

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Founders' Place Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: Bounded by West Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, east side of North 12th Street, Court Street and east side of North 17th Street

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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 X C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

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

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

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>145</u>	<u>54</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>145</u>	<u>54</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

COMMERCE: business

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

COMMERCE: business

VACANT/NOT IN USE

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

QUEEN ANNE

RICHARDSONIAN ROMANESQUE

COLONIAL REVIVAL

TUDOR REVIVAL

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW

MISSION/SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL

PRAIRIE SCHOOL

BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN

MODERNE

MINIMAL TRADITIONAL

RANCH

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, STONE, BRICK, STUCCO

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

The Founders' Place Historic District was the center of residential development in Muskogee at the height of Oklahoma's statehood in 1907. The Founders' Place Historic District located in Muskogee, Muskogee County, Oklahoma, is approximately 85 acres of land which is relatively square in shape. The historic district is bounded by West Martin Luther King Junior Boulevard to the north, both sides of the 300-500 blocks of North 12th Street to the east, Court Street to the south and the east 300-500 blocks of North 17th Street to the west. The streets were laid in a traditional grid system with the north-south streets following the direction of the already established Missouri, Kansas and Texas (KATY) Railroad instead of the traditional true north or grid north lay-out. All the east-west streets run perpendicular with the exception of Emporia Street. Emporia Street runs at an angle towards downtown Muskogee and narrows closer to North 12th Street. The district includes ten streets which are hard surfaced with curbs, and there are sparsely located alleys in various states of use throughout the district. The majority of the houses face towards numbered (north-south) streets with the exception of 13 buildings facing the side (east-west) streets.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The establishment of Muskogee's streets and sidewalks was in the 1900 survey by Surveyor H.V. Hinckely as part of a survey to the Townsite Commission. During this time, street names were established based on a four-quadrant approach with the KATY Railroad as the Y-axis and Okmulgee Street as the X-axis. Located in the northwest quadrant, the Founders' Place Historic District streets running north-south were numbered ascending from east to west, and the streets running east-west were named alphabetically as they were established going north.¹ In the district, the only deviation is Fond-Du-Lac Street, which was in keeping with the alphabetical naming system until it was changed to West Martin Luther King Junior Boulevard.

The street right-of-ways were shown by the Townsite Commission between 60 and 100 feet wide as well as 6 foot sidewalks and shade trees.² On the north-south streets, the Founders' Place Historic District features 100 foot street right-of-way along North 12th Street and 80 foot street right-of-way along North 13th Street through North 17th Street with the exception of the 500 block of North 14th Street which has a 40 foot street right-of-way. On the east-west streets, West Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and Emporia Street have a 60-foot street right-of-way, and Denison Street and Court Street have 80-foot street right-of-way.

Sidewalks are located approximately between 15-20 feet from the street curb³, and they are located on both sides of the street except for the 500 block of North 14th Street where the street sidewalk abuts the street and is intermittently placed. There are large trees planted during the time of the historic district's founding, and newer trees are located along the sidewalk and the street, providing ample shade and scenic venues. The area around Founders' Place Historic District is characterized with residential development on all sides with some commercial development towards the south.

Founders' Place Historic District displays early residential development of Muskogee from 1903 to 1951 when the final period of construction waned after World War II. The district consists of 146 contributing and 54 non-contributing resources, totaling 200 primary structures. While the majority is residential construction, there is one contributing commercial building with second-story multi-family and one contributing religious building inside the district boundary. One resource, the Dr. F.B. Fite House and Servant's Quarters (NRIS #83004198), was previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. A significant portion was constructed from 1903-1909, totaling approximately 30% of the resources in the district. Construction soared during the following decade with approximately 40% constructed between 1910 and 1919. As the remaining available lots were sold, the construction sensation began to decline with 18%

¹ Townsite Matters: Naming of the Street, Establishing of City Grades, - Platting of Streets, Parks and Establishing Size of Sidewalk, *Muskogee Weekly Phoenix*, May 10, 1900.

² Ibid.

³ Sidewalks are located in the street right-of-way.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

constructed between 1920 and 1929 and 11% between 1930 and 1951. There are 12 buildings constructed after the period of significance.

During the development of Founders' Place Historic District, architectural styles reflected the popular styles of the period including the "high-style" variations. There are two distinct periods of architectural styles within the Founders' Place Historic District. From the period of 1903 to 1919, the popular styles included Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Classical Revival and Prairie School, and they appeared on lots of typical lot sizes that provide an adequate front and rear yard as well as minimum room in the side yards. Larger houses with multiple outbuildings or servant's quarters were developed on larger tracts of land such as the Dr. F.B. Fite House and Servant's Quarters (NRIS #83004198) at 443 North 16th Street, Fred E. Darby House at 402 North 17th Street, and 438 North 16th Street. Houses during this period ranged from one story to two-and-a-half stories in height.

Stylistically, the Colonial Revival is the dominant architectural style within the district represented by 75 buildings throughout the historic district, and it is approximately 39% of the building stock. Colonial Revival buildings within the district represent several of the principal subtypes as categorized in *A Field Guide to American Houses* which includes the asymmetrical, hipped roof with a full-width porch, side-gabled roof, centered gable, gambrel roof (commonly known as Dutch Colonial) and second story overhang subtype. While the Queen Anne style represents approximately 8% of the district, many of the Colonial Revival asymmetrical subtypes have character-defining features of the Queen Anne. Within the nomination, many houses feature a balance between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style, the more distinguishing style is listed as the primary architectural style. The remainder of the buildings during this period are as such: with 35 buildings, Prairie School represents roughly 18% of the building stock within the district; with 8 buildings, Classical Revival represents approximately 4%; and there is one example of Richardsonian Romanesque in the district.

During the second period of development from 1920-1951, approximately 24% of the remaining housing stock was constructed. The majority were one-story in height with a few extending two-stories in height, and the houses were of frame construction with various veneers including stucco and stone. With 28 examples within the district, Craftsman/Bungalow represents approximately 14% of the housing stock, and it is the most popular style constructed during this period. Other styles include Prairie School, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Ranch, and Minimal Traditional. During this time, the only religious building was constructed in the Moderne style.

INTEGRITY

The Founders' Place Historic District exemplifies the qualities of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association as it is a representation of pre-statehood residential development through the mid-20th century in Muskogee, Oklahoma. It retains a sufficient degree of integrity with approximately 74% contributing. It is an excellent example of early residential development and architecture in Muskogee with numerous examples of high-

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

style architecture and popular styles used throughout the early to mid-20th century. Several of the houses were constructed prior to statehood and primarily developed until World War I when building materials were scarce. Construction briefly regained momentum in the early 1920s, and several vacant lots were filled causing a dense urban neighborhood near the downtown core.

The most common alterations within the district is the application of synthetic siding and replacement of windows. Some synthetic siding includes asbestos and vinyl siding; whereas, it may be reversible. Houses where the application of synthetic siding has been applied may be listed contributing as the siding may match the exposure underneath and does not detract from other character-defining features including but not limited to, window trim, window placement and porch detailing. The application of synthetic siding where it does not match the historic pattern, or the intensive application of a stone or brick veneer would render the building non-contributing.

The replacement of windows where they fill the original window; there are numerous replacement windows of various types and designs; or there is removal of windows that interrupt the original spatial orientation and rhythm, would render a building non-contributing to the district.

A building would be considered non-contributing if the porch has been infilled or enclosed as a portion of the primary structure. The only exception would be rear enclosed porches not visible from the public right-of-way. Few houses have the addition of a carport or a garage in which some garages were added such as 443 North 16th Street with a concrete block garage, 540 North 13th Street with an attached carport, 411 North 13th Street with a matching attached garage; and 529 North 13th Street with an enclosed porte-cochère with wooden garage doors and vinyl siding. Many of the garages were constructed during the period of significance and are considered historic features. Primary structures with attached garage or carports outside the period of significance that do not obstruct the integrity of the structure or the feeling associated with primary structure were considered contributing.

Other alterations are reversible such as the application of non-historic awnings and shutters which are found throughout the district. These buildings were considered contributing.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

Contributing resources are in bold; non-contributing resources are in regular type face.

1. 1220 Court Street. Circa 1912. Queen Anne.

This non-contributing one-and-a-half story Queen Anne features a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features a non-historic, partial width porch with a shed roof and one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows. The primary entrance is offset from the center with a single one-over-one, double-hung wood window on either side, and there is a single one-over-one, double-hung wood window in the front gable-end which features wood shingles. There is a half-hexagonal bay extending from the southeast elevation. This house is considered non-contributing due to

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

alterations to the non-original porch and application of vinyl siding which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

2. 1211 Denison Street. Circa 1906. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, one-story Colonial Revival features a stone foundation, shiplap siding and a hipped roof with a cross gable and asphalt shingles. The building features a recessed porch with decorative metal columns and a projecting gable with a replacement fixed, wood window and a vent. The side elevations feature shiplap siding and aluminum one-over-one windows, smaller than the original fenestration. This house is considered non-contributing due to changes in fenestration which compromises workmanship and feeling.

3. **1315 Denison Street. Circa 1910. Classical Revival.**

This contributing, two-story Classical Revival building has a concrete foundation, brick siding and a flat roof. The building features a recessed central entry with three doors, one centered and two canted with a matching second story balcony with a wood railing. Front façade features a mixture of one-over-one double-hung wood windows and hung one-over-one vinyl windows. The side elevations feature brick siding, boarded window opening and vinyl one-over-one windows. Some of the character-defining features include the brick pilasters with a concrete base, concrete keystones above the windows and a classical concrete lintel.

4. **1515 Denison Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.**

This contributing, one-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, asbestos siding and a hipped roof with an off-centered front gable. The building features asphalt shingles, one-over-one double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows. There is a partial-width recessed porch with decorative metal columns, and the entrance is located on the interior side under the front gable-end. The front gable-end is inset with asbestos siding. The side elevations feature a continuation of the asbestos siding with double-hung wood windows.

5. **1517 Denison Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.**

This contributing, one-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, clapboard siding and hipped roof with asphalt shingles and an off-centered front gable. The building features a partial-width recessed porch with classical columns with the entrance located on the interior side under the gable. The building features double-hung wood windows with an elongated diamond pattern in the upper sash and one-light in the lower sash. The front gable-end is inset with shingle siding. The side elevations feature a continuation of the clapboard siding with double-hung wood windows.

6. 1215 Emporia Street. Circa 1914. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, one-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, aluminum siding and a flared front gable roof. The projecting gable features three, one-over-one wood windows and vinyl siding in the front gable-end. The building features a recessed porch with decorative concrete block piers and paired classical columns. Both sides feature vinyl siding with one-over-one double-hung wood windows. There is a non-historic rectangular bay with pressed board

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

siding, and a vinyl multi-light window on the northwest elevation. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the application of vinyl siding and the addition of concrete block piers and a non-historic rectangular bay on the northwest elevation.

7. 1303 Emporia Street. Circa 1913. Tudor Revival.

This contributing two-story Tudor Revival house has a stone foundation, brick siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The first story features a central entry with matching sidelights, and it is slightly recessed under the second story. The fenestration is grouped in sets of three and four casement wood windows. The windows feature one-light, 10-light, 12-light and 15-light. The second story features a projecting bay in the center with half timbering and matching multi-light grouped windows. The roofline shows a sweeping curve along the front gable-end and little eave overhang. There is an exterior-gable end chimney and interior chimney with decorative chimney pots. The southeast elevation is located along the sweeping curve of the front gable-end and features a ribbon of six, vinyl one-light windows under the gable. There is a shed dormer on the second story with three, six-light wood windows. The northwest elevation features the exterior gable-end chimney with several wood casement windows of various lights on the main body of the building, and a one-story, rectangular bay with two, six-light wood windows with a side-gable roof.

8. 1315 Emporia Street. Circa 1906. Prairie School.

This contributing, one-and-a-half story Prairie School has a stone foundation, shiplap siding and a cross gable roof with a multi-gable façade and asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows, which are grouped in pairs and groups. The front gable-ends feature a wide eave overhang with flared, boxed eaves. There is decorative wood box trim around the roofline of the house. The side elevations feature wood lap siding, and the northwest elevation features two brick, exterior chimneys.

9. 1317 Emporia Street. Circa 1907. Queen Anne.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Queen Anne has a stone foundation, vertical wood siding on the first story, horizontal wood lap siding on the second story and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features a full-width porch with brick piers, decorative metal columns, and a ground-flushed concrete landing with concrete steps beginning wide at the base and are stepped inward to the front door. There are aluminum diamond-light windows, a wide eave overhang, staggered shingles in the gable and a brick chimney. The side elevations feature asbestos siding with one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows. There is a projecting rectangular bay with decorative wood brackets on the northwest side. There is small shed located in the rear yard not visible from the street.

10. 1319 Emporia Street. Circa 1907. No Distinctive Style.

This non-contributing, two-story house has a stone foundation, asbestos siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features vinyl one-over-one windows, a projecting second-story bay, a shingled gable and a canted bay corner on the first story. There are concrete steps with metal handrails leading to the front entrance. The side elevations feature asbestos

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

siding and one-over-one vinyl windows. There is a projecting rectangular bay on the northwest side with a flared hipped roof. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the application non-original siding, replacement windows and removal of the front porch.

11. 1417 Emporia Street. Circa 1903. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, one-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, asbestos siding and a hipped roof with a gablet and asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one wood windows, and staggered shingles and vents in the gable-ends. There is a full-width recessed porch with stone piers at the entrance, semi-circle brick steps with a decorative metal railing, classical columns and a wood railing. There is a non-historic front gabled addition located on the northwest with asbestos siding, staggered shingles and two one-over-one, double-hung wood windows and two wood diamond windows, in addition there is an exterior-end sandstone chimney. It was constructed on a portion of the original structure; however, the addition matches the scale, material and rhythm of the main structure, and it does not detract from the primary structure. The side elevations feature asbestos siding a mixture of one-over-one wood and vinyl windows, and the additions as they were constructed are stepped downward from each other. There is a historic two-story detached garage with two wood-paneled garage doors; two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows on the second story; and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles.

12. 1520 Emporia Street. Circa 1920. Dutch Colonial.

William D. Egolf House

This contributing, two-story Dutch Colonial has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a gambrel roof with asphalt shingles. The building features a full-width porch with vinyl columns, vinyl railing, wood columns in the center and a front gable roof. There are three shed dormers with vinyl, six-over-one windows and vinyl siding. The entry is centrally located with a single one-over-one window on either side. The southeast elevation is stepped down from the main block with vinyl siding and an exterior-end brick chimney. The northwest elevation features a one-story rectangular bay with a flat roof and matching materials including four ribbon six-light windows. There is a rear addition with matching siding, a slight gable roof and six-over-six vinyl windows. There is brick walkway leading to the front porch with brick steps, a chain link fence, a wood children's playset and a one-story outbuilding with a cross gable roof. William Egolf was an oil operator.

13. 555 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Classical Revival.

Oscar Hayes House

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Classical Revival building features a stone foundation, vinyl lap siding and an asymmetrical roof layout with various gables and asphalt shingles. The building features a partial-width porch and a second-floor balcony with four Ionic columns extending from the porch slab to the roofline. There is a central entrance with sidelights and one-over-one, double-hung wood windows. The building also features a porte-cochère on the south elevation with stone piers, wood columns and an upper uncovered balcony. The north elevation features stained glass windows a projecting half-hexagonal bay. There is sunroom addition located to the northwest features a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl siding and nine-over-nine vinyl windows. Other features include a partial brick driveway, brick walkways, and wood plank fence. Oscar Hayes was a merchant and Muskogee County Commissioner.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

14. 554 North 12th Street. Circa 1910. Prairie School.

This non-contributing, two-story Prairie School has a rectangular footprint with a stone foundation, wood lap siding and a hipped roof with flared eaves and asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows; non-historic shutters; and a wide eave overhang. There is a full-width porch with stone piers, classical columns, and a wood railing. The side and rear elevations feature wood lap siding and one-over-one, hung, wood windows. On the south elevation, there is a porte-cochère with matching stone piers, classical columns and a wood railing, and the north elevation has a two-story projecting rectangular bay. The roof features a hipped dormer with two vents and wood shingles. This building is considered non-contributing since it is not original to district. It was moved to its present location sometime in the early 1960s.⁴

15. 550 North 12th Street. Circa 1910. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-story Prairie School has a rectangular footprint with a stone foundation, wood shingle siding, a flared hipped roof with asphalt shingles, and an interior brick chimney. The building features double-hung, wood windows with elongated diamond pattern in the upper sash, a wide eave overhang and a hipped dormer centered on the roof with two wood attic vents. There is a centered, partial-width porch with wood columns and a slightly off-centered entrance with a decorative window on either side. There is a centered door on the second story leading to an uncovered balcony. Located in the rear of the property, there is a detached two-car garage with wood shiplap siding, a front-gable roof with asphalt shingles, one aluminum garage door, and one enclosed garage bay with wood siding.

16. 549 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-story, Prairie School has a rectangular footprint. The building has a stone foundation, wood lap siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There is a hipped dormer centered on the roof with two attic vents. This building features a mixture of Prairie School and classical motifs such as the full-width porch with wood columns and Ionic columns with wood lap siding on the porch piers and railing. There is dentil detailing along the porch eaves, but the house and porch feature the Prairie School wide eave overhang. Other features include the one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows; offset centered entry; and variation of single and grouped fenestrations. The wood lap siding continues around the building, and there is a rectangular projecting bay on the north elevation. There is an outbuilding located in the rear yard not visible from the public right-of-way.

17. 548 North 12th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a rectangular footprint with a stone foundation, wood shingle siding and flared hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The building features an exterior-end chimney on each side and a centered double-door entry flanked on each side by three, nine-over-one, double-hung, wood windows. The second story mirrors the first

⁴ Does not appear on the 1952 aerial, and the date of move is based on when the address appeared in the city directories.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

story except for an elongated nine-over-one window in the center with a single oriel window on each side. There is a full-width terrace with brick steps, and there is evidence of a one-bay, front gabled awning with brackets over the entry that is no longer extant. In addition, there is a one story porch on the north elevation with shingle-clad columns and knee walls. There are two hipped dormers with diamond pattern windows located in center of the roof.

**18. 547 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Classical Revival.
Dr. I. B. and Mrs. Laura Oldham House**

This contributing, two-story Classical Revival has a rectangular footprint with a mixture of revival styles including Dutch Colonial and Classical Revival. The building features a stone foundation, wood lap siding and cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. Many of the dominant Classical Revival character-defining features include the inset, full-width one-story porch with an enclosed inset, second-story balcony. Two massive Ionic columns are the prominent feature of the porch and extend from the ground level to the pediment along the roofline. The cross-gable roof features a gambrel roof along the north-south axis and a front gable roof along the east-west axis. There is a central entry with six-light sidelights flanked by eight-over-one, double-hung, wood windows on either side. This window rhythm is mirrored on the second story with the exception of the windows featured in shed dormers. Inset in the side gable-ends is a Paladin window with wood shingles. Obscured from the public right-of-way, there is a detached one-story garage located in the rear of the property with a front gable roof. Dr. I. B. Oldham was physician and Mrs. Laura Oldham was one of the founding members of the Indian Territory Chapter of the Daughter of the American Revolution.

19. 545 North 12th Street. Circa 1910. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-story Prairie School house has a mostly rectangular footprint and features a stone foundation, wood lap siding around the first story, shingle siding around the second story and a flared hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There is a flared hipped dormer in the front center of the roof with two wood vents and asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows with aluminum storm windows and a wide eave overhang. There is a full-width, one-story porch with a wood foundation, stone piers, grouped Ionic columns, and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles and a wide eave overhang. On the north elevation, there are two brick exterior chimneys and a projecting two-story rectangular bay. The rectangular bay features a flat roof with decorative eave brackets and two projecting columns mirroring the chimneys. There is a rear outbuilding not visible from the street.

20. 535 North 12th Street. Circa 1957. Ranch.

