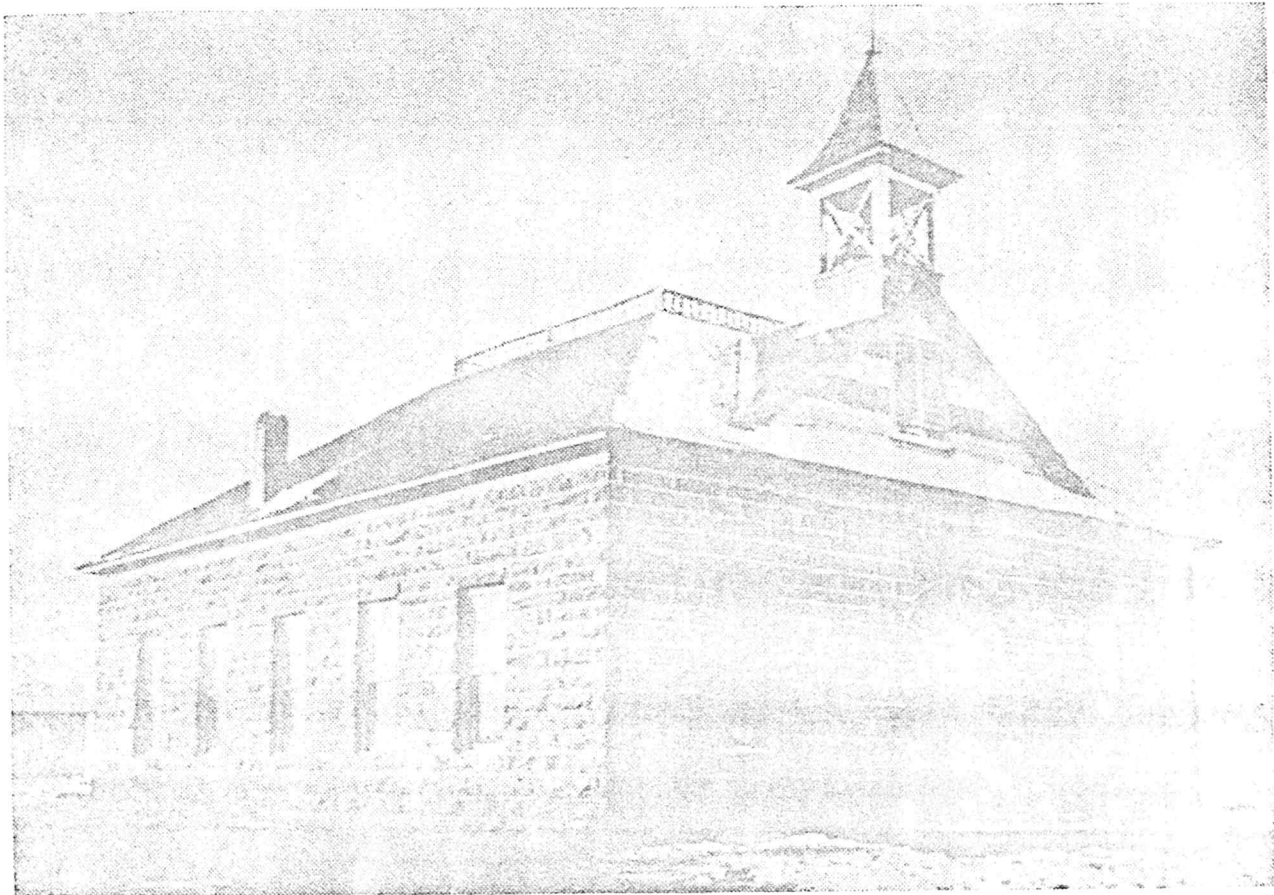


HISTORIC SCHOOL HOUSE MAY BE TORN DOWN SOON



The first stone school building built in Osage County for the children of white settlers may soon be torn down. A final decision will be made at the next meeting of the School Board, Tuesday, July 6, at 7:30 p.m., in the High School. The meeting is open to the public.

The building is located on the grounds at Horace Mann School. Except for removal of the bell, (shown in above picture), it remains much as it was when constructed in 1904.

