

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

..... Name of Property
..... County and State
..... Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ____ Page ____

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100004400

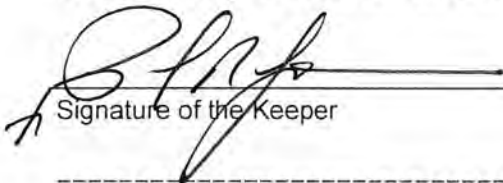
Date Listed: 09/19/2019

Property Name: Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building

County: Oklahoma

State: OK

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation


Signature of the Keeper

9/19/2019
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Verbal Boundary Description/Justification

The Boundary excludes the small brick connector that formerly linked the Administration Building to the adjacent Irving school auditorium. (c. 1940). The one-story link is not considered an addition and merely served to shelter the basement-level service connection between the two buildings. The link shares its architectural details and construction period with the school and not the Administration Building and has no current interconnection. The nomination boundary runs along the exterior north wall of the Administration Building where it meets the connector.

The OKLAHOMA SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority** (without nomination attachment)

4400

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: Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building

Other names/site number: Opportunities Industrialization Center Building

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: 400 North Walnut Avenue

City or town: Oklahoma City State: Oklahoma County: Oklahoma

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 X C ___ D

 Signature of certifying official/Title:	 Date
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	

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

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:)


Signature of the Keeper

9/19/2019
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

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education: School Administration

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant/Not in Use

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: Concrete; Walls: Brick; Roof: EPDM; Columns and decorative accents: cast stone

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

The Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building, located at 400 North Walnut Avenue in Oklahoma City, was built in the Classical Revival style in 1919. An addition to the east side of the building was constructed in 1928. Both the original building and the addition is a reinforced concrete post-and-beam structural system with brick walls and a brick veneer. The historic main entry to the building features a recessed portico with two round Georgian columns framing the single-door entrance. A cast stone wreath is centered on the pediment in a red brick field above the historic main entrance. The original 1919 building contains one floor with a basement while the addition contains two floors and a basement. The original 1919 building resembles a basilica without the semicircular apse. The exterior of the building maintains its historic integrity with a few exceptions: the main entrance staircase was dismantled in 2015, concrete window infills at the basement level, an access door on the south elevation of the original 1919 building was infilled with brick, and the addition of modern aluminum windows. The interior of the building was gutted by previous ownership and retains no historic integrity aside from the brick walls and clerestory windows. A small concrete block building of no historic significance constructed in 1956 is situated at the far east end (back) of the property, east of the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building.

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

Narrative Description

West (Front) Façade

The pediment on the west façade contains a cast stone cap. Directly below the cap, in a field of red brick, a decorative cast stone wreath is centered on the pediment. Below the pediment, on the architrave, there is a non-historic sheet metal sign denoting the “Opportunities Industrialization

Center, Inc.,” a former owner of the building. There are cast stone caps on the parapet wall in addition to a cast stone belt course a few inches below the caps. The façade is primarily comprised of red brick cladding.

There are four double-hung windows on this facade. Directly above the windows, is a horizontal band of bricks extending the length of the façade with quoins at the corners of the building laid in a basket-weave pattern. On the north side of the elevation, a double-hung aluminum sash window is centered on the first floor with a concrete subsill. There is also a double-hung aluminum window centered on the south side of the elevation. The windows were originally double hung 6/6 with wood sash. At the basement level, on both the north and south sides of the façade, above the ground level cast stone band, there are concrete infill patches that once contained windows. Photographic evidence suggests these were double-hung 6/6 windows with wood sash (see Photo #2 in the Continuation Sheets).

The west facade of the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building contains the historic main entrance to the building. The historic main entrance is centered on the façade. The entrance door is a non-historic aluminum frame storefront entry recessed from the front of the portico. Inside the portico, there is one double-hung window with aluminum sash on each side of the entrance door. Each window sits on a cast stone subsill. Originally, the windows under the portico were double-hung 6/6 with wood sash. The entrance is framed by round, Georgian-style cast stone columns. On each side of the Georgian columns, at each end of the portico are classical square cast stone columns. On the south square column facing Walnut Avenue is a plaque placed by the 89ers organization noting that the building is on the site of the military post established by the War Department as a base for soldiers maintaining order until the formation of the territorial government (see Photo #6 in the Continuation Sheets).

In 2015, the staircase to the front entrance was removed by previous ownership without permission from the Oklahoma City Downtown Design Review Committee.¹ The brick from the staircase was salvaged and is currently stored inside the vacant structure. The staircase was not rebuilt and there is not currently a viable way to access the front door of the building. It should be noted that, prior to demolition, the staircase had been modified from its original configuration.

¹ Steve Lackmeyer, “Demolition Omission: OKC Company Takes Down Front of Historic Downtown Building Without Proper Permit,” *Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), March 13, 2015.

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

Photographic evidence suggests this occurred sometime between 1954 and 1957 (see Photo #2 and Photo #3 in the Continuation Sheets).

South Elevation

The south elevation, along Northeast 3rd Street, contains the original 1919 structure (west) as well as the 1928 addition (east). The original building is composed primarily of red brick cladding. There are cast stone caps on the parapet wall in addition to a cast stone belt course a few inches below the caps. On the original building, there are five double-hung aluminum windows, each with a cast stone subsill. It is presumed that these windows were originally double-hung 6/6 with wood sash, although no photographic evidence has been found to provide proof. Directly above the windows in the original 1919 building, is a horizontal band of bricks laid in a basket-weave pattern that extends the length of the elevation with quoins at the corners. There are two aluminum scuppers and downspouts on the elevation. There is a cast stone belt course below the windows.

At the basement level, above the horizontal cast stone belt course adjacent to the ground, there are five painted concrete infill patches that once contained windows of an unknown type. In the first painted concrete infill patch at the west side of the elevation, a round aluminum vent has been installed. There is also a brick infill area where a gap exists in the cast stone belt course adjacent to the ground. The architectural rendering by Layton and Smith in the July 21, 1918, edition of the *Daily Oklahoman* confirms there was once a driveway extending from 3rd Street to the original building where the infill is now located.² It is presumed there was once an opening into the original 1919 building at the basement level where the infill is now placed. A visual comparison of the bricks used for the infill and those used on the 1928 building addition suggests the infill was completed in the same timeframe as the construction of the addition.

The 1928 building addition is composed primarily of red brick cladding. There are cast stone caps on the parapet wall in addition to a cast stone belt course a few inches below the caps. There are eleven windows in the addition. Directly above the windows is a horizontal band of bricks laid in a basket-weave pattern that extends the length of the elevation with quoins at the corners of the building. There are two aluminum scuppers and downspouts on the building addition.

Of the eleven windows on the 1928 building addition, ten of them are double-hung with aluminum sash. These ten windows are in pairs. The remaining window, on the first floor on the west side of the elevation, is smaller than the other windows. It is also a double-hung window with an aluminum sash. The composition of the original windows cannot be verified with photographic evidence, although it stands to reason that the windows were double-hung 6/6 windows with wood sash like the façade. All of the windows have cast stone subsills. On the east side of the elevation, at the basement level, above the cast stone belt course adjacent to the ground, there is a painted concrete infill patch that once contained window(s) of an unknown type.

² "Three New School Buildings Here to be Erected at Cost of \$165,000," *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), July 21, 1918.

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

On the 1928 building addition, where the footprint extends past the original building's footprint by 8 feet and 4 inches, there is a door that enters the structure at the half level between the basement and first floor. The door faces to the west and there are three concrete steps leading up to the doorway. There are five concrete steps leading to the three steps adjacent to the door from the sidewalk on 3rd Street. A metal slab pedestrian door and metal frame is currently installed. The door is surrounded by a decorative faux portico made of cast stone. Cast stone pilasters are on each side of the door with consoles at the top of each. It is capped by a triangular cast stone pediment.

In the center of the building addition at the basement level, there is a non-original aluminum garage door. A concrete driveway extends from 3rd Street over the sidewalk to the garage door. A concrete retaining wall connected to the 1928 addition flanks each side of the driveway from the sidewalk.

East (Rear Elevation)

The east elevation is considered the rear of the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building and is comprised entirely of the 1928 addition. There are cast stone caps on the parapet wall in addition to a cast stone belt course a few inches below the caps. Directly above the second floor windows at header height, is a horizontal band of bricks arranged in a basket-weave pattern extending the length of the elevation with cast stone quoins at the corners.

There are fifteen windows on this elevation of the building. All of the windows are double-hung with aluminum sash. Four of the windows on the south side of the elevation and four of the windows on the north side of the elevation are in pairs. The composition of the original windows cannot be verified with photographic evidence, although it stands to reason that they were double-hung 6/6 windows with wood sash. All of the windows have concrete subsills. At the basement level, below the cast stone belt course, there are four painted concrete infill patches that once contained windows of an unknown type. In the southern-most infill patch, there is aluminum ducting that has been previously installed.

Leading up to the metal slab pedestrian entrance door at the north end of the first floor level is a concrete ramp for disability access to the building. A metal pipe railing exists on both sides of the ramp and around the concrete landing. Above the concrete landing in front of the door, a flat metal awning has been installed with pipe columns on each side to create a small portico. There is an aluminum downspout from the awning to the ground on the south side of the portico. The ramp, portico, and door are not original to the building's construction. It is not known how the doorway looked originally or if the doorway was created where a window once existed.

North Elevation

The north elevation contains the original 1919 structure (west) as well as the 1928 addition (east). The original 1919 building is composed primarily of red brick cladding. There are cast stone caps on the parapet wall in addition to a cast stone belt course a few inches below the caps.

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

On the original 1919 building, there are three double-hung aluminum windows, each with a concrete subsill on the first floor level. It is presumed that these windows were originally double-hung 6/6 with wood sash, although no photographic evidence is present of this elevation to provide proof. Directly above the windows in the original building, is a horizontal band of bricks laid in a basket-weave pattern that extends the length of the elevation with quoins at the corners of the building. There are two aluminum scuppers and downspouts on the elevation. There is a cast stone belt course below the windows.

There is one window at the basement level remaining on the original 1919 building, although it has been modified to house an electrical conduit and metal bars have been placed over it. This basement window is the only remaining original double-hung 6/6 with wood sash on the building. At the basement level, between the bottom and middle horizontal cast stone belt courses, there are two painted concrete infill patches that once contained windows of an unknown type, but they were presumably 6/6 wood hung windows like the remaining original unit. Instead of a painted concrete infill patch at the east side of the elevation, an aluminum vent has been installed.

The original 1919 building is bisected by the now-sealed connection to the former Irving School (1938), which is now used as a private office building. The access corridor from the former Irving School (1938) to the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building terminates in the basement and is now sealed. It is not known when the access corridor was sealed. The exterior of the connection is clad in yellow brick and is congruent with the architectural design and materials used on the former Irving School (1938). For purposes of this application, the former Irving School (1938) is not considered a sympathetic property due to the fact that it was constructed in a different period than the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building, is not consistent with the design of the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building, and the relationship between the two buildings is tangential at best. The former Irving School (1938) is a separate property with separate ownership and is individually significant in its own right.

The 1928 building addition is composed primarily of red brick cladding. There are cast stone caps on the parapet wall in addition to a cast stone belt course a few inches below the caps. There are eleven windows in the addition. Directly above the windows is a horizontal band of bricks laid in a basket-weave pattern that extends the length of the elevation with quoins at the corners of the building.

There are eleven windows on the building addition in nine window openings. Ten of the windows are double-hung with aluminum sash. These ten windows are grouped in pairs on the first and second floors. One of the windows on the basement level at the west side of the elevation is smaller than the other windows. It is also a double-hung window with an aluminum sash. The composition of the original windows cannot be verified with photographic evidence, although it stands to reason that the ten larger windows were double-hung 6/6 windows with wood sash. All of the windows have cast stone subsills. On the east side of the elevation at the basement level, above the cast stone belt course adjacent to the ground, there is a concrete infill patch that once contained windows of an unknown type, but they were presumably 6/6 wood

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

hung windows with wood sash. On the west end of the first floor, a pair of windows have been replaced with concrete infill, which contains a small aluminum vent. Another former window opening at the basement level has been obscured. The remaining former window opening at the west end of the elevation has been filled with sheet metal.

Roof

The existing roof on both the original 1919 building and the 1928 addition is in an advanced stage of deterioration and failure, exposing the unprotected structure to further deterioration from the elements. There are approximately two inches of built up material consisting of plywood substrate solid mopped with pitch onto the concrete roof structure with a rubber membrane capsheet. Parapet walls include integral metal flashings within the masonry under the coping stone. There is a chimney on the northeast corner of the original 1919 building.

Storage Building

A small storage building constructed in 1956 sits at the back of the property to the east of the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building. It is constructed of concrete blocks and contains four modern aluminum garage doors on the west façade. The windows are 6/6 and 3/3 with metal frames residing on concrete subsills. The interior is open except for a small bathroom in the southeast corner. This building is a noncontributing resource due to the fact that it does not possess the architectural qualities of the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building, it does not contribute to its historical integrity, and it is outside the period of significance.

Interior

The original 1919 building resembles a basilica without the semicircular apse. The first floor of the original building has an unfinished concrete floor. There are no interior walls present, aside from the shared wall between the original building and the 1928 addition. The exterior walls are comprised of exposed red brick. The concrete support columns for the building are exposed. The ceilings are unfinished concrete and comprise the structure of the building. There are no light fixtures in the building.

There are clerestory windows on the north and south side that allow light and ventilation into the interior first floor. The hopper-style windows have wood sash with six panes of glass in each one. They are grouped into bays of three windows each and there are four bays on both the north and south side. The windows have wood frames and wood subsills and are most likely original to the building.

The basement of the original building has an unfinished concrete floor aside from a large depressed area on the northeast side of the floor, which contains exposed earth. This depressed area is the section of the building that served as the heating plant for the original Irving School (1896) and later, the former Irving School (1938).³ Concrete steps with a metal pipe railing descend into the former heating plant space. On the north wall of the depressed area is a metal

³ "New School Additions to Greet City's Kiddies," *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), August 24, 1919.

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

door which opens to an underground tunnel containing metal pipes that once connected the heating plant to the former Irving School (1938).⁴ On the northeast side of the depressed area is the chimney, which was once connected to the boiler.

There are no interior walls present in the basement of the original building, aside from the shared wall between the 1919 building and the 1928 building addition. The exterior walls are comprised of exposed red brick. A metal door is located on the north wall of the basement. This door marked the beginning of the passage between the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building and the former Irving School (1938). There is now a wall just inside the door, sealing the two buildings from each other. The concrete support columns for the building are exposed in the basement. The ceilings are unfinished concrete and comprise the structure of the building. There are no light fixtures in the basement.

From the first floor of the original 1919 building, there are three entryways into the first floor of the 1928 building addition through the shared wall between the buildings. There are no doors present in the entryways. There are no interior walls present. The exterior walls are comprised of exposed red brick. The concrete support columns for the building are exposed. The ceilings are unfinished concrete and comprise the structure of the building. In the southwest corner of the first floor, there is a non-enclosed concrete stairway that goes up to the second floor and down to the basement. The handrails for the stairway were removed at some point in the past and replaced with temporary lumber handrails. There are no light fixtures on the first floor of the 1928 addition.

The basement of the 1928 addition has an unfinished concrete floor. There are no interior walls present, aside from the shared wall between the 1919 building and the 1928 building addition. The exterior walls are comprised of exposed red brick. There is a modern aluminum garage door entry on the south wall. The concrete support columns for the building are exposed. The concrete floor has been removed around several of the column footings in an investigatory attempt by previous ownership.⁵ At the southern end of the shared wall between the building addition and the original building, there is an entryway to the original building. There is no door in the entryway. The ceilings are unfinished concrete and comprise the structure of the building. There are no light fixtures in the basement of the 1928 addition.

The stairway at the southwest corner of the 1928 addition is used to access the second floor. There are no interior walls present on the second floor. The exterior walls are comprised of exposed red brick. The concrete support columns for the building are exposed. The ceilings are unfinished concrete and comprise the structure of the building. A section of the concrete ceiling on the west side of the second floor has been removed. In its place is a metal roofing structure that does not provide adequate protection from the elements from making their way into the building. Near the stairway landing, an aluminum vent has been installed and a rectangular

⁴ "Irving School Job Approved," *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), September 9, 1938.

⁵ "OKC Company Takes Down Front of Historic Downtown Building Without Proper Permit," *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), March 13, 2015.

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

section of the western brick interior wall has been removed at the floor level and a square section of the same brick wall has been removed a few feet above it. There are no light fixtures on the second floor of the 1928 addition.

Landscaping

There is minimal landscaping around the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building. There is a sidewalk adjacent to Walnut Avenue on the west side of the building, which connects to a set of concrete stairs that once led to the front entrance. However, due to the aforementioned removal of the brick-clad staircase in 2015, the concrete stairs terminate into the lawn. The lawn on the west side of the building consists primarily Bermuda grass. There are no flower beds or planters present. A flagpole is present on the northwest corner of the property.

There is a sidewalk on the south side of the building, which is inset from the street. As previously noted, there is a sidewalk that leads from 3rd Street to concrete stairs and then up to the doorway in the 1928 addition. There is also a concrete driveway that leads from 3rd Street to the garage door in the 1928 addition. There is a solitary mature tree present in the south yard. The lawn on the south side of the building consists primarily of Bermuda grass. There are no flower beds or planters present.

An asphalt parking lot covers most of the area to the east of the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building. On the west side of the area, the asphalt parking lot terminates at the 1928 addition. On the east side of the area, the parking lot terminates at the 1956 storage building. On the north side of the parking lot, there is a band of Bermuda grass that terminates at the property line. There is a line of electrical poles in the grass. On the south side of the parking lot, there is a line of trees next to the asphalt parking lot in the Bermuda grass lawn. The grass carries south down a sloped grade to 3rd Street. There is no sidewalk along 3rd Street. A line of electrical poles is in the grass near 3rd Street. A concrete driveway extends from 3rd Street into the parking lot. Behind the 1956 storage building, there are four trees and the remains of an unmaintained sidewalk along Central Avenue. The sidewalk is adjacent to a small concrete retaining wall. There are no flower beds on the east side of the Administration Building. Behind the 1956 storage building, there are seven non-decorative wooden raised planters, typical of those used for garden vegetables.

There is no landscaping or grass on the north side of the Administration Building and east of the connection to the former Irving School (1938). On the north side of the building and west of the connection to the former Irving School (1938), there is only Bermuda grass. There are no flower beds or planters on the north side of the building.

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
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 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

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education

Architecture: Classical Revival

Period of Significance

1919-1950

Significant Dates

1919

1928

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

1919 original building: Layton and Smith - Architect

1919 original building: Lisle-Dunning Construction – Builder

1928 addition: Guy C. Reid – Architect

1928 addition: Harmon and Mattison - Builder

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

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.)

The Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Education. The completion of the Administration Building established the first permanent home for the administrative offices of the Oklahoma City school system and served as a physical reminder that public education in Oklahoma City had come of age.

