

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

4177

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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hotel Muskogee

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 26 West Broadway Street (historically)

City or town: Muskogee State: OK County: Muskogee

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D

 Signature of certifying official/Title:	<u>May 24, 2019</u> Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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:) _____

Adrian S. [Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

7/12/2019
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/hotel

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/not in use

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH-EARLY 20TH CENTURAL REVIVALS/Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Erected in 1923 at 26 West Broadway in Muskogee, Oklahoma, the Hotel Muskogee is sited on the east side of downtown, adjacent to railroad tracks. The setting remains one of business buildings. The red-brick, two-part-commercial-block hotel building (contributing building) is symmetrical and horizontally massed in four stories. There is a full rectangular plan in the first story and a U-shaped plan in the upper. The roof is flat, with parapet. Decorative brickwork and stonework elements identify the style as Late 19th Century-Early 20th Century Revivals/Classical Revival. The most notable include a stone and brick entablature, a projecting water table separating the lower block; and a small projecting Classical balcony with rail, balusters, and supporting scrolled brackets in the center of the south elevation. Above this is a triangular pediment, and below it a star-shaped stone cartouche with the letter "M" for Muskogee. All windows in the upper floors are the original steel multi-light units. An original 1950s marquee sign (contributing object) projects from the southwest corner in the second floor. Alterations include window and door replacements in the still-clearly-demarcated first-story commercial spaces of the south elevation and a small extension that conceals part of the first story of the west

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elevation. The exterior is in generally good repair and retains the majority of the original elements of design, materials, and workmanship.

Narrative Description

Erected at 26 West Broadway (northeast corner of West Broadway and West Main) in Muskogee, Oklahoma, in 1923, the Hotel Muskogee is a four-story, flat-roofed, red-brick, two-part-commercial block over a basement. The hotel is situated on the south 78 feet of Lot 1, Block 2, Muskogee Original Town, and is oriented with its long axis/South elevation on West Broadway. The setting remains much as it was in 1923 when the building opened. The property lies on the east side of the downtown business district and sits only a hundred feet or so east from the original Missouri, Kansas and Texas (MK&T, or Katy) railroad tracks. On the lot to the east, now vacant, was site of the MK&T Depot and Hotel, a building long since razed; to the east of the tracks remains a general warehouse district. To the west, along Broadway, Okmulgee, and Court (east-west streets) and 2nd, 3rd, and 4th streets, is the main downtown business area, which historically was the site of numerous four- to ten-story buildings, many razed. The majority of guests quartering in the four-story Hotel Muskogee would have looked south, with a view of smaller commercial buildings, or west, toward the “skyscrapers.” Today the hotel faces a small, new building and courtyard on the south, across Broadway; a new parking garage, across Main to the west; and an historic two-story building on the opposite corner of Broadway and Main. The view to the east remains one of commercial buildings and warehouses. Although much of the 1920s-1930s downtown is gone, enough remains to impart a sense of downtown area’s former grandeur.

Designed to be fireproof, the building was constructed of a framework of steel columns and beams. Brick curtain walls and cladding and concrete-like floors were the other primary construction materials. In each elevation the fenestration is generally symmetrical. All of the window openings have brick lintels/sills, and almost every opening retains its original 9-light steel window units, a hallmark of the period. Some of the lights are missing. The building’s exterior condition is generally fair.

In form, the Hotel Muskogee is a two-part commercial block. The building is rectangular in plan and is horizontally massed, measuring approximately 150 feet east to west along Broadway and 70 feet north to south along main. The first floor occupies the full 150 by 70 rectangular dimension and comprises commercial spaces on three sides of a large lobby. Between the east and west “wings,” the one-story lobby is approximately 80 feet wide (east-west) by 40 feet deep and is 20 feet in height.¹ There are no floors above it, and commercial spaces wrapped it on south, east, and west sides. The actual hotel, that is, the guest rooms in stories 2, 3, and 4, are built in a U-shape, above the commercial spaces that embrace the lobby; this aspect was

¹ The building was unsecured and reported to be occupied by vagrants. The interior measurement and description are compiled from on-site observation, contemporary newspaper descriptions, and a 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

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historically concealed from view by an attached two-story building on the north (now reduced to one story). The hotel has a main entry on the south and secondary entries on east and west.

The Hotel Muskogee offers a very modest interpretation of Late 19th Century-Early 20th Century Revivals/Classical Revival style, primarily exhibited in its minimal detailing. Classical detailing, in the form of decorative brick and stone work, enlivens otherwise uniform vertical walls. The first story is visually distinct and identifiable by its presentation of doors and display windows designed for commercial spaces inside. The shops and hotel entry are separated from the upper block by a projecting water table of light-colored stone above a decorative strip of soldier bricks. Above, the wall is pierced by rows of hotel windows. In the upper floors, vertical rows of header bricks separate the individual bays and demarcate window areas; around the building, the window lintels/sills are brick. An entablature embraces the wall in the south, west, and east elevations: a deep stone cornice projects from the wall above the windows. Below the cornice is a brick frieze band, demarcated by stone quoins at the building's corners and by a strip of soldier brick at the bottom of the frieze. Above the cornice, the top of the raised parapet wall is projected by a light-colored coping. The parapet steps upward at the corners on the east and west sides, and in the center of the south elevation the parapet projects upward to create a triangular pediment designates the entry bay.

A significant feature of the property is a marquee sign placed on the southwest corner and extending at an angle from it (counted as a contributing object). The sign is made in the shape of an open rectangle with no sides equal and with top and bottom sides parallel. The top and bottom sides present the words "Fireproof" and "Coffee Shop." In the center of the rectangle is another rectangle bearing the words "Muskogee Hotel." The style is "mid-century modern" and may date from the 1950s.

Three historic photos provide evidence of original and subsequent treatment of the south and east elevations. (See Fig. 1, Photo of new Hotel Muskogee, from the *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, 4 April 1923, showing east and south elevations, camera facing approximately North-Northwest, Continuation Sheet 7.1; Fig. 2. Postcard, hand colored and apparently enhanced detail, circa late 1930s, showing east and south elevations, camera facing approximately North-Northwest, Continuation Sheet 7.2; and Fig. 3, Circa 1930 photograph of the Hotel Muskogee, showing south elevation, camera facing approximately Northeast, Continuation Sheet 7.3).

South (primary) façade

The **south/primary façade** is symmetrical, with five bays that are generally divided by shallowly projecting brick piers. Corner piers and the piers flanking the main entry have decorative brickwork in which every fifth row is recessed one full brick's depth. The first story was the retail floor, and the upper story in each bay has openings to light the hotel rooms. In this façade the division of openings and decoration emphasizes the two-part commercial form.

