

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" 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 Wagoner, Oklahoma thematic nomination were built between 1895 and 1902. A variety of architectural styles were employed with Oklahoma Eclectic the most pervasive. Six of the structures remain single-family dwellings with the seventh serving as the Wagoner County Historical Society Museum. All of the structures were constructed of wood but the precise type of construction varies. Each house is distinctive because of the type and use of decorative elements.

Though most of the structures have been somewhat altered, they retain their original character and architectural integrity. The integrity is also preserved by the landscaping and the character of the neighborhood. All of the houses are located in residential areas and are situated on the original sized lots, most of which are at least one-quarter of a block.

1. John W. Gibson House
2. Collin McKinney House
3. Amos Parkinson House
4. Frederick Parkinson House
5. James Parkinson House
6. William McAnally House
7. Way House

1. The Gibson House is a 2 1/2 story, primarily rectangular, New England syle residential structure constructed of clapboard and wooden shingles. It is 40' by 50' and has a Dutch gambrel roof.

On the south side of the structure there is a three-sided, two-story bay with dimensions of 5' by 5' by 10'. Additionally, on the front there is a 5' projection 20' from the northeast corner and then the front wall continues for 20'. On the north side, 35' from the front corner there is a 5' recess and then the wall continues for 17'.

The structure has three dormers, two on the front and one on the south side. One of the front dormers is a projecting gable dormer and the other is a projecting wall dormer with a New England roof. The dormer on the south side is a projecting one with a gable roof and is supported by the bay and a large bracket.

On the first floor of the front of the structure there is a single 1/1 sash window which has a fan light with radiating glazing bars in the upper pane. Above the window there is a wooden lintel with a drip board.

On the second floor of the front there are five 1/1 double hung sash windows. Above each window there is a plain wooden lintel.

In the attic story on the front there are windows in each of the dormers. In the gable dormer there is an elliptical-shaped tracery window and in the wall dormer there is 1/1 sash window with lattice-work tracery.

The first floor of the north side of the structure has three 1/1 double hung sash windows, two of which have plain wooden lintels. On the second floor there are four 1/1 double hung sash windows. In the attic story there is a window band consisting of three 1/1 double hung sash windows with lattice-work tracery.

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On the first floor of the south side there are four 1/1 double hung sash windows, each with a plain wooden lintel. The second floor has nine 1/1 double hung sash windows. In the attic story there is a window band of three 1/1 double hung sash windows with lattic-work tracery.

The first floor of the rear of the structure has a single 1/1 double hung sash window with an awning. On the second floor there are five 1/1 double hung sash windows and a small casement window. In the attic story there are two 1/1 double hung sash windows, one of which has a lattice-work tracery.

On the front of the structure there is a double wooden door with glass panels in the upper half. On each side of the door there are rectangular side lights and above the door there are elliptical transom lights.

On the north side of the structure in the 5' recess there is a wooden panel door. On each side of the door there are rectangular side lights and above the door there is a transom window.

There are two doors on the south side of the structure. One, a solid wooden door, is located near the southwest corner and the other, a wooden door with glass panels is next to the bay.

Three porches adorn the structure. A 5' wide porch extends 25' across the front of the house, wraps around the north side and continues for 15'. The foundation of the porch is decorated with wooden lattice-work trim and it has a curved frieze supported by tapered porch posts. Also on the north side there is a 17' long porch with a wooden frieze supported by tapered porch posts. On the south side of the structure there is a 20' long porch with a plain wooden frieze and square porch posts.

The structure has one interior wall chimney, located on the north side.

Wooden shingles are used to decorate the house. On the second and attic storys there are alternate layers of rectangular shingles, boards, and fish scale shingles.

There have been no alterations to the John W. Gibson House. A garage has been built on the northwest corner of the property with dimensions of 25' by 25'. Additionally, a swimming pool has been constructed in the backyard. Neither structure affects the integrity of the house.

2. The Collin McKinney House is a two story, rectangular structure constructed of clapboard with a sandstone foundation. It is 45' by 55' and has a hip roof.

