



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

September 3, 2010

## Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45<sup>th</sup> day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Edson Beall  
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National Register of Historic Places  
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

### 1. Name of Property

historic name American Baptist Home Mission House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 530 Summit Street

☐ not for publication

city or town Tahlequah

☐ vicinity

state Oklahoma code OK county Cherokee code 021 zip code 74464

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official [Signature]

Date July 17, 2010

Title \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper [Signature]

Date of Action 9.3.10

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	<b>Total</b>

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION / religious facility

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

DOMESTIC / multiple dwelling

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne: Free Classic

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other:

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### Summary Paragraph

The house is located northeast of the historic business district of Tahlequah and 300 yards west of the historic Cherokee Female Seminary (NRIS# 73001558), the oldest building of higher education in Oklahoma and the icon of Northeastern State University. The house is located on the east side of Summit Street, facing west near the crest of a hill at the center of the Academy Addition, on hilly terrain covered with mature native hardwood trees. The resource is a two-story, weatherboard-clad Queen Anne style single dwelling with a hipped-with-lower cross-gable, asphalt shingled roof with two opposite-end ridgeline chimneys and a chimney centered on the junction of the main roof and rear lower cross gable. The north (left) two-thirds of the façade elevation contains a prominent lower cross gable above a partial porch of the same dimensions; the south (right) one-third of the façade elevation contains an eave wall (enclosing the parlor) with a centered window on the ground floor below a small (projecting wall) hipped dormer. The asymmetrical, partial-width porch is supported by two Tuscan columns typical of the Free Classic subtype. The façade fenestration is attractively asymmetrical; two large single-pane windows on the ground-floor contain delicate lattice work of rectangular and diamond-shaped quarrels in the upper one-third of each pane. The entry contains a wood glazed slab door surrounded by vertical sidelights. Upper floor windows on all elevations of the house are paired one-over-one, double-hung and are all original. The most interesting window is a quadrilateral-shaped bay window with a projecting, nested gable on the lower east (right) end of the main gable on the south elevation. The southeast corner features a small, hipped entry porch. The north and south gables feature paired attic vents below the peak that intersect and accentuate the verge board. As is typical of the Free Classic subtype and representative of the more austere conditions of Tahlequah in 1905, the house lacks intricate Victorian detail, such as a tower, a wrapped porch, fish scale shingles, spindle work, or balustrades. It does, however, contain diagnostic elements of the Queen Anne style, including an asymmetrical façade, a multi-gabled roof, horizontal siding, verge boards, a dominant front-facing gable, overhanging eaves, gable pediments, a porch covering part of the front façade and primary entry, and a bay window.

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### Narrative Description

The American Baptist Home Mission House is two-story wood frame dwelling of the Queen Anne Free Classic subtype built in 1905 by prominent Tahlequah builder, William Alston, who duplicated the plan a year later at 315 North State Avenue (NRIS# 05001002).

Beginning at the concrete foundation, the west side of the building is only slightly raised above ground level. The lot slopes considerably away from the street, so the rear elevation is necessarily elevated several feet above ground level. The white painted exterior walls are clad with the original overlapping horizontal weatherboard with corner boards.

The façade (west) elevation is asymmetrical, but segmented into three equal sections that create a balanced appearance. The north two-thirds of the ground floor is composed of a partial-width porch supported by two delicate Tuscan columns, one on the northwest corner and the other centered below the apex of the façade gable. A single, fixed window decorated with a top row of fluted muntins and shutters is centered on the north one-third of the ground floor. The main entry, which is centered on the façade, consists of a wood glazed slab door with sidelights. The main façade lower cross gable, which consists of a right triangle, covers the northern two-thirds of the roof and resembles a pediment over the porch. Centered within the façade gable is a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows. The south one-third of the elevation consists of the framed walls of the parlor. The ground-level façade elevation in this section contains a centered window identical to the north section. Above this one-third is centered a small projecting-wall dormer with a hipped roof. The dormer also contains a pair of one-over-one double-hung windows. The balancing of multiple rooflines, roof slopes, and roof types is aesthetically pleasant and a hallmark of the Queen Anne style.