The building is also eligible under Criterion C, as an excellent example of Classical Revival architecture used in school construction in the early 1900s. With its brick façade, limited design elements, portico with recessed front entry, and cast stone accents, it is typical of school construction in Oklahoma City during the 1920s.⁶ The building portrays a maturing school system, established less than thirty years prior in the nascent town of Oklahoma City.⁷ Furthermore, the original 1919 building was designed by noted Oklahoma architect, Solomon Andrew Layton, who currently has twenty-two buildings on the National Register of Historic Places.⁸ The 1928 addition was designed by another notable Oklahoma architect, Guy C. Reid.⁹

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

Opening of Oklahoma Territory

On March 3, 1889, President Grover Cleveland signed a House bill officially opening the Unassigned Lands in Oklahoma to settlement. The bill's language had been attached to an appropriations bill, aiding its passage in the Senate.¹⁰ Rep. Samuel Peel's amendment allocated \$1.9 million for the United States to purchase over 2 million acres of land previously allotted to the Creeks and Seminoles. Congressman William Springer attached another amendment granting the president the authority to open the resulting Oklahoma lands to settlement by proclamation.¹¹

⁶ Criterion Group. *Architectural/Historical Survey of Oklahoma City's Historic School Buildings*. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 2001, 26.

⁷ Bob Blackburn, *Oklahoma County: An Illustrated History* (California: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1982), 76.

⁸ Mary Jo Nelson, "Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History," Oklahoma Historical Society, accessed October 12, 2018, <http://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=LA036>.

⁹ Oklahoma City Board of Education, *Minutes*, dated December 6, 1927.

¹⁰ Roy Stewart. *Born Grown: An Oklahoma City History*. (Oklahoma: Fidelity Bank, 1974)6-7.

¹¹ Michael Hightower. *1889: Boomer Movement, the Land Run, and Early Oklahoma City*. (Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 2018) 151.

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

With President Cleveland's term of office expiring the day after the bill was signed, the duty of signing the proclamation opening the Oklahoma lands to settlement fell to his successor, President Benjamin Harrison. On March 23, 1889, President Harrison signed the proclamation, which established April 22, 1889, as the date settlers could stake claims on the land.¹²

The federal government tasked the U.S. Army with maintaining law and order during the ensuing land run. Captain David F. Stiles, who had previously served as provost marshal in Waco, Texas, during Reconstruction, was selected to preside over the Oklahoma Station.¹³ Just before noon on April 22, 1889, as Captain Stiles surveyed the landscape, the only people in sight were soldiers, deputy U.S. marshals, and railroad workers. Stiles anticipated it would take over an hour for the first settlers to arrive at the Oklahoma Station and begin staking claims. As the trumpet rang out over the land to announce the arrival of the noon hour, Captain Stiles realized his projection was quite inaccurate. A.H. Dunham remembered that "people seemed to spring up as if by magic as far as the eye could reach. I could see them racing in every direction..." Some of the people who were supposed to aid in keeping order such as the deputy marshals and even Stiles' own quartermaster abandoned their duties in search of free land.¹⁴

Within a matter of hours, Oklahoma Station was transformed from a quiet spot on the prairie to a bustling city. Brigadier General Wesley Merritt estimated there were between 10,000 and 12,000 people at the site by the end of the day.¹⁵ *Harper's Weekly* noted that the landscape resembled "a handful of white dice thrown out across the prairie."¹⁶ With no civil or territorial government in place, the scene over the next few months was chaotic as rival town site companies fought over lots and the accusation of "sooner" was thrown around liberally. As individuals jockeyed to gain control over the throng, one person compared the atmosphere to "a carnival with more politicians and orators per acre than had ever been assembled on a half section of land."¹⁷

The Military Reservation

On April 20, 1889, 160 acres east of the Santa Fe railroad tracks was quarantined by President Harrison to be the base of the Army's peacekeeping force at the Oklahoma Station. This quarter-section of land was to be known as the Military Reservation or Military Hill.¹⁸ Today, the area encompasses much of Bricktown and the Deep Deuce District, including the plot of land where

¹² Stewart. 7.

¹³ Stewart. 7.

¹⁴ Stan Hoig. *The Oklahoma Land Rush of 1889*. (Oklahoma: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1989)151-159.

¹⁵ Stewart. 11.

¹⁶ Sam Anderson. *Boom Town: The Fantastical Saga of Oklahoma City, Its Chaotic Founding, Its Apocalyptic Weather, Its Purloined Basketball Team, and the Dream of Becoming a World-Class Metropolis*. (New York: Crown, 2018)66.

¹⁷ Hightower. 169.

¹⁸ Hightower. 160.

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

the Irving School (1896) and later, the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building, were constructed.¹⁹

With Oklahoma City civic government becoming more organized, the need for a military presence began to diminish. Educators in Oklahoma City wanted to convert the Military Reservation into land that could be used for schools. Oklahoma's territorial representative in Congress, Dennis T. Flynn, worked to get the School Reservation Bill passed. On the last day of the 1893 session, the legislative language authorizing the transfer of land to Oklahoma City for school use passed as an amendment to an appropriations bill.²⁰ This transfer of land set the stage for Oklahoma City's modern school system to be constructed from the ground up.

Public Education in Oklahoma City

Even after the dust had settled from the April 22, 1889 land run, citizens of Oklahoma City had to contend with the fact that there was no formal city or state government. Consequently, there was no mechanism for the establishment of a public school system.²¹ Nevertheless, industrious residents of the new city did not waste any time in forming subscription schools for their children. Subscription schools charged families a monthly fee per child and operated wherever they could find space to do so – in businesses, tents, and even underneath trees.²² President Harrison's signature on the Organic Act on May 2, 1890, officially designated Oklahoma as a territory of the United States, thus establishing a framework for laws to be passed.²³ This allowed for the first public school to be opened in March 1891 with 15 students.²⁴

Following passage of the Organic Act, Congress allocated \$50,000 for public schools in Oklahoma and established the salaries for teachers. The president of the State Normal School in Edmond, T.H. Thacker, drafted legislative language to establish a school code, which was then passed in the territorial legislature.²⁵ Despite passage of the funding measure, schools in Oklahoma City had to make do with rudimentary building accommodations until the mid-1890s. The tide turned in 1893 when Congress was persuaded by the city council to deed the Military Reservation to the Oklahoma City for school use.²⁶ The sale of lots on the Military Reservation provided the necessary funds for construction of the Washington and Emerson schools, the first two to be constructed in Oklahoma City.²⁷

¹⁹ "City Schools Keeping Pace," *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), Jan. 3, 1943.

²⁰ Hightower. 237.

²¹ Stewart. 40.

²² Blackburn. 76.

²³ Hightower. 228.

²⁴ Criterion Group. 9.

²⁵ Stewart. 40.

²⁶ Hightower. 237.

²⁷ Stewart. 40.

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

In 1893, the first school bond issue was passed by citizens of Oklahoma City.²⁸ The election provided \$45,000 in funding for new school construction. The construction of the Irving School (1896) was one of the new buildings funded by the bond election. Completed in 1896 on the site of the former Military Reservation and the future site of the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building, it served as the first high school for the city (see Photo #1 in the Continuation Sheets). From 1910-1917, the Irving School (1896) also served as the state capitol.²⁹ Tragically, the building was destroyed by fire in 1937.³⁰

By 1898, 1,300 students were enrolled in Oklahoma City public schools with that number increasing to 2,400 in 1900. Due to overcrowding at the Irving School (1896), Solomon Layton's architecture firm was enlisted to design the Central High School (NRID #76001570) on Robinson Street. Students reported to Central in September 1910. A thriving economy in 1919, along with an increase in students, precipitated an expansion of school building projects.³¹ In August 1919, the *Daily Oklahoman* noted, "The enormous increase in the number of children attending schools during the past two years has been so great it has become a problem to care for them."³² By 1920, there were 17,000 students enrolled in Oklahoma City schools.³³

The May 14, 1918, bond election that provided funds for the construction of the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building also provided for additions to the Eugene Field School, Culbertson Heights School, and the Willard School. A new school, the Woodrow Wilson School, was also constructed. Upgrades to the heating and ventilation at the Irving School (1896) were also made with funds provided in the bond package.³⁴ The completion of the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building in 1919 allowed the Irving School (1896) to be converted to a vocational school for those who were not able to complete the curriculum at the regular schools or who were not able to attend school regularly because of work requirements.³⁵

The Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building

The Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building is a Classical Revival red brick building located in northeast Oklahoma City near the historic Deep Deuce District. The building is an excellent representation of Classical Revival school architecture in Oklahoma City during the

²⁸ Blackburn. 76.

²⁹ "First Capitol Here Will Soon Be No More," *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK) June 22, 1937.

³⁰ "Irving School Hit by Fire; Damage High," *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK) January 29, 1937.

³¹ Criterion Group. 10-12, 14.

³² "New School Additions to Greet City's Kiddies," *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), August 24, 1919.

³³ Stewart. 203.

³⁴ Oklahoma City Board of Education, *Minutes*, dated April 20, 1918.

³⁵ "New School Additions to Greet City's Kiddies," *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), August 24, 1919.

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

early 20th century. The building was constructed at the start of a building boom for Oklahoma City Schools that lasted throughout the 1920s.³⁶

On April 20, 1918, the Oklahoma City Board of Education authorized a bond election to be held on May 14, 1918, to ask voters to fund several building projects, including the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building at a cost of \$25,000. The building was to be placed on the grounds of the Irving School (1896).³⁷ While the new Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building would serve as meeting space for the Board of Education and office space for the school superintendent and school employees, it would also house the power plant for the Irving School (1896), which was to be designated a vocational high school when the administrative offices were relocated.³⁸

The bond election was successful and on May 20, 1918, the Board of Education certified the results. At the same meeting, renowned Oklahoma architect Solomon Andrew Layton, of the firm Layton and Smith, addressed the members encouraging them “to lose no time in starting their improvements.”³⁹ At the next scheduled board meeting on May 27, 1918, the Layton and Smith firm was awarded the design contract for the new Oklahoma City Schools Administration

Building and E.P. Boyd was named construction superintendent.⁴⁰ From 1914-1917, Boyd had served as superintendent of construction for the Oklahoma State Capitol.⁴¹

On June 24, 1918, the Oklahoma City Board of Education approved the design plans submitted by Layton and Smith.⁴² The final piece of the puzzle was added in December of that year when the Lisle-Dunning Construction Company was selected as the contractor after submitting the low bid.⁴³ Despite the absence of a few floor coverings and a telephone system that was not yet operational, the board of education moved into the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building on July 12, 1919.⁴⁴

A 3-story addition to the east side of the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building was completed in the Classical Revival architectural style in 1928.⁴⁵ In 1927, the Oklahoma City Board of Education’s Committee on Building Programs recommended the addition as part of a

³⁶ Criterion Group. 5,26.

³⁷ Oklahoma City Board of Education, *Minutes*, dated April 20, 1918.

³⁸ “Three New School Buildings Here to be Erected at Cost of \$165,000,” *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), July 21, 1918.

³⁹ Oklahoma City Board of Education, *Minutes*, dated May 20, 1918.

⁴⁰ Oklahoma City Board of Education, *Minutes*, dated May 27, 1918.

⁴¹ Cynthia Savage, “The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History,” Oklahoma Historical Society, Accessed October 8, 2018, <http://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=OK080>.

⁴² Oklahoma City Board of Education, *Minutes*, dated June 24, 1918.

⁴³ Oklahoma City Board of Education, *Minutes*, dated December 26, 1918.

⁴⁴ “Board Offices Moved,” *Oklahoma City Times* (Oklahoma City, OK), July 12, 1919.

⁴⁵ Sanborn Map Company. “Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: Oklahoma City.”

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

larger construction package, which would realize the completion of several new schools because “the present school buildings in the school district of Oklahoma City are not adequate to accommodate the pupils enrolled in the Oklahoma City Schools.” The proposed 1927-1928 building program recommended \$40,000 be allocated for construction of the addition and a resolution was approved setting the \$1.7 million bond election for November 29, 1927.⁴⁶

The December 5, 1927, Board of Education meeting minutes noted the November 29th bond election was approved by the voters and the board members subsequently voted to certify the election results. At the same meeting, the Committee on Architect recommended Guy. C. Reid (incorrectly spelled Reed in the meeting minutes) to be the architect for the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building addition.⁴⁷ His contract was approved at the January 3, 1928, Board of Education meeting.⁴⁸ The Harmon and Mattison Construction Company was selected as the builder of the addition at the July 9, 1928, Board of Education meeting based on their bid amount of \$35,356 for the project.⁴⁹

When the Irving School (1938) was constructed in 1938 after the original Irving School (1896) was destroyed by fire in 1937⁵⁰, it was connected to Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building with an underground tunnel for utility purposes.⁵¹ An auditorium was added onto the Irving School (1938) in 1940, which allowed for that building to be connected to the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building.⁵² The connection to the former Irving School (1938) was sealed with a wall just inside the door on the north wall of the basement at an unknown date.

In 1956, a small building was constructed with concrete blocks on the southeast corner of the property. This building is a noncontributing resource due to the fact that it does not possess the architectural qualities of the Administration Building, it does not contribute to its historical integrity, and it outside the period of significance.

The Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building was utilized by the Oklahoma City School District until 1950, when the administrative offices were moved to the former Jefferson School at 2317 North Western Avenue.⁵³ In 1952, the building was put up for sale.⁵⁴ The Oklahoma

⁴⁶ Oklahoma City Board of Education, *Minutes*, dated November 7, 1927.

⁴⁷ Oklahoma City Board of Education, *Minutes*, dated December 5, 1927.

⁴⁸ Oklahoma City Board of Education, *Minutes*, dated January 3, 1928.

⁴⁹ Oklahoma City Board of Education, *Minutes*, dated July 9, 1928.

⁵⁰ Roy Stewart. *Born Grown: An Oklahoma City History*. (Oklahoma: Fidelity Bank, 1974)41.

⁵¹ “Irving School Job Approved,” *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), September 9, 1938.

⁵² Sanborn Map Company. “Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: Oklahoma City.”

⁵³ “Schools Prepare to Move Offices to Jefferson,” *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), July 27, 1950.

⁵⁴ “School Board’s Building For Sale,” *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), April 8, 1952.

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

Turnpike Authority bought the Administration Building in 1955 for \$106,000 to serve as its headquarters.⁵⁵

In August 1956, the Turnpike Authority was subjected to an embarrassing raid by State Senator George Miscovsky, who entered the building and directed his personally-hired locksmith to open a “handsome refrigerated liquor cabinet” in the conference room. Miscovsky alleged the bar was purchased with \$476 in taxpayer funds. The result of the raid was the seizure of two bottles of whiskey with about two shots of alcohol in each (see Photo #5 in the Continuation Sheets).⁵⁶

Soon after the raid, the Turnpike Authority returned the bar to the stationary firm from which it had been purchased and was reimbursed for the cost.⁵⁷

During the Cold War, the Administration Building was used as a civil defense center. Betty Thornton, a longtime employee of the Opportunities Industrialization Center, reported finding barrels of food and dry goods labeled “CD” for civil defense when her organization moved into the building.⁵⁸ The building had been purchased in 1974 by the Opportunities Industrialization Center. In 2013, the building was sold to Walnut Partners, LLC, and in 2014, it was sold again to

Walnuts, LLC.⁵⁹ In 2018, the building was purchased by Walnut 1919, LLC, to be rehabilitated and used as offices for the Ryan Whaley Coldiron Jantzen Peters & Webber law firm.⁶⁰

Solomon Andrew Layton

The *Oklahoman* wrote this about architect Solomon Andrew Layton in 2006: “No one can talk about early Oklahoma architecture without talking about Layton. His name is burned into history and into the collective memory of the state’s architecture-engineering fraternity.”⁶¹

Solomon Andrew Layton was born in Lucas County, Iowa, in 1864. After his schooling was completed, he apprenticed for an architect in Red Oak, Iowa, before moving to Omaha,

⁵⁵ “Turnpike Buys School Building,” *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), July 21, 1955.

⁵⁶ Jim Lucas. “The Gateway to Oklahoma History” [Photograph 2012.201.B0398.0075], August 10, 1956, accessed August 21, 2018, gateway.okhistory.org/ark:/67531/metadc424584/.

⁵⁷ “Newsmen Get Look at Record of Turnpike Bar,” *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), October 5, 1956.

⁵⁸ Brianna Bailey. “These Walls: OIC Building,” *Journal Record* (Oklahoma City, OK), October 28, 2011.

⁵⁹ Leonard Sullivan, “Oklahoma County Assessor’s Public Access System,” Oklahoma County Assessor, Accessed August 20, 2018, <https://ariisp1.oklahomacounty.org/AssessorWP5/AN-R.asp?PropertyID=161603>.

⁶⁰ Steve Lackmeyer. “Law Office Look,” *Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK) October 3, 2018.

⁶¹ Richard Mize. “Layton Had Some Help with Early Oklahoma Architecture,” *Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), May 13, 2006.

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

Nebraska, to continue his work in the field. He worked in architecture in Denver before participating in the 1893 Oklahoma Land Run to claim land in the Cherokee Strip. He stayed in Oklahoma for a few years and then moved briefly to Texas and Colorado again before taking up residence in El Reno in 1902. He moved his business headquarters to Oklahoma City in 1905.⁶²

Over the years, Layton had several business partners, starting with S. Wemyss-Smith. Layton and Wemyss-Smith designed the Oklahoma State Capitol (NRID #76001572), the crown jewel of a career marked with numerous significant buildings sprinkled throughout Oklahoma. Later partners included George Forsyth, Jewell Hicks, and James W. Hawk. Altogether, they produced over one hundred buildings and twelve homes. Among those buildings were sixteen county courthouses and forty-six structures for Oklahoma City Schools.⁶³ The Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building was one of the forty-six buildings created over a long career in school architecture.⁶⁴ Today, there are twenty-two Solomon Layton buildings on the National Register of Historic Places. This is an Oklahoma record for a single architect.⁶⁵ Other notable Layton designs are the Skirvin Hotel (NRID #79002010), Oklahoman Building (NRID #78002249), Oklahoma City Central High School (NRID #76001570), the Creek County Courthouse (NRID #85000649), and the State Penitentiary in McAlester.⁶⁶

Solomon Layton passed away on February 6, 1943, in Oklahoma City.⁶⁷

Guy C. Reid

Guy C. Reid was known as “one of the leading architects of Oklahoma.” He was born in Des Arc, Arkansas, on December 22, 1892. Reid graduated in 1916 with a bachelor’s degree in Architecture from Oklahoma A&M College (today known as Oklahoma State University). After graduation, he worked in several architecture firms around Oklahoma before serving his country as a Field Artillery officer in World War I. Upon his return from the war, he went into private practice.⁶⁸

In 1930, Guy. C. Reid and George Winkler formed the architecture firm of Winkler and Reid. They were partners until 1952 when Winkler retired. For the next ten years, Reid worked in the company he founded, Guy C. Reid and Associates.⁶⁹

⁶² Joseph Thoburn. *A Standard History of Oklahoma: Volume IV.* (Chicago: American Historical Society, 1916) 1514.

⁶³ Nelson, <http://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=LA036>.

⁶⁴ “Three New School Buildings Here to be Erected at Cost of \$165,000,” *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), July 21, 1918.

⁶⁵ Nelson, <http://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=LA036>.

⁶⁶ Thoburn. 1514.

⁶⁷ Nelson, <http://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=LA036>.

⁶⁸ Joseph Thoburn and Muriel H. Wright. *Oklahoma: A History of a State and Its People: Volume III.* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1929) 170.

⁶⁹ OKC Mod Squad, <https://okcmod.com/firms/winkler-reid/>.

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

Reid's notable buildings on the National Register of Historic Places include the Aldridge Hotel (NRID #95001408) in McAlester, the Main Public Library (NRID #10001009) in Oklahoma City, and the Seminole Municipal Building (NRID #15000580). Reid was also one of the eleven-member group of Allied Architects that designed the Oklahoma City Municipal Building (NRID #7000521).

