

**RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
OF A PORTION OF MUSKOGEE**

**Project No. 40-97-12040.013**

Submitted by:

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## **I. ABSTRACT**

A Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Muskogee, Oklahoma was conducted during the 1997-98 fiscal year under contract from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Co-Principal Investigators for the survey included Dr. Brad A. Bays and Dr. George O. Carney of the Oklahoma State University Department of Geography. Misty J. Claypole, an M.S. candidate in Geography at Oklahoma State University, served as a Graduate Research Assistant on the project. The survey involved a study area encompassing approximately four square miles in the central part of Muskogee as specified by the survey and planning subgrant stipulations prepared by the SHPO. The survey resulted in the minimal level documentation of 200 properties within the designated study area. Minimal level documentation included the completion of the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and at least two elevation photographs for each property. This document reports the findings of the survey and provides an analysis of these findings to guide the SHPO's long term preservation planning process.

This report is organized into several parts. A narrative historic context of the study area from the date of founding (1872) to the mid-twentieth century is provided as a general basis for interpreting and evaluating the survey results. An annotated bibliography demonstrates the breadth of historical investigation achieved by the survey personnel and provides direction for further research into specific events, processes, and personalities associated with the properties and areas analyzed by this survey. Maps are included to provide spatial reference to the survey results and justification of areal

classification. A description of the survey research design and methodology explains the scope, objectives, and limitations of this reconnaissance level survey.

The Results section of this report provides an evaluation of the empirical patterns of the data collected in this reconnaissance level survey. The patterns and characteristics of extant properties found in the survey process are discussed in detail. Individual properties and potential historic districts that meet age and integrity criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places are identified, as are those individual properties and areas warranting further study to determine National Register eligibility. The Results section also makes explicit those portions of the study area that do not warrant further study because they do not meet National Register eligibility criteria. Specific areas potentially eligible as districts, warranting further study, and not warranting further study are discussed in thumbnail sketches. An evaluation of the architectural significance of the individual properties and potential historic districts is provided by Dr. Jeffrey Williams of the Oklahoma State University School of Architecture.

## **II. INTRODUCTION**

In 1966 the National Historic Preservation Act established a unique partnership between federal, state, and local preservationists. This partnership was organized to address needs for identification, evaluation, and protection of historic and prehistoric cultural resources. Various stages of cultural resource preservation planning are outlined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines of 1983. State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) serve as the operational centers for state-level historic preservation initiatives. The SHPO implements the federal preservation program at the state level.

An important part of the SHPO's mission is to oversee and initiate a long term, comprehensive cultural resource survey and inventory program. Since the Oklahoma SHPO is responsible for cultural resources data management and distribution of information regarding the state's preservation program, it must sometimes subcontract with other agencies to carry out the time-consuming task of data collection.

The data collection process involves two types of systematic surveys. The first type of survey, termed a Reconnaissance Level Survey, is a general assessment of the extent, condition, and types of cultural resources present within a relatively large rural area (i.e., a county) or part of an urbanized area (i.e., a four square-mile portion of Muskogee). Reconnaissance level surveys essentially allow preservation planners to determine the level of need for more detailed investigation of cultural resources within reconnaissance survey study areas. The Reconnaissance level survey requires the

selective sampling of cultural resources representative of significant historical periods, events, trends, and personalities, and the substantiation of these through historical documentation. Such selected resources are recorded at a minimal level of documentation through photography and completion of a standardized information collection procedure. The main product of the survey is an archive of information on the study area, including a completed Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form and one or more photographs of each sampled resource, as well as a Final Report detailing the goals, methods, and findings of the survey. The Final Report identifies individual properties and areas that: 1) meet eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; 2) warrant further study for possible inclusion in the National Register; and 3) are ineligible for listing in the National Register and require no further consideration.

Importantly, areas that do not warrant further study, due to age or changes that have resulted in a loss of historical integrity, are also identified by the Reconnaissance level survey process. Identifying areas that do not warrant further study allows preservation planners to allocate preservation program resources more efficiently in future preservation efforts.

The Intensive Level Survey, the second type of survey, is a more detailed investigation of individual cultural resources and/or areas. Intensive level surveys are typically initiated to generate the level of documentation needed to substantiate historic district nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

The comprehensive planning process is very much reliant on the development of

historic contexts. The historic context organizes information relating to cultural resources within a defined study area according to theme, chronological period, and geographic area. In conjunction with the National Register criteria, the historic context provides the basis for interpretation of a resource's significance to the broader historical, architectural, and cultural heritage of a place or region.

The Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office divides the State of Oklahoma into seven management regions based on county groups and identifies twelve major historical themes important to Oklahoma's past (Exploration, Native American, Settlement, Transportation, Agriculture, Ranching, Ethnic, Industry, Energy, Commerce, Urban, and Depression/Recovery). Alternatively, more specialized needs are addressed by narrowing the scale of the geographic area to a place, such as this examination of a portion of Muskogee, or by considering a sub-theme relating to one of the twelve major ones. In this way, the comprehensive preservation planning process may allow recognition of local historic contexts, and allow them to be integrated into the wider regional and thematic contexts.

The historic context produced for this Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Muskogee falls into the latter category. The historic context developed for the Muskogee study area details the several historical forces that influenced Muskogee's early development, and hence its existing cultural resources. Preparation included consultation of the various contexts previously completed for Management Region Three (Black Protestant Churches of Muskogee, Buildings Associated with T. F. Renfrow, Pre-Statehood Commercial District of Muskogee, Pre-Depression Skyscrapers of Muskogee,



Territorial Homes of Muskogee, WPA in Region #3), in which Muskogee is located.

Each contributed more or less to an understanding of Muskogee's historical, cultural, and geographical patterns from its founding in 1872 to the post-World War Two era.

Completion of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Muskogee and the development of the study area's historic context demonstrates the judicious, systematic nature of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office's Comprehensive Historic Planning Process.

While the context provides the analytical basis for resource significance evaluation, initial windshield surveys allowed the survey team to estimate and generalize resource type distribution within the study area. Hence, documentary and field evidence were used in conjunction to guide the survey process. Field surveyors entered the study area strategically, with knowledge of both the major historical trends affecting the development of the study area and a "mental map" of the kinds of resources existing within it associated with dominant historical periods of development.

By classifying individual properties and areas within the study area as National Register eligible, warranting further study, or not warranting further study, this project increases the area inventoried within the state and increases the number of recorded properties in a cost effective manner. The project provides needed data relevant to the development and implementation of wise cultural resource management and urban planning decision-making, it insures federal policy compliance and implements federal preservation guidelines, and it provides basic background work for the National Register nomination process, as well as private sector initiatives for resource rehabilitation.

This project was completed as a collaborative effort. Dr. Brad A. Bays, Assistant Professor of Geography, and Dr. George O. Carney, Regents Professor of Geography at Oklahoma State University, served as principal investigators for the grant and coordinated the survey. Research Assistant Misty J. Claypole, an M.S. candidate in Geography at Oklahoma State University, served as principal field surveyor and made valuable contributions to the overall completion of the project. Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA and Associate Professor in the School of Architecture at Oklahoma State University, served as Architectural Consultant on the project. All work was performed under contract from the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (40-97-12040.013) using funds from the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

### III. RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Muskogee followed the standard practices used in the disciplines of history and historical geography. At the outset, the principal investigators focused on documentary evidence including both primary and secondary sources. Primary materials included Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, county, local, and city histories, city directories, and newspaper accounts from the period. Consultation of secondary sources allowed placement of primary source information into an accurate frame of historical reference. Field work and sight visits to Muskogee followed initial archival research following procedures used in previous survey projects completed for the OK/SHPO and guidelines for reconnaissance level surveys set forth in Architectural/Historic Resource Survey: A Field Guide. Included were:

- I. Development of a list of historic properties in the study area that have been placed in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and the National Register of Historic Places. This facilitated identification of existing buildings, structures, and objects potentially eligible for individual National Register listing or as contributing resources to potential districts.
- II. Evaluation of previous thematic surveys and historic contexts relevant to Management Region Three, in which the study area is located.
- III. Identification of existing local histories, especially city and county materials for use in preparation of the historic context. Materials such as newspaper accounts and locally-written reports were located in the Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University, the Oklahoma Historical

Society, and the Muskogee Public Library.

- IV. Completion of an initial windshield survey of the study area in order to assess the different styles and properties within, as well as the character and condition of various sections of the study area. The windshield survey was conducted by the principal investigators and the research assistant.
- V. A second windshield survey was conducted by the principal investigators and the research assistant. This drive-through used Sanborn maps to note changes in individual properties, as well as to locate areas that exhibited potential as National Register-eligible districts, areas that warrant further study, and areas that should be eliminated from further investigation due to a lack of National Register age requirements. A list of more than 150 properties was compiled that either exhibit potential National Register eligibility or warrant further study.
- VI. Preparation of thumbnail sketches of eligible and non-eligible areas within the study area, outlining contributing and non-contributing resources in the potential historic districts.
- VII. Preparation of thumbnail sketches of individual properties that warranted further study and possessed potential for National Register listing.
- VIII. Completion of a walking survey of the identified individual properties and districts in the study area using the Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form, including digital image recording of individual properties and areas.

#### **IV PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

The fundamental objective of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Muskogee was to identify those individual properties and potential historic districts in the specified study area that met age eligibility requirements (construction prior to 1955), as well as retention of historic and architectural integrity. Those properties identified as meeting the basic requirements were designated for further study in the future.

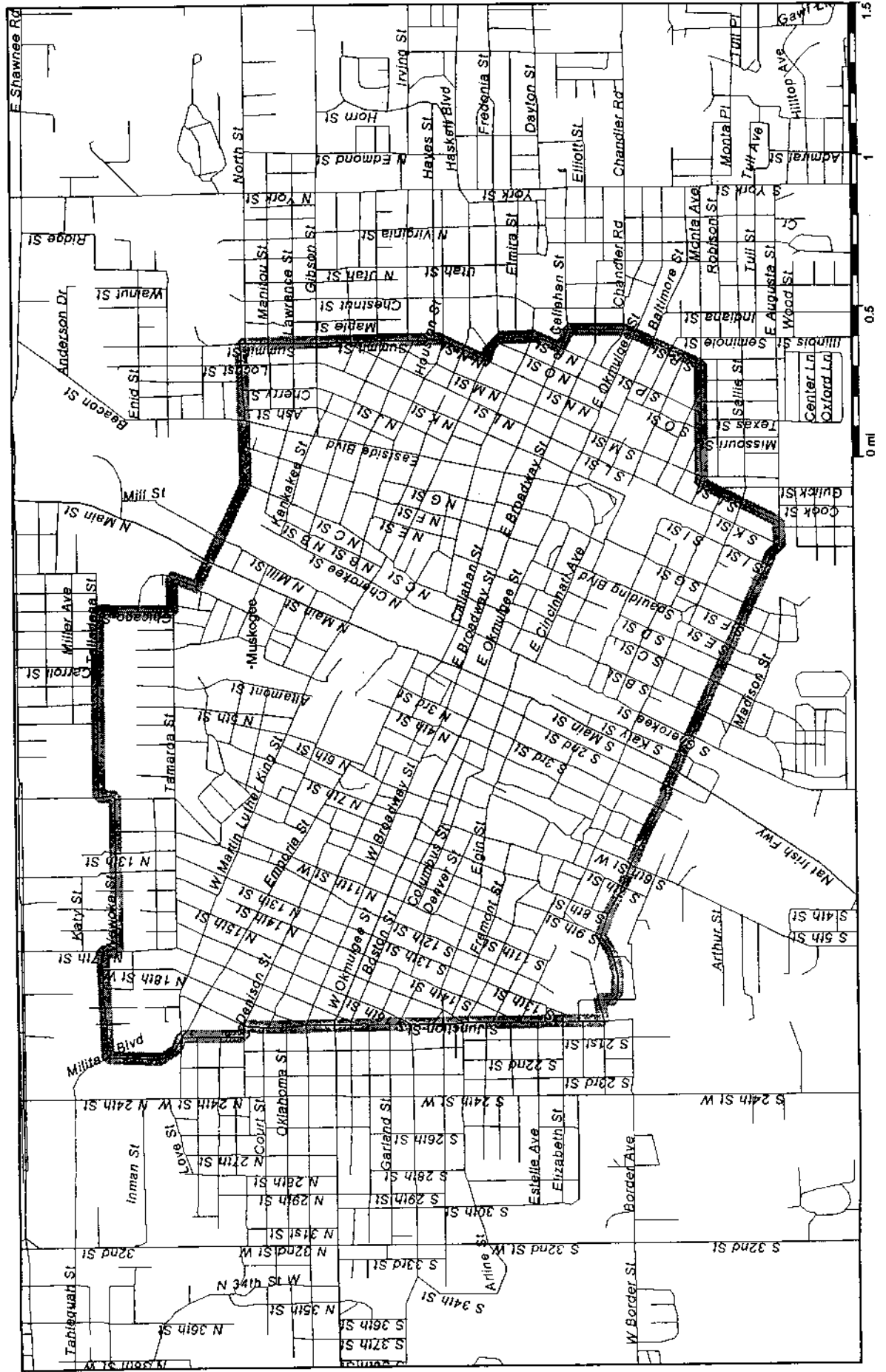
Windshield surveys and walking surveys were conducted to achieve this objective. Such properties were recorded at a minimal level of documentation in order to provide information for making cultural resources management decisions regarding future investigation of the study area. The project also sought to increase the total area inventoried and the number of recorded properties in the state at the reconnaissance level as a part of the ongoing Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey Program. An additional objective included identification and characterization of those portions of the study area that, due to insufficient age or integrity, warrant no further consideration for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Finally, the project provided a historic context for the study area and identified and annotated all reference material relevant to the study area in order to complete future National Register nominations of individual properties and historic districts.