The south elevation is asymmetrical and unbalanced. The west side of the south elevation contains a simple one-over-one window. The east corner of the south elevation is dominated by a quadrilateral-sided projecting bay window with a projecting lower cross gable that mimics a Queen Anne-style half-tower. Each of the four faces of this faux half-tower contains a one-over-one window. The upper floor of the south elevation contains the full gable-over-hipped roof containing two one-over-one windows and paired attic vents. The south ridgeline chimney emerges above the roof behind the wall of the south gable.

The rear (east) elevation is raised several feet to accommodate for the lower ground surface. The southeast corner features a small, raised, hipped-roof entry porch between the bay window and kitchen walls, which is supported by a delicate, single turned support. The corner entry contains a wood slab door. Vertical railing wraps around this porch and continues down as the stair railing leads to ground level (Photo #3). Toward the center of the elevation is a visually-dominating, pedimented, lower cross-gable over the projecting kitchen. The northeast corner of the house contains a large, shed-roofed entry porch and deck. This porch contains a wood slab entry and a small one-over-one window just north (right) of the door. The northeast porch contains vertical wood railing that merges into the stairs which lead to ground level. Between the two rear porches, on the east-facing wall of the kitchen, are three windows. On the south part of the wall (left) is a single one-over-one window and on the north part of the wall (right) is a pair of one-over-one windows. The pedimented lower cross-gable above this also contains a centered, single, one-over-one window.

The north elevation is essentially similar to that on the east, minus the bay window. A large cross gable dominates this essentially-unadorned side of the house and reflects the partial symmetry characteristic of the Free Classic subtype, with a pair of balanced, one-over-one gable windows and twin attic vents that intersect the verge boards. The fenestration of the ground floor on this elevation is asymmetrical, containing two different one-over-one windows near each wall corner.

Architecturally, the American Baptist Home Mission House, a Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne style, reflects the frontier austerity that existed in the Cherokee Nation of 1905. Relative to the Queen Anne style nationally, it is not a visually-striking example, even the typically less-adorned Free Classic subtype, yet it is an excellent representation of the time and place in which it was constructed, the Cherokee Nation of 1905. At the time of construction, this resource was considered to be a very substantial dwelling.



## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Native American

SOCIAL HISTORY

### Period of Significance

1905-1960

### Significant Dates

1905

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

Cherokee Nation

### Architect/Builder

Alston, William, builder

### Period of Significance (justification)

The property's local architectural significance is 1905; its local and state significance to education, Native American ethnic heritage, and social history is 1905-1960, which is its entire historical period that it was occupied by Native American (Cherokee) educators and student boarders attending Northeastern State University.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The American Baptist Home Mission House is an excellent example of the Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne style of American domestic architecture and it is very representative of the development of institutions of higher education in the State of Oklahoma. Built in 1905 by prominent Tahlequah builder William Alston, this resource retains a very high level of integrity, having no alterations, and is constructed on the same plan of the nearby 1906 Alston-Bedwell House at 315 North State Avenue (NRIS# 05001002). The American Baptist Home Mission House is being nominated under both Criterion A for its state-level significance to the history of higher education and Native American education in Oklahoma and Criterion C for its local architectural significance.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

In terms of Criterion A, the resource is significant for its long association with the history of Native American higher education in the area. Originally built to house the director of a Native American education-oriented religious group (the American Baptist Home Mission Society) on Cherokee land long reserved for educational purposes, the house was later sold to Mrs. Pearl Baggette, a Cherokee citizen and school teacher. While residing in this home, she raised several daughters who attended nearby Northeastern State Normal School, two of whom became teachers in the Indian Education unit of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. One daughter, Daisy Baggette, lived in the home most of her life. Both mother Pearl and daughter Daisy boarded college students throughout the century. In terms of Criterion A, the resource represents the development of higher education from an earlier Cherokee heritage.