Guy C. Reid passed away on November 22, 1962, in Oklahoma City.⁷⁰

⁷⁰ "Services Pend for Architect Guy Reid, 68," *Daily Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City, OK), November 23, 1962.

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

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<https://okcmod.com/firms/winkler-reid/>

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

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Accessed October 8, 2018.
<http://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=OK080>.

Sullivan, Leonard. "Oklahoma County Assessor's Public Access System." Oklahoma County Assessor. Accessed August 20, 2018. <https://ariisp1.oklahomacounty.org/AssessorWP5/AN-R.asp?PropertyID=161603>.

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 # _____
- 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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 0.6918 Acres

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: 35.470915 Longitude: -97.508552

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description

The south 79.3 feet of Block Four (4), MILITARY ADDITION to the City of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, according to the plat recorded in Book 1 of Plats, Page 25. Said described tract of land contains an area of 30,134 square feet or 0.6918 acres, more or less.

SECT. 34	R3W
T12N	QTR SW

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the property is the legal boundary. The legal boundary encompasses the Administration Building, which is deemed historically significant, and the storage building at the back of the property, deemed historically insignificant.

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Trait Thompson, Consultant
organization: N/A
street & number: 308 North Bradbury Drive
city or town: Edmond state: Oklahoma zip code: 73034
e-mail traitthompson@gmail.com
telephone: 405-226-4393
date: February 19, 2019

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.)

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: Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
City or Vicinity: Oklahoma City
County: Oklahoma State: Oklahoma
Photographer: Trait Thompson

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Name of Property

Oklahoma County, OK
County and State

Number	Subject	Photo Date	Direction
0001	West façade (front) of the 1919 building	9/25/2018	East
0002	West façade (front) and south elevation of 1919 building	2/18/2019	Northeast
0003	South elevation with 1919 building (left) and 1928 addition (right)	9/25/2018	North
0004	South elevation and east elevation (back) of 1928 addition	8/20/2018	Northwest
0005	East elevation (rear) of 1928 addition	9/25/2018	West
0006	East elevation (rear) and north elevation of 1928 addition	2/18/2019	Southwest
0007	North elevation of the 1928 addition	2/18/2019	South
0008	East section of the north elevation of the 1919 building	9/25/2018	Southwest
0009	West section of the north elevation of the 1919 building	9/25/2018	Southeast
0010	West façade (front) and north elevation of the 1919 building		Northeast
0011	First floor interior of the 1919 building	2/18/2018	Northeast
0012	First floor interior of the 1919 building	2/18/2018	Southwest
0013	First floor interior of the 1928 building	9/25/2018	Southwest
0014	First floor interior of the 1928 building	2/18/2018	Northeast
0015	Storage building in the foreground with Administration Building in the background	2/18/2018	West

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 1



Google Earth: 2018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

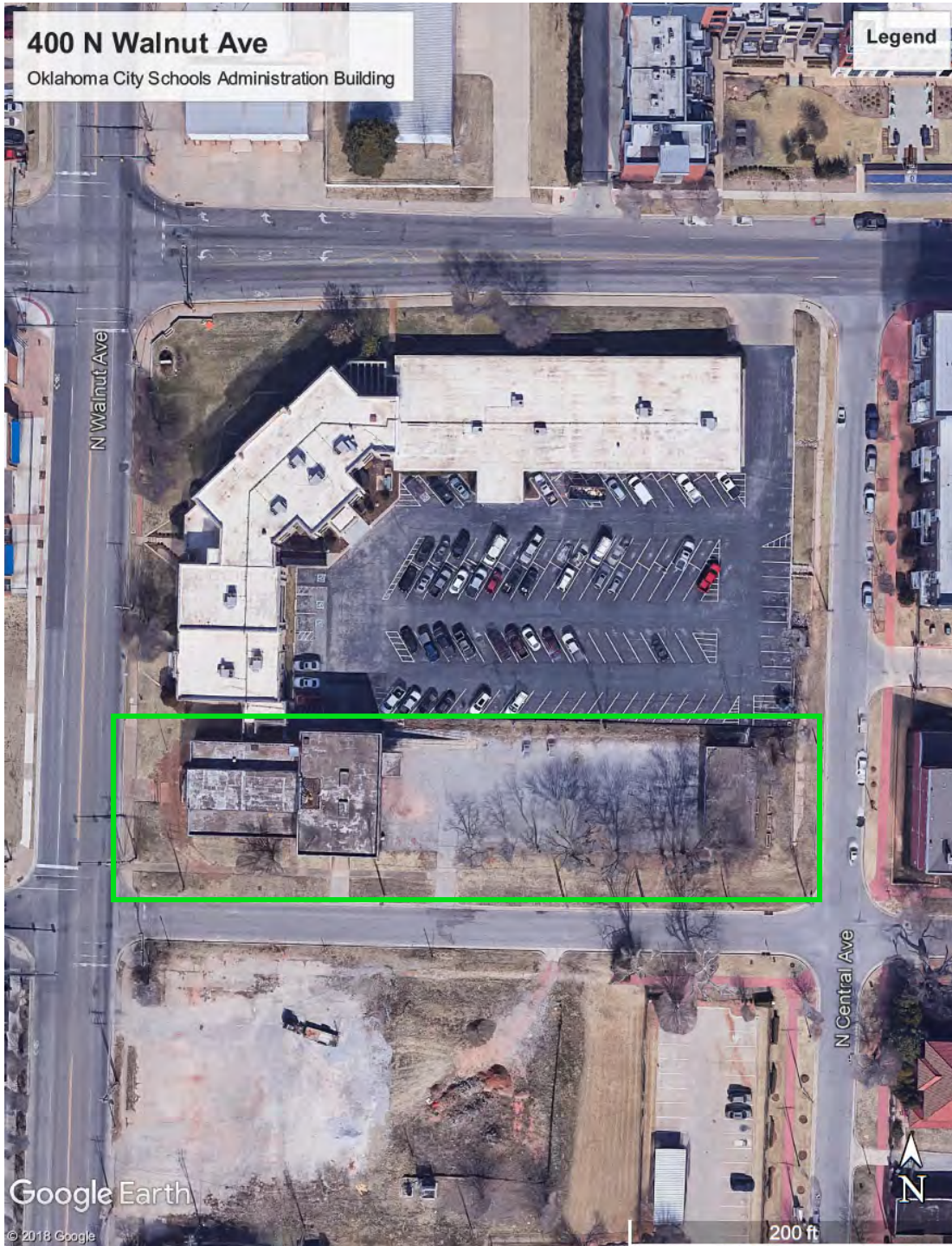
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 2



Google Earth: 2018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 3



Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1906 (Sheet #44)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

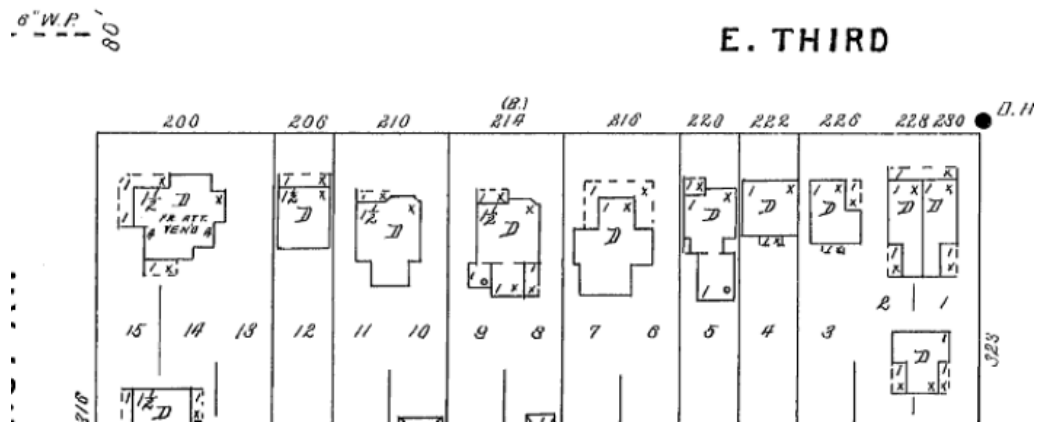
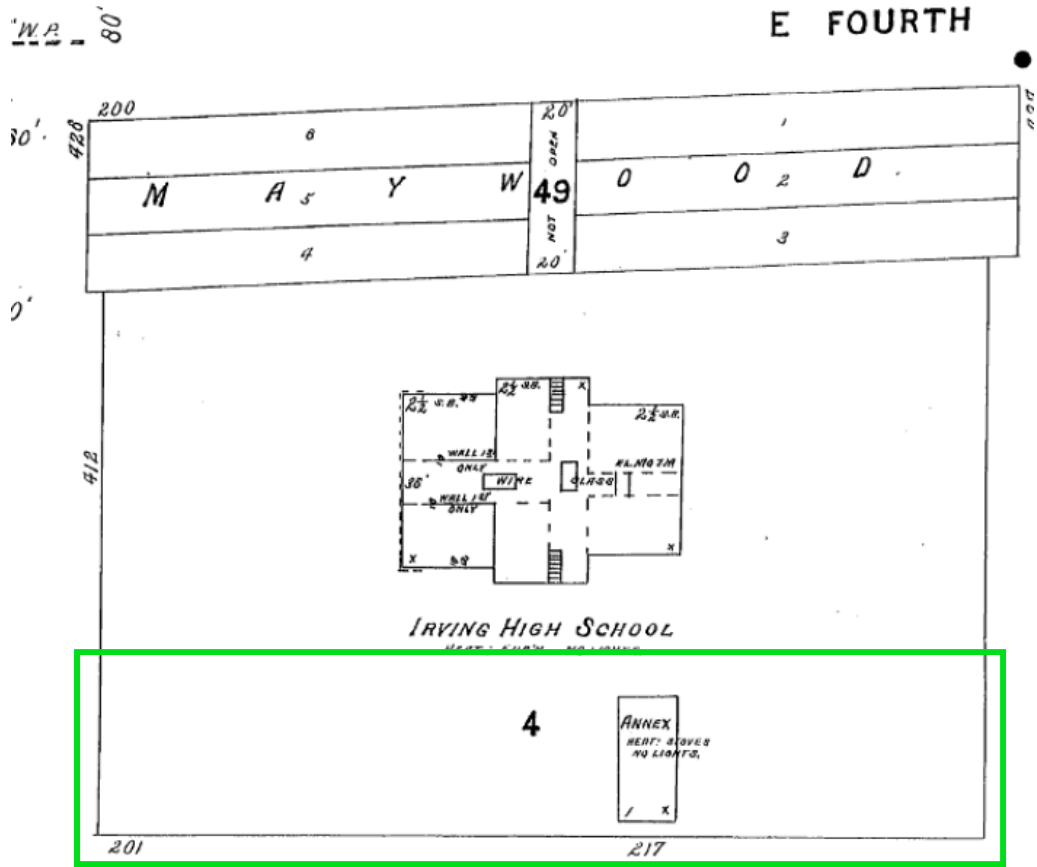
Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 4



Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1906 (Sheet #44)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 5



Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1922 (Vol. 1, Sheet #29)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

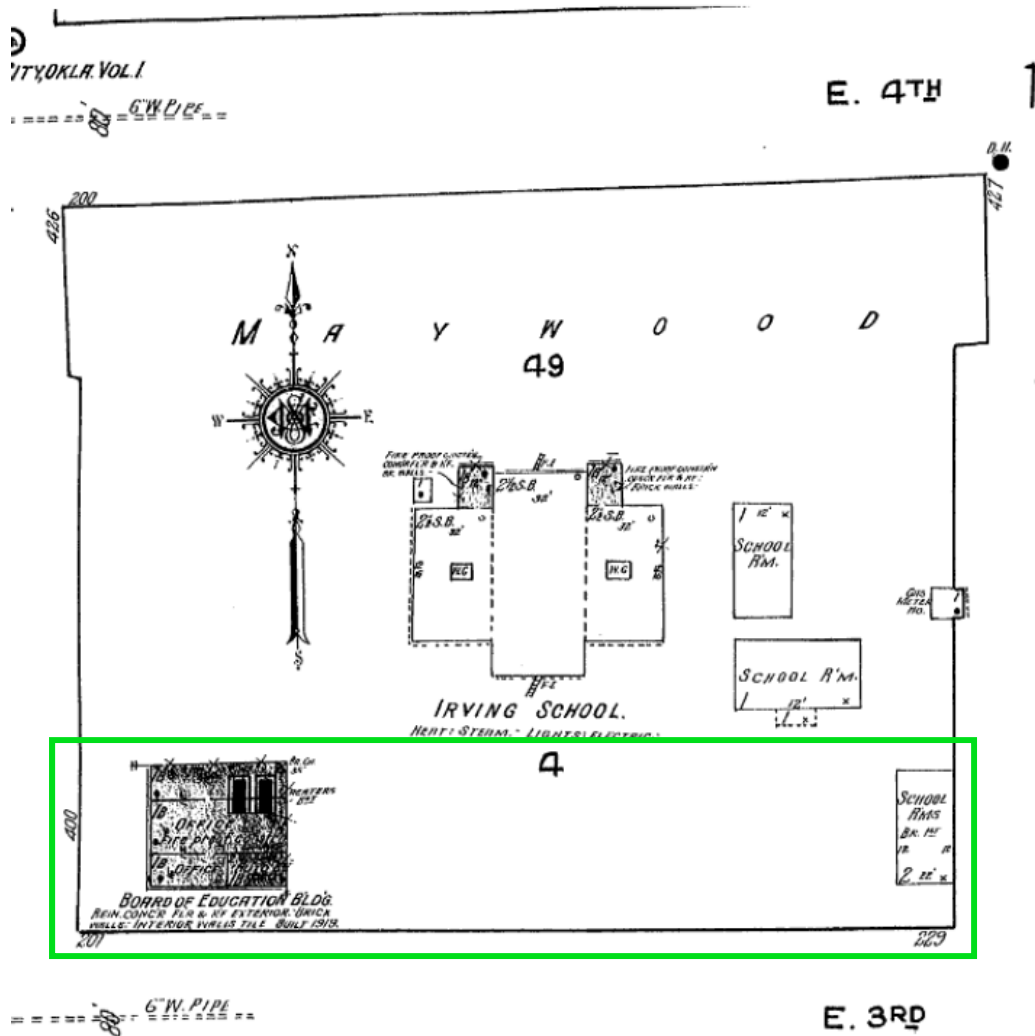
Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 6



Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1922 (Vol. 1, Sheet #29)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 7



Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1949 (Vol. 1, Sheet #29)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

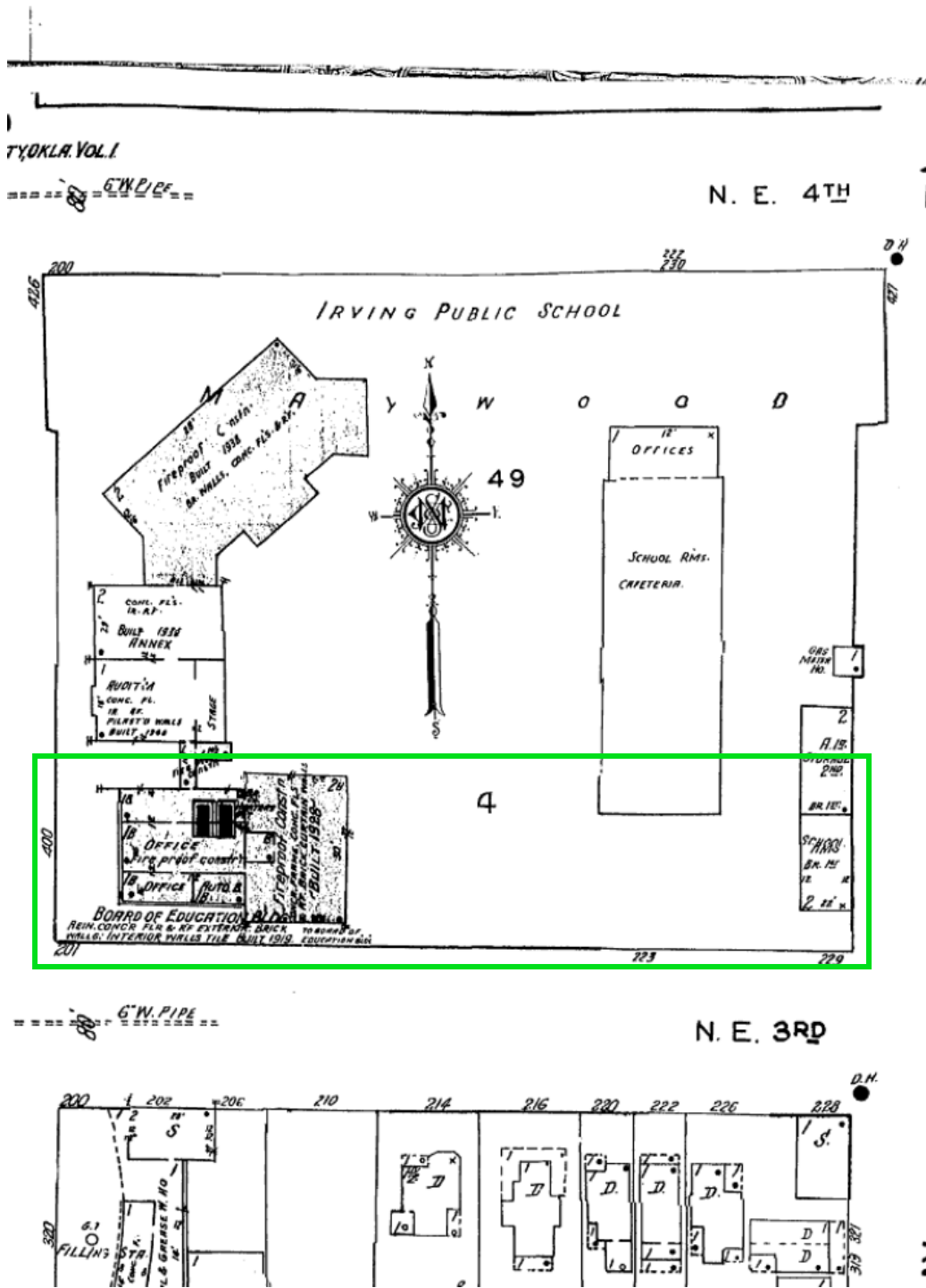
Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 8



Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1949 (Vol. 1, Sheet #29)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property

Oklahoma, Oklahoma

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 9



Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1950 (Vol. 1, Sheet #29)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