## **V      AREA SURVEYED**

The area surveyed included the specified portion of Muskogee:

Starting at the initial point of Chicago and Talladega Street, proceed west to 11<sup>th</sup> Street, then south to Wewoka Street, then west to North 17<sup>th</sup> Street, then north to Talladega Street, then west to Military Boulevard, then south to Emporia (Martin Luther King Street), then east to North 21<sup>st</sup> Street, then south to Dennison Street, then east to Junction, then south to Maryland Avenue, then east to South 12<sup>th</sup> Street, then south to Lincoln Avenue, then east to Kalamazoo, then southeast on Kalamazoo to "L" Street, then northeast to Geneva Avenue, then east to "R" Street, then northeast to Callahan Street, then west to "P" Street, then north to Fredonia Street, then northwest to "N" Street, then northeast to Hayes Street, then north on Summit Street, to North Street, then west across the railroad tracks to Kinsley Street, then west to 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, then north to Tamaroa Street, then west to Chicago Avenue, then north to point of beginning. NOTE: Boundary indicated includes properties on both sides of the street except as otherwise described.

## Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Muskogee, 1997-98



## VI METHODOLOGY

The methodology implementing the research design followed professional historical standards. Initially, the principal investigators compiled an extensive bibliography on material pertinent to the historical development of the Muskogee area. Materials were gathered from the Edmon Low Library at Oklahoma State University, the Oklahoma Historical Society, and the Muskogee Public Library. Additional materials were ordered through interlibrary loan from the University of Oklahoma Library.

Once a bibliography had been assembled, the principal investigators read pertinent primary and secondary sources. Cognate historic photographs and maps were identified as additional archival sources to assist the analysis. Appropriate reading from the sources lent considerable insight into the significance of the study town as well as areas of historic importance of its development. From this material the principal investigators prepared a historic context for the study area to 1950.

Field work began during the fall of 1997 during times when the principal investigators and the research assistant were available. Preliminary contacts were made with the Muskogee Police Department to inform them of planned survey activities. Muskogee County officials, including the sheriff, assessor, and county clerk, were contacted and informed that project staff would be utilizing local public records to verify and locate survey form data. The local newspaper, the Muskogee Phoenix, was contacted and informed of the project, which resulted in a full-page article on the subject in the fall of 1997.

Photocopies of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (1912) for the study area were made



from microfilm and appended to form several large maps. The fire insurance maps proved helpful in conducting the windshield surveys and in identifying street addresses, lot and block numbers, types of properties, construction materials, and determining alterations made to properties.

During the fall of 1997, several windshield surveys of the study area were carried out in order to determine individual properties and districts that met age and integrity eligibility requirements for National Register of Historic Places consideration. Second, individual properties and districts that warranted further study were identified. Finally, areas within the study area that lacked potential National Register eligibility or that did not merit further study were eliminated from further evaluation. The windshield surveys resulted in a list and digital image data base of some 260 properties compiled by the principal investigators and research assistant to be used for map and walking survey evaluation. This list was then reduced through visual comparison using digital field photos in order to derive a list of properties that could be minimally documented within the project budget allocation.

The principal investigators and research assistant devoted several weeks during the spring semester for follow-up analysis to determine that all individual properties and historic districts had been identified from the earlier windshield surveys in terms of eligibility requirements for the National Register, areas warranting further study, and areas deemed unworthy of further investigation. Based on the windshield surveys and follow-up evaluation, the principal investigators and research assistant photographed two or more elevations of each property on the final survey list. At the same time, streetscape

photographs were taken of potential National Register districts, areas that warranted further study, and areas that did not meet age or integrity criteria. Black and white 5x7 prints with appropriate labels were placed in acid-free envelopes by June 30, 1998.

During the spring of 1998, on-site analysis was undertaken using the Oklahoma Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form for the identified properties in the study area. At the same time, information was collected for the thumbnail sketches of the areas categorized as warranting further study and not warranting further study. The principal investigators prepared thumbnail sketch analyses in written form for the report.

To confirm dates of construction and legal descriptions of the properties, post-field work investigation at the Muskogee County Assessor and County Clerk's offices was completed prior to entering rough survey form data into the computer.

Following the completion of field work, data were entered using the OK/SHPO survey form. The final forms, 5x7 prints, and field notes were placed in file folders and organized by address. Maps of the study area were developed to include boundaries of the study area, location of individual properties eligible for National Register listing, location of individual properties that warranted further study, boundaries of areas that warranted further study and did not warrant further study.

At the conclusion of the organization of files, the final report draft and files were shared with the architectural consultant, Dr. Jeffrey Williams of the Oklahoma State University School of Architecture, for his written assessment.

## VII RESULTS

The results of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Muskogee are outlined first on an individual basis followed by a general results section.

1. Muskogee's historic built landscape represents five recognizable periods in the city's historical development. The first, longest, and least-survived of these is the **"Indian Territory Administrative Period" (1874-1898)**, when Muskogee emerged as a thriving seat of United States Indian policy administration. Few buildings survive from this period, having been destroyed by fire and subsequent development. Muskogee's greatest period of growth began with a second recognized period in about 1898, when the Curtis Act (1898) mandated the allotment of the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes. This decade-and-a-half land reform process brought the largest influx of non-Indians into the region and its long-anticipated geopolitical integration into the United States, first with the ill-fated Sequoyah movement, and shortly afterward the creation of the State of Oklahoma. Muskogee's influence drew people and activities, including the railroad connections that made it a regional focus of warehousing and agricultural commodity processing in the century's first decade. After statehood and rail connections were firmly entrenched, another period of rapid growth followed in the **"Eastern Oklahoma Oil Boom Period" (1912-1928)**, which brought the construction of the majority of the study

area's National Register eligible buildings and potential districts. The post-1898 settlement boom was extended by a booming eastern Oklahoma oil-rich economy. While the Muskogee oil field cast the town in a minor role in the drama of the greater Oklahoma petroleum boom as a site of oil production and refining, Muskogee's earlier importance as the administrative center for legal transactions on Indian mineral-producing lands throughout eastern Oklahoma made it home to a legion of elite lawyers, politicians, and land barons. The mineral boom of this period however, was offset by falling agricultural commodity prices and associated farm stresses throughout the 1920s. The later 1920s was a time of fleeting rural prosperity when the economic pendulum began to swing back from two decades of rampant growth. The fourth period designated by this survey, the **"Great Depression/New Deal Period" (1928-1941)** was Muskogee's first substantial period of economic stagnation. Agricultural turmoil resulting from economic depression and drought forced thousands of tenant farm families to leave the region for California. Many more left the farm to pursue work in the towns and cities of Oklahoma. While new construction of residential properties in the study area came to a relative stand-still during the Great Depression, after 1933 the New Deal resulted in some noteworthy public works projects in the community. The military build-up that began around 1940 pulled the Muskogee economy out of economic stagnation and into the fifth period,

the “WWII/post-WWII Period” (1941-1950), which brought renewed industrial development to the study area, as well as a revolutionary reworking of population patterns within the study area. These five periods, although somewhat arbitrary, economically-based, and chronologically convenient, represent fairly logical periods in the development of the Muskogee study area’s cultural landscape.

2. A total of 184 properties were surveyed, including 14 non-contributing resources in three proposed residential districts.
3. Eighteen National Register-listed properties and one National Register commercial district exist within the study area. These include:
  - a. Central Baptist Church (N. R. listed 1984)
  - b. V. R. Coss House (N. R. listed 1984)
  - c. Escoe Building (N. R. listed 1983)
  - d. First Baptist Church (N. R. listed 1984)
  - e. F. B. Fite Home & Servant’s Quarters (N. R. listed 1983)
  - f. Grant Foreman House (N. R. listed 1973)
  - g. Manhattan Building (N. R. listed 1983)
  - h. Manual Training High School for Negroes (N. R. listed 1984)
  - i. George A. Murphy Home (N. R. listed 1984)
  - j. Muskogee County Courthouse (N. R. listed 1984)
  - k. A. W. Patterson Home (N. R. listed 1984)
  - l. Railway Exchange Building (N. R. listed 1983)
  - m. Andrew W. Robb House (N. R. listed 1982)
  - n. Severs Hotel (N. R. listed 1982)
  - o. Surety Building (N. R. listed 1986)
  - p. A. C. Trumbo Home (N. R. listed 1984)
  - q. Ward Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church (N. R. listed 1984)
  - r. J. C. Welch Home (N. R. listed 1984)
  - s. Pre-Statehood Commercial District (N. R. listed 1983)

4. One previously National Register listed (1973) property, the Grant Foreman House (1419 West Okmulgee Avenue), was re-documented since it was listed more than twenty years ago.
5. Fourteen (14) unlisted individual properties were identified as National Register eligible for their architectural and historical significance. These include:
  - a. Federal Building (107 North Fifth Street)
  - b. Masonic Temple (121 South Sixth Street)
  - c. C. B. McCluskey Home (533 North Twelfth Street)
  - d. Midland Valley Passenger Depot (200 Block Elgin Avenue)
  - e. Frisco Freight Depot (300 Block Elgin Avenue)
  - f. W. M. Gulagar Home (1503 East Okmulgee Avenue)
  - g. Muskogee Municipal Building (231 West Okmulgee Avenue)
  - h. Charles C. Hultquist Home (1303 West Okmulgee Avenue)
  - i. Griffin-Hayes Home (1517 West Okmulgee Avenue)
  - j. Muskogee Public Library (401 East Broadway Street)
  - k. Reuben Evans Home (1524 East Broadway Street)
  - l. J. O. Callahan Home (1604 East Broadway Street)
  - m. National Guard Armory (328-336 East Callahan Street)
  - n. Oklahoma Baptist Hospital (500 Block Martin Luther King Street)
6. In sum, one-hundred seventy (173) individual properties were documented that were deemed either National Register eligible or worthy of further study. Of these:
  - a. Some one-hundred thirty (130), or about seventy-five percent (75%), are domestic residences. Four multiple dwellings were documented.
  - b. The remaining forty-three (43), or twenty-five percent (25%), of the 184 documented properties deemed National Register listed,

eligible, individually warranting further study, or contributing to a potential district include several types of properties, including: eleven (11) commercial buildings; five (5) churches; seven (7) transportation-related properties; six (6) government buildings, two (2) of which are fire stations; one (1) hotel; two (2) education-related properties (a parochial school and a Carnegie library); one (1) clubhouse; one (1) funerary; one (1) recreation-related property (theater); three (3) industry/processing extraction properties; one (1) health care-related property; one (1) defense-related property; and one (1) landscape-related structure.

- c. Each of the five identified chronological periods of Muskogee's historical development are represented by two or more individual properties deemed National Register eligible, individually warranting further study, or contributing to a potential district. The Indian Territory Administrative Period (1874-1898) is represented by seven (7) properties; the Allotment/Railroad Period (1898-1912) is represented by one hundred five (105) properties; the Eastern Oklahoma Oil Boom Period (1912-1928) is represented by forty-eight (48) properties; the Great Depression/New Deal Period (1928-1941) is represented by eleven (11) properties; and the WWII/post-WWII Period (1941-1950) is represented by two (2) properties.

- d. Seven (7) properties documented were constructed during the earliest of the five chronological periods, the Indian Territory/Administrative Period (1874-1898). The only National Register eligible of these, the Grant Foreman House, is already National Register listed (1973), but was re-surveyed here according to OK/SHPO guidelines. Nine of the fourteen, or 64%, of the documented properties deemed National Register eligible by this survey were constructed during the Allotment/Railroad Period of 1898-1912. Similarly, ninety-six (96) of the one-hundred fifty-eight (158), or 61%, of the properties deemed worthy of further study individually or that contribute to the three potential districts were constructed during this second period (1898-1912). Some forty-eight (48) documented properties, or 28% of all properties warranting further study, represent the Eastern Oklahoma Oil Boom Period (1912-1928). Three of these are National Register eligible, while the remanding 45 either warrant further study individually or contribute to the three potential districts. Eleven properties documented represent the Great Depression/New Deal Period (1928-1941), and two of these—the National Guard Armory and the Muskogee Municipal Building—are National Register eligible. Only two properties, one a residence and the other a business, representative of the WWII/Post-WWII Period (1941-



1950) were surveyed. Variation in the proportion of documented properties of each period follows the general trend of population growth, and thus construction, of Muskogee.