In terms of Criterion C, the resource's architect/builder William Alston, in addition to building the NR-listed Alston-Bedwell House mentioned above, also constructed the 1894 St. James Episcopal Church (NRIS# 82003714), located at 303 South Church Street in the nearby town of Wagoner, Oklahoma. Alston incorporated a number of basic elements of the Free Classic subtype in the American Baptist Home Mission House, such as: the use of Tuscan columns; the use of visually-dominant, projecting, pedimented gables; the mixing of multiple gabled and hipped roofs atop a hipped roof to create a complex, asymmetrical roofline; use of small dormers and narrow ridge chimneys; the use of ordinary horizontal weatherboard; and the omission of turned spindle work and elaborate wall ornamentation, with such elements as fish scale shingles or motifs.

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

The historical connections of the American Baptist Home Mission House are complex and fascinating. To appreciate its place as a historical resource representative of Native American education, one must recognize that the Cherokee people began a conscious effort to re-create their tribal social and political organization in their eastern homeland following U.S. independence in the 1780s. This voluntary acculturation process involved the recognition, at the tribal level, that to survive as a nation and retain their homeland, the Cherokees would need to educate themselves in the ways of the Americans. Tribal leaders thus invited religious missionaries of several denominations into their settlements to organize and operate schools. The most successful denomination to win Christian converts was the Missionary Baptists who, by the 1830s, had established a literate (in both English and Cherokee), native clergy.

By then the Cherokees had managed to become literate in their own language, develop an agrarian economy mirroring that of surrounding states, and indeed, establish their own functional state, complete with a national court system and bicameral legislature. Nevertheless, their attempt to rise to a level in which their autonomy would be recognized by the United States was fleeting, as U.S. citizens coveted their lands. In the late 1830s, after a decade of resisting the Indian Removal Act, the Cherokees were forcibly removed from their homeland to Indian Territory.

In 1838-39, following the death of 4,000 people along the Trail of Tears, some 12,000 Cherokees arrived in what would become northeastern Oklahoma. Large contingents of Cherokee refugees settled in the immediate Tahlequah area along the Illinois River and its tributaries. For five more years, the area was in constant strife with factional violence. Eventually peace emerged as the new land became settled. At least some of the credit for this peace is due the efforts of Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian missionaries who sought reconciliation and helped to reestablish the Cherokee national school system and orphanage system.

By the 1850s, peace and agricultural development had brought a full recovery to the Cherokee Nation. The 1850s are largely considered a golden age of the Cherokee Nation, as homes and plantations were constructed throughout the nation. The most important geographical focus was the Tahlequah area, which arose as the capital of a renewed Cherokee Nation. As the primary trading point, cultural focus, and administrative center of a growing and prospering indigenous society, Tahlequah was becoming a very unique place by 1860. In that year, Cherokee ranchers were sending beef cattle to St. Louis and Chicago, and Cherokee planters were exporting cotton by riverboat to New Orleans. Cherokees had ventured to the California gold fields and developed strong trade connections with the Texans and Plains Indians.

Their geographic position relative to the border states doomed the Cherokee Nation during the American Civil War. After 1861 the tribe factionalized again as a wealthy minority of slave-owning Cherokees allied with the Confederacy and a yeoman majority allied with the Union. The ensuing guerilla warfare within the Cherokee Nation destroyed property and forced large numbers of civilians into exile in Kansas and Texas.

After years of looting and abandonment, the United States subjected the tribe to a Reconstruction program that confiscated lands and set the nation onto a three-decade-long reduction of political autonomy. Once again, Christian missionary efforts aided the rehabilitation of Cherokee educational infrastructure, albeit this time most of the effort was by Missionary Baptists from New England.

In 1867 the American Baptist Home Mission Board, based in New York City, established a boarding school for Native American children in Tahlequah on land granted to the society by the Cherokee Nation. This 94.3 acres, which had been designated for the use of the Baptist Mission School for 33 years, was in 1904 conveyed by the Cherokee Nation to the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York for the sum of \$943 as the Cherokee tribal domain was dismembered in the allotment process.<sup>1</sup>

The house was built in 1905 by the American Baptist Home Mission Society as the residence for the president of its Cherokee Baptist Academy, which was located to the southeast. As such, it became home to Reverend Walter J. Pack, who served as president and pastor for five years.