The **first story** clearly exhibits the original spacing, but the materials and composition have changed in several spaces over time. Originally, it had storefront sections separated by slightly

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projecting brick piers on light-colored stone bases. There were four of these dividers on each side of the entry bay, creating five spaces for entries and windows. Most of the spaces had common elements, most including a door and six tall, narrow, contiguous display windows. They were apparently wood-framed slab units joined by a thin vertical mullion; the window casings rested on a knee-height footing of unknown material that was replaced or faced with beige brick at an unknown date. Original doors appear to have been wood with full lights. Over the door/windows, each space had a clerestory strip with a rowlock lintel and contiguous, wood-framed, two-light windows; the clerestories are now covered with aluminum siding, and in places there are aluminum awnings. The doors vary in composition, but the windows are presently comprised of slab-glass in aluminum casings/frames.

The **west side** of the first story has five spaces (moving from west to east and numbered 1 through 5 for descriptive purposes). Space 1, at the far west side, originally accommodated a transom light and double door flanked by multi-part display windows (address styled 32 West Broadway). The space now has a single door flanked by slab-glass lights set in aluminum units. Space 2 to the east originally had only seven contiguous display windows but now has two very large glass slabs. Moving east again, spaces 3, 4, and 5 have seen the most change. Originally, space 3 had a double-door opening flanked by windows; space 4 to its east had only windows, and space 5 had a window and a door. Space 3 has been infilled with beige brick and has a new single slab door with three small lights. To its east, the space 4 has been entirely infilled with brick and has a very small window. Space 5, next to the hotel entry bay, retains its original pattern with a window and an entry, but the openings have a new aluminum door and two-light window. In all instances, the clerestory windows have been covered with a strip of aluminum. An aluminum awning extends from the west side of the building to shade spaces 1, 2, and 3.

In the center, the first story of the **main entry bay** is about 15 feet wide, projects slightly from the rest of the wall for the full height of the building, and is decorated up to the entablature by vertical strips of decorative brick. There are stone quoins on each side on the top and bottom of the frieze band. Two piers, with recessed rows, on the first floor indicate the main entry. (The hotel address is styled 26 West Broadway). The piers are brick and faced with thick stone panels that extend up from their light-colored stone bases to scrolled (S-shaped) brackets that support a shallow balcony (one bracket is now missing). The entry originally had two full-light wooden doors and a surround of side lights and a full-width, three-light transom light. Presently, the opening is filled with a double aluminum door unit with aluminum-framed slab glass side lights, and the transom is concealed by aluminum siding. The **east side** of the first story also has five spaces (6 through 10) between piers but has fewer entry openings, because most of this side of the first floor accommodated the restaurant (addressed as 20-22 West Broadway).

The **east side** of the first story also has five spaces. Next to the entry bay, space 6 had a single door and at least one window. This pattern remains, but the units are both aluminum and glass. To the east, spaces 7 and 8 originally were alike, with seven contiguous windows each and no entry opening; presently, space 7 has a new recessed door and an aluminum and glass window, and space 8 still has windows only, but the number is reduced from 7 to two new aluminum-framed glass units. Space 9 to the east retains the opening for an entry into the restaurant, but its

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double door-and-sidelight arrangement has been removed, the space enclosed by siding, and a new slab door inserted. Space 10, the last space to the east, originally had seven contiguous windows but now has three new aluminum and glass units.

Thus, across the entire south elevation, in all four bays, the first-story spacing remains, but doors and surrounds have been altered, doors and windows have been replaced, and clerestory strips above them have been covered. This is inferred by comparing the present appearance with three historic photos that are available for 1923, ca. 1930, and ca. late 1930s (see Figs. 1, 2, and 3).

The **upper three stories** of the south elevation are plain and defined by their fenestration. Across the width of the building there are five window bays, each about 33 feet wide, separated by slightly projecting, vertical columns of brick in the upper floors. On the west, the outer bay has three ranks of 9-light steel hung windows, 3x3x3 (stationary middle section). The inner bay is the same width, but the fenestration varies by having both the 9-light windows and also smaller, 4-light 2x2 windows that light bathrooms, so that each story has two room-size windows flanked by smaller windows.

The narrow center bay in its upper stories has two 9-light steel windows on floors 3 and 4, lighting a hallway. At the second floor, a shallow, decorative "balcony" rests beneath the water table. The balcony is the center bay's primary decorative feature, with a stepped railing at the top supported by Classical-style, shaped stone balusters. The wall behind the balcony originally had two multi-light windows, but the sashes are currently empty. At the top of this bay the roof rises in a stepped parapet. Applied to the wall is a stone cartouche that is an eight-pointed star with the letter M in its center.

The two window bays on the east side of the central bay are also identical in size at about 33 feet wide. The inner bay has the arrangement of flanking bathroom and room windows. The outer bay has the 9-light steel windows on all three floors.

East Elevation

The east elevation faces the railroad tracks and warehouse district. In the first story the wall is recessed about 3 feet, and the upper floor is supported by six square brick piers (on light-colored bases). All of the piers have the decorative, recessed fifth row. Between the piers is a low brick wall, creating a gallery along the side of the building. In the south (Broadway) end of the gallery, two sets of contiguous wood-framed original window units, one with five units of 12-lights, 2x2, and the other with seven of those pattern, light the dining room. An entryway sits under one set of them and has a new steel door. Further north is a set of four contiguous windows with steel frames and 12 lights, but in 3x4 pattern. One has been boarded and contains an air conditioner condenser. Further north, there is a double-door entry into the dining room. These half-light wooden units have 6 lights each, and the doors sit under a large three-part transom light. All of this appears to be original.

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The entablature decoration extends along this wall, as does the water table. In the upper three floors, above the water table, the wall is all windows. The fenestration is asymmetrical and there are no really distinguishable bays. Moving from south to north, each floor has a 9-light "room" window, a smaller 6-light windows, another 9-light window, a 4-light bathroom window, two more 9-light windows, a 4-light bathroom window, and a final 9-light room window. The parapet-cornice-frieze arrangement extends along this side, but decorative brickwork is limited to window lintels/sills and four vertical rows (two at each end, flanking windows).

North Elevation

Only partly visible from an extreme angle to the northeast (looking southwest), the north elevation rises two stories above the two-story lobby, but only in the east and west ends of the U-shaped upper stories of the building. In this elevation there is no cornice/frieze band arrangement or other discernable decoration. The east-facing wall (of the west wing of the building) has windows on two floors (above the lobby), and each floor has two 9-light steel units, a 4-light bathroom window, and another 9-light room window. The recessed center section of the north elevation appears to have three of the 9-light units on each floor, separated by some space. The west-facing wall (of the east wing) is not visible from any angle. The north ends of the two wings are different. In the north end of the east wing, there appear to be two of the 9-light room windows on each floor, but much of the elevation is concealed by vines and by the residue of the upper story of an adjacent building. The north wall of the west wing has only one small opening (no window unit present).