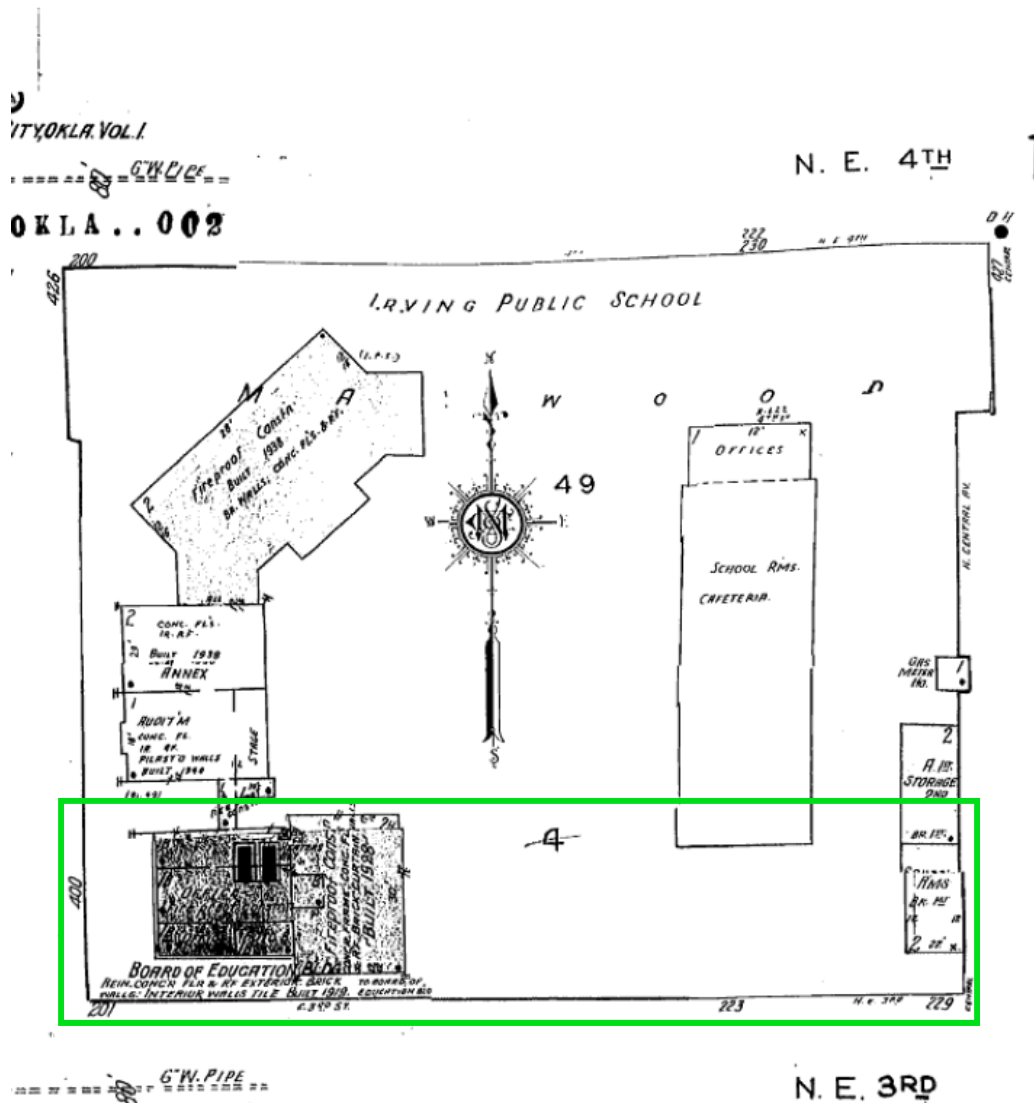
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 10



Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1950 (Vol. 1, Sheet #29)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 11



Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1955 (Vol. 1, Sheet #29)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

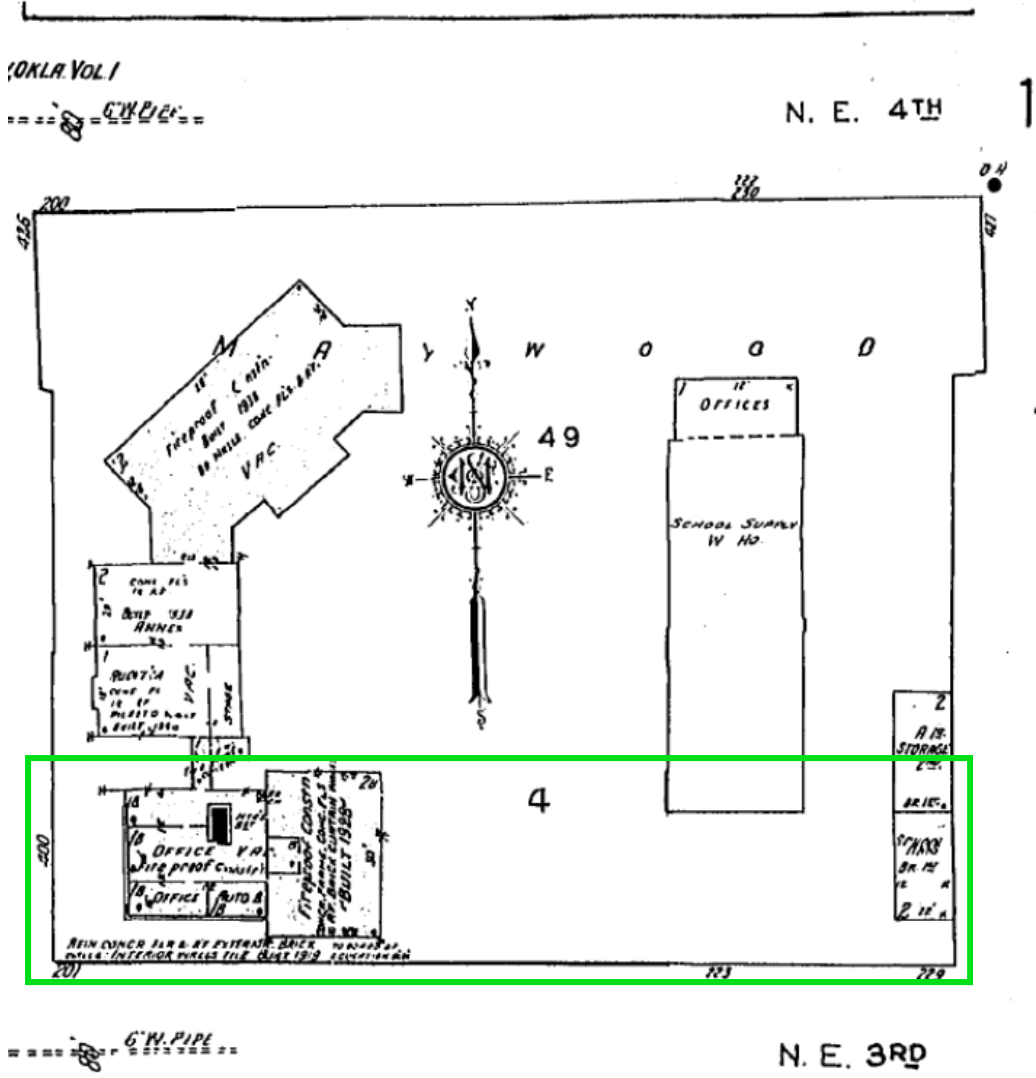
Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 12



Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1955 (Vol. 1, Sheet #29)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 13



Photo #1: The original Irving School was built in 1896 and destroyed by fire in 1937. The Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building was built on the same lot as this school in 1919.

Year Photographed: Unknown

Photographer: Unknown

Photo credit: Oklahoma Historical Society

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 14



Photo #2: Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building

Year Photographed: 1954

Photographer: Unknown

Photo Credit: Oklahoma Historical Society

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 15



Photo #3: Traffic Accident at 3rd St. and Walnut Ave. with Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building in the background

Year Photographed: 1957

Photographer: Unknown

Photo credit: Oklahoma Historical Society

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 16



Photo #4: This view of the west façade (front) of the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building shows the modified staircase before it was demolished in 2015.

Year Photographed: Unknown

Photographer: Unknown

Photo Credit: <https://www.loopnet.com/Listing/400-N-Walnut-Ave-Oklahoma-City-OK/12765718/>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 17

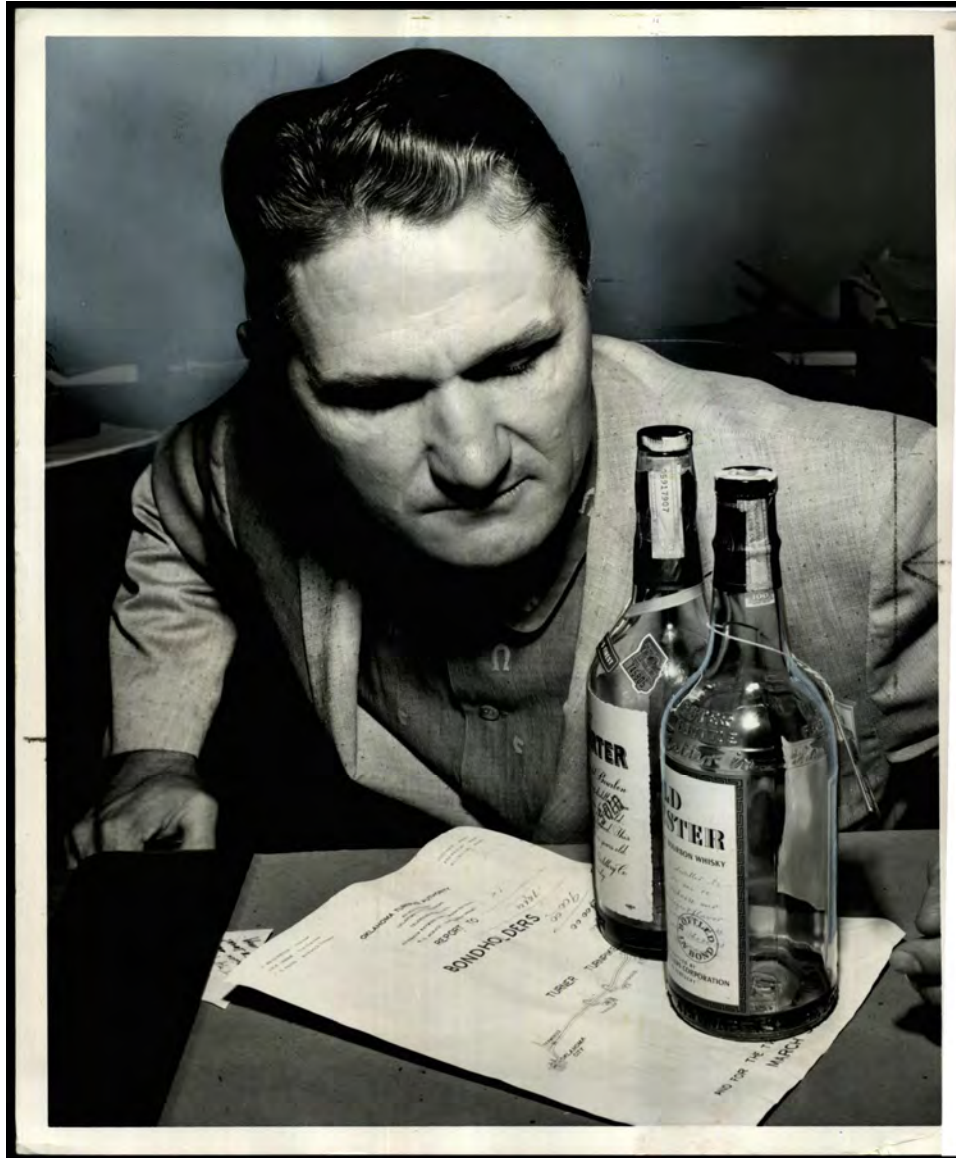


Photo #5: State Senator George Miscovsky displays the liquor bottles he found during his one-man raid on the Oklahoma Turnpike Authority. This photo appeared in the August 10, 1956, edition of the *Oklahoma Times*.

Year Photographed: 1956

Photographer: Jim Lucas

Photo credit: The Gateway to Oklahoma History

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 18



Photo #6: A plaque on the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building marks its location on the former Military Reservation, which was set aside by President Harrison as a base for soldiers keeping order during and after the 1889 land run.

Year Photographed: 2018

Photographer: Trait Thompson

Photo credit: Trait Thompson

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 19



OK_OklahomaCounty_OklahomaCitySchoolsAdministrationBuilding_0001

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 20



OK_OklahomaCounty_OklahomaCitySchoolsAdministrationBuilding_0002

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 21



OK_OklahomaCounty_OklahomaCitySchoolsAdministrationBuilding_0003

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 22



OK_OklahomaCounty_OklahomaCitySchoolsAdministrationBuilding_0004

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 23



OK_OklahomaCounty_OklahomaCitySchoolsAdministrationBuilding_0005

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 24



OK_OklahomaCounty_OklahomaCitySchoolsAdministrationBuilding_0006

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 25



OK_OklahomaCounty_OklahomaCitySchoolsAdministrationBuilding_0007

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 26



OK_OklahomaCounty_OklahomaCitySchoolsAdministrationBuilding_0008

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 27



OK_OklahomaCounty_OklahomaCitySchoolsAdministrationBuilding_0009

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 28



OK_OklahomaCounty_OklahomaCitySchoolsAdministrationBuilding_0010

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 29



OK_OklahomaCounty_OklahomaCitySchoolsAdministrationBuilding_0011

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 30



OK_OklahomaCounty_OklahomaCitySchoolsAdministrationBuilding_0012

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 31



OK_OklahomaCounty_OklahomaCitySchoolsAdministrationBuilding_0013

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 32



OK_OklahomaCounty_OklahomaCitySchoolsAdministrationBuilding_0014

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Oklahoma City Schools Administration
Building

Name of Property
Oklahoma, Oklahoma
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 33