Walter J. Pack was an outstanding school administrator. In five years he turned a faltering mission school into a burgeoning preparatory school with 320 Native American students. The campus had a sister institution at Muskogee. The Baptist Academy in Tahlequah grew and added 42 more acres. However, in 1910, the American Baptists decided to consolidate its activities in Oklahoma by moving its Tahlequah academy to the Muskogee "Indian University" campus, which in that same year was renamed Bacone College.

The Society sold the Baptist Academy grounds to the City of Tahlequah at a reduced price of \$6,200 in May of 1909. In November the land was platted as the Academy Addition, a new residential subdivision located just west of the campus of the Cherokee Female Seminary. In that same year, the Oklahoma Legislature designated the seminary as Northeastern State Normal School (later, Northeastern State University). The Academy Addition features a curvilinear street plan, and was perhaps influenced by the popular Garden City movement in landscape architecture. A focal point of the plat was Summit Street, which contained the American Baptist Home Mission House on Lots five, nine and 10 in Block five.

In March of 1910 Pack sold the house to Pearl E. (Holt) Baggette, a Cherokee tribal member and widow of Thomas Jefferson Baggette, who was murdered in the infamous Saline Courthouse incident of 1893. Between 1893 and 1909 Mrs. Baggette had raised four daughters in the hills east of Tahlequah and taught in the rural schools of the Cherokee Nation. In 1902, for example, she had charge of Shiloh School, one of 16 schools in the Goingsnake District of the nation.<sup>2</sup> Three daughters attended Northeastern.

Julia Baggette became an accomplished poet in California. Two daughters, Maimie (1893-1971) and Daisy (1897-1995) followed in their single mother's footsteps as Indian educators. Following their graduation from Northeastern, they became lifelong teachers in Native American reservation schools in New Mexico and Arizona. Daisy, who never married, received numerous commendations for her service by the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. Both women were Cherokee Nation tribal members.

In 1948 Pearl conveyed the property to her unmarried daughters of the home, Daisy and Grace (an invalid). In 1972 Grace Baggette's interest in the house was conveyed to Daisy Baggette. Daisy lived in or owned part interest in the house from the time she was 12 years old until her death at age 98. In the early 1970s she returned to reside in the house, adjacent to her beloved alma mater, having retired from teaching. She boarded college students, just as her mother had



during the first half of the century. Miss Daisy Baggette, more than any other individual, personified the legacy of 530 Summit Street as a property representative of the development of Native American higher education in Oklahoma.

In summary, the connections that the American Baptist Home Mission House have to the development of Native American higher education and the social history of American Indian women are complex and varied. The house was originally located on the grounds of the Baptist Academy, an institution deeply-rooted in Cherokee tribal history and a predecessor of Bacone University in Muskogee. Its principal occupants were lifelong Native American teachers who, following Cherokee tradition, continued a legacy of educating American Indian children. Its geographical location continues to make it a significant link to the heritage of Northeastern State University, the successor of the Cherokee National Female Seminary.

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Patent, W. C. Rogers, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, 03 August 1904.

<sup>2</sup> "Appointments Announced by Cherokee Board of Education," [Stilwell] Standard 24 January 1902.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

Baggett files. Northeastern State University Archives. Tahlequah, OK.

Blumenson, John J.-G., Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945, Revised Edition (New York: W. W. Norton, 1983).

Bucher, Ward, ed., Dictionary of Building Preservation (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1996).

Faulk, Odie B. and Billy M. Jones, Tahlequah, NSU, and the Cherokees (Tahlequah, OK: Northeastern State University, 1984).

Foster, Gerald, American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2004).

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998).