Back in 1904, the only other public school was a frame building at Pawhuska. Indian children attended schools built by Government funds. Hominy was little more than a trading post for the white settlers and the Osage Indians at that time.

Those early settlers realized the importance of educating their children so they got together and planned the school. Among the group were Dr. Ira Mullins, Printice Price, Frederick Drummond and others.

Eventually, the U.S. Government approved the townsite of Hominy and granted permission for construction of the school. Funds to build the school came from individuals and other sources including a donation from Armour Packing Company.

On another occasion, the settlers raffled off a fine new buggy. The lucky winner gave it back and it was raffled off again. This winner gave it back for

a third raffle and \$300.00 was raised on the project. A stonemason named Mr. Truelick and a carpenter named Mr. Wilson did the building. Everyone else helped any way they could.

Construction was complete before the townsite survey was complete. The planners figured a survey might alter present lines, so they built the school back from the supposed survey line. This proved wise, since the lines changed by many feet.

Students came to the school from miles around. Parents had to pay a tuition fee, making this the first public school operated by subscription. A teacher was needed, so Dr. Ira Mullins sent for one back to his home state of Virginia. The first schoolmaster was a young man who still lives in Hominy. His name was G. K. Sutherland.

This stone building remained as Hominy's only school until 1909. It was also used as a social center, and as a community church each Sunday. Then in 1909 citizens voted a \$40,000 bond issue to construct the old Horace Mann Building. It was a landmark for many years. Then it was torn down to make room for the new Horace Mann building.

No record is available showing how many youngsters attended the little stone schoolhouse, but it would number many hundred. Whether the building will be destroyed or not hinges on the school board decision Monday night.

Weekend

Each of the last including traditional of the Navajo, Apache. prize money will the various dance contests and parade starting at Saturday, July 3. Indian straight and of the nation are intense compe-

ay, visitors to the an camp may see ian life, exhibits and crafts in one buildings, athletic Indian hand than a ton of beef pples have been the Veterans to up daily.

the public is the ate Museum and l on Blue Hawk hwest of Pawnee. f visitors are at- museum, former- the famed Major better known as , partner of Buf- the greatest wild er presented, col- sman and White Pawnees. Also on park are buffalo, tle, deer, game cocks.

e-day celebration iay, July 5, with a s display that ntertainment dur- will be provided usement Shows.

avy Man's tes High

ier, aboard which "Hoover is serv- received the high- r achieved by any e present manuv-

xcellent rating was ie carrier crew in Readiness Inspec- . The carrier was erto Rica when the is called .

xover is the son of Hoover.

OTICE

ip Meeting will be night, July 9, at the Lighthouse Re- Church, Cleveland. urch is located on and 99, west of

nations are invited l take part in the bring their music ongs.

ulletin

ervices for Homi- will be at 10:30 a.m. Funeral Home

School's Out . . . But Work Continues

In case you haven't seen school busses parked around the face lifting. Painting is going because they are lost. The op- busite is true. A recently com- pleted bus garage addition now houses all busses. That's part of

Proclamation Services Hel Wynona Res

WHEREAS, The Fourth of July is our nation's birthday, a day in world history and a most important day for the United States of America; and WHEREAS, Our Republic re-

The big project at the high school is nearing completion.

OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
HISTORICAL BUILDING

OKLAHOMA CITY 5. OKLAHOMA

July 1, 1965

Re: Easement of plot
for on-site historical
marker- 1st school bldg
1904 at Hominy.

MEMO:

To Mr. Louis Field, Hominy News, Hominy. Oklahoma

Copy of "Easement " enclosed to secure plot for erection of on-site
marker - 1st public school building at Hominy, Osage County, 1904-
This " Easement " properly filled out and signed, made out to the
Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, for proposed erection
of on-site historical marker for 1st public school bldg. at Hominy,
1904, under the auspices of the Oklahoma Historical Society,

Muriel H. Wright
Muriel H. Wright, Ed.
Oklahoma Historical Society
Historical Bldg.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

November 12, 1965

Dear Mr. Costner --

Recently in the newspaper I noted your work with the Kerr Foundation pertaining to historical lore. This letter is in regards to such matters.

