

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

SENT TO D
12-20-02

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name **White Oak Hall**
other names/site number **White Oak School**

2. Location

street & number **SE Corner of intersection of White Oak & lower Beardstown roads** Not for publication
city or town **Rushville** vicinity
state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Schuyler** code **169** zip code **62681**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. White BHP 12-19-02
Signature of certifying official Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau American Indian Tribe

White Oak Hall
Name of Property

Schuyler, Illinois
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	objects
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

N/A

White Oak Hall
Name of Property

Schuyler, Illinois
County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Social/Meeting Hall; Education/School; Religion/Religious Facility; Recreation and Culture/Auditorium

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Two-story schoolhouse

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Limestone**

Roof **Wood Shingles**

Walls **Wood**

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

White Oak Hall
Name of Property

Schuyler, Illinois
County and State

8. 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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Education
Entertainment/Recreation
Social History

Period of Significance 1874-1952

Significant Dates 1874

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

White Oak Hall
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository

Schuyler County Historical Jail Museum and Geneology Center

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .6166 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	711451	4442578	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

White Oak Hall
Name of Property

Schuyler, Illinois
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Carol L. Walker**
organization _____ date **09/15/02**
street & number **442 West Lafayette Street** telephone **217/322-2066**
city or town **Rushville** state **Illinois** zip code **62681**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:
Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name **Harold E. and Barbara T. Sargent**
street & number **1151 Woodview Drive** telephone **847/367-7430**
city or town **Green Oaks** state **Illinois** zip code **60048**

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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WHITE OAK HALL

White Oak Hall - Description

White Oak is a rural district in Schuyler County, Illinois, about two miles east of Rushville, the county seat. On August 21, 1849, a meeting was held by the White Oak school district to accept land offered by a member Peter L. Campbell, farmer, on the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 33 in Rushville Township. There a log schoolhouse was built, 24 feet square and 9 feet high. This log school was used until 1874 when the present building, known as White Oak Hall, was built. The schoolhouse is the only building of its kind in the county.

The foundation is rough-cut local limestone laid in irregular course with no basement. Framing is of white oak timbers cut locally and is believed to be of braced frame construction. The interior brick chimney centered on the south end indicates that there is no full central ridge beam. The central floor beam for the second floor is supported from below on two six-inch octagonal wooden posts. The high pitched roof is completed in cantilevered eaves which extend two feet beyond the walls of the building and are finished with a plain wide frieze. The roof is covered in wood shakes. The entire structure is sided in white painted clapboards with a 4-inch reveal. They appear to be milled from pine. Lightning rods were installed at one time, but only the ground leads remain. A belfry was removed in the 1950s due to water damage.

The front façade faces north and had five windows, three on the second floor and two on the first on either side of the door. The two windows right of the door, in the staircase area, were sided over sometime after 1913. It is not known whether the existing staircase was added later, for it would have blocked these windows. The window casing is simple rectangular material, and all windows are wood with four-over-four lights and double-hung sashes. The screens, once covered in diagonal hardware cloth, were covered in hardware cloth with a vertical quarter-inch square pattern. The east and west facades on the first floor were identical. At some time, two additional windows with only very slight technical differences were inserted alternating between the original three on the west facade. The east façade remains unaltered. Both of the upper floors of these facades have three windows, symmetrically placed above the first floor windows. The south façade had two banks of horizontally hinged windows with single sash which have been boarded over from the inside to allow for the installation of slate blackboards.

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WHITE OAK HALL

The front paneled door on the north façade has a simple wood door surround with a flat, wooden lintel. It opens into an unheated entry hall for the schoolroom. To the left, the hall is used as a cloak closet with a band of trim 5 feet from the floor lined with coat hooks, and at the far left a grid of cubbyholes once held students' materials. To the right is a stair closet and door to the stairway to the second floor. Two doors open directly from the entry hall into the large schoolroom. All the doors but to the stairway are four panel doors with surface mount locksets, commonly termed rimlocks. The schoolroom has 3-inch tongue-and-groove pine or spruce varnished flooring and a 42" bead-board wainscot. A wood-fired furnace was positioned against the wall in the southwest corner with outside air entry, and the flue pipe passed over to the chimney in the center of the south wall. Slate blackboards line the north and south walls. The ceiling is covered with pressed tin in 2' by 8' sheets edged with a 4" pressed tin cover. The walls are painted.