This non-contributing, one-story ranch has a concrete foundation, brick siding, and a hipped roof with a cross gable to the rear and asphalt shingles. There is an exterior, brick chimney on the front façade. The building features an inset covered porch under the main roofline and an attached carport with a brick wall and wood columns. Other features include two-over-two, horizontal light, aluminum windows. This building is considered non-contributing since its date of construction falls outside the period of significance and does not display the historical development in the rest of the district.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

21. 533 North 12th Street. Circa 1908. Classical Revival.

C. B. McCluskey House

This contributing, two-and-a-half-story Classical Revival has a symmetrical footprint and features a stone foundation, red brick siding, and a flared hipped roof with a centered cross front gable roof, a classical front gable dormers on each side of the center gable, interior chimneys, and asphalt shingles. The dominant feature is the centered full-width porch and balcony which features six (three on each side of the stone porch steps) colossal Ionic columns that extend from the stone block piers to the elaborate centered front gable roof pediment. The pediment features dentil detailing, lap siding and an oval window with decorative glass. The porch features a stone foundation, piers, and knee walls around the first story and a wood railing and small Ionic columns along the balcony. There is a two-bay extension on the south end of the building with matching features. Heavy vegetation obscures the side elevations. A concrete sidewalk with steps and curved curbs/retaining wall runs along the front of the property and up to the porch. C. B. McCluskey was a builder and President of the Oklahoma State Bank.

22. 532 North 12th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a rectangular footprint with a stone foundation, vinyl siding around the building and a hipped gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is an interior-end chimney to the south. The building features one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows and a hipped dormer with wood vents. There is a full-width with partial wraparound porch. It features stone piers, Ionic columns on stone piers, a wood porch railing, and wood steps with metal handrails. The entry is not centered and features vinyl sidelights and transoms. Barely visible from the street, there is a rear one-story outbuilding with wood siding and pyramidal roof with asphalt shingles. A weathered picket fence surrounds the front of the property.

23. 530 North 12th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, one-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, asbestos siding and hipped metal roof with an off-centered front gable that coincides with a slight projection under the porch. The building features an interior brick chimney, one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows and a full-width porch with shed metal roof, Doric columns with stone piers, concrete steps with a metal handrail, and wood decking. The entry is centered on the house and features sidelights. There is a hipped dormer located nearly in the center of the main hip roof with a vent and metal roof. There is a one-story outbuilding not visible from the street.

24. 519 North 12th Street. Circa 1936. Tudor Revival.

This contributing, one-story Tudor Revival has a stone foundation, brick siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. This house features a centered exterior brick chimney with decorative brickwork, and there are vinyl, one-light, fixed windows. The entrance is located on the southeast end of the building under a partially enclosed porch with arched openings, brick knee walls with cast stone caps, concrete steps and floor, and a steeply pitched gable roof. A concrete walkway is curved to lead from the off-centered entrance to the concrete curbs/retaining walls and steps along the front of the property. There is a one-story addition located in the rear with vinyl siding, flat roof, and a wide eave overhang. Located in the rear is a one-story garage with vinyl siding, two aluminum garage door and a front gable roof with asphalt shingles.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

25. 510 North 12th Street. Circa 1960. Ranch.

This non-contributing, one-story Ranch has a concrete foundation, wood lap siding with a stone wainscot and a hipped roof with a cross gable roof over the garage and asphalt shingles. The stone wainscot turns on the side elevations and stops, and it continues with only wood siding. The building features an attached two-car garage with wood, cross-braced paneled doors with arched windows, one-over-one aluminum windows with aluminum storm windows and an interior brick chimney. There is a two-bay porch with a shed roof with asphalt shingles, concrete steps and landing, and decorative metal columns. The windows are found in pairs or groups. This building is considered non-contributing since its date of construction falls outside the period of significance and does not display the historical development in the rest of the district.

26. 509 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Classical Revival.

David N. Fink House

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Classical Revival has a stone foundation, wood lap siding, and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The most dominant character-defining feature is the centered, partial-width, two-story porch and balcony with massive, full-height, Ionic columns, stone foundation and knee walls with brick caps, brick steps, and brick landing at the first story and wood spindle railing, wood decking, and pointed arch motifs at the second story. There is a prominent front gable-end with an oval window, dentil detailing, and a mixture of fish scale, rectangular, and triangular shingles. The house features one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows, a centered entry with sidelights and matching fanlight, and there is a matching porte-cochère with stone siding and Ionic columns next to a two story, half-hexagonal bay on the south elevation. There is a detached, one-story garage with a front gable roof with asphalt shingles, wood lap siding, and paneled garage door. David N. Fink was president of the Commercial National Bank.

27. 508 North 12th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, wood shingle siding and a front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features shingle siding on all sides and one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows and shutters. The windows are found in groups and pairs. There is a full-width porch with a hipped roof, wood box columns and wood railing. The porch has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles and a simple front gable over the off-centered entry with wood shingles and boxed eaves, simple boxed columns, wood railing, wood steps with wood handrails, and wood decking. The entry is off centered with a single door with sidelights. In the point of the gable roof, there are three vinyl casement windows along the roofline with a wood vent below.

28. 506 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation and a flared hipped roof with an off-centered cross gable that coincides with a slight projection and asphalt shingles. The building features vinyl siding on all sides and one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows and a wide eave overhang. There is a full-width with a partial wraparound porch with a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, classical Doric columns, wood steps, and wood decking. The entry is off-centered, and it features a single door with sidelights. The upper front gable is inset and has a

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

small arched window with fanlight muntins. There is two-story half-hexagonal bay on the south elevation with vinyl siding and one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows. There is a one-story detached building facing the interior of the lot with vinyl siding and side gable roof with asphalt shingles.

29. 503 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This contributing two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, wood lap siding on the first story, shingle siding on the second story, and flared hipped roof with an off-centered flared front gable with two small fixed windows that coincides with a slight projection, and asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows in various configurations. There is a partial wraparound porch with a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, pairs or groups (at the corners) of Doric columns on stone piers, a wood railing, and concrete steps with stone knee walls with cast stone caps and a metal handrail. There is a one-story rectangular projecting bay with a hipped roof located on north elevation, and there is a projecting half-hexagonal bay with a hipped roof located on the south elevation. There is a detached two-story garage with wood lap siding on the first story, shingle siding on the second story and one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows located on the secondary story in various configurations. There is a single aluminum garage door with single-light windows. Concrete steps and curbs/retaining walls run along the front of the property and up the driveway to the north.

30. 429 North 12th Street. Circa 1918. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Prairie School has a rectangular footprint and features a stone foundation, wood lap siding on the first story, shingle siding on the second story, an interior brick chimney, and one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows. The roof features flared hipped roof with asphalt shingles with a large eave overhang. There is a flared hipped dormer located in the center of the roof with two fixed, wood, jailhouse style windows. A half-hexagonal projection is on the north elevation. There is a full-width with a partial wraparound porch with hipped roof with asphalt shingles, wood lap sided knee walls, boxed columns, and concrete steps with stone knee walls. There is a concrete sidewalk with concrete steps and curved curbs/retaining wall along the front of the property. There is a one-story outbuilding located in the rear with two garage bays. The outbuilding has hipped roof with asphalt shingles, and a lean-to roof over the garage bays.

31. 427 North 12th Street. Circa 1910. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-story Prairie School house features a stone foundation, wood lap siding around the building, and a flared hipped roof with asphalt shingles and a hipped dormer with a large, single, wood vent. The building features one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows and a wide eave overhang. There is an off-centered one-bay, one-story porch with a brick foundation, brick steps with wood spindle handrails, Doric columns, and a flat roof with dentils/brackets. A small terrace wraps around the north side of the building and has a wood railing. On the south elevation, there is a one-story, rectangular projection with a hipped roof. There is a two-story addition located in the rear with matching wood lap siding.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

32. 425 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

James L. Powell House

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival building features a stone foundation and vinyl siding around the building. There is an asphalt shingled hipped roof with an off-centered front gable that coincides with a slight projection. The front gable-end is inset with wood boxed eaves and a vent. The building features one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows, non-historic shutters, and a hexagonal bay on the north elevation with a hipped roof. There is a partial, one-story porch with a brick foundation and classical columns. The porch has a shed roof with asphalt shingles, Doric columns, brick foundation and steps off to the side with a metal pipe handrail, and concrete landing. The first story, under the porch, projects slightly forward of the two-story projection under the front gable. The off-centered entry is comprised of a single door with sidelights and a shared transom. James L. Powell was an attorney.

33. 424 North 12th Street. Circa 1910. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Prairie School has a stone foundation, wood lap siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, multiple hipped dormers with two fixed windows each and an interior chimney. The building features one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows with non-historic shutters. There is a full-width porch with a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, classical columns on stone piers, concrete steps, and wood landing. Other features include the multiple single story projections on the side elevations and the off-centered entry comprised of a single door.

34. 418 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, one-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding around the building, and a hipped roof with multiple, layered front gables, one side gable, and asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-over and nine-over-nine, double hung, wood windows including some with non-historic shutters. One window on the façade has been converted or covered by a wood vent. There is centered entry with a classical pediment under a one bay porch. The porch has a shed roof with asphalt shingles, decorative metal columns and porch railing, and concrete landing and steps with decorative metal handrails. The front-most gable end has a wood vent in the gable end. There is a detached garage with a wood garage door with one-light windows across the top. The garage has wood siding and a shingled front gable roof.

35. 413 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Queen Anne.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Queen Anne has a stone foundation, aluminum siding around the building, and a hipped roof with multiple cross gables and asphalt shingles. The front gable-end features fish scale shingles with a four-over-four, double-hung, wood window. The remainder of the house has replacement single-light, fixed, vinyl windows. There is a mixture of revival features with a partial-width and a partial wraparound porch with a nearly flat roof, Doric columns, concrete steps, and wood decking. There is a one-story projection on the north elevations. On the south elevation, there is a two-story, half-hexagonal projection under the side cross gable. The off-centered front entry is comprised of a single door with sidelights and transoms. Running along the front of the property is a stone retaining wall with concrete steps and walkway leading to the porch.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

36. 412 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Queen Anne.

This non-contributing, one-story Queen Anne has a stone foundation, vinyl siding around the building, and a metal cross hipped roof with an off-centered front gable with two interior stone chimneys. The front gable-end is inset with vinyl siding and a boarded vent. The building features replacement one-over-one, hung, vinyl windows and a recessed one-bay porch with boxed columns on stone piers, concrete steps with stone knee walls, and wood decking. There is a single door entry, a brick walkway and steps to the sidewalk, and an attached outbuilding connected by a rear hyphen. The outbuilding has a hipped metal roof and aluminum sliding doors. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the replacement materials and rear attached outbuilding that detracts from the original historical form.

37. 411 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Queen Anne.

Architect: Benjamin Cunliff

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Queen Anne has a stone foundation, wood lap siding, a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, and a half-hexagonal, two-and-a-half story tower. The predominant architectural style is Queen Anne with features including the spindle work porch; one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows; and the three-story tower. The tower features fish scale shingles with sis-over-six, double-hung, wood windows on the third floor and wood lap siding with one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows on the first and second stories. The tower is topped with a segmental conical roof and is flanked on each side by two individual, one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows. On the north end of the façade, the partial width porch is one-story and features an asphalt shingled shed roof, wood spindle columns, decorative metal railing, concrete steps with decorative metal handrails, and an off-centered entry comprised of a single glazed paneled door with matching sidelights. Two more individual, one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows are on the first story of the façade, in line with the second story windows on south end of the façade.

38. 408 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Queen Anne.

William R. Shirley House

This contributing, one-story Queen Anne has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingled cross hipped roof with a front cross gable on the south end. The building features an asymmetrical plan with a recessed one-bay porch on the north end of the façade featuring brick piers with cast stone caps, tapered wood columns, concrete steps with brick knee walls with cast stone caps, and wood decking. There are one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows on the exterior and slight eave overhang. The front gable-end features an inset gable with fish scale shingles and a wood vent. The south elevation features stepped projecting bays with pairs of one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows. There is a concrete curb along the front of the property with concrete steps and walkway up to the porch. William Shirley was President of the Oklahoma-Iowa Oil Producers Company.

39. 407 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-story Prairie School house has a stone foundation, wood lap siding around the building, and a flared hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There is a hipped dormer located in the center of the roof with a group of three wood vents. The building features an interior

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

chimney; one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows with aluminum storm windows; and a wide eave overhang. The full-width, one-story porch features a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, wide wood steps with metal pipe handrail, brick piers with cast stone caps, wood lap clad knee walls, and tapered wood piers. The entry is off-centered toward the south end of the façade and consists of a wood paneled door with sidelights. There is a rectangular projecting bay located on the south elevation. There is a secondary outbuilding located in rear not visible from the street.

40. 404 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Queen Anne. W.S. and Laura Harsha House

This contributing, two-story Queen Anne has a stone foundation, wood lap siding around the building, a flared hipped roof with cross gables, and an exterior chimney on the south elevation. The building features one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows and a projecting two-story half-hexagonal bay underneath the front gable-end. The gable-end itself features staggered shingles and a wood vent. There is a full-width porch that follows the curvature of the projecting bay and features an asphalt shingled hipped roof, brick piers, wood boxed columns, wood decking, wood lattice at the crawl space, and wide wood steps with a simple metal handrail. The entry is a single wood paneled door with a single one-over-one, hung, wood window to the north. There is a small, fixed, wood window with decorative glass in the north end of the façade at the second story. The south elevation features single, one-over-one, hung, wood windows and a two-story projecting bay. The projecting bay has a half-hexagonal form on the first story and a rectangular form on the second story. A short concrete curb lines the front of the property and feature concrete steps and a walkway to the house. W.S. Harsha was a merchant and cattleman, and Mrs. Harsha was President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

41. 401 North 12th Street. Circa 1920. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing, one-and-a-half story Craftsman/Bungalow has a stone foundation, clapboard siding around the building, and a large front gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is wood shingle siding in the front and rear gable-ends with an interior brick chimney in the center of the roof. The building features twelve-over-one, double-hung, wood windows; wide eave overhang; eave brackets; and a central entry consisting of a twelve-light wood door with two-light sidelights. There is a recessed, full-width porch with a stone foundation, stone piers with cast stone caps, tapered wood columns, concrete steps with stone knee walls with cast stone caps, and concrete landing. There is a window grouping in the front gable-end with the center larger window missing and two vinyl four-over-four windows on either side. There is a single gable dormer with clapboard siding and boarded windows on the north and south elevations. There is a one-story garage facing Denison Street featuring a front gable roof with asphalt shingles, a metal garage door, clapboard siding, wood shingle siding in the gable end, and a boarded wood vent in the gable-end.

42. 320 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Queen Anne.

This contributing, two-story Queen Anne has a stone foundation, wood lap siding around the building, and a hipped roof with cross gables and asphalt shingles. The building features an interior chimney towards the center of the roof and vinyl, one-over-one, hung, windows with non-historic shutters. The front gable-end is inset with fish scale shingles and a wood, diamond

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

pattern window. There is a partial wraparound porch with a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, concrete landing, wood box columns on brick piers with cast stone caps, and concrete steps. The single door entry features a single transom.

43. 319 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Classical Revival.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Classical Revival has a stone foundation, wood lap siding and a hipped, asphalt shingled roof with an off-centered front gable. The building features one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows; classical pilasters at the corners of the building; and dentil trim and a Palladian window in the front gable end. There is a one-story, full-width porch with a centered entry with multi-light side lights and transoms. The porch features a concrete foundation, concrete steps with metal handrails, concrete landing, a wood accessibility ramp, classical Doric columns, and an elaborate entablature with a centered pediment with an arched opening, dentils, and paired Doric columns. There are half-hexagonal bays on the north and south elevations, and there is a fence in the rear yard with brick columns, short brick wall, and wood fence paneling between the columns. There is a modern metal garage located in the side yard.

44. 318 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, one-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding with a painted brick wainscot on the front façade and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof with an off-centered front gable. The building features a mixture of windows with a six-over-six, hung, vinyl window in the front gable-end; a one-over-eight, hung, wood window under the recessed porch; and one-over-one, hung, wood windows on the side elevations. There is a slightly recessed, partial-width porch with a shed roof with asphalt shingles, decorative metal columns, wood steps, and a wood landing with simple wood railing. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations made outside the period of the significance such as the replacement windows and alterations to the siding and columns.

45. 314 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Tudor Revival.

This contributing, one-story Tudor Revival has a stone foundation and asbestos siding around the building. There is an asphalt shingled hipped roof with two façade gables, at different pitches, and boxed eaves. The building features vinyl, one-over-one, hung windows with aluminum storm windows, and shutters. There is a one bay covered entry with a steeply pitched gable, squared cased opening, a connected, one-bay concrete terrace, and brick steps with a simple metal pipe railing. The side elevations feature one-over-one, hung, vinyl windows. There is a non-historic metal carport located to the north of the house.

46. 311 North 12th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, wood lap siding, and a flared hipped roof with a truncated peak (flat roof), an off-centered flared front gable, and asphalt shingles. The building features double-hung, wood windows with a diamond pattern in the upper sash. There is half-hexagonal bay underneath the front gable. The front gable-end features an inset with staggered wood shingles and a wood vent. There is a full-width, one-story

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

porch that partially wraparound to the south that has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, Corinthian columns on stone piers, wood spindle railing, wood steps with wood spindle handrails, and wood decking. Classical pilasters are located on the corners of the house. There is second balcony on the south elevation with decorative, classical columns, and there is a projecting rectangular bay on the north elevation with a hipped roof, wood lap siding and decorative corbels underneath.

47. 310 North 12th Street. Circa 1914. Tudor Revival.

This non-contributing, one-story Tudor Revival has a stone foundation and vinyl siding. There is an asphalt shingled hipped roof with two façade gables, at different pitches, and boxed eaves. The building features vinyl, one-over-one, hung windows with vinyl window trim. There is a one-bay covered entry with a steeply pitched gable roof with a sweeping side and features an arched opening and an open-air window. There is a partial-width stained concrete terrace with stained concrete steps. There is a half-hexagonal bay on the south elevation. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the replacement siding and windows.

48. 302-304 North 12th Street. Circa 1920. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing, one-and-a-half story Craftsman/Bungalow duplex has a concrete foundation, asbestos siding around the building and an asphalt shingle cross gable roof. The building features a full-width recessed porch with brick piers and tapered wood columns. The entries are located on the exterior sides of the façade with paired, four-over-one, jailhouse style, wood hung windows in the center. There are three, fixed, three-light windows in the front gable-end. Other features include exposed rafter tails and eave brackets. The side elevations feature matching four-over-one, jailhouse style, wood hung windows in pairs or groups of three, and there is an “airplane” portion located in the middle of the roof with grouped, four-over-one, jailhouse style, wood hung windows, asbestos siding and exposed rafter tails.

49. 301 North 12th Street. Circa 1920. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Prairie School has a stone foundation, brick siding and a flared front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The front gable-end features an inset gable with flared eaves and wood lap siding. There is a full-width stone terrace with a centered partial-width porch in the center with brick columns on stone piers, concrete landing with stone piers at the corners, and wide concrete steps with stone knee walls. There is a single door on either end of the façade with an eight-over-eight, double-hung, wood window with an exterior aluminum storm window in the center of the first story. The second story features eight-over-one, double-hung, wood windows with a door in the center leading onto the uncovered balcony with a metal guardrail. There is an arched door canopy over each door. The north and south elevation feature eight-over-one, double-hung wood windows evenly spaced along the first and second story.

50. 540 North 13th Street. Circa 1910. Queen Anne.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Queen Anne has a stone foundation, vinyl siding, and a flared cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building has one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows; a two-story half-hexagonal bay under the front gable-end; and a triangular projecting

Founders' Place Historic District

Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK

County and State

bay on the second story also under the front gable-end and over the off-centered entry. The inset portion of the flared front gable-end has a set of three wood hung windows with starburst muntins in the top sash. There is a full-width with partial wraparound porch with a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, boxed columns on stone piers, wood steps with decorative metal handrails, and wood decking. There is also a small balcony over the entry that projects slightly, has a decorative metal guardrail, and is inset into the hipped porch roof. An attached non-historic carport off the south elevation. There are gable dormers on the north and south side of the roof with vinyl siding and decorative wood, fan window. The south elevation has a two-story projecting rectangular bay under the gable-end.