- e. One W. P. A. building/structure is included: National Guard Armory (1937).
  - f. Of the fourteen (14) additional documented properties warranting no further study as non-contributing resources to the three proposed residential districts, most were Ranch style intrusions constructed after 1955.
7. Among the 173 documented properties deemed either National Register listed, National Register eligible, individually warranting further study, or contributing resources to proposed districts, eighteen (18) distinctive architectural styles were represented, including: Colonial Revival (some 44 examples), Prairie School (27), Bungalow/Craftsman (17), Commercial Style (16), Queen Anne (15), Classical Revival (15), Tudor Revival (14), Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival(6), Moderne(5), Renaissance (3), Late Gothic Revival (3), Shotgun (2), Beaux Arts (1), Shingle Style (1), Romanesque (1), National Folk (1), Folk Victorian (1), and W. P. A. Standardized Style (1).
8. None of the documented properties were outside the OK/SHPO designated study area boundaries. One property, the Muskogee Fire Department Station Number 3, located at the corner of Junction and West Okmulgee

Avenue, is on the study area boundary.

9. Three (3) thumbnail sketches of areas warranting further study as potentially National Register eligible residential districts were developed:
  - 1 – Kendall Place Residential District
  - 2 – Founder's Place Residential District
  - 3 – Capital Place Residential District
  
10. Five (5) thumbnail sketches of areas not warranting further study were developed:
  - A -- East Muskogee Residential Area
  - B -- South Central Muskogee Residential Area
  - C -- Southwest Muskogee Residential Area
  - D-- North Central Muskogee Commercial Area
  - E -- Northwest Muskogee Residential Area
  
11. A brief note the area deemed neither warranting further study as potential districts, nor not warranting further study, was added.

## **VIII KINDS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES PRESENT IN THE SURVEYED AREA**

The Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Muskogee identified several kinds of historic properties in the designated study area.

### **COMMERCIAL/TRADE PROPERTIES**

The earliest commercial properties in the study area were built over a span of nearly three decades prior to the town's platting in 1899. During the period prior to 1898, Muskogee's business district evolved along both the east and west sides of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad. By 1880, business development had spanned outward along the new town's east-west axes, especially Court Street, Broadway Street, and Okmulgee Avenue, which intersected the railway at right angles. Muskogee's first central business district was mostly composed of small, one and two story, false-front, wood-framed buildings. The business district was centered northeast of its present location, and straddled the M.K.&T. Railroad. Frequent railroad-produced fires made this a hazardous location for wood frame structures. Of the several downtown fires in Muskogee, the fire of 1899 was the most devastating.

After the great fire of 1899 destroyed much of Muskogee's older frame business buildings, business owners generally rebuilt with brick and began to relocate further from the Katy tracks. This spread the business district further west on the west side of the tracks, which made Muskogee's business district distinctively divided. During the first decade of the twentieth century, Muskogee citizens began to refer to "West Muskogee"

(west of the tracks) and “East Muskogee” (east of the tracks) respectively. These twin business districts experienced their primary construction growth during the economic boom years between 1898 and 1928, and the majority of the commercial properties recorded in this survey were built in this period.

The oldest commercial/trade-related property recorded by this survey is the Spaulding Mercantile Company (c. 1880), located at 49 ½ East Broadway Street. Adjacent to the east side of Katy Railroad tracks in the location of the early business district, this wholesale house is among Muskogee’s oldest surviving commercial buildings. This notable Commercial Style property, which may be threatened by future transportation development, is worthy of further study for its significance to Muskogee’s pre-statehood mercantile history.

Opposite the Spaulding Mercantile Company building on the west side of Main Street is the Muskogee Pre-Statehood Commercial District. This National Register (listed 1983) commercial district is composed of one city block of adjoined commercial buildings, the most significant of which is the Severs Block Building. The only other commercial/trade-related property being deemed individually worthy of further study by this survey is the Maddin Hardware Store Building (1899), located at 302-306 North Main Street, just north of the existing National Register district. The Maddin Hardware Store Building is a three and one-half story, flat-roofed, brick, Commercial Style building originally constructed as a hardware store and general retail store. Its age, level of integrity, and significance to Muskogee’s commercial history makes it worthy of further study.

Of the eleven commercial/trade-related properties recorded in the survey, a few are located in what is traditionally known as the “East Side.” These include the Steward Building (1910), located at 300 East Broadway Street, a two story flat-roofed brick Commercial Style building with a dentiled and modillioned cornice, a symmetrical fenestration, and stone lintels and sills; the Markert Block Building (1910), located at 300-400 East Dayton Street, a three story flat-roofed brick flatiron block type bank building with a symmetrical fenestration, arched windows and stone lintels, and an arched, canted entry with Doric columns; and a one-story, flat-roofed, brick Art Moderne building located at 300-308 East Callahan Street (c. 1925), which has a parapeted facade, curved walls, glass block windows, and raised parallel lines.

The remaining commercial/trade-related properties recorded in the survey are scattered throughout what is traditionally known as the “West Side.” The Muskogee Daily Phoenix and Times Democrat Building (c. 1920), located at 214 West Wall Street, a one-story hipped-roof, brick Commercial Style press building with arched windows, dentils, a stone belt course, and circle windows, warrants further study. On the north of the West Side downtown area is the Parisian-Wolfe Cleaners (1926), located at 316-318 West Court Street, a brick Commercial Style building with intricate linear stonework and a symmetrical fenestration that has been the home of Parisian-Wolfe Cleaners since its construction. Three more properties are located on West Broadway Street directly west of the current central business district. Included here is Smith’s Drugstore (1915), located at 821 West Broadway Street, a three story, clipped gable, brick and stucco Tudor Revival style building with attic story half-timbering, a large oriel, a shed dormer, a recessed

balcony, arched windows and decorative headers, a canted entry, and chimney pots.

Originally a drugstore with the owner's residence in the second and third stories, this is now a restaurant and bed and breakfast inn. Further west is the Peters Building (1922), located at 820 West Broadway Street, a two story, flat-roofed, brick Commercial Style building with intricate linear stonework and a symmetrical fenestration that was formerly a grocery store and is now used as a garden shop. Finally, the Chrysler/DeSoto Dealership Building (1948), located at 540 West Court Street, a one-story flat-roofed, brick Moderne style automobile dealership building with a parapeted facade, roofline soldier course, black glazed tiles, glass block windows, and a curved wall, is the only WWII/Post-WWII Period commercial/trade-related resource recorded in the Muskogee study area.

## SOCIAL PROPERTIES

At least one example of a social-related property was recorded in the Muskogee study area. This is the National Register eligible Masonic Temple (1925), located at 121 South Sixth Street, a three story, flat and gabled roof, stone Classical Revival clubhouse with a ridge line chimney, Tuscan columns, a pedimented front gable, cornice returns on the rear gable, a low-pitched roof, facade walls with ornamental niches containing decorative molding, rear gable vents, and braced window sills.

## GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES

From its beginnings, Muskogee has been a center of federal government administration, as well as a county seat, and even a proposed state capital. For this reason it contains a number of federal and local government-related properties, two of which are deemed National Register eligible in this survey. The federal government-related property is the Federal Building (1911), located at 107 North Fifth Street, a four story, flat-roofed, limestone Beaux Arts government building with a three story recessed entry. This property meets National Register age requirements and is eligible because of its architectural significance and its historical association with Muskogee's history as a United States federal district court location and center of United States Indian Affairs. The local government-related property is the Muskogee Municipal Building (1930), located at 231 West Okmulgee Avenue, a three story, flat roofed, brick enframed block city hall building with pilasters, stone band and label molding, and decorative vertical elements, and currently houses the Muskogee Police Department.

An early federal government-related property that warrants further study is the Muskogee Federal Townsite Survey Office (1899), at 416 West Court Street, a one-story, flat-roofed, brick Tudor Revival style office building with steeply-pitched ceramic tile gable finish and ornamental half-timbering. Two local government-related properties built about 1940 also warrant further study: the Muskogee Fire Department Station Number 4 at 807 East Okmulgee, and the Muskogee Fire Department Station Number 3, at Junction and West Okmulgee, two one-story, flat-roofed, stucco Moderne buildings with parallel grooves, curved walls, vertical projections, and glass block windows.

## EDUCATION PROPERTIES

Muskogee was not able to support public schools until after 1898, since property tax collection to support them was delayed until the town was platted and properties appraised. Several parochial schools were built prior to statehood, but most of these were destroyed. The one parochial school recorded in this survey is described below in the section on religion-related properties.

By the time Muskogee built public schools, most of the central portion of the study area lacked sufficient, inexpensive public land for school construction. However, the first two schools, Muskogee Central High School, as well as a segregated school for African-American students, were constructed on the east and west sides of the study area, respectively. These schools have since been demolished. No existing public school buildings were surveyed within the Muskogee study area.

The Muskogee Public Library (1913), located at 401 East Broadway Street, on the other hand, is a National Register eligible education-related property. This is a two and one-half story, flat-roofed, brick Classical Revival style building with a full-height entry porch. Its decorative elements include colossal Doric columns, pilasters, a rounded pediment, modillions, quoined corners, a stone belt course, and decorative stone lintels and sills. The resource has lost its historic function (a new modern library building was constructed on West Okmulgee Avenue in 1973) and is currently used as a parochial school.



## RELIGION PROPERTIES

Religion has played a vital role in shaping the character of the Muskogee area. From the earliest days of Creek and Cherokee settlement, Presbyterian, Southern Baptist, and Methodist congregations have been active in the community. The larger Protestant denominations helped unify the values of a diverse ethnic population composed of Native Americans, African Americans, and an array of European American ethnic groups. Despite their more or less common ground in faith, however, most congregations organized along racial lines; this is particularly in the case when examining African American and white congregations. The built environment representative of Muskogee's African American congregations has been thematically surveyed in *Black Protestant Churches of Muskogee* (1984), which resulted in the National Register listing of three properties in the present study area: the Central Baptist Church, located at 515 North Fourth Street (NR listed 1984); the First Baptist Church, located at Sixth and Denison (NR listed 1984); and the Ward Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church, located at 319 North Ninth Street (NR listed 1984).

A large collection of Protestant Christian groups make up the majority of Muskogee's faithful to this day. This survey recorded one additional religious building that warrants further study for its ethnic and architectural significance. Muskogee's Jewish heritage, which dates to at least the 1880s, is represented by the Beth Israel Jewish Temple (1938), located at 320 South Nine Street. Muskogee Jews originated in Germany and Poland. German Jews arrived in the 1880s and were important in establishing Muskogee's raw material export trade; Polish Jews arrived around the time of statehood

and were active in the retail clothing business in Muskogee. As a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style building, this Jewish synagogue is architecturally unusual. The building is currently used by a Protestant Christian congregation.

German and Irish Roman Catholics also migrated to Muskogee during the boom period and established a thriving Catholic community. Masses were conducted in available office space and homes early on, but by 1911 the Catholic Church established its first church, the Church of the Assumption (1911), located at 540 South Third Street. In addition to the church, Catholics also established a parochial preparatory school called Nazareth Institute. The Nazareth Institute Building (1911), located at 540 South Third Street, is next door to the church. These properties, both of which are currently undergoing renovation, warrant further study for their architectural significance.

The earliest documented religion-oriented property in the Muskogee study area is Grace Episcopal Church (1905), located at 218 North Sixth Street. This property is a gable-roofed, asbestos sided and stone-clad, Late Gothic Revival style religious building with a squared tower and an octagonal turret with castellations. Its Gothic windows, decorative vergeboards, cornice brackets, and Gothic arches make it worthy of further study. It is also one of only a few surviving Muskogee churches built in the pre-statehood era.

Other religion-oriented properties that merit further study for their architectural significance include the First Church of Christ Scientist (c. 1920), located at 304 North Seventh Street, a Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style religious building; Lane Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church (1913), located at 816 West Emporia Street, a

Tudor Revival style religious building; and the First Methodist Episcopal Church (1911), located at 520 East Houston Street, a three-story, brick gable front and wing Classical Revival style religious building with strong Italianate influences. All of these properties continue to house Christian congregations. Also, it should be noted that most of Muskogee's religious buildings have been recycled over the years by new religious denominations; of the six synagogue/churches surveyed, only Grace Episcopal Church has retained its original affiliation and name.

#### FUNERARY PROPERTIES

The business of undertakers has always been necessary in settlements of any size, and so Muskogee, as the oldest large settlement in Oklahoma, has some long-established funerary-related properties. Green Hill Cemetery, which is outside the boundaries of the study area, is one of the state's oldest continually-used burial grounds. Reputedly the oldest African-American-owned and operated funeral home was also located in Muskogee, but was destroyed with the construction of Arrowhead Mall north of the central business district during the 1980s. The one documented funerary-related property in the study area is Bradley Funeral Home (c. 1940), located at 1020 West Okmulgee Avenue, a two story, gabled, stucco Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (Spanish Eclectic) building with a squared tower. This property warrants further study for its architectural significance to Muskogee.

## RECREATION PROPERTIES

Since the Muskogee study area developed rapidly, was driven almost exclusively by the precepts of free enterprise, and without long range planning principals, recreation-related properties that warrant further study are quite limited in number. Most properties representing public recreation in Muskogee (especially before 1930) were profit-oriented private entertainment enterprises. Stage performances and, later movies, provided the main urban recreational diversion for people in the Muskogee study area during the first half of the century. Several very elaborate theaters were constructed during the boom years, the most famous being the Ritz Theater, which is now destroyed. The only surviving theater of this era is the Roxy Theater (c. 1930), located downtown at 218 West Okmulgee Avenue, a Moderne style building with a large marquee. This property warrants further study for its recreation-related historic significance to Muskogee.

