DELIBERATION OF THESIS
SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM FOR STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA

1. DELIBERATION OF THESIS
2. FOUNDATION FOR THE SOLUTION
3. POPULATION OF THE FUTURE
4. EDUCATION OF THE FUTURE
5. PREPARATION FOR THE FUTURE
6. ADAPTATION OF A 20-YEAR PLAN
7. REALIZATION OF A COMMUNITY SCHOOL
It is the purpose of this thesis to present a candid and unbiased opinion of the architectural needs of the Public Schools of Stillwater, Oklahoma. It is not the intention of the author to present a perfect solution to these building problems; he merely wishes to suggest a direction by which such a solution may be solved.

The recommendations in this paper are based on facts flavored with the writer's own personal opinion of the needs of this particular locality. The approach to such problems has been made from a practical point of view as well as a theoretical one. The author has tried to analyse Stillwater's problems from the school architect's point of view and to keep in mind that a school building program which is not conceived in terms of the anticipated development of the city as a whole is lacking a solid foundation.

The curricula of Stillwater Schools as well as most educational institutions have changed more profoundly in the past three years than in the preceding thirty. Methods of teaching have
ALTERED SO MUCH DURING THESE RECENT TIMES THAT THEY ARE ACTUALLY CONTRADICTORY TO THE VERY FUNDAMENTALS OF FORMALIZED EDUCATION. NEW EDUCATIONAL TRENDS LEAN TOWARD WORK RATHER THAN LISTENING. LEARNING BY DOING IS REPLACING LEARNING BY ROTE.

STILLWATER'S FUTURE IS NOT WHOLLY UNKNOWN. EVERYTHING IS NOT A MATTER OF CHANCE. ALTHOUGH MANY CHANGES WILL TAKE PLACE DURING THESE NEXT FEW YEARS, THE VEIL OF MIST IS NOT COMPLETELY IMPENETRABLE. HENCE IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE SHOULD MAKE PLANS TO MEET SUCH FUTURE CHANGES AS WE CAN FORESEE. EDUCATION CALLS FOR DAILY PLANNING. SHOULD IT NOT JUSTIFY FUTURE PLANNING? PLANNING IS SOMETHING OF A GAMBLE, BUT REFUSAL TO PLAN MAKES LOSS CERTAIN.

THE SCHOOL ARCHITECT MUST LOOK AHEAD. THE CONSTANT STATE OF FLUCTUATION OF EDUCATION PUTS HIM IN A PRECARIOUS POSITION. METHODS OF TEACHING HAVE BEEN IMPROVED, NEW STRUCTURAL MATERIALS HAVE BEEN INVENTED, AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN PERFECTED. HIS DESIGNS MUST CONFORM TO THESE CHANGING CONDITIONS. IN
ORDER TO AVOID IN THE FUTURE THE NECESSITY OF EDUCATING STILLWATER CHILDREN IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS THAT ARE ANTIQUATED, UNSANITARY, AND INADEQUATE, THE SCHOOL ARCHITECT MUST DESIGN IN KEEPING WITH THE MOST MODERN STANDARDS IN EDUCATIONAL METHODS IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND IN FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE.

STILLWATER IS (AND ALWAYS HAS BEEN) A COMMUNITY THAT SETS THE PACE FOR CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS AND EDUCATIONAL NEEDS. BEING IN THE CULTURAL ATMOSPHERE OF THE STATE COLLEGE, THE COMMUNITY HAS HELD A STRATEGIC POINT IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS OF THE STATE. FUTURE YEARS WILL TELL THE SAME STORY IF THE COMMUNITY IS CONSCIOUS OF THE EVER-CHANGING EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS. STILLWATER, IN THE FUTURE, WILL NEED MODERN SCHOOLS--SCHOOLS THAT CONFORM TO THIS MOVING STATE OF CULTURE--SCHOOLS THAT ARE FLEXIBLE ENOUGH TO TAKE CARE OF THIS FLUCTUATION--SCHOOLS THAT ARE SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION--SCHOOLS THAT ARE ECONOMIC TO BUILD--SCHOOLS THAT ARE DESIGNED FOR STILLWATER.
FOUNDATION FOR THE SOLUTION

SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM FOR STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA
The structure of the future is designed on the foundation of the past. In order to understand and appreciate the development and growth of Stillwater and to plan for its future, it is necessary to have a comprehensive knowledge of the historical background of this typical southwestern community. When Oklahoma was opened to settlement, April 22, 1889, a colony of men, the majority of whom came from "Cowley County, Kansas", banded themselves together for the purpose of establishing a town on Stillwater Creek, and after due deliberation the present site of Stillwater was selected. The city was laid out in the grid pattern typifying the city planning knowledge of that day. The site was made of sections of the claims of Messrs. Lewis, Duck, Husband, Lowry, and Duncan, each of whom relinquished the land required for the purpose of founding the town. A street was named for each of these men. The original opening of Oklahoma did not contemplate the founding of a county seat, but this part of the territory was attached to Logan County, with Guthrie as the county seat. By special legislation of...
Congress Payne County was created and the county seat was given to Stillwater. A short time later the legislature enabled the Agricultural and Mechanical College and Government Experiment Station to be located in Stillwater.