51. 537 North 13th Street. Circa 1909. No Distinctive Style.

This non-contributing, two-story house has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and side gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features vinyl six-over-six windows, a hipped wall dormer in the center of the façade side of the roof, and a symmetrical façade. There is a one-bay concrete landing with wood steps and a wood railing at the centered entry. There is an attached two-bay hyphen and garage to the south with an asphalt shingle side gable roof, vinyl siding, six-over-six vinyl windows, and metal paneled garage door. The side elevations feature vinyl siding in the gable-ends with boxed eaves and there is a secondary entrance on the north elevation. This house may have been a Colonial Revival style house when it was first built, but is now considered non-contributing due to alterations such replacement siding and windows and the south addition which detracts from the original form.

52. **536 North 13th Street. Circa 1911. Colonial Revival.**

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding around the building, and a flared asphalt shingled hipped roof with an off-centered flared front gable. This building features vinyl, one-over-one, hung windows with exterior aluminum storm windows. The front gable-end is inset with vinyl siding and a fixed, one-light window and under it at the second story is a half-hexagonal bay. There is a full-width with a partial wraparound porch with a hipped roof with asphalt shingles and a simple pediment over the off-centered entry, Doric columns on stone piers, wood landing, and concrete steps with stone knee walls. The off-centered entry consists of a single door. There is an attached porte-cochère to the south with matching features. Other features include the off-centered entry and projecting half-hexagonal bays on the south elevation.

53. **535 North 13th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.**

This contributing two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, wood lap siding around the building, six-over-one, double-hung wood windows, and an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The building features a one-story, full-width porch with a brick-veneer foundation, classical wood railing, classical columns and centered pediment. The first story features a central entry with one-light sidelights and wall columns, and it is flanked on either side by paired, six-over-one, double-hung wood windows. The second story features a set of three, fixed starburst windows with a single, six-over-one wood window on either side. There are Ionic pilasters on the corners that extend from the first through the second story. The roofline features a wide eave

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

overhang with a hipped dormer on the front and sides with a flared roofline and a four-over-one, double-hung wood window. There is a half-hexagonal bay located on the first story of the north elevation with six-over-one wood windows and a hipped roof. There is a brick walkway and brick steps leading from the street to the front porch.

54. 534 North 13th Street. Circa 1914. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a cross gable roof. The roof features asphalt shingles and an interior chimney in the center of the cross gable. The building features six-over-six, double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows and two, four-light windows on the first story under the front gable-end. There is a partial-width porch with a stucco railing, concrete steps and wood box columns. The side elevations feature matching six-over-six, double-hung wood windows.

55. 532 North 13th Street. Circa 1916. Colonial Revival. James C. Buchanan House

This contributing two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, stucco siding and a hipped with a gablet roof with asphalt shingles. Symmetrical in form except for the chimneys with one located on the south elevation and one located at the rear of the building. The first story features a central entry with double-doors with eight-light sidelights, and there is a porch canopy with a shed roof over the entry. The entry is flanked on each side with a set of three, six-over-six, double-hung wood windows. The second story features a small matching window in the center and a single matching window on each side. The roof features a shed dormer with paired six-over-six, double-hung wood windows. The north and south elevations feature evenly placed six-over-six, double-hung wood windows on the first and second story. There is a matching shed dormer on the north and south sides of the roof. Other features include the brick piers and landing in front of the entry. James Buchanan was worked in real estate.

56. 531 North 13th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, wood lap siding, one-over-one double-hung wood windows and a hipped gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features a rectangular footprint with a full-width porch that features brick piers, classical columns and pediment in the center with shingles. The entry is centered with sidelights, and it is flanked on either side by a single one-over-one double-hung wood window. The second story features a projecting half-hexagonal bay flanked by a single wood, one-over-one window on each side. There is a hipped dormer with shingle siding and an eight-over-four wood window. There is a garage located in the rear not visible from the street.

57. 529 North 13th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle side gable roof. The building features nine-over-one wood windows, 15-over-one wood windows and single-light fixed windows. There is a slight second story overhang and a partial-width porch with concrete-block foundation, classical columns and a flat roof. On the south elevation, there is a two-story half-hexagonal bay with a shed roof. To the north elevation, there is an enclosed porte-cochère with stone piers and classical columns with paneled wood garage

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

doors. The 1912 Sanborn shows a full-width porch with a partial wraparound, and by 1951 the porch was reduced, and a portion of the original porch was converted into a garage.

58. 528 North 13th Street. Circa 1910. Prairie School.

This contributing two-and-a-half story Prairie School has a stone foundation, stucco siding and hipped roof with exterior-end, stone chimney on the south elevation. The entry is offset from the center of the house and features a single door with a transom flanked by a one-over-one, double-hung wood window on one side and a picture window with a one-light fixed window in the center. The second story features a projecting rectangular bay with the same picture window layout and single one-over-one wood window. The roof features a hipped dormer with wood lap siding and two vents. Other features include a porte-cochère, one-over-one, double-hung wood windows, a wide eave overhang and a one-story, full width porch with square, stucco columns. There is a rectangular stepped projecting bay on the south elevation with one-over-one, wood picture pictures on the first and second story.

59. 526 North 13th Street. Circa 1925. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, brick siding and an asphalt shingle side gable roof. There is an interior chimney towards each gable-end. This house features a central entry with four-light transom with a fan light with two, eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows flanking each side. There is a central, deeply rounded porch with classical detailing and large classical columns. The second story features paired eight-over-eight, wood windows in the center flanked by two matching, unpaired windows on either side. On the south elevation, there is a rectangular porch with matching features and a metal railing and paired matching windows on the second story. The north elevation features paired eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows on the first and second story. There is a rear brick outbuilding with brick siding, side gable roof with asphalt shingles and two garage doors.

60. 522 North 13th Street. Circa 1910. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Prairie School has a stone foundation, asbestos siding and an asphalt shingled hipped gable roof with an interior chimney to the south. The building features one-over-one wood windows and a wide eave overhang. There is centered hipped dormer on the front, north and south sides of the roof with matching paired windows. The north elevation features a porte-cochère with a hipped roof, classical columns and brick piers. The south elevation features a rectangular bay with a hipped roof and matching features. There is a full-width porch with a partial wraparound with brick columns with stone caps, and there is a brick railing with decorative brickwork with stone caps. There is a concrete walkway with concrete steps and brick bulkheads leading to the porch.

61. 521 North 13th Street. Circa 1911. Prairie School.

George S. Ramsey House

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Prairie School has a stone foundation, brick veneer, and an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The first story features a central entry with sidelights and three transoms over it, flanked by a half-hexagonal bay on one side and a picture window on other. The picture window layout is a ten-over-one, double-hung wood window in the center with one-

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

over-one wood windows on both sides of the first story. The second story features a center, half-hexagonal bay with a one-light window with a transom with one-over-one, double-hung wood windows on either side. This pattern is mirrored with the other window groups on the second story. The roof features a wide eave overhang with a hipped dormer with three window groupings and vinyl siding. There is a one-story, partial width porch with brick columns, a brick pier with a single wood post and brick balusters. There is a matching porch located on the south elevation. There is a rear outbuilding with wood siding and side gable roof. The side elevations feature one-over-one and ten-over-one, double-hung wood windows. George Ramsey was an attorney, President of the Muskogee Bar Association and later President of the Oklahoma Bar Association. In 1920, Ramsey was appointed to the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

62. 515 North 13th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, wood lap siding and a flared hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There is a brick exterior-end chimney on the north elevation. The building features 12-over-12 and nine-over-nine double-hung wood windows, wide eave overhang, eave brackets, and a hipped dormer. The building features a rectangular footprint with an elaborate central porch and a single entry with one-light sidelights and transoms. The porch features a flat roof and large classical columns. The second story features a half-hexagonal bay flanked on either side by single window. On the north elevation there is a half-hexagonal bay with a mansard roof with asphalt shingles. There is a covered walkway with a shed roof and lattice siding to the north.

63. 510 North 13th Street. Circa 1910. Prairie School. Colonel J. W. Zeveley House

This contributing two-and-a-half story, three bay Prairie School has a stone foundation, painted brick siding around the building, a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, and a projecting dormer. The building features concrete steps and bulkheads that lead to a full-width, one-story porch with brick columns and railing. The fenestration is grouped in sets of three: a single, one-over-one, double-hung wood window with two smaller matching windows on either side. There is a prominent dormer centered on the roof, and it features three vents with a Mission Revival pediment and two chimneys. The north elevation features a porte-cochère with a flat roof and matching painted brick columns. The south elevation features a two-story, half-hexagonal bay. There is a rear outbuilding not visible from the street. Colonel Zeveley was an attorney.

64. 505 North 13th Street. Circa 1907. Queen Anne. Nathan B. Gibson House

This contributing two-and-a-half story Queen Anne has a stone foundation, lap siding and flared asphalt shingle hipped roof with cross gables. There is a central entry with sidelights, but the most dominant features include the one-story partial wrapped, curved porch with paired classical columns, stone piers, wood railing and two small matching balconies on the front and side elevations. Other features include the one-over-one, double-hung wood windows, and the cross-gable roof which has a flared roofline with a recessed half-circle into the front gable-end with a Palladian window. The Palladian windows features a one-over-one window with diamond pattern windows on either side. Nathan B. Gibson was an attorney and acted as a special attorney for the City of Muskogee.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

65. 503 North 13th Street. Circa 1910. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Prairie School has a stone foundation, wood lap siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features a full-width, one story porch with classical columns, wood lap railing and wide eave overhang. There are concrete steps with stone walls and decorative metal railing leading to the porch. Other features include the use of twelve-over-one and one-over-one double-hung wood windows, flared eave roofline, and projecting rectangular bay centered on the second story. The front gable-end features an inset with a flared eave, shingle siding and a single one-over-one wood window. There is exterior brick chimney and rectangular projecting bay on the south elevation. There is a one-story garage with matching wood lap siding, hipped roof with asphalt shingles, rear exterior pedestrian door and window.

66. 502 North 13th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.

Frank Hubbard House

Architect/Contractor: Joseph A. Dickmann

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, wood lap siding and a cross gable roof with an exterior-end stone chimney to the south. The building features one-over-one double-hung wood windows, a full-width porch with a hipped roof and a centered triangular pediment inset with shingles. The porch features classical columns, brick steps and a metal railing along the steps. There is a brick walkway with matching brick steps leading to the porch. The entry is centered with sidelights and classical pilasters, and there are classical pilasters on the second story. The second story features two, one-over-one double-hung wood windows in the gable. The north elevation features half-hexagonal bay with matching windows. There is a rear outbuilding not visible from the street. Frank Hubbard was President of First National Bank.

67. 438 North 13th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with cross gables. The building features a full-width porch with a hipped roof, box columns and a brick foundation. There is a brick wainscot on the front façade of the house. There are one-over-one wood windows, non-historic shutters and vinyl soffit. The front and side gable-ends are inset and feature vinyl siding and a vent. There is a two-story projecting bay on the south elevation with a half-hexagonal bay on the first story and rectangular on the second story. The north elevation features vinyl square one-light windows, vinyl one-over-one windows and square nine-light windows. This house is considered non-contributing due to replacement siding and windows which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

68. 427 North 13th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, one-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, asbestos siding and a flared hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The building features vinyl six-over-six windows and an aluminum picture window with non-historic shutters. There is a brick wainscot on a front façade, and a flared hipped dormer with a vent. There is a recessed partial-width porch with a tile veneer landing and steps, and decorative metal columns. The side elevations feature vinyl six-over-six windows. There is a rear outbuilding not visible from the street. This house is considered non-contributing due to replacement siding which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

Founders' Place Historic District

Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK

County and State

69. 425 North 13th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a brick veneer foundation, asbestos siding on the majority of the building and plywood siding on the north elevation. There is a hipped roof with asphalt shingles with front hipped gable dormer with vinyl four-light windows and fish scale shingles. There is a shed dormer to the north with vinyl multi-light window. The building features vinyl nine-over-nine windows, half-hexagonal bays to the north with vinyl nine-over-nine windows and six-light windows. There is a partial-width, recessed porch with stone piers and box columns. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the replacement siding and windows which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

70. 423 North 13th Street. Circa 1906. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, one-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is an exterior brick chimney on the north gable-end. The building features one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows and a hipped dormer roof in the center of the hipped gable with full-length attic vents and vinyl siding. There is a recessed, partial-width porch with a stone foundation and decorative metal columns. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations to the siding and porch which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

71. 420 North 13th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and asphalt shingle hipped roof with cross gables. The building features one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows and a central interior chimney. There is a full-width porch with brick veneer foundation, hipped roof, wood railing, and classical columns. There is a half-hexagonal bay underneath the front gable-end, and there is a rectangular bay on the south elevation. The north elevation features one-over-one, double-hung wood paired windows.

72. 419 North 13th Street. Circa 1906. No Distinctive Style.

This non-contributing, two-story building has a brick veneer foundation, brick siding on the first story, wood lap siding on the second story and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There is a full-width porch and covered balcony with box columns. The first story features boarded windows with a central entry with boarded sidelights and one-light transoms. The second story features a central entry onto the balcony with vinyl four-over-four and nine-over-nine windows on either side. There is a hipped dormer in the center on the front with wood lap siding with broken vents over nine-light wood windows. The side elevations feature matching vinyl four-over-four and nine-over-nine windows. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the replacement of the windows and siding which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

73. 418 North 13th Street. Circa 1911. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with a cross gable. This building features a front hipped dormer with

Founders' Place Historic District

Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK

County and State

shingles and a wood vent. The front and side gable-ends are inset with fish scale shingles. There are one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows. There is a full-width porch with decorative metal columns and a hipped roof and a pediment with fish scale shingles. The entry is off centered with sidelights which include one window with multiple lights. There is a half-hexagonal bay on the south elevation under the south gable-end. There is a non-historic metal carport located in the rear yard.

74. 415 North 13th Street. Circa 1906. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a flared hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The building features a partial-width porch with decorative metal columns, concrete block foundation and concrete steps. There are vinyl one-over-one windows and a flared hipped dormer with three, vinyl single-light windows. The entry is centered with a single door with one-light sidelights and transoms, and it is flanked by a single window on each side. The side elevations feature vinyl siding and vinyl one-over-one windows. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the siding and windows which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

75. 412 North 13th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, one-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and hipped roof with a cross gable and asphalt shingles. This building features wood one-over-one windows and a full-width porch with brick piers, wood box columns and spindle columns with a decorative metal railing. There are security grills over the windows. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations made outside the period of the significance such as application of non-historic siding which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

76. 411 North 13th Street. Circa 1905. Queen Anne.

This contributing, two-story Queen Anne has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a hipped, asphalt shingle roof with cross gables. The building features two interior chimneys centered on the roof. There are six-over-six, double-hung wood windows found in singles and pairs and non-historic shutters. The front gable-end and side gable-end are inset with fish scale shingles and wood vents. There is a single entry with a wood, shed-roof porch canopy. On the north elevation, there is an attached one-car garage with a side gable roof with asphalt shingles, concrete foundation, vinyl siding and a metal panel garage door. The south elevation features a half-hexagonal bay on the first story with a hipped roof, vinyl siding and matching windows.

77. 410 North 13th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and hipped metal roof with a cross gable. The building features a partial-width porch with classical columns, wood porch with steps, corrugated metal siding, and a single entry. The front gable-end has boxed siding, wood siding and a wood vent. The building features vinyl one-light windows. There is a rear outbuilding not visible from the street. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the replacement roof, siding and windows which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

78. 405 North 13th Street. Circa 1907. Queen Anne.

This contributing, one-story Queen Anne has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with cross gables. The building features an off-centered entry with a concrete landing, concrete steps and a gable porch canopy. The entry is flanked by a single nine-over-one double-hung window on one side and a grouped nine-over-one window with two-light windows on either side. The front gable-end is inset with fish scales shingles and a wood vent. The south elevation features a half-hexagonal bay under the side gable-end with matching features. The side elevations feature wood, one-over-one double-hung windows and vinyl siding.

79. 403 North 13th Street. Circa 1906. Prairie School.

This non-contributing, two-story Prairie School has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There are two interior chimneys on either side of the hipped roof. The building features one-over-one double-hung wood windows, a wide eave overhang and a slight second story overhang. There is a partial-width recessed porch with painted brick piers and brick columns. The rear section is encapsulated with vinyl siding, no windows with a single wood door, wood steps with a wood railing. Located in the rear, there is a one-story garage with a brick veneer with a missing roof and second story. Constructed around 1951 when the primary building was converted into flats, this outbuilding features five garage bays. The second story was a single dwelling. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the vinyl siding and enclosure of windows which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

80. 400 North 13th Street. Circa 1985. Contemporary.

This non-contributing, two-story apartment building has a concrete foundation, brick siding and mansard roof with asphalt shingles. The building features six-over-six, aluminum windows with the second story windows inset within the mansard roof. The building is rectangular in form with the exception the building projects to the south where there is a recessed, partial-width porch with a covered balcony with metal railing, columns and stairs. There is an asphalt parking lot located southeast of the building. This building is considered non-contributing since it falls outside the period of significance and does not display the historical development in the rest of the district.

81. 323 North 13th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, asbestos siding and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with a cross gables. The building features one-over-one double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows. There is a full-width porch with classical columns, a hipped roof with a pediment over the entry, and concrete foundation and steps. The entry is single multi-light door with matching sidelights. The front gable-end is inset with asbestos siding and a wood vent. There is a rear one-story section with a front gable roof and one-over-one wood double-hung windows. The building features a rear porch with a concrete landing and steps, shed roof with wood posts and railing. There is rear outbuilding facing Denison Street with a front gable roof with asbestos siding, exposed rafter tails and a metal paneled garage door.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

82. 322 North 13th Street. Circa 1910. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-story Prairie School has a stone foundation, wood lap siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There is an exterior-end brick chimney to the south. The building features one-over-one, double-hung wood windows and a hipped dormer with a wood lap siding and a vent. There is full-width porch with hipped roof, brick piers, tapered wood columns and wide concrete steps, and there is half-hexagonal extension from the porch with wood and lattice railing. There is a two-story enclosed porch and balcony with screens and wood siding. A wood fences surrounds the rear of the property. There a rear carport with metal siding located in the rear.

83. 321 North 13th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, asbestos siding and an asphalt shingles hipped roof with cross gables. There is an interior brick chimney located in the center of the roof. The building features an inset front gable-end with asbestos siding and one-over-one wood windows with storm windows. There is a full-width porch with stone piers, wood box columns and a hipped roof with a pediment, and a portion of the porch on the south elevation is enclosed with wood siding and one-over-one hung windows. The entry is located into the projecting rectangular bay underneath the front gable-end and is flanked by a single window. The second story features two, single windows. There is a garage located in the roof with wood siding, front gable roof with asphalt shingles, and a metal paneled garage door.

84. 320 North 13th Street. Circa 1907. Dutch Colonial.

This contributing, two-story Dutch Colonial has a stone foundation, wood lap siding, and a gambrel roof with asphalt shingles. There are shed dormers projecting on the side elevations with wood lap siding and a six-over-six vinyl window. The building has vinyl six-over-six windows, and the front gable-end of the gambrel roof faces the street. The central entry is flanked on each side by a single vinyl six-over-six window, and the second story features two smaller matching vinyl six-over-six windows. There is full-width porch with stone piers, lattice railing, wood steps and classical columns. The side elevations have matching features.