OK_OklahomaCounty_OklahomaCitySchoolsAdministrationBuilding_0015

400 N Walnut Ave

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building

Legend

NE 6th St

NE 5th St

Harrison Ave

US Hwy 77

Research Ave

St

NE 3rd St

NE 2nd St

N Walnut Ave

N Central Ave

N Geary Ave

NE 1st

Russell M. Perry Ave

N Mickey Mantle Dr

E Main St

Google Earth



1000 ft

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building

400 North Walnut Avenue
35.470915, -97.508552

Legend



NE 4th St

N Walnut Ave

N Oklahoma Ave

NE 3rd St

NE 2nd St
500 ft

Google Earth

© 2018 Google



400 N Walnut Ave

Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building

Legend

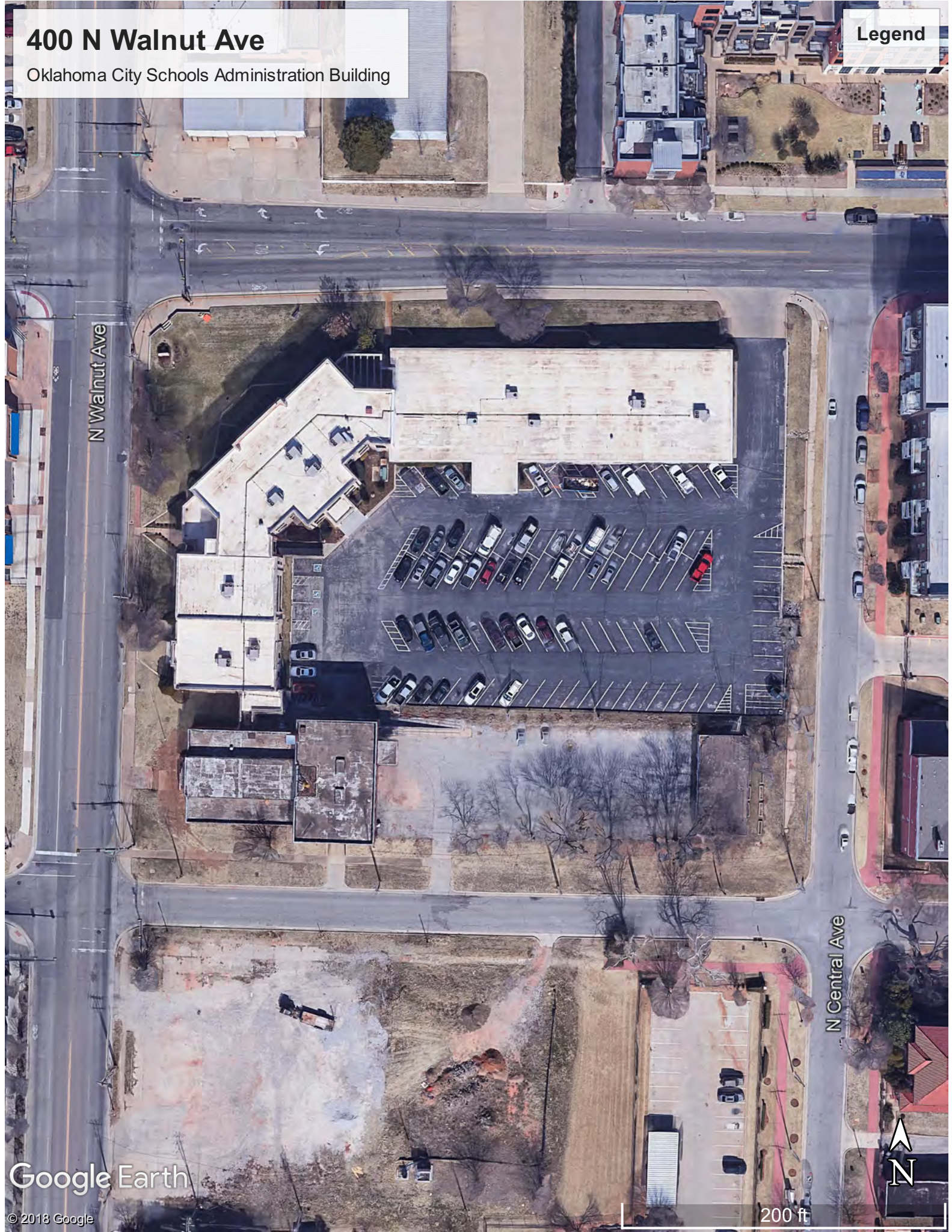
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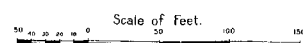
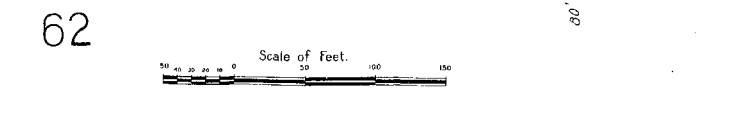
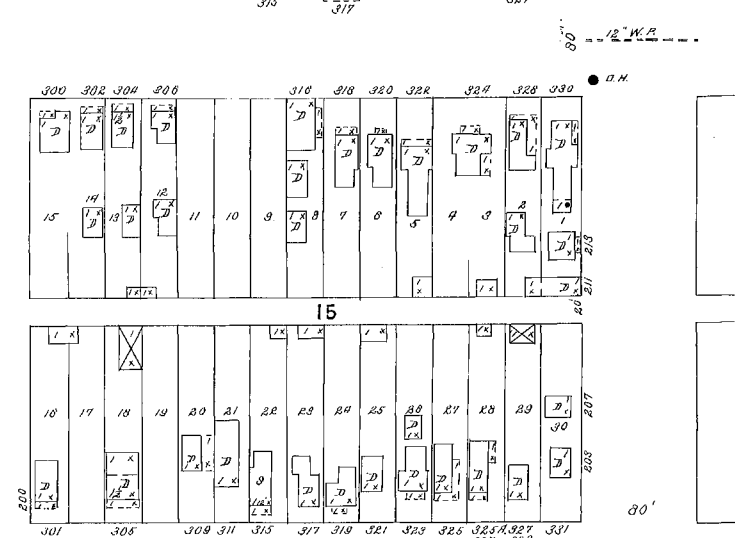
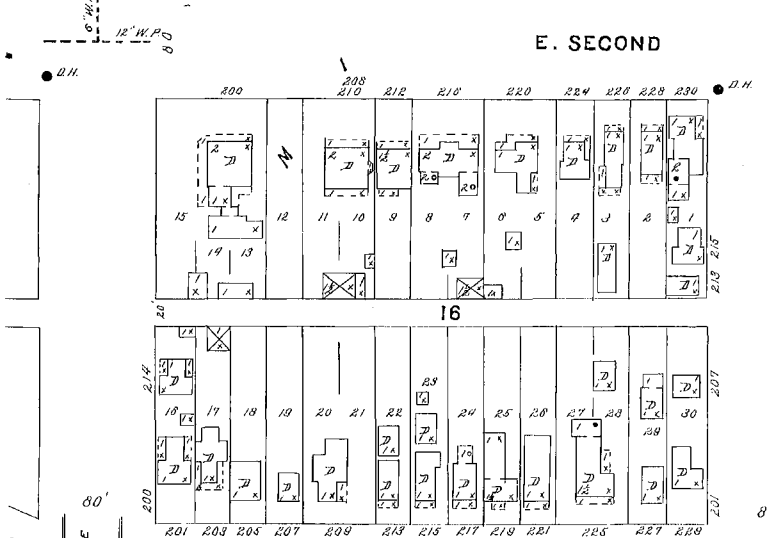
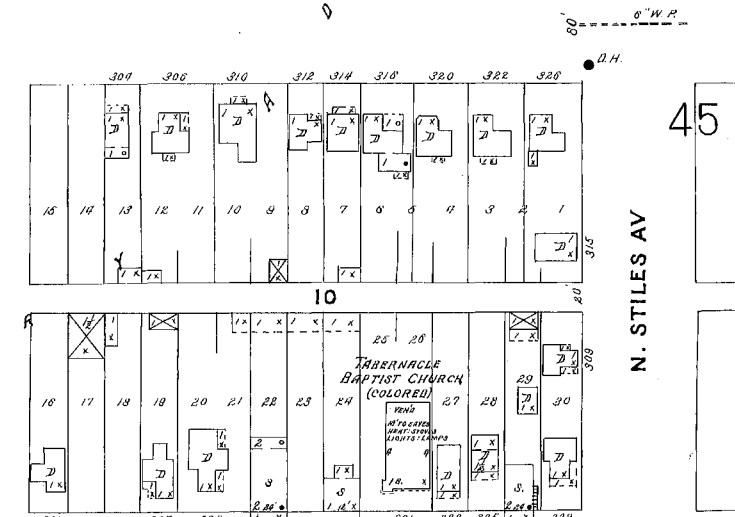
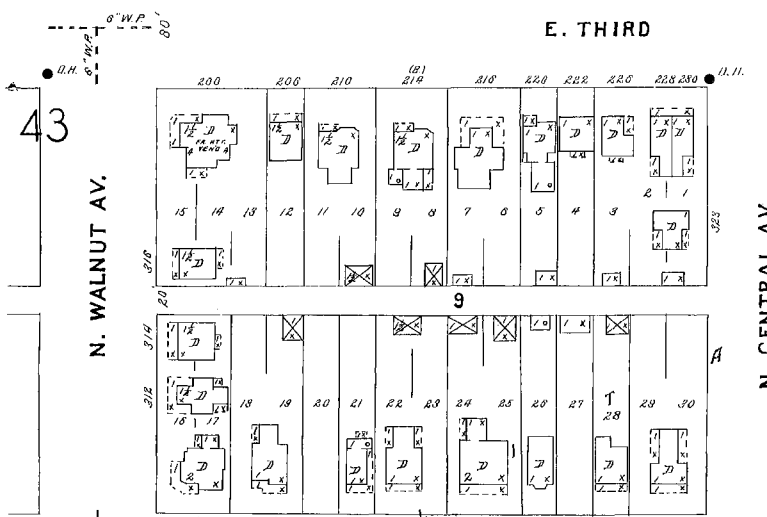
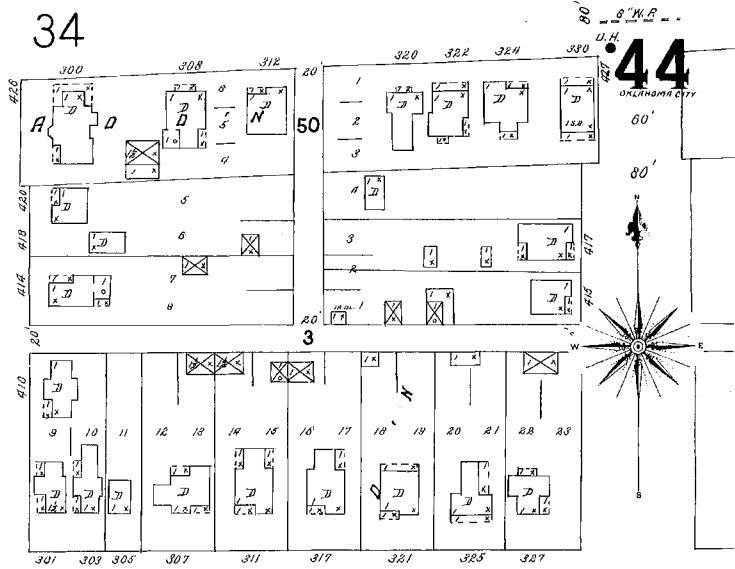
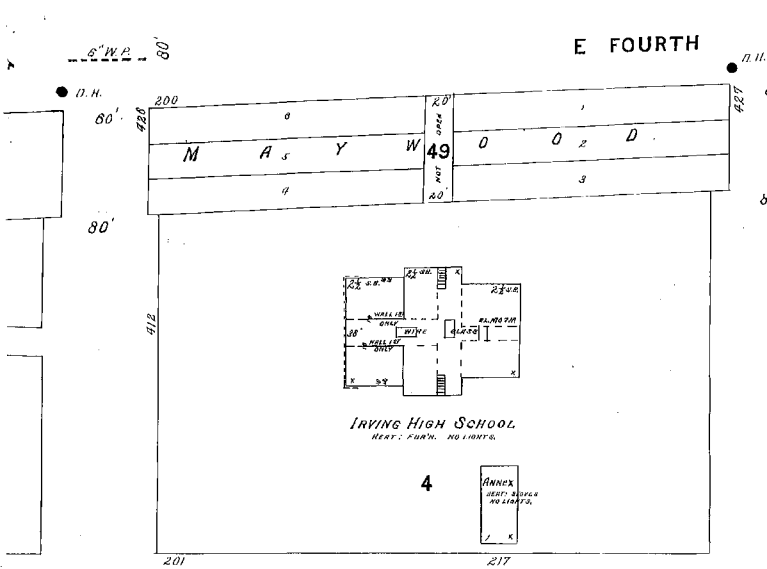
N Central Ave

Google Earth

© 2018 Google

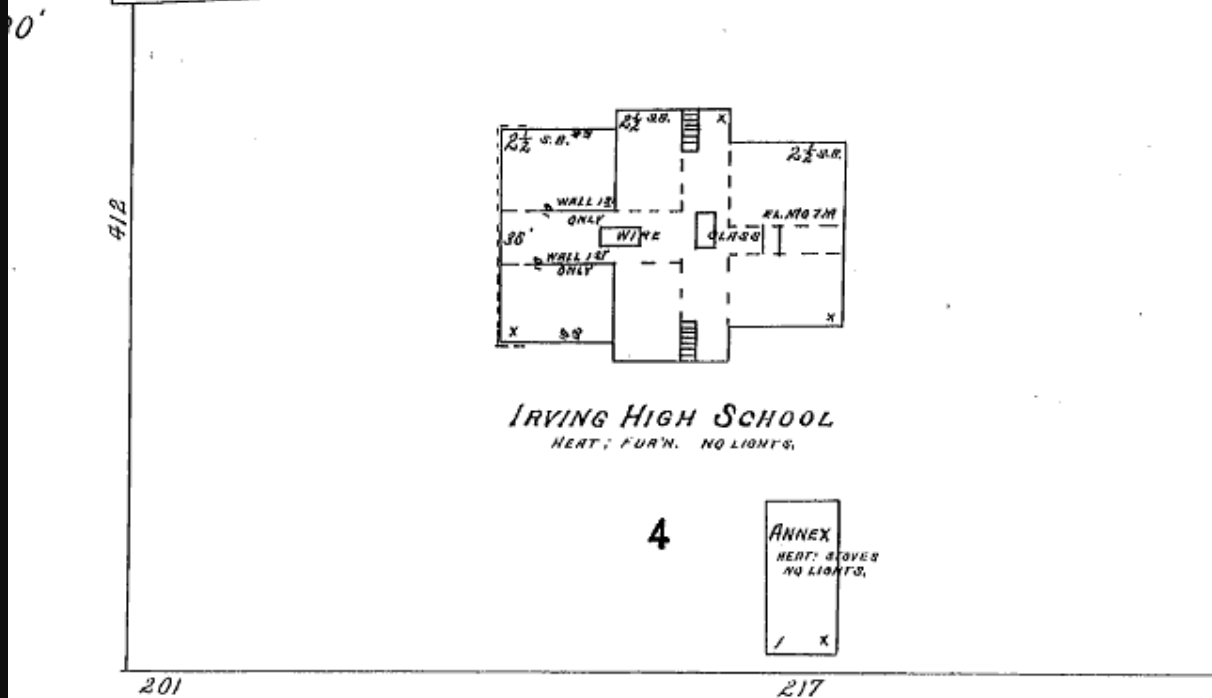
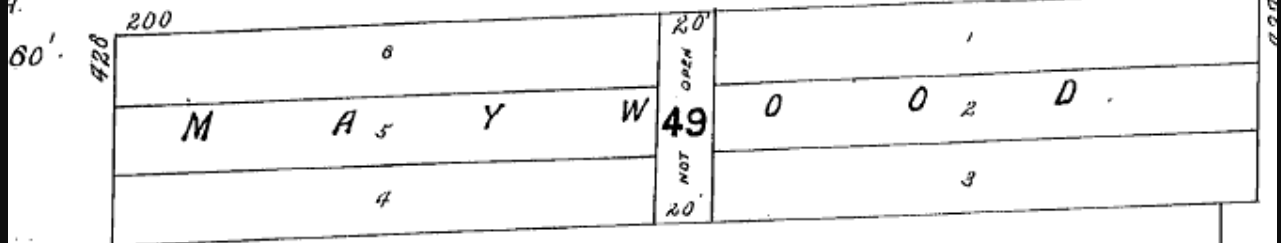
200 ft





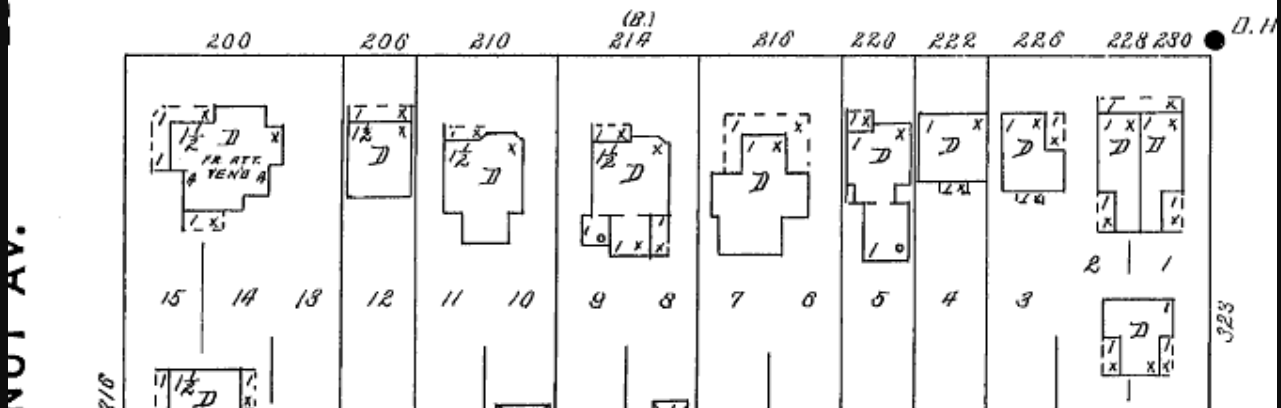
8" W.P. 80'

E. FOURTH

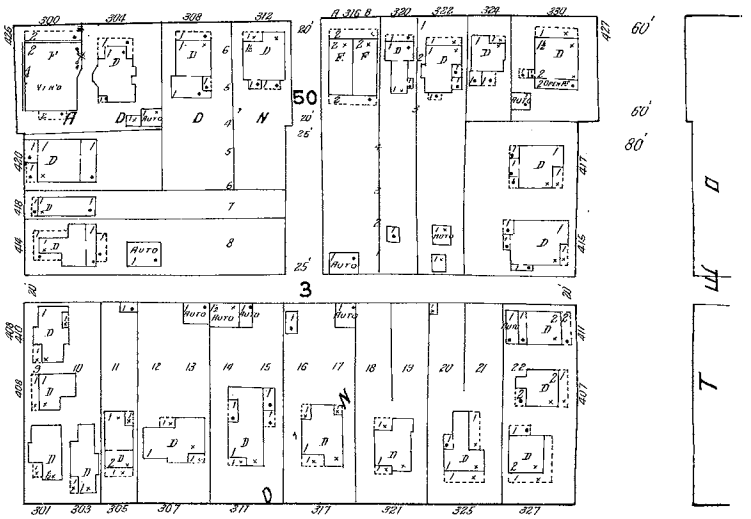
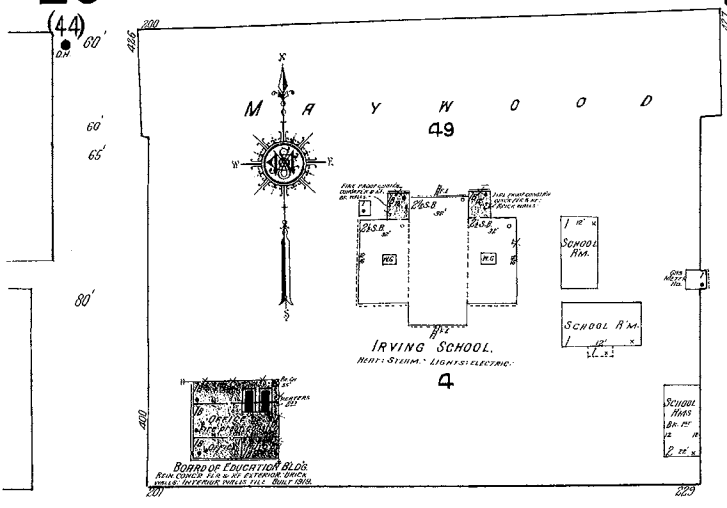


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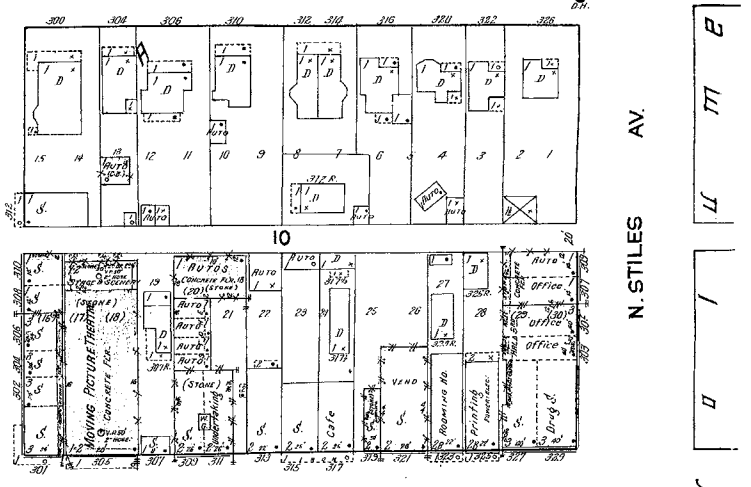
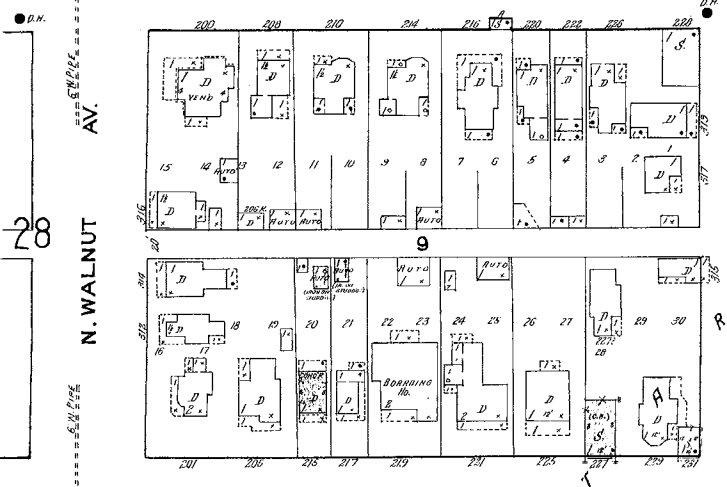
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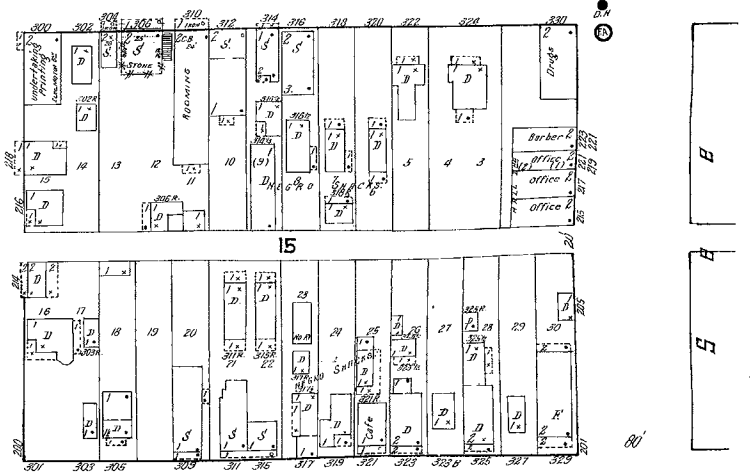
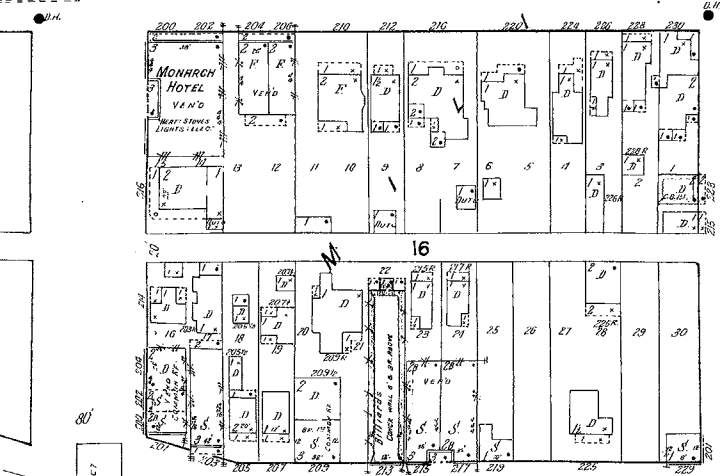
E. 4TH 18 ST



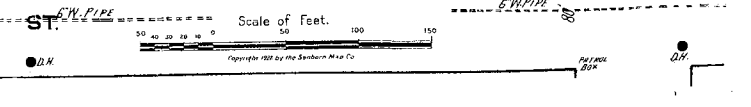
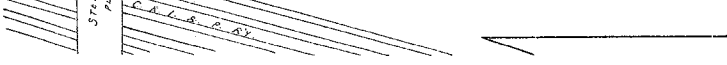
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E. 2ND ST.