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There are no bays on the structure but on the west side of the structure, 12' from the front corner the structure protrudes 2' and then continues for 25'. At this point there is a 2' indentation and the structure continues for 17'. Again there is a 2' protrusion and the structure continues for 7'.

On the first floor of the front of the structure there are two 1/1 sash windows with a single wooden lintel with a drip board. On the second floor there are five 1/1 sash windows, two of which are set together under a single wooden lintel with a drip board. There are also two sliding glass windows.

There are five 1/1 sash windows on the first floor of the west side of the structure. On the second floor of the same side there are seven 1/1 sash windows.

On the first floor of the east side there are four 1/1 sash windows, two of which are tall. On the second floor of the same side there are two 1/1 sash windows with a single plain wooden lintel. Additionally, there are five sliding glass windows.

On the rear of the structure, there are two 1/1 sash windows on the second floor.

A 5' wide porch extends 25' across the front of the house and then down the east side 25'. It has a flat roof supported by rectangular posts constructed of sandstone laid in a coursed rubble pattern. A 2' high wall constructed of sandstone laid in a coursed rubble pattern encloses the porch. A wooden paneled frieze is attached to the roof.

On the east side there is a 15' long enclosed porch with a slanted roof.

The structure has one interior wall chimney.

There have been two additions to the structure. In 1916, when the house was purchased by the Lamon family a second floor was added to the first. In the late 1920's a room measuring 32' by 12' was added to the rear of the structure.

Neither addition diminishes the integrity of the structure. The second floor addition is constructed of the same material as the first and is architecturally compatible with the first floor. The second addition is also constructed of the same material and is unobvious from most angles.

3. The Amos Parkinson House is a two-story T-shaped structure with overall dimensions of 40' by 40'. It is constructed of weather board and has an intersecting gable roof. The gables on the north and south sides are clipped and the gable on the front is hipped.

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 type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1895-1920 **Builder/Architect** Multiple

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Territorial Homes of Wagoner, Oklahoma thematic nomination is significant because: (1) the seven properties are among the oldest dwellings in northeastern Oklahoma because they were all constructed prior to 1902 on Creek Indian Nation allotment land approximately five to ten years before statehood, and (2) their historic association with Wagoner's most influential community leaders who built and resided in them during the town's early commercial and social history.

Wagoner, like many other towns in Oklahoma, came into existence when the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad built a switch to the area. Prior to the development of the rail line in 1871, Wagoner had been only a farming area with cotton and cattle the primary concerns. The rail line changed the nature of the area as urban functions replaced agricultural ones.

Initially, only businesses responsible for the provisions of basic services, such as food and lodging, were established. As the population grew, the town began to develop. Financial institutions, schools, farm-related businesses, and merchantile stores developed.

For the most part, the development of Wagoner was fostered by a small group of cattlemen, businessmen, and bankers. They invested the capital necessary to promote growth and helped develop both economic and social institutions. They were responsible for establishing schools, organizing financial institutions, and operating businesses of all types.

The homes in this nomination were constructed by the cattlemen, businessmen and bankers responsible for the development of Wagoner. Their pride in the community was reflected in the expensive homes which they built.

All of these homes were built between 1895 and 1902, prior to the time when the Creek Nation was opened to homesteaders. They are some of the oldest homes in the state of Oklahoma and the oldest in Wagoner which still retain their original character. They stand as a monument to the developmental forces of Wagoner.

The John Gibson House, built in 1896, was the residence of one of Wagoner's most powerful citizens. John Gibson was one of the richest cattlemen in the area and a founder of the first bank in Wagoner, the First National Bank of Wagoner.

The Collin McKinney House, built ca. 1900, was the home of two prominent Wagoner families. From 1900 to 1916 the house was the residence of the McKinney family. They were in the cotton business, owners of the second largest round-bale cotton gin in Indian Territory, and they also ran a large mercantile business. In 1916 the house was purchased by the Lamon family.

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They also owned a cotton ginning business and were involved in mercantile operations.

The Frederick Parkinson House, built between 1897 and 1900, was owned by a member of Wagoner's most active families. Frederick Parkinson was part owner and manager of Wagoner's largest mercantile business, Wagoner Hardware Store.

