UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

IATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 1 1 1980

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SEE	INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T			S	
T NI A NAT'	TYPE ALL ENTRIES	COMPLETE APPLICAB	LE SECTIONS		
NAME					
HISTORIC					
Masonic Temp	<u>le</u>		. ,		
AND/OR COMMON					
LOCATION	V			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
STREET & NUMBER					
	301 Court Street		NOT FOR PUBLICATION		
CITY, TOWN	NWOT, YTK		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
Atoka	VICINITY OF		003		
STATE Oklahoma		CODE 40	county Atoka	CODE 005	
CLASSIFIC	CATION				
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	DDEC	ENT USE	
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE		
X_BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	X_COMMERCIAL	MUSEUM PARK	
STRUCTURE	ВОТН	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	—PRIVATE RESIDENCE	
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS	
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC	
	BEING CONSIDERED	X_YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION	
		NO	MILITARY	X_OTHER: Frater	
NAME Masonic Orde STREET & NUMBER 301 Court St					
CITY, TOWN			STATE		
Atoka VICINITY OF		VICINITY OF	OK		
LOCATION	N OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	ETC. Office of the Cou	ınty Clerk			
STREET & NUMBER					
Atoka County CITY, TOWN	Court House		STATE		
Atoka			OK		
	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS	<u> </u>		
REPRESEN		110001110			
	prehensive Survey				
DATE	•	EEDEDAI Y	STATECOUNTYLOCAL		
1979 DEPOSITORY FOR		FEUERAL A	STATECOUNTYLOCAL		
CLIBVEY BECORDS	Dma ====================================				
CITY, TOWN	Preservation Office, O	klahoma Historical	Society STATE		
Oklahoma Cit	v		OK		
			LIK		



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

.XEXCELLENT

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED

__UNEXPOSED

RUINS

__UNALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED D

DATE____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Masonic Temple in Atoka, Oklahoma is a three story, red brick building that measures approximately 51' wide and 95' long. Situated on the northeast corner of Court and Pennsylvania streets, it is characterized by brick pilasters, a decorative cornice that encloses a marble slab upon which is inscribed the masonic emblem and the works "Masonic Temple," stained glass third story windows on the front that are art nouveau in motif, symmetry of second and third story windows, and marble block inlays on the southern facade between the second and third stories which contain masonic emblems. On its front, the lower story originally consisted of plate glass windows and two entry ways; on its western side, it contained one plate glass window, three one-half windows, and two entry ways. The most northern of the latter provided access to the second and third stories.

Since it was originally constructed, the exterior of the structure has been only slightly altered. The lower level brick window and entry way encasements along the building's southern front were removed and replaced by aluminum encased windows and doors. Above this on the first floor were added aluminum siding and an aluminum awning. The windows on the western side of the building were bricked up. Despite these changes, the building retains much of its architectural integrity and could be restored to its original condition with little difficulty.

SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1915	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT Masonic Lod	ge
		INVENTION		
X1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
_1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
_1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
_1600-1699	_XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	X_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
_1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
_PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_3COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1915, the Masonic Temple in Atoka is symbolic of the birth and growth of Masonry in Oklahoma, one of the state's foremost social and humanitarian institutions. By 1855 some five chapters of the Masonic Lodge existed in what is now Oklahoma, but of these only two survived the Civil War. In the post-war period organizational activity was resumed under the leadership of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. Of the new chapters chartered the first was the Ok-la-ho-ma Lodge at Boggy Depot in 1868, the Grand Master of which was J. S. Murrow. The following year the lodge was removed to Atoka and thereafter. under the guidance of Murrow, the "Father of Oklahoma Masonry," became one of the foremost chapters in Indian Territory and later Oklahoma. In 1875 it was the fourth chapter to affiliate with the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory; in 1880 it organized the second chapter of Royal Arch Masons within the Territory, and in 1883 it formed the first Council of Royal and Select Masters. himself served as Grand Master of the Indian Territory Lodge in 1877-1878, as Grand Secretary between 1879 and 1912, and as Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons in 1880-1881. Ok-la-ho-ma Lodge also had responsibility for the Masonic Orphan's Home which was located in Atoka between 1908-1910. The contributions and strength of the Atoka chapter were confirmed by the dedication of their new temple in 1915, the ceremonies of which were performed by "Father" The present structure, then, symbolizes the role of the Ok-la-ho-ma Lodge in the formation and development of Masonry within the state.

The Masonic Temple property is also significant because it is of an architectural design unique to the community. Excepting one other building (the Zweigel & Weintraub Hardware Store), it is the only three story structure in the town, and it is by far the largest public and private building. Moreover, the integrity of its original design is largely unimpaired, except for the aluminum facade on the southern front along its lower story.

The property is also important because it is one of seven substantial buildings that still remains in "downtown" Atoka. As such it has considerable potential to community planners who seek to revive the commercial district. The lower floor has always been utilized by different business enterprises, the occupant with the longest tenure being the electric company—Public Service Company of Oklahoma.

Because it is symbolic of the birth and growth of Masonry in Indian Territory and Oklahoma, because it has a locally unique architectural design,

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Creager, Charles, et al. History of Free Masonry in Oklahoma, Muskogee: Grand Chapter R. A. M., of Oklahoma, 1935.

McDaniel, Amanda E. "History of Masonry in Indian Territory, 1874-1892", M.A. Thesis, Oklahoma State University, 1928.

	-	ACTENT	A Manager
GEOGRAPHICAL DAT	ΓA		A APPLIATE .
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY		<u>ce</u> UTM NOT	VERIFIED
QUADRANGLE NAME Lehigh,		QUADRA	ingle scale
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	ORTHING	ZONE EASTING	NORTHING
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GL 1 LL L L L L		HL 1	
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION	ŅN		
Lot 11, Block 26, Atoka	City		
LIST ALL STATES AND COU	NTIES FOR PROPERT	IES OVERLAPPING STATE OR	COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
ORGANIZATION Oklahoma Historic Presers STREET & NUMBER	vation Survey	I	DATE December, 1979 TELEPHONE
Oklahoma State University	У		(405) 624–5678
CITY OR TOWN			STATE
Stillwater	PCEDVATIO		OK ON ON I
STATE HISTORIC PR			
		THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE	OCAL 1/
NATIONAL	SIAI	E L	DCAL_V_
s the designated State Historic Presen			
ereby nominate this property for inclu riteria and procedures set forth by the l			been evaluated according to the
STATE HISTORIC RESERVATION OFFICER			
TITLE	ander		DATE / 2
INPS USE ONLY	- joruson		4/5/00
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PRO	PERTÝ IS INCLUDED	IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	, ,
) Dun Mar In	wal	•	DATE 9.8.8)
a today	1		1000
EST: TALL	STER _		DATE S /29/Sh

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE 1

and because it has community planning value, the Masonic Temple of Atoka, Oklahoma is worthy of being added to the National Register of Historic Places.