West Elevation

The entablature decoration extends along this wall, as does the water table. The west elevation has seen alterations, primarily in the first story. Originally it appears to have had display windows under clerestories and at least one door (See Fig. 3). Brick piers still demarcate the southernmost space, which had a display window of unknown description. Presently, this space contains two large plate-glass windows in aluminum frames. An aluminum awning extends out over these windows and wraps the corner. The three spaces to the north of the corner now accommodate a red-brick shed-roofed extension, about three feet deep and twenty-five feet wide, over the sidewalk. Constructed at an unknown date, it covers a basement stairway. The windowless extension has a shed roof with a vent and an air conditioner condenser, and the wall has two large louvered vents. The extension is accessed via a doorway in the south end. There are two spaces visible at the far north end of the west elevation. The one adjacent to the extension is infilled with wood siding and has a boarded doorway. At the far north end of the elevation, an entry opening contains a pair of apparently original wooden casing and full-light double doors. An original surround comprising a transom light and side lights beside has been boarded. The opening provided a side entry to a hallway that led to the hotel lobby and the billiard parlor.

The upper-floor of the west elevation, like its counterpart on the east, has no real bays but is windows entirely. The parapet-cornice-frieze arrangement extends along this side, but decorative

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brickwork is limited to window sills/headers and four vertical rows (two at each end, flanking windows). Each floor has, moving north, a steel-unit 9-light room window, a 6-light window, a 9-light window, a 4-light bathroom window, two 9-light room windows, another bathroom window, and a 9-light room window.

Interior

The interior of the building was not accessible due to various hazards. However, views through first-floor windows indicate that the interior retail spaces have been reconfigured more than once. Views through numerous open guest room windows indicate that much of the upper floor configuration is intact.

The Hotel Muskogee maintains excellent integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship with the exception of having received new doors and windows in the first story of the south elevation and alterations to the presentation of spaces in the west elevation.

Alterations

Alterations have been minimal and are generally restricted to the openings/fenestration in the commercial spaces of the first story. The spacing of the storefronts remains generally as original, with the original piers dividing the spaces. However, in the south elevation the original windows, with large vertical divided lights, have been replaced by slab glass or bricked in (in two spaces); clerestory windows that extend the full length of the west and south elevations are now covered with aluminum siding, and there is an aluminum canopy. Doors are all new. The main entry, which originally had a wood surround of two divided-light doors and side lights/transom light, retains the same arrangement, but the units are now aluminum-framed glass slabs and doors. In the west elevation an original doorway and surround remains, partly boarded, but an extension covers much of the first story. The building retains a large proportion of its original design, materials, and workmanship.

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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.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1923-1969

Significant Dates

1923

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

ARCHITECT/Dawson and Bassham

BUILDER/Dougherty and Nichols Construction Company

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Hotel Muskogee, erected in 1922-23 and opened in 1923 at 26 West Broadway (on the northeast corner of West Broadway and North Main) in Muskogee, Oklahoma, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History for the years 1923-1969. It represents a pattern of development in providing services to a specific group of people, commercial travelers, as a socially stratified lodging industry developed within the American economy from the early twentieth century into the post-World War II era. Within that pattern, the building illustrates the rise and fall of “commercial travelers” hotels for male sales representatives involved in manufacturing and wholesale distribution. It also illustrates the gendered nature of a growing “business culture” in America. The Hotel Muskogee’s period of significance begins in 1923 and ends in 1969 as its purpose and its type of occupancy changed with the times, a purpose and design that reflected the gendered and socially stratified nature of society in the early twentieth century. From the mid-1920s through the 1940s the Hotel Muskogee represented the link between the nation’s commerce and Muskogee’s commerce and also the segregation of the genders in the business world. The building retains a high degree of integrity of location and setting, though downtown Muskogee has reduced in size and prominence since 1923. The hotel’s design, materials, and workmanship have seen little alteration except in the first story’s south and west elevations, and the building reflects the feeling and association of a traveler’s rest in an urban environment.

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

Social History Significance

The Hotel Muskogee, erected in 1922-23 and opened in 1923 at 26 West Broadway (on the northeast corner of West Broadway and North Main) in Muskogee, Oklahoma, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History for the years 1923-1969. Located near the center of downtown Muskogee, very near railroad tracks and convenient to both a commercial district to the west and a wholesale district to the east, the Hotel Muskogee remains in a downtown setting that has been considerably reduced from its original status as Oklahoma’s second-largest commercial downtown area.

The hotel is locally significant in the area of Social History for the period 1923-1969 because it represents a pattern of development in providing services to a specific group of people---commercial travelers---as a socially stratified lodging industry developed within the American economy from the early twentieth century into the post-World War II era. Within that pattern, the building illustrates the rise and fall of “commercial travelers” hotels for male sales representatives involved in manufacturing and wholesale distribution. It also illustrates the gendered nature of a growing “business culture” in America. The Hotel Muskogee’s period of significance begins in 1923 and ends

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in 1969 as its purpose and its type of occupancy changed with the times. It was first a commercial hotel, then a commercial-and-tourist class hotel, and then a quasi-residential hotel.

From its establishment in 1872 as a railroad stop in the Creek nation, the town of Muskogee quickly grew into commercial and industrial prominence. At its 1898 incorporation the community had reached a population of 4,200. The placement there of a Union Agency for five tribes and a federal district court, coupled with the surrounding agricultural production and the discovery of oil in the 1890s, secured the town's survival as a regional service center. By 1907 statehood Muskogee was the state's second-largest city, smaller than Oklahoma City but larger than Tulsa. In 1910 the population stood at more than 25,000. Several railways transported people and goods into and out of the area, those being the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (MKT), St. Louis and San Francisco (Frisco), and Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf (MO&G), and an interurban line linked smaller communities with Muskogee. The downtown business district was large, with many multistory buildings built in the 1910-11 period. By 1912 commercial prosperity was illustrated by the city's 49 hotels serving travelers, who for various reasons came to temporarily reside in a city that offered 53 wholesale distributors, 144 manufacturers, and federal offices that acquired goods and services for the tribes.² The boom seemed perpetual; by 1920 the population had risen to 30,000. Manufacturing and wholesale buying and selling were the city's chief commercial lifeline, and buyers and sellers congregated there by the thousands.³

From World War I until the Great Depression, good hotel accommodations were an absolute necessity for a nation of people on the move, many of whom traveled for business. Muskogee's entrepreneurs tried to serve those who came and went to and from the city for pleasure or to buy from and sell to manufacturers, wholesalers, building contractors, and retailers. Social historians have identified various social categories of overnight accommodations for various kinds of travelers. The nation's first modern hotel, the 1908 Buffalo Statler, Buffalo, New York, set a standard as a place with clean rooms, indoor plumbing, semi-private and private baths, laundry service, and, later, restaurants, bars, cigar stands, newsstands, and other customer conveniences. It served middle-class pleasure travelers but also had specifically designed services and spaces for commercial travelers. In the years of the 1910s, as prosperity created social mobility and travel, this style of stopover for transient Americans abounded. Hotels became both integrated (serving various kinds of travelers) or targeted, designed to serve specific audiences, either upper-class travelers requiring luxury, middle-class tourists demanding cleanliness and safety, or commercial travelers requiring temporary working space such as sample rooms.⁴ It was in some ways a pattern of prosperity-based social segregation, both societal and self-imposed by traveling business men, who had developed a subculture of their

² *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, 13 December 1911; *Muskogee City Directory, 1912* (Muskogee, Okla.: Phoenix Publishing Co., 1912).

