

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Beaty School

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: County Road North 3210 at Royal Oaks Road

City or town: Pauls Valley State: Oklahoma County: Garvin

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Bob Beacham July 21, 2017

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

For Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

9.8.17
Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school

SOCIAL/clubhouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/clubhouse

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Beaty School, a detached, wood-frame country school building constructed in 1926, is situated west of Pauls Valley, in Garvin County, Oklahoma, in a rural setting. The side-gabled building is generally undecorated, but various elements are characteristic of Craftsman style. These include a low-pitched roof, an exterior surface of wooden drop siding, wide, open eaves with exposed rafters, and triangular knee braces under the rake edges. A small cross gable in the west (primary) elevation creates a sheltered entry under a wide porch. The building is a two-classroom type of standard school plan with double entries in the main elevation. Most original 1926 wooden window and door units are present. Alterations include removal of ribbon windows in the east (rear) elevation and replacement, with the original units, as separated windows; and removal of exterior chimneys. This elevation is not visible from the road and the changes do not seriously impact the building's integrity. The exterior is otherwise intact and original, and there is an original storm cellar within the property boundaries.

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Narrative Description

Beaty School, on County Road 3210 North, immediately south of Royal Oaks Road, in the vicinity of Pauls Valley, Garvin County, Oklahoma, is a small, detached, wood-frame building in a rural setting. The surroundings have not changed since the building's construction in 1926. Several occupied farm dwellings are adjacent. The school sits back from County Road 3210 approximately forty feet, providing a grassy parking area. The building's footprint is rectangular, with the 58-foot long axis oriented north-south, parallel to the road. The depth is 28 feet east-west. The Craftsman-style building's low-pitched, side-gabled roof is covered by asphalt shingles. A row of metal tiles covers the roof ridge. The roof has a moderately wide overhang, open eaves and exposed rafter tails along the east and west elevations, and triangular knee braces under the rake edge in the north and south gable walls and under the rake of a small front cross-gable in the west elevation. All of the walls rest on the visible concrete stem wall of a pier-and-beam foundation. The building's exterior walls are clad with four-inch drop siding, which is original in all four elevations.

West elevation:

The west, or primary, elevation faces County Road North 3210. The 58-foot-wide elevation has three bays, all with original siding. A small projecting gable, perpendicular to the roof ridge, covers a wide, centrally placed entry bay with a large porch. At each outside corner of the porch a ten-inch-square wooden post extends from concrete floor to ceiling, supporting the gable, which has three knee braces under the rake edge. The porch is 14 feet wide, and projects outward from the main wall for 6 feet, and is also recessed 3 feet back into it, providing shallow side walls to shelter the doorways. Drop siding continues into the recessed entry, although the upper inner walls of the porch are covered with bead board. The porch protects two doorways, each with an original, 40-inch-wide, four-panel, four-light wood door with four-inch-wide, flat facings. Each door sits under a wood-framed transom, now boarded. A wide area of wall separates the doors, so that each entry leads into one of the two classrooms.

Flanking the entry are very plain, identical bays. Each has two small, 24-inch-wide, wooden window units with 4x4-light, double-hung windows. These illuminate the cloakroom/closet areas along the west wall of the interior. The windows are original and are in their historic placement. The two windows in the south bay have been partly covered by thin plywood, but under this, the window units are intact.

Decorative elements in the west elevation include the exposed rafter tails in the wall overhang and the three knee braces in the porch gable. A sign reading "BEATY SCHOOL" was placed in the gable end wall, above the porch, at an unknown date.

The porch is accessed by a sidewalk lying parallel to the elevation. In the mid- to late-1960s a concrete handicap-access ramp was added over the original sidewalks and is contiguous with the

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porch. The five-foot-wide, very-low-angle ramp runs north and south for 39 feet in front of the building. There is one original concrete step up to porch level. Metal railings are placed on each side of the ramp. The ramp's low angle makes it unobtrusive and does not obstruct a clear view of the building. On either side of the ramp, the original sidewalk continues, and at the north end of the building, it wraps the corner and continues to the east. Formerly, a walk also led from the road to the porch. A small section remains.

Between the sidewalk/ramp and the building is a planting bed containing four very old cedar trees. Positioned in front of each of the four windows, the trees provide relief from glare.

South elevation:

The south elevation has few distinguishing features. The concrete stem wall is visible. The original drop siding is in good repair. There are three knee braces at the rake edge: one in each corner at the roof-wall junction, and one at the top of the gable wall. There are no windows, doors, or vents. As far as is known, and from the general appearance of the wall, there were never openings in this elevation.

