

**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 _____ 1 _____

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100004179

Date Listed: 7/15/2019

Property Name: Stonegate Elementary School

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

7/15/2019

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Photo Log: While the photo log on page 24 notes 18 images, the nomination only provided 15 images. The photos listed as #8, #16 & #18 are not components of the nomination.

The OKLAHOMA SHPO was notified of this amendment.

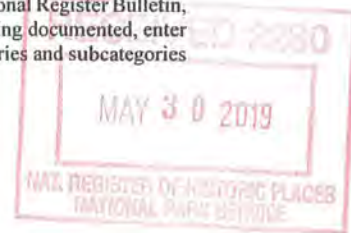
DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

4179

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: Stonegate Elementary School

Other names/site number: Greystone Lower School

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: 2525 Northwest 112th Street

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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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

<p style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive; margin: 0;"><i>Lo Leachman</i></p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive; margin: 0;"><i>May 24, 2019</i></p> <p>Date</p>
<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

Stonegate Elementary School

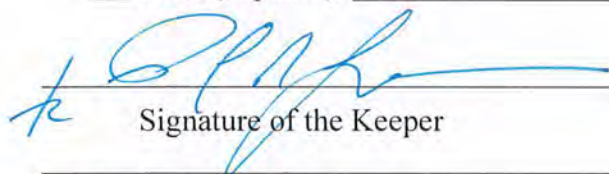
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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


Signature of the Keeper

7/15/2019
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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/ NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK

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

Stonegate Elementary School is located at 2525 Northwest 112th Street, on the north side of Northwest 112th Street between Victoria Place and Greystone Avenue, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Built for the Oklahoma City Public School system in 1963, Stonegate Elementary is situated within a residential subdivision by the same name. There are single family homes of similar age in each direction, with a mixture of curvilinear and perpendicular streets surrounding the school.

Narrative Description

Site

Between Victoria Place and Greystone Avenue, just north of Northwest 112th Street, the school is located on a nearly flat grade. Two entrances off Northwest 112th Street and Victoria Place meet to create an L-shaped parking lot and pick up/drop off area. This parking area can be found

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in the original plans. The site and setting are mostly open space of a 9.0737-acre parcel. North of the building are a few mature deciduous trees. Just south of the façade is a tapered aluminum flagpole delineated in the original 1963 plans. Three of the original five outside luminaires from the 1967 construction remain. There are two outside the south façade, and one on the westernmost side of the north (back) elevation. The luminaires are tapered 19'9" tall aluminum poles.

The Stonegate Elementary School is a notable example of the Modern Movement style and includes one building constructed in 1963 with a 1967 addition east of the 1963 construction. The entire school is nearly centered on the Northwest 112th Street length of the property. The west side is set back from Victoria Street by about 150 feet while the south facing façade is set back from 112th Street by about 85 feet at the southwest corner of the classroom adjacent to the inset main entrance. As 112th Street curves toward the northeast, the southeast corner of the building is about 30 feet closer to the street and the bus pull-through adjacent to 112th Street. The building site is uniformly and relatively flat around the building perimeter. The very gentle slope places the 1967 addition with a finished floor level about one foot above the 1963 original building.

General Building Characteristics

The original 1963 school building and the 1967 addition are in the style of the Modern Movement and one-story tall. Because of all the shared features and details, the two parts read as one building with a flat-roof. Two cast stone parapet capped sections extend above the typical tall fascia and deep soffit roofline; one outlines the area of the Cafetorium on the west end of the building and the other outlines the west wall of the 1967 addition. Otherwise, the roof remains continuous and at the same height between the original 1963 building and its 1967 addition.

Stonegate school is clad in red-orange brick laid predominately in stretcher courses in a running bond with warm beige, concave mortar joints. There is a four to six-foot-wide painted soffit with a two-foot-deep painted aluminum and transite panel board fascia and a corresponding sidewalk. Both wrap around most sides of the building. For all building elevations that have the wide soffit, there is a subtle brick detail of one course at seven feet above grade that breaks with the standard running bond stretcher brick. For this one course, every other brick is in the header position. The header bricks alternate between being flush with the surrounding brick faces and being inset by one inch.

On the exterior, each classroom is demarcated by three abutting vertical panels of near equal width, between 40 and 46 inches, that extend from the sidewalk to the soffit nine feet above. A seven-foot-tall flush metal door with a two-foot-tall fixed flush metal transom form a vertical panel on one end. The other two vertical panels each have a 56-inch-tall, aluminum framed, one-

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over-one hung window with a 32-inch Mo-Sai¹ quartz panel below and a 20-inch Mo-Sai quartz panel above. The door and transom are painted, and the window frame is unfinished aluminum.

A double colonnade extends west beyond the southeast corner of the entrance wall. The east and west side elevations are shorter than the façade and the back (north) elevation. The 1963 building is 23,500 square feet, and the 1967 addition is 10,680 square feet for a total of 34,180 square feet.

Façade

The south-facing façade is asymmetrical. The original 1963 (west) building and the 1967 (east) addition are divided by an inset entrance. There are ten entrances/exits on this side of the building. Eight of those are classroom entrances, while the other two provide entry to the primary corridors.

The original 1963 building's westernmost end is taller than the typical wide soffit roof style. This section corresponds to the Cafetorium on the interior, a space used as both cafeteria and auditorium. The Cafetorium has a cast stone parapet. The westernmost portion of the brick clad façade also has six "inset pilasters" each at 2'-8" wide and set at 11'-6" apart. This pattern stops at the primary façade entrance which has a metal door with a Glasweld (transite asbestos hardboard) and a wire glass sidelight. The inset pilasters include one at each building corner and divide the Cafetorium enclosure into five bays. Each inset pilaster is one brick course shorter than the overall height of the wall. The Cafetorium and entrance walls are inset from a colonnade.

The western end of the colonnade introduces the typical flat roofline with a wide fascia. The transite-clad canopy is supported by twenty steel columns. Ten pairs of equally spaced steel columns support the colonnade; five pairs on each side. The fascia continues beyond the colonnade to a six-foot deep soffit similar to a continuous awning. This feature continues to wrap around to the east over a concrete walkway until the end of the inset. Within this inset is the centermost façade entrance. The entrance connects the original building with the addition. There is a double door with two fixed pane glass windows above two Mo-Sai quartz panels. A glass transom sits atop the metal double doors and alongside a single soffit-to-floor Mo-Sai quartz panel. This inset ends with a cast stone parapet cap extending a few feet above the wide flat roof fascia. To the east of this entrance extends the 1967 addition.

The addition generally mimics the roofline of the 1963 construction. The exception to the wide soffit roofline is just east of the addition's entrance and is characterized by a taller wall with a cast stone parapet cap. The brick pattern and details of the 1963 building continue with the

¹ From an advertisement for Materials Used at Stonegate Elementary, *The Daily Oklahoman*, 22 September 1963. Mo-Sai panels are described as pre-cast exposed aggregate concrete panels of white quartz to "help relieve any monotony created by the large areas of brick."

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addition including the regular inset brick pattern at seven feet above the sidewalk. This pattern continues for the remainder of the building, interrupted only by a few insets and doors. There are eight classroom entrances on the facade. Four on the original building are evenly spaced. On the 1967 addition, there is one on the east side of the cast stone parapet wall section. Next and to the east of this entrance are three more equally spaced entrances. Each classroom entrance is characterized by the typical Mo-Sai quartz panels above and below two hung aluminum framed windows that are adjacent to the metal door and transom.

East Elevation

The east elevation consists of the 1967 addition's easternmost wall. This building is mostly symmetrical with a slight protrusion on the north side. This side also maintains the stretcher-laid running bond brick pattern. The east elevation also has a recessed header brick every 31st row. Centered beneath the fascia is the sole east elevation entrance to a primary corridor. The entrance is inset about a foot from the southernmost side of the east elevation. A pair of double metal doors sits between two glass sidelights, which also has Mo-Sai quartz panels above and below. The northernmost side of the east elevation protrudes a few feet from the door. The tall fascia and wide soffit follow the roofline of the protrusion and wrap toward the north (back) elevation.

North Elevation

This back elevation has several insets and protrusions on both the 1967 addition and the original 1963 building. The two are divided by a cast stone parapet cap and an uncovered courtyard patio with the 1967 addition to the east and the 1963 original building to the west of the courtyard. There is a total of 13 entrances on this side of the building. Eleven are classroom entrances, another provides access to the open-air courtyard patio, and lastly, is a primary entrance to the west of the north elevation protrusion on the original 1963 building.

The typical tall fascia and wide soffit transite board roofline continues across the north elevation. The roofline is interrupted by a cast stone parapet cap which divides the 1967 addition from the 1963 original building. The roofline does not immediately recommence. The brick wall that encloses the courtyard patio continues without the wide soffit, neither does it have a cast stone parapet. The flat roofline, with tall fascia and wide soffit, continues on the west side of the courtyard patio wall where a portion of the original 1963 building extends about 24 feet further north than the 1967 addition and the courtyard patio enclosure. The flat roofline, tall fascia, and wide soffit continue wrapping around this protrusion and the remainder of the north elevation, which steps back to the south by about 15 feet.

The north elevation continues with the same brick pattern throughout all insets and protrusions as on the east elevation and south facing façade. The courtyard patio wall also retains the stretcher brick pattern with recessed header course. The only deviation is the rowlock brick course that tops the courtyard patio wall.