The staircase is lined with bead-board wainscoting and leads to another unheated landing directly over the lower entry hall. At the east end of this landing was a line of wire coat hooks where the grange robes were kept. The robes were still there in the 1930s, although the Grange had not met for some time, and had disappeared before 1950. At the top of the steps, a hinged child gate opened to the entry door for the Hall. Flooring in the Hall is wider than on the first floor. Other than a 10" plain baseboard, the walls, chimney and ceiling are finished in wood lath and plaster in the Hall. There are at least two layers of old wallpaper on the walls under the paint. A cast-iron heating stove, believed to be original, is installed in front of the chimney. There are no posts or horizontal ceiling joists in the Hall, the lath and plaster work being attached directly to the rafters. A number of hooks are screwed into the ceiling for lamps, and electric lights have been installed with surface raceways and modern equipment.

Outside, the school yard used to extend east to the second fence line. At the south end of the yard, the girls' privy was located at the west corner and the boys' privy at the east corner. The concrete rims still are in place, but bushes and large trees grow inside the rims. A more recent privy in the northeast corner has been tipped off its base. Two large trees have shaded the yard for well over half a century, and a sassafras tree, perhaps twenty years old, is directly south of the structure. The well is located beside the front walk at the fence. It was pumped dry at the start of each school year to freshen the water. When other local water sources ran dry, this well supplied local families.

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WHITE OAK HALL

White Oak Hall – Statement of Significance

Education

White Oak Hall is locally significant for Criterion A for its association with education as a good example of a rural schoolhouse in Schuyler County and for its use as a community center and meeting hall. Its period of significance is from 1874, the year it was constructed, until 1952, the fifty-year cut-off for the National Register of Historic Places. During this time period, White Oak Hall served the neighboring citizens of Rushville Township as one of seven (Hall, Christian Neck, Kinderhook, Sugar Grove, Pokeberry and Pleasant View, White Oak) rural one-room schools in Rushville Township. The one-room school was pervasive during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but due to school consolidations and the movement of the rural population to urban areas many were adapted to new uses, left to decay, or demolished. White Oak Hall survives as one of the few extant examples of rural one-room schools with historic integrity left in Schuyler County.

The building was named White Oak Hall due to the native white oak lumber used to construct it and it stood in a grove of white oak trees. Over the years, the surrounding community has become known as White Oak because of its association with the striking building that is a landmark on the flat countryside.

Some of the first schools in Schuyler County were held in private dwellings, some in deserted cabins, and others in log houses built for school purposes. In 1835 the School Commissioner was Alexander Curry. The first Board of School Trustees, five in number (Benjamin Chadsey, William Davis, Henry Klippur, J. T. Worthington and John Scripps), sat down to do business in 1841. In 1858 the majority of school buildings were log cabins and there were 7,899 children of school age in Schuyler County. There was a log cabin school on the present site of White Oak hall. The last teacher in the log school was M. W. Greer in 1841. After 25 years of use as a school, the school board decided to replace it with a new building, White Oak Hall.

For 111 years, until 1960, this was a rural one-room elementary school with a second room above. While most mid-and late-nineteenth century rural schools in the Midwest were one room, rectangular buildings, White Oak Hall is a large two story building. The lower level was used for education, while the upper level served many purposes. The

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WHITE OAK HALL

upper level was designed specifically for use by the local grange and referred to as The Grange Hall, but was available for various functions in the community. At Thanksgiving and Christmas, programs were presented by the school in the upstairs room, to which parents and the community were invited. The second floor also was the meeting place for the local Literary Society, and for church services and Sunday school classes.

The downstairs room functioned as a typical schoolroom. The classroom size varied from year to year, but old classroom photographs show as many as 21 students. A typical day in a rural one-room school began with students arriving with their metal dinner buckets, which were placed on shelves in a coatroom at the front of the school. Students were seated according to age and class level. One teacher taught every grade level. Older students assisted the younger ones. There was a mid-morning and mid-afternoon recess. Prior to lunch, hands were washed with dippers of water from the well. Friday afternoon found classes ending at last recess. After recess, it was customary for the students to choose sides and hold a spelling bee. In warm weather the students ate their lunches outdoors under the large trees. An elaborate annual Christmas program was presented to parents and the community. Each student participated, and poems were recited, plays performed, Christmas songs were sung. Following the program, Santa arrived with oranges and small gifts for each student.

White Oak School, as the educational part of the building was called, was typical of rural community schools where children in the area came to receive elementary education from 1874 until 1960. By this time, the state was encouraging a policy of consolidating and centralizing institutions, so that grade, junior high, and high schools could be created. Thus, White Oak School students were bussed to Rushville for elementary education in either Washington or Webster schools. Some records of students and teachers of White Oak School are available at the Schuyler County Jail Museum.