We have in Hominy an old stone 2 room school building -- the stone for this building was quarried in our area. It was built in 1904 by public subscription. It is the oldest permanent school building for white children in Osage County and was also used for church services before statehood. I mention white children because the Osage Indians had their own schools --

Unfortunately this building is located in the middle of the block, and on the south side of the block is a new modern grade school which accomodates the first four grades.

We have a new superintendent in our school system who thinks this old building distracts from the looks of our newer buildings, and he has convinced the school board that ~~it~~ it should be destroyed. The building is in good repair needing paint on the windows and doors -- and perhaps a new roof -- however the old roof doesn't leak. We would like to paint the inside also and perhaps turn the building into a museum or library.

Several of the town people have attended two school board meetings pleading to keep the old building. We have formed an historical society and obtained signers on a petition promising to maintain the building, but after the last meeting, we were told the building would be destroyed July 1, 1966.

Highways 20 and 99 bisect our town, and we have been informed by the Oklahoma Historical Society that we can get highway markers calling attention to our old school house. There is to be a feature article in the Tulsa World soon pertaining to this building.

(The following is crossed out: We haven't given up hopes for saving this building as yet, and we are seeking any information we can obtain on anything else we can do. If you have any suggestions would you please advise?)

It seems a shame that 5 or 6 people can destroy something that so many others wish to keep -- If you have any suggestions as to anything else we can do would you please advise?

Sincerely --

Mrs. Gent. Drummond
319 So. Wood St.
Hominy, Oklahoma

TULSA, OKLAHOMA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1965

Plan to Raze Old School Results in Tiff

Hominy Landmark May Vanish

By AL SYLVESTER
Of The World Staff

HOMINY — The first stone school building in Osage County is about to become a thing of the past, apparently because it is "in the way." Some Hominy residents disagree, thus a pro and con dispute is in full sway.

The historic "Little Rock School," Hominy's only school until 1909, still sits squarely in the middle of the block at Horace

Mann elementary school where it was built in 1904. Therein, lies the problem.

"It's just in the way, sitting right in the middle of the playground," says Aron Dodson, who has been superintendent since moving here two years ago. "And the children get behind the building so teachers can't see them during recess."

The school board has agreed to give the building to the Hominy

Historical Society — to be moved to another location.

History-minded citizens say the building would lose some of its significance if moved to another location, and point out that moving costs would be prohibitive.

The school board has said the stone building must be torn down or moved at end of the current school term.

"We just got the cold shoulder. The board decided the building

had to go," says Mrs. Leva Drummond, president of the historical society. "They keep saying the building is in the way but it hasn't been in the way for the past 60 years."

The "Little Rock School," as graduates have proudly called it, was the first school opened in the county for benefit of white settlers' children.

There was a frame building, long since destroyed, at Pawhuska, which had been established to teach children of the Osage Indian tribe.

Hominy's first school teacher, G. K. Sutherland, recalls that town leaders summoned him all the way from Virginia where he was making \$27.50 a month as a second-year teacher.

"They wired that they'd pay me \$80 a month and I wired back to send me some sort of written contract. I figured I'd get rich all at once," Sutherland said.

Sutherland recalls that Hominy was pretty much of a "blanket Indian town" when he first came. White men had to have special permits to even be in the Osage Nation, and a deputy U.S. marshal quickly challenged the newcomer.

"He told me it was all right, that they didn't charge preachers or teachers," Sutherland said.

Now aged and retired, Sutherland feels that tearing down the stone building would be destroying an irreplaceable part of the town's past.