## INDUSTRY/PROCESSING EXTRACTION PROPERTIES

Muskogee's historical development as a warehousing and agricultural processing center left a considerable mark on the built landscape that survives to this day. Two of the earliest documented industry/processing extraction-related properties warrant further study because they were affiliated with two major players in Oklahoma's notable contemporary grocery warehousing and distribution industry. The Hale Halsell Grocery Company Warehouse (1904), located at 424 North Main Street, represents one of that corporation's earliest wholesaling operations in Oklahoma. Hale Halsell's East Side competition was Griffin's Cash and Carry Grocery (1917), located at 324-328 South

Cherokee Street. The Griffin family relocated to Muskogee around 1925 when their business had become successful enough for them to begin specializing in the processing of canned goods and other food processing. Their main Muskogee plant today is the Griffin Food Company Canning Facility (1925), located at 211 South Cherokee Street, a four-story factory building. Both of the Griffin properties include significant decorative details and warrant further study for their architectural and historic significance.

The most ornate industry/processing extraction-related property documented is the Knotts Bakery Company (c. 1915), located at 204 East Okmulgee Avenue, a Tudor Revival building apparently designed by the same builder of Smith's Drugstore, the Federal Townsite Survey Office, and the filling station at 303 East Okmulgee Avenue. Reputedly the first poured-concrete commercial building in Oklahoma is the Owen Building (1927), located at 319-430 Elgin Avenue, a three story, flat-roofed, concrete Commercial Style warehouse with a Midland Valley Railroad spur between twin warehouses. It is the longtime home of Muskogee Transfer and Storage Company.

## HEALTH CARE PROPERTIES

Muskogee has an important heritage of health care. Muskogee philanthropist Alice Robertson, who became Oklahoma's first Congresswoman and only the second in the United States, was a major supporter of the International Red Cross. Robertson was instrumental in establishing a tradition of health care in Muskogee, which eventually led to the town receiving a large Veteran's Administration Hospital complex, located on Robertson's property west of the present study area. Muskogee also claims to have been

the site of the Oklahoma's first full-service hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, established in 1893 by Drs. F. B. Fite and J. L. Blakemore. Unfortunately, this Folk Victorian building burned January 27, 1913. The only health care-related property documented by this survey is the Oklahoma Baptist Hospital (1909), located on the 500 block of Martin Luther King Street, which is National Register eligible.

## DEFENSE PROPERTIES

Muskogee's heritage of defense began with the establishment of Fort Gibson in the 1820s. In 1898, at the outset of the Spanish-American War, Muskogee provided a mounted regiment of 200 volunteers to the United States Army for service in Cuba (the "Rough Riders" were the basis for Muskogee High School's "Rougher" mascot). During World War II, Muskogee's last population increase followed the construction of Camp Gruber, a training facility across the Arkansas River at Braggs. Tangible landscape representation of this heritage, however, is limited in the Muskogee study area, and consists of the National Guard Armory (1936-37), located at 328-336 East Callahan Street. This large, sandstone building is constructed in the W.P.A. Standardized style, and is eligible for the National Register.

## LANDSCAPE PROPERTIES

Several large municipal parks are found in the Muskogee study area, and the community has devoted a considerable amount (relative to other Oklahoma towns) of land to public green space. This survey documented one landscape-related property

within the study area. This structure is the park pavilion (c. 1920), located at Eleventh and Terrace. Of mixed architectural style, it warrants further study for its significance to Muskogee's landscape-related heritage.

## TRANSPORTATION PROPERTIES

Muskogee's function as a crossroads in the movement of goods and people between the South, West, and Midwest has long shaped its economy, built environment, politics, and population. Railroad development considerably shaped the towns' first fifty years. Automobile use, which became important in the 1920s, prevailed after most of the current study area was fully developed. Especially after 1940, automobile-induced residential sprawl accounts for much of the decline in the Muskogee study area's Eastside business district and many of its residential areas.

The seven transportation-related properties documented in this survey are related to both the railroad and the automobile. Unfortunately, many significant railroad-related properties (buildings and structures) were destroyed to make way for automobile-related structures during the 1970s. Few traces of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (Katy) Railroad, the first, and arguably most important, railroad in Muskogee's development, remain in the study area. The Katy Depot, formerly located adjacent to the Muskogee Hotel, was one of the largest and most elaborate Santa Fe style railroad stations in Oklahoma before it was demolished. Two later and less-elaborate examples survive in the study area. The Midland Valley Passenger Depot (1911), located at 200 Block Elgin Avenue, is a two story, flat-roofed, stucco Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style

railroad station with Mission-shaped parapets and a discontinuous, wide, wavy cornice supported by eave braces. The other property is the Frisco Freight Depot (1911), located at 300 Block Elgin Avenue, a two story flat-roofed brick Commercial Style railroad depot with ten loading docks fronting a former line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. These two properties are close to one another because their separate east-west lines paralleled each other before crossing the north-south Katy Railroad. The Frisco Freight Depot is occupied by a woodcraft shop; the Midland Valley Passenger Depot is vacant. Both properties are National Register eligible.

As described earlier, the Katy Railroad bisected Muskogee and led to the development of separate East and West sides. The first attempt to ease transport between East and West Muskogee preceded the rise of the automobile with the construction in 1905 of the Court Street Viaduct, located between Main and Cherokee Streets. In 1905, the viaduct connected the hearts of the twin business districts, and it was wide enough for easy passage of horse and mule-drawn wagons. By 1920, increasing automobile use extended Muskogee's business district along the newer east-west arteries of Broadway Street and Okmulgee Avenue, which crossed the Katy further south. In the 1970s, federal highway funds allowed the construction of a large overpass even further south, over the railroad grounds that had by that time declined in economic importance. Today the narrow, two-lane Court Street Viaduct is a minor crossing, avoided by most motorists when feasible. Because of its age and significance to Muskogee's intra-urban transportation evolution, this structure warrants further study.

Four other transportation-related properties documented by this survey are



automobile service stations that warrant further study for their architectural significance.

These include: the Tudor Revival style service station at 303 East Okmulgee Avenue, built about 1920; the small Bungalow/Craftsman style residential filling station (c. 1925), located at 501 North Seventh Street; the unique Bon Oil Company Service Station (1932), located at 328 East Okmulgee Avenue; and the formerly centrally-located service station (c. 1920) in the heart of the old East Side business district, located at 100 East Broadway Street.

## DOMESTIC PROPERTIES

### A. Single Dwellings

The study area has significant residential sections composed primarily of single dwellings, while the commercial areas have at least one multiple dwelling unit, i.e., apartments, boarding houses, or hotels.

A variety of single family homes have been preserved over time within the study area. These range from larger, ornate Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Prairie School, and Classical Revival examples of prominent business, civic, and political leaders, to the modest, less ornate National Folk and Bungalow/Craftsman style single dwellings of the working classes. The Muskogee study area has a relatively large number of high style single dwellings that are relatively rare in Oklahoma, and these tend to be highly concentrated in the three areas designated by this survey as potential National Register residential districts. Such rare examples include the single dwellings of the Shingle, Romanesque, Renaissance, Classical Revival, Late Gothic Revival, and Folk Victorian

styles. Several examples of highly-decorative architectural styles that are common in Oklahoma were also recorded in the survey. These include exceptional examples of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Prairie School, and Bungalow/Craftsman styles. The two Shotgun style examples found in the study area were documented because of their rarity and high retention of integrity.

Of the large variety of the 173 properties recorded in this survey deemed National Register eligible, individually warranting further study, or contributing to potential districts, the most common types were the Colonial Revival, Prairie School, and Queen Anne styles. Forty-two (42) of these were of the Colonial Revival style, twenty-seven (27) were of the Prairie School style, and fifteen were of the Queen Anne style. Together, these three architectural styles make up 60% of the 140 domestic properties documented that are National Register eligible, contributing resources to proposed districts, or individually warrant further study. The level of ornamentation of individual properties varies considerably within properties classified as these three styles. Moreover, among the less-ornate single dwellings, it was frequently difficult to arrive at a clear determination between these three styles; in cases where two or more traits were present, the most dominant traits were recognized as determinants of architectural style. In other words, since the vast majority of properties in the study area are not architect-built, most exhibit some degree of eclecticism. The next most common styles of single dwellings recorded were sixteen (16) Classical Revival (11%) fourteen (14) Bungalow/Craftsman examples (10%), and 10 Tudor Revival (7%). Other styles recorded (Shingle style, Romanesque, Renaissance, Late Gothic Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival,

Shotgun, and Folk Victorian) are exceptions to the architectural pattern in the study area.

#### B. Multiple Dwellings: Apartments/Boarding Houses

The building boom that accompanied Muskogee's incredible population growth after 1898 resulted in an unprecedented level of domestic building construction. The surplus of town lots resulting from the extensive plat of 1899 allowed families of the most modest of incomes to obtain their own houses, a fact documented and evident in the cultural landscape of large areas adjacent to Muskogee's plentiful railroad rights-of-way. Still, not all domestic construction was of the single dwelling variety.

Generally, multiple dwellings—originally built as multiple dwellings—are not common in the Muskogee study area. This is not to say that multiple dwellings are not common in the study area today, for literally hundreds of large, turn-of-the-century Queen Anne and Colonial Revival properties have been converted into multiple dwellings during the twentieth century. Nearly all of these properties have lost their architectural integrity due to extensive alteration. Urban decline, which is widespread in Muskogee, seems to be the primary impetus behind the creation of most of the study area's multiple dwellings, and most of these do not warrant further study.

One possible explanation for a lack of originally-built multiple dwellings is that the study area encompasses land that was mostly claimed by pre-plat occupants and entrepreneurial claimants who obtained lots after 1899 and developed or sold them as single family units. Another reason for a paucity of originally-constructed multiple dwellings is that there was never much of a need for many because the study area's institutions that required them (i.e., colleges) were small, self-contained campuses. These

colleges (Henry Kendall College, Spaulding Institute) had their own residential halls, which were demolished to make way for single family dwellings when the institutions relocated.

The few surviving multiple dwellings recorded were intended for relatively well-off transient residents, perhaps lawyers and federal government workers who planned to live in Muskogee only temporarily. They exhibit high style decorative features, and were located on Muskogee's electric trolley lines, so as to allow easy access to the central business district. On the East Side, the Llewellyn Building (c. 1910), located at 316 East Okmulgee Avenue, was a multiple family apartment building for upper middle class families. On the West Side, the North Sixth Street Apartments (1920), located at 525 North Sixth Street, and 545 North Sixth Street (1924) occupied prime locations adjacent to downtown and some of Muskogee's more impressive homes. The final multiple dwelling, a large duplex located at 1122 Boston Avenue (c. 1910), was near Henry Kendall College, and is a contributing resource to the Kendall Place Residential District. Each of these properties warrant further study for their architectural significance to Muskogee.

### C. Multiple Dwellings: Hotels

Muskogee early boasted a number of the most opulent hotels in all of Indian Territory. The most impressive pre-statehood example was the Hotel Adams, a huge, high style Queen Anne style building adjacent to the Katy Railroad Depot. The Adams had the most modern of comforts when built in 1889, including hot water and steam heat. It burned to the ground in the fire of 1899. Of course, Muskogee's grandest post-

statehood hotel was the Severs Hotel, which was National Register listed in 1982 (and therefore not documented in this survey). The only hotel documented by this survey, the Muskogee Hotel (1922), located at 26 West Broadway Street, was constructed at the former location of the Hotel Adams. This property is a four-story, flat-roofed brick Commercial Style hotel decorated with a stone cornice, belt course, and a parapet. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historical significance to the City of Muskogee.

## **IX      SPECIFIC PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED AND THE TECHNIQUES OF INFORMATION COLLECTION**

During the course of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Muskogee, 184 properties were identified and recorded at a minimal level of documentation in the study area. A list of specific properties by name and/or address is included at the end of this section. Information for each property was obtained through various methods of collection, including Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, city directories, personal interviews with occupants and other informants, local and state libraries and archives, and county assessor and county clerk records.

### Styles of Non-Domestic Buildings (# of Properties):

#### 1.      Commercial Style (15)

The most common type of non-domestic building surveyed in the study area is that of the Commercial Style, which was prevalent in the first few decades of the twentieth century. Commercial Style buildings come in at least a dozen varieties based on their number of stories, footprint size, and facade decor. They are frequently one to twelve stories tall, three to five bays wide, and possess a flat roof and facade parapet. Free-standing and contiguous examples exist. Brick is the most common wall cladding, although sandstone and cut limestone and combinations of these are found. Muskogee has five free-standing, high style Commercial Style skyscrapers, and one Commercial Block composing a

Commercial District presently listed on the National Register. The more imposing examples are brick with stone quoining and large cornices decorated with dentils and modillions. Formerly exceptional examples of Commercial Style architecture exist in the historic central business districts of both Muskogee's East and West sides. Properties on the East Side are in generally decrepit condition; those that are not vacant are occupied by pool halls and beer taverns. Commercial buildings in Muskogee's West Side are in better condition, having remained in general use, but have typically been altered, sometimes dramatically, (i.e., the Flynn-Ames Building). The Commercial Style properties documented by this survey tend to be less ornate but have a minimal amount of recognizable alterations. Exceptional examples include the Maddin Hardware Store Building at 302-306 North Main Street; Oklahoma Baptist Hospital on the 500 Block of Martin Luther King; Griffin Food Company Canning Facility at 211 South Cherokee Street; Parisian-Wolfe Cleaners at 316 -318 West Court Street; and the Peters Building at 820 West Broadway Street.