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The thirteen entrances interrupt the brickwork pattern. Four typical style classroom entrances are located on the 1967 addition. They each contain a metal door, two double hung aluminum windows with a Mo-Sai quartz panels above and below the windows. These four entrances are equally spaced. A single metal door sits underneath the overlap between the cast stone parapet cap and wide fascia roofline. Directly to the west, is the courtyard area. Slightly inset to the northwest corner of the patio is the metal door to the courtyard. To the north of the metal door are two classroom entrances to the original 1963 building with typical finishes, both facing east. These two doors are part of the north building protrusion on the original 1963 construction. Toward the west of the protrusion is an entrance. It is flush with the north (back) side of the original 1963 building. A pair of metal doors are positioned between two glass sidelights, both with Mo-Sai quartz panels above and below. To the west of the entrance there are four classroom entrances with two entrance/exits mirroring each other while the outside two are equidistance apart on either side. Each retains the typical classroom entrance detailing with a metal door with the aluminum framed, double hung windows between an upper and lower Mo-Sai quartz panel.

West Elevation

The west elevation is asymmetrical. The northernmost portion of the elevation has a shorter roofline, and the southernmost section both protrudes, stands taller, and corresponds to the Cafetorium inside. The north elevation fascia and soffit wraps onto about a third of the west elevation. Below the fascia is a continuation of the typical brick pattern. The fascia and soffit end at a corridor entrance to the south. This entrance has a pair of metal doors between a pair of sidelights with Mo-Sai quartz panels above and below each sidelight. The south portion of the elevation is taller and protrudes to the west by a few feet. This section is differentiated with a brick parapet and cast stone caps.

The west elevation projection has cast stone parapet caps. The brickwork which constitutes much of the west elevation continues the typical pattern without the inset course. It maintains a consistent stretcher pattern with inset pilasters, one at each building corner and four in between, which divide the elevation into five bays matching the west end of the façade and demarking the Cafetorium inside. The northern most bay is partially obscured by an electrical transformer. The next bay to the south has a pair of painted metal slab doors that provide access to the mechanical/electrical rooms. In the next bay south of the doors, positioned without regard to the vertical transition between inset pilaster and bay, is a large exhaust vent from the school kitchen. The north end of the southernmost bay has a single painted metal slab door which is obscured by a screen wall.

Positioned eight feet west of the west building elevation is a screen wall divided into five brick and four Mo-Sai quartz panels. The two different kinds of panels alternate across the length of the wall. The overall length of the screen wall is nearly half the length of the projecting west elevation and is asymmetrically positioned with the south end set about nine feet north from the southwest building corner. The primary brick pattern is a variation of the monk bond with a protruding header every third course between each stretcher-laid brick. A header course tops

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each brick panel. The Mo-Sai quartz panels are suspended above the concrete walkway by two brick courses and are centered within the screen wall depth of two wythes. Each Mo-Sai panel has a tall rectangular inset.

Courtyard

Between the 1963 and the 1967 parts of the building, a courtyard serves to facilitate the connection. The north courtyard wall (a fence wall) encloses the courtyard from the rest of the outdoor area, which is accessible through a door in the west end of the wall. The west courtyard wall is the east wall of the 1963 construction. The east courtyard wall is most of the west exterior elevation of the 1967 construction. The south courtyard wall was part of the 1967 construction. The courtyard's concrete paved floor has a two-toned stained surface. Classroom access to the courtyard employs the same design composition as the other classroom entrances including a metal slab door, Mo-Sai panels, and aluminum windows. There are two classroom entrances along the west courtyard wall and one along the south. The east courtyard wall has a pair of slab metal doors that provide access to a mechanical room and a pair of aluminum framed windows with Mo-Sai panels above and below like the typical classroom entrance composition only without the door. All the brick walls, Mo-Sai panels, doors and windows have been painted. The south and west courtyard walls are shaded by a wide roof overhang.

Interior

The interior retains much of the same spaces, features and finishes as in the original plans. In general ceilings and floors throughout remain acoustical tile and vinyl tile, respectively. Both the painted concrete block walls above and plastic finished "ARISTOCRAT" concrete block wainscoting remain unaltered². The addition also retains a similar "plastic finished" block wainscot below painted concrete block walls as well as vinyl tile flooring and acoustic ceiling tiles. The layout of the building is nearly unaltered from the original plans for both the original 1963 building and the 1967 addition. The classroom entrances along the corridors are inset from the corridors and include wood slab doors with glass sidelights above metal vents. Many of the classrooms also retain a course of plastic finished concrete block as a wall base below painted concrete block walls.

The Cafetorium is perhaps the most intriguing interior space. As the name suggests, the space is designed to be flexible and serves as a cafeteria and as an auditorium. Climbing ropes anchored

² From an advertisement for Materials Used at Stonegate Elementary, *The Daily Oklahoman*, 22 September 1963. "ARISTOCRAT" blocks are described as "plastic faced concrete blocks...used as a wainscot on the lower portion of the interior walls. These smooth faced blocks provide a colorful and easily cleanable surface." Painted concrete blocks above the ARISTOCRAT blocks were described as "lightweight expanded shale concrete blocks" implying new technology for the concrete block, a traditional building material. The finishing of the exposed concrete blocks of the interior were described as being "given a light cast of paint which retained the texture of the blocks and blended harmoniously with the colors of the 'ARISTOCRAT' blocks" implying that the very nature of the simple concrete block was valued as an attractive building material.

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to the structure indicate that the room may have also served as the gymnasium. The rectangular space is 44 feet wide (east to west) and nearly 72 feet long (north to south). A twelve-foot-tall space, the school kitchen adjoins the west wall of the cafetorium. The east wall parallels the primary corridor with a double door access near the south end of the space and close to the front entrance of the school. A mechanized stage occupies the north twenty feet of the room. Using electrified mechanical controls, the stage will rise up to 30 inches. There is a collapsible staircase on each of the east and west sides. Although in need of maintenance, the elevator stage remains functional. A twelve-foot-tall, manually operated, folding wall, in four foot sections, can separate the stage area from the rest of the room.

Modifications

Through the course of regular maintenance, ceiling tiles and floor finishes, such as carpet tile installed over vinyl tile, have been replaced. The brick clad and Mo-Sai paneled, exterior walls of the courtyard have been painted. On the west end of the façade wall, cast terrazzo blocks with letters spelling out ‘STONEGATE’ have also been removed. Each tile was replaced with three stacked bricks.

Integrity

Nearly unaltered from the original dates of construction, the building retains a high degree of integrity. The retention of original materials, both exterior and interior, serves as a testament to the craftsmanship used in construction and the durability and quality of the materials. The site is undeveloped except for its use as the school grounds and retains the feeling of its historical period and use.

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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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1963 - 1967

Significant Dates

1963

1967

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

1963: Bill Halley, Architect/W.D. Douglas Construction

1967: Turnbull & Mills, Architect/ Novak Construction

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

Stonegate Elementary School is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A for its association with educational developments in Oklahoma City, and under Criterion C as a notable example of the Modern Movement as applied to a public school. The period of significance extends from 1963, when construction on phase one of the building began, to 1967, when a significant addition was completed. For more than fifty years, Stonegate Elementary served a changing Oklahoma City Public Schools' student population. This post war school stands as a visual reminder of turbulent change in the state's largest school district.

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

Educational Significance

Oklahoma City's first schools emerged shortly after settlement of the territory began in April 1889. Before dedicated buildings could be constructed, lessons were conducted in open fields or in tents, with settlers themselves as the first teachers. Passage of a city bond issue in the early 1890s authorized the construction of permanent facilities. Four "ward" schools were built between 1893 and 1904 at a cost of approximately \$45,000. Several other schools were built in the city prior to 1907.³

The Oklahoma City Public Schools system grew dramatically after 1907 with many schools being built between 1909 and 1920. In the 1920s, schools began to move beyond the city core as they followed newly evolving suburbs, with schools being built "in every sector of the city." Construction included four junior highs built between 1920 and 1925, with two more built by 1931. Many additional elementary schools were constructed by 1931.⁴

After 1945, "OKC began building homes and new neighborhoods in all directions."⁵ Four new high school campuses were built, and "Elementary schools sprang up as subdivisions were beginning and completed."⁶ Approximately thirteen (13) elementary schools, including Stonegate, and six middle schools were built in the 1960s.⁷

³ Jo Meacham Associates, "Architectural/Historical Survey of Oklahoma City's Historic School Buildings," 4.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., 5.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid. The Meacham Associates school building survey was completed in 2001 and focused on schools that were 45 years old or older at that time. The survey noted that approximately 19 Oklahoma City schools were built between

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In Oklahoma City, as in much of the rest of the country at the time, racial segregation persisted in public schools until the mid-1950s. Unlike other parts of Oklahoma and the rest of the country, however, efforts at integrating the Oklahoma City Public Schools resulted in decades of federal litigation and court oversight, with mixed results. Although “separate but equal” was declared unconstitutional in 1954, the Supreme Court Decision “was ineffective in causing changes in the classroom, so that segregated classrooms remained in the Oklahoma City schools for almost twenty years after the landmark decision.”⁸ In 1961, an African American optometrist, Dr. A.L. Dowell, sued the Oklahoma City Public Schools claiming that racial segregation persisted in the district. Dowell’s case remained in the court system for the next thirty years. Court oversight of the district’s integration plan resulted in the implementation of the “Finger Plan” in 1972. The “Finger Plan” called for busing students from neighborhood schools to other schools in the district to ensure a more equivalent racial distribution in schools. Students from predominantly African American areas of Oklahoma City were bused to predominantly “white” schools like Stonegate in the 1970s and early 1980s and students from predominantly “white” schools were bused to predominantly African American schools. Even before the plan was implemented, parents at Stonegate voiced opposition to busing their children across town, even threatening to seek annexation by another school district.⁹ Despite the protests, the court ordered busing was implemented and remained in effect until 1985.