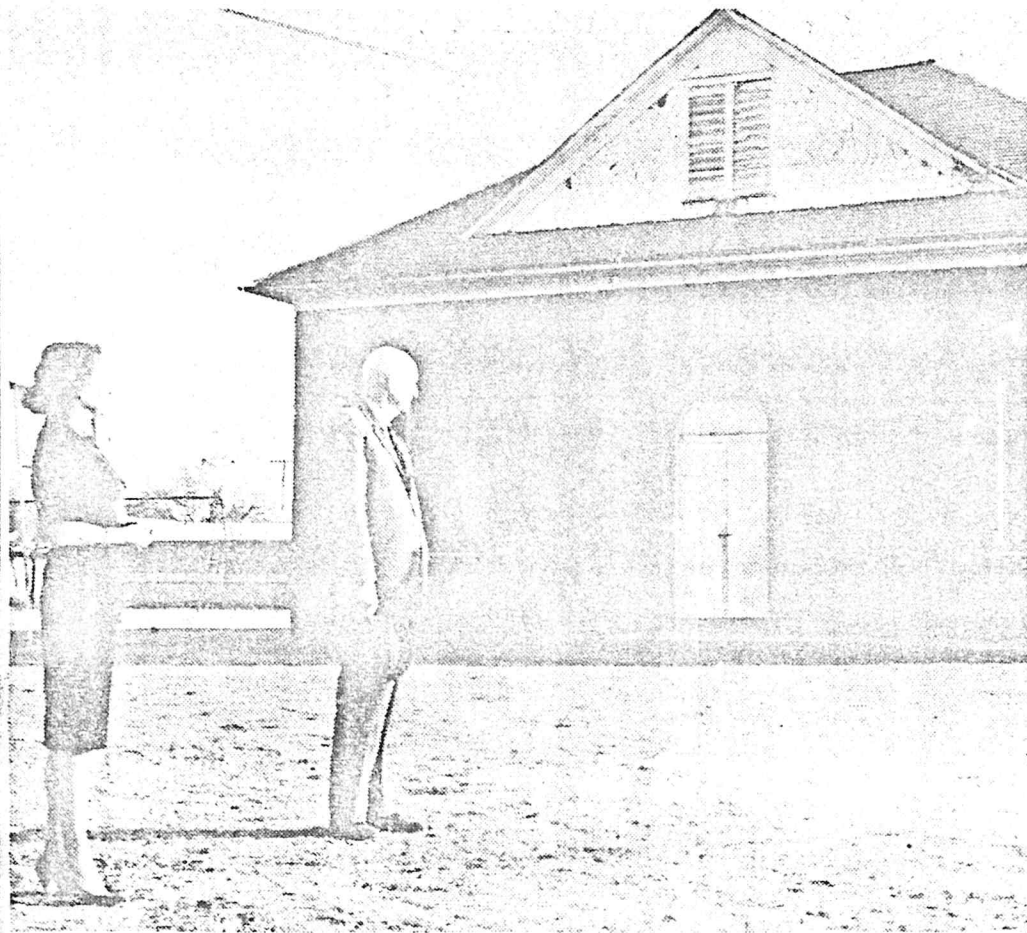
"We should preserve this. It's history already and it's going to get more important," Sutherland said. "Once the building's torn down we won't be able to undo it."

School board members say they can't understand why other citizens feel so deeply about tearing down or moving the building, which now needs repairs on the floor.

"There's some talk of opening a kind of museum in the building and making it a kind of town shrine," said Dodson. "But can you imagine such a thing? It seems unreasonable to think of having a museum right in the middle of your school grounds."

Mrs. Drummond and Sutherland point out that Pawhuska has had success in establishing and operating a county museum in the Triangle Building there.

"There's so many things that are available now, valuable mementos from the past, if we just had a place to keep and exhibit them," said Mrs. Drummond. "Why not a museum on school grounds? Schools and museums are both for learning."



—World Staff Photo

Mrs. Drummond and Sutherland inspect historic "Little Rock School"

Box 387
Poteau, Oklahoma
December 3, 1965

Mrs. Leva Drummond, President
Hominy Historical Society
319 South Wood
Hominy, Oklahoma

Dear Mrs. Drummond:

To begin with, I want to explain a matter of this kind is not anything that the historical society can meddle with. We have no authority nor jurisdiction.

However, I would like to make a modest proposal as a personal matter that I hope will be accepted.

