

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Territorial Homes of Muskogee TR

and/or common

2. Location

street & number (Continuation Sheet) N/A not for publication

city, town Muskogee N/A vicinity of congressional district

state Oklahoma code 40 county Muskogee code 101

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thematic	N/A being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name George Murphy Home - David G. Stevenson (continued)

street & number 1321 West Okmulgee

city, town Muskogee vicinity of state Oklahoma 74401

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of County Clerk

street & number Muskogee County Courthouse

city, town Muskogee state Oklahoma 74401

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Oklahoma Historical Society - State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Oklahoma City state Oklahoma 73105

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

All of the properties nominated in the Territorial Homes of Muskogee, Oklahoma thematic nomination were built between 1904 and 1907. Each of the five homes is dominated by a particular architectural style, however, there is some eclecticism employed in each. All of the homes remain single-family dwellings which was their purpose at the time of construction. Alterations have been minimal as they retain their original character and architectural integrity. The integrity is also preserved by the landscaping and character of the neighborhood. All of the homes are located in a residential area within the 1300 and 1400 blocks of West Okmulgee and West Broadway Streets of Muskogee and are situated on the original sized lots platted as the original townsite of the town.

J.C. Welch Home

The J.C. Welch Home is a three story dwelling with red brick finish laid in running bond course, however, limestone and wood materials are used throughout the exterior for trim and decoration. It is approximately 45' x 60' and has a balustraded deck on a hipped roof. Three-sided bays are located on first and second floors of the facade. Each are 2½' x 2½' x 2½'. There is one four-sided bay within the cutaway corner on the southeast which measures 5' x 5' x 5'.

A balustraded veranda-type porch is located on the front and south sides. A balconied portico is located on the north side.

First floor windows in facade include one 1/1 double-hung sash type in each side of the three-sided bay, two 1/1 double hung sash types on southeast corner in cutaway section, and two small square-shaped fixed pane types to the right of the main entry. Other first floor fenestration includes two 1/1 double-hung sash windows on north side, three 1/1 double-hung sash windows with transoms in bay on south side, three 6/6 double-hung sash windows to the left of bay on south side, and one small rectangular-shaped 1/1 double-hung sash window near southwest corner. First floor windows in rear include two 1/1 double-hung sash types flanking the two-story bay. The three-sided bay in rear has one 1/1 double-hung sash window in each side.

Fenestration on second floor facade includes four 1/1 double-hung sash windows (two on either side of second story bay). The three-sided bay on second floor facade has two 1/1 double-hung sash windows. There are five 1/1 double-hung sash windows on second floor of north side. The south side has four small fixed-pane windows on second floor. Second floor fenestration in rear has four 1/1 double-hung sash windows (two on either side of second story bay) and the three-sided bay has one 1/1 double-hung sash window in each side.

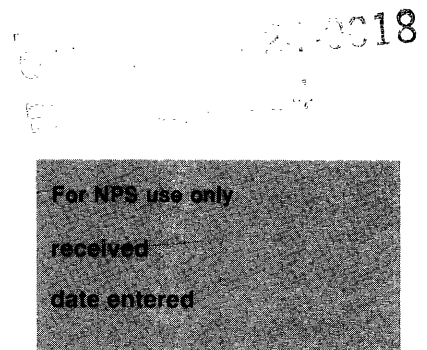
The main entrance door is a panel-type with leaded glass pane flanked by leaded glass sidelights. The door located in the balconied porch on north side is panel-type with floriated leaded glass flanked by floriated leaded glass sidelights and topped with a floriated leaded glass transom. There are two panel-type doors with fixed panes and fixed pane transoms in southeast corner cutaway entry. A wooden panel door is located near southwest corner of home and a panel-type door is located in front side of the three-sided bay on second floor facade.

There are two rectangular-shaped chimney stacks with corbelled caps. There are six eyelid-type dormers (two in front, two on north, and one each on south and rear). Fenestration for dormers vary with fixed pane and louvered windows most common.