The Amos Parkinson House, built ca. 1900, served as the residence for a prominent Wagoner banker. In addition to holding officer positions at both First National Bank of Wagoner and the Citizen's Trust Company, Amos Parkinson was involved in the cattle business, the mercantile business, and was a lumber merchant.

The James Parkinson House, built between 1898 and 1900, was built and owned by James Parkinson. He was one of Wagoner's richest citizens, with much of his money coming from a large cattle operation. He was a founder and first president of the First National Bank of Wagoner. Parkinson also helped establish one of the largest lumber businesses in northeastern Oklahoma.

The William McAnally House, built ca. 1901, was the residence of one of Wagoner's most important families. The William McAnally family was the first family in Wagoner, coming with the railroad. They built the first boarding house. McAnally served as the second mayor of Wagoner and was responsible for establishing the first free school in Wagoner. Additionally, he was the town's first baker and dealer in fresh meats.

The Way House, built between 1895 and 1900, was the first Victorian-style house in Wagoner. It was built by T. J. Way, a prominent cattleman and developer. In 1908, the house was purchased by Luther Opry, a prominent public servant.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Verbal Boundary ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

Verbal Boundary and Justification

1. John W. Gibson House
East 200' of Lot 1 and East 200' of Lot 2
Block 404, Original Townsite of Wagoner, OK
2. Collin McKinney House
All of the East half of Block 510 except south 115'
Original Townsite of Wagoner, OK
3. Amos Parkinson House
All of Block 203 except West 153'
Original Townsite of Wagoner, OK
4. Frederick Parkinson House
Lot 6, Block 216,
Original Townsite of Wagoner, OK
5. James Parkinson House
South 200' of Lot 1, Block 260
Original Townsite of Wagoner, OK
6. William McAnally House
West 75' of Lot 2, Block 514
Original Townsite of Wagoner, OK
7. Way House
All of Lot 6 except West 83', Block 258
Original Townsite of Wagoner, OK

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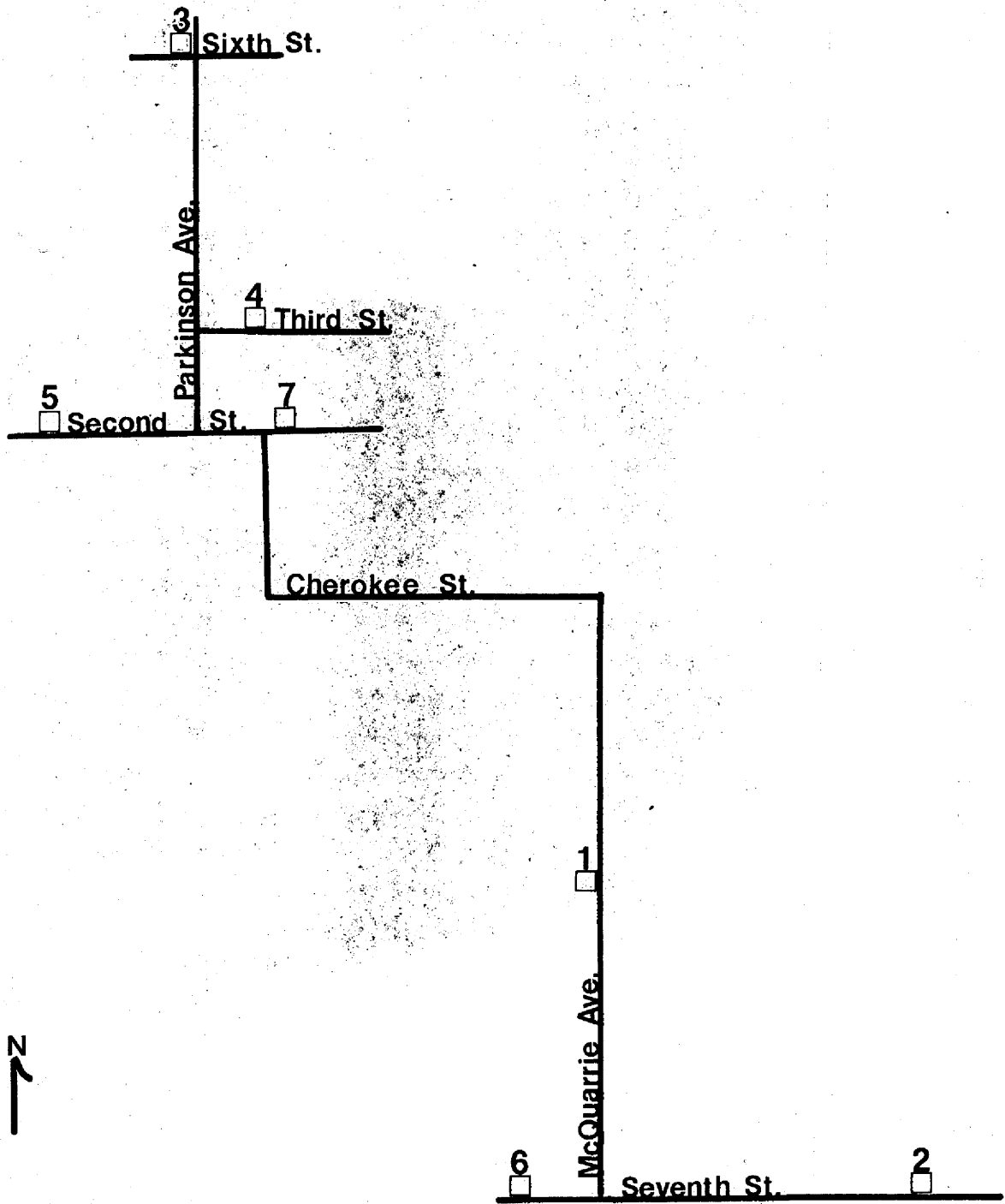
CONTINUATION SHEET Owner of Property ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 1