1. Ask the local board of education to deed to the state of Oklahoma a tract of land approximately 20' by 20' on some site on the school ground where there would be suitable parking for visitors, at least on weekends.
2. Select from the building the very finest stones in such quantities as would build a good base which should come three or four layers above the surface of the ground so that the original stone would be clearly visible to the public.
3. Raise in monies between \$500 and \$600 and send it to Mr. Elmer Fraker, Executive Director of Oklahoma Historical Society, State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The money will be deposited in the Oklahoma State Treasury to be used in paying for the marker. We do this so that when funds are audited there is no question as to how the money was used.
4. The State Historical Society will (after they confer with you and other locally interested parties) select a standard marker from Oklahoma granite that can be bought by them at a greatly reduced price. The size and shape will be determined by consultation with you and the local people.
5. A committee from the State Historical Society will come to Hominy and gather historical facts and write the proposed inscription on the monument subject to local approval as long as it is documentary sound.
6. The State Historical Society will have the stone purchased, inscription done, base laid, and stone set at their expense.
7. A great day of unveiling should be planned locally. Mr. G. K. Sutherland (if able) should be put on the program. The local historical officers should play a part as well as the local board of education and the Chamber of Commerce. A nice printed program should be made and a rather elaborate brochure giving all of the many facts that the local people want tourists and local citizens to know.

Mrs. Leva Drummond
Page 2
December 3, 1965

8. On this gala day invitations should be sent to the great historians, newspapers, radio and television stations, and to members of the State Historical Society so that a great crowd would gather and publicity coverage would be far and wide.

9. For a hundred years school children would read the inscription on this marker and would know the great citizens of Hominy provided the best educational facilities for their children and at the same time left a great heritage to their community.

10. A local museum could be built in a suitable place in town with a modern attractive building, and a united, peaceful, friendly people should all contribute to building one--just as your illustrious forefathers all helped to build the first school.

Your friend,



Elbert L. Costner, Field Deputy
Oklahoma Historical Society

cc: Mr. Aron Dodson
City Superintendent of Schools
Hominy, Oklahoma

December 5, 1965

Mr. Elmer Fraker
Executive Administrator
Oklahoma Historical Society
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Fraker,

Enclosed you will find a clipping from the Tulsa World dated December 2, 1965. This letter is in regard to the building in the picture.

This small two-room school house was built in 1904 by public subscription which is indicated by the corner stone. The stone was quarried in this area. It is the oldest permanent school building in Osage County - built for the white settlers children since the Osage Indians had their own schools for boys and girls.

Unfortunately this building is located in the middle of the block, and on the south side of the block is a new modern grade school which accomodates the first four grades.

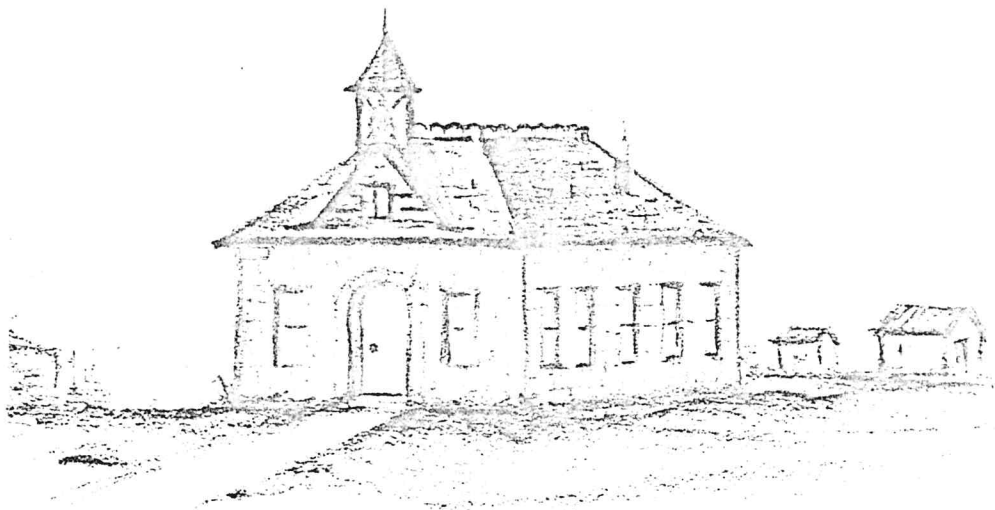
We have a new superintendent in our school system who thinks this old building detracts from the looks of the newer building, and he has convinced the school board that it should be destroyed. This building is in good repair - needing paint on the windows and doors and perhaps a new roof- however, the old roof doesn't leak. We would like to paint the inside also, and perhaps turn the building into a museum or library.