East elevation:

The east elevation, or rear of the building, continues the drop siding of the other elevations. The original fenestration in this wall conformed to state plans and building standards, which uniformly used ribbons of double-hung windows only in the wall at the "rear" of the building. The plans called for two ribbons of five or six windows, so that a building had either 10, 11, or 12 of these, and the ribbon sets were divided by a blank wall space. In the case of Beaty School, historically there were two ribbons of 7-foot-tall, 30-inch-wide, 9x9-light wood-framed windows, each strip having either 5 or 6 contiguous window units per strip (no information exists as to the precise pattern). Presently, and since 1969, the wall has had only six 7-foot-tall, 30-inch-wide, 9x9-light wood-framed windows, but they are the original historic units. The windows are separated by unequal widths of space (see Alterations, below). One window has a small refrigerated air conditioning unit, and several windows have makeshift aluminum screens. At the south end of the east elevation is a narrow doorway above a two-step concrete stoop with a metal rail. This is not an original entry but dates from 1969. One of the north-end windows has a small refrigerated air conditioning unit. Originally designed to provide most of the light for the two classrooms inside, the windows also allowed a view of the former playground area immediately outside the east wall and a view of the teacherage, which was situated to the northeast (no longer extant, and not within the boundaries of the resource).

North elevation:

The north elevation mirrors the south elevation. The original siding is in poor repair. There are knee braces at the rake edge in each corner and at the peak of the gable wall. There were no known historic windows, doors, or vents, and the wall remains unbroken. Several feet to the north of the wall lies a wide sidewalk. A continuation of the "front walk," this path leads along the

length of the north wall, turns left (north) at the building's northwest corner, and extends for five feet to the former site of a water well (removed or covered at an unknown date).

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Grounds:

The school grounds comprise approximately one acre and include a concrete-walled storm cellar, part of the original 1926 plans. Counted as a contributing resource, it is located in the southeast corner of the property. The cellar measures approximately 9 feet north-south and 15 feet east-west. It resides in a four-foot-deep earth berm, through which the east and west concrete cellar walls protrude upward. The cellar is accessed on the west side of the berm via a slanting, hinged plywood cover (not original, and now sealed shut, for security purposes).

In the middle of the former playground, forty feet east of the building, sits a spherical propane tank of unknown age. It is said to be an addition from the 1960s and is counted as a noncontributing object. At the north edge of the grounds stands a large wooden light pole with an electric meter and a presently nonfunctioning "street light." The playground has no equipment.

Interior:

The interior of Beaty School is that of a state-standard two-room school house. The 11-foot-high walls are clad with horizontal 3-inch flush siding from floor to ceiling. The ceilings are also flush siding, and the floors are wood plank. The interior comprises two spacious classrooms, each with two associated utility rooms, one a cloakroom (closer to the exterior door), and one for storage (for a total of four). Arranged along the west wall, flanking the main entry, these three-foot-deep rooms extend the length of the west wall, providing the classrooms with a buffer against heat and sunlight.

Further inside are the classrooms proper. Each measures 21 feet deep east to west and 28 feet wide north to south (for an interior of 21 by 56). A centrally placed wall divides the interior into the two classrooms. It is situated approximately between the two west entry doors, extends 21 feet to the east wall, and has a 7-foot-high-by-18-foot-wide opening. Attached to each side of the opening is a set of folding doors (each set has four hinged wood-panel doors). Closing the folding doors divides the room into the "two-room schoolhouse." For events, the doors could be opened and the room used as one large area.

The south classroom retains much of its original appearance. It has a functioning west-wall entry door. The cloakroom retains its original screened, built-in, lockable cupboard for lunches. The storage room and the cloak room have been joined by the removal of the divider wall, and the openings have no doors. Original to the building, a brick chimney in the southeast corner has a vent hole at the top; historically, heat was provided in this room by a coal stove, vented through the chimney/roof (date of removal unknown). There is now a newer model metal-jacketed, gas-fired heater near the divider wall. In the center of the south wall, a low, 15-foot-wide, eight-foot-deep platform serves as a stage; it may not be original, but a stage is said to have been in place there during the 1930s. Above the platform hangs a roller assembly with an original "stage curtain," actually a canvas banner with local advertising on it; this appears to date from the 1930s or 1940s. Original chalkboards are still in place, but part of the south wall has been painted "chalkboard green," perhaps when the original slate board was damaged. Some original plank flooring is visible, but the south classroom's floor is generally concealed by deteriorated carpeting.

In the southeast corner, in the east wall and adjacent to the chimney stack, a rear entry was added in the late 1960s. It has a single-panel wooden door.

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The north classroom historically mirrored the one on the south, with a west-wall entry door and two utility rooms, but without a stage or rear entry. The original west-side entry door from the porch into this classroom has been masked by a green chalkboard and wall board (underneath this, the original panel door remains in place). The cloakroom and storage room have been turned into a single room by the removal of the wall that separated them, and the area is now used as a bathroom (toilet only). The northernmost interior doorway, originally into the storeroom, has been closed up in order to create the bathroom that is presently accessed via the cloakroom, which has a makeshift plywood door. The classroom has a brick chimney in the northeast corner, which historically had a coal-fired stove. The chimney later accommodated a presently nonfunctional, gas-fired, metal-jacketed heater. There is a modern, functional gas heater near the divider wall. In the northwest corner of the classroom, plumbing has facilitated the bathroom and also a kitchen, both installed at some time after 1955. The area has upper/lower cabinets, counters, a sink, and a refrigerator. In this room the floor is linoleum.