In the end, the “Finger Plan” had significant, unexpected consequences for the district and the neighborhoods it served. The year before busing began, enrollment in Oklahoma City Public Schools was approximately 71,000. After busing, “white flight” took hold and within ten years, some 30,000 white students left the district.¹⁰ Parents opposed to busing simply moved out of the district or sent their children to private schools. As a result, many African American parents felt that “the burden of busing has been unfairly borne by black children” as ‘we found ourselves busing students in black communities further and further out to achieve integration.’¹¹ With the removal of property deed restrictions, more and more African Americans also left historically

1960 and 1967 without specifically identifying the schools in the survey. However, based on Oklahoma City’s outward development pattern from the city center, it is presumed that most of the 1960s schools were neighborhood/subdivision schools. Only two schools were identified as having been built after the 1960s, Eugene Fields in 1984 and Thelma Reece Park in 1997. Only a few years later, on November 13, 2001, Oklahoma City voters approved a new tax known as “MAPS for Kids” to fund public school renovation and construction, transportation, and technology projects. Over the next 10 to 12 years, seventy percent of the \$700 million collected went to Oklahoma City public schools and thirty percent went to suburban school districts. The 1960s was the last decade of building multiple new schools in Oklahoma City. From 1967 to 2001 the public school student population dropped by nearly 50% from 75,000 to 40,000. The MAPS for Kids program included school closings, improving existing schools, and constructing only one new school, a downtown campus.

⁸ Douglas High School, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 11.

⁹“Bus Protests Build Up as School Decision Nears,” *Daily Oklahoman*, 28 May 1969; “Talks Called for Stonegate Area Parents,” *Daily Oklahoman*, 21 September 1969.

¹⁰ Megan Rolland, “Integration Drastically Reduced Oklahoma City Schools’ Population,” *the Oklahoman*, 17 April 2011.

¹¹ Lena Williams, “Controversy Reawakens as Districts End Busing,” *The New York Times*, 25 March 1986.

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black neighborhoods, resulting in the additional loss of approximately 10,000 African American students from the district.¹² The “Finger Plan” ultimately decimated the school district.

In 1985, the Oklahoma City Public Schools Board of Education voted to end mandatory busing of elementary students in favor of voluntary busing. This was a vain attempt to stop “the flight of white families to the suburbs.”¹³ Under the revised plan, families had the option to send their children to any school, but according to district officials, families overwhelmingly chose to send their children to school in their respective neighborhoods. After mandatory busing ended in 1985, numerous schools in predominantly African American areas of the city again became almost exclusively “black” in student population. The community contended that conditions and resources at the predominantly “black” schools were inferior by comparison to other schools in the district. Eventually, the Dowell lawsuit was refiled alleging a return to racial segregation at these nine “Dowell” schools. Ultimately, however, the Supreme Court ruled that the Oklahoma City Public Schools had met the “spirit of desegregation.” Because nothing changed, several of the “Dowell” schools became repeat offenders on the state’s “at risk” school list in the 1990s and many have subsequently closed.¹⁴

With the end to forced busing, the Oklahoma City Public Schools expected numbers to stabilize. A 1986 article in the *New York Times* described Stonegate as predominantly white.¹⁵ By the 1990s, however, Stonegate was described as being racially mixed, and in an affluent neighborhood.¹⁶ Something significant changed by the end of that decade though, as by the end of the 1990s, the once top-rated school in the affluent neighborhood was overcrowded and deteriorating quickly. An April 22, 1998 article in the *Daily Oklahoman* detailed concerns by Stonegate parents over portable classrooms. Portable buildings had been brought in to address temporary overcrowding, but a permanent solution had never been implemented. The temporary buildings were still in use twenty-five years later. Parents further described the classrooms as glorified “outhouses” with a variety of hazards, including holes in the floors, leaky roofs, rodents, and leaky sewer lines.¹⁷ On April 8, 2000, an article in the *Daily Oklahoman* announced that Stonegate was seeking to implement an elementary level international baccalaureate

¹² The nine Dowell schools, all elementary schools, were Creston Hills, Dewey, Dunbar, Edwards, Garden Oaks, Longfellow (renamed Martin Luther King), Martin Luther King, North Highland, and Polk. By 2011 only Edwards, Martin Luther King (formerly Longfellow), and North Highland remained open. Megan Rolland, “Integration Drastically Reduced Oklahoma City Schools’ Population,” *the Oklahoman*, 17 April 2011.

¹³ Lena Williams, “Controversy Reawakens as Districts End Busing,” *The New York Times*, 25 March 1986.

¹⁴ The nine Dowell schools, all elementary schools, were Creston Hills, Dewey, Dunbar, Edwards, Garden Oaks, Longfellow (renamed Martin Luther King), Martin Luther King, North Highland, and Polk. By 2011 only Edwards, Martin Luther King (formerly Longfellow), and North Highland remained open. Megan Rolland, “Integration Drastically Reduced Oklahoma City Schools’ Population,” *the Oklahoman*, 17 April 2011.

¹⁵ Lena Williams, “Controversy Reawakens as Districts End Busing,” *The New York Times*, 25 March 1986.

¹⁶ “Must Busing Lead to an Exact Balance?” *The New York Times*, 3 April 1990.

¹⁷ Bobby Ross, “School Patrons Concerned About Kids,” *Daily Oklahoman*, 22 April 1998.

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program.¹⁸ According to a December 11, 2000 *Daily Oklahoman* article, the International Baccalaureate program had been implemented at Stonegate, and it was so popular that more than 100 applicants to the program for the school year starting in August 2000 had to be turned away.¹⁹

By 2007, however, the district decided to close Stonegate permanently. A March 1, 2007 *Daily Oklahoman* article announced a community meeting to discuss the MAPS for Kids plan to renovate Hoover Junior High at 2401 NW 115th and to convert it into an elementary school, subsequently consolidating Stonegate Elementary.²⁰ On December 21, 2010, the *Daily Oklahoman* announced alternate district plans that called for continuing to use Stonegate as an early childhood center in light of significant community opposition to its closure. The article continued that students at the school had selected “Greystone” as the name for the new schools, with Stonegate to be known as Greystone Lower Elementary.²¹ The community’s success was short lived. In June 2016, interim Oklahoma City Public Schools superintendent, Aurora Lora, announced a plan to consolidate Greystone Upper and Lower Elementary at the Upper Campus. The measure was approved by the board and Stonegate closed at the end of the 2015-2016 school year, a delayed victim of forced busing.²²

Stonegate Elementary stands as a testament to an experiment in school integration. Built to serve white students in a fast growing, distant suburban section of Oklahoma City in 1963, the demographic makeup of the school was fundamentally altered because of the forced busing mandated by the “Finger Plan” in place between 1972 and 1985. Instead of creating racial balance, this intervention resulted in a drastic drop in overall student enrollment across the district. At Stonegate, it led to a sudden, massive demographic shift and crippling overcrowding at this once highly rated elementary school.²³

Architectural Significance

In addition to its educational significance, Stonegate Elementary is a notable local example of the Modern Movement as applied to a public school. The Modern Movement was seen as a reaction to the tradition of historicism and non-functional ornamentation popular for generations leading into the twentieth century. Starting in Europe and gaining popularity in the United States just before World War II, the functional, minimalist style became the prominent for commercial

¹⁸“Charter Schools Await Approval,” *Daily Oklahoman*, 8 April 2000; The International Baccalaureate is an academic enhancement program geared for students age 3 to 19. The program seeks to challenge “students to excel in their studies, and encourage both personal and academic achievement,” <http://www.ibo.org/>.

¹⁹ “City Schools to Weigh Magnet School Grant,” *Daily Oklahoman*, 11 December 2000.

²⁰ Jesse Olivarez, “Hoover School Discussion Scheduled,” *Daily Oklahoman*, 1 March 2007.

²¹ Megan Rolland, “Community Saves Its School,” *Daily Oklahoman*, 21 December 2010.

²² Tim Willert, “OKC Board to Review Dove Contract, Consolidations,” *Daily Oklahoman*, 5 June 2016.

²³ Within a short span of time, Stonegate went from being predominantly white to predominantly black. According to recent statistics, 74.5% of students at Greystone Upper Elementary are African American, whereas the district average for African American students is 21.5%; see <http://public-schools.startclass.com/1/73716/Greystone-Upper-Elementary-in-Oklahoma-City-Oklahoma>.

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and public buildings in the United States after World War II. The style is characterized by its asymmetry, stripped down detailing, and use of metal and glass construction often “resulting in large windows in horizontal bands, and absence of mouldings.”²⁴ Elements of the style found at Stonegate Elementary include minimal and simplified detailing, asymmetry at a large scale visible in the overall plan layout, asymmetry at a detailed scale with the regularly occurring combination and composition of the exterior metal classroom door, window, and Mo-Sai panels. Modern Movement buildings also often incorporated new and “modern” materials into their design. At Stonegate Elementary, this included the Mo-Sai (pre-cast exposed aggregate concrete) panels of white quartz to “help relieve any monotony created by the large areas of brick.”²⁵ Other noted materials were the “plastic faced ‘ARISTOCRAT’ blocks...used as a wainscot on the lower portion of the interior walls. These smooth faced blocks provide a colorful and easily cleanable surface.”²⁶ Even the concrete blocks themselves were described as “lightweight expanded shale concrete blocks”²⁷ implying new technology for the concrete block, a traditional building material. The finishing of the exposed concrete blocks of the interior were described as being “given a light cast of paint which retained the texture of the blocks and blended harmoniously with the colors of the ‘ARISTOCRAT’ blocks”²⁸ implying that the very nature of the simple concrete block was valued as an attractive building material. Transite board, an asbestos containing, smooth finished, and long-lasting substitute material for wood panels, was used for the exterior soffits. In 2018, 50 to 55 years later, a majority of the transite panels remain in place and intact. Some of the existing panels are cracked and missing corners.