Several of the town people have attended two school board meetings pleading to keep the old building. We have formed an historical society and obtained signers on a petition promising to maintain the building, but after the last meeting, we were told the building would be destroyed July 1, 1966.

Highways 20 and 99 bisect our town, and we are wondering if we can obtain highway markers calling attention to the old school building from the Oklahoma Historical Society, that is of course, if we can possibly save the old building. Any information you can give us pertaining to ways and means of saving this old building will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Gent Drummond
319 So. Wood St.
Hominy, Okla.



The little stone schoolhouse still standing on school property at First and She She in Hominy, Okla. was the first permanent public school building built in Osage County, Indian Territory. It was erected in 1904 from stones quarried from the hills west of Hominy by volunteer labor. It was known as the Fairview School.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic 1904 Stone School- (A commercial photographer once took an early day postcard size photo of this school and called it Fairview school, but this is the only record of this name.)
and or common Same

2. Location

street & number 200 Block, South Pettit Street — not for publication
city, town Hominy — 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 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 — vicinity of state Oklahoma

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 _____ has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date _____ federal state county local
depository for survey records _____
city, town _____ state _____

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 is very similar to 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 (†).

There are two windows and a 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 larger building was torn down in the 1950s. The original wooden windows and frames had suffered extensively from rot and were replaced with windows of the same dimensions and materials during the present restoration. The front door and the fan light window above it are also being reproduced. The original vents and decorative bands of shingles still remain on the front.

The hip roof, currently shingled with brown asphalt on top of the original wooden shingles, had a bell tower on the north end. The tower was removed sometime in the 1940s but was rebuilt 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 reproduced about 1983. The two original chimneys on the roof are still extant.

The interior of the building is presently being remodeled 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 remodeling has revealed the existence of portions of the original tin 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 in the present remodeling. The original blackboards were made by using a dark gray smooth plaster on the upper three feet of the room. Unfortunately, most of them had been painted over a number of years ago.

See continuation sheet.

8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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

Builder/Architect Al Trulock, Stonemason/Contractor

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The rock schoolhouse is significant in the historical development of Hominy for its association with the pursuit and development of public education in the community.

Before the removal from Kansas to their reservation in Oklahoma (present Osage County), Osage children had access to some basic schooling at Osage Mission near the present St. Paul, Kansas. This mission was established by the Catholic Church.

By 1872, the Osages were settled on the reservation in Oklahoma. Some Osage children received schooling at Carlisle in Pennsylvania and at Haskell in Lawrence, Kansas. In the 1870s, boarding schools for boys and girls were built on Agency Hill in Pawhuska. These were supported by the U. S. Government. The Catholic Church opened St. Louis School for Indian girls in Pawhuska in 1886 and in 1892 opened St. John's school for boys half-way between Pawhuska and Fairfax.

A license to trade with the Osages at Little Hominy Creek was issued to the firm of Hale and Phillips in 1886. Gradually, other white traders and settlers moved to the little trading post. Quickly seeing the need for their children's education, classes were first held in private homes. Later a tent was temporarily used until a small frame building was erected on the banks of the creek. This same small structure was later moved, around 1903, to a lot closer to the center of the community.

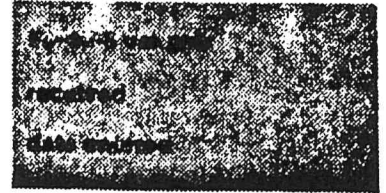
In 1904, construction was started on what has been historically called "the 1904 stone schoolhouse." Permission was received from the U. S. Government and the building was completed even before surveying for the Hominy townsite was completed.

Funds for the construction came from individuals plus a donation from the Armour Packing Company. Other monies were raised by box suppers, ice cream socials, etc. One big fund raiser involved a new buggy. It was raffled not once but three times in the same evening. As a result, \$300.00 was raised. The school was supported by subscription and it was the first permanent school building for non-Indian children built on the Osage Reservation (Osage County).

In 1909, construction was started on a much larger school building (Horace Mann) immediately to the west of the 1904 building. In the 1950s, the three story building was demolished to make room for a new elementary school building. The 1904 building was untouched, however it has been used by the school system for various school functions and activities to the present time. In 1965, the Hominy Board of Education considered knocking down the old building but concerned citizens rallied to save it.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number Seven

Page Two

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. Early evidence noted that a vestibule was located at the north end of the interior and this was reconstructed during the present remodeling.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number Nine

Page Two

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.



October 12, 1987

Mrs. Leva Drummond
President
Hominy Heritage Association
319 South Wood
Hominy, Oklahoma 74035

Dear Mrs. Drummond:

On September 17th we received your organization's National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the 1904 Hominy Schoolhouse. Our staff has carefully reviewed the submission against federal guidelines, and we are returning the nomination for revision. We do believe the schoolhouse is eligible for nomination to the register; however, before a final decision can be made and the nomination presented to the Historic Preservation Review Committee, the questions below must be addressed.

Preparation of National Register forms is never an easy task. Your first effort was really a good one. Our comments and questions that follow are designed to help you improve the submission so that it will meet federal standards. As you work through the revision, please do not hesitate to contact our office if there are questions. Our review is divided into two parts. We will first address technical corrections needed and then the substantive issues.

Technical Review:

1. The photographs provided are acceptable. However, labels should be the kind that have adhesive over the entire back surface. A sample is enclosed in the photograph folder. The yellow stickers used will come off to easily.
2. The appropriate 7.5" series United States Geological Survey map was not submitted. Please refer to the instruction sheet for information about the map.

3. Some technical corrections are also needed on the nomination form itself. The changes needed are provided according to item number on the form.

Item #1. Historic Name. Provide the actual name by which the schoolhouse was historically known. For example, was it known as the "Hominy Subscription School"? Then in the space for common name indicate by what the building is known today. If it is the same as the historic name, just enter "Same".

✓ Item #2. The state code number is "40". The county code number is "113". The instructions tell you to leave these spaces blank as you did on the original. However, as other items must be corrected, please go ahead and insert these numbers.

✓ Item #3. For the category entitled "Public Acquisition" enter "N/A" before "in process" and "being considered". Also, please change the choice marked under the category "Accessible". It should be "yes, unrestricted". For National Register nomination purposes the term "restricted" refers to whether the building can be seen from a public right of way rather than whether the building is open or not.

✓ Item #4. If possible, please provide the name of a contact person on the first line of this section. We must notify owners by certified mail when the nomination is to be presented to our review committee. The name of a specific individual is helpful in this process. It will allow us to know for certain that the owner has indeed received the notification. Important information is included in that notice that the owner should consider.

Item #10. The verbal boundary description states the schoolhouse is located in the center of a block bounded by certain streets. Are there other buildings on the block? Has the schoolhouse always been the only building on this block (that is, is the entire block the historic setting for the building and all the land owned by the Hominy Public Schools.) If there are buildings not related to the schoolhouse on the block, the verbal boundary description will need to be revised to include only the nominated property. Providing lot and block numbers is an easy approach.

In the category "List all states and counties for . . ." enter "N/A" on each line.

Substantive Review

Item #7 and Item #8 are the substantive sections of the nomination form and are the most difficult to complete. Again, our comments here are designed only to help you in your efforts to submit a nomination acceptable to our committee and the Keeper of the Register.

Item #7. Description -- The information presented on your original form indicates there is good documentation of the building's historic appearance and the dates of alterations. Also, the photographs and materials cause us to conclude the building has enough historic integrity to be eligible for nomination to the National Register. The main problems with the section are terminology and organization.

Begin the section with a paragraph summarizing the setting in which the schoolhouse is located. Then in subsequent paragraphs describe the present appearance of the building's exterior and interior. Then discuss alterations to the building and provide dates of the changes if known. Conclude with a paragraph summarizing the impact of alterations on the historic integrity of the building. It is very important that standardized architectural terminology be used to describe the building. Information that should be included in such a description is the dimensions of the building, the number of stories, the roof shape, building materials, type and placement of windows and doors, and decorative features of the building just as it looks today. Describe the interior by explaining how many rooms there are, the wall finishes, ceilings, and floors, etc. You will find an architectural style guide quite helpful in preparing this section.

Because historic photographs of the schoolhouse are available, it would be very important to provide prints of them with the nomination. As restoration work on the schoolhouse was based on these pictures, it will do much to demonstrate to our committee and the Keeper of the Register that the work is accurate rather than conjecture. Label these photographs in the same way as you label the ones of the current appearance.

Item #8. Statement of Significance -- In justifying a property for inclusion in the National Register it is important to remember one area of significance is enough. While some properties do indeed have significance in more than one area, this does not appear to be the case for the schoolhouse. Significance in "education" seems the area that can be justified. Many uses were obviously made of the building, but there is not enough evidence provided that would cause them to be accepted as reasons for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The narrative section of Item #8 should begin with a statement similar to "The rock schoolhouse is significant in the historical development of Hominy for its association with the development of public education in the community." Then in subsequent paragraphs provide in standard historical narrative style the reasons why the schoolhouse is so important. In checking the bibliographic references on the form, we have only one of the sources available to us, The Early History of Hominy, Oklahoma. This source states there was a frame schoolhouse before the stone building was constructed. Therefore, the claim that the nominated schoolhouse is the first school is not appropriate. It would be quite acceptable to state that it is the oldest remaining such building used in the education of non-Indian students in Hominy. It is not necessary that it be the first school building to be eligible for the National Register.

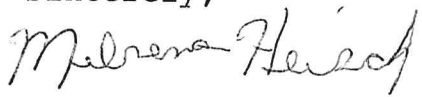
The narrative section will be strengthened with a discussion of historical background of education in the area. Explain how the Indian children were educated. When were their schools established and how were they supported. Explain how and when the Osage Nation was opened to white settlers. Then discuss the efforts to provide public education for the non-Indian children. Make it clear that the nominated property was important in the development of education in Hominy. Describe how this particular schoolhouse was funded, and how was it supported. How long did the building serve as a schoolhouse?

In the bibliography be careful to cite all sources used to obtain the historical information. Provide copies of these materials (or applicable sections) with the nomination form. While this material will not accompany the nomination to the Keeper of the Register, we are required to have it on file in our office. This is especially important when items such as unpublished manuscripts are cited. We have no way to check the facts presented when the materials are not available to us.

We have included a blank nomination form for your use. If additional continuation sheets are needed, please use the one provided to make copies on archival quality paper. As this form is being phased out additional continuation sheets are no longer available. It is important that the revised nomination be submitted to us in acceptable form no later than June 1, 1988. We cannot process submissions on this form for submission to the Keeper of the Register after that date. If you may have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Drummond -- page 5.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Melvena Heisch". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Melvena Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

MH:mh

Enclosures



Wiley Post Historical Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
405/521-2491

23 March 1988

Ms. Mary Lou Cody
Hominy Public School
Business Office
Hominy, OK 74035

Dear Ms. Cody:

We are pleased to inform you that the property which you own, the 1904 Stone School, located 200 Block, S. Pettit Street in Hominy, OK, will be considered by the Historic Preservation Review Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and the Oklahoma State Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the Federal government's official listing of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated.

Listing of the 1904 Stone School provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of Federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic 1904 Stone School. If the property is listed in the National Register, certain Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the properties by the Federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The Federal government will not attach restrictive covenants to the properties or seek to acquire them. Listing on the State Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the properties by the State. The State will not require public visitation, or attach restrictive covenants to the properties.

You are invited to attend the Historic Preservation Review Committee meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The Committee will meet at 10:00a.m. on 26 April 1988, at the Oklahoma Historical Society Boardroom, 19th and Lincoln Blvd, Oklahoma City, OK.

Page 2

Attached you will find a notice that explains in greater detail the results of listing in the National Register and that describes the rights and procedures by which an owner may comment on or object to listing in the National Register.

Should you have any questions about this nomination before the Historic Preservation Review Committee meeting, please contact Ms. Melvena Heisch of our office at 405/521-2491.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J. Blake Wade". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

J. Blake Wade
State Historic
Preservation Officer

JBW:gp

Enclosures