Property owners in Stillwater pay no municipal tax. The city government is financed entirely by income from its own water and light plant. There has been no city planning commission in the municipal set-up nor has there been any attempt for a development plan of the city. Stillwater at the present time is very lax in its zoning ordinance. An amended charter for Stillwater covering proper planning and zoning for the city was submitted to the people at a recent election, but was defeated by a decisive vote; so at the present (except in certain additions) the town has very little zoning protection. However, the mayor recently appointed a City Park Planning Board—indicating that the city realizes the importance of future developments of the community.
Stillwater, Oklahoma, is approximately located at 97 degrees longitude and 36 degrees latitude. The surrounding country may be classed with the prairie region of the continent. The land slopes towards the south and east, and all drainage reaches the Mississippi River through the Arkansas and the Red River and their tributaries. The general elevation of the vicinity is between 800 and 1000; however, Stillwater is listed at 880 feet above sea level. The winters are short, and extremely cold weather is seldom experienced. Severe snowstorms are infrequent, and snow seldom remains on the ground more than 1 or 2 days. The summers are long, with occasional periods of very high day temperature. The nights are usually agreeably cool throughout the entire summer. The rains are general and abundant during the spring and early summer. Damaging floods occasionally occur in the late spring or early summer, but seldom at other seasons of the year. Floods occur in the bottoms of Stillwater Creek. While snow is of infrequent occurrence, it has been recorded in measurable quantities during the months November to March, inclusive. The season for growing and maturing crops...
Covers a period of approximately 7 months.

The wind blows almost continuously from either the north or south, the southerly direction prevailing, except occasionally during the winter months. The average date of last killing frost in the spring is April 1st, and the average date of first killing frost in autumn is October 28th.
# Stillwater Weather Data Based on 38 Year Period

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<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>3.70</td>
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<td>36.3</td>
<td>39.4</td>
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<td>59.4</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>73.2</td>
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<td>47.0</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>78.4</td>
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<td>91.8</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>60.4</td>
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<td>81</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lowest Temp.</td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>-17</td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prev. Wind Direction</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
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<td>S</td>
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<td>Aver. Hr. Wind Velocity</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.3</td>
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The public schools of Stillwater have a total valuation of building and grounds listed at $356,000.00, total valuation of furniture and fixtures listed at $20,557.14; thus making the total valuation of property at $376,557.14.

Below is a list showing size of schools and property.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Building</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stillwater Senior High</td>
<td>22 rooms</td>
<td>300' x 400'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillwater Junior High</td>
<td>12 rooms</td>
<td>300' x 300'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene Field Elementary</td>
<td>10 rooms</td>
<td>150' x 300'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Elementary</td>
<td>12 rooms</td>
<td>300' x 300'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Elementary</td>
<td>10 rooms</td>
<td>300' x 300'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwood Elementary</td>
<td>3 rooms</td>
<td>150' x 300'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington (Negro)</td>
<td>8 rooms</td>
<td>150' x 300'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the above are the Senior High School Shops for Industrial Arts; these include: Bench Woodwork, Machine Woodwork, Mechanical Drawing, and Lathe. One brick building is devoted to the use of classes in Instrumental Music, and the Home Economics Cottage consisting of seven rooms is located on the Junior High School grounds.

The Senior High School students are housed badly in an obsolete building and are handicapped with inadequate play space. Their athletic field is located three blocks from the building; thus making it impractical for them.
TO PARTICIPATE IN INTRAMURAL SPORTS. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1936 THE BOARD OF EDUCATION HAD A STADIUM BUILT ON THIS FIELD. THE STADIUM SEATS 1200 PEOPLE AND HAS DONE MUCH TO STIMULATE THE ATHLETIC PROGRAM; HOWEVER, IT WAS BUILT WITH OLD TIMBERS FROM AN OIL TANK AND CREATED A SERIOUS FIRE HAZARD. THIS YEAR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION WAS ASKED TO DOUBLE THE SEATING CAPACITY OF THIS STADIUM IN ORDER TO SEAT ALL THE SPECTATORS. THE AUDITORIUM IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION AND IS MUCH TOO SMALL FOR THE ENROLLMENT OF THE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL. DURING 1936-7 ASSEMBLIES WERE HELD IN THE JUNIOR HIGH AUDITORIUM, BUT THE INCONVENIENCE OF PASSING BETWEEN THE BUILDINGS RESULTED IN MUCH CONFUSION. AT THE PRESENT THEY ARE SOLVING THIS INADEQUACY BY HAVING CONVOCATION AT STAGGERED INTERVALS FOR THE VARIOUS CLASSES; THIS IS FAR FROM IDEAL.

The Junior High School students are more fortunate than the senior high in their housing facilities. This year a new wing was constructed for the present building; however this addition helps to cut down the playground area which was inadequate before the construction of the wing.
The building faces the west; thus most of the class rooms have the undesirable west orientation. A traffic problem exists as approximately 30 per cent of the students arrive at school in cars of the parents. The site is centrally located in the community and is very desirable for a junior high school were it not for the size. The Superintendent of School is housed in this building.

Probably the most undesirable feature of Eugene Field Elementary School is its location. As indicated on plan it is situated on a hazardous intersection of State Highway No. 51 and a main thoroughfare leading to the State College. Another bad feature of the school is the inadequacy of the playground area. The school building itself has not the full advantage of proper orientation. Half of the class rooms have the undesirable west sun. Future expansion of the community will add to the undesirability of the site as the business area is moving to the school.
A complete program of remodeling and enlarging of Lincoln Elementary School was finished this year; thus making satisfactory housing for the grade students in this school district. Although the site has a good location in regard to State Highway No. 40 and to the district it serves, there is, however, the common disadvantage of an inadequate site.

Jefferson Elementary School has the same serious disadvantages as Eugene Field; namely, the automobile hazards. The site is situated on a State Highway and it is desirable that elementary schools be removed from the main streets and major thoroughfares since such locations are dangerous to school children. Although the building was recently renovated, the class rooms are still in the original obsolete, square, three-story shell. Fenestration in this structure is poor. A three-story elementary school building is undesirable, and a height involving more than a ground floor and first floor can be justified only in very congested cities. Jefferson School also has that fault found in other sites mentioned—that is to say, too small playground area.
Norwood Elementary Grade School is a very small building consisting of only the first and second grades. Although the building itself is not satisfactory for a complete grade school, the site does command a central spot in the residential area and would make an excellent location for complete grades if it were possible to increase the play area.