85. 316 North 13th Street. Circa 1921. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This non-contributing, one-story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, a mixture of siding including vinyl, plywood, asbestos and lap siding and a front gable roof. The building features exposed rafter tails, vinyl six-over-one windows and large one-light window on the front facade. There is a full-width porch with a front gable roof, brick piers, wood columns and brackets underneath the gable. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the mixtures of siding and replacement windows which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

86. 309 North 13th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and hipped roof with cross gables and asphalt shingles. The building features a full-width porch with stone piers, classical columns, and a concrete landing with steps. The entry is centered, and it is

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

flanked by a single, vinyl one-over-one window on each side. There is a gable dormer on the front with vinyl one-over-one windows. The side elevations feature vinyl siding and vinyl one-over-one windows in single, pairs and groups.

87. 308-310 North 13th Street. Circa 1911. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Prairie School duplex has a stone foundation, clapboard siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The building features a full-width porch with stone pier foundation, classical columns and a non-historic wood railing. There are two entries located on the first story and a single one-over-one wood window. The second story features two, single one-over-one, double-hung wood windows. Other features include a wide eave overhang, one-over-one wood windows and a hipped dormer with three small one-over-one wood windows. The north elevation features a two-story, rectangular projecting bay with matching features.

88. 306 North 13th Street. Circa 1912. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a hipped roof. The building features vinyl, one-over-one windows. There is a full-width porch with a stone veneer, wood steps and classical columns. Other features include the half-hexagonal bay on the first story, hipped dormer with vinyl siding and a wide eave overhang. On the south elevation there is a one-story portion with a hipped roof, vinyl siding and one-over-one vinyl windows, and there is a rear entry with small wood decking with wood railing and steps.

89. 559-561 North 14th Street. Circa 1979. Contemporary.

This non-contributing, one-story duplex features a concrete foundation, brick siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is vinyl siding in the gable-ends. The building features a projecting two bay garage with aluminum doors in the center of the building. There are concrete walkways leading from the concrete driveway to the main entrance towards the rear of the building. This building is considered non-contributing since it falls outside the period of significance and does not display the historical development in the rest of the district.

90. 556-558 North 14th Street. Circa 1979. Contemporary.

This non-contributing, one-story duplex features a concrete foundation, brick siding and a multi-gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is vinyl siding in the gable-ends. The building features a projecting two bay garage with aluminum doors in the center of the building. There are concrete walkways leading from the concrete driveway to the main entrance towards the rear of the building. This building is considered non-contributing since it falls outside the period of significance and does not display the historical development in the rest of the district.

91. 555a-555b North 14th Street. Circa 1973. Contemporary.

This non-contributing, one-story duplex features a concrete foundation, brick siding and a multi-gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is vinyl siding in the gable-ends. The building features a projecting two bay garage with aluminum doors in the center of the building. There are concrete walkways leading from the concrete driveway to the main entrance towards the rear of the

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

building. This building is considered non-contributing since it falls outside the period of significance and does not display the historical development in the rest of the district.

92. 554 North 14th Street. Circa 1979. Contemporary.

This non-contributing, one-story duplex features a concrete foundation, brick siding and a mansard roof with asphalt shingles. The building features a projecting two bay garage with aluminum doors in the center of the building. There are concrete walkways leading from the concrete driveway to the main entrance towards the rear of the building. This building is considered non-contributing since it falls outside the period of significance and does not display the historical development in the rest of the district.

93. **529 North 14th Street. Circa 1907. Classical Revival.**

This contributing, two-story Classical Revival has a rectangular footprint and a stone foundation, wood lap siding and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with a cross gable. The first story features a central entry with a decorative diamond-pattern sidelights and triangular pediment, and a single eighteen-over-one double-hung wood window flanks each side. The second story features a small central balcony with a single matching window on either side. The most dominant feature is the full length, centered porch with colossal Doric columns. The front gable-end is inset and features a flared roofline with a painted fan light and a rectangular window with circular windows. The side elevations feature one-over-one and six-over-six, double-hung wood windows, and there is a projecting half-hexagonal bay on the north elevation with a hipped roof.

94. **521 North 14th Street. Circa 1909. Queen Anne.**

This contributing, one-story Queen Anne has a stone foundation, wood lap siding and an asphalt shingle hipped roof and a projecting front gable. There is a full-width porch with a partial wraparound to the south elevation, and it includes a stone foundation, concrete steps, stone piers, checkered stone railing and classical columns. The entry is canted on the southeast corner of the house, and there is a half-hexagonal bay under the inset front gable-end with one-over-one, double-hung wood windows. The front and side gable-ends feature fish scale shingles and single fixed wood window. There is a rear outbuilding not visible from the public right-of-way.

95. 516 North 14th Street. Circa 1920. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This non-contributing, one-story Craftsman/Bungalow has an asymmetrical footprint and features a stone foundation, vertical wood siding and a complex roof plan with asphalt shingles. There is a one-story, partial width porch with exposed eave brackets, wood columns, stucco piers and wide brick steps. There is a brick retaining wall with brick steps and walkway leading to the porch. The building features an offset central entry flanked on either side by five, one-light vertical windows. Other features include the stucco wainscot, eave brackets and brick landing and its matching walkway and retaining wall. Other features include a second-story projection towards the rear, exterior brick chimney to the south, matching addition to the southeast. There is a non-historic matching, two-car garage with a matching siding, front gable roof and single aluminum garage door. Due to the number of alterations such as the additions, loss of original form and replacement materials, the building is non-contributing to the historic district.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

96. 515 North 14th Street. Circa 1912. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a rectangular footprint, and it has a stone foundation, wood lap siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There is a one-story, full-width porch with classical box columns, wood railing and wood steps. The first story features a central entry with sidelights and single-light transom, and it is flanked on either side by a single one-over-one, double-hung wood window. The second story features a central door onto the porch roof, and it is flanked on either side by two, sixteen-over-one, double-hung wood windows. The roofline features a wide eave overhang, interior gable-end chimney to the south. There are hipped dormers on the front and south sides of the roof with paired, non-original windows with decorative glass on the front dormer and vents on the south dormer. The side elevations feature wood lap siding and one-over-one double-hung wood windows. Located in the rear is a detached garage with a front gable roof, wood siding and metal, paneled garage door.

97. 509 North 14th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with a cross gable. There are vinyl one-over-one windows and a one bay porch with a concrete foundation, concrete steps, wood posts and a decorative metal columns. There is an attached two-bay carport with decorative metal columns and flat metal roof. A portion of the original full-width porch has been enclosed with vinyl siding and two, vinyl transom windows. The side elevations feature vinyl siding and vinyl one-over-one windows, and there is projecting two-story rectangular bay to the north with matching features. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the replacement siding, windows and enclosure of the original porch, which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

98. 502 North 14th Street. Circa 1920. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing, one-and-a-half story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, wood lap siding and cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features exposed roof beams, multi-light wood windows and partial-width porch. The porch has a front gable roof with brick piers, craftsman railing and decorative metal columns. There is a terrace extension from the porch to the north with brick piers and concrete foundation. There is a second story front gable located in the rear of the building with a brick chimney and four-light awning windows. There is a detached one-and-an-half story garage facing Emporia Street with wood shingle siding, and two metal garage doors. The half story is single central bay with a front gable roof, and the first story roof features shed roofs on either side. The second story features a one-over-one, double-hung wood window.

99. 432 North 14th Street. Circa 1910. Queen Anne.

This contributing, one-story Queen Anne has a stone foundation, wood lap siding under the windows and clapboard on the top portion. The building features a hipped with a cross gable and asphalt shingles. The building features a wide eave overhang, vinyl one-over-one windows and a full-width porch. The porch features a hipped roof with eave brackets, wood posts and railing. There is a non-historic one-story garage with a slightly pitched front gable roof, wood siding, and a metal paneled garage door.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

100. 431 North 14th Street. Circa 1920. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing, one-story Craftsman/Bungalow features a concrete foundation, stucco siding and a metal cross gable. The building features one-over-one, hung vinyl windows, exposed rafter tails, eave brackets and a stucco wainscot. The stucco wainscot extends into a railing around a terrace and porch on the front. The partial width porch features stucco columns, a front gable, metal roof with exposed rafter tails and eave brackets. There is an exterior stucco chimney to the north, and a rear wooden panel fence. There is seven-light jailhouse style window located in the front gable. There is a historic outbuilding located in the rear not visible from the street.

101. 428 North 14th Street. Circa 1922. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This non-contributing, one-story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, wood lap siding over original stucco and a front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features vinyl one-over-one windows, exposed rafter tails, eave brackets and a full-width porch. The porch is recessed with brick piers and wood plank columns, and there is a wood accessible ramp leading from the center of the porch into the yard. The side elevation feature matching siding and windows. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations made to the siding, windows and porch which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

102. 425 North 14th Street. Circa 1922. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing, one-story Craftsman/Bungalow features a concrete foundation, stucco siding and an asphalt shingle front gable roof. The building features a full-width, recessed porch with stucco columns and railing which is seamless between the roof and the foundation. Other features include four-over-one and three-over-one, jailhouse style wood windows, exposed rafter tails, eave brackets and a wide eave overhang. There is an exterior stucco chimney located on the north elevation. There is a historic, one-story garage with a wood paneled garage door, front gable roof and wood siding located in the rear.

103. 424 North 14th Street. Circa 1910. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-story Prairie School has a stone foundation, wood shingle siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There is an interior brick chimney located on the north and south sides of the roof. The building features a full-width porch with brick piers, short tapered wood columns, and concrete steps. The entry is off-centered, and it is flanked by two, one-over-one double-hung wood windows, and the second story features two, single one-over-one double-hung wood windows. Other features include the hipped dormer with asphalt shingles, wood shingle siding, two vents and the moderate eave overhang. The side elevations feature wood shingle siding and one-over-one wood hung windows, and the south elevation features a half-hexagonal bay with a hipped roof. There is a one-story garage with vinyl siding, metal front gable roof, and double wood garage doors.

104. 421 North 14th Street. Circa 1910. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Prairie School has a stone foundation, brick siding on the first story, clapboard siding on the second story and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There is an interior brick chimney on the north side of the roof. The building features an enclosed, one-

Founders' Place Historic District

Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK

County and State

story porch with painted brick siding, brick steps and a central entry flanked on either side by four-over-four, double-hung wood windows. There is a projecting rectangular bay with a hipped roof on the north elevation. The second story features one-over-one double-hung wood windows and clapboard siding. The roofline features a wide eave overhang and hipped dormers on the front, north and south with paired, four-light awning windows. There is a one-story garage with wood lap siding, front gable roof, single one-over-one double-hung wood window, and a paneled metal garage door.

105. 415 North 14th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival house has a rectangular footprint, stone foundation, clapboard siding and a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows. There is full-width porch with classical columns, hipped roof with asphalt shingles, concrete foundation and concrete steps. There is a projecting half-hexagonal bay on the south elevation with a hipped roof. There is a rear garage with a front gable roof with asphalt shingles, wood siding and metal garage door.

106. 414 North 14th Street. Circa 1907. Prairie School.

This non-contributing, two-story Prairie School has a stone foundation, aluminum siding and a hipped roof. The building features a full-width porch with wood posts and wide concrete steps, and the second story features a sleeping porch with aluminum siding and two, aluminum picture windows. The picture windows are a large fixed one-light in the center with two one-over-one windows. Other features include an off-centered entry, wide eave overhang, and one-over-one double-hung wood windows. The building features one-over-one double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows and a hipped dormer on the front and south sides of the roof with two vents. There is a projecting rectangular bay on the south with a shipped roof, and there is an enclosed second story on the rear of the building with vinyl siding. There is a historic one-story garage wood siding and cross gable roof with shingles. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as enclosed additions and alteration to the siding which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

107. 411 North 14th Street. Circa 1913. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-story Prairie School has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The front gable-end features boxed eaves and wood shingle siding. The building features a full-width porch with a front gable roof with boxed eaves and wood shingle siding; in addition, there is interlocking grouped columns, a vinyl railing, wood steps with a wood railing. The building features one-over-one hung vinyl windows, eight-light craftsman door with two-light sidelights. Other features include a wide eave overhang, exterior-end brick chimney to the north and a projecting rectangular bay to the rear. There is a one-story garage with wood siding, front gable roof with asphalt shingles and metal paneled garage door.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

108. 410 North 14th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a cross gable roof with shingles. The building features six-over-six, vinyl windows, and there is a one-story full width porch with painted brick piers, classical columns, and concrete steps. The front gable-end features vinyl siding and a boxed gable with wood shingles. Other features include a projecting two-story gable-end on the south with matching features. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the replacement siding, replacement windows and enclosure of windows which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

109. 407 North 14th Street. Circa 1905. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features vinyl one-over-one windows and a non-historic door. There is a one-story, full-width porch with stone columns, wood railing, concrete steps and an inset front gable roof. The front gable-end is inset with two, wood one-over-one double-hung windows. There is an inset gable dormer and a two-story projecting rectangular bay underneath on the north side. There is a rectangular projecting bay with a hipped roof to the north. There is rear accessory building with front gable roof, wood siding and double-wood pedestrian doors. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the replacement of windows, removal of window trim and replacement siding which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

110. 406 North 14th Street. Circa 2012. Contemporary.

This non-contributing, one-story building has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, stone veneer wainscot and a multi-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features six-over-six vinyl windows and partial porch with tapered stone piers and wood columns. This building is considered non-contributing since it falls outside the period of significance and does not display the historical development in the rest of the district.

111. **403 North 14th Street. Circa 1911. Colonial Revival.**

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with a cross gable. The building features a central interior brick chimney and one-over-one double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows. There is a full-width porch with stone piers, classical columns and classical balustrade. The porch roof is hipped with a pediment, and the entry is off centered with a single door and sidelights flanked by a single one-over-one double-hung wood window. The second story features a half-hexagonal bay with one-over-one double-hung wood windows. The front gable-end is inset with flared eave and a single one-over-one double-hung wood window. There is a two-story projecting bay to the north, and a one-story portion with a hipped roof in the rear with a pedestrian door. There is a historic one-story garage with vinyl siding, front gable roof with asphalt shingles, and a metal garage door facing Denison Street A non-historic two-bay carport is attached to the garage to the east.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

112. 400 North 14th Street. Circa 1925. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing, one-story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, asbestos siding and an asphalt shingle cross gable roof. The building features a central entry flanked by a pair of four-over-one jailhouse style windows on either side. There is a recessed full-width porch with brick piers, brick railing, steeply tapered wood columns, and concrete steps. Other features include eave brackets, exposed rafter tails a wood vent in the gable-ends, and four-over-one jailhouse style windows in groups or pairs. There is a historic one-story garage facing Denison Street with a front gable roof with asphalt shingles, wood lap siding and wood garage doors.

113. 323 North 14th Street. Circa 1912. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, two-and-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, wood plank siding, vinyl siding, and an asphalt shingles hipped roof with a cross gable. The building features one-over-one, vinyl windows and a one-story, full width porch with a partial wraparound, classical columns, stone piers and a hipped roof with a wide eave overhang. The first story features a half-hexagonal bay with three one-over-one, vinyl windows next to the entry. The second story features two single, one-over-one vinyl windows. The front gable-end is inset with projecting rectangular bay beneath it. There is hipped dormer on the front of the roof with wood siding and vinyl window. There is wood detached shed located in the rear yard, and a detached garage facing the alley with clapboard siding, front gable roof, vinyl windows and paneled garage door. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the replacement siding and windows which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

114. 315 North 14th Street. Circa 1911. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival as a stone foundation with a brick veneer, vinyl siding, and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The front first story features an entry with a simple classical pediment flanked by three windows, and the windows are grouped with 15-light fixed windows with two skinny six-over-one wood windows. The second story features two sets of three skinny four-over-four, double-hung wood windows. The remainder of the windows around the house are nine-over-nine double-hung wood windows. There is a full-width porch with stone piers, classical columns and one bay landing in front of the entry with concrete steps. There is a flared hipped dormer with two fixed wood windows and vinyl siding. There is an interior vinyl chimney and a half-hexagonal projecting bay with a hipped roof to the south.

115. 314 North 14th Street. Circa 1927. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, one-story Colonial Revival has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building feature one-over-one wood windows with a diamond pattern screen, exterior-end brick chimney to the north and an interior chimney to the rear. There is a centered one-bay porch with multiple classical box columns and classical pediment. There is a two-car garage with a front gable roof, vinyl siding and a single aluminum door attached by a breezeway to the side of the house. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the replacement siding and additions which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

116. 313 North 14th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, shingle siding and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with cross gables. The building features a single bay porch with classical columns, wood steps and railing with a pediment over the entry. The second story features a slight overhang with an inset half-hexagonal bay. Other features include six-over-six hung vinyl windows, a wide eave overhang and interior chimney to the rear. There is a half-hexagonal projecting bay to the south with a hipped roof.

117. 312 North 14th Street. Circa 1915. Prairie School.

This non-contributing, two-story Prairie School has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a flared hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The building features six-over-one double-hung wood windows, slight eave overhang and a hipped dormer on the front and south with two six-light windows. There is a one-story, full-width porch with a hipped roof, stone piers, wood columns and wide wood steps. The entry is off centered with two sidelights. There is an interior brick chimney centrally located on the roof. A rectangular projecting bay is to the north with a hipped roof. This house is non-contributing due to it suffering a catastrophic fire and is a total loss.

118. 309 North 14th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and hipped roof with a cross gable. The building features replacement six-over-six windows, original one-over-one wood windows, and a full-width porch. The porch features a partial wraparound, stone piers and a mixture of wood posts and classical columns. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the replacement siding and replacement windows which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

119. 308 North 14th Street. Circa 1910. Queen Anne.

This non-contributing, two-story Queen Anne has a stone foundation, clapboard siding and a cross gable roof. The building features six-over-six double-hung wood windows, shingles in the gables and roof overhang between the first and second story. There is a small porch canopy over the main entrance. There is an attached two-car garage to the north with a side gable roof with asphalt shingles, vertical wood siding, and a large paneled wood door. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the addition which alters the original configuration of the house.

120. 305 North 14th Street. Circa 1917. Prairie School.

This non-contributing, two-story Prairie School has a stone foundation, asbestos siding and a hipped gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one double-hung wood windows, wide eave overhang and centered interior brick chimney. There is a full-width, enclosed porch with a hipped roof, multi-light wood windows and vertical wood siding. Other features include a shed roof with wood posts leading into the enclosed porch and a half-gambrel addition to the northwest (rear) with vertical wood siding and a wood door. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the enclosure of the porch which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

Founders' Place Historic District

Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK

County and State

121. 302 North 14th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features vinyl one-over-one windows, inset gable dormer on the front with vinyl siding, boxed eaves on the front and side gable-ends. There is a one-bay recessed porch with a concrete foundation and a single Ionic column. The entry features a replacement door with sidelights. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the application of replacement siding covering the original siding, door and window trim, and replacement windows which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

122. **301 North 14th Street. Circa 1946. Tudor Revival.**

This contributing, one-story Tudor Revival has a sandstone siding and cross gable roof with asphalt shingles and multiple front gables. The building features an exterior-end sandstone chimney to the south, horizontal two-over-two wood windows and nine-over-nine, vinyl windows. The entry is centrally located with matching stone steps and an overhead awning. There is a matching sandstone garage facing Court Street with a front gable roof and two metal garage doors. There are two sets of concrete ribbon driveways leading to the garage.

123. **557 North 15th Street. Circa 1912. Colonial Revival.**

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, asbestos siding and an asphalt shingle hipped roof with cross gables. The building features one-over-one, double-hung wood windows, a hipped dormer with a vent and shingle siding, and a rear addition with aluminum siding, concrete foundation and a shed roof. There is a full-width porch with wide wood steps, wood box columns and a simple entablature around the entrance. The entry has a six-light wood door with two-pane wood sidelights. The front gable-end is inset with shingle siding. There is rear outbuilding adjacent to the alley with a front gable roof with asphalt shingles, aluminum siding and two-over-two wood windows.

124. 555 North 15th Street. Circa 1911. Other.