Several properties identified as belonging to the Modern Movement have been individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in Oklahoma City in recent years. However, most can be categorized as one of the more specific subtypes of the style, such as “Wrightian” (NRIS# 09000978 Citizens Bank Tower), “Organic” (Donald Pollock House NRIS# 01001356 and Hopewell Baptist Church NRIS# 02001018, both designed by Bruce Goff in the 1950s), “Neo-Expressionism” (First Christian Church Historic District NRIS# 11000081, 1947-1964), and “Populuxe” (United Founders Life Tower NRIS# 13000076, 1962-1964). The best comparable examples of the more generic “Modern Movement” include the Mager Mortgage Company building at 231 NW 10th (NRIS# 13000392 built in 1959 and designed by Sorey, Hill, Sorey), the Main Public Library at 131 Dean McGee (NRIS# 10001009 built in 1957, designed by Winkler and Reid), and Tiffany House at 5505 North Brookline (NRIS# 16000375, a multi-story apartment building constructed in 1965-1966 significant for its association with community planning and development and not its architecture). There are other NRHP listed schools in Oklahoma City,²⁹ and although multiple Modern Movement schools dating to the post World

²⁴ Fleming, et al, “Modernism,” *Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture* (London: 1966, 384).

²⁵ Advertisement for Materials Used at Stonegate Elementary, *The Daily Oklahoman*, 22 September 1963.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ NRHP individually listed schools in Oklahoma City include Central High School (NRIS# 76001570), Harding Junior High (NRIS# 02000172), (Old) Douglass High School (NRIS# 07000259), and Taft Junior High (NRIS# 07000515). Classen High School is identified as a contributing resource to the Gatewood East Historic District

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War II period have been identified as individually eligible, there are currently no listed Modern Movement schools in the Oklahoma City Public Schools District, in Oklahoma County, nor in the portions of Oklahoma City that extends into Cleveland County and Canadian County.³⁰ Stonegate Elementary is a notable local example of a Modern Movement style public school.

Historic Context

A tent village aptly named “Oklahoma” appeared on the open prairie just north of the Canadian River on April 22, 1889, immediately after the first territorial land run. Oklahoma City was formally incorporated on July 15, 1890. At that time, there were approximately five thousand city residents scattered across four hundred (400) acres.³¹ The city grew slowly between 1890 and 1898,³² with 1898 marking the beginning of an agricultural boom that resulted in prosperity and significant local growth. By 1900, the city’s population had doubled, a trend of growth that would continue for the next several decades and create a significant need for housing in the area.³³ According to the 2001 school survey, “In 1910, Oklahoma City developed a comprehensive plan to enhance the quality of life for its residents. A portion of that plan involved the construction of a grand boulevard to ring the city. Over time, this loop served as a significant landmark for construction and development of the city.”³⁴ During the early decades of the twentieth century, real estate development in Oklahoma City was focused on the areas adjacent to the city core, with additions being platted primarily north, northeast and northwest of downtown.

The city experienced tremendous population growth during and after World War II. According to the “Historic Context for Modern Architecture in Oklahoma: Housing from 1946 to 1976,” “The growth of the highway systems made rural and suburban areas more accessible thereby

(NRIS# 04000126) and Gatewood School is identified as a contributing resource to the Gatewood West Historic District (NRIS# 04000125). These schools date to the first four decades of the twentieth century and are examples of earlier architectural styles.

³⁰ According to the 2009 “Reconnaissance-Level Survey of Modern Architecture in Oklahoma City,” eligible Modern Movement schools include Arthur Elementary, Coolidge Elementary, Edwards Elementary, Fillmore Elementary, Hayes Elementary, Hillcrest Elementary, Jefferson Junior High, Madison Elementary, Moon Elementary, Northwest Classen High School, Parmelee Elementary, Polk Elementary, Prairie Queen Elementary, Rancho Village Elementary, Roosevelt Junior High, and Webster Junior High. Since the completion of this survey in 2009, a number of these schools have undergone significant additions/renovations as part of Oklahoma City’s MAPS program, such as Arthur Elementary and Hillcrest Elementary in SW OKC. Such changes may have significantly and negatively impacted their NRHP eligibility. Stonegate Elementary School was located beyond the northern boundary of the 2009 survey.

³¹ “Oklahoma City History,” *City of Oklahoma City*, available online at <https://www.okc.gov/government/archives-records/oklahoma-city-history>, accessed April 2018.

³² Red Brick Warehouses of Oklahoma City MPS, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. National Register of Historic Places Nomination.

³³ Linda D. Wilson, “Oklahoma City,” in *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, www.okhistory.org (accessed April 2018).

³⁴ Jo Meacham Associates, “Architectural/Historical Survey of Oklahoma City’s Historic School Buildings,” 3.

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encouraging workers to live further away and the periphery of the city to grow.”³⁵ Through the end of World War II, the area to the north and west of the city remained agricultural land. The first real development in the area was Casady Hall School, formed in 1947 on a thirty-eight (38) acre farm on the northeast corner of Britton and Pennsylvania Avenue. Residential neighborhoods quickly sprang up around the school.³⁶ Other early residential development in the area included the platting of the Village Addition to Nichols Hills by Clarence E. Duffner in 1949. The Village was located on farm land previously used for growing on either side of north Pennsylvania Avenue roughly north of Wilshire. Other additions in the Village followed shortly thereafter, with the community being incorporated in January 1950. By 1953, the Village contained approximately 159.9 acres, with a population of 8,000. The community extended as far as Hefner Road to the north by the 1960s. Further expansion of the Village was blocked by the annexation of areas to the east, north, west and south by the City of Oklahoma City by 1960.³⁷ The popularity of the Village and the city’s ever-growing population led to additional expansion to the northwest.

In October 1960, the Casady Suburban Company, Inc. filed a plat for blocks 6-12 of the Stonegate addition locating it north of Hefner Road and east of May Avenue. Block 9 of the platted addition included a large open space on its western edge, lot 018. Casady Suburban Company transferred lot 018 to Southwest Title and Trust Company on January 31, 1961. Independent District Number 89 (Oklahoma City Public Schools) purchased the lot on August 1, 1961.³⁸

A February 1, 1963, article in the *Daily Oklahoman* announced the awarding of a construction contract for the proposed Stonegate Elementary School to be located at NW 112th Street and Victoria. The contract, for \$323,446, was awarded to W.D. Douglas Construction.³⁹ A September 22, 1963 advertisement in the *Daily Oklahoman* included a photograph of the new school, congratulating the building’s architect and general contractor, as well as Harter Marblecrete Stone Company of Oklahoma City, supplier of various concrete products used on the exterior and interior of the school.⁴⁰

Within only a few years, the district began work on phase two of Stonegate Elementary. A March 7, 1967 article in the *Daily Oklahoman* announced the naming of a designer for a significant addition to Stonegate Elementary. Turnbull and Mills Incorporated had been selected

³⁵ Lynda Ozan, “Historic Context for Modern Architecture in Oklahoma: Housing from 1946 to 1976,” Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (Oklahoma City, OK: 2014), 7.

³⁶ “Casady’s History,” Casady School, available online at <https://www.casady.org/page/about/casadys-history>, accessed April 2018.

³⁷ Dianna Everett, “The Village,” in *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, www.okhistory.org, accessed April 2018.

³⁸ The quarter section on which the Stonegate Addition is located was originally settled by Mr. Thomas Caves who received a patent deed for the land in April 1893. Caves immediately sold out to the Miller family. See Oklahoma County Clerk Deed Records, available online at <https://countyclerk.oklahomacounty.org/roam/>.

³⁹ *The Daily Oklahoman*, 1 February 1963.

⁴⁰ Advertisement for Materials Used at Stonegate Elementary, *The Daily Oklahoman*, 22 September 1963.

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by the district to design the addition. The March 17, 1967 edition of the *Daily Oklahoman* announced that the school board had approved the design of the addition that would include eight classrooms as well as space for mechanical systems and additional storage, 10,000 square foot in all at an estimated cost of \$150,000.⁴¹ On May 23, 1967, the *Daily Oklahoman* announced the awarding of the building contract to Novak Construction for \$167,343. The finished facility was to contain 20 classrooms.⁴²

Growth in northwest Oklahoma City continued in the late 1960s and beyond. North Park Mall was constructed in 1972 at the southwest corner of May and NW 122nd to meet growing consumer demand in the vicinity. At the time, North Park Mall was considered to be on the northern edge of the city. But just a few short years later, the much larger Quail Springs Mall, would be built to the east of May Avenue at Memorial Road. The Kilpatrick Turnpike that quickly connects I-40 west of Oklahoma City with I-35 and I-44 in NE Oklahoma City was built along Memorial Road just to the north of the school in 1991. Residential development exploded north of the Turnpike, with the creation of countless new subdivisions, as the northern boundary of the City of Oklahoma City continued to move northward.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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“City Schools to Weigh Magnet School Grant.” 11 December 2000.

“Hoover School Discussion Scheduled.” 1 March 2007.

“Integration Drastically Reduced Oklahoma City Schools’ Population.” 17 April 2011.

“OKC Board to Review Dove Contract, Consolidations.” 5 June 2016.

⁴¹ “Plan Approved for School,” *The Daily Oklahoman*, 17 March 1967.

⁴² “School Addition Contract,” *The Daily Oklahoman*, 23 May 1967.

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"Must Busing Lead to an Exact Balance?" 3 April 1990.

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<https://countyclerk.oklahomacounty.org/roam/>.

Ozan, Lynda. "Historic Context for Modern Architecture in Oklahoma: Housing from 1946 to
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"Reconnaissance-Level Survey of Modern Architecture in Oklahoma City." Oklahoma State
Historic Preservation Office. Oklahoma City, OK. 2009.