Washington School has new quarters for its pupils and has satisfactory conditions for studying for the next ten years; however the location is rather unfortunate as the school is too near the high school and is not located centrally enough in the Negro residential area.

These precise summations of the existing conditions of the Stillwater Public School point out most vividly the necessity for studying a 20-year building program. In order to house the children in ideal surroundings, school officials should study these needs and provide for them in a long-range program.
POPULATION OF THE FUTURE
In determining the future population trend of Stillwater, the following factors must be considered:

Growth of the United States
Growth of Oklahoma
Growth of Okla. A. & M. College
Growth of Stillwater

Stuart Chase has said, "Few youngsters, more old folks, a smaller population, will make America a strange new land in 1960". All experts now agree that instead of population shooting steadily upward for hundreds of years, its crest is only a few years off. At the present there are more than a million empty desks in our elementary schools in the United States, and if this trend continues by 1960 there will be 10,000,000 empty desks in schools and colleges.

The American birth rate has been falling. In 1875 it was, roughly, a new baby in every fifth family each year. In 1935 it was down almost to one in 12, and still falling. From April 1, 1930, to January 1, 1934, there was a gain of not quite 3,370,000. In contrast with this, the population increase from April, 1920, to January, 1924, was about 6,376,000. That the decline is for the present continuing is indicated by the fact that the population of the United States on January 1, 1934, was 126,144,000.
WHICH REPRESENTS A GAIN OF ONLY 797,000 IN A YEAR. OUR DEATH RATE HAS ALSO BEEN FALLING. IN 1900 IT WAS 1.8 PER THOUSAND; IN 1934, 1.1.


STUDIES SHOW THAT OKLAHOMA WILL PROBABLY ENJOY A CONTINUATION OF GROWTH AT A DECLINING RATE BEYOND THE LIMITS SET FOR THE NATION AS A WHOLE. BECAUSE OF A LOWER BIRTH RATE AMONG URBAN DWELLERS, THERE WILL BE FEWER PEOPLE IN 1960 IF THEY CONTINUE TO MIGRATE TO THE CITIES THAN IF THEY STAY ON THE FARMS. A POPULATION OF BETWEEN 2,900,000 AND 3,500,000 SHOULD BE ANTICIPATED BY 1960: ABOUT 45 PER CENT OF THESE WILL LIVE ON FARMS, 30 PER CENT IN CITIES, AND 25 PER CENT IN RURAL NON-FARM AREAS.
As the population trends of both the United States and Oklahoma have been discussed, a word might be said about the State College located in Stillwater which has greatly affected the population growth. The State College has enjoyed a steady increase in enrollment since its founding, and during the years between 1933 and 1939 there was a 100 per cent increase in the enrollment. There is a definite relation between the college and the community in regard to population trend. New faculty members, with their children and those families who move to Stillwater in order to benefit from the college, play a definite role in the population growth of the community.

Since the founding of this progressive community, Stillwater has had a steady increase in the population. Starting with an initial population of 300 people in 1889, the community today is a city of an estimated population of 10,000 to 11,000, with an additional 6,300 non-resident students. There is a definite indication that the city will continue this progress in future years. Below are charts showing the actual and prospective growth of Stillwater:
ACTUAL PROSPECTIVE GROWTH OF STILLWATER SHOWN IN CHARTS

1933 1942
POSTAL RECEIPTS $42,894.18 $46,543.74
$54,530.02 $56,503.37
$61,978.77 $72,800.00
$73,500.00 $80,000.00
$85,000.00

1933 1942
BANK DEPOSITS $2,129,839.55 $2,106,551.77
$2,966,684.71 $3,548,558.54
$4,224,191.56 $4,550,000.00
$4,953,335.00

1933 1942
LIGHT METERS 2,981 3,106
3,218 3,583
3,582

1933 1942
GAS METERS 2,231 2,357
2,476 2,607
2,951 3,383
3,383
Probably one of the most accurate indications of a continued growth of Stillwater in future years is shown in the graph developed from data taken from the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. This graph is a good criterion for which to prophesy Stillwater's future growth. Inasmuch as these charts and graphs show the future growth of Stillwater, it can be safely said that the population of the community will also have a definite increase in the next decade.

Considering all of these variable factors, the nation's growth, the state's growth, the college's growth, and the community's growth, one may estimate to a certain degree of accuracy the population of Stillwater in 1960. The population of Stillwater in 1960 will be approximately be 20,000, as indicated on graph. As a supplement of this data, the author asked various individuals of Stillwater for their ideas concerning this population growth. Below are their conclusions:

"The population of Stillwater in 1960, providing there is no serious depression, should be over 20,000. The last census showed the population to be 7,016 (1930). Since that time it has been unofficially
"Announced that Stillwater has perhaps more than 12,000 residents at the present time. Therefore, I feel that we can safely say that in twenty years there should be over 20,000 population."—Dean Clarence H. McElroy, resident of Stillwater for 25 years.

"How far would your figures miss 20,000?"—H. A. McNutt, Post Master.

"By 1960 Stillwater should have an approximate population of 20,000." E. D. Price, Superintendent of Public School.

Based on the assumption of the above facts, it can be assumed that Stillwater during the next 20 years will have a continuous increase of population. It is evident that the population of the United States is constantly slowing up in its rate of increase; however, since Oklahoma is a young state, she will remain under the limit set for the nation. Oklahoma A. & M. College will also help to stabilize Stillwater's rate of increase that she has enjoyed in the past; thus according to the usual technique of graphical solution, the population of Stillwater in 1960 shall be 20,000.
EDUCATION OF THE FUTURE
The first step in planning is looking ahead, trying to figure out what is likely to happen. Only after such knowledge is available do we ask what can be done about it. Planning without knowing trends is like building a house without a knowledge of materials. A thorough knowledge of educational trends is the key to a successful building program for Stillwater.