Major decorative elements include several Colonial Revival features. The focal point of the facade is a massive two-story balustraded circular portico supported by four Tuscan-type columns. Each column rests on a limestone rusticated pedestal. Behind the projecting circular portico, there is a balustraded veranda-type porch on facade which wraps around to south side. It is highlighted by six Tuscan-type columns.

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A balustraded one-story portico with four Tuscan-type columns is located on north side and there are two one-story Tuscan-type columns on northwest corner porch. The hipped roof is adorned with a balustraded deck. Limestone quoining accentuates each corner of the Welch House and plain limestone lintels top each window.

Dentil-type decoration highlight cornices above all porticos and below roof eaves. Floriated leaded glass is featured in several windows and doors and louvered shutters flank window openings on north side.

The Welch Home is beautifully landscaped with a variety of shrubs and trees.

A.W. Patterson Home

The A.W. Patterson Home is three-story dwelling, with full basement. It is approximately 55' x 85' and finished with limestone rock laid in coursed ashlar fashion. The gently-pitched red tile hipped roof has large cross gables in front and rear.

There are three porches. One is a small approximately 5' x 8' entryway porch in facade, an 8' x 25' enclosed porch on northwest corner, and a 10' x 55' porch which extends across entire east side.

First floor windows in facade include an arrangement of four rectangular-shaped 1/1 sash windows to left of entryway and one 1/1 square-shaped sash window to right of entryway. In west side of the first floor, there is one 1/1 sash window and one sliding glass window. Rear first floor fenestration includes a two-story round arched floriated stained glass type, one 1/1 sash window to the left of stained glass window, and five fixed pane windows grouped in bands of two and three in enclosed porch area. The east side contains three 1/1 sash windows in basement level and one 1/1 sash window within porch area.

Second floor fenestration on facade include four 1/1 sash windows and two fixed pane windows with round arch surrounds. In the east side on second floor, there are four 1/1 sash windows in sets of two which flank a small oval-shaped stained glass window in center surrounded by voussoirs. The west side has two 1/1 sash windows and one square-shaped fixed pane window. The rear wall contains two rectangular-shaped 1/1 sash windows and three square-shaped 1/1 sash windows.

Third floor windows consist of an arrangement of four 1/1 sash windows in cross gable in both front and rear.

The main entry door is wooden with large leaded glass pane in geometric pattern flanked by leaded glass sidelights with geometric pattern. A wooden panel-type door with pane in upper half provides outside entrance to basement in rear. A leaded glass door is located within porch on east side. There is one rectangular-shaped limestone interior chimney.

Architects McKibban and McKibban have applied many Richardsonian Romanesque features to the exterior. The overall heavy and massive quality of the limestone rock wall finish, cavernous door and porch openings, and occasional band of straight-topped windows give the Patterson Home a distinctive H.H. Richardson style. Richardsonian-type arches with voussoirs are featured in main entryway, second floor opening on facade, and on east side porch. Other decorative features include multiple brackets under eaves with the bell-like flare on lower slopes of cross gables in both front and rear.

The limestone rock and stonemasons to construct home were brought from Missouri by Patterson in 1906 when it was completed.

A 25' x 45' garage is located approximately 10' from northwest corner of the home.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates ca. 1900-1920 **Builder/Architect** Patterson Home: McKibban & McKibban
Welch Home; C.H. Sudhoelter; Others - Unkno

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Territorial Homes of Muskogee thematic nomination is significant because: (1) their historic association with five of the most prominent businessmen and influential community leaders in Muskogee during the latter stages of the Indian Territorial era and the first decade of Oklahoma's statehood, and (2) although constructed within the same general time frame (1904-1907) and located within the same neighborhood of Muskogee (1300-1400 blocks of West Okmulgee and West Broadway), each residence represents unique and individual qualities expressed in their design, decorative elements, and construction materials making them some of the best examples of high style architecture in north-eastern Oklahoma which have retained their original character and fabric.