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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

Acreage of Property 9.07 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: 35.584149 Longitude: -97.560345
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

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

Section 19, Township 13N, Range 3W, Southwest Quarter

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The selected boundary is consistent with the complete property boundary historically associated with the Stonegate School property. The entire property was transmitted to the new private owner at time of sale and the historic boundary remains intact.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ms. Catherine Montgomery AIA, President; Ms. Kelli Gaston, Architectural Historian; Ms. Kayla Molina, Environmental Historian

organization: Preservation and Design Studio, PLLC

street & number: 616 NW 21st Street

city or town: Oklahoma City state: Oklahoma zip code: 73103

e-mail cm@PandDStudio.com

telephone: 405-601-6814

date: 07/31/2018

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.

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Stonegate Elementary School

City or Vicinity: Oklahoma City

County: Oklahoma State: Oklahoma

Photographer: Preservation and Design Studio, PLLC; C. Montgomery and K. Aunchman

Date Photographed: September 2017, December 2017, May 2018

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

Number	Subject	Direction
0001	West side elevation (left) and south facing façade (right)	East
0002	West end of 1963 south facing façade	Northeast
0003	East end of 1963 south facing façade (left) and 1967 south entrance (right)	Northwest
0004	Close up of 1967 south entrance	Northeast
0005	South facing façade (1967)	Northeast
0006	East side elevation (1967)	Northwest
0007	North (back) elevation (1967) (left), back part of east elevation (1963) (right)	West
0008	Detail of 1963 northeast corner with typical classroom entrance	West
0009	North (back) elevation of 1967 addition (left), courtyard brick wall (right)	Southwest
0010	North (back) 1963 elevation (right), courtyard brick wall (far left)	Southwest
0011	West side elevation (1963)	Southeast
0012	Close up of 1963 west elevation and screen wall	South
0013	South facing façade of Cafetorium (left) and entrance colonnade (right) (1963)	East
0014	Close up of primary entrance on 1963 south facing façade	Northeast
0015	Reception area	East
0016	Cafetorium interior	South
0017	Typical primary corridor	Northeast
0018	Courtyard	Southwest

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.

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Location: Map



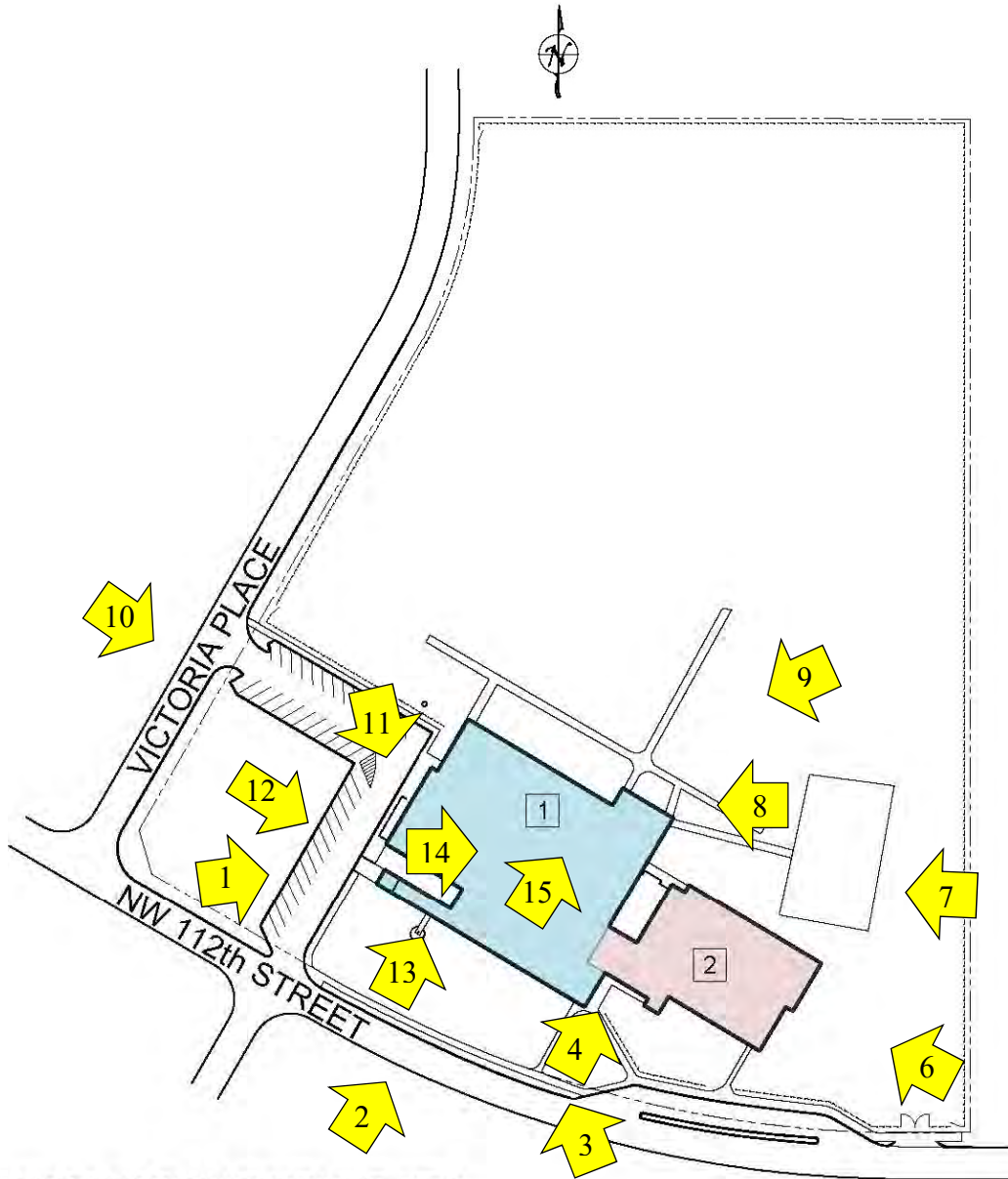
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Key for Photographs



CONSTRUCTION TIMELINE KEY

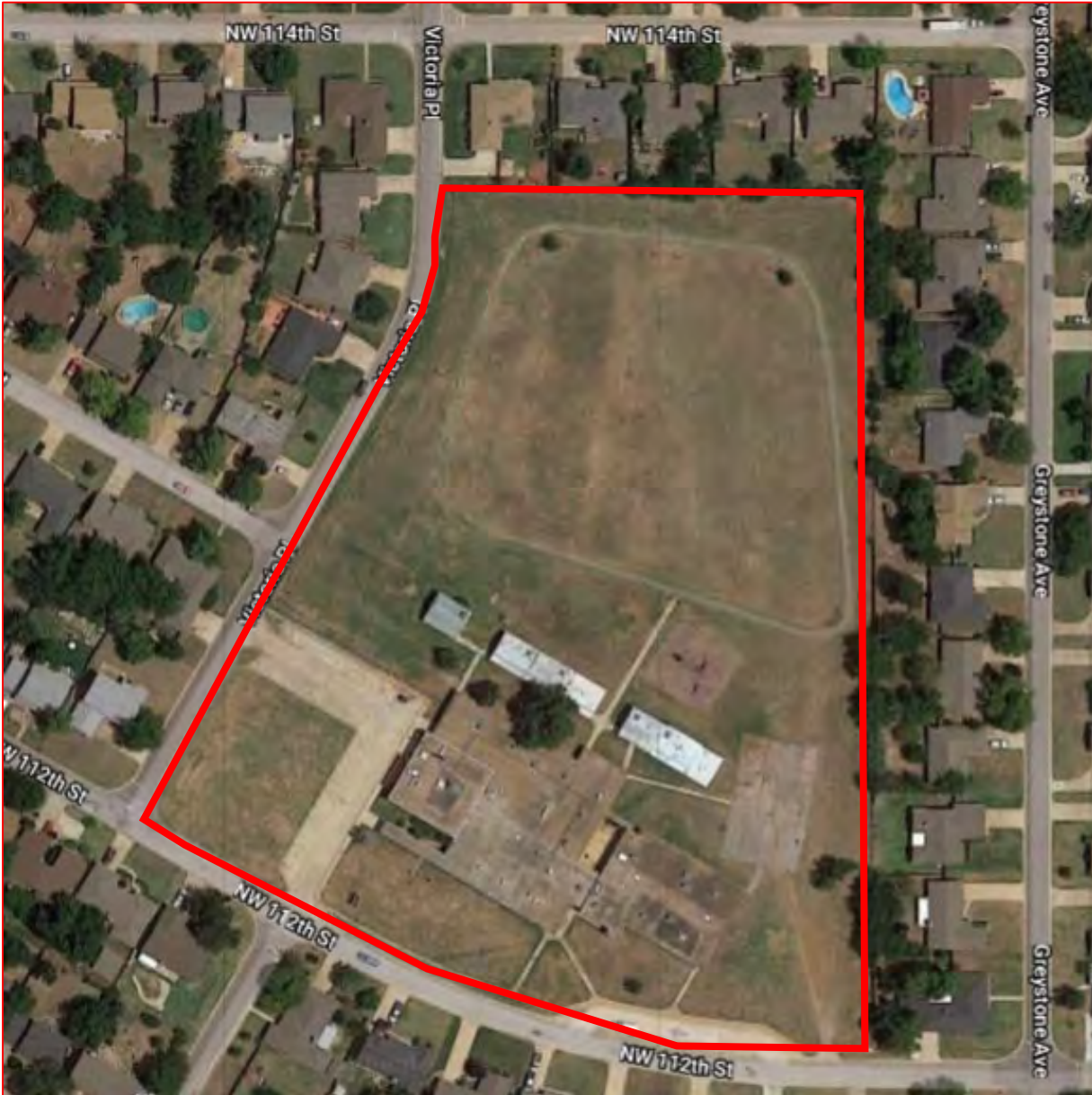
- 1 ORIGINAL SCHOOL CONSTRUCTED 1963
- 2 ADDITION CONSTRUCTED 1967

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Close Up: 2016 Altus Aerial
Google Earth 2016

The current configuration of the building is recorded with the original 1963 building to the west and the 1967 addition to the east. The two are connected by a corridor, a classroom to the north and the outdoor courtyard north of the classroom. There are three temporary classroom buildings to the northeast. Boundaries shown in red outline are the original, historic, and current property boundaries.