³ *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, 13 December 1911, 12 August 1922; See Wallace F. Waits, Jr., "Muskogee," *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, www.okhistory.org, accessed 4 April 2018.

⁴ Stephen Rushmore and Erich Baum, "Origins of the Lodging Industry," *Appraisal Journal* 70 (April 1922), 3 (published by the Appraisal Institute).

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own.⁵ They tended to self-segregate and congregate in the same hotels for fraternal reasons and information exchange, and middle-class “polite” society tended to ostracize them.

In Muskogee the pattern held true in the accommodations industry. The ten-story Severs Hotel and the five-story Baltimore Hotel were erected during the 1910-11 boom period. The Severs was a first-class of luxury facility offering upper-middle and upper-class quarters. Middle-class hotels included the Baltimore, the Plaza, the Turner, and the Hotel Melton (located in the three-story Turner Building and the predecessor of the Hotel Muskogee) In total, by 1912 Muskogee offered visitors a total of 49 hotels (not including rooming houses) of varying purposes, sizes, qualities, orientations, and social-class-differentiated clientele.⁶

Around the nation, the 1920s were years of economic prosperity and investment.⁷ In Muskogee, by 1922 the number of hotels stood at 30. Many of the earlier-day hotels had only occupied the upper floor of a retail building, and these older, wood-framed variety units had burned, given way to new business buildings, or declined into lower-quality categories (such as rooming houses and boarding houses). Newer and better places had been erected and aimed at specific clienteles.⁸ Some of the hotels accommodated commercial as well as pleasure travel: the LaRue advertised as a partly commercial hotel. In the early 1920s the Hotel Baltimore advertised that it, too, had sample rooms, but pledged to be “A Hotel for Your Wife, Mother or Sister,” and the Turner offered sample rooms as well.⁹ However, many automobile tourists as well as prosperous, upper-class Americans preferred to avoid hotels that exposed their families to “traveling salesmen,” who were usually single men and whose social-occupational group was stereotyped as rascals.¹⁰ In this context of a differentiation of hotel purpose and design, the Hotel Muskogee was conceived in 1922 as a purpose-built “commercial hotel.” Thus Muskogee’s “hotel social history” included both quantity and variety of comfort levels in the early years and fell directly within the national pattern of hotel development into upper, middle, and commercial classifications.

The Hotel Muskogee rose in 1922 on the former site of the Turner building, which had housed the Hotel Melton, at 26 West Broadway (the northeast corner of Broadway and Main). The Melton had been placed inside the Turner, a three-story retail building erected a decade earlier. It was conveniently located on a prominent downtown corner and a few yards from the MKT depot. The Turner premises had sheltered both a hotel and a clothing store. At the time, the hotel operation (not the building itself) was owned by S. W. and F. E. Donoghue of Fort Smith, Arkansas, who also owned hotel properties in Arkansas and Kansas.¹¹ In January of 1922 the Turner Building burned.

⁵ Timothy B. Spears, *100 Years on the Road: The Traveling Salesman in American Culture* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1995), xii, 168, 209. See also Walter A. Friedman, *Birth of a Salesman: The Transformation of Selling in America* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2004).

⁶ *Muskogee City Directory, 1912.*

⁷ Rushmore and Baum, “Origins of the Lodging Industry,” 3.

⁸ *R. L. Polk’s Directory of Muskogee, 1922* (Detroit, Mich.: R. L. Polk & Co., 1922).

⁹ *The Official Hotel Red Book and Directory* (New York: Official Hotel Red Book and Directory Co., 1920), 603.

¹⁰ Lisa Pfueller Davidson, “A Service Machine’: Hotel Guests and the Development of an Early Twentieth Century Building Type,” in *Building Environments*, ed. Kenneth A. Briesch and Alison K. Hoagland (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2005), 116-118.

¹¹ *Muskogee Daily Phoenix*, 23 January 1922; C. W. West, *Muskogee from Statehood to Pearl Harbor* (Muskogee: Muskogee Publishing Company, 1976; *Tulsa Daily World*, 4 April 1920.

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The Donoghues made “an arrangement” with the property’s owners and envisioned a new kind of hotel for Muskogee, one that catered specifically to traveling salesmen and others who came to town strictly on wholesale or retail business.

Work on building began with planning by T. E. Dawson and Charles W. Bassham, Architects, a Muskogee firm.¹² They designed a four-story building that would have a hotel lobby and guest amenities on the first floor and lodging rooms on the upper three floors. The first floor would also offer retail spaces oriented toward the commercial class. The construction contractor was Dougherty and Nichols Construction Company of Muskogee, and the cost was estimated at \$200,000.¹³ The foundation was laid July 1922 and was built to support an additional three floors, should the owners wish to expand skyward. Designed to be fireproof, the building had a steel skeleton that was in place by mid-September and soon clad with brick.¹⁴

Ready for occupancy in spring 1923, the Hotel Muskogee building had taken less than a year to construct, its cost rising to approximately \$500,000.¹⁵ It opened to the public on April 4, 1923. Festivities included public access to the entire premises during the afternoon and dancing in the lobby from 8 p.m. to midnight. Retail stores on the first floor also held their grand openings on that day. A local newspaper noted that from the architects to the constructing company to the installers of mechanical systems, brick, and labor, wall finishes, flooring, interior decoration, and furniture, were Muskogee companies and that the building was “completely ‘Made in Muskogee.’”¹⁶

The Hotel Muskogee was one of only a few hotels of its type in the city. It was not a hotel for the average business or pleasure traveler nor for the wealthy; it was designed for the “commercial traveler,” and it was gendered. Its concept included innovations in lodging that dated to the Statler hotels built in the early 1900s.¹⁷ Said hotel owner William Donoghue, “The Hotel Muskogee is being advertised as especially attractive to men engaged in commercial and traveling pursuits. In brief it caters to the trade or traveling salesmen and other business men whose work takes them away from home. For this reason it will be particularly homelike.”¹⁸ He also noted that the hotel would offer high quality in rooms and food. Its 100 sleeping compartments offered private rooms with bathroom, private rooms with shared tub-and-shower rooms on each floor, and sample rooms with built-in Murphy beds. The latter was a distinguishing feature: a salesman could rent a room large enough in which to display his wares during the day, and at night he could move the sample displays and sleep on the Murphy. There were also regular sample rooms with no sleeping accommodations.¹⁹ The second floor had several homey “parlors” with sofas, chairs, tables, and so forth, where men could socialize “in their shirt sleeves.” Interior finishes included hardwood, murals, “magnestron” floors, and the rooms had steam vacuum heat.²⁰ The edifice was fireproof. Sales reps could eat in the large

¹² *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, 23 May 1922; *R. L. Polk's Directory of Muskogee*, 1922.