Muskogee was established in 1872 as a result of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad's entrance into Indian Territory from the north. Because the soil surrounding Muskogee was suitable for the production of cotton, the town quickly developed as a trading, storage, and processing center for cotton producers. Two more railroads, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Gulf and Midland Valley, laid tracks through Muskogee within the next decade and Muskogee became the major rail and cotton exporting center in Indian Territory. Located in the Three Forks region (area where the Arkansas, Verdigris, and Grand Rivers meet), Muskogee had by 1900 become the major urban center in Indian Territory with a population of over 4,000.

Several other factors contributed to the growth and historic significance of Muskogee during the latter years of the Indian Territorial era and the first decade of Oklahoma as a state. In 1874, all individual agencies for the Five Civilized Tribes of Indian Territory (Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw) were combined into the Union Agency established in Muskogee. In 1889, the first United States District Court for Indian Territory was created in Muskogee. Federal legislation in 1893 formulated the Dawes Commission which maintained its offices in Muskogee for a twelve year period when all Native American lands in Indian Territory were surveyed and individual allotments were made by the United States government. The city's role in Native American history was symbolized by the fact that the Sequoyah Convention was held in Muskogee in 1905 when Indian Territorial leaders met to draft a constitution and seek separate statehood for the Twin Territories (Oklahoma and Indian). In 1904 Muskogee's preeminence as the leading city of eastern Oklahoma was assured when oil and gas fields were opened in the area.

All of these events and institutions brought increased growth to Muskogee. Although retaining the railway and agricultural base, the nature of Muskogee's urban functions slowly changed to one which focussed on government, law, and petroleum. During this era of changing urban services, the development of Muskogee was fostered by a small group of businessmen, bankers, and professionals. They invested the capital necessary to promote growth and helped develop both economic and social institutions. Because of the increased population (Muskogee grew from 4,000 in 1900 to 20,000 by 1920), they helped establish schools and churches, organized financial institutions, provided legal services, and operated businesses of all types.

The homes in this nomination were constructed and resided in by five influential leaders who assumed active roles in the historical development of Muskogee during an era when the city became the major urban center in Indian Territory and, after statehood in

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1907, the largest city in eastern Oklahoma. Their pride in the Muskogee community and the wealth they accumulated through various enterprises were reflected in the expansive homes which they built.

All of these homes were constructed between 1904 and 1907, shortly before Indian Territory was combined with Oklahoma Territory to become the forty-sixth state to be admitted into the Union. They represent five of the oldest pre-statehood residences in northeastern Oklahoma and are the best examples of Territorial Era homes in Muskogee which still retain their original character and fabric. These five homes stand as a monument to the developmental forces of Muskogee as it grew and prospered from 1900 to 1920.

Their architectural significance is based on the distinctive qualities and individuality expressed in each of the five homes. Each represents a different architectural style in terms of overall design, decorative elements, and construction materials.

The Welch Home, built in 1904, was the residence of J.C. Welch, a pioneer Muskogee merchant. He was director of the Muskogee Garment Manufacturing Company and owned one of the first clothing stores in Muskogee which specialized in fine wearing apparel. Welch lived in the home from the time of its construction in 1904 until his death in 1929. His wife continued to live there until her death in 1956. The Muskogee Democrat of March 25, 1905 reported it to be "the most beautiful home in Indian Territory". Listed in Morris' Oklahoma Homes: Past and Present, the Welch Home embodies a number of Colonial Revival elements including the balustraded two-story circular portico with Tuscan-type columns, the eyelid-type roof dormers, the balustraded deck on the gently-pitched hip roof, and the two-story bay on the side.

The Patterson Home, built in 1906, was the home of two prominent Muskogee businessmen. A.W. Patterson was co-founder of the Bank of Muskogee in 1901 and served as its president until 1918. He was the driving force in promoting the Arkansas River as a navigable body of water and was the instrumental figure in the construction of Muskogee's Convention Hall which was the site of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress held in 1907. Patterson lived in the home until 1921 when it was purchased by L.R. Kershaw, one of Muskogee's outstanding community leaders, and it remained in the Kershaw family until 1973. The home features several Richardsonian Romanesque qualities including the limestone rock coursed ashlar wall finish, the round arched entryway and round arch window surrounds, and the low-pitched hip roof with cross gable in front. The house was designed by McKibban and McKibban, an architectural firm which designed many of Muskogee's early commercial buildings.