This non-contributing, two-story house has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a metal pyramidal roof. The building features six-over-six vinyl windows and a partially enclosed porch. The enclosed porch features the same materials as the rest of the house including the six-over-six windows and a paneled door with a fanlight. To the south, there is a rectangular bay with a metal hipped roof and vinyl siding. There is a rear outbuilding not visible from the street right-of-way. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the application of non-historic siding, replacement windows and enclosed porch which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

125. 542 North 15th Street. Circa 1948. Minimal Traditional.

This non-contributing, one-story Minimal Traditional has a concrete foundation, aluminum siding and cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one vinyl windows with no eave overhang. There is a one-bay recessed porch with concrete landing, concrete steps and a decorative metal column. The historic garage is attached in the north (rear) with an addition with matching features, and there is a projecting bay to the south with matching

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

features. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the application of siding and replacement of the original six-over-six wood windows which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

126. 540 North 15th Street. Circa 1948. Minimal Traditional.

This contributing, one-story Minimal Traditional has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features six-over-six and eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows and no eave overhang. Other features include a one bay porch with a front gable roof, wood posts, wood railing and a wood landing that extends beyond the porch covering. There is a historic one-car garage with front gable roof with asphalt shingles, wood paneled garage door, and vinyl siding. There is concrete ribbon driveway leading to the garage.

127. 538 North 15th Street. Circa 1922. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing, one-story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding and cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features four-over-one jailhouse style wood windows and a partial wraparound porch with brick piers, tapered wood columns with a shingled front gable roof. Other features include exposed rafter tails and wide eave overhang.

128. 537 North 15th Street. Circa 2008. Contemporary.

This non-contributing, one-story house has a concrete foundation, weatherboard siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features multiple front gable-ends with weatherboard siding, six-over-six vinyl windows and an attached two-car garage to the north with a single aluminum garage door. There is a two-bay porch with a flushed concrete landing, brick piers and tapered wood columns. This building is considered non-contributing since it falls outside the period of significance and does not display the historical development in the rest of the district.

129. 534 North 15th Street. Circa 1922. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing, one-story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, wood shingle siding and a low-pitch front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features four-over-one, jailhouse style wood windows, aluminum storm windows and an exterior-end brick chimney to the south and a porch. The porch features a concrete foundation, painted stone piers and grouped box columns. The north elevation features a projecting rectangular bay.

130. 532 North 15th Street. Circa 1920. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-story Prairie School has a concrete foundation, asbestos siding and a front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The front gable-end features an eave tie-in. Other notable features include one-over-one, double-hung wood windows, non-historic awnings and a wide eave overhang. There is a one-story, full-width porch with box columns, concrete steps, non-historic wood railing, and a pediment over the steps. There is a one-story garage with a front gabled roof, vinyl siding and metal garage door.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

131. 527 North 15th Street. Circa 1912. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, wood shingle siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one, double-hung wood windows and two front gable dormers with a single window and shingle siding. There is a recessed, partial width porch with segmented arches, boxed shingle columns and wood step railing with lattice. Other features include a simple entry with a single door and a front yard wood picket fence. There is a two-story, one-car garage with a wood paneled door, front gable roof with asphalt shingles and wood shingle siding.

132. 521 North 15th Street. Circa 1925. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This non-contributing, two-story airplane Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features four-over-one, jailhouse style wood windows with two smaller four-over-one jailhouse style wood windows in the center of the second story. There is a full-width porch with a shed roof extending from the front gable-end. The porch features vinyl columns and railing, decorative metal columns in the center, and a stone veneer along the bottom of the porch and foundation wall. Other features include an eave overhang between the first and second story and a portion of the exterior-end chimney to south. This house is considered non-contributing due to alteration such as the application of siding and modification to the front porch which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

133. 519 North 15th Street. Circa 1910. Classical Revival.

This non-contributing, two-story Classical Revival has a concrete foundation, aluminum siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one aluminum windows, two-story projecting bays and prominent inset front gable-end. There is partial-width porch with vinyl columns extending to the full height of the building, and a vinyl railing. The second story balcony is enclosed with two fixed single-light windows. To the south, there is an attached two-car garage with a wood pedestrian door, two wood paneled garage doors and an interior brick chimney. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the application of non-original siding, enclosure of the front balcony and replacement windows which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

134. 518 North 15th Street. Circa 1938. Minimal Traditional.

This contributing one-story Minimal Traditional has a concrete foundation, asbestos siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features four-over-one, jailhouse style windows, no eave overhang and aluminum storm windows. The entrance features a concrete landing with a front gable porch canopy with eave brackets. There is an exterior-end brick chimney to the north.

135. 516 North 15th Street. Circa 1922. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing one-story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, wood lap siding and a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one, wood windows with aluminum storm windows, interior-end chimney, wide eave overhang and exposed rafter tails.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

There is a recessed porch with brick columns, concrete landing and metal rail. There are two standalone brick columns to the north from a previously removed porte-cochère.

136. 514 North 15th Street. Circa 1907. Classical Revival. Dr. Jesse L. Blakemore House
This contributing, two-story, three bay Classical Revival has a rectangular footprint. The building features a stone foundation, wood lap siding and hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The first story features a central entry with one-light, two panel sidelight and a one-light transom window, and the entry is flanked on either side by a one-light fixed window with a one-light transom. The second story features a central half-hexagonal bay with double 12-light doors in the center with a single vinyl, one-light window on either side. The roofline features a slight eave overhang, a Palladin dormer and an exterior gable-end brick chimney to the north. There are large classical pilasters extending from the landing through the second story. The side elevations feature wood lap siding and one-over-one vinyl windows. The house is missing its two-story porch and balcony with classical details. Dr. Blakemore was a physician in Muskogee.

137. 510 North 15th Street. Circa 1936. Tudor Revival. Architect/Contractor: Joseph A. Dickmann
This contributing, one-story Tudor Revival has a concrete foundation, brick siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. This building features six-over-six, double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows, a prominent steep front gable-end with a massive chimney with chimney pots, and small gable dormer. There is a non-historic aluminum porch canopy and awnings. Other features include a projecting rectangular bay to the south with a shed roof and aluminum siding and wood multi-light window and a rear addition with aluminum siding and nine-over-one vinyl windows.

138. 503 North 15th Street. Circa 1907. Prairie School. Michael L. Synar House
This contributing, two-story Prairie School house has a stone foundation, stone veneer and hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The first story features a central entry with sidelights and a transom with a single eight-over-one, double-hung wood window on each side. The second story features a large sleeping porch in the center with four, paired six-light wood casement windows along the front and three on each side. The roofline features a wide eave overhang, eave brackets and hipped dormers with wood lap siding on the front and sides. There is a full-width, one-story porch with a stone foundation and matching stone columns and steps. Other features include six-over-one wood windows and wood door on the south with a six-light transom. There is a historic two-story garage with stucco siding, hipped roof with asphalt shingles and an interior stone chimney to the south. The garage face east towards the house with a concrete driveway. The garage features a wood garage door, wood pedestrian door and one-over-one double-hung wood windows. Michael L. Synar was a U.S. Congressman.

139. 502 North 15th Street. Circa 1917. Craftsman/Bungalow.
This contributing, one-and-a-half story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, wood lap siding wainscot and a prominent front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one, double-hung wood windows, aluminum storm

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

windows, wide eave overhang, eave brackets and exposed rafter tails. There is a recessed, full-width porch with a wood lap railing, box columns. The front gable-end features wood lap siding and paired one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with an asphalt awning. The entrance is centrally located on the building and flanked on either side by a single one-over-one, double-hung wood window. Other features include one-over-one, double-hung wood windows in single, pairs and groups and a rear addition with matching siding, shed roof with matching ribbon windows around it. There is a detached, two-car garage that faces Emporia Street with a brick veneer, front gable roof with asphalt shingles, one boarded garage bay, one paneled wood garage door and lap siding in the front gable-end.

140. 445 North 15th Street. Circa 1905. Colonial Revival. Dana Kelsey House

This contributing two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, wood lap siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one double-hung wood windows, aluminum storm windows, non-historic awnings and front hipped dormer with wood lap siding and vent. There is an off-centered partial-width one-story porch with classical columns, stone piers and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There is a one-story addition to the south with concrete-block siding, exterior-end concrete block chimney, side gable roof and grouped two-over-two horizontal aluminum windows. There is a one-story addition to the north with a side gable roof with asphalt shingles, wood lap siding, and six-over-six wood windows. Dana Kelsey House was a U.S. Agent to the Five Civilized Tribes.

141. 430 North 15th Street. Circa 1910. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing, two-story airplane Craftsman/Bungalow has a brick veneer foundation, wood lap siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features a wide eave overhang, four-over-one jailhouse-style wood windows, and an airplane second story located in the center of the house. There is a recessed full-width porch with a brick railing, brick piers, concrete steps and tapered wood columns. The house features a central entry with a multi-light door flanked on each side by three grouped four-over-one jailhouse-style wood windows. There is four-light window located in the center of the prominent front gable. Other features include four-over-one jailhouse-style wood windows in singles or groups and a projecting rectangular bays under the side gable-ends.

142. 428 North 15th Street. Circa 1920. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing one-story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, wood lap siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features an exterior-end brick chimney to the north, exposed rafter tails and six-over-six vinyl windows in single and groups. There is a partial width porch with a terrace extending to the full width of the house, and it features brick piers, tapered wood columns, low brick railing, concrete steps and a front gable roof with interlocking stickwork in the gable. The entrance is off-centered and is flanked on either side by a single window. Other features include a rectangular bay to the south and a half-hexagonal bay to the north under the side gable-end.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

143. 424 North 15th Street. Circa 1920. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing, one-story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and multiple front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features an exterior-end brick chimney to the north, exposed rafter tails, eave brackets and four-over-one and six-over-one jailhouse style wood windows in singles and groups. There is a partial width porch with brick piers, tapered wood columns and vertical stickwork in the gable. The brick railing has geometric craftsman detailing along the front, and the entrance to the porch is located on the side. Other features include a projecting rectangular bay under the side gable-end.

144. 423 North 15th Street. Circa 1922. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The building features a brick wainscot on the façade, centered hipped dormer with a vent, non-historic shutters and one-over-one double-hung wood windows. There is a full-width porch with classical columns with a central entry decorated with a classical pediment. A single one-over-one double-hung wood window is on each side of the central entry. On the second story, two single-light fixed windows are centered and flanked by a single one-over-one double-hung wood window towards the exterior side. There is rear outbuilding with wood siding, front gable roof with asphalt shingles, metal garage door and a metal lean-to projecting to the north.

145. 421 North 15th Street. Circa 1921. Prairie School.

This contributing two-story Prairie School has a stone foundation, wood lap siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The first story features a picture window with one-over-one, double-hung wood windows and an eight-light craftsman door with sixteen-light sidelights. The roofline features a wide eave overhang and a hipped door with two vents. There is a full width, one-story porch with stone piers, tapered box columns, and wood lap railing, and there are concrete steps and stone balustrade leading to the porch. Other features include a half-hexagonal bay on the second-story front façade under the roofline, a rectangular bay to the north with a hipped roof and an exterior-end chimney to the south. There is a rear garage with front gable roof with asphalt shingles, wood lap siding and a metal paneled garage door.

146. 419 North 15th Street. Circa 1920. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing, one-story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features exposed rafter tails, eave brackets and a mixture of nine-over-one and twelve-over-one double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows. There is a single bay porch with a front gable, exposed rafter tails, wood posts with an entry centered on the porch with multi-light double-doors and sidelights. Other features include an exterior-end brick chimney to the north and interior brick chimney towards the rear. There is a historic garage with a front gable roof with asphalt shingles, wood lap siding and paneled metal garage door.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

147. 417 North 15th Street. Circa 1917. Craftsman/Bungalow. Dr. T. N. Ewing House

This contributing two-and-a-half story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, brick siding and side gable roof with asphalt shingles and prominent shed dormer. The building features an exterior-end brick chimney, eave brackets and eight-over-one double-hung wood windows. There is a recessed full-width porch with painted brick railing, tapered brick columns, decorative urns and concrete steps. The shed dormer features eave brackets and a fenestration of seven eight-over-one double-hung wood windows except the center window being ten-over-one. There are aluminum storm windows over the majority of the windows. The entrance is centrally located on the house with four-light sidelights, and the entrance is flanked by a single, twelve-over-one cottage-style window on each side. There is a historic garage located in the rear wood siding, front gable roof with asphalt shingles and metal garage door. Dr. Ewing was a physician in Muskogee.

148. 413 North 15th Street. Circa 1925. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, one-story Colonial Revival has a concrete foundation, wood lap siding and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with front gable-end vent dormer extending from the center of the roof. The building features a central entrance flanked on either side by paired, diamond style windows. There is a one-bay porch over the entrance with an eyebrow roof and stickwork columns and a terrace extends to the full width of the house on either side. Other features include two interior brick chimneys and a projecting bay to the north with a gable roof. There is a historic, one-car garage with wood lap siding, front gable roof with eave tie-in and wood paneled garage door.

149. 412 North 15th Street. Circa 1907. Tudor Revival.

This contributing, two-story Tudor Revival features a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a cross gable roof and asphalt shingles. This building features a front-facing gable with short wing, and the primary entrance is located on the side with a partial width porch with wood spindles. Some features include one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows; hipped eaves over the windows on the front façade; and non-historic cloth awnings. There is an attached, non-historic carport with a flat metal roof and metal posts extending to the south.

150. 411 North 15th Street. Circa 1916. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-story Prairie School has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and a front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features six-over-one double-hung wood windows, wide eave overhang, eave brackets and non-historic shutters. There is a partial width porch with a wraparound that extends over the driveway as a porte-cochère with concrete block piers and wood posts. The façade is two bays with a set of paired windows next to the primary entrance on the first story and two sets of paired windows on the second story. Other features include a projecting rectangular bay to the north and rear porch partially visible from the street.

151. 410 North 15th Street. Circa 1910. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing, two-story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, wood lap siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features exposed rafter tails, eave

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

brackets, two interior brick chimneys and one-over-one double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows. There is a one-story, full-width porch with classical columns and concrete steps. The entrance is off-center with two windows located on one side. Other features include a projecting two-story rectangular bay on the north and south elevations.

152. 406 North 15th Street. Circa 1904. Queen Anne.

This non-contributing, one-and-a-half story Queen Anne has a stone foundation, wood lap siding with a brick wainscot and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one double-hung wood windows and a prominent half-hexagonal bay under the front gable-end. The front gable-end features wood siding and two wood windows. There is a partial-width porch that extends to the front gable with wood columns and trim. The entrance is located on the side of the front gable. There is a non-historic, open-air lean-to on the side of the building with wood posts and partial wood siding. This house is considered non-contributing due to significant additions that change the massing of the original structure.

153. **405 North 15th Street. Circa 1911. Colonial Revival.**

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one wood windows, aluminum storm windows, an exterior-end brick chimney to the south and non-historic shutters. There is a wraparound porch that extends the full width of the front façade and partially along the side, and it is recessed under the front projecting rectangular bay. The porch features brick piers, wood columns, vinyl railing and wood steps.

154. 403 North 15th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing, two-story Colonial Revival features a stone foundation, brick siding on the first story, vinyl siding on the second story and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features six-over-six and nine-over-six vinyl windows, a fixed vinyl window and decorative starburst window in the front gable-end. There is a one-bay porch with a gablet on the porch roof, brick columns, concrete block landing and steps. Other features include a rear wood plank fence, front decorative metal fence with brick piers and concrete block retaining wall around the front driveway. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the replacement siding and windows which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

155. 321 North 15th Street. Circa 1912. Colonial Revival.

This non-contributing one-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features nine-over-nine vinyl windows, and a partial width porch with painted stone piers, stone railing, decorative metal columns and concrete steps. There is a half-hexagonal bay under the side gable-end to the south. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the replacement siding and windows which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

Founders' Place Historic District

Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK

County and State

156. 320 North 15th Street. Circa 1960. Ranch.

This non-contributing one-story Ranch has a concrete foundation, buff brick siding and a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features six-over-six vinyl windows, a center projecting bay with a slight roof elevation. There is a recessed porch with brick railing and a single brick column. To the south, there is a porch enclosure with wood siding and eight-light vinyl window. This building is considered non-contributing since it falls outside the period of significance and does not display the historical development in the rest of the district.

157. 317 North 15th Street. Circa 1907. Colonial Revival.

William J. Anickler House

This non-contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. This building features vinyl one-light picture windows with matching one-light transoms on the front façade, wide eave overhang, and fixed one-light and one-over-one vinyl windows on the north and south elevations. There is a two-story porch and balcony with classical columns and wood railing. Located in the rear, there is a one-story garage partially visible with a front gable roof with asphalt shingles and wood siding. William J. Anickler owned the Anickler Company who dealt with farmland, farm loans and investment oil properties. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations such as the replacement windows and siding which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

158. **311 North 15th Street. Circa 1920. Craftsman/Bungalow.**

This contributing one-and-a-half story Craftsman/Bungalow has a brick veneer foundation, wood lap siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features double-hung jailhouse style windows, exterior brick chimney to the south, interior brick chimney towards the rear, and exposed rafter tails. There is gable dormer with three-light jailhouse style windows and shingle siding, and the front gable-end features shingle siding and exposed rafter tails. There is a partial wrap porch with brick piers, grouped boxed columns and wood steps. There is historic one-story garage located in the rear with a front gable roof with asphalt shingles, exposed rafter tails and wood paneled garage door.

159. **307 North 15th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.**

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, brick siding and an asphalt shingle cross gable roof with an eave tie-in. The building features a one-over-one double-hung wood windows, wide eave overhang, and interior chimney. There is a full-width porch with a hipped roof, stone piers, Ionic columns, wood railing and concrete steps. Other features include a hipper dormer on the north and south sides of the roof with wood shingle siding and a two-story half-hexagonal bay to the south. There is a non-historic, metal carport with metal siding and garage door located in the rear.

160. 304 North 15th Street. Circa 1960. Ranch.

This non-contributing, one-story Ranch features a concrete foundation, wood lap siding with a brick wainscot and a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features an attached garage to the south that projects from the main body of the house with a metal garage door. Other features include one-over-one vinyl windows, a slight eave overhang over the entry and

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

garage, shutters and rear wood paneled fence. One-over-one vinyl windows are found in pairs and groups, and there is a small concrete landing and steps leading to the primary entry. This building is considered non-contributing since it falls outside the period of significance and does not display the historical development in the rest of the district.

161. 302 North 15th Street. Circa 1925. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing, one-story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, wood lap siding and an asphalt shingles front gable roof with a rear cross gable. The building features one-over-one double hung wood windows, a large one-light window on the front façade, eave beams, exposed rafter tails and an exterior-end brick chimney to the north. There is a partial width front porch with front gable roof, decorative metal columns, concrete landing with steps and exposed eave beams. The front gable-end features wood shingles with wood lap siding in the center. Located in the rear is pre-fabricated metal shed and two-bay carport with a flat metal roof and metal posts.

162. 301 North 15th Street. Circa 1922. Moderne.

This contributing, two-story Moderne has a concrete foundation, stucco siding and a flat roof. The building features multi-light wood windows, cloth awning, and a stucco lintel. The building is composed of tiered rectangular blocks. The primary entrance is centrally located on the main block with a one-bay porch with a flat roof and wood box columns. The entry has a multi-light window above and on either side of it. The windows on the south elevation facing Court Street have been replaced by one-light windows. Other features include a concrete accessible ramp with a metal railing to the north and wide concrete steps with a metal railing leading to the front entrance.

163. 300 North 15th Street. Circa 1916. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-story Prairie School has a stone foundation, wood lap siding and an asphalt shingle front gable roof with boxed eaves. This building features nine-over-one double-hung wood windows found in singles, pairs or groups, wide eave overhang and shingle siding in the front gable-end. There is a full-width porch with wood lap railing, interlocking box columns, wide wood steps with a wood railing and a front gable roof with boxed eaves and wood shingles. The main entrance is off centered with a single door and sidelights. There is a metal chain link fence located in the rear.