¹³ *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, 20 March and 23 May 1922; *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City), 24 September 1922.

¹⁴ *Hotel Monthly* 30, June 1922, 95, July, 1922, 90, and August, 1922, 99; *Muskogee Daily Phoenix*, 1 October 1922; *Daily Oklahoman*, 24 September 1922.

¹⁵ *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, 13 December 1922, 5 January 1923; *Muskogee Daily Phoenix*, 4 April 1923.

¹⁶ *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, 4 April 1923.

¹⁷ Davidson, “A Service Machine,” 117.

¹⁸ *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, 4 April 1923.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 22 October 1922.

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hotel restaurant in the southeast corner. Other businesses renting parts of the first floor also provided male-oriented services: Joyce Drug Store No. 2, in the southwest corner, provided various sundries and also food at its soda fountain. A barber shop provided another service, and after-hours could be spent in the pocket-billiard parlor (a “pool hall”), a feature indicating the gendered nature of the clientele.²¹ Within a few years a liquor store and cigar store/newsstand were added.

The purpose and design of the Hotel Muskogee indicated the gendered and socially stratified nature of society in the early twentieth century. Women were not welcomed in the brotherhood of commercial travelers (“The Order of Grip and Crescent”). Concomitantly, male commercial travelers had developed their own professional subset in the nation’s business culture but were stereotyped by the general public and were not welcomed in the middle-class hotels. The building’s concept and design included all of the amenities necessary to that category of traveler. From the mid-1920s through the 1940s the Hotel Muskogee represented the link between the nation’s commerce and Muskogee’s commerce and also the segregation of the genders in the business world.

During the Great Depression the nation’s economy faltered. As noted by historian Lisa Davidson, nearly three-quarters of the nation’s hotels went into receivership, a trend that illustrated “the close ties between the hotel industry and the corporate economy.”²² Muskogee’s manufacturing and wholesale business stumbled; there was not much need for “traveling sales representatives” in mid-Depression. The nature of the Hotel Muskogee, and the hotel service industry in general changed with economic change. The Hotel Muskogee was renamed the Walcott from 1929 to 1934 and appears to have become less a male-oriented facility.²³ During these years it may have gradually changed into a combined commercial class and tourist class facility. In 1936 the hotel added a beauty shop, further indicating that the building was being re-gendered into a more regular middle-class hotel for both men and women. A historic postcard (dated to 1930s by the models of automobiles) offers the hotel for both “commercial and tourist class.”²⁴

By the mid-1940s the Hotel Muskogee, re-styled as the Muskogee Hotel, had begun to accommodate non-lodging industry-related businesses; in 1946, in addition to the “Muskogee Hotel Restaurant,” the hotel lobby, “Muskogee Hotel Cigar Stand,” and “Muskogee Hotel Beauty Shop” the first floor also provided spaces for an investments broker, a photography shop, the National Cash Register Company, and a gift and card store, and, later, a cocktail lounge called The Brass Rail. In the 1950s and 1960s two insurance agencies and a “Reen Stamp” store, operated in the southwest corner, and a Western Auto Store rented space. By 1970 an increasing number of retail spaces were characterized as vacant or occupied by non-travel-related businesses, and thus the 1969 closing date for the period of significance. Further, in the post-World War II years up to 1960s, the nation’s automobile culture affected Muskogee’s lodging industry. In 1960, the city’s 24 motels, scattered along highways into town, outnumbered the 19 hotels, primarily located downtown. From the 1980s, and perhaps earlier, the hotel portion of the building served as a semi-residential hotel---rooms available for a day, a

²¹ Ibid., 4 April 1923.

²² Davidson, “A Service Machine,” 124-25.

²³ *Polk’s Directory of Muskogee*, 1928, 1930, 1934; *McIntosh County Democrat*, 22 January 1931.

²⁴ Historic postcard, circa. 1935, “Hotel Muskogee,” Photo Archives, Research Division, Oklahoma Historical Society. The black auto that is pictured appears to be a 1936 Plymouth.

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week, or a month, or perhaps longer---and several single women as well as men were in permanent residence. In the 2000s the building was vacant.²⁵

Sited in a modestly intact downtown location and setting, the building still displays most of its original exterior. It has retained its Classical Revival architectural detailing of original stone and brick entablature (cornice and frieze) in south, west, and east elevations and its pedimented and balconied main entry. The numerous original steel-frame window units in the three upper floors remain all around. Alterations comprise the replacement of windows/doors in the original openings of the first floor commercial areas and concealment of spaces on the west elevation. The hotel has integrity of design, materials and workmanship. It has kept the feeling and associations of a building that accommodates travelers, though it is not currently in use. A 1950s marquee sign remains fixed to the building's southwest corner. The Hotel Muskogee is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for its local significance in Social History for the period 1923-1969, illustrating the changing nature of society's (and Muskogee's) social views, travel preferences, and specific temporary lodging needs.

Additional Developmental Context

The Hotel Muskogee lies within the city-level Downtown Historic District (not listed as a National Register Historic District). A 1998 Reconnaissance Level Survey of Muskogee identified the 1923 hotel building as warranting further study within the context of Social History.²⁶ The survey identified several commerce-related properties comparable in size and style, including the ten-story Severs Hotel (1912; NRIS 82003691; Sullivan-esque), and others deemed worthy of further study, including Spaulding Mercantile (a wholesale house, ca. 1880, Commercial style); Maddin Hardware Building (1899, Commercial style), and Hale-Halsell Grocery Company Warehouse (1904, Commercial style).²⁷ Virtually all Muskogee's downtown hotels representative of social history, including the size-comparable Baltimore (301 W. Okmulgee, 5 stories), the Huber (27 W. Okmulgee, 4 stories), and the New Turner (Third and Court, 5 stories), and the LaRue (Main and Commercial) have been razed, as have the "railroad hotels."