There are two other types of apparently historic features. Lighting fixtures have had several incarnations. The oldest are original metal wall sconces, dating from 1926, which were used to hold kerosene lamps. Several of these remain on the west wall of the north classroom. At a later (unknown) date, electricity was installed, and 12 possibly historic "schoolhouse" pendant light fixtures now hang from the ceiling; there are six in each room. Each room also has a newer-model ceiling fan with lights. At each of the west-side entry doors, there is a small porcelain drinking fountain, one for each classroom.

Alterations:

Beaty School's original east wall was rehabilitated in 1969. After the building was no longer in use on a constant basis (after 1955), the east side either sustained an accident such as fire or suffered extreme weathering due to deteriorating windows. Local citizens dismantled the wall and rebuilt it, re-using the original drop siding where possible. In the process, some of the window units could not be saved. Six of the original historic windows, including casings, sills, facings, and sashes, were saved and reinstalled in an irregular pattern, and missing lights were replaced with historic lights from the removed windows. A doorway was inserted into the extreme south end of the east wall. The original chimney stacks, which projected from the roof in the northeast and southeast corners, were removed at an unknown date when the building was re-roofed. Inside, cloakrooms and storage rooms were modified, and a kitchen was installed. Three gas heaters were added to replace the coal stoves. There are no other known alterations to the exterior or the interior. The reduction in number of the east-side windows does not significantly alter the building's integrity, as the more public elevations are completely intact.

8. Statement of Significance

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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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1926-1955

Significant Dates

1926

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

BUILDER/Joe Couch

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Beaty School, erected in 1926 in the rural Beaty community west of Pauls Valley in Garvin County, Oklahoma, is locally significant under Criterion A, for Education, for the dates 1926-1955. It represents a national and state educational philosophy, the American Common School. Beaty School played an important role in educating the surrounding area's rural students in grades one through eight. A standard State of Oklahoma two-classroom school building, Beaty School provided all of the educational amenities that were mandated by state education laws for a proper rural common school and was created as part of the State Department of Education's Model School program. This program specified standards for buildings, grounds, equipment, textbooks, and curriculum. While a school, the building also functioned as a community center, and it continued in that capacity after 1955 when it ceased to be an educational facility. The building retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and still transmits appropriate information about the rural common school in Oklahoma.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Education Significance:

Beaty School is located on County Road North 3210 immediately south of Royal Oaks Road, approximately five miles from the town of Pauls Valley, in Garvin County. The school building is historically significant under Criterion A, Education, for its role in educating the children of the rural Beaty community during the dates of significance 1926 through 1955, dates that encompass the school's erection through the end of its use as an education facility.

The rural areas around Pauls Valley, in Garvin County today, were once part of the Chickasaw Nation. Immediately before the allotment of Indian lands in the region (1903-1905). Soon after 1907 Oklahoma statehood, large numbers of non-Indian families began to settle on farms in this area. "Dispersed rural communities" emerged, usually comprising a crossroads where might be found a cotton gin or other agricultural service business, a general store with a U.S. Post Office, and a schoolhouse. As early as 1906 a "Beaty community" existed in the eastern part of Section 23, Township 3 North, Range 1 West of Garvin County, about two miles west of the Indian Meridian. The United States Censuses of 1910 and 1920 and the local newspaper document the growth of population around the location of the large Beaty family in the southeastern part of Whitebead Township. As early as 1906 "Beaty School" (which was in the vicinity of the present Beaty School building) was mentioned as the locality's educational facility as well as the community's central meeting place, as was common in that era.¹

Both the original circa 1906 Beaty School and its 1926 successor (which is the subject of this nomination) emerged as part of a lengthy national period of development in educational

¹ *Pauls Valley Democrat*, 4 October 1906, 24 November 1910.

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philosophy. The American Common School movement, begun in the 1850s in Massachusetts and led by Horace Mann, had created the idea of the public schools that is still current. The primary philosophy was that an educated population was the guardian of democracy and the guarantor of progress in both agriculture and industry. Education via the common school was also intended to be a transmitter of "American" culture.² The means to those ends was the free, public, non-sectarian "common school." By the twentieth century all state constitutions included a mandate for children's education. At 1907 statehood, Article 13 of the Oklahoma Constitution declared that "The Legislature shall establish and maintain a system of free public schools wherein all the children of the State may be educated."³ The legislature established a State Board of Education, a Department of Public Instruction, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction to set up a system in rural and urban areas.⁴

While towns and cities could easily set up school systems, rural areas had difficulty doing so. Like Oklahoma's seventy-six other counties, Garvin County was partitioned into school districts. Within a year of statehood, there may have been as many as 24 school buildings of the "one room, one teacher" variety. The number of county common schools grew to as many as 67 over the years.⁵ According to state law, rural districts were usually "dependent" districts having "common schools," that is, they taught grades one through eight. Further education in the higher grades was provided by nearby towns (such as Pauls Valley), which had high schools and were "independent" districts. Dependent districts were under the control of a County Superintendent of Schools. Beaty School was Garvin County's Dependent District 17.