Education in the United States is in a period of transition and unrest. The next few years will see many changes and developments in the curriculum, in methodology, and in administration. Some school boards demand the standardized, conservative education of thirty years ago; others bend the opposite way by trying to adopt every latest fad. The Board of Education of Stillwater has taken a very sane outlook on these changes; however it would be impossible for the Board to foresee what is in store for the community in the future. The changes in education at the present time are taking place so rapidly that many of the school buildings in Stillwater are obsolete today.
Certainly it would be unwise for the Board to try to determine the curriculum, methodology, or administration for future years; however, they should recognize that the policy of developing school building programs should be a continuous one. Although the educational conditions and educational needs are constantly changing, these changes should be recognized in the continuing development of the building program for Stillwater.

The need for freeing adults from obsolete occupations, the desire to cultivate the social and cultural advantages of the community, and the importance of understanding civic responsibilities, have brought about the growth of adult educational programs under many agencies of the states and federal government. The fact that the population is steadily becoming older reveals that the demand for primary educational facilities will decrease; however, there will be more demand for adult education. Stillwater will be no exception to this trend and by 1960 will be faced with the problem of what to do...
WITH HER ADULTS. AUTHORITIES SAY THE TWENTY-FIVE HOUR WEEK IS JUST ON THE HORIZON. PROVISION MUST BE MADE FOR EXERCISE OF THIS LEISURE AND FOR THE CONTINUED EDUCATION OF ADULTS BOTH FOR VOCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL ENDS. IN THE FUTURE, STILLWATER'S SCHOOL PLANT SHOULD BE USED TO MAKE AVAILABLE GREATER OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADULTS MANY OF WHOM UNDOUBTEDLY WELCOME A CHANCE TO INCREASE THEIR TRAINING AND BROADEN THEIR SCOPE OF KNOWLEDGE. THE SCHOOLS SHOULD BE THOUGHT OF AND CONSIDERED AS CENTERS WHERE BOTH CHILDREN AND ADULTS HAVE OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT. THE SCHOOL PLANT SHOULD BE THE PLACE WHERE THE LOCAL NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS CAN MEET REGULARLY FOR THE STUDY OF GOVERNMENTAL AND LOCAL PROBLEMS, FOR PLAY AND RECREATION, FOR MEANS OF EXPRESSION IN THE SHOPS AND IN ALL OF THE FINE ARTS LABORATORIES.

THERE ARE DEFINITE INDICATIONS THAT THE STILLWATER SET-UP SHOULD HAVE A SIX YEAR HIGH SCHOOL RATHER THAN THE SEPARATE 3-3 TYPE. IN THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT SUCH COURSES AS BAND, SHOPS, FOREIGN LANGUAGES, ETC., ARE REPEATED IN BOTH
SCHOOLS. To most people grade nine still marks the beginning of the high school, but increasingly common practice indicates that grade seven should mark this point for economy, efficiency, and convenience. The undivided six year high school has the following characteristics.

1. It incorporates grades 7 to 12, inclusive, as a single unit.

2. The principal and each of the assistant principals (if there are assistant principals) are each responsible for duties throughout these six grades.

3. Advisory officers, departmental heads, and teachers are responsible for assignments at any or all grade levels (7 to 12).

4. Promotion is by subject—rather than from a so-called junior division to a so-called senior division.

It is said that the trends indicate the undivided six year high school will shortly displace the junior high school as the preferred reorganized school. The local authorities have also indicated that such a change would be feasible in Stillwater. Such a plan would increase the educational efficiency and at the same time give the city of Stillwater excellent facilities for adult education and community recreation and culture.
Preparation for future school buildings and playgrounds involves numerous factors. Many community variables, such as changes in relationship between total population and child population, the general composition of population, the wealth of the community, and the like, tend to affect the school building program.

The necessity of setting up a program for a period of fifteen or twenty years should be recognized. Such a plan for Stillwater would prove beneficial as it would enable the board of education to plan in terms of the larger policies of school administration and to ignore private or political interference with the proper expenditure of school funds. No system of school administration in any organized school district may be considered adequate in the future unless there has been developed a school building program which has recognized the many factors of the community growth, community needs, and community ability to pay, and which has proceeded to build its terms of a comprehensive unified program. Long-term planning of a school building program is especially essential to...
Stillwater. Forethought on the part of school officials in knowing that a certain section is to become residential, business, or industrial in character, will be a decided advantage in choosing of school sites. If Stillwater takes the initiative and keeps one jump ahead of the residential development by selecting and buying the school sites and playground areas, before the land valuation hit peak prices, a great saving may be brought to the community.

During these recent years Stillwater has enjoyed a building boom unequalled by any community her size in the state. The city has expanded very rapidly to the west, east, and north. It was hampered by Stillwater Creek on the south. A community which has made such progress during these last years certainly deserves to recognize those citizens and organizations who aided this development; however, it is the opinion of the author that very little thought was given in the interest of the community in regard to city planning of the community. Schools and playgrounds were entirely left out of the picture in these recent promotions. Schools and play-
Grounds are as integral part to a city as are boulevards and home sites; like them, they must be designed with reference to the use they are to have and then embedded in a layout that will facilitate and safeguard their functioning. In planning these sub-divisions no thought was given to school and playground areas. It should have been the purpose of every new residential sub-division of the school district size to set aside at least 10 per cent of the area in planned open spaces. As the result of the lack of a central planning commission, most chances for good school sites and playgrounds were snuffed out during this recent land boom. This neglect was not due to purely mercenary investments by individuals who promoted these sub-divisions, but it was the result of negligence of the municipality for failing to have zoning laws, school planning commission, park planning board, and other organization necessary to the growth and interest of the community.