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)  
☐ previously listed in the National Register  
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark  
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

☒ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☒ Local government  
☒ University  
☒ Other  
Name of repository: **Tahlequah City Library**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** less than one acre  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>15</u> Zone	<u>321800</u> Easting	<u>3976560</u> Northing	3	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing
2	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing	4	<u>          </u> Zone	<u>          </u> Easting	<u>          </u> Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

All of Lot 4, the North 1/2 of Lot 9, and all of Lot 10, of Block 5, ACADEMY ADDITION, to the City of Tahlequah, Cherokee County, Oklahoma.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

These two and one-half lots have always been associated with the property.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Brad A. Bays, Ph.D.

organization Oklahoma State University

date April 30, 2010

street & number 337 Murray Hall

telephone (405) 744-6250

city or town Stillwater

state OK

zip code 74078-4073

e-mail b.bays@okstate.edu

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** Copies of supporting archival documentation supplied by property owner and others

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**Photographs:**

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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

No.	Subject	Direction
0001	West elevation	East
0002	West-Southwest elevation	East-Northeast
0003	Southeast elevation	Northwest
0004	Northwest elevation	Southeast
0005	Interior view of façade entry	West-Southwest
0006	Interior view of central upstairs façade window	West

American Baptist Home Mission House  
Name of Property

Cherokee County, OK  
County and State

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**Property Owner:**

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Joe Grayson, Jr. and Gwen Grayson, Husband and Wife and Mary Charlotte Grayson  
street & number 530 Summit Street telephone (918) 456-4878  
city or town Tahlequah state OK zip code 74464

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C, Street, NW, Washington, DC,



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY American Baptist Home Mission House  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OKLAHOMA, Cherokee

DATE RECEIVED: 7/20/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/13/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/30/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/03/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000621

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 9.3.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the  
nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



American Baptist Home Mission  
House Tahlequah

Cherokee Co., Oklahoma

Brad A. Bays

April 5, 2010

facade - East

Photo #1





American Baptist Home Mission House,  
Tahlequah  
Cherokee Co., Oklahoma  
Brad A. Bays  
April 5, 2010  
East Northeast  
Photo #2



American Baptist Home Mission House,  
Tahlequah

Cherokee Co., Oklahoma

Brad A. Bays

April 5, 2010

Northwest

Photo #3





American Baptist Home Mission House,  
Tahlequah  
Cherokee Co., Oklahoma  
Brad A. Bays  
April 5, 2010  
Southeast  
Photo # 4



American Baptist Home Mission House,  
Tahlequah  
Cherokee Co., Oklahoma  
Brad A. Bays  
April 5, 2010  
Interior, main entry-facade WSW  
Photo #5