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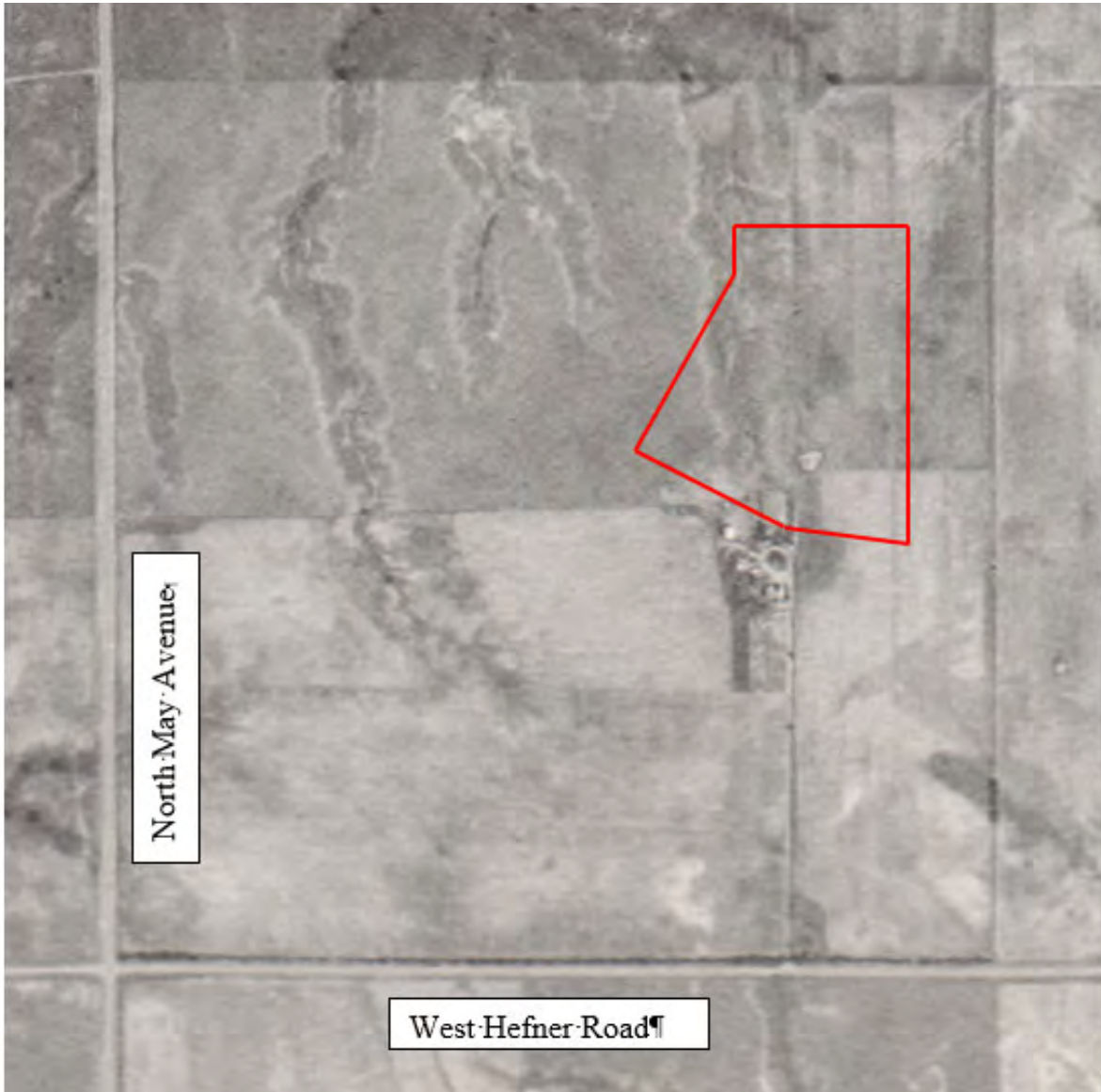
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The Big Picture: 1941

Courtesy of Oklahoma State University Library Map Collection

This 1941 aerial photograph shows the area that would be developed as the Stonegate neighborhood. The road at the bottom of the photograph is West Hefner Road and the road to the left is North May Avenue. The red box shows the approximate location where the school would be located.

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The Big Picture: Aerial Photograph 1963

Courtesy of the Oklahoma State University Library Map Collection

This aerial photograph shows the Stonegate neighborhood bordered on the south by West Hefner Road and North May Avenue to the west. Stonegate Elementary school is under construction. The property boundaries are outlined in red.

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Close up Aerial Photograph: 1963

Courtesy of the Oklahoma State University Library Map Collection

This 1963 aerial photograph shows the campus bordered by newly constructed streets including NW 112th Street to the south and Victoria Place to the west. The north and east boundaries are offset from the new streets by single family housing lots which are bordered by NW 114th Street to the north and Greystone Avenue to the east. The school site boundaries are outlined in red.

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The Big Picture: Aerial Photograph 1970

Courtesy of the Oklahoma State University Library Map Collection

This 1970 aerial photograph shows the east addition (1967) in place. Other changes include a bus pull through to the south of the addition and a parking lot west of the original building. The school site and property are outlined in red.

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Close up Aerial Photograph: 1970

Courtesy of the Oklahoma State University Library Map Collection

This aerial photograph shows the sidewalks leading from the new bus pull-through (south of the 1967 addition). Parking to both the west and the northeast of the building has been added with sidewalks leading to and from the building. The school site and property are outlined in red.

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Close Up: 1964

Courtesy Oklahoma Historical Society: Argo Collection.

Photo used in an article in the Oklahoma Times, a local newspaper. The school's exterior is in the background highlighting the covered walkway to the main entrance and details of the brick and windows. The person in the photograph is the school superintendent.

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New Stonegate School at NW 112th and Victoria

Harter's Extend Congratulations To:

ARCHITECT Bill D. Halley	GEN. CONTRACTOR W. D. Douglas	MASONRY CONTRACTOR B. J. Smith
------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------	------------------------------------------

- Stonegate School at NW 112th and Victoria is a bright new addition to the rapidly growing Oklahoma City school system.
- The exterior walls of this handsome structure are built of lightweight expanded shale concrete blocks, made by Harter and veneered with brick.

Plastic faced "ARISTOCRAT" blocks were used as a wainscot on the lower portion of the interior walls. These smooth faced blocks provide a colorful and easily cleaned surface.

All of the exposed blocks were given a light coat of paint which retained the texture of the blocks and blended harmoniously with the colors of the "ARISTOCRAT" blocks.

"MoSai" (pre-cast exposed aggregate concrete) panels of white quartz help to relieve any monotony created by the large areas of brick.

Consult your architect, engineer or builder about the advantages of Harter products on YOUR next building project.

Harter MARBLECRETE STONE CO.
1628 W. MAIN • OKLA. CITY • CE6-0491 HIGH PRESSURE CURED IN STEEL AUTOCLAVES

September 22, 1963

Courtesy Metropolitan Library Newspaper Archives

Photo used in an advertisement and congratulatory posting in the Oklahoman, a local newspaper. The school's exterior is in the background highlighting the covered walkway to the main entrance.

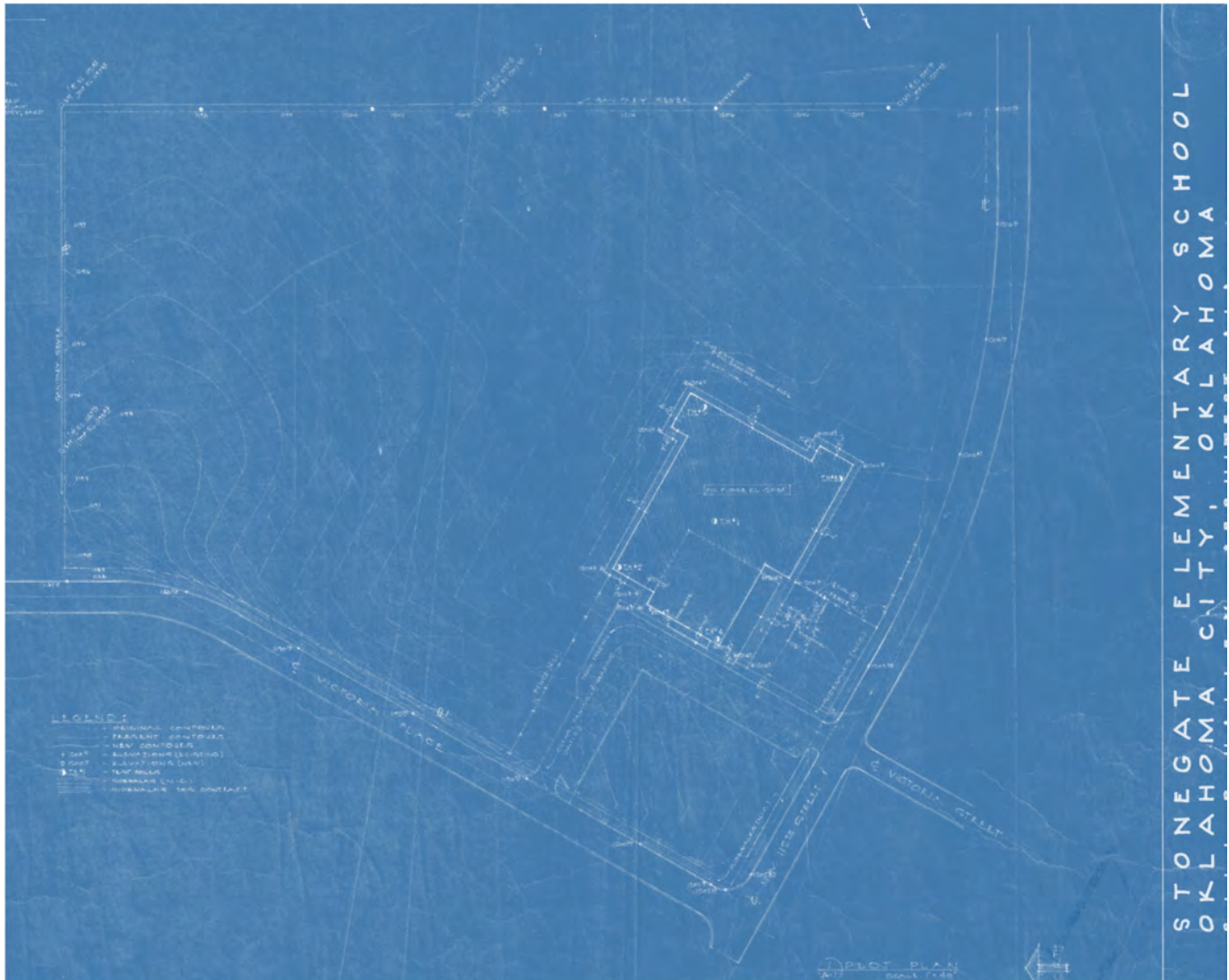
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1963

Courtesy Building Owner

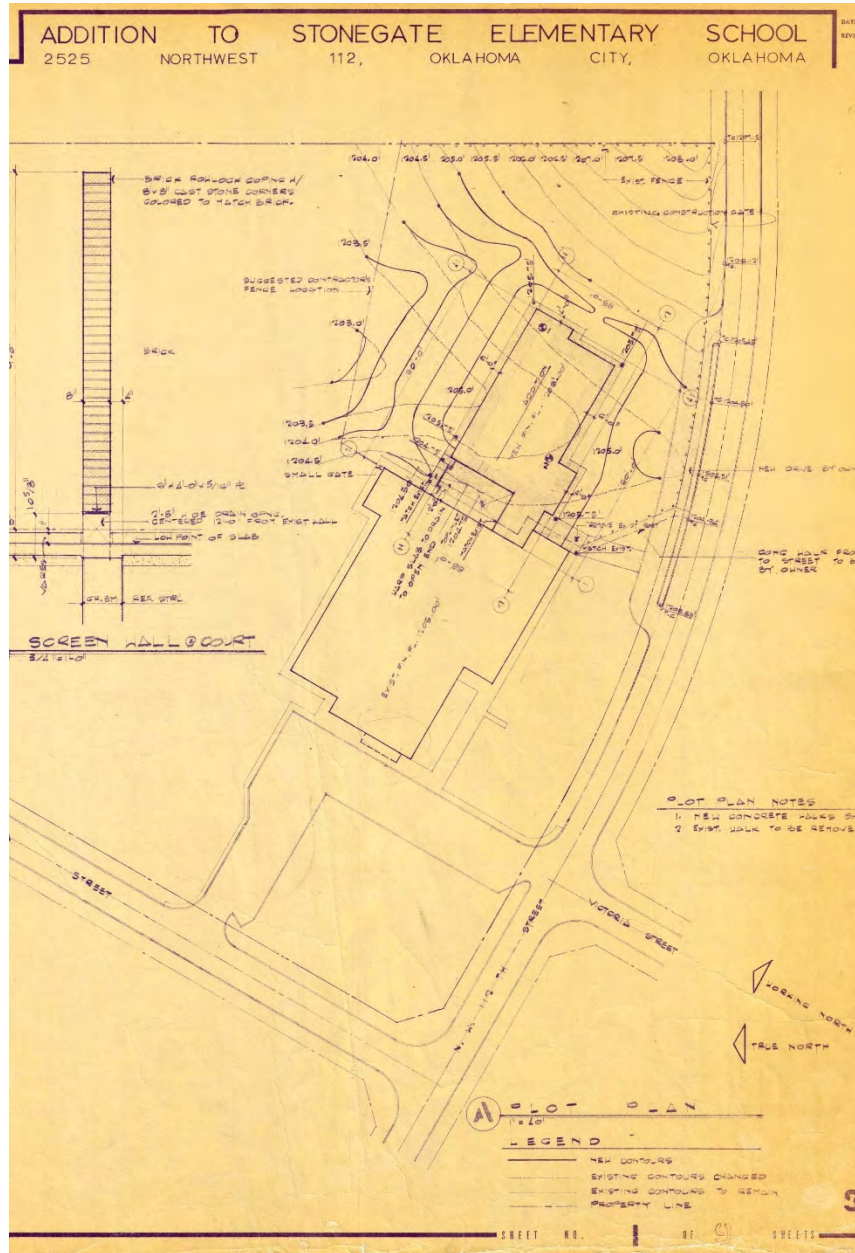
Original site plan for the 1963 original school building.

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1967

Courtesy Building Owner

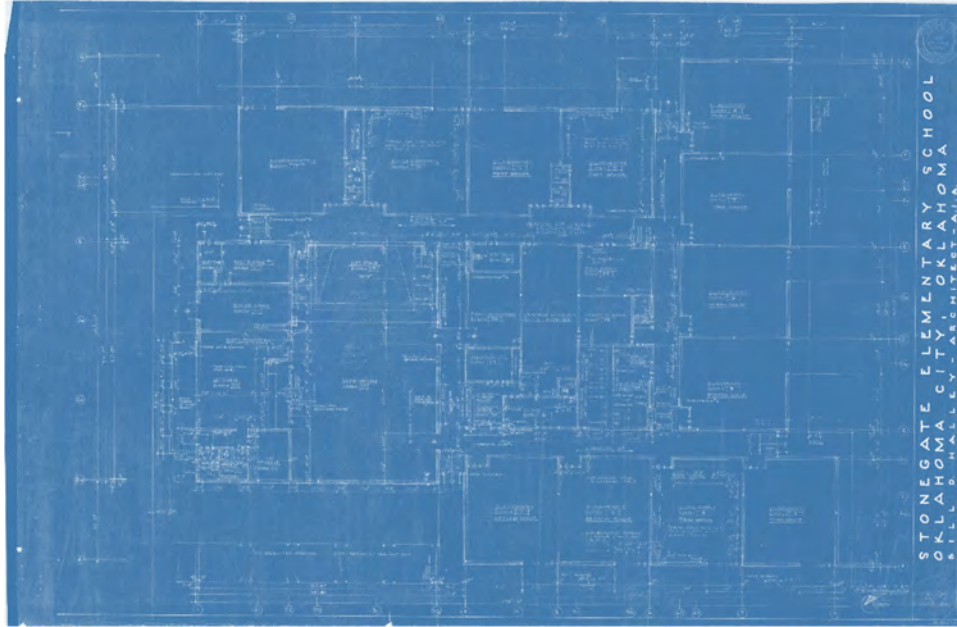
Original site plan for the 1967 addition to the 1963 building. This plan illustrates the entire site plan and building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

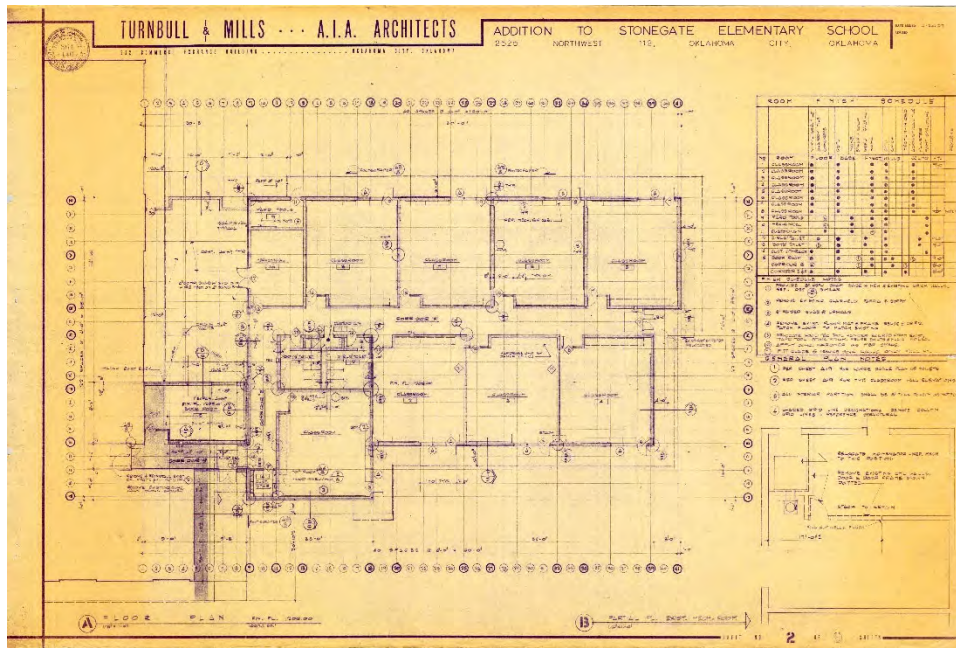
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 12



1963
Courtesy Building Owner



1967
Courtesy Building Owner

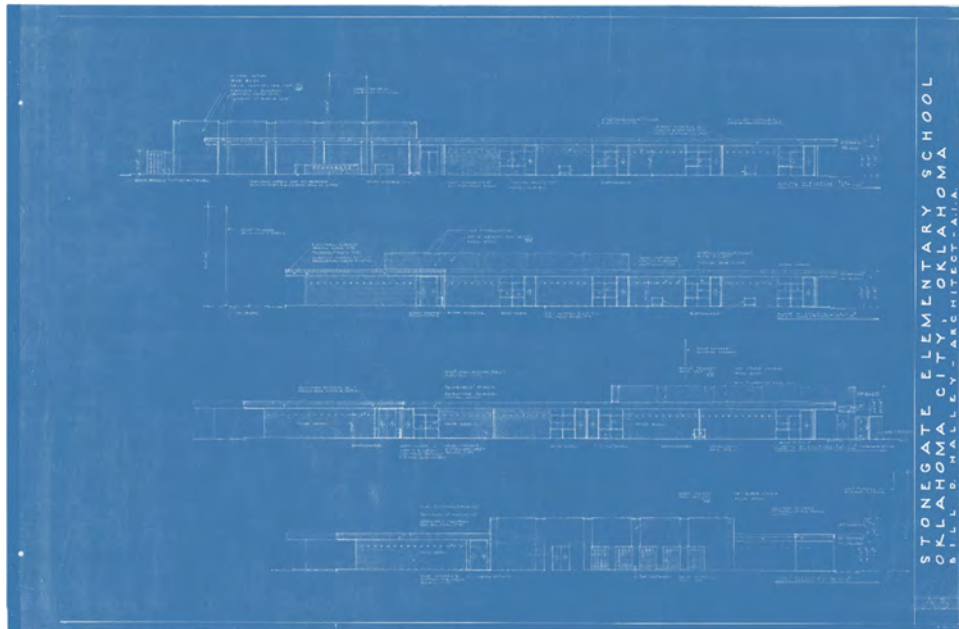
Original floor plans for the 1963 (top) building and the 1967 (bottom) addition. There have not been any modifications to the floor plans except the south classrooms on the 1967 additions have been combined into one space.

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National Park Service

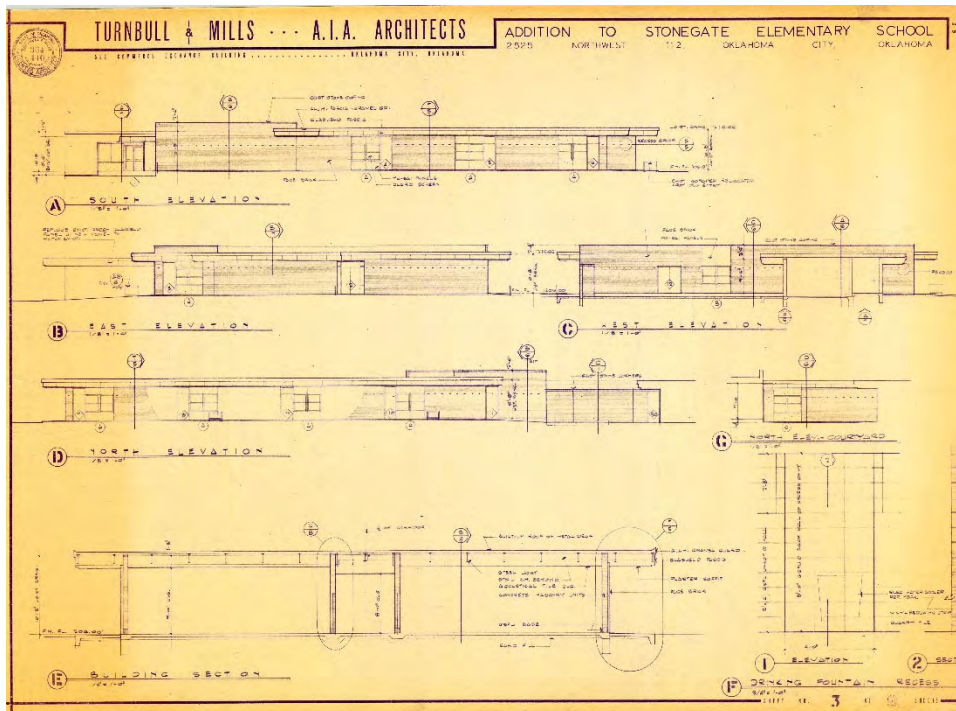
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
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County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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1963 (Courtesy Building Owner)



1967 (Courtesy Building Owner)

Original elevations for the 1963 building (top) and the 1967 addition (bottom). There have not been any significant modifications to the elevations.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
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2007
(Courtesy Google Maps)



2011
(Courtesy Google Maps)

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
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Section number 11 Page 15



2014
(Courtesy Google Maps)



2015
(Courtesy Google Maps)

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
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2016
(Courtesy Google Maps)

The Google street images on pages 9 through 16 demonstrate that the building has not changed during that time. All available Google images have been included.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Continuation Sheet**

Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 18



Oklahoma_OklahomaCounty_StonegateElementarySchool_0002

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
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Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Oklahoma_OklahomaCounty_StonegateElementarySchool_0003

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Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Oklahoma_OklahomaCounty_StonegateElementarySchool_0004

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**National Register of Historic Places
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Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Oklahoma_OklahomaCounty_StonegateElementarySchool_0005

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Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
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Oklahoma_OklahomaCounty_StonegateElementarySchool_0006

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Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Oklahoma_OklahomaCounty_StonegateElementarySchool_0007

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
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Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Oklahoma_OklahomaCounty_StonegateElementarySchool_0008

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
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Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 25



Oklahoma_OklahomaCounty_StonegateElementarySchool_0009

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
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Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Oklahoma_OklahomaCounty_StonegateElementarySchool_0010

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
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Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Oklahoma_OklahomaCounty_StonegateElementarySchool_0011

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Oklahoma_OklahomaCounty_StonegateElementarySchool_0012

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Oklahoma_OklahomaCounty_StonegateElementarySchool_0013

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
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Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
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**National Register of Historic Places
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Stonegate Elementary School
Name of Property
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Oklahoma_OklahomaCounty_StonegateElementarySchool_0015



Greystone Lower

WE SHINE





OUT
→





















breathe easy
no tobacco use



WELCOME
ALL ARE WELCOME
PLEASE VISIT
US ONLINE
OR IN PERSON
PLEASE SEE
PROGRAMS





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Stonegate Elementary School

Multiple Name:

State & County: OKLAHOMA, Oklahoma

Date Received: 5/30/2019 Date of Pending List: 6/19/2019 Date of 16th Day: 7/5/2019 Date of 45th Day: 7/15/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100004179

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 7/15/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The Stonegate Elementary School is locally significant and meets National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Education and Architecture. Completed in 1963 with a compatible addition in 1967, the one-story, red-orange brick building is an excellent representative example of mid-century Modern school design in Oklahoma City. Designed by local architect Bill Halley, the minimalist design reflected the significant 1960s expansion of educational infrastructure in the city intended to serve the enormous post-war suburban construction boom outside of the community's urban core.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept NR Criteria A and C

Reviewer: Paul Lusignan Discipline: Historian

Telephone: (202)354-2229 Date: 7/15/2019

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

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

EXHIBIT "A"

PROPERTY OWNER FORM

Name of Property: Stonegate Elementary School

Location of Property (Street/City/County): 2525 Northwest 112th Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120

I, Catherine Montgomery AIA, hereby certify that the following constitutes the complete list of owners of record for the property named above. This information was obtained from the Oklahoma County Assessor Website.

Name: Hiawatha Capital, LLC

Address: 2956 Via Esperanza

City: Edmond

State: Oklahoma

Zip Code: 73013-8934



(Signature of Nomination Preparer)

Typed Name and Title: Catherine Montgomery AIA, President

Date: 4/25/2018

Note: If nomination affects multiple property owners, please contact the SHPO's Architectural Historian at 405/522-4478 for details on how to document all property owners.

EXHIBIT "B"
ELECTED OFFICIALS FORM

Name of Property:

Location of Property (Street/City/County):

1. For the above referenced property, provide both:

Mayor's Name (if within a city or town):

Address:

City/State/Zip Code:

AND

Name of Chairman, Board of County Commissioners:

Address:

City/State/Zip Code:

2. The above named property is located in Oklahoma Senate District(s):

The State Senator(s)' name(s) and address(es) is (are):

3. The above named property is located within Oklahoma State House of Representatives District(s):

The State Representative(s)' name(s) and address(es) is (are):

Note: The above information is used for satisfying federal requirements for notification that properties are being considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and for courtesy notices of listing in the National Register.



Oklahoma Historical Society

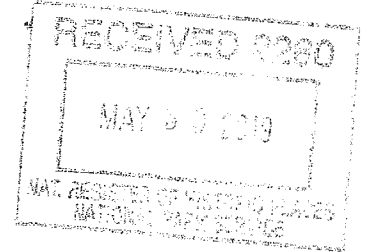
Founded May 27, 1893

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

May 28, 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 thirteen National Register of Historic Places nominations for Oklahoma properties. The nominations are for the following properties:

Enid Downtown Historic District (Update and Boundary Increase), Enid, Garfield County
Charlotte Marland House, 919 East Grand Avenue, Ponca City, Kay County
First Presbyterian Church, 1505 East Grand Avenue, Ponca City, Kay County
Jack and Helen Cleary House, 13 Hillcrest Drive, Ponca City, Kay County
Marland Estate, Inc. Gatehouse, 747 North 14th Street, Ponca City, Kay County
Ponca City Milling Company Elevator, 114 West Central Avenue, Ponca City, Kay County
Ponca City Municipal Airport Hanger, 2231 Waverly Street, Ponca City, Kay County
Ponca City Power Plant, 1420 North Union Street, Ponca City, Kay County
Temple Emanuel, 1201 East Highland Avenue, Ponca City, Kay County
First Church of Christ, Scientist, 302 North 7th Street, Muskogee, Muskogee County
Hotel Muskogee, 26 West Broadway Street, Muskogee, Muskogee County
Capitol Hill Commercial Historic District, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
Stonegate Elementary School, 2525 Northwest 112th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County

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