

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 Moore Manor

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 228 West 17th Place not for publication

city, town Tulsa vicinity of congressional district 1

state Oklahoma code 40 county Tulsa code 143

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Moore Manor Partnership

street & number 228 West 17th Place

city, town Tulsa vicinity of state OK

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Tulsa County Courthouse

street & number 500 South Denver Avenue

city, town Tulsa state OK

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Oklahoma Comprehensive Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date Spring 1980  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Oklahoma Historical Society

city, town Oklahoma City state OK

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<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
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Situated on historic ground, south of what is presently downtown Tulsa, the Moore Manor is a good example of neo-colonial style residential architecture, constructed during the oil boom days. The overall shape of the floor plan is a "L" with the major rectangular portion measuring 52' wide and 78' long.

Levels consist of a full basement, first and second floors and a finished attic. Brick veneer is of rough red brick, laid in very light gray mortar, with coursing of a common running bond. Building corners are done with brick quoins while all stone is of light gray limestone for trim. The 4-way hipped roof is covered with slate shingles, pierced with wall dormers on the entire perimeter. Decorative brick chimneys carrying vents (flues) from natural gas fireplace equipment appear at east and west ends of the structure. The west chimney now supports a metal ventilator which is in the process of being removed.

The smaller portion of the "L" plan consists of a Porte-cochere, breakfast room and covered porch on the ground floor level, sleeping porch and open deck on the second floor level. A balustrade encircles the deck over the sleeping porch as does another over the sleeping porch on the west end of the residence. A balustrade also crowns the only other building on this property; a two story, matching brick garage and apartment over, with a 4-way, slate shingled, hipped roof.

Other features of the Manor are the main entrance of a large paneled door framed with beveled glass sidelights and transom, fluted columns capped with composite order capitals at each side supporting an architrave below a bowed pediment having an unadorned tympanum. Immediately above the millwork of the entrance is a stone trimmed Palladian window, these two elements being housed within the projecting brick walls which are capped by the gable eaves of well detailed Georgian Revival cornices, also extending around the perimeter of the building. Unsheltered porches are accessible from the first floor sun room through doors on the north and south. The majority of wood sash in the double hung windows contain 9 panes of glass, 3/3. Dormer windows have arched heads with decoratively curved muntins.

Interior features of the Manor include a spacious entrance hall with a wide stairway protected with typical turned wood balusters supporting a molding handrail. Paneled wainscots up the stair and landing, chair rails and baseboards, strip molding dividing the wall areas and molding around doors, windows and ceilings make up the greater portion of special decoration. Wood floors, mostly covered with area rugs, are handsome where exposed. Millwork at fireplace surrounds is typical of the neo-colonial, expressing entablatures supported on fluted pilasters. Brass hardware at doors and windows reflects the Manor style, as do all the various light fixtures, ceiling and sconce.

Driveways enter the property from 17th Place and Carson and connect in the garage vicinity.

## 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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Oil

**Specific dates** Completed in 1918 **Builder/Architect** Frank L. Moore/unknown

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Moore Manor, built only 9 years after Oklahoma's statehood, is significant for its historical association with the oil boom of Oklahoma and especially early Tulsa. The house is the finest example of neo-Colonial residential architecture constructed during those early oil boom years, and an outstanding instance of excellence of craftsmanship and detailing.

The year was 1917; the United States entered World War I and the Oklahoma oil boom entered its finest hour. During this period one third of the world's petroleum was produced by the oil fields of Oklahoma. Tulsa became known as the "Oil Capitol of the World". Empires were being built daily with "Black Gold", and a man's empire included the finest house money could buy. Many of the large oil companies were founded in Tulsa at this time by men starting with a few dollars and eventually forming oil empires.

It was during this era that a choice tract of land south of downtown Tulsa was subdivided into the Buena Vista Park Addition. This tract of land is located on a hill overlooking the Arkansas River and the famous Glenpool Field west of the river, in the direction of the great Cushing oil field, and near the "oil" bank--the Exchange National. The oilmen's newfound affluence was reflected in the Buena Vista Park Addition. Here resided many of the notables--The Sinclair's, Cosden's, Roeser's, McFarlin's and the Moore's. Most of these historic personalities lived in homes befitting their social position. Frank L. Moore started business as a small drilling contractor and parlayed a few drilling interests into an oil empire. With his new-found wealth, Mr. Moore purchased a prime lot within the new Buena Vista Park Addition and started construction of the Moore Manor.

This tract of land includes the famous Council Oak Tree of the Creek Indians, which was the founding point and center of the Creek Nation in Oklahoma, as well as the birthplace of the Indian community which eventually became Tulsa. The Council Oak Tree has been designated a historic landmark. Of the many opulent homes built on the block containing the Council Oak Tree, today only the Moore Manor remains to remind us of a glorious episode of American history.

From its period of glory in the late 1920's, Moore Manor passed through different owners. Gradually lapsing into a neglected state, it now has been restored to its original excellence and is enjoying new status as offices for a law firm.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Moore, Frank L., Jr., Personal Communication, May, 1980

\_\_\_\_\_, "The Endearing Moore Manor", Brochure of the Tradition Realty Co., Tulsa, OK, (July, 1979)

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

# 10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property c. 1 acre

Quadrangle name Tulsa, OK

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A 1 5 2 3 0 8 8 0 4 0 3 0 7 0  
Zone Easting Northing

B                          
Zone Easting Northing

C                        

D                        

E                        

F                        

G                        

H                        

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots 10,11 & 12; Block 1; Buena Vista Park Addition; Section 12; Township 19 N; Range 12 E.

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

state code county code

state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Scott H. Brown, Associate; Edited by Bill E. Peavler, AIA, P'v'n.

Architect

organization Head and Johnson, P.A.

date June, 1980

street & number 228 West 17th Place

telephone (918) 584-4187

city or town Tulsa

state OK 74119

# 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

*[Handwritten Signature]*

title

SHPO CEMetcalfe 1-7-81

date ~~10-30-80~~

For HCERS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Keeper of the National Register

date 2/19/82

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration