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History of the Episcopal Church
in Muskogee, Oklahoma,

In the early part of the year 1893, Bishop George L. Brooks
had been elected to the office of Bishop in the Episcopal
Church in the South and was given the Indian
Territory and Oklahoma as his diocese. At that
time, the work in Indian Territory and Oklahoma had been
under the direction of Bishop George L. Anderson. As he
was a man advanced in years, he could not give it the
attention and time that a rapidly developing country re-
quired. On hearing that the Indian territory was to have
a Bishop of its own, Mr. Fred Morris, a resident of Muskogee
who had recently moved from Tahlequah, where he had
been employed as clerk in the Indian Agency and occupied
the same position in Muskogee, wrote at once and invited
Bishop Brook to pay Muskogee a visit. The Morris family
consisted of himself, wife and sister, Miss Mary, and they
were members of that church and were very anxious for the
establishment of an Episcopal Church in Muskogee.

On February 23, 1893, Bishop Brook paid his first
visit to Muskogee. The first service was held in the home
of Mr. Morris and four children were baptized. On the

meeting at the same day he held services for the First African Methodist Church, South, in which Rev. W. H. Bragdon and others of the organization were present at that time and Rev. Wright (Wright, (Dwight) was present to preside. However, the old church,

long as he became a member of the Young Methodists, left and united with that church. He next took up residence where his father was by now student in 1874, and Henry Ward (Pringle) was sent over to fit the little congre-gation and of poor houses to formulate along fine foundations, being a house of worship at 1st. Lookout, in the 9th hundred block on South Fourth Street, now owned by Mr. Robert L.

Owen. The little group began to earnest to secure funds for the building. Another problem that confronted Mr. Ward, was a place in which to live. He selected a location in

the northwest portion of the town and built a substantial cottage at his own expense. The house is still being occupied and stands on Pon-Du-Lee between 13th and 14th Streets. The place was known Tudorville. As it was so far from town, it meant an afternoon trip when you went to call.

Among the charter members of the church were Colonel and Mrs. D. M. Wisdom and their family. Mrs. M. L. Bragdon and sister, Mrs. Morris, daughters of the late Judge James R. Shackleford, the first United States Judge of the Indian Territory.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Morton Rutherford, Mrs. Mary Pearson,
Mrs. and Mrs. M. R. Williams, the Boren Family, Mr. and Mrs.
Phillip Ford, Mrs. Frank Swift and Mr. George Williams.

The ladies realized that their help was going to be very

greatly needed in the financing of the new church and

especially in furnishing and equipping. They held a meet-

ing and organized a Ladies Guild of which Mrs. Bragdon,

a young bride at the time, was the first president. Funds

were raised by various means. Dinners in a vacant building

downtown, which everyone employed in stores and shops

always attended. Twenty-five cents was the price for a

chicken or turkey dinner. Strawberry and ice cream suppers

during the summer were quite popular and always a financial

success. The tables were always profusely decorated with

flowers from the gardens of friends. Bazaars were often

held in connection with the dinners and many beautiful and

useful articles were sold. A flower show given at the

home of Mrs. D. M. Wisdom on North Cherokee Street, was

the first to be held in Muskogee. She was the proud pos-

essor of a small greenhouse and took great pleasure in

raising flowers. An afternoon tea in connection with the
show

flower was also given and a silver offering taken, from

which several dollars was realized. Home talent shows were another successful means of raising money. Among other things given at the Turner Opera House was Evangeline, a very beautiful production well rendered. A Trades Carnival was also given there in which all trades people and business houses were represented. That would have proven a great success, financially, had not the men and women who were promoting it, taken their departure between suns and with them went all the proceeds they had in their possession. However, the receipts were satisfactory. Many of the young people of other churches took part in these entertainments.

The first choir was composed of Mrs. Robert Owen, Mrs. M. L. Bragdon, her sister, Mrs. Morris and Mr. Billy Owen. As services were held on week nights, members of other choirs gave their assistance. Among them was Dr. and Mrs. Bonnell. A small but beautiful edifice was completed and occupied during Mr. Tudor's ministry.

The first wedding that took place in the new chapel was that of Mr. William Nathaniel Patterson and Miss Catherine Rector, April 29, 1900. On February 1, 1897, Mr. Tudor resigned and the following summer, Mr. George Biller, a student at Berkley, California Divinity School (a Lay Leader)

was sent to the first Anti-Slavery Society in Boston, in 1801.

1897, Rev. J. W. Thompson, Minister, was elected.

Church in Madelineville built by Father Wm. H. Mc-

Call of Greek Church, 1833, at the time, Bishop, MacLean, who had

Tequah belonging to the first year after it, and was ~~the~~ ^{the} first

one minister. Functions and services held in church

services each month, the same arrangement was kept until our

vices. On Sunday February 1, 1898, Greek Church was

consecrated by Bishop Brookville, Rev. Dr. Brandt of Louis

McAlester delivering the sermon. In September 1898, a building

committee, composed of Mr. George Williams, Mr. Williams

and Mrs. Mary Pearson was appointed and proceeded to make

plans for building a rectory, having previously purchased

a lot in the 100 block on South Main. The lot was owned

by a Greek Citizen and a deed from the ~~citizen~~ citizen, signed

by Secretary Pitchcock, was secured. The contract was let

for a six-room house to cost \$1500 and was executed Dec. 1st,

1898, and immediately occupied by the rector and his family.

The Bishop had contributed \$250, the rector \$67, the Ladles

Guild \$664. There remained a debt of \$300. A cistern was

built at the cost of \$115. A wood-shed \$80 and other im-

provements bringing the entire cost to \$1800.

At the annual Parish meeting in April, the following

vestrymen were elected: Mr. George Williams, S. M. Rutherford, W. J. Evans, Mr. William Boren, Billy Owen and Dr. Harry C. Rogers.

At this time the ladies reduced the debt by \$100. From September 1898 to September 1899, the Mission raised, for all purposes, the sum of \$1572.50. During that year, Vinita was detached from the work and placed in another Mission. Sep-

tember 1st the rectory debt was \$340. In addition, the construction of a good fence at the cost of \$50. At a Parish meeting held March 1st, 1900, Bishop Brook added to the vestry, Ira B. Kirkland, Guy P. Cobb and Dana Kelsey. On July 1901, the Ladies Guild paid the last indebtedness on the rectory. In 1902, April 22nd, Rev. Francis resigned to accept a call in Minnesota. On May 1st, 1901, the Ladies

Guild began raising money for a new church building, as the congregation was fast out-growing the little church. At the urgent request of Bishop Brook, Mr. Francis remained until the middle of May when he accepted a call Chanute, Kansas, resigning from the Minnesota work call. On February 1st, 1903, Rev. A. C. Perry of West Missouri came as pastor to Grace Church. During the year 1904 under the efficient ministry of Mr. Perry, the membership was doubled and the Mission organized into a Parish and accepted as such by the

Bishop's first report to the Board of Education, dated January 100, 1851, in which the proposed Academy is described as "occupying the site of the old Indian fort, bounded on the west by the river, and on the east by the boundary line of the town, between the two roads leading from the fort to the village of Muskogee."

On the same day, the Board of Education voted to accept the plan.

The Academy was opened in 1852, and the Bishop's report for that year states:

"The Academy is now open, and the students are numbered at 100."

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The Academy was opened in 1860, and the Bishop's report for that year states:

