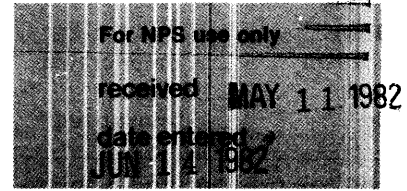


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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



1. Name Tauy Jones Hall

historic Ottawa University

and/or common Tauy Jones Hall (preferred name)

2. Location

street & number Ottawa University Campus, Tenth & Cedar Streets ^{10th and} N/A not for publication

city, town Ottawa N/A vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state Kansas code 20 county Franklin code 059

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" 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	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<u>N/A</u>	<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 Ottawa University

street & number Tenth and Cedar Streets

city, town Ottawa N/A vicinity of state Kansas

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds

street & number Franklin County Courthouse

city, town Ottawa state Kansas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kansas Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date July 7, 1969 federal state county local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Dept., Kansas State Historical Society

city, town Topeka state Kansas 66612

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input 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

Tauy Jones Hall is situated on the campus of Ottawa University in Ottawa, Kansas. The two-and-a-half story stone structure sits on a full raised basement. Its north and south facades contain seven bays, the closed pediment gable ends contain four bays. Tauy Jones Hall was completed in 1869 and gutted by fire in 1875. The interior was rebuilt within three months after the fire. The building underwent extensive renovation in 1923. The large majority of changes that have occurred at Tauy Jones Hall have taken place on the interior. The exterior and the overall form remain basically as built in the 1860's.

The walls of Tauy Jones Hall are built of limestone faced with coursed, bush-hammered sandstone. The quoins at all four corners and around the two main entrances, which are situated in the center bays of the north and south facades, are done in vermiculated stone. Dressed stone sills and lintels supported by stone brackets finish the windows. All of the windows on the first and second floors are double-arched, two-over-two, double-hung units. The basement windows are two-over-two squares. Each gable holds two arched windows, the heads of which are finished with decorative stone arches.

The cornice of the building consists of a wide wooden frieze and broad overhanging eaves supported by paired brackets. On the south slope of the roof are situated three dormer windows. The north slope holds only two. The octagonal cupola is centered on the ridge of the roof. Every year it is painted by the graduating class of seniors.

The exterior of the building has undergone relatively few changes. An 1876 drawing shows a much more elaborate stone porch at the entrance than is currently there. Early twentieth century photographs show a simpler wooden porch. All of the chimneys were removed in the 1923 renovation.

As stated earlier, the interior of the building was gutted by fire in 1875. A contemporary description of the fire reported that while the third floor was ablaze "carpenters and others fell to work to take out the doors, blinds, windows and whatever else of the woodwork that could be saved." It is not known how much of the salvaged material was reused. In 1923 the "Old Science Hall", as the building was called, was renovated for use as a Conservatory of Music. Certain alterations in the floor plan had to be made to accomodate practice rooms and studios. The building has not experienced any significant alterations since that time.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1866-1869 **Builder/Architect** Mr. Emerson & Mr. Plank-stonecutters

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The education and "civilization" of native Indian tribes by white missionaries was a phenomenon that seems to have preceded the westward expansion of the frontier. The impact of these missionaries on the western territories is often overlooked and the material remnants of their associations with the Indian tribes neglected. Tauy Jones Hall at Ottawa University was begun just four years after Kansas was granted statehood and represents the culmination of the long-standing relationship between the Ottawa Indians and the Baptist missionaries in this territory. Ottawa University is also the site of the founding of the national debate fraternity Pi Kappa Delta, with which organization Tauy Jones Hall is inextricably linked.

The Ottawa Baptist Mission was started on June 18, 1837, with the arrival of Missionary Jotham Meeker and his family near present-day Ottawa. Many of the Ottawas became practising Baptists and were eager for education.

In 1860 plans were made to found a Baptist university in Kansas under the name of Roger Williams University. In that same year the Reverend John Tecumseh (Tauy) Jones, an Ottawan, addressed the Baptist State Convention in Atchison, Kansas, saying that his people would like to "unite with their white brethren in their educational interests, so that their children might be instructed by and under the influence of Baptist men." The result of this was that the trustees of the proposed university visited the Ottawas and agreed to establish their institution on 20,000 acres of land donated by the Indians.

The formal treaty drawn up in 1862 stated that these lands were donated for "the purpose of endowing a school for the benefit of said Ottawas. . . And to the end that the Ottawas may derive the greatest advantages from said school, the pupils shall be instructed and practised in industrial pursuits suitable to their age and sex, as well as such branches of learning as the means of the institution and the capacity of the pupils will permit."

The Civil War interfered to a great extent with plans for the university. Classes were not held until 1865 and then they met in temporary buildings in town. In 1865 the trustees incorporated themselves under the laws of Kansas, dropping the name of Roger Williams and adopting Ottawa University.

The first building for Ottawa University, which is now known as Tauy Jones Hall, was begun in 1866 and completed in 1869. It does not appear to have served as the industrial school that was proposed in the 1862 treaty. A University brochure dated September 1872 offered preparatory studies-- arithmetic, English grammar, geography, reading, spelling and penmanship; and academic courses--algebra, geometry, trigonometry, botany, natural philosophy, chemistry, physiology, rhetoric,

9. Major Bibliographical References ACQUISITION UNIT

(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one

Quadrangle name Ottawa South, Kansas

Quadrangle scale 1,24:000

UMT References

A

1	5	3	0	2	9	3	0	4	2	7	5	0	5	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

(see continuation sheet)

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

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nora Pat Small, Architectural Historian

organization Kansas State Historical Society--HPD

date April 1, 1982

street & number 120 West Tenth St.

telephone 913 296-3251

city or town Topeka

state Kansas 66612

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

title Executive Director & State Historic Preservation Officer

date April 22, 1982

For NPS use only

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

William H. Bramm

date 6/11/82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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elocution, and more. The Indians enjoyed the advantages of their University for only a few short years. In 1873 they were removed to Indian territory and their direct ties with Ottawa University were broken. Descendents of the Ottawa tribe are still permitted to attend the University free of charge.

In January of 1875 the University building burned. The inside was gutted but the stone walls remained whole and standing. The building was repaired and back in use within three months. The original design of the building was closely followed in the reconstruction of the interior. The one major change may have been the addition of the dormer windows.

Ottawa University's strong emphasis on speech and debate from its inception undoubtedly prompted the efforts of an OU student and a former OU professor to found a fraternity of debaters. In 1913 their goal was accomplished and the national debate fraternity of Pi Kappa Delta was founded. The coveted Alpha Chapter status went to the quickly organized group at Ottawa. In 1963 there were 210 active chapters in the U.S. The speech societies and clubs had always met and practiced in the original University building and this was continued after the founding of Pi Kappa Delta. The speech and debate department is today headquartered in Tauy Jones Hall.

In 1923 the original University building was renovated for use as the Music Conservatory. At that time it was rededicated as Tauy Jones Hall in honor of the man who is credited with having founded the University. The renovation was fairly extensive. According to a contemporary description defective sandstones in the exterior walls were replaced with stones from an old house, walls were repointed, old chimneys were removed, a new roof was put on, new steel pillars extending from ground to top plates were installed, many floor joists were repaired, the building was replastered throughout, electric lights were installed and the basement windows were raised 10 inches to get them entirely above the ground. The building's main function is still as Music Conservatory.

THIS STATEMENT REFLECTS CURRENT KNOWLEDGE AND IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE!

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Ward, Dr. Malan L. Letter to O. U. Alumni. April, 1923.

Original nomination submitted by J. Mark Lambertson.

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Tauy Jones Hall is situated on the Ottawa University campus approximately 200' south of Ninth Street, and 400' west of Mulberry Street in the northwest corner of the juncture of the drives that enter the campus from those two streets. The boundaries of this nomination consist of the land which the building and its access stairs occupy. This building has always been situated thus on this piece of land.