A list of teachers follows:

Teachers before 1900

- 1874 - 75 - Jacob Hammonds and Agnes Campbell
- 1882 - James Whitson
- 1883 - Marion Stover
- 1884 - Dr. J. N. McCorkle

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WHITE OAK HALL

1886 – Electa Clemens Baxter
1888 – Lillie Anderson
1890 – Ray Ewing and Elta Wheelhouse
1892 – Oscar Tolles
1893 – Mildred Green (Hermetet) and spring term 1894. NOTE: They had school for 6 months in the winter and three months in the spring: salary was \$20/month.
1896 – Arthur Parks
1898 – Mary Neil NOTE: Clara Whitson said, “John Work, a lieutenant in the Spanish – American War, a West Pointer, came home on furlough. The pupils sang, “Columbia, Gem of the Ocean”, and cried all afternoon.”

Other teachers, date of teaching unknown, were: Jim Malcomson, Kate Thompson McMasters, Della Campbell, Minnie Howell, Walter Whitson, George Day. D. P. Weaver, Gertrude Putnam, and Mabel Thomas.

Teachers after 1900

1900 – Ed Ryan
1901 – Gertie Wilson
1902-3 - September to February: Will Lawler; spring term, Gertie Wilson
1903-4 – Will Lawler; spring term Gertie Wilson
1904-5 – Rozzie Ward
1906-7 – Carl Whitson (8 months)
1907-8 – September to February – Harry Danner; March to April T. I. Monroe
1908-10 – Elva Maroe, Directors 1908- 1910 were M. L. Greer, P. P. Tolle and W. R. Lawler. Those who passed Central Exam were Ruby Moore, Gladys Greer, Everett Eales, and Hermon Whitson. Pupils who wrote and passed final exams: Gladys Greer.
1910-11 – Floy Bartlow (Lillian Eales part-time)
Directors: P. P. Tolle, W. H. Lawler, R. H. Crozier
Enrollment: 10 boys and 15 girls; 160 books in library, 17 trees, and 173 days taught.
Apparatus worth \$75.00.
1911-12 – Floy Bartlow – 3 months; Elsie Bartlett, 5 months (8 month school)
21 new seats, new bookcases, new shades
Directors: M. L. Greer, W. R. Lawler, and J. W. Whitson
1912-14 – Mary Black; John Chestnut (spring term)
1914-16 – Ethel Eales
1916-17 – Mabel Crozier

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WHITE OAK HALL

1917-19 – Elizabeth Eifert (students were excited when their teacher's sweetheart, Howard Bartlow, returned from service in World War I and came to school)
1919-21 – Ruth Van Order (enrollment 6 girls and 2 boys; 189 days of school)
1921-22 – Alice Burnside (\$650.00; levied to run school at rate of .60)
Directors: M. L. Greer, Carl Sargent, and Frank Illman. Elizabeth Illman was given a Diploma of Honor for attendance (36 months of perfect attendance). New charts and sweeping compound bought.
1922-24 – Alice Burnside
1924-25 – Nina Moore
1925-27 – Geneva Ingles; Victor Wood was County Superintendent. Education rate: .92, levied \$115 for one year. School Board: M. L. Greer, Carl Sargent, and Frank Illman.
1927-29 – Freida Digitz
1929-30 – Maxine Dodge
1930-32 – Edna Acheson
1932-34 – Lela Dodds
1934-37 – Alma Tribbey
1937-38 – Florine Sargent
1938-40 – Edna Acheson
1940-41 – Jesse Bartlett
1941-42 – Virginia Dodge
1942-32 – Dorothy McFeeters
1943-47 – Gladys Strong Conway
Directors in 1944: Carl Sargent, M. J. Murfin and Luther Greer. Directors in 1945: Luther Greer, Carl Emerick and Henry Sargent.
1947 (4 months) – Juanita Lambert
1948 (January to end of year) – Anita McIlhenny. Listed among new supplies purchased: a piano.
1946-53 – Gladys Conway
1953-57 – Alice Burnside Bartlow
1957-59 – Dorothy McFeeters Goldsborough
1959-60 – Edith Goldsborough

White Oak Grange

The two-story building was erected for the purpose not only of educating the young, but also for holding farm meetings of the White Oak Grange, Patrons of Husbandry on the

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second floor. The Grange was a fraternal organization for men and women, having local chapters. Although not all the founders were Masons, the example of the Masonic Order was the model for much of the ritualistic and fraternalistic underpinning. The organization was Christian, but not sectarian and was anti-sectional. Their support of what were essential community activities bore out their motto: In Essentials, Unity - In Non-Essentials, Liberty - In All Things, Charity.

The National Grange organization was established in 1867 and organized into four distinct divisions: The Subordinate (local) Grange, the Pomona Grange (county or regional), the State Grange (representing Subordinate and Pomona Granges) and the National, the parent branch which speaks with authority and understanding for the major branches of agriculture and rural America. The Grange was formed due to President Andrew Johnson's concern for farmers following the Civil War. The National Grange initiated the campaign for rural free delivery (RFD) of the mail in the late 1870's. By the turn of the century RFD was wide spread and turned out to be a great boon for farmers, increasing the value of farm land and resulting in the improvement of many rural roads.