2. Tudor Revival (5)

Typical characteristics of the Tudor Revival style, popular 1890-1940, include steeply-pitched roofs, tall, narrow windows, a facade dominated by one or more prominent gables, prominent chimneys with chimney pots, and decorative half-timbering. This survey revealed that the Tudor Revival style was not very common in Muskogee, although it enjoyed an unexpected level of popularity in

commercial architecture. Five such properties were recorded in the study area, three of which appear to be designed by the same firm. These three (the Muskogee Federal Townsite Survey Office at 416 West Court Street; Smith's Drugstore at 821 West Broadway Street; Knotts Bakery Company at 204 East Okmulgee Avenue; and the service station at 303 East Okmulgee Avenue) have Tudor elements and incorporate ceramic tile gable finish to create a distinctive local stylistic signature. A more traditional form is Lane Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church at 816 West Emporia Street.

3. Moderne (5)

The Art Moderne style, popular 1920-1940, is an easily identifiable style characterized by smooth, often rounded, usually stucco, wall surfaces, flat roofs with roof line coping, horizontal grooves, glass block windows, and asymmetrical facades. Five non-domestic Moderne examples were recorded in Muskogee, and each exhibit hallmark characteristics. These properties include: the Roxy Theater at 218 West Okmulgee Avenue; a business building at 300-308 East Callahan; two fire stations, Muskogee Fire Department Station Number 4 at 807 East Okmulgee Avenue, and Muskogee Fire Department Station Number 3 at Junction and West Okmulgee; and a late example from 1948, the Chrysler-DeSoto Dealership Building at 540 West Court Street.



4. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (4)

This style was common from about 1890 to 1940, particularly in the Southwest. Characteristic features of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style include red tile roof covering and smooth stucco wall surfaces. These buildings may be either symmetrical or asymmetrical, and their roof types vary among a few distinct sub-styles. The four non-domestic examples of this style recorded in the Muskogee study area include the Beth Israel Jewish Temple at 320 South Nine Street, First Church of Christ Scientist at 304 North Seventh Street, Bradley Funeral Home at 1020 West Okmulgee Avenue, and the Midland Valley Passenger Depot on the 200 Block of Elgin Avenue.

5. Colonial Revival (2)

The Colonial Revival style, popular 1880-1955, is seen in three non-domestic properties surveyed. This style is characterized by an accentuated front door with a decorative pediment, entry sidelights and transom or fanlights, symmetrical facade fenestrations, and double-hung sashes. Nine principal subtypes can be distinguished based on roof shape, symmetry, and number of stories. The two non-domestic properties documented are religious properties, the Church of the Assumption at 550 South Third Street, and the Nazareth Institute at 540 South Third Street.

6. Classical Revival (4)

Dominant in the first half of this century, the Classical Revival style was often applied to commercial buildings, particularly banks and public buildings, due to the imposing nature of this style's colossal columns and pilasters, and the permanence implied by the use of classical elements, especially Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and composite capitals. Large but simple moldings such as dentils and modillions, pedimented gables, and heavy cornices are hallmarks of the style. Four Classical Revival style non-domestic properties were documented in the study area. These are the Muskogee Public Library at 401 East Broadway Street, and the Muskogee Municipal Building at 231 West Okmulgee Avenue, the Masonic Temple at 121 South Sixth Street, and the First Methodist Episcopal Church at 520 East Houston Street. The latter two properties exhibit earlier Greek Revival influences, such as a gabled roof of low pitch, and an emphasized trim band along the cornice line of the main roof.

7. Beaux Arts (1)

Arguably the most impressive public building in Muskogee is the Federal Building at 107 North Fifth Street, an example of the Beaux Arts style. Popular from 1885 to 1930 and generally reserved for architect-designed landmark public buildings and mansions, this style is characterized by wall surfaces containing decorative garlands and floral patterns, facade corner quoining, pilasters, and columns, symmetrical facades, and masonry walls.

8. Late Gothic Revival (1)

Although the Gothic Revival style was popular between 1840 and 1880, it underwent a revival around the turn of the twentieth century. The style is characterized by pointed-arched windows, steeply-pitched roofs, and in the revival examples, decorative verge boards in the gables. The Grace Episcopal Church at 218 North Sixth Street is the only non-domestic example documented.

9. W. P. A. Standardized Style (1)

This style was characteristic of public works projects, including buildings and structures, constructed by the Works Progress Administration during the New Deal era of the 1930s. Typical characteristics include use of local materials, especially native stone. W. P. A. Standardized Style buildings are typically massive, formidable buildings designed for long term public use. The National Guard Armory, a native sandstone defense-related building at 328-336 East Callahan Street was erected in 1936-37 by the W.P.A.

Types of Domestic Dwellings (# of Properties):

1. Colonial Revival (42)

The Colonial Revival style, popular 1880-1955, is very common in the Muskogee study area, and 42 domestic examples of this style were documented. This style is characterized by an accentuated front door with a decorative pediment, entry sidelights and transom or fanlights, symmetrical facade

fenestrations, and double-hung sashes. Nine principal subtypes can be distinguished based on roof shape, symmetry, and number of stories. Muskogee examples are of three principal types. The most common is the earlier hipped roof with full-width porch type, sometimes referred to as the “Classic Box” or foursquare plan house. The majority of this type are less-ornate and tend to be weatherboard clad (many undocumented examples are covered with vinyl siding), although brick examples are also present (and apparently the earliest examples of this type). A large number of the Colonial Revival examples surveyed had flared eaves and one or two large, extruding, pivoting, metal attic ventilators (as did a number of other styles). A typical example is 221 South Kendall Boulevard. Two other Colonial Revival style subtypes were surveyed in the study area, the side-gabled and side-gabled gambrel (Dutch Colonial Revival) subtypes, which tend to be slightly later in construction, larger, and more ornate than the hipped subtypes. Side-gabled Colonial Revival examples in the study area frequently employ Classical decorative elements like dentils and pediments. In general, they are grand homes. Representative examples include the W. C. Patton Home at 429 North Sixteenth Street and the Charles C. Hultquist Home at 1303 West Okmulgee Avenue. Side-gabled gambrel examples are the least common in the study area, and tend to contain Queen Anne elements, such as Queen Anne windows and shingles. The best example of this subtype is 1400 East Okmulgee.

2. Prairie School (27)

This style was popular between 1900 and 1920 during two-thirds of Muskogee's three-decade boom. Although less common than Colonial Revival examples, the Prairie School style tends not to range as much in size and decorative detail. Since Queen Anne, Classic Box, and Prairie School elements were frequently used in combination in Muskogee, as a rule, properties had to have a considerable Prairie School characteristics to be classified as such; namely, these are a low-pitched, hipped roof with wide eaves, massive, square porch supports, eaves and cornices with horizontal emphasis, and two stories in height. Some had porte-cocheres, some have wrapped porches, emphasis on the entry, or classical columns. The most common example found in the study area was the foursquare plan "Prairie Box" subtype. These are primarily differentiated from the Colonial Revival "Classic Box" by a lower-pitched roof and more emphasis on the horizontal elements. Muskogee contains a good collection of high style Prairie School single dwellings that are contributing resources to the three districts. The finer examples, several of which are anchor properties to their respective districts, are constructed of brick or stucco, while the smaller foursquare Prairie Box examples tend to be weatherboard-clad. Better examples surveyed are: 510 North Thirteenth Street; Michael L. Synar Home at 503 North Fifteenth Street; 1412 West Okmulgee Avenue; 711 Terrace Boulevard; 800 North Terrace Boulevard; and the Jaspar Wilkinson Home at 1015 South Terrace Boulevard.

3. Queen Anne (15)

Popular from 1880 to about 1910, the Queen Anne style is recognized by its asymmetrical facade, irregular, often complex roof, a typically-dominant facade gable, and a prominent porch. Distinctive decorative details, which were borrowed by subsequent styles, include: a facade corner tower or full-height, gabled bays that mimic a tower; intricately patterned shingle work in the gables; decoratively-lead "Queen Anne" windows; and a large, wrapped, often balustraded porch. Generally, Queen Anne houses vary considerably in their amount and style of ornamentation; some are decorated with Victorian spindlework, others are of the free-classic variety and include Classical elements, while a few grander examples employ half-timbering and patterned masonry. In Muskogee, as in other regions just being settled at the time of the Queen Anne movement, examples of this style are not extraordinarily elaborate. The Queen Anne style properties documented were the most stylistically-complex examples encountered in the survey process. However, builders in Muskogee at the turn of the century, limited by high labor and material costs, as well as the information and skills needed to construct high style Queen Anne examples, did their best to capture the Queen Anne style with less-elaborate traits. These include a wrapped porch; a prominent facade gable (sometimes with shingle work); and a multiple-gabled roof. Other designs, such as Colonial Revival (Classic Box) houses were made into Queen Anne houses by adding a wrapped porch, shingle work, and breaking the roofline with several dormers and flaring the eaves. Queen Anne

windows and complex shinglework are fairly uncommon, while true towers and spindlework are almost entirely absent (a few decrepit examples were found). Facade corner bay windows are commonly used to mimic towers. On the whole, Muskogee's Queen Anne style properties lack more complex designs, techniques, and decorative materials found on examples in longer-settled areas outside of Oklahoma. A large number of the Queen Anne examples surveyed had flared eaves and one or two large, extruding, pivoting, metal attic ventilators (as did a number of other styles). Also, since Queen Anne, Classic Box, and Prairie School style elements were frequently used in combination, as a rule, properties with wrapped porches were classified as Queen Anne styles. Better examples include: the Captain Frederick B. Severs Home at 702 North Ninth Street; 311 North Twelfth Street; the S. B. Dawes Home at 1021 Elgin Avenue; 1501 East Okmulgee Avenue; and the W. M. Gulagar Home at 1503 East Okmulgee Avenue.

#### 4. Classical Revival (16)

Dominant in the first half of this century, the Classical Revival style is characterized by full-height porches supported by colossal classical columns with Ionic or Corinthian capitals, balustraded balconies, two-story bay windows on side elevations, and an occasional porte-cochere. In Oklahoma and other late-settled regions, these were the homes of the nouveau elite, and the style was designed to advertize prestige. Large but simple moldings such as dentils and modillions,

pedimented gables, and heavy cornices are hallmarks of the style. Muskogee has a large number of extant Classical Revival single dwellings. Probably the most recognizable example is the National Register listed J. C. Welch Home at 1403 West Okmulgee Avenue in the proposed West Okmulgee Residential District. Sixteen Classical Revival style domestic properties were documented in the study area by this survey. Eleven properties were built during the 1898-1912 period, four represent the 1912-1928 period, and one late example, built about 1930, represents the 1928-1941 period. Most are contributing resources to the three potential districts, and two are National Register eligible. National Register eligible Classical Revival examples include the C. B. McCluskey Home at 533 North Twelfth Street and the Reuben Evans Home at 1524 East Broadway Street. Classical Revival contributing resources include 509 North Twelfth Street, the Dr. I. B. Oldham Home at 547 North Twelfth Street, the Oscar Hayes House at 555 North Twelfth Street, 529 North Fourteenth Street, the Dr. Jesse L. Blakemore Home at 512 North Fifteenth Street, 423 South Kendall Boulevard, 231 North Seventeenth Street, 1306 Boston Avenue, and 1103 South Terrace Boulevard.

5. Bungalow/Craftsman (14)

The Bungalow/Craftsman style was popular between 1905 and 1930, which coincided with most of the Muskogee's three boom decades after 1898. Its simple, flexible form and inexpensive materials made it an excellent choice for a broad range of single dwellings in Muskogee during the first third of the century.



In Muskogee, those who could afford more stylistically impressive houses usually opted for Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, or Prairie School styles over the California style Bungalow/Craftsman, leaving it to the lower classes. Indeed, modest examples of mass-produced Bungalow/Craftsman styles were excellent choices for the middle classes, and these remain one of the two most common styles of pre-1955 housing in Muskogee. But before the Bungalow/Craftsman diffused to the masses in the 1920s, it was a novel form for the upper middle class in Muskogee, reflecting the California ideal and exhibiting oriental detailing. Typical Bungalow/Craftsman characteristics include a low-pitched, gabled roof with wide, open eaves and exposed rafter tails, purlins, and sometimes other structural elements, decorative stickwork in gables, multiple roof lines, vertically-muntined windows, and porches supported by massive, squared, sometimes battered piers that extend to ground level. A distinctive subtype is the Airplane Bungalow, identified by a partial second story, which is usually used for bedrooms. Fourteen Bungalow/Craftsman single dwellings were documented within the study area. Five early examples in the Kendall Place Residential District constructed during the Allotment/Railroad Period (1898-1912) include the Dickman Home at 1312 Boston Avenue, 1500 Boston Avenue, 1416 West Okmulgee Avenue, and 210 and 408 South Kendall Boulevard. Examples from the later Eastern Oklahoma Oil Boom Period (1912-1928) are found in the Kendall and Founder's Place Residential Districts and include the less-common, large, side-gabled subtype, such as the National Register eligible Griffin-Hayes

Home at 1517 West Okmulgee Avenue. Others from the 1912-1928 period include examples at 115 North Sixteenth Street, 230 South Fourteenth Street, 501 South Fourteenth Street, 417 North Fourteenth Street, 302 North Seventeenth Street, 1518 West Okmulgee Avenue, 1524 West Okmulgee Avenue, 739 North Seventh Street, 516 North Fourteenth Street, 434 North Sixteenth Street, and the small filling station at 501 North Seventh Street.