²⁵ Survey of chronological issues of *Polk's Directory of Muskogee, 1934-2000*. From 1923 through the 1990s the addresses of occupancies were always given as 26, 28, 30, and occasionally 32 West Broadway.

²⁶ Brad Bays et al. "Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Muskogee, Project No. 40-97-12040.013." Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 1998, 68, 91.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

Hotel Muskogee
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Brad Bays et al. "Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Muskogee, Project No. 40-97-12040.013." Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, 1998.

Daily Oklahoman (Oklahoma City), 24 September 1922.

Davidson, Lisa Pfueller. "A Service Machine': Hotel Guests and the Development of an Early Twentieth Century Building Type." In *Building Environments*, ed. Kenneth A. Briesch and Alison K. Hoagland. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2005,

Friedman, Walter A. *Birth of a Salesman: The Transformation of Selling in America*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2004.

"Hotel Muskogee," Historic Postcard, late 1930s. Photo Archives, Research Division, Oklahoma Historical Society.

"Hotel Muskogee," Historic Photograph, circa 1930. Photo Archives, Research Division, Oklahoma Historical Society.

McIntosh County Democrat, 22 January 1931.

Muskogee Daily Phoenix, 23 January 1922, 1 October 1922, 4 April 1923.

Muskogee City Directory, 1912. Muskogee, Okla.: Phoenix Publishing Co., 1912.

Muskogee Times-Democrat, 13 December 1911, 20 March 1922, 23 May 1922, 12 August 1922, 22 October 1922, 13 December 1922, 5 January 1923, 4 April 1923.

Official Hotel Red Book and Directory. New York: Official Hotel Red Book and Directory Co., 1920.

R. L. Polk & Co. *R. L. Polk's Directory of Muskogee*, 1922-2000. Detroit, Mich.: R. L. Polk, var. dates.

Rushmore, Stephen, and Erich Baum. "Origins of the Lodging Industry," *Appraisal Journal* 70 (April 1922). Published by the Appraisal Institute.

Spears, Timothy B. *100 Years on the Road: The Traveling Salesman in American Culture*. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1995.

Tulsa Daily World, 4 April 1920.

West, C. W. *Muskogee from Statehood to Pearl Harbor*. Muskogee: Muskogee Publishing Company, 1976.

Hotel Muskogee
Name of Property

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 (one) acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 35.748730 Longitude: -95.368483
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Hotel Muskogee
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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property comprises the South 78 (seventy-eight) feet of Lot 1, Block 2, Muskogee Original Town.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These are the legal boundaries of the property as recorded in the Deed Register of Muskogee County, Book 4469, page 356.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Dianna Everett, Consultant to City of Muskogee
organization: _____
street & number: 2510 Countrywood Ln.
city or town: Edmond state: OK zip code: 73012-6433
e-mail weaver25@cox.net
telephone: 405/348/4679
date: 1 May 2018

Hotel Muskogee
Name of Property

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hotel Muskogee

City or Vicinity: Muskogee

County: Muskogee State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Dianna Everett