E. 1ST ST.



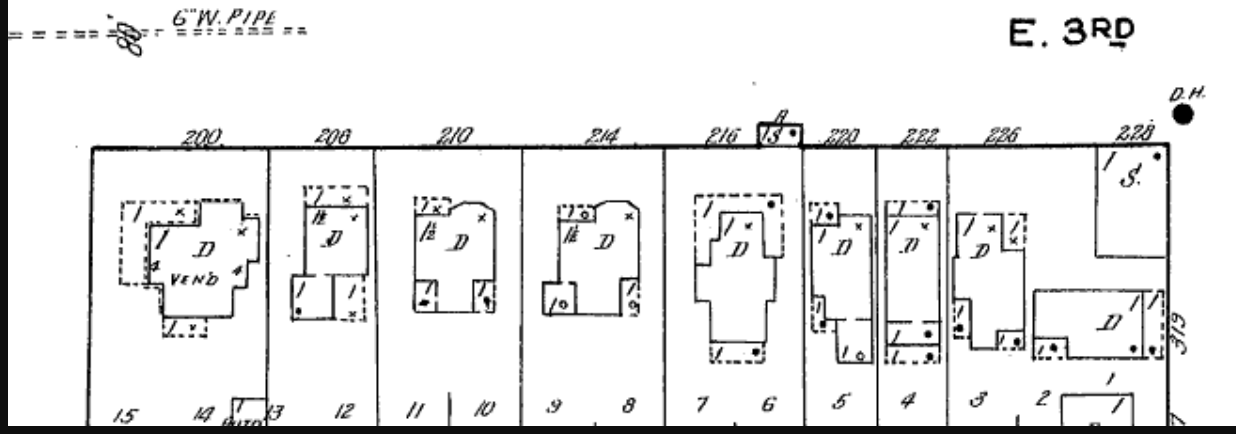
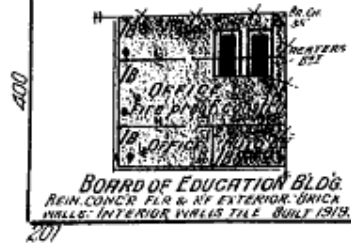
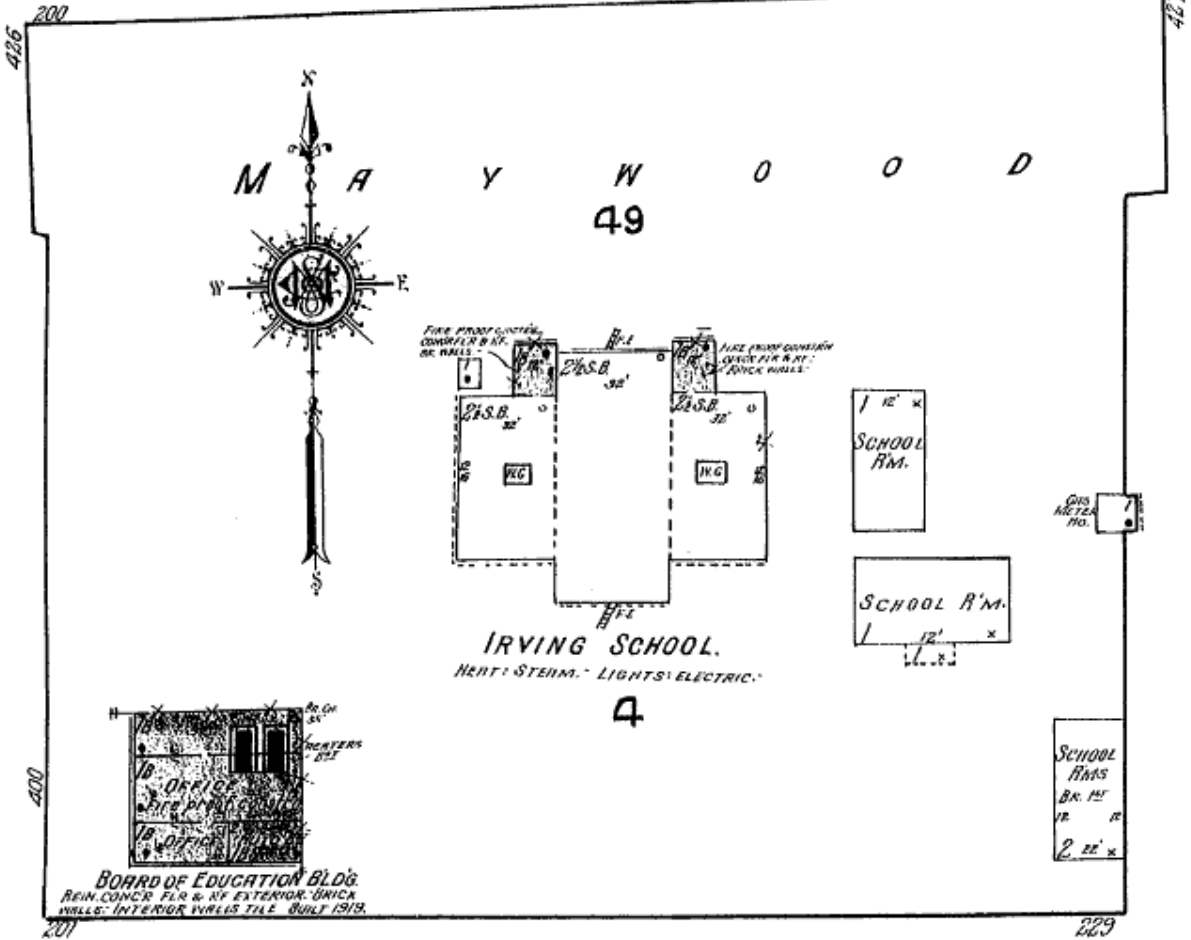
Scale of Feet.

0 50 100 150

Copyright 1925 by the Symphon-Pearce Co.

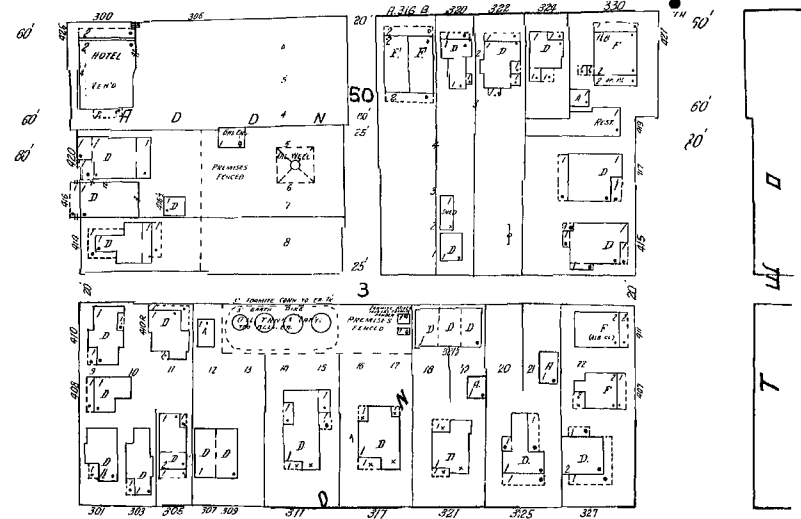
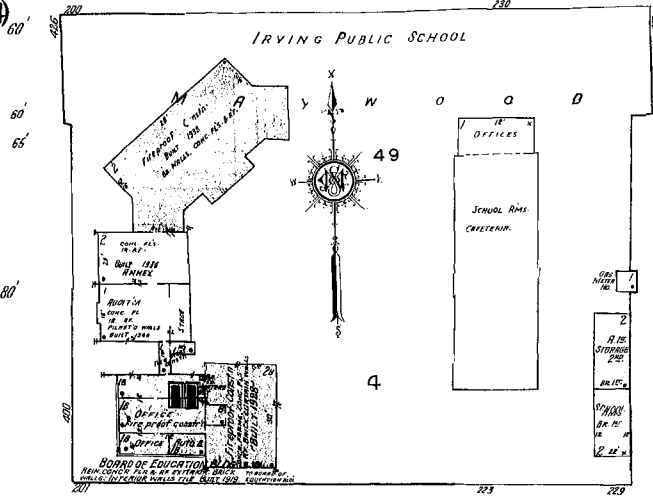
CITY, OKLA. VOL. I

E. 4TH



N. E. 4TH 18 ST

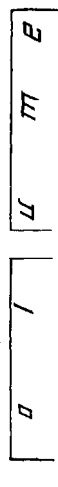
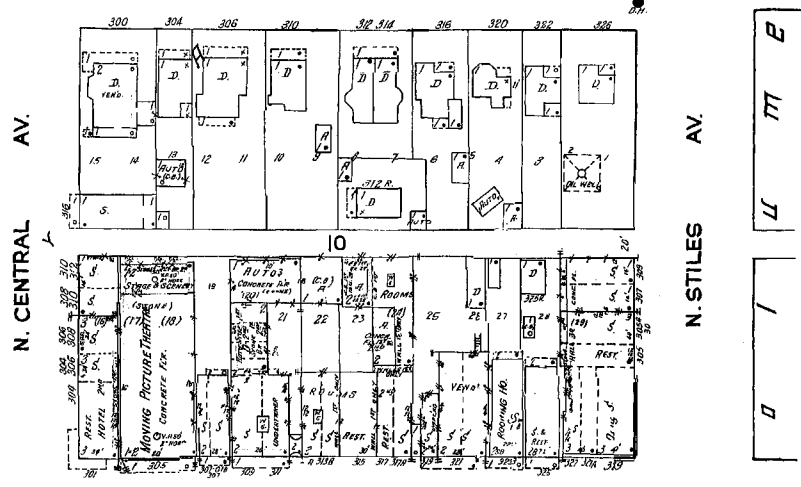
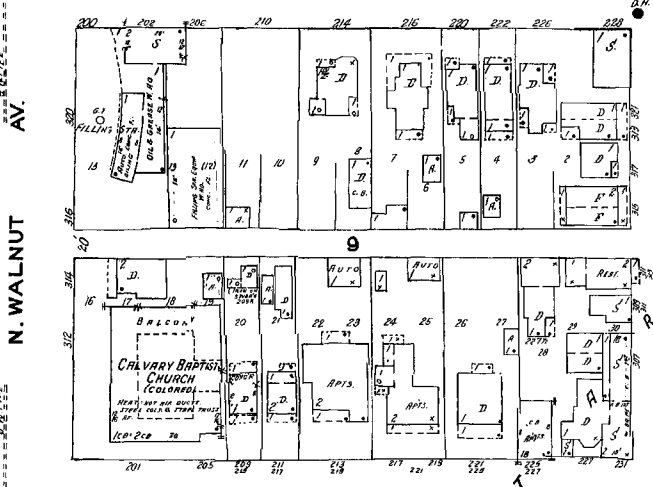
6" W. PIPE



N. E. 3RD

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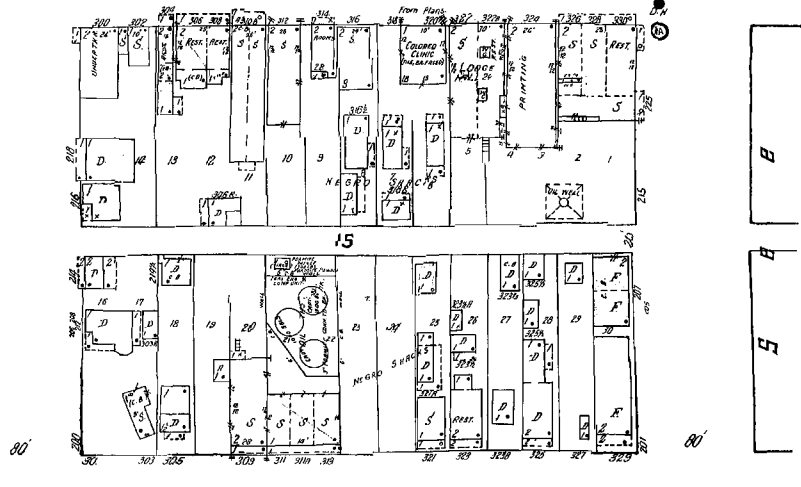
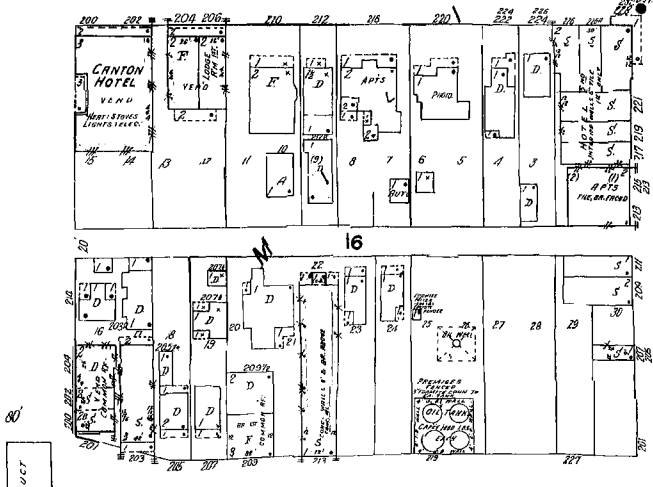
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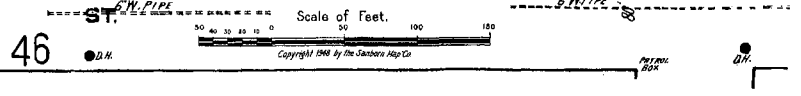
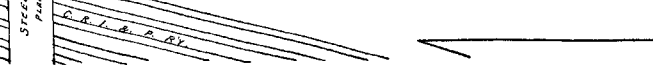
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N. E. 1ST

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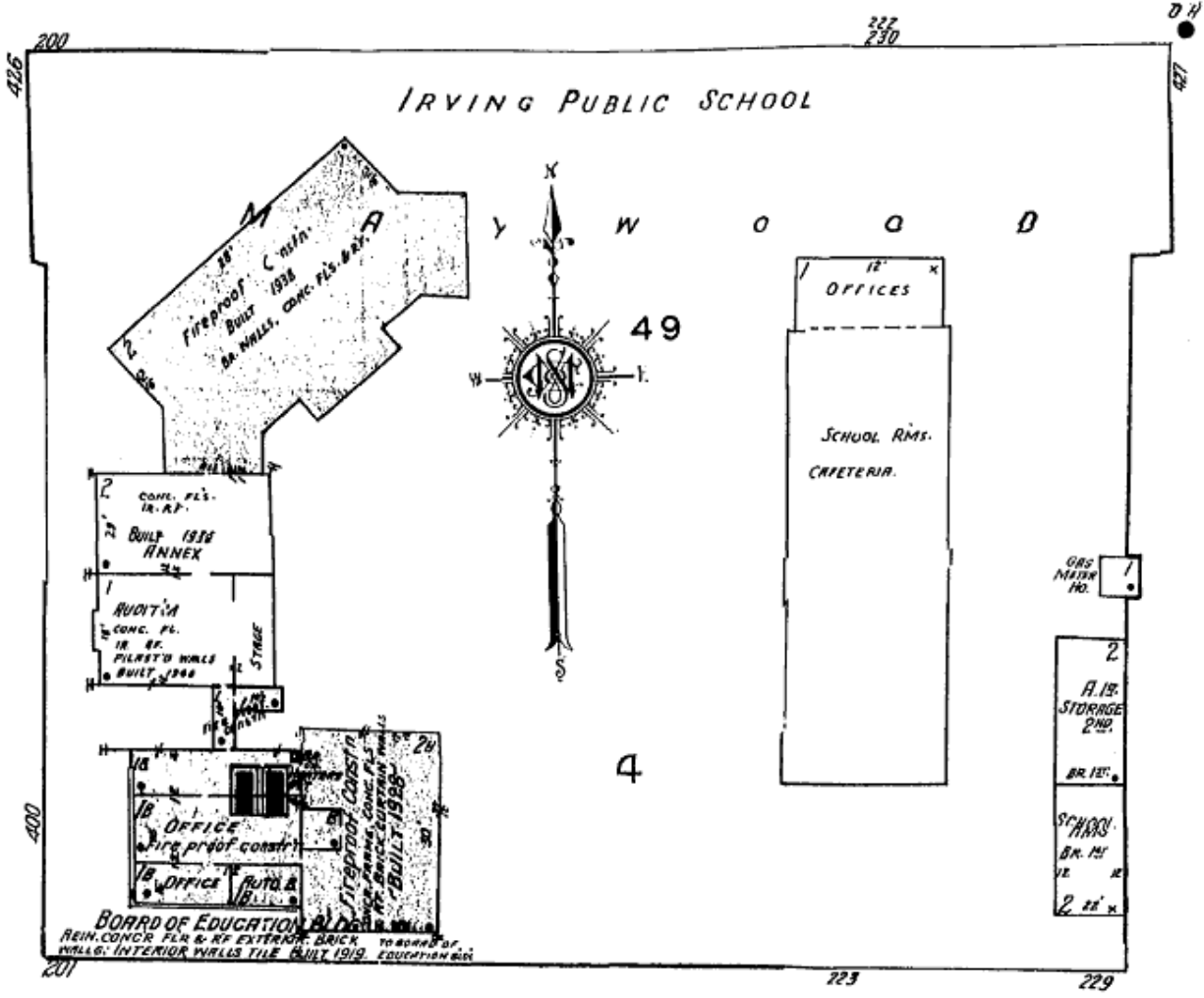
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TYOKLA VOL. I

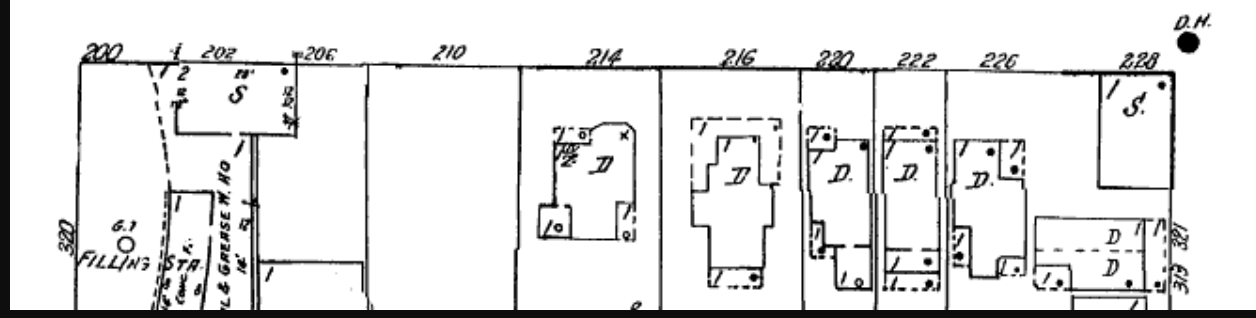
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N. E. 4TH