Centrally located in almost every dispersed rural community, a schoolhouse was intended not only as an educational facility but also for a community meeting place. Its multiple values made it more acceptable to the adult population who would approve its creation, support it through bonds and taxes, and participate in public education. Therefore, the state-mandated "larger use" of the building included social purposes such as dances, adult education such as literary and scientific lectures, "public meetings" for political organizing and voting, and even church meetings. Newspaper reports of those events document the existence of the Beaty community and the importance of its school building. Events held there in the 1920s, in the "old" school building, included a two-week Holiness revival and a community box supper in 1920, a community singing convention in 1921, regular voting in public elections, and frequent precinct meetings of the Democrat Central Committee. These uses continued in the new building after 1926 and through the 1950s and still occur intermittently in the historic building.⁶

As the twentieth century proceeded, the idea of public schools was expanded by Progressives to include standardization of school locations, buildings, equipment, curriculum, textbooks, teacher training, and even playgrounds. In Oklahoma, as elsewhere, national trends

² Thomas L. Good, *21st Century Education: A Reference Handbook*, 2 vols. (Tucson, Ariz.: University of Arizona Press, 2008), 1:267.

³ *12th Biennial Report of the State Board of Education* [for 1925-27] (Oklahoma City, Okla.: N.p., 1928).

⁴ *First Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Oklahoma, 1908* (Oklahoma City: N.p., 1908), 1-10; *Second Biennial Report of the Department of Public Instruction* (Oklahoma City, Okla.: N.p., 1908), 72.

⁵ Pauls Valley Chamber of Commerce. *From Bluestem to Golden Trend: A Pictorial History of Garvin County* (Fort Worth, Tex.: University Supply and Equipment Co., 1980), 178.

⁶ *5th Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction* [for 1912-13] (Oklahoma City, Okla.: N.p., 1914), 55; Haskell Pruett, "Rural School Buildings," M.A. thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1928, 39 [copy in Oklahoma Historical Society, Haskell Pruett Collection, Box 41]. Pruett was the State Director for School House Planning in the 1920s. See also F. A. Balyeat, "Rural School Houses in Early Oklahoma," *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* 22 (Fall 1944), 320; *Pauls Valley Democrat*, 2 September 1920, 18 November 1920, 1 September 1921, 4 October 1906, 24 November 1910, 23 March 1916.

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were important. The U.S. Department of Education took the lead, surveying, issuing bulletins, and making directives. In the pre-World War I years, the U.S.D.E. became increasingly involved in the improvement of rural schools, which were deemed a significant national problem in an increasingly urbanized and complicated society. The U.S.D.E. began to work with state education departments to implement a "Model School program," in which states would be encouraged to evaluate and improve education in rural areas. In August 1913 the Oklahoma department issued a bulletin on *Physical Features of Public School Centers*, articulating "a system of standards for better one- and two-room rural schools." The "physical features" concept was expanded in the August 1916 "A Guide to Better Schools," and county school superintendents were strongly encouraged to follow it.⁷

As early as 1918 the county superintendents were directed to use "score-cards for improving their rural schools" to assess the quality of sanitation, comfort and aesthetics of surroundings, equipment, and, importantly, "community cooperation and proper organization." The "score card" was actually a lengthy document with many questions.⁸ After establishing the criteria for the "score card," sending out inspectors, collecting the cards from superintendents, and certifying a few schools, the State Department had a trial program in two school years, 1923-24 and 1924-25. Thereafter, inspectors regularly visited each rural school, sometimes two or three times a year, to monitor progress. As the "Model School" concept was fully implemented, the inspectors' reports were expected to lead the State Department to issue "Model School certificates" to rural schools meeting standards. As a result of this in-depth analysis, in October 1923 the legislature passed a funding measure providing for a statewide tax levy to pay each common school district fifteen dollars per child if the district could not raise the necessary funds on its own.⁹

Schoolhouse construction was an important aspect of the Model School program, and the Oklahoma State Department of Education set up a Division of Schoolhouse Planning. Its primary leader in this was Haskell Pruett, a Lawton educator, who devised numerous sets of plans to provide to county superintendents. The 1925 Standard Building Law, in the *School Laws of Oklahoma 1925*, mandated the physical standards to be met within the range of plans. Upon request, a certified "Model School" constituency could receive, free of charge to the county, a selection of these deemed-suitable plans and elevations, each drawn by an architect. The school district would choose the desirable unit, and the State would supply four sets of detailed construction plans. Buildings were of the one-, two-, or three-teacher variety, had either wood or stone siding, and had minimal decorative detailing. The plans could be acquired for "bookcases, lunch cupboards, first-aid cabinets, drinking fountains, toilets, and playground apparatus" for the type of district. Plans were also available for "storm caves," teacherages, gymnasias, septic tanks, and water supply and schoolgrounds layout. Plans were also drawn up for simple building additions.