164. 541 North 16th Street. Circa 1912. Prairie School. Dr. Thomas H. Ballentine House

This contributing, two-story Prairie School has a brick veneer foundation, vinyl siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features six-over-one, double-hung wood windows typically grouped or in pairs, wide eave overhang, eave brackets and non-historic shutters. There is a one-bay recessed porch with brick railing and columns. Other notable features include rectangular projecting bay with a hipped roof and a rear wood deck with a wood railing. There is a stone retaining along North 16th Street and West Martin Luther King Junior Boulevard. Located in the rear, there is a historic two-story garage built inside the landscape. The garage faces West Martin Luther King Junior Boulevard, and it features two metal paneled

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

garage doors, concrete walls, and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. Formerly a servants' quarters, the second story has an entrance facing North 16th Street with a side gable roof with asphalt shingles and vinyl siding. There is partial-width porch with wood columns and a wood railing. Dr. Ballentine was a physician in Muskogee.

165. 534 North 16th Street. Circa 1907. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing, one-and-a-half story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding and a hipped gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features exposed rafter tails, eave brackets, and one-over-one double hung wood windows. Other notable features include a shed dormer on the front with eave brackets, exposed rafter tails, diamond pattern wood windows. There are shed dormers located on either side of the roof with eave brackets, exposed rafter tails, one-over-one wood windows. There is a recessed, partial wraparound porch with brick siding and interlocking wood columns. The porch ends at a projecting bay with three cottage style vinyl windows. The house is located at a slight elevation supported by a stone wall with matching steps.

166. 530 North 16th Street. Circa 1938. Minimal Traditional.

This contributing, one-story Minimal Traditional has a concrete foundation, wood lap siding and a front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one double-hung wood windows, a slight eave overhang and a rectangular footprint. There is a partial-width porch with a front gable roof, decorative metal columns, and a concrete landing and steps. There is a stone wall located in the front yard with stone steps and metal railing.

167. 528 North 16th Street. 1910. Colonial Revival.

This contributing one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There is an exterior-end brick chimney located to the north and another located to south towards to the rear. The building features one-over-one, double-hung wood windows, a hipped dormer with two wood windows with a diamond pattern in the upper sash. There is a partial-width porch with a wraparound with wood railing, decorative metal arbor, classical columns and a hipped asphalt shingle roof. The entry features a multi-panel door with sidelights. There are concrete steps and a stone retaining wall along the front.

168. 526 North 16th Street. Circa 1912. Prairie School.

This contributing two-story Prairie School has a stone foundation, wood lap siding and a hipped gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is central interior brick chimney. The building features a hipped dormer with asphalt shingles and wood lap siding. Other features include a wide eave overhang, and one-over-one double-hung windows. There is a wood accessible ramp with wood rails to the north leading from the middle of the first story to the yard, and there is a second wood accessible ramp with wood railing to the south from the porch leading to the rear. There is a full-width porch with brick piers, paired classical columns, a wood railing and a hipped roof. There is a short concrete wall in the front yard with matching steps. There is a historic one-car garage with an asphalt shingle front gable roof, asbestos siding with a shared concrete ribbon driveway with 510 North 16th Street.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

169. 525 North 16th Street. Circa 1928. Renaissance Revival. Jerre Locke House
Architect/Contractor: Joseph A. Dickmann

This contributing, two-story Renaissance Revival house has a stone foundation, stucco siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There is an exterior-end stucco chimney to the north, and an interior stucco chimney to the south. There is a central entry with a single door and sidelights surrounded by a gable pediment with a segmented arch and stucco pilasters. The entry is flanked on either side by three, six-over-one, double-hung wood windows with a decorative frieze featuring an emblem and floral design. The second story features a half-hexagonal bay with paired matching windows on either side. On the south elevation, a two-story projection features a one-story porch with a segmented arched and second story sleeping porch with groupings of matching six-over-one, double-hung wood windows. The north elevation features six-over-one, double-hung wood windows. A brick walkway with steps and stucco planters lead to the house. There is a matching one-story garage located in the rear with stucco siding, hipped roof, one-over-one wood windows, and the garage entrance located on the side. Located in the front is a brick walkway, brick steps with a decorative metal railing and concrete planters. Jerre Locke was partial owner of the S. B. and Locke Company.

170. 510 North 16th Street. Circa 1927. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-story Prairie School has a concrete foundation, stucco siding and front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features four-over-one jailhouse style wood windows, wide eave overhang, exposed eave beams and an interior stucco chimney. There is a partial width porch with a front gable roof with exposed rafter tails, stucco piers and short tapered wood columns. There is a shared ribbon driveway between this house and 526 North 16th Street that separates in the rear. There is a one-story shed in there with a front gable roof with asphalt shingles, wood siding and metal doors.

171. 506 North 16th Street. Circa 1911. Colonial Revival.

This contributing one-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one vinyl windows, a hipped dormer with two wood vents and an exterior-end painted brick chimney to the north. There is a full-width porch with a hipped roof, wood columns, wood railing, and wide wood steps. There is a non-historic accessible wood ramp with a wood railing leading from the porch to the sidewalk. There is a non-historic two-bay carport with flat metal roof and metal siding located in the rear.

172. 501 North 16th Street. Circa 1935. Tudor Revival. Graham-Carroll House

This contributing two-and-a-half story Tudor Revival has a stone foundation and painted brick veneer. When the original building constructed in c. 1911 burned, the lot remained vacant until the construction of the current building around 1935. The internal structure is constructed with railroad beams and repurposed brick from the c. 1911 building. The building features stone around the main entry which includes a recessed one-bay porch with timbering. Other features include the gable wall dormers on the second story, the six-over-six double-hung wood windows, and the dominant sweeping gable on the north end of the façade. This gable features a steeply pitched roof with timber eaves, stucco towards the top of the gable, and ribbon windows with an

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

octagonal fixed window above it. There is a historic garage that pre-dates the primary structure. It was constructed in c. 1911 when the first house was constructed, and it features a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, painted brick siding, one-over-one double-hung windows, and two double wood garage doors. Other exterior features include the stone walkway in front of the house and stone retaining wall around the front and side of the property. Known as the Graham-Carroll House for original owners of the c. 1911 house, Otis and Hattie Graham; and the original owners of the c. 1935 Tudor Revival house, Fred and Edna Carroll.

173. 443 North 16th Street. Circa 1906. Richardsonian Romanesque.

Dr. F.B. Fite Home and Servant's Quarters

NRIS# 83004198

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Richardsonian Romanesque has a limestone foundation, limestone siding and a terra cotta hipped gable roof with a cross gable. The building features one-over-one, double-hung wood windows, hipped dormers with grouped windows, and interior stone chimneys. There is a partial-width two story porch with a stone foundation, stone Ionic columns, and the front gable-end features a Palladian window with decorative ornaments around it. The primary entrance is centrally located with an elaborate pediment with a second-floor walk-out above it. The windows feature keystone with quoining. There are Ionic pilasters located on the corners, and there is an attached one-car garage located on the south with a single door and a flat roof. Attached to the rear is an ell addition with concrete-block siding, asphalt shingle roof and three-light horizontal steel windows. The ell ends as the original garage with stucco siding, wide eave overhang, one-over-one, double-hung wood windows, and a terra cotta hipped roof with projecting hipped vent at the top of the roof. There is a wood paneled garage door located to the north. The historic servant's quarters feature a hipped terra cotta roof with a cross gable, stucco and stucco siding. There is a partial-width porch with classical columns, inset front gable-end and a front gable roof. Dr. Fite was a pioneer physician and later Mayor of Muskogee.

174. 438 North 16th Street. Circa 1910. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival.

Richard T. Price House

This contributing two-story Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, stucco siding and a flat roof with terra cotta eaves and exterior-end stucco chimney to the north. The first story features a one-story, full width porch with stucco piers, stucco railing, segmented stucco arches and a wood accessible ramp with a wood railing. The building features wood windows with decorative rectangular design in the upper sash and one-light in the lower sash, and windows are found in singles, pairs or ribbons. The second story features a five-window ribbon with matching wood windows with an entry leading onto the balcony directly over the porch. Other notable features include the terra cotta eaves with exposed rafter tails, wide concrete steps with decorative urns along the sidewalk and courtyard with an attached stucco wall to the south. There is a historic two-story garage with stucco siding, terra cotta eaves and metal garage doors. There is a non-historic addition located to the north with vinyl siding, asphalt shingle eaves and one-over-one wood windows. Richard Price was president of the Consolidated Fuel Company, American Smokeless Coal and Interstate Coal Companies, and vice-president of Apathy-Thompson Motor Company.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

175. 434 North 16th Street. Circa 1925. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing, one-story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, wood lap siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one wood windows with non-historic shutters, eave brackets and exposed rafter tails. There is partial width porch on the south elevation with wood columns and wood railing that has been enclosed with screening. The primary entrance is located on the side elevation as well. Other features include an interior brick chimney, prominent front gable-end, and a detached garage with a front gable roof, wood lap siding and metal garage door.

176. 429 North 16th Street. Circa 1904. Colonial Revival. W. C. Patton House

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, painted brick siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The building features a prominent gable dormer with two, six-over-six double-hung wood windows with a single arched window above them. The primary entrance is located on the side (north) elevation where there is a partial-width brick porch with a metal railing, and a porte-cochère sharing a side gable roof with Ionic columns. The building features six-over-six double-hung wood windows, nine-over-nine vinyl windows, and two gable dormers with six-over-six wood windows located on the south side of the roof. There are two outbuildings located in the rear including a historic servants' quarters which is not visible from the public right-of-way. Secondly, there is a historic, one-story garage with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, stucco siding and metal garage doors located in the rear. W. C. Patton was banker.

177. 426 North 16th Street. Circa 1922. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has brick siding and a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is an exterior-end brick chimney to the south and central interior brick chimney. The building features a rectangular footprint with a central entrance with a portico, classical columns, and a decorative metal railing on top. The building features six-over-one double-hung wood windows with and without shutters, boxed eaves in the side gable-ends, and a slight eave overhang, boxed with dentil moldings. There are three gable dormers with boxed eaves, pilasters and arched six-over-six arched wood windows. There is a two-story, historic garage located in the rear. It features a side gable roof with asphalt shingles, metal garage doors, and paired one-light vinyl windows on the second story. There is a rear wood plank fence.

178. 420 North 16th Street. Circa 1918. Colonial Revival. Hugh L. McWilliams House

This contributing two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features six-over-six double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows, an eave tie-in in the front gable-end, and an interior brick chimney to the north. The building features central entrance with a six-light door and a portico with a central arched roof and flat sides, classical columns, and a brick landing and walkway. There is a single six-over-one vinyl window located in the gable. There is a historic, one-story garage with a hipped asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding. Hugh McWilliams was manager of the McWilliams, LaFayette & Sons Company who dealt with farm loans.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

179. 416 North 16th Street. Circa 1920. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, brick siding and side gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features a rectangular footprint except a matching one-bay addition to the north and a porte-cochère. The primary entrance is centrally located with double six-light doors and a portico with a triangular pediment, classical columns and brick landing with steps. The entrance is flanked on either side by grouped three, eight-light windows which share a boxed brick border with stone corners. The second story features five, eight-over-eight double-hung wood windows. Other features include four-over-four wood windows and interior brick chimneys to the north and south. The porte-cochère appears on the 1951 Sanborn map. There is a non-historic one-story garage located in the rear with an asphalt shingle side gable roof, aluminum siding and metal garage doors.

180. 415 North 16th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.

George Lyon/C. F. Lynde House

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has brick siding and side gable roof. The building features a rectangular footprint and a matching south addition with grouped eight-light wood casement windows on the first story and grouped six-over-one double-hung wood windows on the second story. The entrance is centrally located with an elaborate portico with classical columns, dentil molding, brick landing, and a wood railing on the roof. The entrance is a six-light door with eight-light sidelights and matching transoms. The entrance is flanked on either side by two, six-over-one windows with an arched keystone. The second story features an eight-over-one double-hung wood window in the center flanked on either side by two, six-over-one double-hung wood windows with an arched keystone and shutters. There are three gable dormers with boxed eaves, pilasters and arched six-over-six wood windows. Other features include six-over-six double-hung wood windows, eave tie-in on the side gable-ends, Paladin windows in the side gable-ends and a brick walkway. There is a one-and-a-half story garage with a hipped asphalt single roof, brick siding two aluminum doors and a wall dormer with a six-over-six double-hung wood windows. C.F. Lynde was partial owner of the Lynda-Banker and Oilman Company.

181. 403 North 16th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival. Harold L. Armstrong House

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a brick veneer foundation, stucco siding and an asphalt shingle side gable roof with an exterior gable-end brick chimney to the south. The building features a rectangular footprint except for an addition on the south elevation that features grouped four-over-one double-hung wood windows, stucco siding and a flat roof. The primary building features a central entrance with arched, multi-light door with pilasters and half-hexagonal bay above it. The building features four-over-one double-hung wood windows in pairs and groups, cloth awnings, picket flower boxes on the second story, and a brick walkway with brick steps. There is a matching one-story outbuilding with asphalt shingle hipped roof, brick chimney, stucco siding, four-over-one wood windows and metal garage door. The concrete driveway leads to Denison Street. Harold Armstrong was President of the McCreary Tire Jobbers and partially owned the Armstrong Vann & Company.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

182. 402 North 16th Street. Circa 1905. Renaissance.
Architect/Contractor: Joseph A. Dickmann

A. W. LeFeber House

This contributing two-story Renaissance has a stucco veneer foundation, stucco siding and a terra cotta hipped roof. The first story features a central recessed entry porch with three arched bays with classical columns and concrete steps, and within the recessed entry is a central door with paired four-over-four, double-hung wood windows. The arched entry features larger paired four-over-four, double-hung wood windows on each side. The second story features a grouped fenestration of four-over-four windows in the center with larger, paired four-over-four windows on each side with decorative spandrels below it. Other features include four-over-four, double-hung wood windows on the side elevations, a rear chimney, enclosed porch to the north with matching four-over-four windows, wood siding and classical pilasters. There is a rear stucco retaining wall and columns with a wood fence. A.W. LeFeber was an auditor.

183. 315 North 16th Street. Circa 1910. Classical Revival.

This contributing, two-story Classical Revival has a stone foundation, asbestos siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features a partial-width, full-height two-story porch with a balcony under the front gable-end. The porch features stone piers, classical columns, a wood landing extending the full width of the facade. The primary entrance is centered with a one-light door with one-light sidelights. The house features a mixture of windows including double-hung wood windows with elongated diamond pattern in the upper sash; wood casement, multi-light windows; and vinyl, one-over-one windows. Other features include a two-story half-hexagonal bay to the north with a pyramidal roof, a one-story half-hexagonal bay to the south, and a hipped dormer with a vent. Located in the rear is a wood fence and a one-story garage with a front gable roof with asphalt shingles, exposed rafter tails, wood siding and two wood garage doors.

184. 313 North 16th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, asbestos siding and a hipped gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one double-hung wood windows, wide eave overhang, hipped dormer with a window, and an interior brick chimney. There is a full-width porch with stone piers, Ionic columns and a wood railing and steps, and the porch roof features a gable with an inset pediment. Under the inset front gable-end is a projecting rectangular bay. Other features include non-historic awnings and a two-story half-hexagonal bay to the south. There is a one-story garage facing the alley with an asphalt shingle front gable roof, wood siding and metal garage door.

185. 312 North 16th Street. Circa 1912. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, wood lap siding and hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The building features a hipped dormer with two, one-light windows and a full-width recessed porch with classical columns and a wood landing. The building features a slightly off-centered entrance, one-over-one double-hung wood windows, metal awnings and projecting rectangular bay to the north.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

186. 311 North 16th Street. Circa 1910. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and hipped roof with a cross gable and asphalt shingles. The building features one-over-one double-hung wood windows, inset front gable-end with vinyl siding and a hipped dormer with a vent. There is a full-width, two-tiered terrace with a decorative metal railing, curved concrete steps, and a gable porch canopy with asphalt shingles over the main entrance.

187. 310 North 16th Street. Circa 1930. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a concrete foundation, asbestos siding and a front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features a Paladin window with vents in the front gable-end, one-over-one double-hung wood windows and dentil molding around the front gable eave. The primary entrance is centered with a one-bay porch with a front gable roof and decorative metal columns. The porch landing extends towards to the north and wraps partially around the side to another partial recessed porch with matching features. Located in the rear is a one-story outbuilding with a front gable roof with asphalt shingles, vertical wood lap siding and rolling garage door.

188. 307 North 16th Street. Circa 1911. Colonial Revival.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There is an interior-end brick chimney to north and south ends. The building features one-over-one vinyl windows, non-historic shutters and a hipped dormer on the façade with three, single-light windows. There is a full-width porch with a simple pediment over the entrance, stone piers, paired classical columns and concrete landing. The primary entrance is recessed within the porch and is flanked by three grouped one-over-one vinyl windows. Other features include a projecting rectangular bay to the south and a wide eave overhang.

189. 305 North 16th Street. Circa 1910. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-story Prairie School has a stone foundation, wood lap siding and asphalt shingle pyramidal roof and a central interior brick chimney. The building has a full-width porch with concrete block foundation, concrete steps, classical columns, non-historic wood railing and a hipped roof. The building features an off-centered entrance, wide eave overhang, one-over-one, double-hung wood windows, double-hung wood windows with a diamond pattern in the upper sash, two-story half-hexagonal bay to the south and a rear wood fence.

190. 304 North 16th Street. Circa 1910. Prairie School.

This non-contributing, two-and-a-half story Prairie School has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles and a central interior brick chimney. The building features one-over-one vinyl windows, wide eave overhang and a hipped dormer roof with missing windows. There is full-width porch with classical columns, wood landing, wood railing and a metal accessible ramp with a metal railing. There is a large fixed vinyl window located on the first story. Located in rear is a one-story garage with a front gable roof with asphalt shingles, vinyl siding and a metal garage door. The garage faces the alley. This building is considered non-

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

contributing due to alterations to the siding and windows which compromise the workmanship and integrity.

191. 301 North 16th Street. Circa 1911. Dutch Colonial.

This contributing, two-story Dutch Colonial has a stone foundation, vinyl siding and a cross gable gambrel roof with asphalt shingles. There are two interior brick chimneys located towards the center of the roof. The building features nine-over-one double-hung wood windows with aluminum storms windows and three vents at the peak of the gable-ends. There is a recessed, full-width porch with segmental arches, shingled columns, and a concrete landing with steps. There is a red concrete walkway with two decorative concrete columns; in addition, there is a stone retaining wall with concrete block columns and decorative metal fence along the front and side of the property with a wood fence in the rear. There is a non-historic open-air carport with a slightly pitched metal gable roof and metal columns, and there is second metal carport with metal sides and door.

192. 518 North 17th Street. Circa 1915. Craftsman/Bungalow

This contributing two-story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, brick siding on the first story, stucco siding on the second story and an asphalt shingle front gable roof. There is an exterior-end brick chimney to the south. The building features a full-width porch with brick columns and a shed roof with exposed rafter tails. Other features include an off-centered entrance on the façade, 35-over-one double-hung wood window, 20-over-one double-hung wood windows, eight-over-eight double-hung wood windows, a shed canopy over the windows on the front gable-end, and exposed rafter tails. There is stone retaining wall along North 17th Street with stone bulkheads and concrete steps leading to the house, in addition there is decorative metal fence in the rear and a rear parking lot.

193. 516 North 17th Street. Circa 1913. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing two-story Craftsman/Bungalow has a concrete foundation, stone siding on the first story, stucco siding on the second story and a front gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is an exterior-end stone chimney located to the south. The building features a full-width porch with stone columns and railing and shed roof with exposed rafter tails. The building features an off-centered entrance, 35-over-one double-hung wood window, 20-over-one double-hung wood windows, eave brackets, and shed canopy over the front gable-end windows with exposed rafter tails. There is stone retaining wall along North 17th Street with stone bulkheads and concrete steps leading to the house. The front yard is sloped to the street and is terraced with stones

194. 504 North 17th Street. Circa 1938. Colonial Revival.