Owner of Property

1. John W. Gibson House
Mr. and Mrs. Bill E. Newman
402 S. McQuarrie
Wagoner, Oklahoma 74467
2. Collin McKinney House
Mary Lamon
1106 S. E. Seventh
Wagoner, Oklahoma 74467
3. Amos Parkinson House
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Galusha
601 N. Parkinson
Wagoner, Oklahoma 74467
4. Frederick Parkinson House
Mrs. J. Lee Stephens
407 N. E. Third Street
Wagoner, Oklahoma 74467
5. James Parkinson House
Judson and Angelyn Jones
207 N. E. Second
Wagoner, Oklahoma 74467
6. William McAnally House
Wagoner County Historical Society
702 S. E. Seventh
Wagoner, Oklahoma 74467
7. Way House
Mrs. Ira Queen
411 N. E. Second
Wagoner, Oklahoma 74467

} owner objection

Territorial Homes of Wagoner, Oklahoma



1 in. = 1/8 mile

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Territorial Homes of Wagoner, Oklahoma Thematic Resources
State OK

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--|
| 1. | Gibson, John W., House | <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper | <u>W.H. Brauman 7.6.82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>Patrick Andrus 6/30/82</u> |
| 2. | McAnally, William, House | <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper | <u>W.H. Brauman 7.6.82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>Patrick Andrus 6/30/82</u> |
| 3. | McKinney, Collin, House | <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper | <u>W.H. Brauman 7.6.82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>Patrick Andrus 6/30/82</u> |
| 4. | Parkinson, Amos, House | <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper | <u>W.H. Brauman 7.6.82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>Patrick Andrus 6/30/82</u> |
| 5. | Parkinson, Frederick, House | <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper | <u>W.H. Brauman 7.6.82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>Patrick Andrus 6/30/82</u> |
| 6. | Way House | <u>Substantive Review</u> | Keeper | <u>W.H. Brauman 7.6.82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>Patrick Andrus 6/30/82</u> |
| 7. | Parkinson, James, House | | Keeper | <u>Determined eligible</u>
<u>W.H. Brauman 7.6.82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>Patrick Andrus 6/30/82</u> |
| 8. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 9. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 10. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |

COE/OWNER OBJECTION