In 1925, 1926, and 1927 the State Department sent out 607 sets of construction plans to dependent districts around the state. The districts were empowered to find a builder and to draw

⁷ E. A. Duke, *Rural Centralized, Graded and Model Schools* (Oklahoma City, Okla.: N.p., 1918), 83.

⁸ Quotation from 11th *Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction* [for 1925-26] (Oklahoma City, Okla.: N.p., 1926), 24; Duke, *Rural Centralized, Graded and Model Schools*, 83-89; 12th *Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction* [for 1926-28] (Oklahoma City, Okla.: N.p., 1928), 31.

⁹ 11th *Biennial Report*, 24; *Pauls Valley Enterprise*, 28 Feb 1924.

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the construction contracts.¹⁰ As Pruett noted, "There are unlimited possibilities of arrangement and planning, even on small rural school buildings,"¹¹ so that a standard plan could be modified to a certain extent to fit the district's needs and financial capability.

Garvin County's 39 dependent schools had numerous inspections by 1924, and by December of that year nine of them had been certified. The first approved school was at Union School. In the 1925-26 school year, Bottoms (Union Springs School District) received an addition; Davis district's building burned, and they received a new Model School plan; and Bethel District and Bell District also successfully solicited new plans.¹²

In late 1925 Beaty's original schoolhouse met with a disaster and was destroyed. Anecdotal evidence attributes the event to a tornado.¹³ There was now a "clean slate," and in September 1925 the State Department approved a new "Model School" building for District 17. According to the local newspaper, a deciding factor in authorizing a Model School building (rather than district consolidation) was District 17's financial ability to keep school open for eight months a year. The building was to be "a modern, two room frame structure which will meet all of the requirements of the new law." A construction contract was awarded to Joe Couch of Maysville.¹⁴

County superintendent records for Beaty Dependent District 17 indicate that the children and teachers started school as usual, perhaps in the teacherage or nearby building, in September 1925, while the new building was under construction. Between August 1925 and June 1926 land was purchased and various equipment was ordered and installed and educational materials were procured.¹⁵ Beaty School was one of 39 two-teacher facilities completed by the State across Oklahoma in 1926-27.¹⁶

Beaty School met the requirements for a Model School in its placement, grounds layout, building construction, and furnishing, according to the 1925 state law and the Model School "score card." The new two-classroom building had a solid concrete foundation, 2x6 framed wall construction with a wood-siding exterior, a covered front porch, a high interior ceiling, folding doors in the wall between classrooms, approximately a dozen three-foot-wide, seven-foot-tall contiguous windows all across the east wall, beside the pupils' desks, at least 40 feet of blackboard, painted walls and ceiling, and oiled wood floor. There were two cloakrooms, provided "with lots of hooks," and a separate utility room for lunch storage, with "screened built-

in-cupboards" that remain intact. The stoves/chimneys for heat and wall-mounted metal sconces for kerosene lamps were also requisite (see Fig. 1, Similar Plan, from 1937 *School Buildings*,

¹⁰ 12th *Biennial Report*, 5, 103-105; Pruett, "Oklahoma Division of Schoolhouse Planning, 1926-1927" [scrapbook], Haskell Pruett Collection, Box 40, bound volume 1; Pruett, "Rural School Buildings for the State of Oklahoma" Haskell Pruett collection, Box 41, bound volume 6. No complete set of Oklahoma plans has been found.

¹¹ Pruett, "Rural School Buildings [thesis]," 76.

¹² *Pauls Valley Enterprise*, 28 February, 3 April, 8 May, 19 June, 10 July, 18 and 30 October, and 11 December 1924; *ibid.*, 26 February, 12 March, and 8 September 1925.

¹³ Pauline Beaty, "Once Upon a Time with Grandma Beaty," privately printed reminiscences, copy in Beaty School Scrapbook.

¹⁴ *Pauls Valley Enterprise*, 8 September 1925.

¹⁵ "Clerk's Report of Warrants for fiscal year beginning July 1, 1925 and ending June 30, 1926," Beaty School Scrapbook, copy in County Superintendent's Records, County Clerk's Office, Garvin County; Warranty Deed, dated 19 December 1925, Deed Records, County Clerk's Office, Garvin County.

¹⁶ 12th *Biennial Report*, map, 108.

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Continuation Sheet 8/1). The building was placed on a well-drained site atop a rise of land that was fenced. The grounds had a water well, concrete sidewalks, “fly-tight closets” (boys’ and girls’ outhouses, downhill from the building and water well), basketball goals, playground equipment, and a “substantial storm cave” on its grounds.¹⁷ Two teachers were hired, and textbooks, desks, library books procured, and even curtains, pictures for the walls, and physical education equipment were acquired to accommodate the “comfort and aesthetics” mandate. A teacherage was also provided (no longer extant and not within the property boundaries).