6. Tudor Revival (10)

As noted above, typical characteristics of the Tudor Revival style, popular 1890-1940, include steeply-pitched roofs, tall, narrow windows, a facade dominated by one or more prominent gables, prominent chimneys with chimney pots, and decorative half-timbering. This survey revealed that the Tudor Revival style was not very popular in Muskogee for high style domestic architecture. A few exceptional examples exist, such as the Graham-Carroll House, at 501 North Sixteenth Street, 1504 West Okmulgee Avenue, and 420 South Thirteenth Street. The modest examples of Tudor Revival single dwellings surveyed have few decorative details, and as a rule are constructed of brick, which is indicative of later construction.

7. Renaissance (3)

The Renaissance style was a popular style for the upper classes from 1890 to about 1935. The characteristic elements of this style include a low-pitched,

hipped roof covered by ceramic tiles or a flat roof, a symmetrical facade, a fenestration marked by larger, more elaborate ground story windows and less elaborate upper story windows; use of arches to accent doors, ground story windows, and (usually recessed) porches, and the use of small, classical columns under arches. Muskogee Renaissance style single dwellings are among the study area's most opulent properties; two are of the simple hipped type, and one is of the asymmetrical type. Three examples were recorded in the study area. The properties at 402 North Sixteenth Street and Queen's House, located at 525 North Sixteenth Street are contributing resources to the Founder's Place Residential District, while the example at 117 South Fourteenth Street contributes to the Kendall Place Residential District.

8. Shotgun (2)

The Shotgun house is a type of one-story, gable-front National Folk dwelling characterized by a floor plan of one room wide and three to four rooms deep. These easily identifiable, long, narrow folk houses were originally either weatherboard or board-and-batten clad and typically had a full-width porch. Their name is derived from the idea that a shotgun blast at the front door would travel through every room. They served as convenient worker housing in oilfields and mining areas in the early twentieth century. The Shotgun is especially associated with the Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana oilfields, where they were used as inexpensive, sometimes disposable and sometimes portable, temporary quarters

for groups of several single working men. Since their size made them less attractive as family dwellings, after the decline of the oilfields, many Shotguns fell into decrepit condition and have been lost over the years, which makes them quite rare. Well-kept Shotguns are especially rare. Ornamentation or wall cladding other than wood is, as a rule, an alteration. These simple folk dwellings are some of the last properties associated with Muskogee's oil producing past (1912-1928) in the study area. The documented examples are located at 704 South B Street and 916 North Eastside Boulevard.

9. Folk Victorian (1)

This style was popular in the early years of the study area's development (1870-1910), so surviving examples are rare. The Folk Victorian house is characterized by the application of Victorian spindlework detailing to ornament National Folk style houses. Before 1898, many Folk Victorians could be found in the residential areas located near Muskogee's twin business districts. After 1898, however, these were eliminated as Muskogee's commercial area rapidly expanded. After 1905, when Muskogee's streetcar lines extended the city further west and east, former Folk Victorian residences tended to be replaced by commercial development and larger foursquare plan dwellings of the Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, and Prairie School styles. Even the modest Bungalow/Craftsman was usually a larger alternative to most Folk Victorian houses. Only one surviving Folk Victorian single dwelling, of the gable-front and wing subtype was recorded, the National

walls, asymmetrical facades, round-topped arches over windows, porch supports, and entrances, and round towers with conical roofs. They were popular among the elite in the last two decades of the nineteenth century.

12. Late Gothic Revival (1)

The Gothic Revival style, which was popular between 1840 and 1880, underwent a revival around the turn of the twentieth century. The style is characterized by pointed-arched windows, steeply-pitched roofs, and in the revival examples, decorative verge boards in the gables. One superior example of a revival style single dwelling was recorded, the J. O. Callahan Home at 1604 East Broadway Street, which is National Register eligible.

13. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (2)

This style was common from about 1890 to 1940, particularly in the Southwest. Characteristic features of the Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style include red tile roof covering and smooth stucco wall surfaces. These buildings may be either symmetrical or asymmetrical, and their roof types vary among a few distinct sub-styles. The best domestic example of this style in the Muskogee study area is 438 North Sixteenth Street, a stucco-clad example with a Bungalow/Craftsman-style airplane. The Llewellyn Building at 316 East Okmulgee Avenue is a multiple dwelling that warrants further study.

Register listed (1973) Grant Foreman Home at 1419 West Okmulgee Avenue.

This property was re-surveyed according to OK/SHPO guidelines.

10. Shingle Style (1)

One of the most interesting domestic properties surveyed in the study area is a Shingle Style house. The Shingle Style, which originated in the coastal resort communities of New England between 1880 and 1900, became fashionable among wealthy homeowners nationwide in the early twentieth century. The Shingle Style is characterized by the use of wood shingles for roofing and wall cladding (although asphalt shingles have usually replaced these), but was also marked by a number of other characteristics, namely a lack of corner boards, an asymmetrical facade and an irregular, steeply-pitched roofline, intersecting cross-gables and multi-level eaves, and large porches. Several examples of the gambrel roof subtype exist within the study area, but none are in as fine condition or as architecturally significant as the property recorded at 743 North Seventh Street.

11. Romanesque (1)

The V. R. Coss Home, a National Register listed property at 1315 West Okmulgee, is Muskogee's largest example of a Romanesque style dwelling, but one other Romanesque single dwelling anchors the proposed Kendall Place Residential District at 229 South Kendall Boulevard. The (Richardsonian) Romanesque style is characterized by use of squared, rough-faced masonry for

14. National Folk (0)

The National Folk style, constructed in urban and rural areas from the early nineteenth to mid twentieth centuries, is more a family of several structurally-related single dwelling types than a fashionable architectural style. The National Folk family tree began in the British Isles in the Middle Ages before diffusing and blending with other European and Native American dwelling types. Over the centuries the family evolved several distinct folk log house forms, such as the saddlebag, dogtrot, and I-house types. Availability of inexpensive sawn lumber, which followed the industrial revolution and railroad expansion in the United States (beginning about 1870), these folk forms were converted to balloon frame forms. Some, like the I-house, remained virtually unchanged in appearance, while other new forms, like the pyramidal house, were offshoots of the earlier log single and double-pen forms. This National Folk family is by far the most common type of single dwelling surveyed in the study area. Most in the study area were built between 1910 and 1950, and are modest examples of working class and middle class housing. The Pyramidal subtype is very common, but most have suffered major losses of integrity. I-houses are not common. Two examples of the Shotgun style, which is classified as a National Folk subtype, were recorded in this survey. They are discussed above.

**Reconnaissance Level Survey of A Portion of Muskogee  
Report of All Properties Surveyed**

	<u>Name if Available and Address</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Significance</u>
1.	Nazareth Institute 540 South Third Street	B	Warrants Further Study
2.	Church of the Assumption 550 South Third Street	B	Warrants Further Study
3.	Federal Building 107 North Fifth Street	B	National Register Eligible
4.	Grace Episcopal Church 218 North Sixth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
5.	North Sixth Street Apartments 525 North Sixth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
6.	527 North Sixth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
7.	545 North Sixth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
8.	Masonic Temple 121 South Sixth Street	B	National Register Eligible
9.	First Church of Christ, Scientist 304 North Seventh Street	B	Warrants Further Study
10.	Seventh and Emporia Filling Station 501 North Seventh Street	B	Warrants Further Study
11.	739 North Seventh Street	B	Warrants Further Study
12.	743 North Seventh Street	B	Warrants Further Study
13.	Captain Frederick B. Severs Home 702 North Ninth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
14.	Beth Israel Jewish Temple 320 South Ninth Street	B	Warrants Further Study



33.	515 North Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
34.	George S. Ramsey Home 521 North Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
35.	526 North Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
36.	528 North Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
37.	532 North Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
38.	535 North Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
39.	204 South Thirteenth Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
40.	215 South Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
41.	230 South Thirteenth Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
42.	233 South Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
43.	401 South Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
44.	402 South Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
45.	415 South Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
46.	420 South Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
47.	425 South Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
48.	430 South Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
49.	513 South Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
50.	219 North Fourteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
51.	323 North Fourteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
52.	421 North Fourteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study

15.	311 North Twelfth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
16.	319 North Twelfth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
17.	404 North Twelfth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
18.	418 North Twelfth Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
19.	C. B. Marshall Home 429 North Twelfth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
20.	503 North Twelfth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
21.	509 North Twelfth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
22.	510 North Twelfth Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
23.	519 North Twelfth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
24.	C. B. McCluskey Home 533 North Twelfth Street	B	National Register Eligible
25.	535 North Twelfth Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
26.	Dr. I. B. Oldham Home 547 North Twelfth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
27.	548 North Twelfth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
28.	549 North Twelfth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
29.	Oscar Hayes House 555 North Twelfth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
30.	503 North Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
31.	Nathan Gibson Home 505 North Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
32.	510 North Thirteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study

53.	515 North Fourteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
54.	516 North Fourteenth Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
55.	521 North Fourteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
56.	529 North Fourteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
57.	553-555 North Fourteenth	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
58.	117 South Fourteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
59.	230 South Fourteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
60.	428 South Fourteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
61.	501 South Fourteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
62.	300 North Fifteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
63.	307 North Fifteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
64.	417 North Fifteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
65.	421 North Fifteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
66.	445 North Fifteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
67.	Michael L. Synar Home 503 North Fifteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
68.	Dr. Jesse L. Blakemore Home 512 North Fifteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
69.	115 North Sixteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
70.	402 North Sixteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
71.	403 North Sixteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study

72.	George Lyon House 415 North Sixteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
73.	416 North Sixteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
74.	426 North Sixteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
75.	W. C. Patton Home 429 North Sixteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
76.	434 North Sixteenth Street	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
77.	438 North Sixteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
78.	Graham-Carroll House 501 North Sixteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
79.	Queen's House 525 North Sixteenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
80.	231 North Seventeenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
81.	302 North Seventeenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
82.	402 North Seventeenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
83.	503 North Seventeenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
84.	504 North Seventeenth Street	B	Warrants Further Study
85.	721 Boston Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
86.	1122 Boston Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
87.	1306 Boston Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
88.	Dickmann Home 1312 Boston Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
89.	1320 Boston Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
90.	1500 Boston Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study

91.	1511 Boston Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
92.	1522 Boston Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
93.	Owen Building 319-430 Elgin Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
94.	S. B. Dawes Home 1021 Elgin Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
95.	1107 Elgin Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
96.	Alice Robertson Home 1109 Elgin Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
97.	1209 Elgin Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
98.	Midland Valley Depot 200 Block Elgin Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
99.	Frisco Freight Depot 300 Block Elgin Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
100.	Knotts Bakery Company 204 East Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
101.	303 East Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
102.	Llewellyn Building 316 East Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
103.	Bon Oil Company 328 East Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
104.	621 East Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
105.	629 East Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
106.	631 East Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
107.	Muskogee Fire Station Number Four 807 East Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study

108.	1400 East Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
109.	1501 East Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
110.	W. M. Gulagar Home 1503 East Okmulgee Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
111.	1515 East Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
112.	Roxy Theater 218 West Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
113.	Muskogee Municipal Building 231 West Okmulgee Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
114.	Bradley Funeral Home 1020 West Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
115.	Charles C. Hultquist Home 1303 West Okmulgee Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
116.	1402 West Okmulgee Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
117.	1412 West Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
118.	1416 West Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
119.	Grant Foreman House 1419 West Okmulgee Avenue	B	National Register Listed 1973
120.	1504 West Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
121.	1515 West Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
122.	Griffin-Hayes Home 1517 West Okmulgee Avenue	B	National Register Eligible
123.	1518 West Okmulgee Avenue	B	Warrants Further Study
124.	1524 West Okmulgee Avenue	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
125.	704 South B Street	B	Warrants Further Study

126.	Spaulding Mercantile Company 49 1/2 East Broadway Street	B	Warrants Further Study
127.	100 East Broadway Street	B	Warrants Further Study
128.	Steward Building 300 East Broadway Street	B	Warrants Further Study
129.	Muskogee Public Library 401 East Broadway Street	B	National Register Eligible
130.	Reuben Evans Home 1524 East Broadway Street	B	National Register Eligible
131.	J. O. Callahan Home 1604 East Broadway Street	B	National Register Eligible
132.	1623 East Broadway Street	B	Warrants Further Study
133.	Hotel Muskogee 26 West Broadway Street	B	Warrants Further Study
134.	Peters Building 820 West Broadway Street	B	Warrants Further Study
135.	Smith's Drug Store 821 West Broadway Street	B	Warrants Further Study
136.	1033 North C Street	B	Warrants Further Study
137.	300-308 East Callahan Street	B	Warrants Further Study
138.	National Guard Armory 328-336 East Callahan Street	B	National Register Eligible
139.	624 East Callahan Street	B	Warrants Further Study
140.	Griffin Food Company Canning Facility 211 South Cherokee Street	B	Warrants Further Study
141.	Griffin's Cash and Carry Grocery Store 324-328 South Cherokee Street	B	Warrants Further Study