Stillwater has an urgent need for a city planning board. In view of the fact of the recent residential development which was designed for...

CITY PLANNING IS CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE; AND ITS BASIC PRINCIPLE IS THE COORDINATION OF ALL ELEMENTS CONSTITUTING THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT. THESE PRINCIPLE ELEMENTS GENERALLY CONSIDERED IN A COMPREHENSIVE CITY PLAN ARE STREETS, TRANSIT, TRANSPORTATION, ZONING, CIVIC ART, AND PUBLIC RECREATION; THAT IS TO SAY, THE AIM OF CITY PLANNING IS THE CONSTRUCTION AND CONTINUOUS ADAPTATION OF FRAMEWORK FOR THE CONTROL OF THE CITY'S DEVELOPMENT. STILLWATER HAS NO MASTER PLAN OR FRAMEWORK ON WHICH THE FUTURE CAN BE BUILT. THE COMMUNITY CANNOT
DEVELOP PROPERLY WITHOUT A WELL-PLANNED STREET SYSTEM. PARKS CANNOT BE PLANNED OVER-NIGHT, BUT MUST BE THE RESULTS OF YEARS OF STUDY. SCHOOLS CANNOT BE PROPERLY LOCATED TO HARMONIZE WITH THE COMMUNITY UNLESS THERE IS A DEFINITE CITY PLAN.

ZONING IS ONE OF THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS IN CITY PLANNING. BY ZONING IS MEANT THE DIVISION OF THE LAND OF A MUNICIPALITY INTO DISTRICTS FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES. THE AREA OF THE CITY IS USUALLY DIVIDED INTO THREE DISTRICTS, NAMELY:

- RESIDENTIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- COMMERCIAL

EACH OF THESE MAY BE CONVENIENTLY DIVIDED STILL FURTHER INTO AT LEAST TWO OR MORE DIFFERENT TYPES OF ZONE IN ORDER TO REGULATE THE HEIGHTS OF BUILDINGS AND THE USES MADE OF THE LAND, ETC.

ZONING INVOLVES THAT LEGISLATIVE INVOCATION OF THE POLICE POWER BY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT REGULATES THE USE OF BUILDINGS, CONTROLS THE USE OF LAND, AND GOVERNS THE DENSITY OF POPULATION. ZONING IS DEFINITELY TIED UP WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHOOL PLANT. WHEN A CITY DOES NOT HAVE A
WELL-WORKED-OUT ZONING PLAN, IT IS DIFFICULT FOR THE SCHOOL SYSTEM TO EXPAND NORMALLY; THEREFORE THERE IS AN INTER-RELATION BETWEEN ZONING AND THE SCHOOL AND THE TWO MUST COORDINATE IN ORDER TO SECURE THE MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS. THE ZONING LAWS OF STILLWATER ARE VERY LAX. NEEDLESS TO SAY THIS IS ONE OF THE CHIEF REASONS FOR THE UNDESIRABLE CONDITIONS THAT EXIST TODAY IN THE COMMUNITY.

THE DIVISION OF STILLWATER INTO THE DISTINCT UNITS SUCH AS COLLEGE GARDENS, SUNSET HEIGHTS, PARK ADDITION, ETC., IS MAKING IT MORE AND MORE LIKELY THAT THE CITY WILL SPREAD AND DIVIDE ITSELF INTO NEIGHBORHOOD UNITS. THESE RECENT DEVELOPMENTS HAVE BEEN HURRIEDLY PLANNED, AND ARE ALL CONTRADICTORY TO THE PRINCIPALS OF AN IDEAL NEIGHBORHOOD UNIT. THE WISE PLANNING OFFICIALS WILL SEE THAT THESE UNITS ARE BOUNDED ON ALL SIDES BY ARTERIAL STREETS IN ORDER THAT EVERY CHILD IS ABLE TO REACH SCHOOL, PLAYGROUND, OR SHOP WITHOUT HAVING TO CROSS AN ARTERIAL HIGHWAY. IN A WELL-PLANNED UNIT, NO RESIDENT WOULD HAVE TO TRAVEL MORE THAN HALF A MILE TO REACH A BUSINESS DISTRICT THAT WAS COMPLETE
WITH A FULL LINE OF LOCAL SHOPS ADEQUATE FOR
THE POPULATION TO BE SERVED. THESE SHOPS ARE
PREFERABLY AT TRAFFIC JUNCTIONS AND ADJACENT
TO SIMILAR DISTRICTS OF ADJOINING NEIGHBORHOODS.
THESE FUNDAMENTALS OF NEIGHBORHOOD UNITS HAVE
ALL BEEN DISCARDED IN THE RECENT LAND DEVELOP-
MENT; THEREFORE BEFORE ANY ATTEMPT IS MADE BY
A PLANNING BOARD TO DESIGN A SCHOOL BUILDING
PROGRAM FOR STILLWATER, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT
THE MEMBERS BECOME FAMILIAR WITH VARIOUS SCHEMES
AS CHARACTERIZED IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD UNITS.
SCHOOL PLANNING AND SUB-DIVISION PLANNING
SHOULD GO HAND-IN-HAND.
ADAPTATION OF A 20-YEAR PLAN
The adaptation of a 20-year building program to the Public Schools of Stillwater may be started by the appointment of a planning commission which includes all of the interests in the community, empowered to employ technical specialists to determine scientifically the totality of the community needs. It is held that a prerequisite to a successful 20-year program implies a close coordination of directly interested agencies such as:

1. The United States Office of Education.
2. The Federal agency or agencies administering federal funds that affect school buildings.
3. Oklahoma State Department of Education and the various divisions within such state departments.
4. Oklahoma State Planning Board.
5. Payne County Department of Education.
6. Stillwater Board of Education.
7. Stillwater Park Commission.