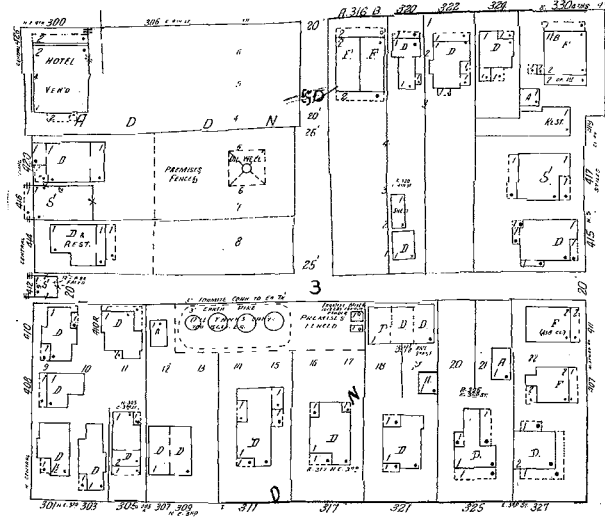
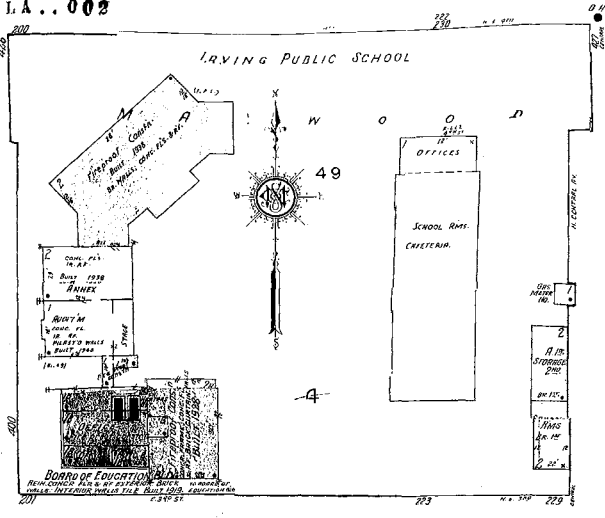
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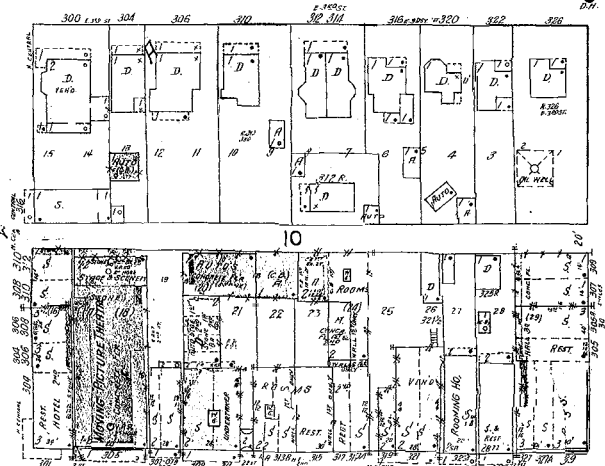
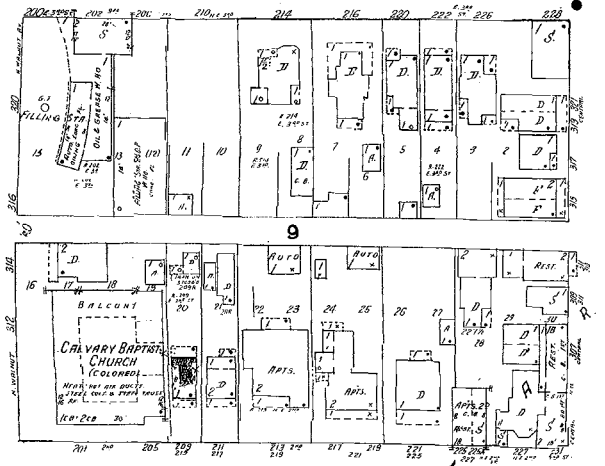


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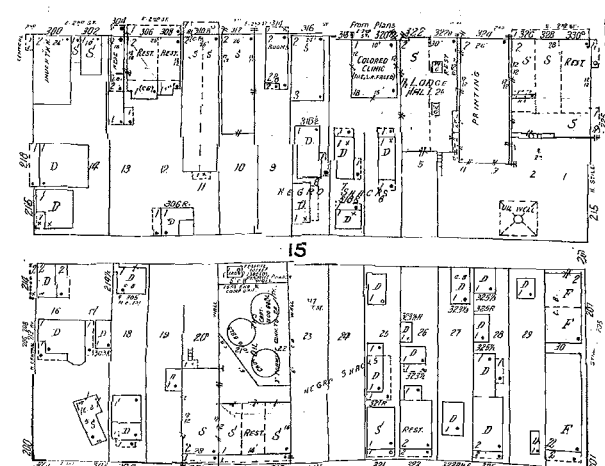
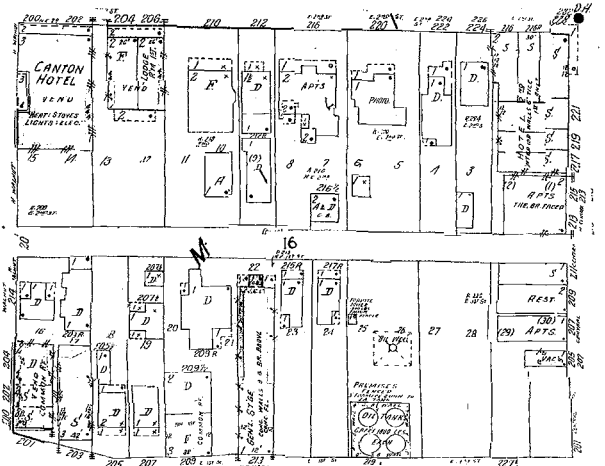
5/11/12



N. E. 3RD ST.



N. E. 2ND ST.



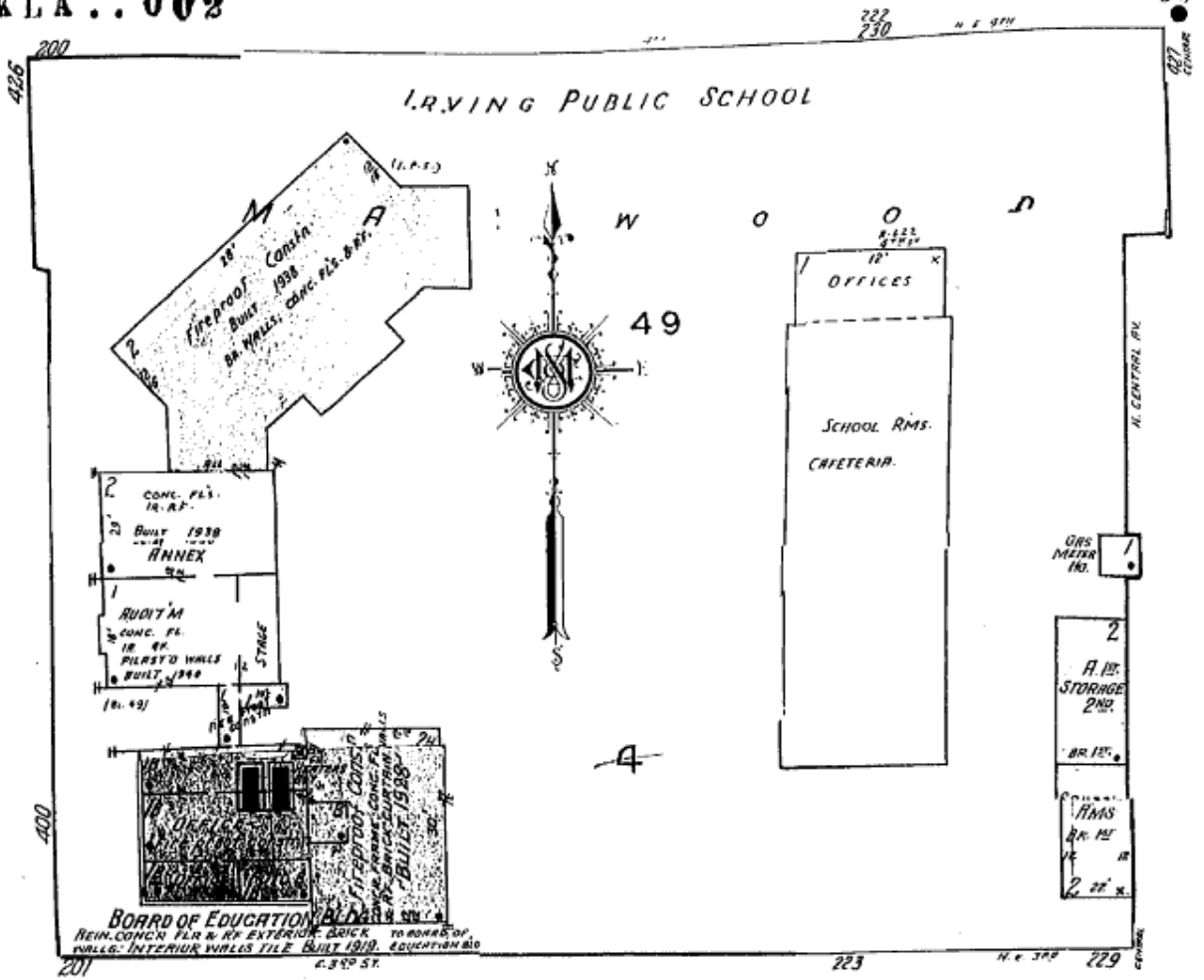
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STEEL VIADUCT PLANK AIR

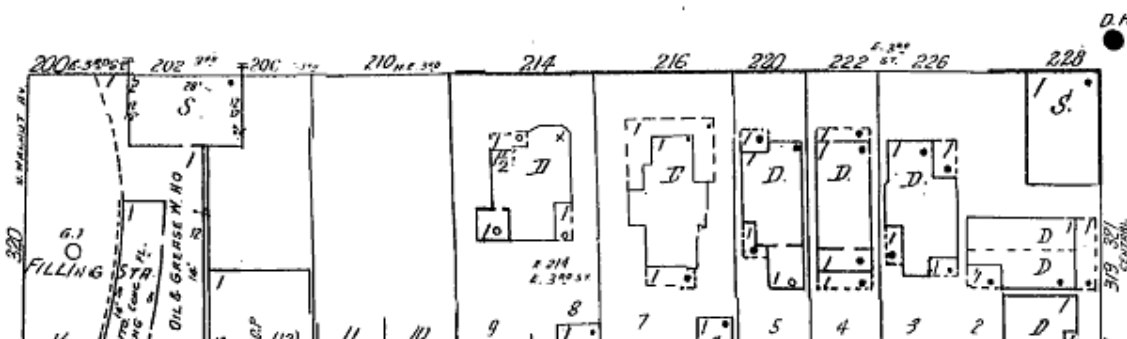
CITY, OKLA. VOL. I

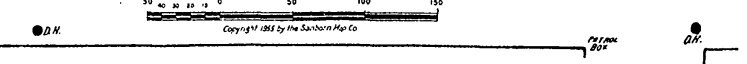
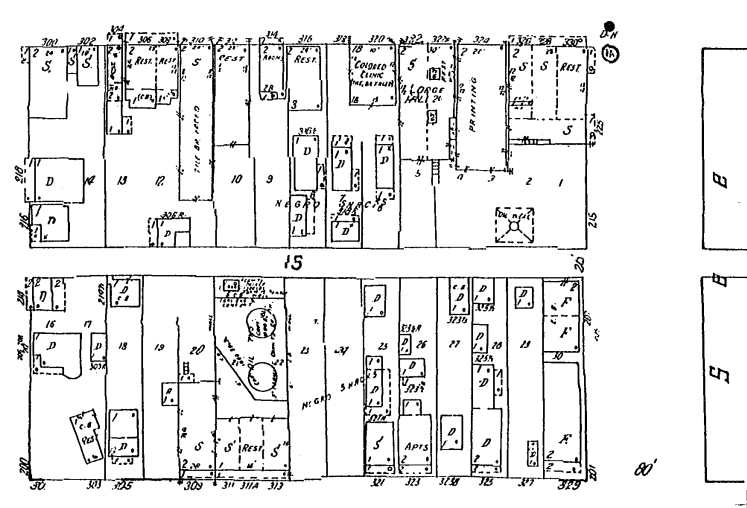
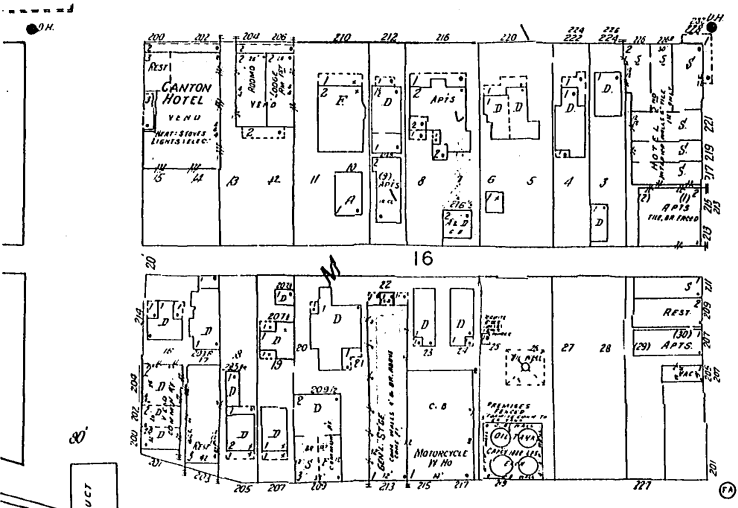
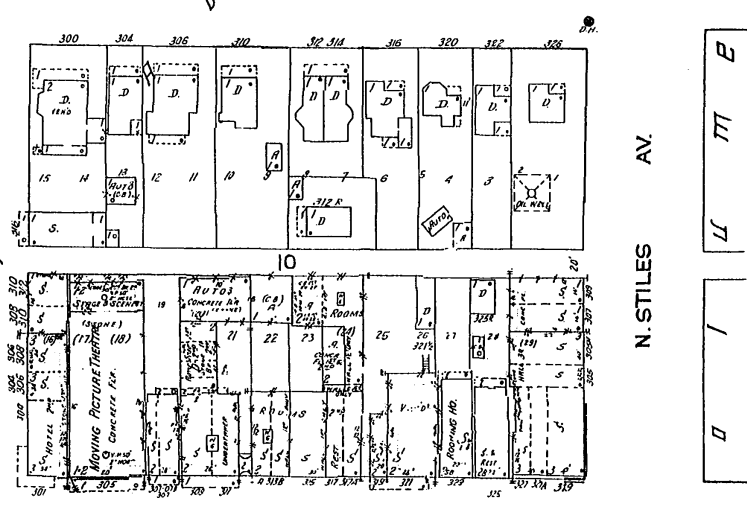
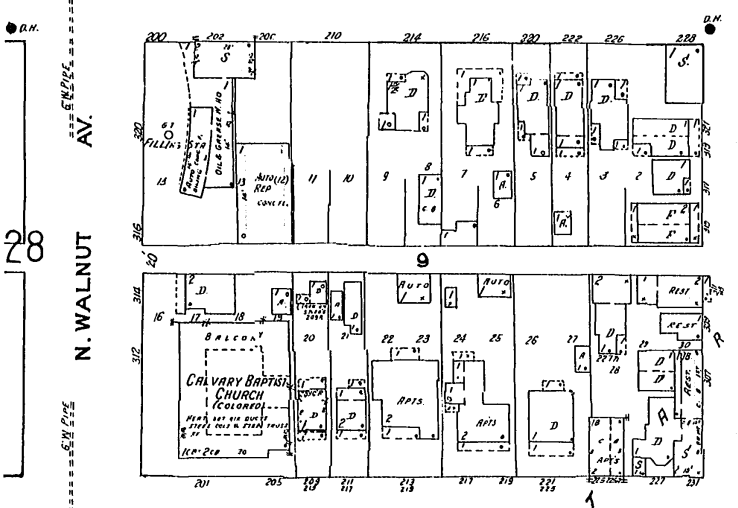
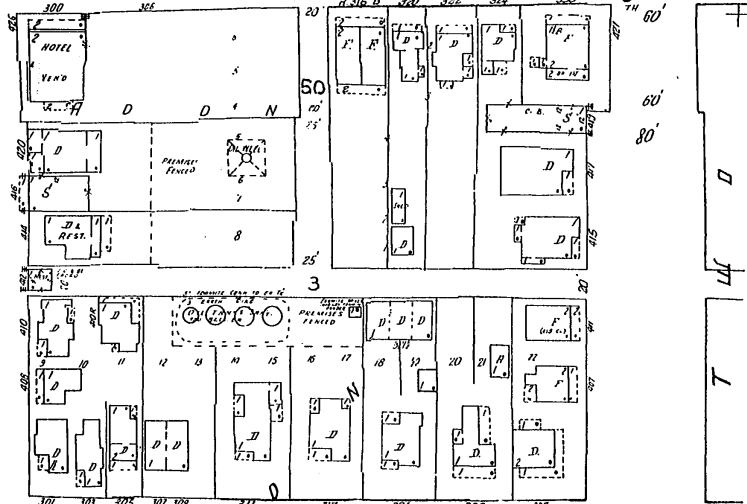
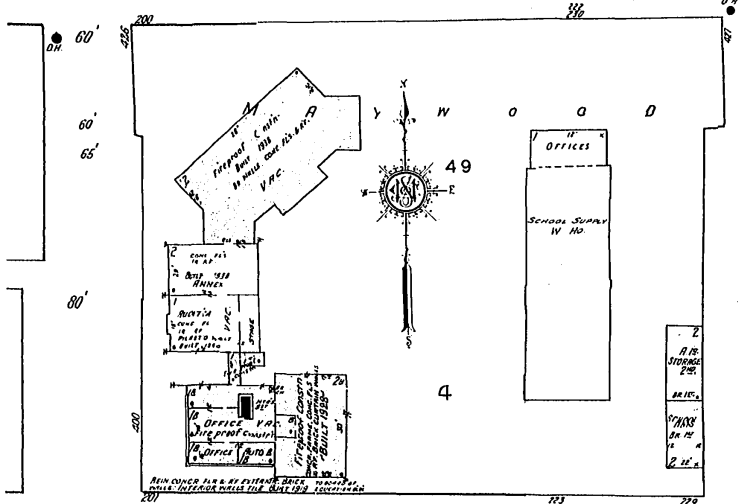
OKLA. . 002