142.	Parisian-Wolfe Cleaners 316-318 West Court Street	B	Warrants Further Study
143.	Muskogee Townsite Surveyor's Office 416 West Court Street	B	Warrants Further Study
144.	Chrysler-DeSoto Dealership Building 540 West Court Street	B	Warrants Further Study
145.	Markert Block Building 300-400 East Dayton Street	B	Warrants Further Study
146.	Lane Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church 816 West Emporia Street	B	Warrants Further Study
147.	1303 West Emporia Street	B	Warrants Further Study
148.	First Methodist Episcopal Church 520 East Houston Street	B	Warrants Further Study
149.	305 East Lawrence Street	B	Warrants Further Study
150.	Maddin Hardware Store Building 302-306 North Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
151.	Hale Halsell Grocery Warehouse 424 North Main Street	B	Warrants Further Study
152.	Oklahoma Baptist Hospital 500 Block Martin Luther King Street	B	National Register Eligible
153.	Muskogee Phoenix Building 214 West Wall Street	B	Warrants Further Study
154.	912 North Eastside Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
155.	916 North Eastside Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
156.	201 South Kendall Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
157.	210 South Kendall Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
158.	221 South Kendall Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study



159.	225 South Kendall Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
160.	226 South Kendall Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
161.	228 South Kendall Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
162.	229 South Kendall Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
163.	408 South Kendall Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
164.	414 South Kendall Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
165.	415 South Kendall Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
166.	419 South Kendall Boulevard	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
167.	423 South Kendall Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
168.	Henry Kendall College President's Home 426 South Kendall Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
169.	429 South Kendall Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
170.	432 South Kendall Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
171.	711 Terrace Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
172.	717 Terrace Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
173.	723 Terrace Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
174.	800 North Terrace Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
175.	1001 South Terrace Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
176.	Jaspar Wilkinson Home 1015 South Terrace Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
177.	1103 South Terrace Boulevard	B	Warrants Further Study
178.	723 Capital Place	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study

179.	Edmondson Home 726 Capital Place	B	Warrants Further Study
180.	727 Capital Place	B	Warrants Further Study
181.	743 Capital Place	B	Does Not Warrant Further Study
182.	Muskogee Fire Dept. Station Number 3 Junction and West Okmulgee	B	Warrants Further Study
183.	Eleventh and Terrace	U	Warrants Further Study
184.	Court Street Viaduct Court Street between Main and Cherokee	U	Warrants Further Study

**X. THUMBNAIL SKETCH OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY THAT IS  
NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED**

1. Grant Foreman House (1419 West Okmulgee Avenue)—Built in 1898.

This is a one-story gabled, weatherboard-clad Folk Victorian style single dwelling. Its decorative elements include a ridge line finial and symmetrical facade. Built by Judge John R. Thomas in 1898, this home is one of the last surviving examples of Folk Victorian architecture in Muskogee. It became the longtime home of two noted Oklahoma authors, Caroline Thomas Foreman and Grant Foreman. The property was listed on the National Register in 1973. The property is owned by the Oklahoma Historical Society and is operated as a museum.

**X-A. THUMBNAIL SKETCHES OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES  
THAT WARRANT NATIONAL REGISTER  
CONSIDERATION**

1. Federal Building (107 North Fifth Street)—Built in 1911.

This is a four story, flat-roofed, limestone Beaux Arts government building with a three story recessed entry. Decorative elements include composite colossal columns and pilasters, dentils, a floriated attic story roof line, pilastered and hooded windows, ornamental garlands, window ironwork and wall vents. This property meets National Register age requirements and is eligible because of its architectural significance and its historical association with Muskogee's history as a United States federal district court location and center of U.S. Indian Affairs. It currently houses several federal offices, the largest of which is the Muskogee Area Office of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

2. Masonic Temple (121 South Sixth Street)—Built in 1925.

This is a three story, flat and gabled roof, stone Classical Revival clubhouse with a ridge line chimney. Decorative elements include Tuscan columns, a pedimented front gable, cornice returns on the rear gable, a low-pitched roof, facade walls with ornamental niches containing decorative molding, rear gable vents, and braced window sills. This property is National Register eligible because of its age, architectural significance, and its association with the social history of Muskogee. It is still in use as a Masonic lodge.

3. C. B. McCluskey Home (533 North Twelfth Street)—Built in 1908.

This is a two story, hipped roof with lower cross gable, Classical Revival style single dwelling with a full-height entry porch. Decorative elements include dentils, an elliptical gable window, pedimented dormers, a second story balustraded porch, wide, flared eaves, floral garlands, and entry transom and sidelights. This ninety-year-old home is National Register eligible because of its architectural and historical significance to the city of Muskogee. It is also a contributing resource to the Founder's Place Residential District.

4. Midland Valley Passenger Depot (200 Block Elgin Avenue)—Built in 1911.

A two-story, flat-roofed, stucco Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style railroad station with Mission-shaped parapets and incomplete wide, wavy cornice supported by eave braces. This National Register eligible property gracefully represents Muskogee's railroad-oriented heritage and is an excellent example of early twentieth century passenger railroad architecture in Oklahoma.

5. Frisco Freight Depot (300 Block Elgin Avenue)—Built in 1911.

A two-story flat-roofed brick Commercial Style railroad depot with ten loading docks fronting a former line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad (which paralleled the Midland Valley Railroad at this location). This National Register eligible property represents Muskogee's economic history as a railroad hub and is a surviving example of the commerce-related railroad architecture of the early twentieth century in Oklahoma.

6. W. M. Gulagar Home (1503 East Okmulgee Avenue)—Built c. 1900.

This is a one and one-half story, hipped roof, sandstone Queen Anne style single

dwelling. The sandstone used to construct this home was taken from a destroyed barracks building at Fort Gibson, and was quarried sometime in the early to mid-nineteenth century. The decorative elements of the property include Queen Anne shingles, Palladian windows in the gables, tripled Ionic columns on the entry porch, a facade dominated by twin arched windows with Queen Anne headers, and wide, boxed eaves. The property was originally owned by Clu Gulagar, a prominent Muskogee citizen and cousin of Will Rogers. Clu Gulagar's son was also a prominent television personality in the mid twentieth century. A resource of outstanding integrity, this property is National Register eligible for its architectural and historical significance to the City of Muskogee.

7. Muskogee Municipal Building (231 West Okmulgee Avenue)—Built 1930.

This is a three story, flat roofed, brick enframed block city hall building.

Decorative elements include west and north elevation pilasters, stone band and label molding, and decorative vertical elements. It remains Muskogee's primary municipal building, and houses the Muskogee Police Department. This resource meets National Register age criteria and is National Register eligible for its significance to Muskogee's public architectural heritage and municipal government history.

8. Charles C. Hultquist Home (1303 West Okmulgee Avenue)—Built in 1906.

This is a two and one-half story, side-gabled, brick, Colonial Revival style single dwelling with an east wing. Exterior features include pedimented dormers and a large entry porch with a segmental arch pediment. Boxed eaves have wide trim

and brackets. Side gables are discontinuous and frame a three-window ribbon centered by a round-arched window. First and second stories of eave-side wing have tripled windows. Second story includes single windows with double-hung sashes and multi-pane glazing with cement sills. Two first story picture windows are framed by sidelights and entry porch entablature. This National Register-eligible Colonial Revival style single dwelling is also a contributing resource to the Kendall Place Residential District.

9. Griffin-Hayes Home (1517 West Okmulgee Avenue)—Built in 1920.

This is a two story, side-gabled, brick Bungalow/Craftsman style single dwelling with a full-width porch. Decorative elements include exposed rafter tails, and purlins, a shed dormer, symmetrical facade fenestration, prominent cross gable above entry, craftsman gable stickwork, and an entry with transom and sidelights. This large Bungalow/Craftsman style single dwelling's exceptional integrity and unique stylistic traits make it National Register eligible due to a high level of integrity and its architectural and historical significance to the City of Muskogee. It is also a contributing resource to the Kendall Place Residential District.

10. Muskogee Public Library (401 East Broadway Street)—Built in 1913.

This is a two and one-half story, flat-roofed, brick Classical Revival style Library building with a full-height entry porch. Its decorative elements include colossal Doric columns, pilasters, a rounded pediment, modillions. Quoined corners, a stone belt course, and decorative stone lintels and sills. This resource is currently used as a church school. It ceased being a library in 1973 following the

construction of a larger building on West Okmulgee Avenue. This large, high-style Classical Revival public library building was constructed by Henry D.

Whitfield in 1913, is National Register eligible because it meets National Register age criteria, retains a high level of integrity, and represents a significant part of Muskogee's social and educational history.

11. Reuben Evans Home (1524 East Broadway Street)—Built in 1903.

This is a two and one-half story, hipped roof, brick Classical Revival style single dwelling with a full-height entry and wrapped porch. The decorative elements of this large home include rounded dormers with Palladian windows, colossal composite columns and pilasters, a balustraded second story balcony, boxed eaves, arched windows, and stone window lintels and sills. The property was moved from its original location at Cherokee and Callahan in 1904, only one year after it was constructed. A matching garage is located to the northwest of the main property. This large, Classical Revival style single dwelling is National Register eligible because it meets National Register age criteria, exhibits exceptional stylistic details, and is architecturally and historically significant to the City of Muskogee.

12. J. O. Callahan Home (1604 East Broadway Street)—Built in 1903.

This is a two story, cross-gabled, weatherboard and shingle-clad Late Gothic Revival style single dwelling with a partial porch. Decorative elements include steeply-pitched gables, a ground story bay window, and decorative vergeboards and Queen Anne shingles in the gables. This Late Gothic Revival style single



dwelling is National Register eligible because it meets National Register age and integrity requirements and for its architectural and historic significance to the City of Muskogee.

13. National Guard Armory (328-336 East Callahan Street)—Built in 1936-37.

This uncoursed native sandstone, two-story defense building is constructed in the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) standardized style. The large building takes up most of the 300 block of East Callahan and has remained intact since its Depression-era construction. This property is National Register eligible because it represents W.P.A. projects in Muskogee and is significant to the Depression era architectural and historic heritage of the city of Muskogee. It is used today as a youth basketball facility.

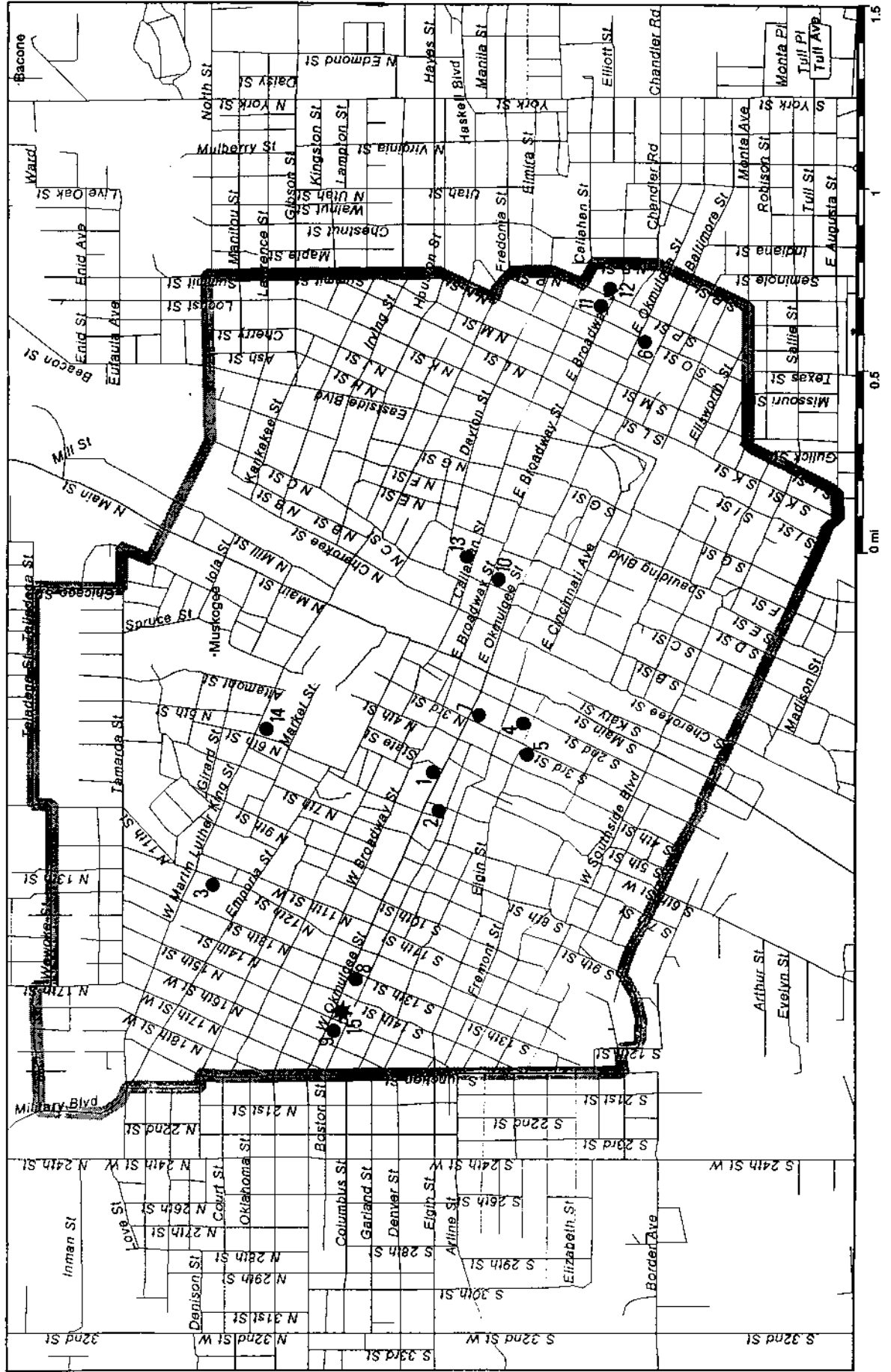
14. Oklahoma Baptist Hospital (500 Block Martin Luther King Street)—Built in 1909.

This is a three and one-half story, flat-roofed, brick Commercial Style Hospital building. Decorative details include a castellated roof line, polychromatic stone work on the corners and windows, and a decorative medallion on the north facade elevation. Originally this was one of the first and largest full-service hospitals in Oklahoma. It has retained nearly all of its original form, save for the west elevation arched entry, which was apparently added when the property became the Muskogee Education Center, its current function. This large Commercial Style building is National Register eligible because it meets National Register age requirements and for its architectural and historic significance to the City of Muskogee, particularly the city's social and health history.

# LOCATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES THAT ARE NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE

## Muskogee Study Area

Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Muskogee, 1997-98



## MAP KEY

### NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

#### Muskogee Study Area

1. Federal Building (107 North Fifth Street)—Built in 1911.
2. Masonic Temple (121 South Sixth Street)—Built in 1925.
3. C. B. McCluskey Home (533 North Twelfth Street)—Built in 1908.\*
4. Midland Valley Passenger Depot (200 Block Elgin Avenue)—Built in 1911.
5. Frisco Freight Depot (300 Block Elgin Avenue)—Built in 1911.
6. W. M. Gulagar Home (1503 East Okmulgee Avenue)—Built c. 1900.
7. Muskogee Municipal Building (231 West Okmulgee Avenue)—Built 1930.
8. Charles C. Hultquist Home (1303 West Okmulgee Avenue)—Built in 1906.†
9. Griffin-Hayes Home (1517 West Okmulgee Avenue)—Built in 1920.†
10. Muskogee Public Library (401 East Broadway Street)—Built in 1913.
11. Reuben Evans Home (1524 East Broadway Street)—Built in 1903.
12. J. O. Callahan Home (1604 East Broadway Street)—Built in 1903.
13. National Guard Armory (328-336 East Callahan Street)—Built in 1936-37.
14. Oklahoma Baptist Hospital (500 Block Martin Luther King Street)—Built in 1909.
15. Grant Foreman House (1419 West Okmulgee Avenue)—Built in 1898. National Register Listed 1973.

\* = located within Founder's Place Residential District

† = located within Kendall Place Residential District

**X-B. THUMBNAIL SKETCHES OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES  
THAT WARRANT FURTHER STUDY**

1. Nazareth Institute Building (540 South Third Street)—Built in 1911.

This property is a two-story hipped roof, brick Colonial Revival style foursquare plan single dwelling with a full-width porch supported by tripled and paired Doric colonettes on brick piers. Decorative elements include quoins, stone window sills and lintels, and entry transom and sidelights. This property was one of Muskogee's first Roman Catholic schools. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the City of Muskogee.

2. Church of the Assumption (550 South Third Street)—Built in 1911.

This is a two-story, front-gabled, brick, Colonial Revival style religious building. Its decorative elements include a facade dominated by three arches framing circle windows and quatrefoils, as well as a pedimented, dentiled, and parapeted gable with cornice returns. A symmetrical fenestration, quoins, and pilasters are also distinguishing features that make this property worthy of further study for its architectural and historical significance to the City of Muskogee.

3. Grace Episcopal Church (218 North Sixth Street)—Built in 1905.

This property is a gable-roofed, asbestos siding and stone-clad Late Gothic Revival style religious building with a squared tower and an octagonal turret with castellations. Other decorative elements include an eave-side chimney, paired gothic windows, decorative vergeboards, cornice brackets, and Gothic arches. It is one of a few surviving pre-statehood churches and warrants further study for its

architectural and historical significance to the City of Muskogee.

4. North Sixth Street Apartments (525 North Sixth Street)–Built in 1920.

This property is a three-story, flat-roofed, brick Colonial Revival style multiple dwelling with an entry porch. Its decorative elements include a wide cornice around entry east elevation wing, an entry fanlight and sidelights, Doric columns under wide entry entablature, an arched window with a window sill balustrade and keystone, quoins, and parapeted facade. This property warrants further study for its architectural significance to the City of Muskogee.

5. 527 North Sixth Street–Built c. 1910.

This is a two-and-one-half story, hipped roof, brick Colonial Revival style single dwelling with a wrapped porch. Decorative elements include wide, braced eaves, large, hipped dormers with leaded windows and vents, limestone quoining and window treatments, a centered cross-gable on the porch, and transom and sidelights surrounding the entry. This property warrants further study for its architectural significance to the City of Muskogee.

6. 545 North Sixth Street–Built in 1924.

This is a three-story, flat-roofed, brick, Late Gothic Revival style multiple dwelling with a recessed entry porch. Decorative details include quoins and stonework on the ground story window arches, lintels, sills, keystones, band molding and cornice. The roof line has a small vented parapet, and the entry is surrounded by a transom and sidelights. This property warrants further study for its architectural significance to the City of Muskogee.

7. First Church of Christ Scientist (304 North Seventh Street)—Built c. 1920.

This is a two-story, hipped-roof, stuccoed Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style religious building with a recessed entry porch. Decorative features include multiple shaped mission parapets with circle and circle top louvers, a symmetrical fenestration, buttresses, and band molding. This property warrants further study for its architectural significance to the City of Muskogee.

8. 501 North Seventh Street—Built c. 1925.

This is a one-story, hipped-roof, brick Bungalow/Craftsman style filling station building with an ornamental cupola. Decorative elements include a low-pitched roof with wide, braced eaves, and windows with vertical muntins. The building originally had an attached awning, but its age and unique form merit further study for its architectural significance to the City of Muskogee.

9. 739 North Seventh Street—Built c. 1925.

This is a one-story, cross-gabled, stucco-clad Bungalow/Craftsman style single dwelling with a full-width porch supported by massive, squared, battered supports and enclosed by stucco railing. Other decorative elements include doubled gable louvers, vertical muntined, Chicago-type windows, wide, open eaves, and exposed rafter tails and purlins. This property merits further study because of its architectural and historic significance to the City of Muskogee.

10. 743 North Seventh Street—Built c. 1935.

This is a two and one-half story, gambrel roof, shingle and weatherboard-clad, Shingle Style single dwelling. The exterior features a partial porch supported by

massive squared limestone piers, an interior chimney, a very large gabled dormer with cornice returns, a limestone-veneered half bay, and boxed, bracketed eaves. Other decorative details include dentiled vergeboards, round-headed gable windows with hood moldings, a wavy wall surface above gable-end windows, and a lower story casement window ribbon. This Shingle Style single dwelling warrants further study for its architectural significance to the City of Muskogee.

11. Beth Israel Jewish Temple (320 South Nine Street)—Built in 1938.

This is a one-story, gabled, stucco-clad, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival style religious building. Its decorative elements include Mission shaped parapeted gables with a wide, flat coping, symmetrical gables and eave wall fenestrations, buttresses and circletop windows, a Mission shaped pedimented and pilastered entry with a stained-glass circle window above. The stained-glass circle window contained a Star of David that had to be covered due to repeated vandalism. This resource warrants further study for its significance to Muskogee's Central and East European ethnic heritage. The property meets National Register age requirements, and warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the City of Muskogee.

12. 513 South Thirteenth Street—Built c. 1910.

This is a two-story, hipped, brick Prairie School style single dwelling with an entry porch and twin facade shed dormers. The decorative elements include a ribbon of nine windows, a symmetrical fenestration, triangular polychromatic chimney quoinstones, stone window sills and lintels, and a wrought iron entry

porch roof line balustrade. This property warrants further study for its architectural significance to the City of Muskogee.

13. 219 North Fourteenth Street—Built c. 1910.

This is a two-story, cross-gabled gambrel, weatherboard-clad, Colonial Revival style single dwelling with an arched, full-width porch. The decorative elements on this property include a partially-shingled facade gable, shingle porch railing and porch supports, and Queen Anne windows. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the City of Muskogee.

14. 115 North Sixteenth Street—Built c. 1915.

This is a two-story, cross-gabled, brick, Bungalow/Craftsman style single dwelling with a full-width entry porch. The decorative elements include triangular eave braces, exposed rafter tails, a shed-type window hood, and stone work on the chimney and porch supports. This property warrants further study for its architectural significance to the City of Muskogee.

15. 721 Boston Avenue—Built c. 1890.

This is a two-story, hipped, brick, Colonial Revival style single dwelling with a full-width porch and pedimented dormers with cornice returns and attic ventilators. Decorative elements include arched, windows with stone sills and squared, tripled porch supports. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the City of Muskogee.

16. Owen Building (319-430 Elgin Avenue)—Built in 1927.

This is a three-story, flat-roofed, concrete Commercial Style warehouse with a



railroad spur between twin warehouses. Long the home of Muskogee Transfer and Storage Company, this building was the first poured concrete building in Muskogee. It is named for Senator Robert L. Owen, and had a Midland Valley Railroad spur directly into its center. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the City of Muskogee.

17. Knotts Bakery Company (204 East Okmulgee Avenue)—Built c. 1915.

A one-story, flat-roofed brick and stucco Tudor Revival commercial building. The distinctive Tudor Revival facade is one of four surveyed examples by a local Muskogee architect. Originally a bakery for Knott's Bakery and the National Biscuit Company (Nabisco). This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the City of Muskogee.

18. 303 East Okmulgee Avenue—Built c. 1915.

A one-story, side-gabled, brick and stucco, Tudor Revival style gasoline service station with twin full-height facade turrets. Decorative elements include a steeply-pitched roof covered with glazed tiles, a gable wall attic ventilator, hooded side entry, and sidelighted main entry. This locally-used Tudor Revival style is among four surviving examples surveyed in the Muskogee study area. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the City of Muskogee.

19. Llewellyn Building (316 East Okmulgee Avenue)—Built c. 1910.

A two-story, flat-roofed, brick Commercial Style building with recessed, arched entry. The decorative elements include facade Mission-shaped parapet, triple-

arched porch with keystones, recessed balcony, symmetrical windows, and twin facade corner cross motifs. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the City of Muskogee.

20. Bon Oil Company Service Station (328 East Okmulgee Avenue)—Built in 1932.

A one-story, flat-roofed, brick Commercial Style gasoline station with green glazed ceramic tile mansard roof line finish, decorative polychromatic quoinstones in brick porte-cochere supports, and decorative headers on facade windows, and transom light over entry. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the City of Muskogee.

21. 621 East Okmulgee Avenue—Built c. 1910.

A two-story hipped with lower cross gable weatherboard Queen Anne style single dwelling with a hipped, wrapped porch. Two full-height bay windows, paired windows, Doric colonettes on sandstone piers, and gable attic windows are decorative elements. This property warrants further study for its architectural significance to the City of Muskogee.

22. 629 East Okmulgee Avenue—Built c. 1910.

A two-story hipped with lower cross gable weatherboard Queen Anne style single dwelling with a hipped, wrapped porch. A full-height bay window, paired windows, Doric colonettes on weatherboard railing, and a hipped facade dormer are decorative elements. This property warrants further study for its architectural significance to the City of Muskogee.

23. 631 East Okmulgee Avenue—Built c. 1910.

A two-story, hipped brick Prairie School style single dwelling with a wrapped porch. Decorative elements include nearly complete symmetry from dormers to porch; porte-cochere, and balustraded porch railing. This property warrants further study for its architectural significance to the City of Muskogee.

24. Muskogee Fire Department Station Number 4 (807 East Okmulgee Avenue)—Built c. 1940.

A one-story, flat-roofed, stucco Art Moderne fire station. Decorative elements include parallel grooves, curved walls, and vertical projections in the facade, as well as glass block windows on the east and west elevations. This property warrants further study for its architectural and historic significance to the City of Muskogee.

25. 1400 East Okmulgee Avenue—Built c. 1910.

This is a two story, cross-gabled gambrel, weatherboard-clad, Colonial Revival style single dwelling with an entry portico. Its decorative elements include an attic level cornice, a bay window, two steeply-pitched oriels, a pedimented gable on the portico, delicate Doric columns, entry transom and sidelights, and many Queen Anne windows. This Colonial Revival style property warrants further study for its architectural significance to the City of Muskogee.

26. 1501 East Okmulgee Avenue—Built c. 1910.

This is a two story, hipped roof, brick Queen Anne style single dwelling with a pedimented portico. The decorative elements on this property include Queen