Date Photographed: 30 May 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

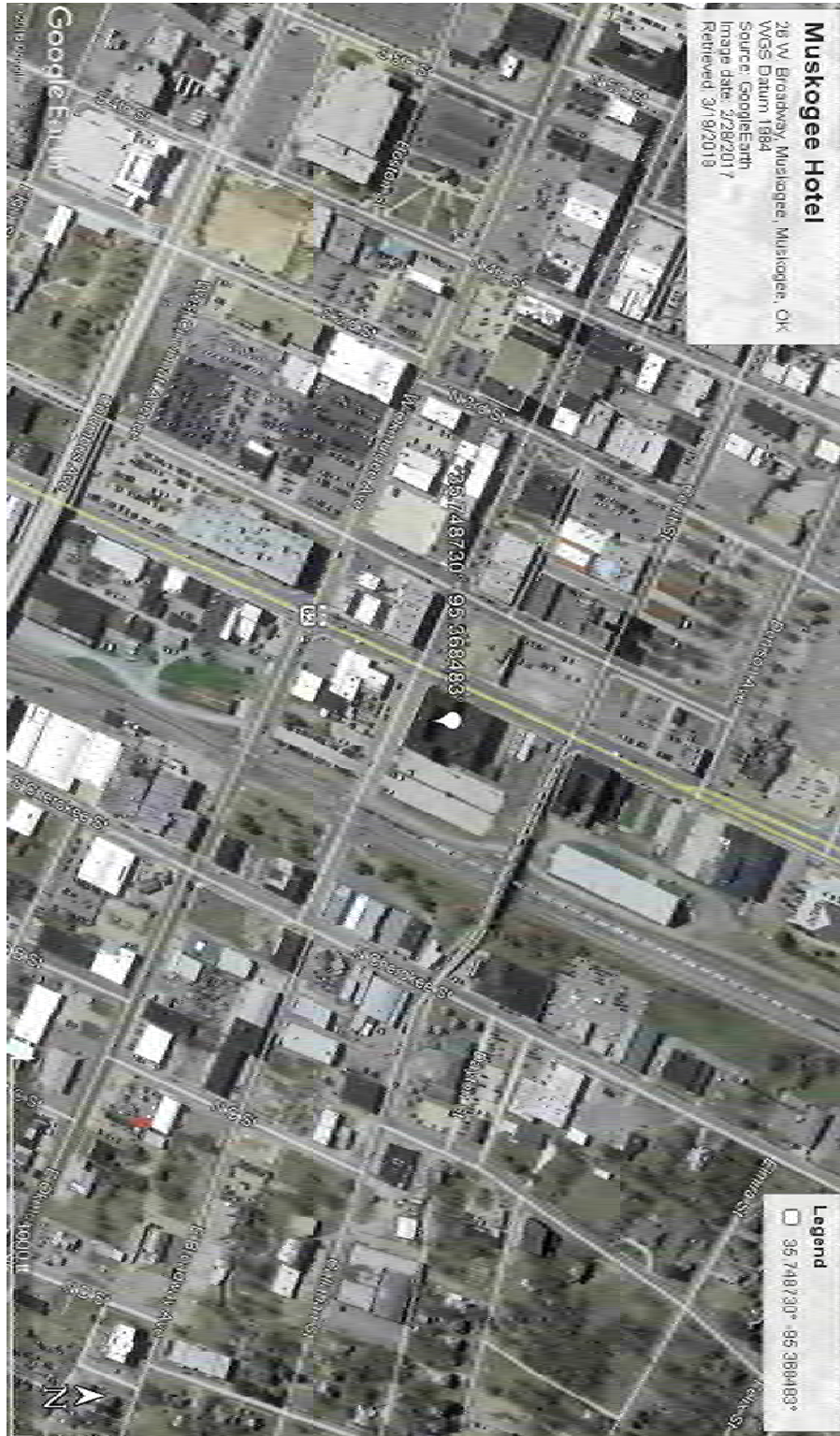
- 1 of 6. 0001 West and South (primary) elevations, camera facing NNE
- 2 of 6. 0002 South elevation, center, entry bay, camera facing NNW
- 3 of 6. 0003 East and South elevations, camera facing NW
- 4 of 6. 0004 East elevation, camera facing WSW
- 5 of 6. 0005 West elevation, camera facing E
- 6 of 6. 0006 West elevation, camera facing SE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Hotel Muskogee
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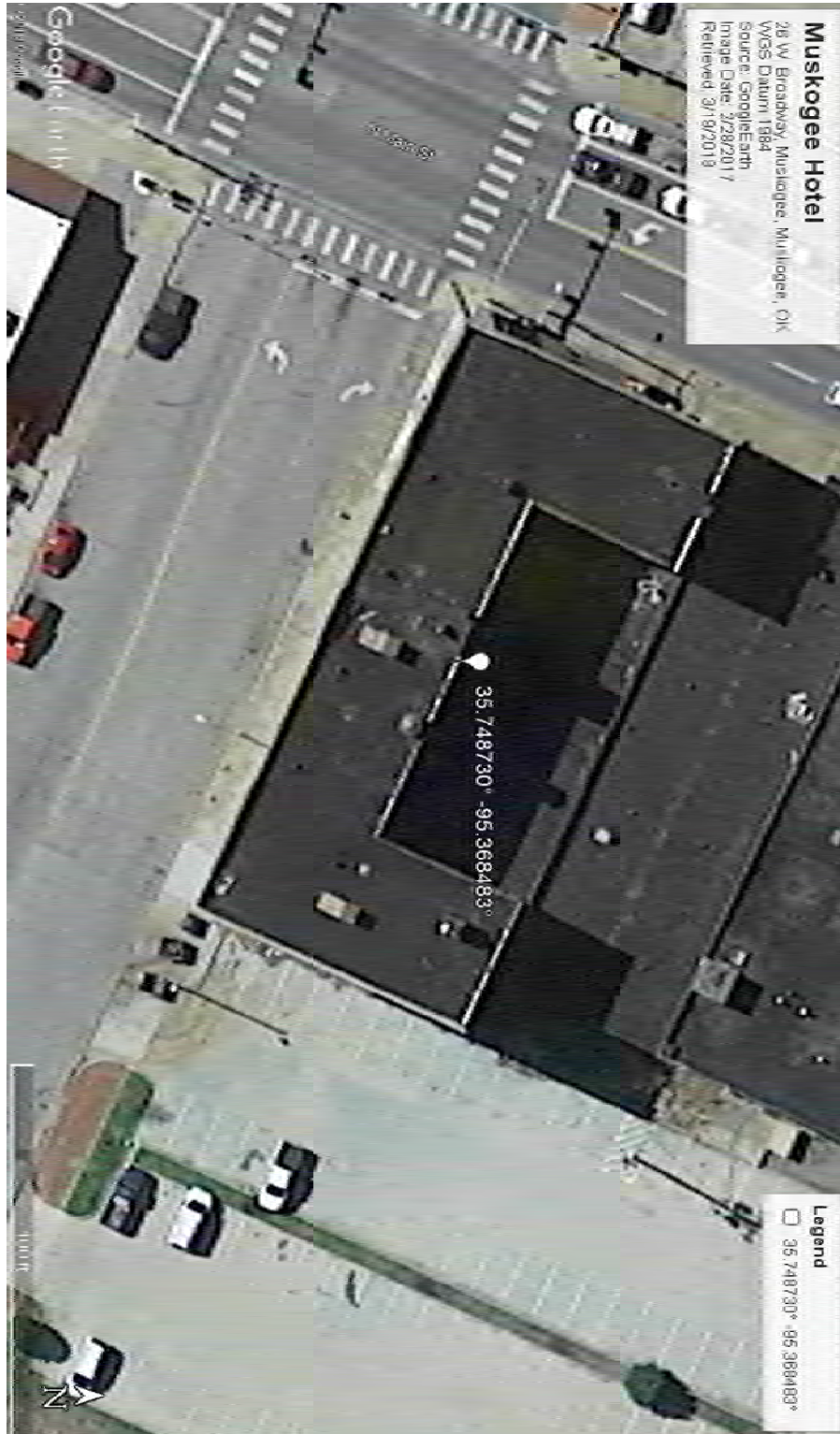


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Fig. 1 Photo of the new Hotel Muskogee, from the *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, 4 April 1923. This photograph was flopped (reversed horizontally) by the typesetter before the newspaper was printed. It actually shows the EAST elevation and a good view of the SOUTHEAST part of the south/primary elevation, camera facing roughly North-Northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Hotel Muskogee
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Section number 11 Page 4