American Baptist Home Mission House,  
Tahlequah

Cherokee Co., Oklahoma

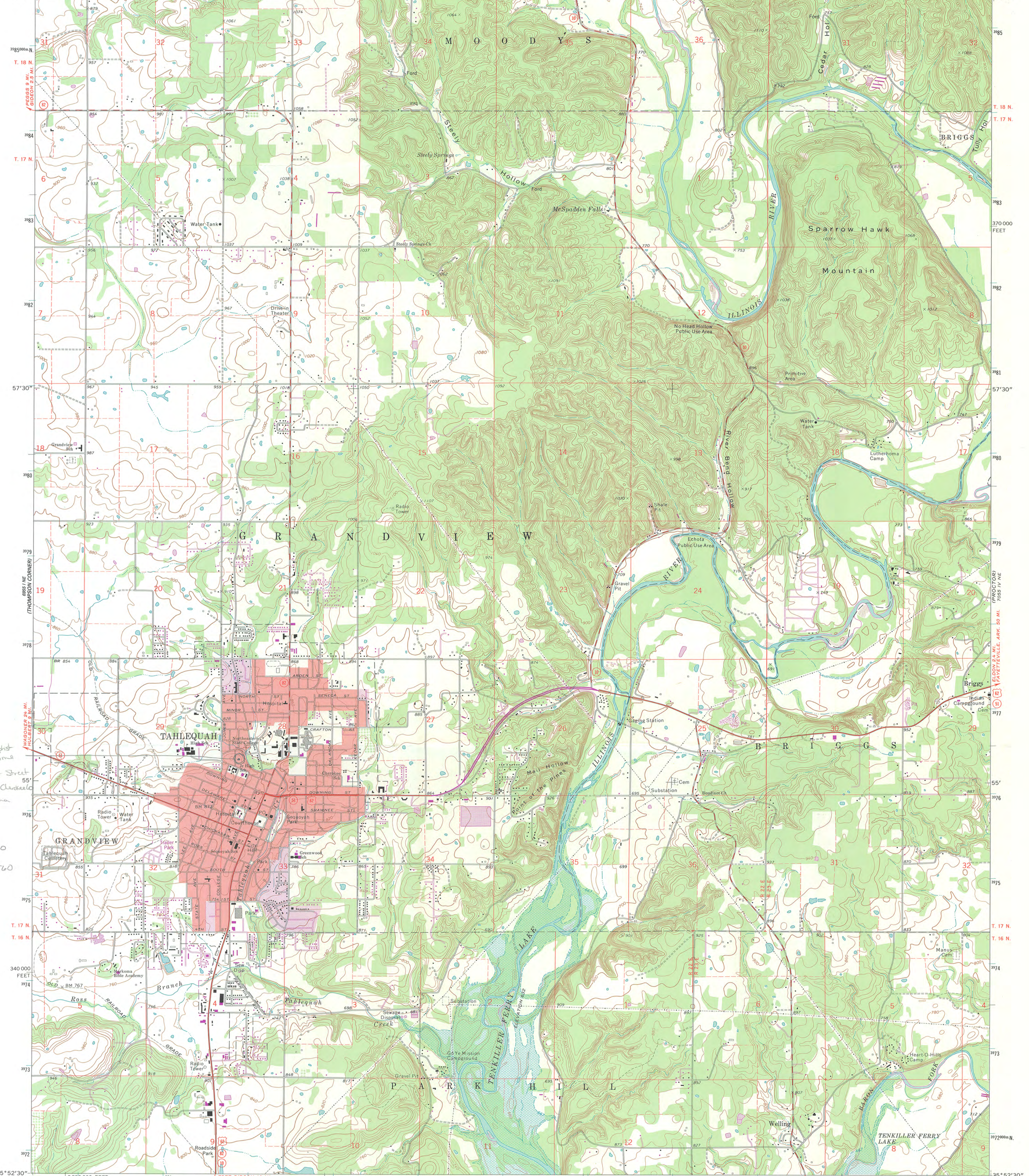
Brad A. Bays

April 5, 2010

Interior, central upstairs window -  
facade - west - window detail

Photo #6









## Oklahoma Historical Society

*Founded May 27, 1893*

### State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917  
(405)521-6249 • Fax (405)522-0816 • [www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm](http://www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm)



July 19, 2010

Ms. Carol Shull  
Acting Keeper of the Register  
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW  
Washington D.C. 20005

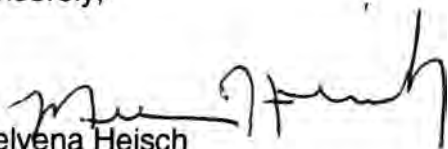
Dear Ms. Shull:

We are pleased to transmit twelve National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

Brady Historic District, Tulsa, Tulsa County  
Casa Loma Hotel, Tulsa, Tulsa County  
Morrow Home Place, Collinsville, Tulsa County  
Moore Ranch, Nowata Vicinity, Nowata County  
White Cloud Lodge, Payne County  
Wentz Camp, Ponca City, Kay County  
Pond Creek Masonic Lodge #125, Pond Creek, Grant County  
Nickels Ensor McClure House, Alva, Woods County  
First United Methodist Church, Fairview, Major County  
Squirrel Creek Bridge, Shawnee, Pottawatomie County  
American Baptist Home Mission House, Tahlequah, Cherokee County  
Administration Building, Wilburton Vicinity, Latimer County

We look forward to the results of your review. If there may be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Lynda B. Schwan of my staff or myself.

Sincerely,

  
Melvena Heisch  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer

MKH:lbs

Enclosures