Minutes of the White Oak Grange organization, dating from 1873 to 1882, given to the Schuyler Historical Museum by the late Herman Whitson, tell that the Grange met in the old log school house in 1873, planning at first to build an annex to the log building. But on April 16, 1874, a motion was carried to appoint a committee to ascertain the cost of building a room over the proposed new schoolhouse. The committee was composed of Samuel Stover (a school board member), Jacob Hammond (postmaster, teacher and local store owner) and M. W. Greer (board of education member, farmer, and landowner). On June 10, a motion was passed that the Grange vouch for the cost over and above the cost of \$300, not to exceed \$100, to build the room over the school room and it was referred to as "the hall". On June 17, \$30 was donated to the building fund and on August 5, an additional \$20 was appropriated for the building fund of the new hall. Finally, on November 18, 1874, the White Oak Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, No. 412, met in regular meeting in the new building. Scarcely four years later, in January, 1879, a motion was made to disband and surrender the charter. Although that motion was defeated, the organization apparently ceased to meet, for there are no minutes in 1880. In 1881 the Grange reorganized and minutes report that members might be "re-instated," but this apparently lasted only a short while, as the minutes end with the year 1881. No more meetings were recorded.

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WHITE OAK HALL

White Oak Literary Society

An adjunct of the Grange, the White Oak Literary Society was first organized in 1874 and met in the upstairs Grange Hall. Its lofty purpose, as described in the minutes of the secretary was "to insure among ourselves equal rights and privileges and to facilitate the acquisition of useful knowledge and intellectual improvement by means of essays, declamations, select readings and debate." Initial officers were John K. Sloan, President, Carl Whitson, Vice President; Orrin H. Lawler, Secretary and Lyle K. Campbell, Treasurer.

Students from the Kennedy Normal School in Rushville and adults from the Pokeberry neighborhood came to White Oak Hall to debate the White Oak team. One debate topic asked, "Which is more attractive, money or love?" The argument for the attraction of money used the example of the forty-niners going to California in search of wealth. Those arguing for the attraction of love used Samson's loss of strength because of love. Some more serious topics included the question of free silver and ~~the~~ treatment of the Negroes and the Indians. These debates were only one part of the program of the White Oak Literary Society, which included both men and women and later, children. This information was recorded by a now-deceased local resident who did not note the date.

An item in the Rushville Times, April 18, 1874, features an Exhibit given by the White Oak Literary Society, with free tickets to members and a charge of twenty-five cents to others. It says that a great number came from Rushville. First place went to the performances of the "Six Virtues - Charity, Mercy, Humility, Patience, Modesty, and Temperance" by Agnes Campbell, Dora Stover, Kate Tolle, Alice Campbell and Maggie Campbell. There were charades, comic stump speeches, a band of colored musicians, and a barbershop quartet. Receipts were \$19.00.

No records are available to indicate when the White Oak Literary Society ceased to exist.

Church Services and Sunday school

On November 25, 1874, at a special meeting in the new upstairs hall, the Grange chose to grant the use of the hall to ministers for preaching, an important decision for the community since the nearest churches were in Pleasant View (5 miles away) and in Rushville (3 miles away). A former White Oak pupil said that one of her earliest recollections of Sunday school was of those held at White Oak Hall with Mrs. Walter Whitson and Carl Whitson, her Sunday school teachers. She remembered Mrs. Whitson's

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parties that included hunting animal crackers, as well as Mr. Whitson's class in which she made a model of a Biblical house, using salt, flour and water.

Preaching services at White Oak Hall continued through 1985. The last minister there, Rev. Claude Malone, was of the Faith Community Church denomination, but says before he began preaching there, a number of inter-denominational ministers regularly preached at White Oak Hall. Rev. Malone said there usually were 35 in attendance at his services, which constituted a full house.

Entertainment and Recreation

Over the years the second floor main room was used for community social events. Plays, Christmas programs, baby showers, community women's meetings, and community potlucks were held there. An annual New Year's oyster soup and pie supper was held there for many years. Even after the school closed in 1960 the building was still used for community gatherings. The upstairs became for available for public use at no fee when the building was built in 1874. It was the only venue of its kind in the community. The schoolteacher was responsible for maintaining the upstairs meeting room. The teacher or the school board handled reservations.

White Oak Hall has been important to the community because it was the only facility available. It served as a gathering place until the 1990's, when more modern venues in Rushville became available for special events. This building maintains sufficient integrity due to the fact that there are few, if any, rural schoolhouses left in the county. White Oak Hall is the only two-story building in the county that had a school on the first floor and community space on the second floor. White Oak Hall is currently privately owned.

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WHITE OAK HALL

Bibliography

1. Schuyler County Illinois. "The History of White Oak School and Community." Taylor Publishing Company. Compiled in 1983.
2. The Rushville Times. "White Oak has 110 at Big Reunion Sunday." August 18, 1963.
3. Goldsborough, Edith. Lingering Memories. Spring, 2001
4. School Houses and School History of Schuyler County Illinois. Compiled by Schuyler Jail Museum. Undated.

Oral history interview with: Henry and Maxine Sargent, May 2001
Herschel Tribbey, May 2001
Edith Goldsborough, May 2001

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WHITE OAK HALL

Verbal Boundary Description

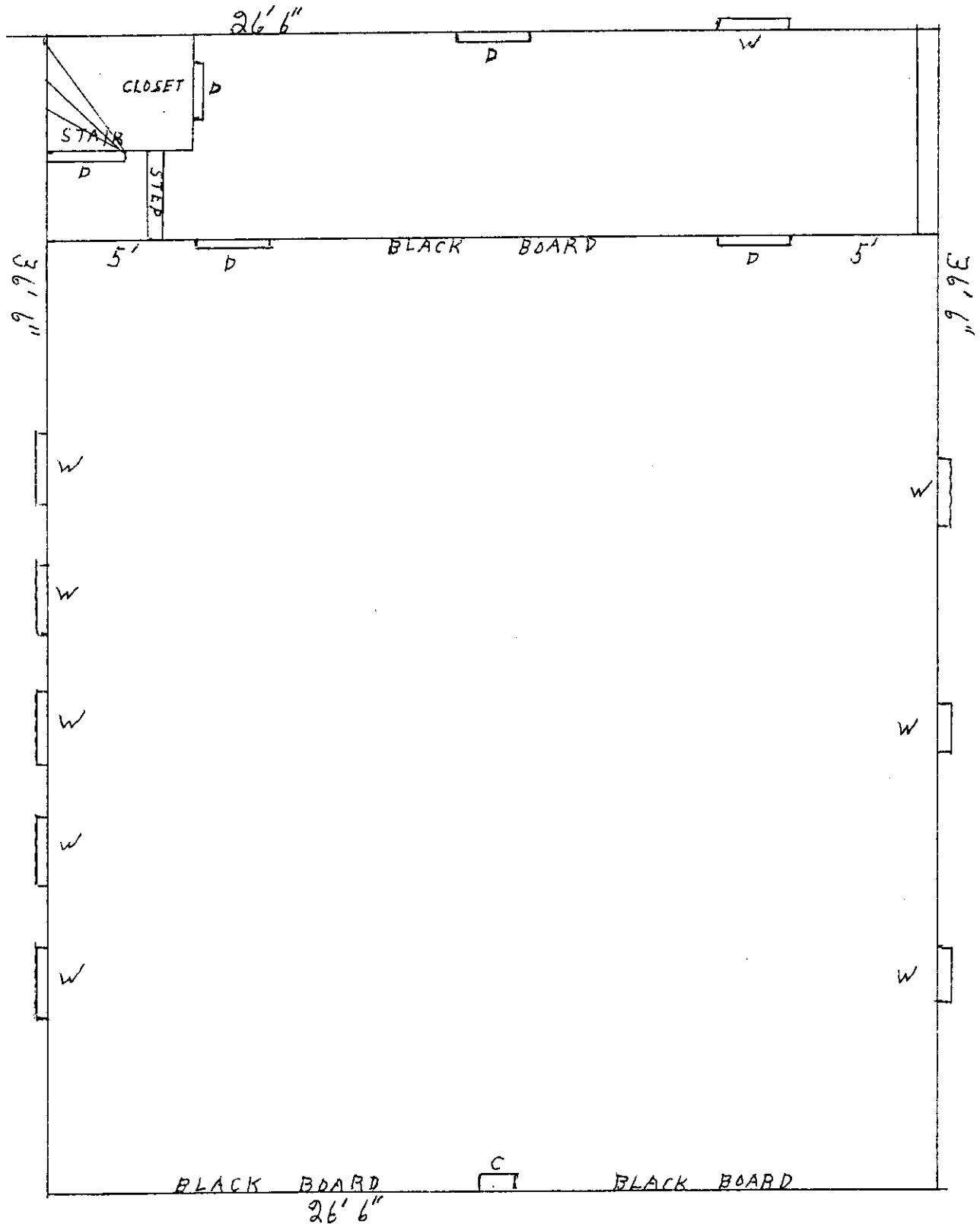
Commencing at the Southwest Corner of the Southeast Quarter of Section 33, Thence North 0°-35'-53" East, along the West Line of the Southeast Quarter of Section 33, a distance of 2419.85 feet to the point of beginning of the tract to be described.

From the point of beginning, thence North 0°-35'-53" East 262.60 feet to a point, thence South 64°-29'-31" East 126.36 feet to a point, thence South 0°-09'-37" East 206.59 feet to a point, thence South 88°-44'-21" West 117.41 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the lot historically associated with White Oak Hall.

WHITE OAK HALL 1874

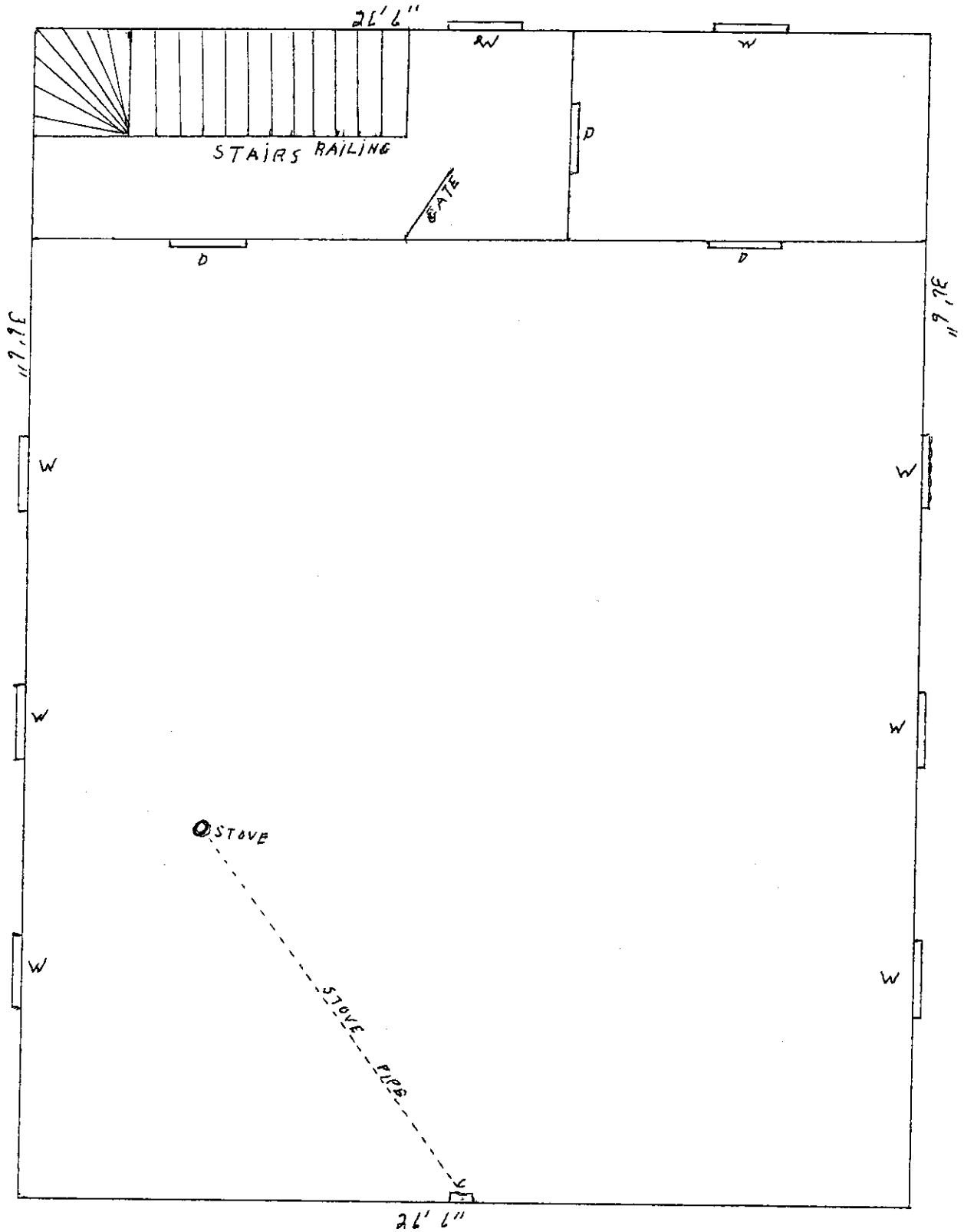


W-WINDOW

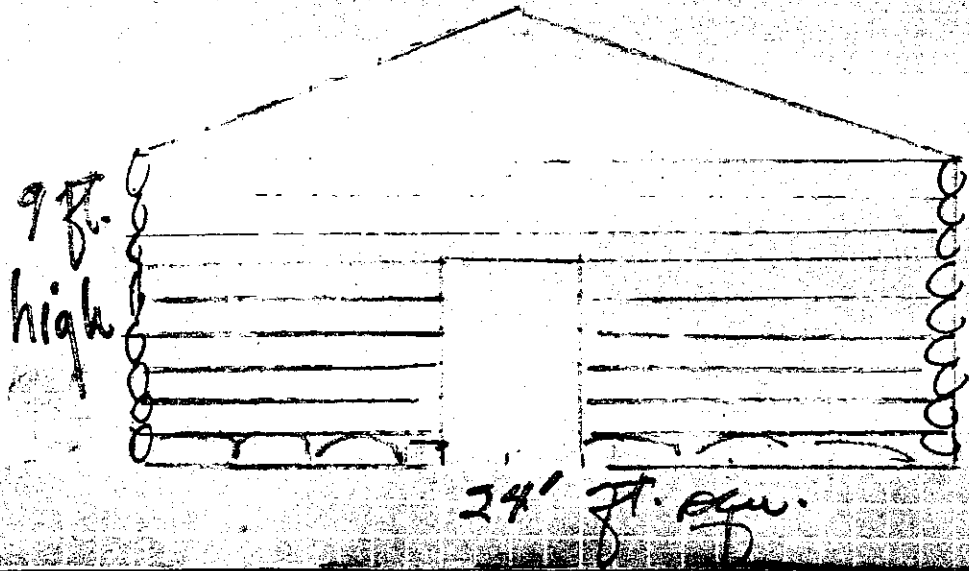
D-DOOR

C-CHIMNEY

WHITE OAK HALL



Log Schoolhouse —
Built in 1849



Present Building - Erected - 1874



Historic photograph of White Oak Hall
A male teacher with his school class, date unknown



White Oak School

Top Row (L to R): Frank Armstrong, Clyde Lawler, Lene Stambaugh
Third Row: Lula Adkinson, Anna Miller, Mildred Greer, Lenna Wheelhouse (Teacher)
Second Row: Sarah Eades, _____, Ed Kelly, Etta Cooney, Owen Greer, Carl Trone,
Harvey Armstrong.
Front Row: Roland Stambaugh, Icenogle?, _____, Earl Trone, Clarence Eades

White Oak Sunday School
Party at Mrs. Whitson's



Center top: Mrs. Walter Whitson, teacher
Third row: Wilbur Shitson, ____, Helen Kerr, Clarice Crozier, Lillian Ward
Second row: Charles Lawler, Susan Greer, Elsie Crozier
Front row: Mildred York, Helen Greer
(Not all identified)

One of my earliest memories is our Sunday School class, which Mrs. Nettie Whitson taught. What we liked so much were the parties at her home where we hunted animal crackers when indoors or eggs outside.

Carl Whitson was another fine teacher, who made our learning memorable by having us make models to illustrate our Bible stories. I remember vividly a model Palestinian house with the outside stairway and flat roof, which I made. It was covered with a salt, flour and water stucco.

Also, I remember the singing schools, which my grandfather held in the upstairs room. He had made a long narrow portable blackboard from a broad plank, painted black with white staves on it on which he wrote notes in chalk. It burned here in our 1931 fire.

Susan Greer

Undated School Photo



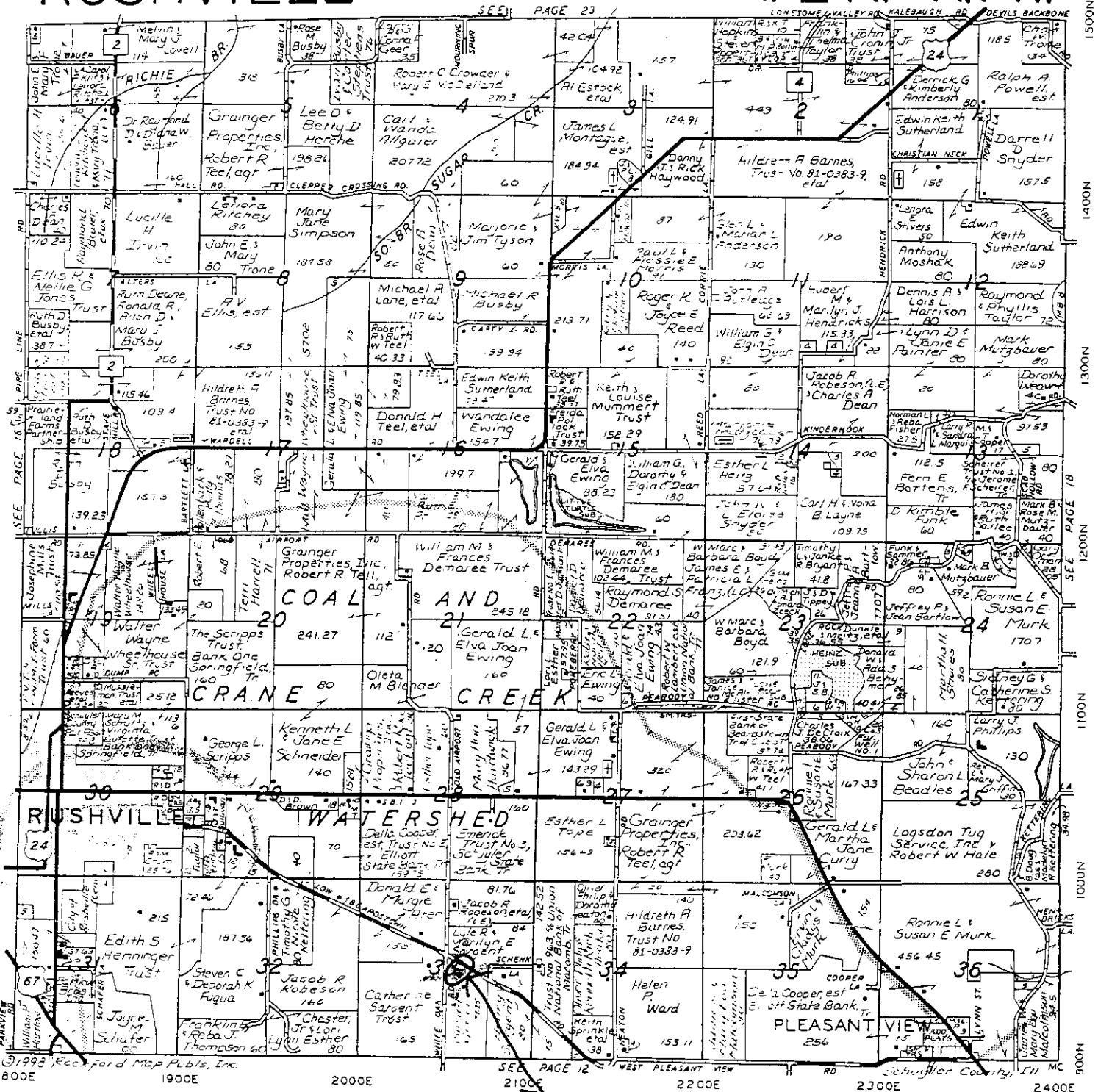
White Oak School – 1913 School Photo

Back Row (L to R): Lela Euyler, Helen Kerr , Mary Black (teacher), Edith Robeson, Mildred Euyler, Lillian Ward, Anna Perkins, Eleanor Kerr.
Second Row: Florence Kruse, Mary Thompson, Helen Greer, Susan Greer, Mildred York
Kneeling: Albert Thompson, Hal Robeson, Guy Whitson, Wilbur Whitson, unknown.
Seated: Herman Ward, Charles Thompson, Frank Kerr, Charles Lawler, Carl Ambrosius, James Whitson, Victor Robeson

RUSHVILLE

T. 2 N. - R. 1 W.

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White Oak Hall

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Deere, John, House,
1217 11th Ave.,
Moline, 02001756,
LISTED, 2/05/03

ILLINOIS, SCHUYLER COUNTY,
White Oak Hall,
SE corner Jct. of White Oak and Lower Beardstown Rds.,
Rushville vicinity, 02001757,
LISTED, 2/05/03

ILLINOIS, UNION COUNTY,
St. Anne's Episcopal Church,
507 S Main St.,
Anna, 02001758,
LISTED, 2/05/03

ILLINOIS, UNION COUNTY,
Union Lookout,
3/4 mi. S of Jct. Co. Rd. 13 and Trail of Tears State Forest Rd.,
Jonesboro vicinity, 02001759,
LISTED, 2/05/03

ILLINOIS, WILL COUNTY,
Scutt, Hiram B., Mansion,
206 N Broadway,
Joliet, 02001760,
LISTED, 2/05/03

MAINE, KNOX COUNTY,
Manana Island Fog Signal Station,
Monhegan Island,
Monhegan Island vicinity, 02001412,
LISTED, 12/02/02
(Light Stations of the United States MPS)

MAINE, LINCOLN COUNTY,
Cuckolds Light Station,
The Cuckolds,
Southport vicinity, 02001413,
LISTED, 12/02/02
(Light Stations of the United States MPS)

MARYLAND, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY,
Baltimore Light Station,
Gibson Island,
Gibson Island vicinity, 02001417,
LISTED, 12/02/02
(Light Stations of the United States MPS)

MARYLAND, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY,
Sandy Point Shoal Light Station,
Approx. 0.5 mi. off of Sandy Pt.,
Skidmore vicinity, 02001424,
LISTED, 12/02/02
(Light Stations of the United States MPS)

MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY,
Craighill Channel Lower Range Front Light Station,
3.5 mi. SE of Fort Howard,
Baltimore vicinity, 02001420,
LISTED, 12/02/02
(Light Stations of the United States MPS)