This contributing two-story Colonial Revival house has a symmetrical footprint and second-story overhang. The building features painted brick siding on the first story, wood lap siding on the second story and a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is an exterior gable-end brick chimney to the south. The building features a central entrance, six-over-six vinyl windows, and four-over-four vinyl windows. Other features include one bay concrete landing with a decorative metal railing, stone retaining wall around property along the street with concrete steps and metal

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

railing. There is a rear wood fence. There is a historic, one-story brick outbuilding, formerly servants' quarters located in the rear. It features a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, brick siding and missing windows.

**195. 402 North 17th Street. Circa 1926. Tudor Revival. Fred E. Darby House
Architect/Contractor: Joseph A. Dickmann**

This contributing two-story Tudor Revival house has a stone foundation, stucco siding with matching wainscot, and asphalt shingle complex roof with multiple-façade gables. The house shows a variety of features including a one-bay, rectangular recessed entry near the center of the house, rear and front façade chimneys, and eave brackets. The fenestration is made of a variety of windows styles, groupings and sizes including one-light casement windows, six-over-one, double-hung wood windows and long rectangular one-over-one wood windows. The roof features a cross gable roof with multiple flared eaves appearing along the front façade, and there is a porch located under the main roof with arches. There is a matching detached garage with stucco siding, a crossed gable roof with asphalt shingles, central interior stucco chimney, wide eave overhang, two wood paneled garage doors and a pedestrian door with a second story. There is a brick driveway, and there is a stucco retaining wall to the south with matching detailing. Fred E. Darby was partial owner of the Lynde-Bowman-Darby Company.

196. 314 North 17th Street. Circa 1961. Ranch.

This non-contributing, one-story Ranch has a concrete foundation, brick siding and cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features an exterior façade chimney and eight-over-eight double-hung wood windows. The front gable-end projects from the rest of the building and features two windows with shutters, wood lap siding, boxed eaves and a vent in the peak of the gable. The remaining body is rectangular with paired windows and a half-hexagonal bay. The roofline projects over the side creating a porch with a concrete slab landing with decorative metal columns. There is a concrete walkway with concrete steps and metal railing leading to the house from the sidewalk. This building is considered non-contributing since it falls outside the period of significance and does not display the historical development in the rest of the district.

197. 310 North 17th Street. Circa 1912. Prairie School.

This contributing, two-and-a-half story Prairie School has a stone foundation, brick siding and hipped roof with asphalt shingles. There are two centrally located brick chimneys. The building features vinyl one-over-one windows, a wide eave overhang and a hipped dormer with vinyl siding and three, eight-over-one double-hung wood windows. There is a full-width porch with concrete steps, hipped roof, brick piers and tapered brick columns capped with stone. The primary entrance is located in the first bay flanked by three windows. The second story features two sets, of grouped vinyl one-over-one windows. Located in the rear is outbuilding with a front gable roof with asphalt shingles, wood siding, pedestrian door and vinyl one-over-one window, and there is a prefabricated woodshed with gambrel roof, wood siding and double wood doors.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

198. 306 North 17th Street. Circa 1920. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing, one-story Craftsman/Bungalow has stucco siding with a rough-textured stucco wainscot and a front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features four-over-one and three-over-one jailhouse style wood windows, exposed rafter tails and exposed beams. There is a partial-width porch with a front gable roof with exposed rafter tails and an exposed beam, rough textured stucco railing, smooth stucco columns, and concrete steps exiting the porch to the south. There is a historic, two-bay garage with asphalt shingle front gable roof with exposed rafter tails and stucco siding. Two metal garage doors face the rear towards the alley.

199. 302 North 17th Street. Circa 1920. Craftsman/Bungalow.

This contributing two-story airplane Craftsman/Bungalow has stucco siding and a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. There is a partial-width porch with an asphalt shingle gable roof, exposed rafter tails, stucco piers, short tapered wood columns, and a matching stucco railing. The building features four-over-one, jailhouse style, double-hung wood windows typically grouped in sets of three, exterior covers on the windows, vinyl siding in the two-story, and eave beams. The house is multi-gabled in the front with an exterior-end chimney to the north. Located in the rear facing Court Street, there is a garage with wood paneled doors, front gable roof with asphalt shingles, exposed rafter tails, and eave beams. There is an attached, non-historic two-bay carport with metal gable roof and metal posts.

200. 1317 West Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard. Circa 1940. Minimal Traditional

This non-contributing one-story Minimal Traditional has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding and a side gable roof with asphalt shingles. The building features an off-center entry, horizontal two-over-two, wood windows and exposed rafter tails. There is a one-bay porch with wood columns and concrete steps. This house is considered non-contributing due to alterations to the siding and porch which compromises the workmanship and feeling.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

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

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1903 – 1951

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

BENJAMIN CUNLIFF, ARCHITECT

JOSEPH A. DICKMANN, ARCHITECT/CONTRACTOR

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Founders' Place Historic District is locally significant for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for the area of COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT and under Criterion C for ARCHITECTURE. From 1903 to 1951, the Founders' Place Historic District is an excellent representation of the residential development of Muskogee from the allotment of land with the passage of the Curtis Act in 1896 through Oklahoma's adoption into statehood in 1907 then lastly into the first half of the 20th century. Roughly bounded by West Martin Luther Junior Boulevard to the north, North 12th Street to the east, Court Street to the south, and North 17th Street to the west. The Founders' Place Historic District was in an area desirable for prosperous businessmen, physicians, politicians and developers of Muskogee, also known as the "Founders" of Muskogee. This area was an enticing location since it was slightly over a mile from downtown Muskogee, which included other values such as the streetcar line that ran directly south of the historic district; the land was located on a rise above the floodplain where there was chance of flood danger and mosquitoes; and lastly it was a quiet location compared to areas closer to commercial areas and railroad lines. Primarily developed between 1903 and 1919 with the popular styles of architecture of the period including but not limited to, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Queen Anne and Prairie School. During the period from 1920-1951, the final building phase of the Founder's Place Historic District concluded with denser development with popular styles such as Craftsman/Bungalow, Prairie School, Renaissance Revival, Tudor Revival and Minimal Traditional. With the rising popularity of the automobile in the early 1920s to the end of district's significance in 1951, the district witnessed conversion of carriage houses into garages and construction of new detached and attached garages. New houses during the latter part were either constructed with garages including matching garages for larger houses or simple construction of one-car garages for smaller houses.

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF MUSKOGEE

According to the Reconnaissance-Level Survey of Muskogee, "Muskogee was the undisputed seat of Indian Territory". The land that became the City of Muskogee was formed in the junction where the Grand (Neosho), Verdigris and Arkansas Rivers flowed together, and it was known as the "Three Forks" region. It emerged as a French fur trading post in the late 18th century, and it was the area where Cherokees arrived during the late 1820s, and where the Muskogees (Creeks) arrived during 1830s from Georgia and Alabama with the passing of the Indian Removal Act of 1830.⁵

⁵ Brad A. Bays, George O. Carney, and Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA, "Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Muskogee, Project no. 40-97-12040.013" (Stillwater, OK: Department of Geography, Oklahoma State University, 1997-1998), 182.

Founders' Place Historic District

Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK

County and State

Muskogee developed as a political and transportation hub for Indian Territory in 1872 when the Missouri, Kansas and Texas (KATY) Railroad station was established. Shortly thereafter a small cluster of false-front store buildings were built along the KATY Railroad right-of-way. During this time, the Creek Nation who controlled the area, did not permit the sale of land for townsites or private property, and the surrounding land was not surveyed into streets or lots. The small cluster of buildings along the railroad tracks were designed on the perception of how a town should be platted based on traditional development of the time.

Between 1874 and 1898, white settlers entered the Muskogee area and began to illegally settle on the land, which intensely increased with time. With the escalating encroachment, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, or more commonly known as the Dawes Commission, was created in 1893. The Dawes Commission was tasked to negotiate the agreement for the allotment of lands, and by 1896, the Commission was based in Muskogee. From the Dawes Commission, Congress created the Act for the Protection of the People of Indian Territory, commonly known as the Curtis Act, in 1896. The Curtis Act allowed the incorporation of a town within Indian Territory with 2,000 or more people, and Muskogee was incorporated in 1898.

In 1880, Muskogee roughly boasted a population of 700, and it suffered downfalls from growth and development that would only assist its accelerated development afterwards. There were three fires that halted Muskogee's development briefly; however afterwards, Muskogee quickly rebuilt which consequently caused accelerated growth in the area from a bustling settlement to a thriving town within a few years. The first fire in March 1887 destroyed most businesses downtown, and another fire in February 1894 destroyed several downtown buildings.⁶ Muskogee quickly rebuilt its city. By 1890, 1,200 people lived in Muskogee and "throughout the decade new settlement brought the construction of several new frame churches, private homes, and a substantial business district of false-front stores lining Main Street".⁷ The final fire in 1899 was the most impactful and destroyed the most buildings. The Muskogee Phoenix claimed. "No city in the entire southland gives greater promise of immediate development than Muskogee", and despite the damages of the 1899 fire, construction and development continued in every section of the city and the population continued to grow.⁸

Prior to 1890, the beginning of what is to become the Founders' Place Historic District, was used for cattle ranching and farming. The land belonged to a single ranch owner, Judge Stockton Summerfield Fears. Judge Fears was a wealthy attorney, and he was more commonly known as Colonel Fears for his commission in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Colonel Fears' daughter was married to the son of Chief Pleasant Porter who was a large land holder under Creek National tribal law, and the couple also lived in a house located on the ranch.

Residential development grew rapidly in Muskogee in the first quarter of the 20th century due to the accelerated population growth. Between 1900 and 1910, the growth rate was nearly 500%

⁶ Watts, Jr., Wallace F, "MUSKOGEE", Oklahoma Historical Society, <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=MU018> (accessed January 11, 2019).

⁷ Brad A. Bays, George O. Carney, and Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA, 200-201.

⁸ No Title. *Muskogee Phoenix*. June 8, 1899.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

when the population spiked from 4,254 to 25,278, making it one of the largest towns in Indian Territory. During this time, the Curtis Act required the Creek Nation to send a list of Creek Nation citizens for land allotment, and the Creek Agreement of 1899 started the allotment process. Consequently, this brought a flood of white settlement in Muskogee including land speculators and lawyers versed in land use law.

Muskogee was confronted with many issues due to its burgeoning growth, and it saw a need for land use regulation in its expanding town. There was a lack of planning prior to 1898 with poor streets, lack of sidewalks, excessive garbage and crude landscaping. Commercial buildings were constructed cheaply with what lumber was available, and it was typically of frame construction. Sidewalks were nonexistent except for sidewalks in front of stores paid for by the owners.⁹ In 1898, wooden plank sidewalks were being constructed, and by 1900, H.V. Hinckley, surveyor for the Townsite Commission, completed the city map showing the location of 80 streets, sidewalks and shade trees for residential streets.¹⁰ In 1903, City Council approved to purchase water meters, water lines and to build a standpipe for water supply.¹¹ The following year, downtown streets also began to be paved, and City Council passed an ordinance which “requires all persons to get a building permit from the city recorder before they can put any kind of a building within the city limits.” The issuance of a permit was \$1.00, and it required builders to maintain clean and open streets during construction.¹²

Residential construction prior to 1900 was limited on the affordability and taste of people who could afford it. With the inaccessibility of lumber and other building materials, what material available was used and sometimes economies were used was rather than the preferred method construction or building materials.¹³ The dominant styles during this time was Folk Victorian and Queen Anne variations ranging from one-story to two-and-a-half stories based on the publication, *End of the Century*, noting many of the Muskogee’s achievements. As Muskogee grew and as well as its social society, the homes became more elaborate, so its citizens could entertain in their own houses. The *End of the Century* remarked that the houses ranged from \$3,000 to \$10,000, and many houses had turned the broad prairie into lawns with trees, vines and flowers.¹⁴

The new century brought a wave of residential development in Muskogee. By 1905, there were fourteen railroads, an increase of oil development, and “entrepreneurs, developers, oilmen, and other businessmen were drawn to Muskogee from across the United States.” Muskogee was the center of growth in Indian Territory between the rising population and development.¹⁵ The

⁹ Ibid, 199.

¹⁰ Townsite Matters: Naming of the Street, Establishing of City Grades, - Platting of Streets, Parks and Establishing Size of Sidewalk, *Muskogee Weekly Phoenix*, May 10, 1900.

¹¹ Roger Bell, *Images of America: Muskogee* (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2011), 31.

¹² Wipe the Slate Clean, *Muskogee Daily Phoenix*, April 8, 1904

¹³ End of the Century Edition of the Muskogee Phoenix, *Muskogee Phoenix*, date unknown, 38

¹⁴ Ibid, 60.

¹⁵ Bell, 29.

Founders' Place Historic District

Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK

County and State

Muskogee Daily Phoenix boasted the same year that 250 new homes ranging from \$950-\$7,000 in value were being constructed.¹⁶ In 1909, residential development heightened for the decade with an average of 66 new houses each month between October 1908 and October 1909.¹⁷ With the growing prosperity, the issuance of building permits changed in 1910 when the cost of the permit changed from \$1.00 to a fee based on the value of the construction.¹⁸

Around 1900, many of the lots owned by Colonel Fears were sold to Creek land speculators for resell or development. When the land was platted, the majority of lots in the 1899 plat were typically 100 by 140 feet in size. The area was desirable for homebuilding due to the proximity to downtown Muskogee, and the elevation of the land prevented flooding and mosquitos. Between 1903 and 1909, 60 existing houses were constructed. Many distinguishable houses were constructed for the Founders prior to 1909. These houses were built for influential individuals in Muskogee, and many of these individuals housed a variety of professions during their lifetime.¹⁹ Some houses were built for physicians including but not limited to, the Dr. F.B. Fite House and Servant's Quarters (NRIS #83004198) at 443 North 16th Street who was the first physician in the area and later became Mayor of Muskogee; the Dr I. B. Oldham and Mrs. Mary Oldham House at 547 North 12th Street, and the Dr. Jesse L. Blakemore House at 514 North 15th Street.

Other houses were constructed for attorneys, merchants and bankers such as the C. B. McCluskey House at 533 North 12th Street, a builder and President of Oklahoma State Bank; the Nathan B. Gibson House at 505 North 13th Street, an attorney and acted as a special attorney for the City of Muskogee, the W. C. Patton House at 429 North 16th Street, a banker; and the W. S. and Laura Harsha House at 404 North 12th Street, a merchant and cattleman. Others were constructed for politicians and governmental representatives such as the Oscar Hayes House at 555 North 12th Street, a merchant and Muskogee County Commissioner; the Dana Kelsey House at 445 North 15th Street, a U.S. Agent to the Five Civilized Tribes; and the Michael L. Synar House at 503 North 15th Street, a U.S. Congressman.

Wives of physicians, politicians and businessmen were influential in social organizations during this time. Mrs. Mary Oldham (547 North 12th Street) was one of the founding members of the Indian Territory of the Daughter of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Laura Harsha (404 North 12th Street) was President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Forty-one percent of the existing building stock was constructed between 1910 and 1919. Muskogee was experiencing a progressive growth when its population grew from 25,278 to 30,277 between 1910 and 1920. The Founders' Place Historic District showed an accelerated growth early in the decade. Called the "wonder city of the southwest", it was the fastest growing city in the United States in 1911. The majority of housing was constructed in the district during

¹⁶ New Homes Being Built, *Muskogee Daily Phoenix*, March 21, 1905.

¹⁷ Building Record Boosts Muskogee, *New-State Tribune*, October 28, 1909

¹⁸ School and Churches, *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, December 31, 1910.

¹⁹ The houses of individuals listed may mention only one notable profession while he/she may have several occupations.

Founders' Place Historic District

Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK

County and State

the years of 1910 and 1911. An advertisement in the Muskogee Times-Democrat by the Reed & Sampson Realty Company was selling undeveloped lots on North 16th Street for \$20 per foot and on Court Street for \$35 per foot for 100 feet of street frontage.²⁰ During the subsequent years, the number of new houses reduced greatly for the remainder of the decade.²¹

Some houses constructed during this time for influential citizens of Muskogee included the Frank Hubbard House at 502 North 13th Street, President of First National Bank; the Colonel J. W. Zeveley House at 510 North 13th Street, an attorney; and the George S. Ramsey House at 521 North 13th Street, President of the Muskogee Bar Association and served on the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

During World War I, building construction slowed down despite the need for more houses in the growing City of Muskogee. The reduced amount of supplies due to the war effort hindered construction operations. In addition, the streetcar operators strike in May 1919 halted the supply of sand and gravel for construction projects. The Muskogee Times-Democrat reported in January of 1920 that 1,000 more homes were desperately needed in the city. Only 675 houses were built in Muskogee between 1911 and 1914, and 190 houses were started between 1915 and 1920.²² The estimated construction value range during this time for commercial and residential construction was between \$500 and \$50,000 with the median at \$2,500 and \$5,000 for residential structures.²³

Construction commenced with such force starting in 1919 through the early 1920s that Muskogee was declared "as the best hometown and liveliest city in the state" due to the \$2,000,000 worth of new buildings under construction in 1922. The City of Muskogee witnessed its first \$1,000,000 construction valuation year in 1921 since 1911 with \$1,135,775.02 in construction value for the year. The Muskogee Times-Democrat claimed 90% of construction in 1921 was for the construction of residences.²⁴ In 1922, construction emphasized on new house construction with a third of construction for residences with 250 residential building permits issued.²⁵ The homebuilding campaign continued into 1923 when ten building permits were submitted for ten new houses at the beginning of the new year.²⁶

Eighteen percent of the existing building stock was constructed between 1920 and 1929. Muskogee was a thriving municipality with a population of 32,026. This was the last decade of substantial growth for the Founders' Place Historic District. The district was experiencing the

²⁰ "Plenty of Time", *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, April 12, 1910.

²¹ No housing construction in shown for 1919 since there is not an accessible City Directory for 1919.

²² Plan Big Home-Building Campaign During Year, *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, January 10, 1920.

²³ 1921 Promises Best Building: Residences Make Up Most of Work Now Going On. Some Apartments, *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, October 3, 1921.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ "Building Records of 1920 and 1921 Area Already Greatly Outdistanced", *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, August 12, 1922.

²⁶ City Building Record to Go, *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, April 7, 1923; Building Permits \$131,900 in First Week of New Year, *Muskogee Times-Democrat*, January 8, 1923.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

effects of Muskogee's strong civic activity occurring during this time. The construction of new buildings downtown and fraternal organizations brought a wave of residential construction during the beginning of the decade. Some of the new construction included the Masonic Temple (NRIS #14000053), Oklahoma School for the Blind, the Physicians Hospital and various theaters. Some of the notable buildings constructed within the Founders' Place Historic District include the Jerre Locke House at 525 North 16th Street, a partial owner of the S. B. and Locke Company; and the Fred E. Darby House at 402 North 16th Street, a partial owner of the Lynde-Bowman-Darby Company.

The introduction of the automobile was paramount in Muskogee. By the end of World War I, cars became the chief mode of transportation over the streetcar and the railroad's passenger service line.²⁷ This pattern is continued until the end of the period of significance in 1951. The roads were being paved in town and the availability of the automobile also caused the construction of many attached and detached garages and the conversion of carriage houses into garages. Houses were being constructed with detached buildings with matching features and single bay garages with front gable roofs. Detached buildings located on corner lots faced either the street the primary structure faced or faced neighboring side street such as 301 North 14th Street and 502 North 14th Street. Other houses afforded the luxury of an attached garage such as 402 North 16th Street and 416 North 16th Street.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF FOUNDERS' PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Founders' Place Historic District retains a high degree of integrity with approximately 74 percent contributing to the historic district. It is an excellent representation of a grid neighborhood layout with streets and alleys laid in a traditional grid system which are lined with sidewalks and shade trees. The Founders' Place Historic District is primarily a single family residential district with the exception of one contributing commercial building with second story multi-family residential and one contributing religious building inside the district boundary. During its development, it was constructed with popular styles of architecture of the time including Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Classical Revival and Prairie School that were prominent from 1903 to 1919. The Craftsman/Bungalow, Prairie School, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Ranch, and Minimal Traditional were popular architecture styles during the second period of development from 1920 to 1951.