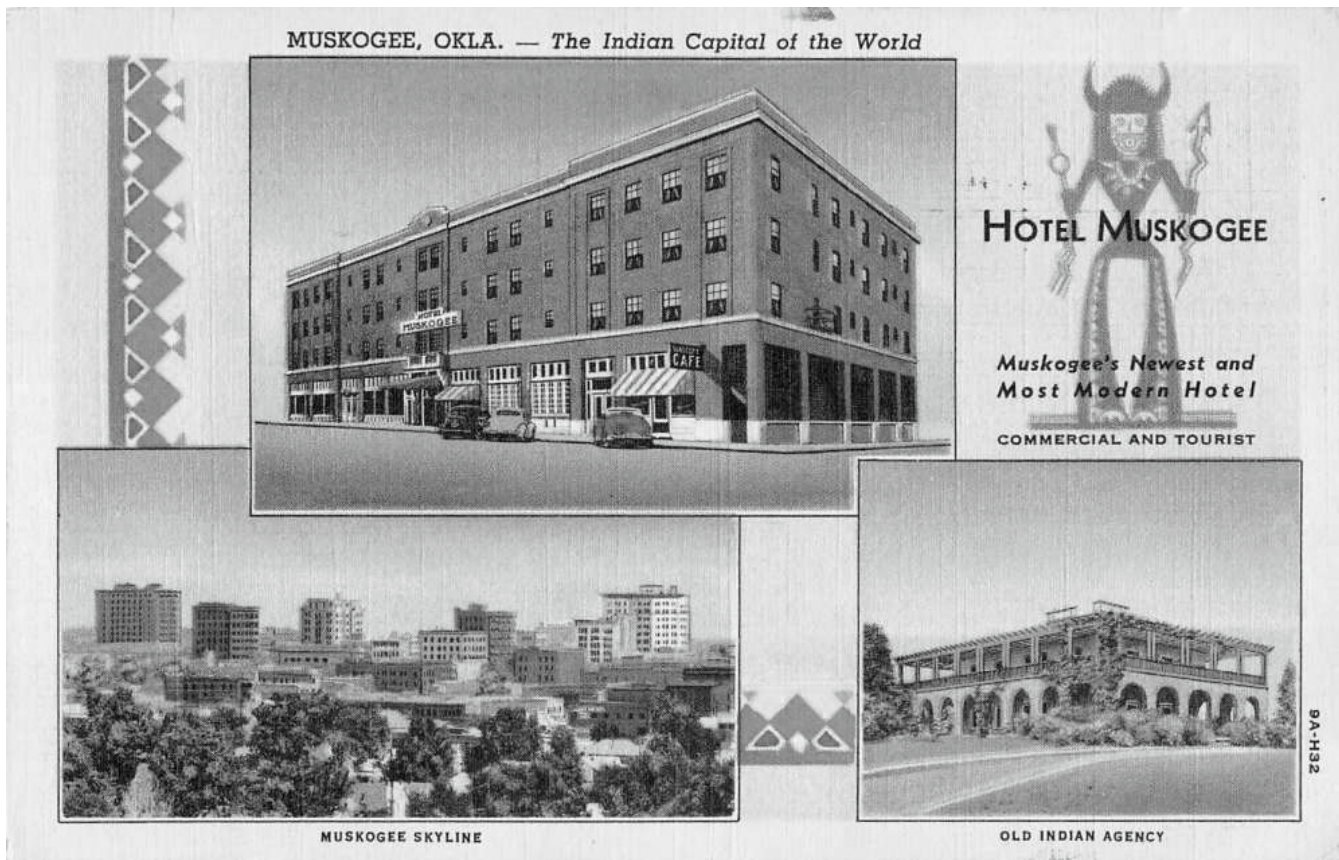


Fig. 2. Postcard, circa late 1930s, showing East elevation and south elevation, camera facing North-Northwest.

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National Park Service

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Fig. 3. Circa 1930 photograph of the Hotel Muskogee, showing SOUTH elevation, camera facing approximately Northeast. Photo courtesy Oklahoma Historical Society.

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National Park Service**

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OK_MuskogeeCounty_HotelMuskogee_0001

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OK_MuskogeeCounty_HotelMuskogee_0002

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OK_MuskogeeCounty_HotelMuskogee_0003

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OK_MuskogeeCounty_HotelMuskogee_0004

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OK_MuskogeeCounty_HotelMuskogee_0005

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OK_MuskogeeCounty_HotelMuskogee_0006

Muskogee Hotel

26 W. Broadway, Muskogee, Muskogee, OK
WGS Datum 1984
Source: GoogleEarth
Image date: 2/28/2017
Retrieved: 3/19/2018

Legend
□ 35.748730° -95.368483°



35.748730° -95.368483°

62



Google Earth

© 2018 Google

Muskogee Hotel

26 W. Broadway, Muskogee, Muskogee, OK
WGS Datum 1984
Source: GoogleEarth
Image Date: 2/28/2017
Retrieved: 3/19/2018

Legend
□ 35.748730° -95.368483°

35.748730° -95.368483°

N Main St





BROADWAY AVE

LEFT TURN
YIELD
ON GREEN

LEFT TURN
YIELD
ON GREEN

WALKWAY





WELCOME
HOTEL





*** FIREPROOF ***
Muskogee
HOTEL
COFFEE SHOP

Red traffic light

44



FIREPROOF
Muskogee
HOTEL
COFFEE SHOP



DO NOT BLOCK DRIVE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 5/30/2019 Date of Pending List: 6/19/2019 Date of 16th Day: 7/5/2019 Date of 45th Day: 7/15/2019 Date of Weekly List: 7/12/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 7/12/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Control Unit Discipline _____

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

EXHIBIT "A"

PROPERTY OWNER FORM

Name of Property:

Location of Property (Street/City/County):

I, _____, hereby certify that the following constitutes the complete list of owners of record for the property named above. This information was obtained from the _____.

Name:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip Code:

(Signature of Nomination Preparer)

Typed Name and Title:

Date:

Note: If nomination affects multiple property owners, please contact the SHPO's Architectural Historian at 405/522-4478 for details on how to document all property owners.

EXHIBIT "B"
ELECTED OFFICIALS FORM

Name of Property:

Location of Property (Street/City/County):

1. For the above referenced property, provide both:

Mayor's Name (if within a city or town):

Address:

City/State/Zip Code:

AND

Name of Chairman, Board of County Commissioners:

Address:

City/State/Zip Code:

2. The above named property is located in Oklahoma Senate District(s):

The State Senator(s)' name(s) and address(es) is (are):

3. The above named property is located within Oklahoma State House of Representatives District(s):

The State Representative(s)' name(s) and address(es) is (are):

Note: The above information is used for satisfying federal requirements for notification that properties are being considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and for courtesy notices of listing in the National Register.



Oklahoma Historical Society

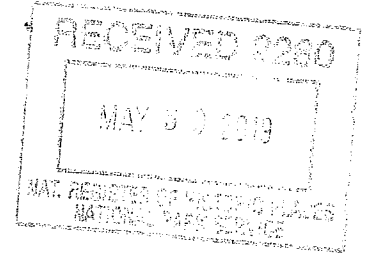
Founded May 27, 1893

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

May 28, 2019

Joy Beasley
Keeper and Chief National Register and
National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington D.C. 20240



Dear Ms. Beasley:

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

Enid Downtown Historic District (Update and Boundary Increase), Enid, Garfield County
Charlotte Marland House, 919 East Grand Avenue, Ponca City, Kay County
First Presbyterian Church, 1505 East Grand Avenue, Ponca City, Kay County
Jack and Helen Cleary House, 13 Hillcrest Drive, Ponca City, Kay County
Marland Estate, Inc. Gatehouse, 747 North 14th Street, Ponca City, Kay County
Ponca City Milling Company Elevator, 114 West Central Avenue, Ponca City, Kay County
Ponca City Municipal Airport Hanger, 2231 Waverly Street, Ponca City, Kay County
Ponca City Power Plant, 1420 North Union Street, Ponca City, Kay County
Temple Emanuel, 1201 East Highland Avenue, Ponca City, Kay County
First Church of Christ, Scientist, 302 North 7th Street, Muskogee, Muskogee County
Hotel Muskogee, 26 West Broadway Street, Muskogee, Muskogee County
Capitol Hill Commercial Historic District, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
Stonegate Elementary School, 2525 Northwest 112th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County

All members of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board) were present for the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. Therefore, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of each nominated property participated in the recommendation's formulation.

We look forward to the results of your review. If there any further questions regarding the nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Lynda Ozan
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

*Enclosures