The Trumbo Home, constructed in 1906, was the residence of A.C. Trumbo, A.W. Patterson's son-in-law and co-founder of the Bank of Muskogee. Trumbo and Patterson provided financing for the construction of Muskogee's Convention Hall to house the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress in 1907. Trumbo served as president of that body in 1912. He was president of the Muskogee Clearing House in 1909 and succeeded his father-in-law as president of the Bank of Muskogee in 1918. Featured in Oklahoma Homes: Past and Present, the Trumbos patterned the home after one of Mark Twain's homes in the East which they visited on their honeymoon. The home includes a number of Prairie style elements consisting of a central portion which rises slightly higher than the flanking wings, eaves which extend well behind the walls to create a horizontal quality, brick and stucco extending walls which delineate the entrance and rear terrace, leaded glass sidelights flanking the entry door, and a floriated stained glass window which serves as the focal point of the facade.

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The Coss Home was built in 1906 by V.R. Coss, a prominent Muskogee banker. He was an influential leader in the civic affairs of Muskogee and served as cashier for the National Bank of Muskogee while he lived in the home. The Coss Home has a unique architectural style for a frontier town because of the Oriental vocabulary applied to it. The widely overhanging eaves resting on multiple brackets and the tou kung-type construction techniques used on the front and side porticos give this a Chinese architectural appearance.

The Murphy Home, built in 1907, was the residence of Colonel George A. Murphy, a prominent Muskogee attorney. While residing in the home, he served on the Board of Directors for the American National Bank of Muskogee and helped finance Murphy Hall which was used by community organizations and civic clubs. The house follows the Mission architectural style with its stucco finish, red tile roof, curvilinear gabled entryway, round arched window and door openings, and exposed rafters extending beyond the walls.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Northwest Muskogee, OK

Quadrangle scale 7.5"

UMT References

1) A	1 5	2 8 4 4 7 0	3 9 5 9 0 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
3) C	1 5	2 8 4 4 1 0	3 9 5 8 9 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
5) E	1 5	2 8 4 2 6 0	3 9 5 9 0 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
G			

2) B	1 5	2 8 4 4 0 5	3 9 5 9 0 1 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4) D	1 5	2 8 4 3 8 0	3 9 5 9 0 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Murphy Home - Lots 5 and 6, Block 172, Original Townsite of Muskogee, Oklahoma

Coss Home - Lots 3 and 4, Block 172, Original Townsite of Muskogee, Oklahoma (continued)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Claudia Craig Supervised by Dr. George Carney

organization Northeast Oklahoma Counties Survey

date January, 1983

street & number Oklahoma State University

telephone 405-624-6250

city or town Stillwater

state Oklahoma 74078

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

C. Emetz

3/13/84

title

date

For HCPS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<i>Robert G. ...</i>	date
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest	
Chief of Registration	

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Interviews: C.W. West, July, 1982
Mary Ann Couch, July, 1982

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Territorial Homes of Muskogee Thematic Resources
State Muskogee County, OKLAHOMA

Com - accept 5/2/84

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Trumbo, A. C., House **Substantive Review**

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 5/2/84

Attest

2. Patterson, A. W., House **Substantive Review**

Keeper Beth Grosvenor - 5/2/84

Attest

3. Coss, V. R., House **Substantive Review**

Keeper Beth Grosvenor - 5/2/84

Attest

4. Murphy, George A., House **Substantive Review**

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 5/2/84

Attest

5. Welch, J. C., House **Substantive Review**

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 5/2/84

Attest

6.

Keeper

Attest

7.

Keeper

Attest

8.

Keeper

Attest

9.

Keeper

Attest

10.

Keeper

Attest