

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUN 30 1988
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic HOMINY SCHOOL

and or common 1904 STONE SCHOOL

2. Location

street & number 200 BLOCK, SOUTH PETTIT STREET

NA not for publication

city, town HOMINY

NA vicinity of

state OKLAHOMA

code 40

county OSAGE

code 113

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name HOMINY PUBLIC SCHOOLS - INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT #38, MARY LOU CODY

street & number BUSINESS OFFICE

city, town HOMINY

NA vicinity of

state OKLA 74035

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. OSAGE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

street & number COURTHOUSE

city, town PAWHUSKA

state OKLAHOMA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title OKLAHOMA COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

city, town OKLAHOMA CITY

state OK 73105

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Stone School faces north and is situated approximately 75 feet to the south of First Street (State Highway 20). A playground is located to the east and north of the building and a small parking lot has been built to the west. The Hominy Public School's elementary complex is located behind and south of the Stone School. The property is surrounded by a chain link fence and is part of a continuous two-block area of school buildings and playgrounds.

The exterior of the building retains much of its original appearance. The building measures 50 feet long, 40 feet wide, and is 20 feet high. It was constructed of locally quarried and "dressed" sandstone blocks. Above the keystone arch over the front door is carved "Hominy School, 1904", with the four carved backwards (A).

There are two windows, 1/1, wood, double hung, and a panelled door with a four-light, fan-shaped window above it on the north side; five windows on the east, and two windows and two doors (one currently closed) on the south. Originally, there were five windows on the west side, but four of them were closed with matching sandstone blocks in 1907. The center window was made into a door for entrance to the new larger school built approximately ten feet to the west in 1907. This later building was torn down in the 1950s. The original wooden windows and frames had suffered extensively from rot and were replaced with replicative windows of the same dimensions and materials during the present restoration. The front door and the fan light window above it are also being replicated. The original vents and decorative bands of shingles still remain on the front. Metal gutters and portions of a downspout remain.

The hip roof, currently covered with brown composition shingles on top of the original wooden shingles, had a bell tower on the north end. The tower was removed some time in the 1940s, but was replicated in 1980. At that time, the school's original bell was returned to the tower. The flat area on the center of the roof is surrounded by a 12" high railing. The original had been removed some years earlier but it was replicated about 1983. The two original chimneys on the roof are still extant.

The interior of the building is presently being rehabilitated to house the administrative offices of the Hominy Public School system. The interior was originally one large room which could be converted into two separate classrooms by use of a sliding panel door which moved from north to south. It is believed that an east-west interior wall of plaster and lath was added about the time the larger Horace Mann School was built to the west in 1907. The interior has been remodeled several times through the years with various frame partitions added and removed for classrooms and restrooms. The ceiling was lowered, paneling on the walls added, and a plywood floor and carpet installed some time in the 1960s.

Recent rehabilitation work has revealed the existence of portions of the original pressed metal ceiling still extant, although the lowered ceiling has been retained. Removal of the wall paneling has also revealed the original plastered walls and they have been restored. The original chalk boards were made by using a gray smooth plaster on the upper three feet of the room. Unfortunately, most of them have been painted over in the past.

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Most of the original beaded siding used as a wainscot is still intact, as are the baseboards. This same detailing has been reproduced on the new partition walls. Removal of portions of the 1907 wall revealed the existence of the original hardwood floor under modern plywood. This plywood layer of flooring has been retained during the current remodeling and will be covered with a new carpet. Documentation revealed a vestibule was located at the north end of the interior and this has been reconstructed during the present restoration.

The nominated property continues to possess its historic integrity. Restoration work was based on historic photographs. The large majority of the building fabric is historic material.

Contributing Resources:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
<u>Type</u>		
Building	1	0
Site	0	0
Structure	0	0
Object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	1	0

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
Specific dates	1904–1909	Builder/Architect	Al Trulock, Builder	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The 1904 Stone School is historically significant for its role in the early development of education in this small Osage County community. The school was the first permanent, and is the oldest, remaining educational building in Hominy.

