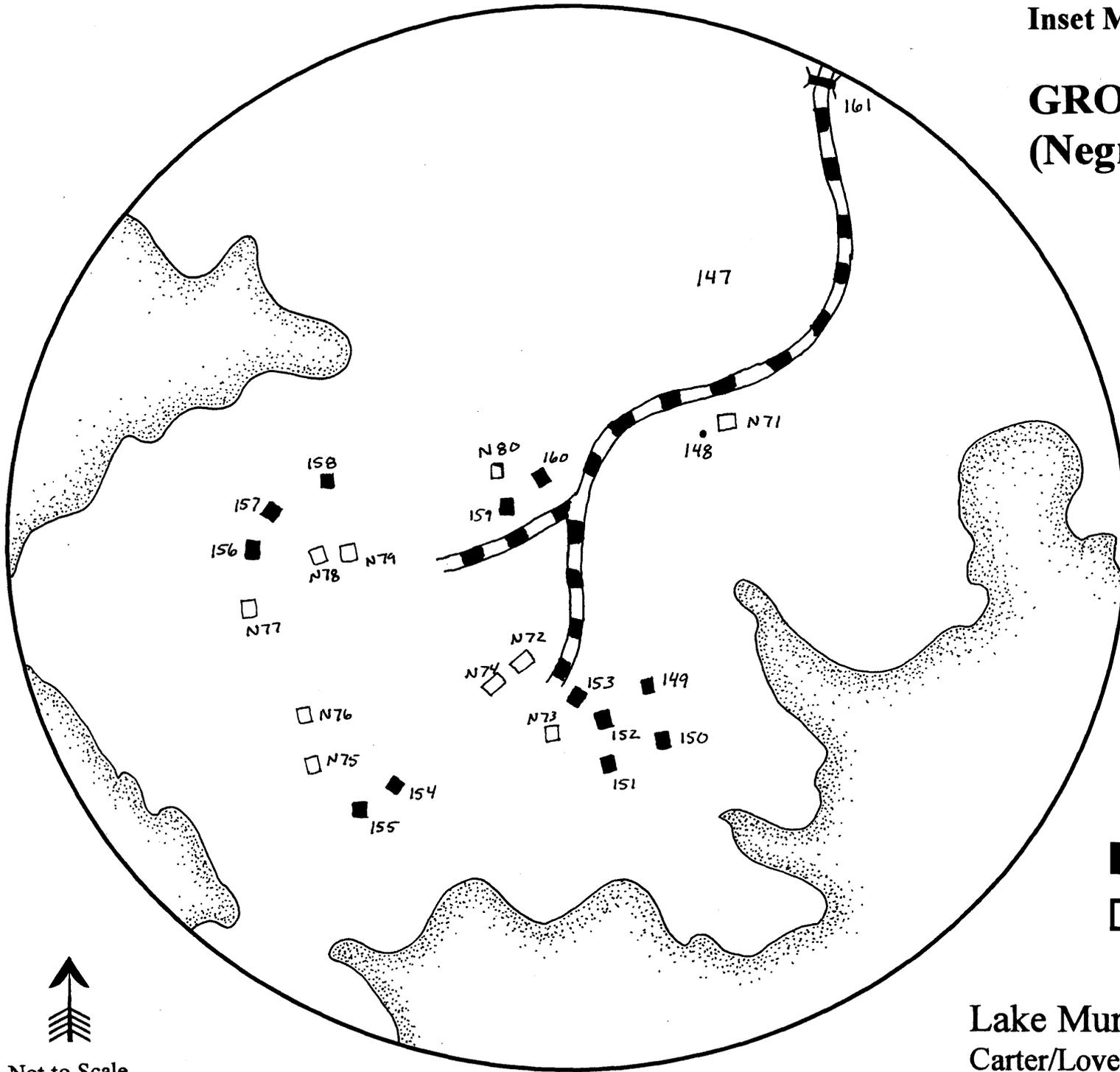
Lake Murray State Park  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma



Not to Scale

**Inset Map 6**

**GROUP CAMP 3  
(Negro camp)**



↑  
Not to Scale

Lake Murray State Park  
Carter/Love Counties, Oklahoma