No long-term program of school buildings can hope to be successful, however well-planned and sound it may be, unless there is a closely coordinated and unified participation by all of these agencies. A well-organized planning board with a definite goal in mind can bring about excellent results in the direction of educational, recreational, and community needs.
The school planning board should have very close coordination with the park commission. It would be to the economical advantage of the community for these two organizations to work hand in hand since at the present time Stillwater has no parks within the city limits. Advantages of combining school playgrounds and city parks cannot be over emphasized. The advantages and economies effected by combining school playgrounds and neighborhood parks are summarized in the following:

1. One site is purchased instead of two.

2. School house shelter and toilet facilities can be used for both park and school.

3. By shifting the working day of the school physical training staff further into the afternoon it could be made to cover also the whole playground period, thus obviating the necessity of a separate park department personnel for such play spaces.

4. In separate park playground systems very little use is made of the buildings, spaces or staffs during school hours. The peak of their load comes in the late afternoon and early morning and on Saturdays—just at the time school facilities are idle.
Proper cooperation between city park departments and school authorities will facilitate greater recreational accommodations for both children and adults. School playgrounds, like school buildings, should be planned for wider use. The planning board in devising the 20-year building program should consider school plots, playgrounds, and parks jointly for the interest of economy, education, and sound city planning.

Based on the assumption that Stillwater will have a population of 20,000 by 1960, it is obvious that the city will have to expand its residential area; however it is the opinion of the writer, having conversed with various citizens and having made a brief geographical survey of the outskirts of the city, that the future development of the community will not be southward. Stillwater is more or less bounded by Stillwater Creek on the south. Damaging floods, occurring in the late springs, make this section of the city most undesirable for residences.

GOING NORTH THERE WILL BE SOME EXPANSION, BOTH WEST AND EAST, BUT IT WILL BE LIMITED BY THE
Stillwater water supply, Boomer Lake, and the college properties. Although there has been a movement to extend the city limits to Boomer Lake, it is the opinion of the author that this area will be built up of homesteads rather than the usual small lot development. Those citizens who wish to live on acreages will probably live in this section.

The residential district west of College Gardens will probably have the greatest density of population of the city in future years; however this area will be limited by the college properties. An indication of residential expansion is the building of the new city hospital on the southwest edge of the city. This community project increased the valuation of these lands and future years will show great expansion west, just south of State Highway No. 51.

There are two factors that will affect the commercial development of Stillwater in the future; namely, the highways and the residences. It is the opinion of some authorities that in the offing State Highway No. 51 will become a
GREAT ARTERY LEADING TO THE WEST. THIS BEING THE CASE, THE COMMERCIAL AREA OF FUTURE STILLWATER WILL PROBABLY EXTEND ALONG SIXTH AVENUE AS FAR AS WASHINGTON STREET. ANOTHER FACTOR LEADING TO THE BELIEF THAT SIXTH AVENUE WILL HOUSE A GREAT NUMBER OF THE BUSINESSES BY 1960 IS IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE GREAT POPULATION IS MOVING WESTWARD. IN A WELL-PLANNED CITY NO RESIDENT WOULD HAVE TO TRAVEL MORE THAN HALF A MILE TO REACH A BUSINESS DISTRICT. THE AUTHOR IN HIS FUTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME HAS EXTENDED HIS COMMERCIAL ZONING AS FAR WEST AS WASHINGTON STREET. AS THE PLAN INDICATES, COMMERCIAL ZONING IS GROUPED AROUND THE CROSS FORMED BY THE TWO OPPOSITE HIGHWAYS, THUS ALLOWING EACH RESIDENTIAL AREA TO HAVE DIRECT ACCESS TO THE BUSINESS DISTRICT. THIS COMMERCIAL ZONING AREA ON THE 1960 PLAN IS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT 30 FEET OF BUSINESS FRONTAGE FOR EVERY 100 RESIDENTS IS NECESSARY.

WHILE TRADITIONALLY THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOL HAS HAD A PART OF ITS PLANT SET ASIDE FOR A SCHOOL YARD, IT HAS BEEN ONLY RECENTLY CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL TO PROVIDE SPACE SUFFICIENT FOR
A playground planned to meet the needs of children of different ages. In 1908 it was estimated that the average play space per pupil was 10 to 20 square feet. Comparing this with the new standards, which call for at least 5 acres for elementary schools, 10 acres for junior high schools, and 20 acres for senior high schools, there is a definite tendency towards larger play areas in the future. In order to satisfy these standards, Stillwater must increase the playground areas 100 per cent. The average elementary school playground is less than 2½ acres. A future 20-year plan should provide for the standard 5 acres for each elementary school. In 1930 there were at least 8 states that had passed laws which set up minimum requirements for school playgrounds. State boards of education in 20 states have adopted rules and regulations governing the size of school sites. There can be no doubt of the trend toward more adequate play space for public school children.

Because school buildings constitute a large portion of public buildings and because they...
ARE PERMANENT FEATURES OF A CITY, THEIR LOCATION AND DESIGN HAVE A MARKED EFFECT ON ITS BEAUTY. IN CONSIDERING A CITY PLAN THE LOCATION OF SCHOOL PLANTS IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO BOTH THE CITY PLANNER AND THE SCHOOL PLANNER WHEN CONSIDERED FROM THE ESTHETICAL POINT OF VIEW. SCHOOL SITES SHOULD OCCUPY CENTRAL PLACES IN THE PLANNING FOR THE RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY. THE CITY PLANNING COMMISSION AND THE BOARD OF EDUCATION SHOULD COOPERATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOTH SCHOOL AND CITY PLANS IN ORDER TO SECURE THE MOST PLEASING ESTHETICAL RESULTS.