Over the period of Beaty School building’s education significance, 1926 through 1955, the student population grew to more than 100 first- through eighth-graders per year in the 1930s and 1940s. In addition to the 3 R’s (reading, writing, and arithmetic), the state-mandated curriculum included training, with mandated textbooks and a small library, in agriculture, horticulture, and domestic science, as well as physical education through playground activity and clubs for agriculture and domestic science. Beaty School had strongly competitive basketball teams that vied with other local schools. Local residents also used the building for social and adult education gatherings and as a voting place.¹⁸ After World War II, however, social change drew people away from rural areas and into the cities, and Beaty community declined in population. By 1955 Beaty District 17 had too few students and was deemed no longer viable for educational purposes. Its students were assigned to attend McCarty District 37 School, several miles away.¹⁹

After Beaty School closed its doors to students, however, it continued in intermittent service as a community center. The property transferred to ownership of Whitebead District 16 School in 1964, but Beaty community made an agreement with that district so that they could use the building. Whitebead provided minimal maintenance. By the mid-1960s it became difficult for local groups to use the property because the east wall was coming apart, either due to accident or weather.²⁰ In 1969 the Beaty E. H. G. Club, a local home demonstration group, took on an “annual project” of repairing the damage. In the process, the wall and windows were removed. Wall surface was removed, consolidated, and patched, and six of the original windows were repaired and replaced. A rear entry was added in the south end of the east wall, and a

¹⁷ Duke, *Rural Centralized, Graded and Model Schools*, 84-89. Beaty School is similar to but does not precisely match the plans that extant for its date of construction, primarily in the Haskell Pruett Collection. In 1937 the Division of Schoolhouse Planning compiled a small book comprising a variety of its most popular plans (and elevations) from the 1924-1927 effort. The publication was titled *School Buildings: Mineature [sic] Plans and Perspectives*, and the Beaty building most closely resembles Plan 2E05. It varies from that plan in having fewer front windows and in having no side door or central chimney stack. The WPA’s 1930s plans are very similar to the Oklahoma 1920s plans.

¹⁸ Interviews, 7 March 2017, Beaty School, with Wayne Poyner, who attended in the 1930s, and with R. L. Beaty, who attended in the mid-1940s and early 1950s and continued to attend events and vote in the building until the polling place was moved in the 1970s.

¹⁹ 26th *Biennial Report of the State Department of Education of Oklahoma, 1956* (Oklahoma City, Okla.: Oklahoma Department of Education, 1956), 16; 27th *Biennial Report of the State Department of Education of Oklahoma, 1958* (Oklahoma City, Okla.: Oklahoma Department of Education, 1958), 16; Interviews, Poyner and Beaty.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

Beaty School

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handicap-access ramp was added across the front sidewalk on the west side.²¹ (Because of these alterations, nomination for architectural significance is not being proposed). In 1996 Whitebead District gave the one-acre tract immediately around the building, including the former playground and storm cellar, to the Beaty Community History Association, in whose ownership it has remained. The Beaty School is used, although rarely, for community or family events.

Even with broken window lights and peeling paint, Beaty School retains excellent integrity despite alterations to the east (rear) wall and removal of the exterior chimney stacks, which also were in the rear of the building. Three elevations remain intact as built. The building is well able to transmit information about the Beaty community's education history and is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for the years 1926-1955, as a representative of the American Common School and the Model School movement, an important pattern in Education history for the nation and for Oklahoma.

Additional Documentation:

Several miles northwest of Beaty School in Garvin County, lay the Antioch community. Its Antioch School, was listed in the National Register in 2004 as Antioch Dependent School District 15 (NRIS 04001333). The building was a standard state plan erected in 1928 as a frame building and rehabilitated by the WPA in the 1930s by the addition of a brick veneer exterior. At the time of its listing, the building was described as "the last example of a government-designed two-room school house in Garvin County that retains its integrity." That statement appears inaccurate, as Beaty School pre-dates Antioch by three years. In addition, the Antioch School building has since been significantly modified on the exterior by the removal of all of the Model School-mandated ribbons of wooden double-hung windows and replacement with small modern metal units. The SHPO's 1985 WPA survey entered McCarty School in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory, but the building has been razed. The survey recorded various other schoolhouses built by or remodeled in the 1930s by that federal agency. Oklahoma State University's context for "Energy: South Central Oklahoma, 1900-1930" (1985) noted the existence of Whitebead School, a two-story brick building erected in 1919 at Whitebead town. That building is in a different category of state-standard plan (two-story, four-teacher type); it is still used but has new doors and windows.

²¹ Ibid.; "Story of Accomplishment," Beaty E. H. G. Club, Secretary's Record Book, 1969, Beaty School House Scrapbook.

Beaty School
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Balyeat, F. A. "Rural School Houses in Early Oklahoma." *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* 22 (Fall 1944).

Beaty, Pauline. "Once Upon a Time with Grandma Beaty." [Reminiscences] Privately Printed, n.d.
Copy in Beaty School House Scrapbook.

Beaty, R. L. Interview by Dianna Everett. 7 March 2017.

Beaty School House Scrapbook. In possession of R.L. and Shirley Beaty, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Duke, E. A. *Rural Centralized, Graded and Model Schools*. Oklahoma City, Okla.: N.p., 1918.

First Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Oklahoma, 1908. Oklahoma City: N.p., 1908.

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Oklahoma Department of Education. *27th Biennial Report of the State Department of Education of Oklahoma, 1958*. Oklahoma City, Okla.: Oklahoma Department of Education, 1958.

Oklahoma Superintendent of Public Instruction. *School Buildings: Mineature [sic] Plans and Perspectives*. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma State Superintendent of Public Instruction/Division of Schoolhouse Planning, 1937.

Pauls Valley Chamber of Commerce. *From Bluestem to Golden Trend: A Pictorial History of Garvin County*. Fort Worth, Tex.: University Supply and Equipment Co., 1980.

Pauls Valley Democrat. 1906-1926.

Pauls Valley Enterprise. 1924-1927.

Poyner, Wayne. Interview by Dianna Everett. 7 March 2017.

Pruett, Haskell. "Oklahoma Division of Schoolhouse Planning, 1926-1927" [scrapbook]. Bound Volume 1, Box 40, Haskell Pruett Collection, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

Pruett, Haskell. "Rural School Buildings." M.A. thesis. University of Oklahoma, 1928.

Pruett, Haskell. "Rural School Buildings for the State of Oklahoma." Bound Volume 6, Box 41, Haskell Pruett Collection, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City.

"Story of Accomplishment." Secretary's Record Book, 1969, Beaty E. H. G. Club. Beaty School House Scrapbook.

Beaty School
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Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- 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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property One (1) acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 34.720670 | Longitude: -97.282560 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Beaty School
Name of Property

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property comprises one square acre in the extreme Northwest corner of the Northwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section Twenty (23), Township Three (3) North, and Range one (1) West of Indian Base and Meridian, including building and contents.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These are the legally recorded boundaries as found in Garvin County Clerk's Office, Register of Deeds, Book 1452, p. 415, Deed Records of Garvin County, Oklahoma.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Dianna Everett, consultant to Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.

organization: _____

street & number: 2510 Countrywood Lane

city or town: Edmond state: OK zip code: 73012

e-mail: weaver25@cox.net

telephone: 405/348-4679

date: 15 March 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Beaty School
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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Beaty School

City or Vicinity: vic. Pauls Valley

County: Garvin County

State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Dianna Everett

Date Photographed: 7 March 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 6. 0001. West elevation, camera facing East-Southeast, main entry
- 2 of 6. 0002. East elevation, camera facing West, rear windows and entry door
- 3 of 6. 0003. North elevation, camera facing South, showing knee brackets, lapboard
- 4 of 6. 0004. Building (North elevation) and grounds, camera facing South, showing relative position of playground and storm cellar
- 5 of 6. 0005. Interior, camera facing Southwest, showing entry door (right), storage room doors (center), chalkboards, stage, and stage curtain
- 6 of 6. 0006. Interior, camera facing Northwest, original metal sconce for kerosene lamp

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

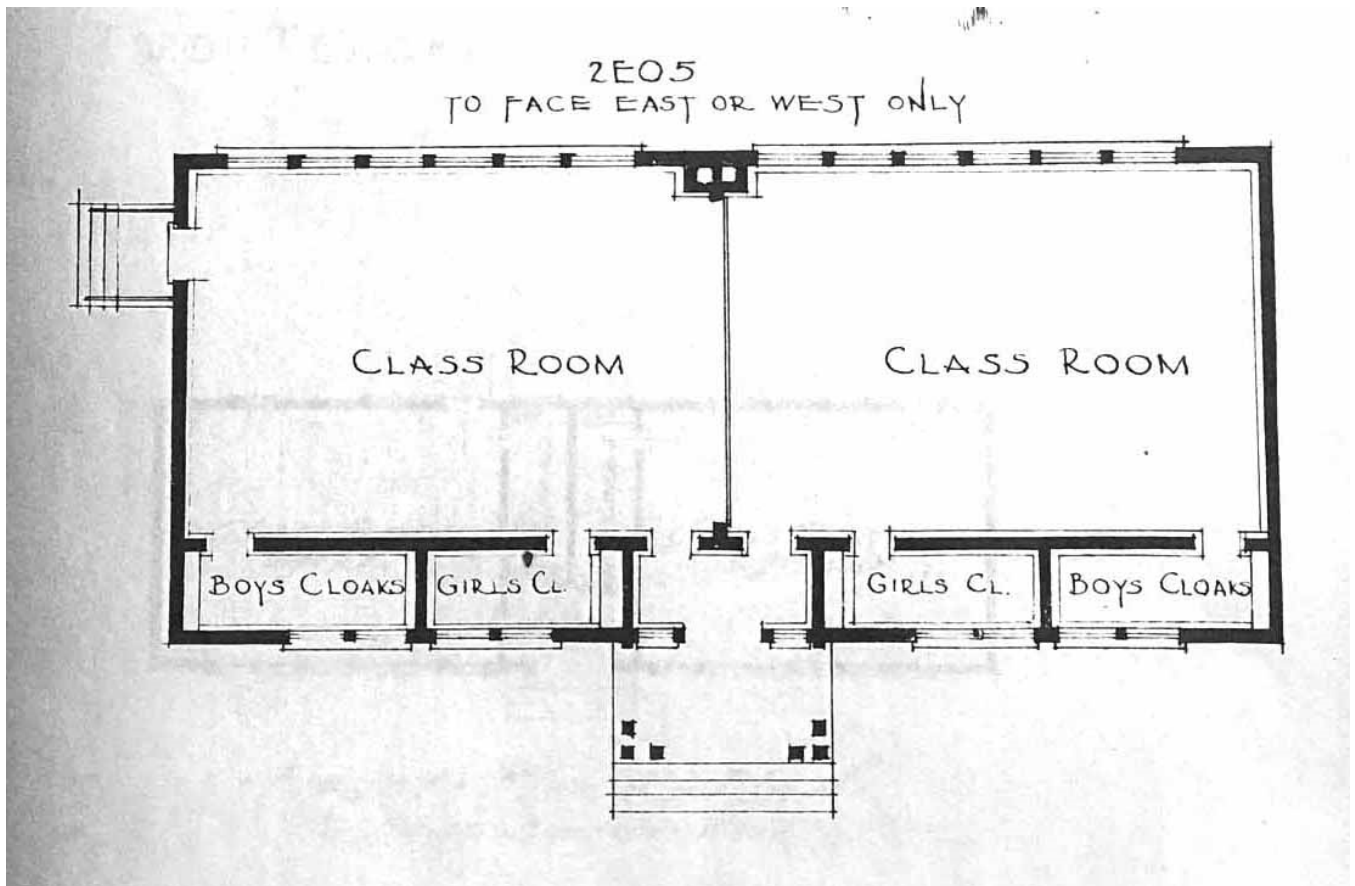
1. National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Beauty School
----- Name of Property
Garfield, Oklahoma
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 1