Once residents of present-day Oklahoma, the Osage had been relocated in southern Kansas to make room for the Cherokees. Then in 1865, Osage chiefs signed a treaty with United States government whereby the tribe would be removed to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma). By act of Congress in 1870, a tract of land in the western part of the Cherokee Nation, consisting of one million acres, was designated the Osages' new home. The Osage Reservation is today Osage County in extreme north central Oklahoma. The tribal agency was established at Pawhuska.

To provide for the education of Osage children, a boarding school for girls and one for boys were established at Pawhuska in the early 1870s. Also, the Catholic Church established St. Louis School for girls in 1886, and in 1892 opened St. John's School for boys in Pawhuska. However, these institutions were not open to the non-Indian children living on the Osage Reservation.

After the Osages arrived in Indian Territory, it was not long before a community of white settlers developed around a small trading post on Little Hominy Creek. A license to trade with the Osage was awarded the firm of Hale and Phillips in 1886. Others soon followed, and they brought their families with them. Providing an education for the children became a primary concern.

At first, classes were held in private homes. A large tent housed the school for a short while, and then a small frame building was constructed on the creek bank. By the turn of the century, it was quite evident that statehood would soon be obtained for Indian Territory and that non-Indian settlement would be permanent on the Osage Reservation. The trading post was becoming a community and development of permanent buildings of all kinds was occurring. The small frame school was moved to a central location of the townsite in ca. 1903.

Then, before surveying of the Hominy townsite was completed and three years before allotment would occur, the citizens of the town began construction of the 1904 Stone School. (The small frame school building was destroyed.) Funding for the construction of the school building came from private citizens of Hominy, from box suppers and ice cream socials, and from a donation for Armour Packing Company. \$300.00 was raised in one evening by raffling off a new buggy, not once, but three times. Al Turlock, a local stonemason and contractor, built the little school. He left a distinctive signature on the building by reversing the number four in the date on the building. Operations of the new school were supported through subscriptions. The little 1904 Stone School provided the first permanent facility for the education of the children of Hominy and was the first permanent school for non-Indian children built on the Osage Reservation.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Canada, Mrs. M. O., Mrs. William Watson, and Mrs. Ruth E. Million, Reflections of Early Day Hominy. Privately Printed, 1978.

(See Continuation Sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Hominy

Quadrangle scale 1/24,000

UTM References

A

1	4	7	3	3	9	8	0	4	0	3	2	8	2	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

North 1/2 Block 39, City of Hominy.

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

state NA code county code

state NA code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title MRS. LEVA DRUMMOND, PRESIDENT

organization HOMINY HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

date SEPTEMBER 9, 1987

street & number P.O. BOX 672

telephone 918/885-4856

city or town HOMINY

state OKLAHOMA 74035

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Duke Wade

title Acting Executive Director SHPO

date 6/24/88

For NPS use only

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

Bert K. Savage

Keeper of the National Register

date 8/12/88

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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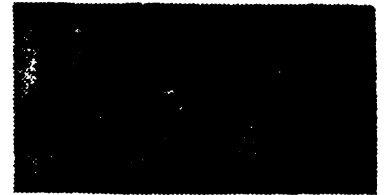
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The 1904 Stone School served the growing community until 1909. A three-story brick building was constructed nearby (demolished in 1950). The 1904 Stone School has served a variety of uses for the Hominy school system. Due to the concern of local citizens, its demolition was averted in the 1960s. Today, the Board of Public Education maintains their offices in the little stone schoolhouse. It is a clear reminder of the early development of public education in Hominy and the importance of the institution to the establishment of a stable and permanent community.

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Haines, Joe D. Jr., Early History of Hominy, Oklahoma, Stillwater; Frontier Press, 1974

Haines, John D., "History of Hominy", unpublished manuscript, 1914

Haines, John D., "History of Hominy", unpublished manuscript, 1965.

The Hominy News, various issues.

Hominy News Progress, various issues.

Treadway, Mrs. George B., Early History of Hominy, Osage Indian Reservation, Indian Territory, Which Later Became the City of Hominy, Osage County, State of Oklahoma, Privately Printed, 1936.

Letter: Alfred A. Drummond to Shirley Pettengill, August 11, 1987.

Letter: Alfred A. Drummond to Shirley Pettengill, August 13, 1987.

Letter: Alfred A. Drummond to Shirley Pettengill, October 8, 1987.