N. E. 4TH



N. E. 3RD

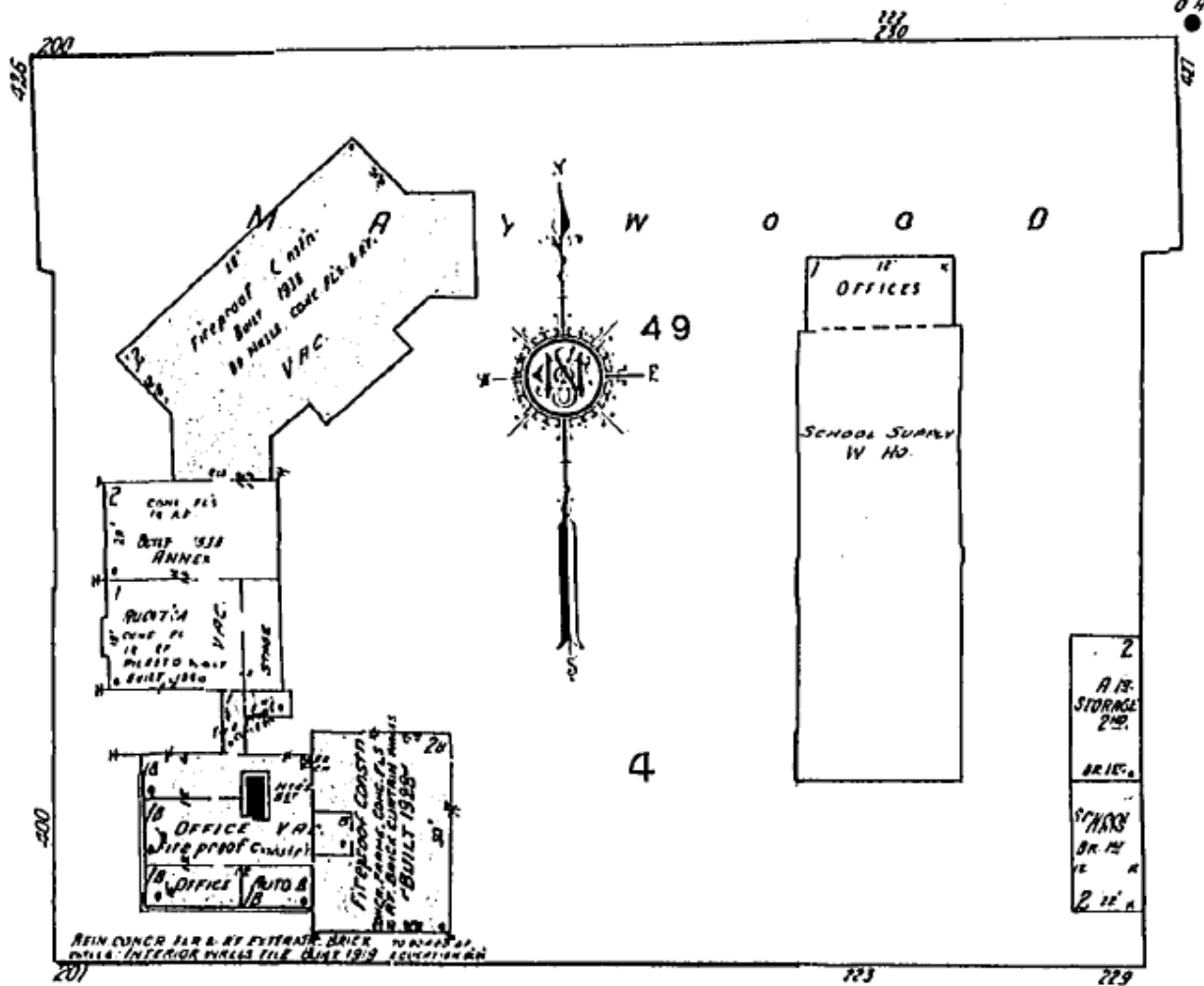




OKLA. VOL 1

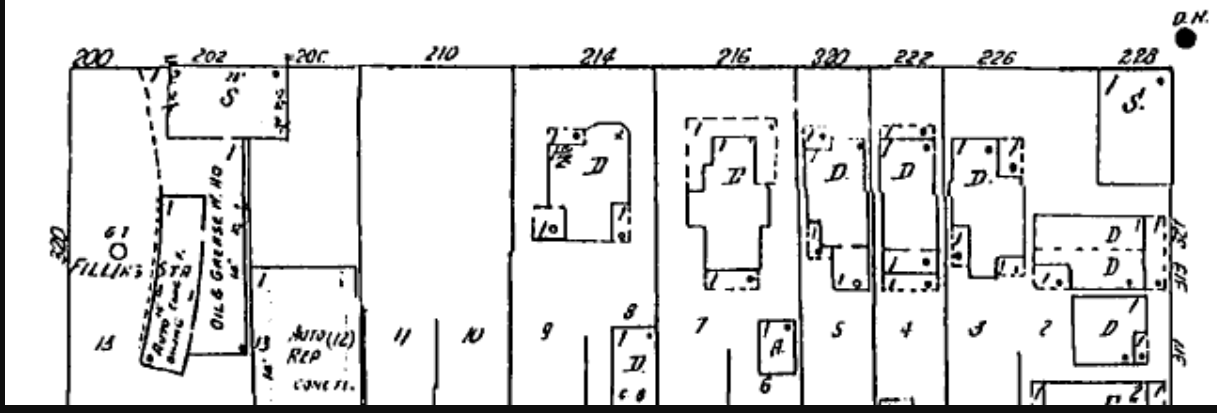
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6" W. PIPE



6" W. PIPE

N. E. 3RD



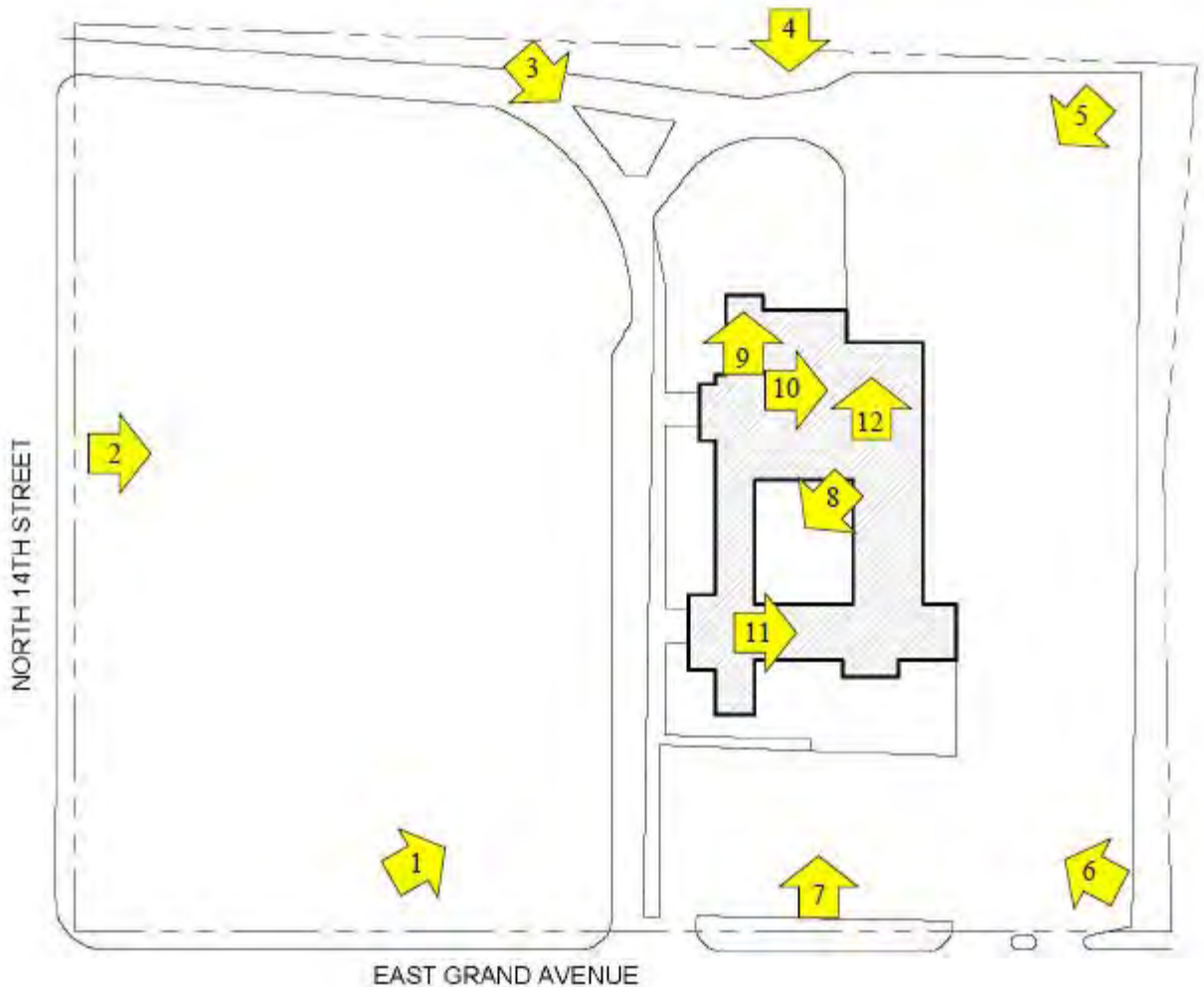
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

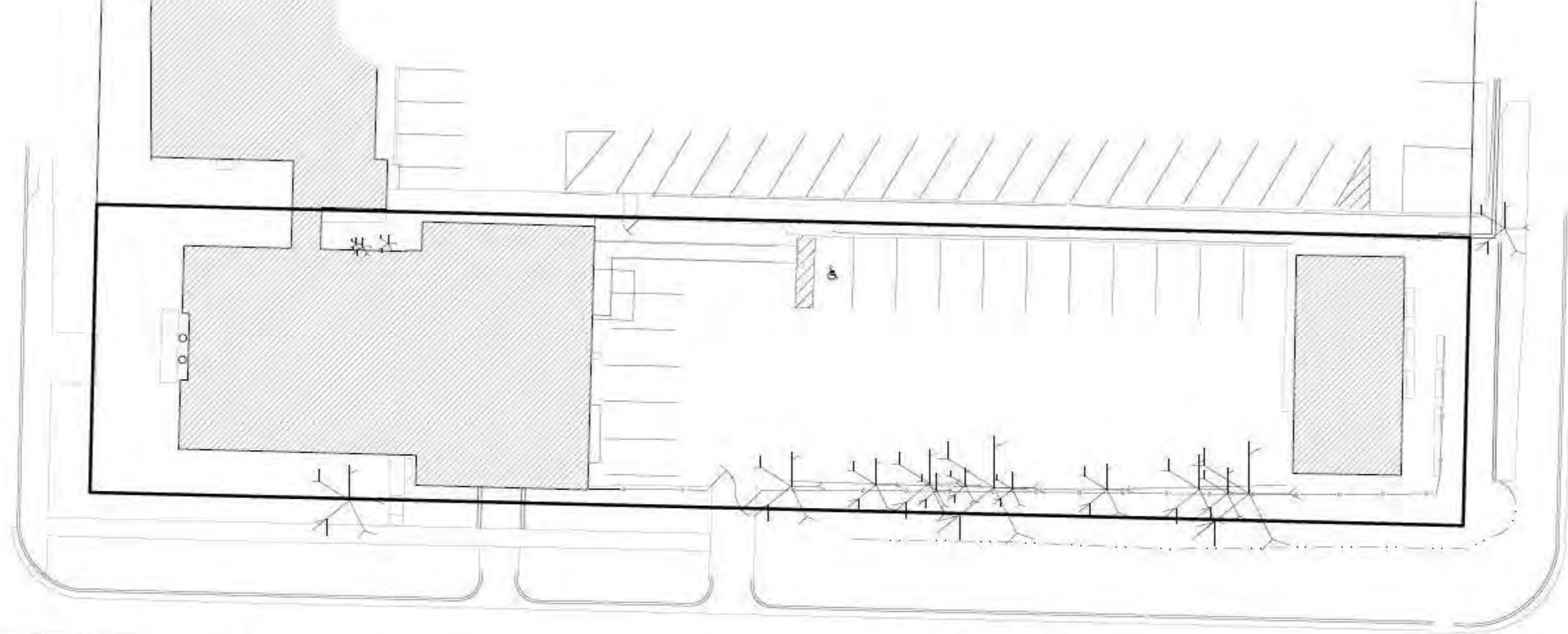
First Presbyterian Church
Name of Property
Key County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 1

Key for Photographs

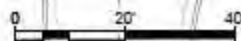


N. WALNUT AVENUE



N.E. 3RD STREET

N. CENTRAL AVENUE



OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER, INC

400































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building

Multiple Name:

State & County: OKLAHOMA, Oklahoma

Date Received:
8/6/2019

Date of Pending List:
8/28/2019

Date of 16th Day:
9/12/2019

Date of 45th Day:
9/20/2019

Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100004400

Nominator: Other Agency, SHPO

Reason For Review:

Appeal

SHPO Request

Waiver

Resubmission

Other

PDIL

Landscape

National

Mobile Resource

TCP

CLG

Text/Data Issue

Photo

Map/Boundary

Period

Less than 50 years

Accept

Return

Reject

9/19/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Education and Architecture. Designed by prominent Oklahoma architect Solomon Andrew Layton (Layton & Smith), the original 1919 building is a fine local example of Classical Revival civic design with an imposing columned facade. A rear addition in 1928 complements the overall design. The building complex served as the first permanent home for the Oklahoma City school system's administrative offices and marked a significant era of development and expansion that saw the construction of modern educational facilities across the city. The destructive removal of interior features negatively impacted the building's integrity, but the extant building minimally meets the NR criteria.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept NR Criteria A & C

Reviewer: Paul Lusignan

Discipline: Historian

Telephone: (202)354-2229

Date: 09/19/2019

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

RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE THE CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION REPORT FOR THE OKLAHOMA CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT 400 N WALNUT AVENUE, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, WHICH INCLUDES AN AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENT OF OPINION REGARDING THE PROPERTY'S NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY FOR THE REASONS STATED HEREIN, AND THEREFORE RECOMMENDING THE OKLAHOMA CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION BUILDING TO THE OKLAHOMA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD AND THE KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, WASHINGTON DC, AS ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

WHEREAS, The City of Oklahoma City has participated in the Certified Local Governments (CLG) Program with the Oklahoma Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office since January 1991; and

WHEREAS, The National Register of Historic Places includes “districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that exhibit a quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, or feeling and association;” and

WHEREAS, The Historic Preservation Commission at their regularly scheduled meeting of May 1, 2019 concurred with the National Register nomination as prepared that the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building is eligible for the National Register under Criteria “A” and “C;” and

WHEREAS, National Register Criterion “A” provides recognition for properties “that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;” and

WHEREAS, National Register Criterion “C” provides recognition for properties “that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction;” and

WHEREAS, The City of Oklahoma City, as a part of being a Certified Local Government, shall complete a Certified Local Government National Register Nomination Report, which includes a statement of opinion from the local review commission and the chief elected official.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Mayor is hereby authorized to execute the Certified Local Government National Register Nomination Report for the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building including an

affirmative statement of opinion regarding the property's National Register of Historic Places eligibility for the reasons stated herein.

2. The Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building is hereby recommended to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Review Board and the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, Washington DC, as eligible for the National Register.

ADOPTED by the Council and **APPROVED** by the Mayor of the City of Oklahoma

City on this 4th day of June, 2019.

ATTEST:


CITY CLERK





REVIEWED for form and legality.


ASSISTANT MUNICIPAL COUNSELOR



MEMORANDUM

Council Agenda
Item No. VII.X.1.
6/4/2019

The City of OKLAHOMA CITY

TO: Mayor and City Council

FROM: Craig Freeman, City Manager

Resolution authorizing the Mayor to execute the Certified Local Governments National Register Nomination Report for the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building, 400 North Walnut Avenue, which includes an affirmative statement of opinion regarding the property's National Register of Historic Places eligibility for the reasons stated herein, and therefore recommending the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Review Board and the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, Washington DC, as eligible for the National Register. Ward 7.

Purpose

The City has participated in the Certified Local Governments Program with the Oklahoma Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office since January 1991. As a part of being a Certified Local Government, The City has accepted certain responsibilities including the administration of a Historic Preservation program. One of those responsibilities is to review and make recommendations to the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Review Committee who in turn makes recommendations to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, Washington DC, regarding properties within the incorporated area that The City deems eligible for the National Register. The National Register recognizes properties with historic, architectural, archaeological, or cultural integrity as exhibited through characteristics such as location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. National Register recognition is supported by a Statement of Significance based on one or more of four specific criteria, which can be summarized as history, architecture, significant figures, and archeology.

Background

The owner of this property wishes to pursue state and federal tax credits for the rehabilitation of a certified historic structure, which requires this property be listed on the National Register. The owner supports the nomination; no other objections have been made.

On May 1, 2019, the Historic Preservation Commission considered a recommendation to the Mayor and City Council, the State Historic Preservation Review Committee and the Keeper of the National Register at their regular meeting. By unanimous vote, the Commission adopted the resolution affirming the recommendation.

The completed National Register nomination documents that the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building is eligible for listing under Criteria "A" (History) as a property that "is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history" and "C" (Architecture) as a property that "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." The Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building was constructed in 1919, a key time for the district as the city's population grew rapidly and educational practices grew increasingly sophisticated. The building was designed by architect Solomon Layton, who was responsible for many historic school buildings throughout the city as well as other prominent buildings throughout the state.

Review

Planning Department

Recommendation: Resolution be adopted.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION REPORT

Note: This report shall be completed for each nomination to the National Register of Historic Places submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office. Each item must be completed. The report form shall be attached to the complete National Register nomination. All comments received from the owner and others must also accompany the report.

1. Name of Nominated Property: Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building
Location (Street Address): 400 N. Walnut Ave.
City: Oklahoma City
State: Oklahoma
County: Oklahoma

2. CLG Reporting: Oklahoma City
Contact Person: Katie McLaughlin Friddle
Title: Preservation Officer
Address: Planning Department
420 W. Main Street, Suite 900 OKC, OK 73102
Telephone: 405-297-3084

3. a. Date CLG received the nomination(s): March 1, 2019
b. Date Property Owner(s) notified: March 8, 2019
c. Date of Public Hearing (if appropriate): May 1, 2019
d. Date nomination considered
by local review commission: May 1, 2019
e. Date nomination submitted to SHPO: _____

4. Recommendations of the CLG (check appropriate item):

XXX The chief elected local official and the local review commission agree that the property is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The chief elected local official and the local review commission agree that the property is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The chief elected local official considers the property eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, but the local review commission disagrees.

The local review commission considers the property eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, but the chief elected local official disagrees.

5. Owner(s) Response (check appropriate item):

XXX The owner (majority of owners) consent to listing of the nominated property in the National Register of Historic Places.

The owner (majority of owners) object to listing of the nominated property in the National Register of Historic Places.

(Additional comments should appear in this area)

6. Local Review Commission's Statement of Opinion:

The Local Review Commission considers the property

XXX Eligible

Not Eligible

For nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the following reasons:

The Historic Preservation Commission considered a resolution that was prepared to aid them in their consideration of the National Register nomination at their May 1, 2019 meeting. The resolution was adopted, and the Historic Preservation Commission voted unanimously to recommend the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The executed resolution is attached for your reference.



Signature of Chairman

Allen Brown

Printed Name

May 1, 2019

Date

*Add additional pages if necessary

6. Chief Elected Local Official's Statement of Opinion:

The Chief Elected Local Official considers the property

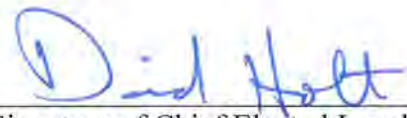
XXX Eligible

Not Eligible

For nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the following reasons:

The City Council considered a resolution that was prepared to aid them in their consideration of the National Register nomination at their June 4, 2019 meeting. The resolution was adopted, and the City Council and Mayor recommended the Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The executed resolution is attached for your reference.



Signature of Chief Elected Local Official

David Holt, Mayor

Printed Name

6-4-19

Date

*Add additional pages if necessary



Oklahoma Historical Society

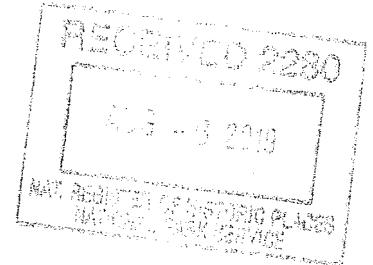
Founded May 27, 1893

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

August 5, 2019

Joy Beasley
Keeper and Chief National Register and
National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington D.C. 20240



Dear Ms. Beasley:

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

Harris Palace Store, 214 East Ripley Street, Byars, McClain County
Oklahoma City Schools Administration Building, 400 North Walnut, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
Trinity United Presbyterian Church, 2301 Northeast 23rd Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County

A fourth nomination is being sent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for processing.

All members of the Historic Preservation Review Committee (state review board) were present for the public meeting at which each of these nominations was considered and the recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer was formulated. Therefore, the member possessing the requisite professional qualifications for evaluation of each nominated property participated in the recommendation's formulation.

We look forward to the results of your review. If there any further questions regarding the nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Lynda Ozan
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

*Enclosures