The dominant architectural style found in the Founders' Place Historic District is the Colonial Revival architectural style with 75 resources (approximately 39%). Colonial Revival buildings within the district represent several of the principal subtypes as categorized in *A Field Guide to American Houses* which includes the asymmetrical, hipped roof with a full-width porch, side-gabled roof, centered gable, gambrel roof (commonly known as Dutch Colonial) and second story overhang subtype. The most common subtype used is the asymmetrical. The Colonial Revival houses range from one to two stories in height with typically wood lap or brick siding and wide or wraparound porches. The Queen Anne style represents approximately 8% of the

²⁷ Brad A. Bays, George O. Carney, and Jeffrey K. Williams, AIA, 221.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

district with 16 resources, and many of the Colonial Revival buildings and Queen Anne house feature similar detailing such as classical columns, asymmetrical subtypes with hipped roof, and large porches.

The second major architectural style is the Prairie School style with 35 resources (approximately 17.5%). As categorized in *A Field Guide to American Houses*, the common subtype used throughout the historic district was the hipped roof, symmetrical with front entry subtype or more commonly called the American Foursquare. Another subtype used was the asymmetrical with a hipped roof. The Prairie School houses typically are two-stories in height with hipped dormers centered on the roof and wood lap siding.

The third mostly commonly used architectural style is the Craftsman/Bungalow style with 28 resources (approximately 14%). The most common subtype is the front gable roof. The majority of the Craftsman/Bungalow structures range between one to stories in height with frame construction and various veneers including wood siding and stucco. Other features include full-width porches, stone or brick piers, tapered columns, exposed rafter tails, eave brackets and eave beams.

The remainder of the architectural styles found in Founders' Place Historic District number as follows: Classical Revival with 10 resources, Tudor Revival with 9 resources, Contemporary with 7 resources, Ranch with 5 resources, Minimal Traditional with 5 resources, No Distinctive Style with 4 resources, Renaissance with 2 resources, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival with 1 resource, Moderne with 1 resource, and Richardsonian Romanesque with 1 resource.

CONCLUSION

The Founders' Place Historic District is an excellent representation of the residential development of Muskogee from 1903 to 1951. It was an area desirable for the Founders of Muskogee who were represented as prosperous businessmen, physicians, politicians and developers. The location with its proximity to downtown Muskogee, land elevation and amenities, enticed notable members of the community to settle in the area. Using the popular styles of architecture of the period such as Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Prairie School, and Craftsman/Bungalow, it was developed with high style and modest versions. With the rising popularity of the automobile in the early 1920s, the district saw the conversion of carriage houses into garages and construction of new detached and attached garages. The Founders' Place Historic District is locally significant for the National Register of Historic Places is an excellent representation of the residential development of Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Bays, Brad A. Bays; Carney, George O.; and Williams, AIA, Jeffrey K. "Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Muskogee, Project no. 40-97-12040.013." Stillwater, OK: Department of Geography, Oklahoma State University, 1997-1998.

Bell, Roger. *Images of America: Muskogee*. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2011.

Muskogee Phoenix. End of the Century Edition of the Muskogee Phoenix. date unknown.

Muskogee Phoenix. "New Homes Being Built." March 21, 1905.

Muskogee Times-Democrat. 1904-1923.

Muskogee Weekly Phoenix. "Townsite Matters: Naming of the Street, Establishing of City Grades, - Platting of Streets, Parks and Establishing Size of Sidewalk." May 10, 1900.

New-State Tribune. "Building Record Boosts Muskogee." October 28, 1909.

"Polk Muskogee City Directory." 1903-1985.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. *Muskogee*. Muskogee Public Library, Muskogee. 1907.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. *Muskogee*. Tulsa City-County Library, Tulsa. 1912, 1951.

United States Government. *Aerial Photo of Muskogee County, OK, USA*. Oklahoma University. 1938.

United States Government. *Aerial Photo of Muskogee County, OK, USA, CUE-6K-98*. Oklahoma University, 1952.

Wallace F. Watts, Jr. *Muskogee*. Oklahoma Historical Society.
<https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=MU018> (accessed January 11, 2019).

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

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: Muskogee Public Library / Three Rivers Museum / Tulsa City-County Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

201. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 85

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: 35.761417 | Longitude: -95.385200 |
| 2. Latitude: 35.759166 | Longitude: -95.378679 |
| 3. Latitude: 35.754771 | Longitude: -95.381218 |
| 4. Latitude: 35.757187 | Longitude: -95.387611 |

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

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.)

At the intersection of West Martin Luther King Junior Boulevard and North 17th Street; then head SOUTHEAST five and a half blocks between North 12th Street and North 11th Street; then head SOUTHWEST three to the intersection of Court Street and between North 12th Street and North 11th Street; then head NORTHWEST five and a half blocks to the intersection of Court Street and North 17th Street; then head NORTHEAST three blocks to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all properties that was part of the Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Portion of Muskogee conducted by Oklahoma State University in 1998. The area was recommended for survey due to the notable architecture.

Form Prepared By

name/title: Kristin Jo Dyer
organization: Historic Preservation Specialist
street & number: 117 W. Oak Street
city or town: Warrensburg state: MO zip code: 64093
e-mail: kristin.jo.dyer@gmail.com
telephone: 660-441-9089
date: August 2019

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

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: Founders' Place Historic District

City or Vicinity: Muskogee

County: Muskogee

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Kristin Jo Dyer

Date Photographed: January 18-19, 2019

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property

Muskogee County, OK
County and State

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

Photo No.	Subject Matter	Camera Facing
0001	300 Block of North 12 th Street	Northeast
0002	300 Block of North 12 th Street	Northeast
0003	400 Block of North 12 th Street	Southwest
0004	555 North 12 th Street	Southwest
0005	300 Block of North 13 th Street	Southeast
0006	500 Block of North 13 th Street	Northwest
0007	500 Block of North 13 th Street	Northeast
0008	500 Block of North 13 th Street	Southwest
0009	300 Block of North 14 th Street	Northwest
0010	300 Block of North 14 th Street	Southwest
0011	400 Block of North 14 th Street	Southwest
0012	400 Block of North 14 th Street	Southeast
0013	500 Block of North 14 th Street	Northwest
0014	400 Block of North 15 th Street	Northeast
0015	400 Block of North 15 th Street	Northwest
0016	300 Block of North 15 th Street	Southwest
0017	500 Block of North 15 th Street	Northeast
0018	500 Block of North 15 th Street	Southwest
0019	300 Block of North 16 th Street	Northwest
0020	300 Block of North 16 th Street	Southwest
0021	400 Block of North 16 th Street	Northeast
0022	400 Block of North 16 th Street	Northwest
0023	400 Block of North 16 th Street	Southwest
0024	402 North 17 th Street	Northeast
0025	516 North 17 th Street	Northeast
0026	1303 Emporia Street	Southwest
0027	1315 Denison Street	Southeast

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 100 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

Founders' Place Historic District

Name of Property
Muskogee County, Oklahoma
County and State

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10 Page 2



Legend

Street Address Numbers

Streets

Status

District Boundary



Building Footprints

Contributing

Non-Contributing

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

Lat 35.757669
Long. -95.381419
NAD_1983_2011_StatePlane_Oklahoma_North_FIPS_3501

Marcus Young

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Founders' Place Historic District

Name of Property

Muskogee County, Oklahoma

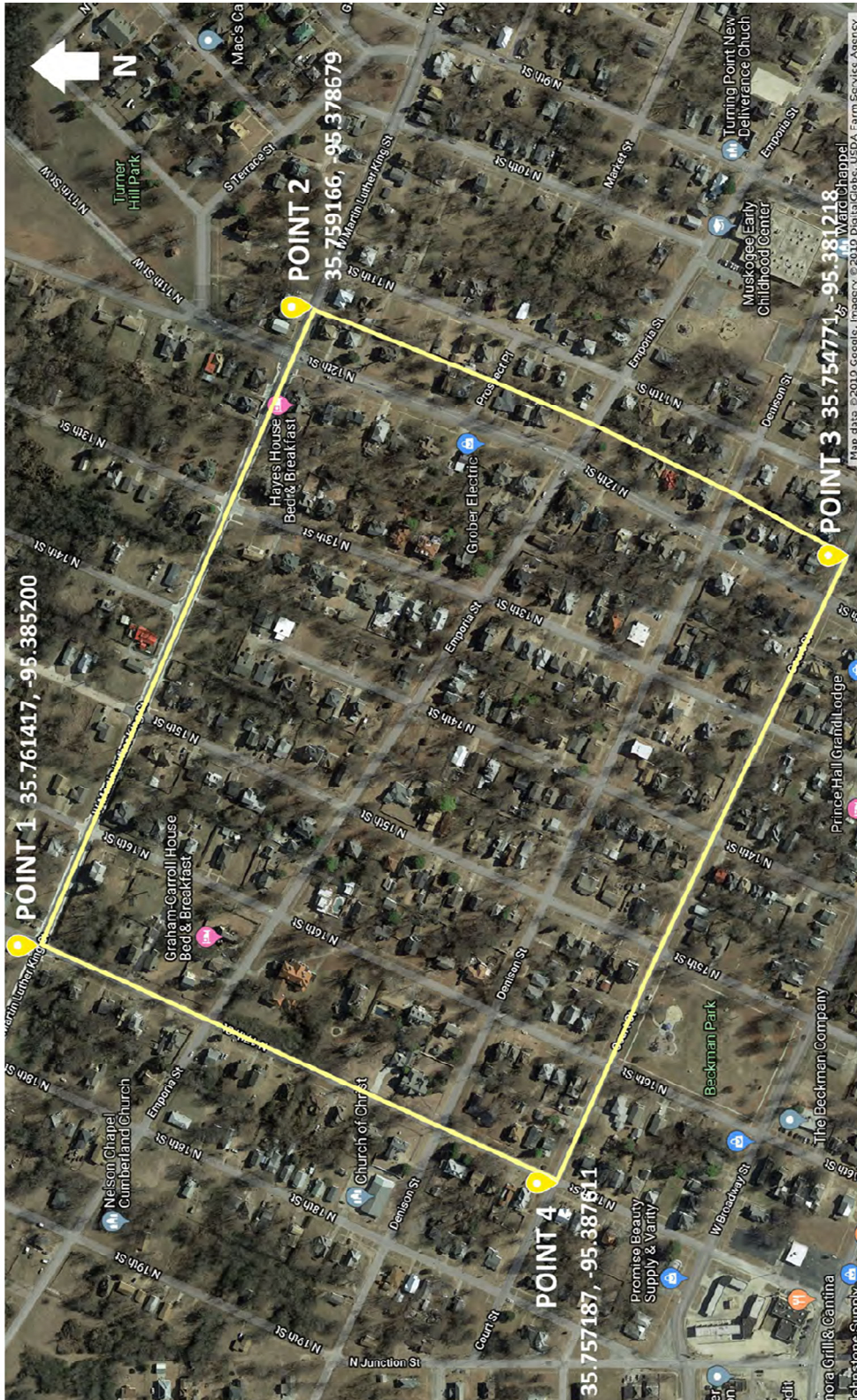
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10

Page 3



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Founders' Place Historic District

Name of Property

Muskogee County, Oklahoma

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 10

Page 4



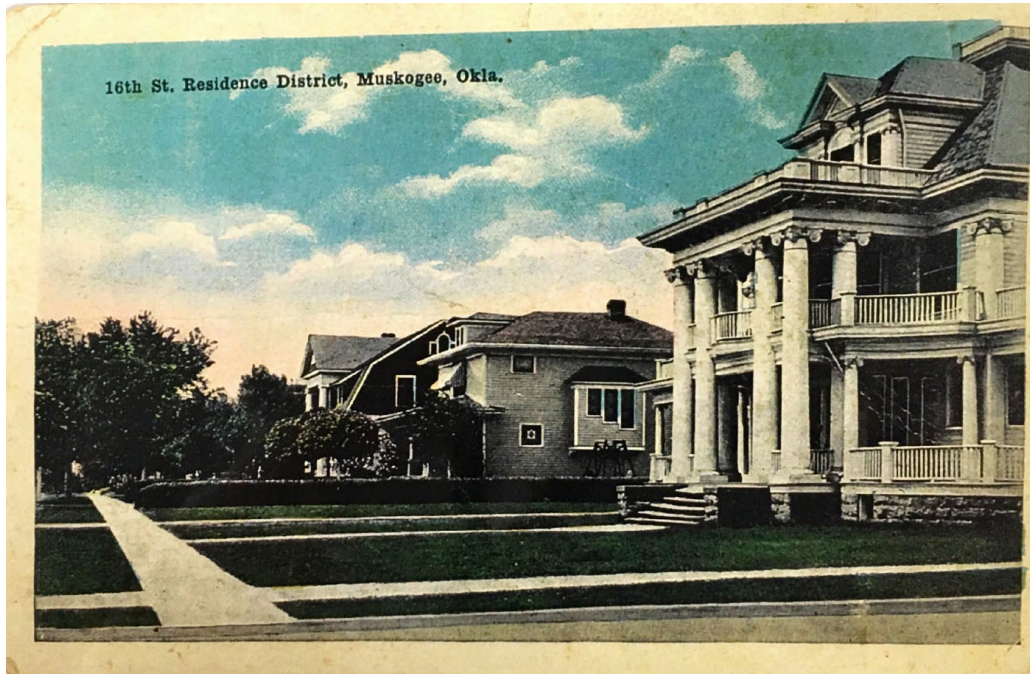
1938 Aerial Photo of Muskogee
Source: University of Oklahoma - Oklahoma Aerial Photographs

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property
Muskogee County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 1



Historic Image #1: Historic Postcard of North 16th Street



Historic Image #2: Historic Postcard of North 12th Street & Emporia Street

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property
Muskogee County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 2



Historic Image #3: Historic circa 1921 photo of 403 North 16th Street



Historic Image #4: Historic circa 1921 photo of 509 North 12th Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Founders' Place Historic District

Name of Property

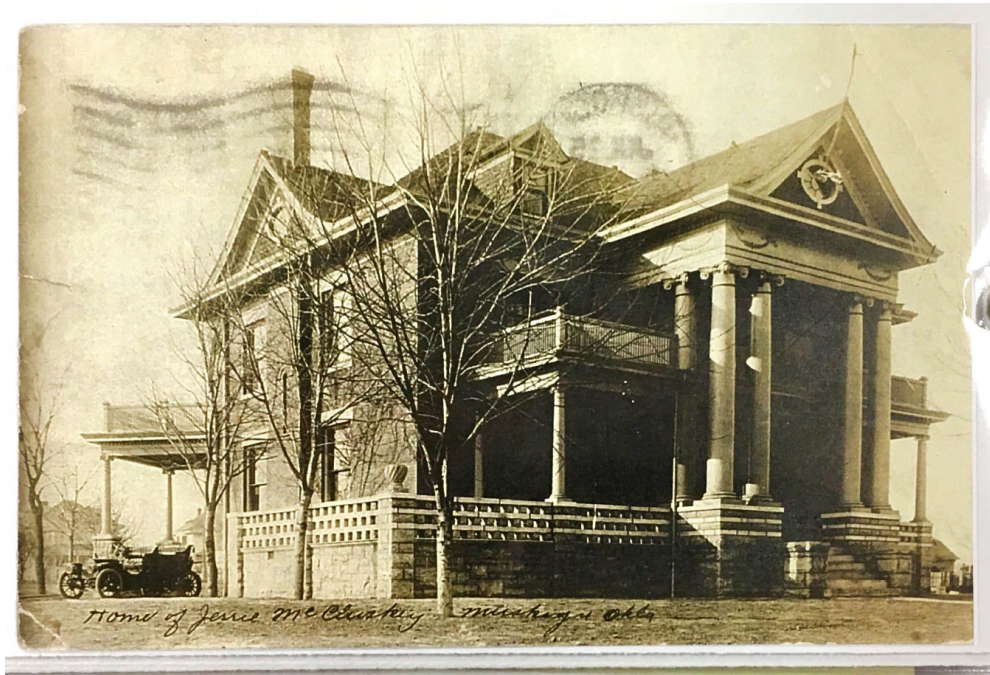
Muskogee County, Oklahoma

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11

Page 3



Historic Image #5: Historic Postcard of the Jessie McClusky Residence



Historic Image #6: Historic circa 1910 photo of 510 North 13th Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Founders' Place Historic District

Name of Property

Muskogee County, Oklahoma

County and State

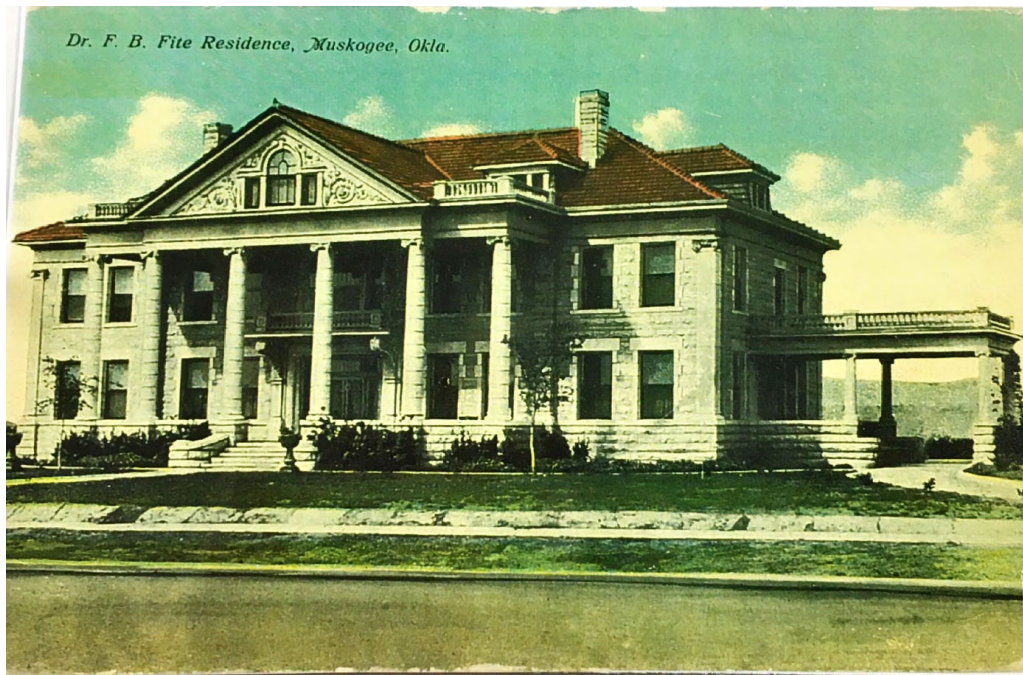
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11

Page 4



Historic Image #7: Historic Postcard



Historic Image #8: Historic Postcard of Dr. F.B. Fite Residence

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property
Muskogee County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 5



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0001



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0002

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property
Muskogee County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 6



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0003



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0004

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property
Muskogee County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 7



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0005



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0006

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property
Muskogee County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 8



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0007



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0008

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property
Muskogee County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 9



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0009



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0010

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property
Muskogee County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 10



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0011



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0012

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property
Muskogee County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 11



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0013



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0014

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property
Muskogee County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 12



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0015



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0016

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property
Muskogee County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 13



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0017



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0018

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property
Muskogee County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 14



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0019



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0020

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property
Muskogee County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 15



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0021



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0022

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property
Muskogee County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 16



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0023



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0024

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Founders' Place Historic District
Name of Property
Muskogee County, Oklahoma
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 17



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0025



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0026

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Founders' Place Historic District

Name of Property

Muskogee County, Oklahoma

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11

Page 18



OK_MuskogeeCounty_Founders'PlaceHistoricDistrict_0027