IN THE 20-YEAR BUILDING PROGRAM FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF STILLWATER, THE AUTHOR HAS DIVIDED THE RESIDENTIAL AREA INTO FIVE GROUPS, A,B,C,D,E, AS INDICATED ON DEVELOPMENT PLAN. THESE CORRESPOND TO THE RESIDENTIAL AREA AS DISCUSSED UNDER NEIGHBORHOOD UNITS. EACH CONTAIN AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SUFFICIENT TO SERVE THE DISTRICT. EACH UNIT HAS EASY ACCESS TO A BUSINESS DISTRICT. EACH UNIT IS BOUNDED BY ARTERIAL STREETS RATHER THAN BROKEN BY THESE THOROUGHFARES. EACH UNIT
HAS PLAYGROUND AREA THAT IS ADEQUATE FOR THE USE OF BOTH CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

The present northeastern part of Stillwater would be desirable for a neighborhood unit if the planning board would take under consideration the possibilities of a new school site, the elimination of the railroad conditions, and the development of Boomer Creek. As already discussed, Jefferson School is badly situated because of the automobile hazard. The new development plan removes this dangerous set-up. The railroad hindrances, as mentioned above, will probably be removed within the next ten years. The vicinity around Boomer Creek, although undesirable for residences, is an excellent location for a great city park. This district has large quantities of weeping willows and other desirable entourage for such a park. The new school site is located on the edge of this contemplated play area. There is a good deal to be said for putting schools in proximity to the public recreation grounds and play fields, especially if the school playground is available for use during out-of-school hours. Public playground, parks, and school buildings have only too often been located quite without
REFERENCE TO ONE ANOTHER. IN THE LIGHT OF
RECENT CHANGES IN THE THEORETICAL BASES OF
THOSE THREE TYPES OF PUBLIC FACILITIES, THEY--
SCHOOL, PARK, AND PLAYGROUND PLANNING--ARE
BECOMING INTIMATELY RELATED. FREQUENTLY SCHOOL
GROUNDS CAN BE COMBINED TO A GOOD ADVANTAGE WITH
A PARK AS IS IN THIS CASE OF RESIDENTIAL UNIT B.

SINCE PRIMARY SCHOOLS SERVE DEFINITELY A GEO-
GRAPHICAL DISTRICT, IT IS UNNECESSARY TO CHANGE
THE PRESENT SITE OCCUPIED BY NORWOOD ELEMENTARY;
HOWEVER THE PLAYGROUND AREA IS MUCH TOO SMALL.
IN ORDER TO SATISFY THE 5-ACRE REQUIREMENT
EXTENSION IS MADE TOWARDS THE NORTH AS INDICATED
ON THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN. THIS SITE IS SITUATED
SO AS TO TAKE CARE OF THE EXPANSION TO THE NORTH
OF THE CITY. NO CHILD WILL HAVE TO CROSS A
MAJOR ARTERY TO GET TO THE PLAYGROUND.

BECAUSE OF THE RECENT BUILDING DEVELOPMENT IT
BECOMES NECESSARY TO PLACE ANOTHER SCHOOL TO
TAKE CARE OF THE COLLEGE GARDENS AND SUNSET
HEIGHT ADDITIONS OF THE CITY. AS INDICATED ON
THE 20-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN, THE AUTHOR
SELECTED A SCHOOL SITE LOCATED IN A BEAUTIFUL GROVE. ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER OF THIS DISTRICT, IT DOES HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF POSSESSING A DOMINATING SPOT. THE NATURAL SETTING MAKES IT AN EXCELLENT SITE FOR A SCHOOL PLAY AREA AND AT THE SAME TIME LEADS ITSELF TO FIT THE RECREATIONAL NEEDS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD. SINCE THIS AREA WILL PROBABLY BE THE FIRST TO BE OCCUPIED WITH NEW HOMES, SCHOOL OFFICIALS SHOULD PURCHASE THE SITE NOW; THUS SAVING THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE GO TO PURCHASE LAND OR EVEN BUILDINGS AT THE HIGH SPECULATIVE PRICES. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THERE BE A NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL IN THIS DISTRICT IN ORDER TO SAFEGUARD THE CHILDREN.

AN ELIMINATION OF A STATE HIGHWAY THROUGH A SCHOOL DISTRICT WOULD JUSTIFY SUCH AN INVESTMENT BY THE CITY OF STILLWATER.

FAILURE ON THE PART OF SCHOOL AUTHORITIES TO KNOW IN ADVANCE WHERE MAJOR STREETS ARE TO BE LOCATED FREQUENTLY RESULTS IN BUILDINGS THAT ARE SITUATED EITHER ON MAIN THOROUGHFARES OR ON SUCH SITES THAT MAKE IT NECESSARY FOR THE
Children to cross heavily traveled streets on their trips between school and home. So it is with the present conditions. The 20-year development plan removes the Eugene Fields School within the neighborhood district where it will be more centrally located and at the same time eliminates the atrocious automobile hazard. Inasmuch as the commercial area will probably extend to Washington Street there would still be more reasons for such an extreme change. As indicated on the development plan, the new location for the school plot holds an important place in this residential area.