Additional Documentation.

Fig. 1. Similar Plan, from 1937 *School Buildings: Mineature [sic] Plans and Perspectives* book.



**Beaty School
vic. Pauls Valley, Garfield County
WGS Datum 1984
Source: GoogleEarth
Date: 24 February 2016
Retrieved: 11 January 2016**



Beefy Rd

N3210 Rd

34.720670° -97.282560°

© 2016 Google


Google Earth



1995

Imagery Date: 2/24/2016 lat 34.720670° lon -97.282560° elev 950 ft eye alt 2319 ft

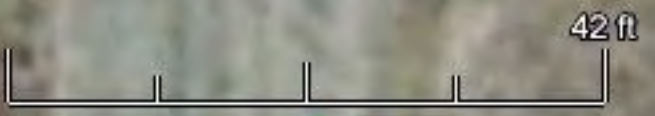


 34.720670° -97.282560°


Beaty School
vic. Pauls Valley, Garfield County
WGS Datum 1984
Source: GoogleEarth
Date: 24 February 2016
Retrieved: 11 January 2016

© 2016 Google

Google Earth



 1995

Imagery Date: 2/24/2016 lat 34.720670° lon -97.282560° elev 950 ft eye alt 1126 ft 



BEATY SCHOOL









STUFFLEBEAN &
FUNERAL HOME phone 356

ROY PERKINS
LUMBER YARD

HOME SECURITY LIFE
INSURANCE CO

J.C. BULL
& FURNITURE

M.G. COX
ABSTRACT CO.
Phone 26

11 12 1
10 2
9 M.B. SMITH
8 JEWELRY
7 6 5

TROY SHAW
PLUMBING-REPAIR
401 S. WILLOW

RICHARDSON
CROCCAS

WESTERN AUTOSTORE
NW CHARLES

THE

NO
SMOKING

Typewriter on desk

Green chalkboard with diamond pattern



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Discipline

Telephone Date

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Oklahoma Historical Society

Founded May 27, 1893

State Historic Preservation Office

Oklahoma History Center • 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive • Oklahoma City, OK 73105-7917
(405) 521-6249 • Fax (405) 522-0816 • www.okhistory.org/shpo/shpom.htm

July 24, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service 2280, 8th floor
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington D.C. 20005



Dear Mr. Loether: .

We are pleased to transmit six National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

Babe's Package Store, 220 South 3rd, Enid, Garfield County
Eugene S. Briggs Auditorium, 2450 East Maine, Enid, Garfield County
Security National Bank Building, 201 West Broadway, Enid, Garfield County
Beaty School, CR North 3210 at Royal Oaks Road, Pauls Valley Vicinity, Garvin County
Saints Cyrils and Methodius Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church, 501 South Third, Hartshorne, Pittsburg County
The Church Studio, 304 South Trenton, Tulsa, Tulsa County

The member of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board), professionally qualified in the fields of historic architecture was absent from the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. However, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of each nominated property was present and participated in the recommendation's formulation.

We look forward to the results of your review. If there may be any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Lynda S. Ozan of my staff or myself.

Sincerely,

Melvena Heisch
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

MKH:lso

Enclosures