Since this area is so remote from the city park, it is essential to have sufficient playgrounds on the school site through which to fill the recreational needs of that vicinity. The sharp and dangerous turn, where Highway No. 51 intersects Washington Street, has been removed also in the development plan as the state contemplates making this artery one of the great highways of the future.
It has been stated already that the school planning board should work hand in hand with the park commission. The school planner can assist the park commission by discovering and suggesting to them possibilities for recreational development such as creek beds which might be developed into fishing or swimming pools, or utilized for boating or other recreational facilities or simply as wild forest land. The newly elected members of the park commission, although no definite program has been set-up, contemplate the development of the Boomer Creek bed as far as the Fair Grounds to Boomer Lake. Although such a realization is far in the offing, the scheme is an excellent one and would do much for the benefit of the school planning commission. Close coordination of these two organizations could strengthen this project. Often through the influence of representative citizens, such as the members of both commissions, owners may be induced to accept less than the true market value for such properties, or in some cases, to deed them outright to the municipalities for recreational...
PURPOSES. A GIFT FOR SUCH A PURPOSE IS A TRE-
MENDOUS STIMULUS TO THE PLANNING PROGRAM.

ALTHOUGH STILLWATER CANNOT BE CONSIDERED AN
INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY, THERE SHOULD BE A WORD
Said concerning the future development of this
phase of the community in regard to future
schools. IF SCHOOL OFFICIALS KNOW IN ADVANCE
that a certain section is to become industrial,
it would be to their decided advantage in
planning the building program. ON ACCOUNT OF
the distracting noises and dust and smoke that
permeate the air in these neighborhoods it is
often very unsatisfactory to place schools in
their vicinity. THE KIND OF HOUSING REQUIRED
by children is peculiarly and vitally dependent
upon the resources and character of the immediate
surroundings. THE SCHOOL AND CITY PLANNING
COMMISSIONS SHOULD SEE THAT PROPER ZONING ORDIN-
ANCES ARE DRAWN UP FOR FUTURE YEARS IN REGARD
TO INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION.

A 20-YEAR PLAN IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT A SUCCESS-
FUL BUILDING PROGRAM SHOULD BE DESIGNED WITH
FLEXIBILITY AS THE MAJOR FACTOR. NO LONG-RANGE
Building program has been carried out to the letter, and it is not the intention of the author to anticipate the scheme presented as the final analysis through which to solve the future problems of Stillwater. The scheme presented is merely a suggestion in the general direction of a possible scheme. Unforecast factors make a flexible plan necessary. There is often a need for expanding the size of school sites as conditions change. The attendance area may be expanded or other factors may make a change in the population or in the educational offerings and responsibilities; these demand more area and play space for the school or community. It is, therefore, important to consider the possibilities of future expansion even though the needs are not now apparent; thus flexibility should be included in Stillwater's school building program.
REALIZATION OF A COMMUNITY SCHOOL
Realization of a Community High School should constitute the chief aim of the Stillwater School Planning Board for the next few years. Such a school would be a great asset to the community as it would act as a community center to fulfill the cultural, recreational, and civic needs of Stillwater. This school plant would be used to make available greater opportunities for the adults as well as the children. This cultural focal point would be the center of activity for public forums, for community socials, for athletic functions, and for other community activities. This school would be the institution to which the community would look for the promotion and advancement of civic and social ideals. At present the public schools of Stillwater are constantly serving from 18 to 20 per cent of the total population in a variety of ways; this new school will serve the entire community. As the school plant belongs to the people it is proper to employ it for their social activities; making it useful fourteen hours a day would involve few administrative changes and a comparatively slight expenditure of money. A properly
DESIGNED COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL WOULD MAKE AN EXCELLENT COMMUNITY CENTER, PARTICULARLY SINCE COMMUNITY CENTER ACTIVITIES ARE GREATER IN THE OUT-OF-SCHOOL HOURS. STILLWATER WOULD BENEFIT FROM THIS PROJECT AS IT WOULD BE THOUGHT OF AND CONSIDERED AS THE CENTER WHERE BOTH CHILDREN AND ADULTS HAVE OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT.

THE MOST RECENT SURVEY OF SCHOOL CENTERS IN 1924 SHOWED THAT THERE WERE AT THAT TIME 1,569 CENTERS LOCATED IN 722 CITIES, VILLAGES, AND TOWNSHIPS. BETWEEN 1919 AND 1924 THE NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION HAVING SCHOOL CENTERS INCREASED FROM 107 TO 240, A GAIN OF 124 PER CENT. AT PRESENT THERE ARE NO FIGURES AVAILABLE SHOWING THE PRESENT NUMBER OF SCHOOL CENTERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A SIX-YEAR HIGH SCHOOL OVER THE EXISTING JUNIOR HIGH AND HIGH SCHOOL CONDITIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN DISCUSSED UNDER EDUCATION; THEREFORE THIS NEW COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL SHOULD CONTAIN THE SIX GRADES, 7 TO 12.
Estimation of the probable enrollment of this community high school in 1960 may be made from the enrollment data for past years; or it may be secured by estimating the future population of Stillwater and using this base for prediction. Because of current changes in proportional school enrollments for various age groups, it is believed that the latter is the safer plan.

An indication of population trends have already been discussed under Population and 20,000 inhabitants by 1960 was the final conclusion. Stillwater's enrollment at present is 2,076 and is approximately 16 per cent of the population. By the 1920 census figures this percentage of total population varied from 12.68 per cent in California to 21.67 per cent in South Carolina, while the United States as a whole, was 16.72 per cent. Thus this age group constitutes from one-eighth to over one-fifth of the population, depending upon locality. In general, the fraction one-sixth—the ratio for Stillwater as well as the United States—is sufficiently close for the purpose of study for future building programs at this time; however
By 1960 all indications point to a slight decrease in this percentage, and in 1960 this fraction will probably be one-seventh. Using this assumption, the total enrollment for grades 1 to 12 will be approximately 3,000 pupils; thus the enrollment of a community high school, grades 7 to 12, in 1960 will be around 1,500 students.

A Community High School in Stillwater, flying the national flag, is the one conspicuous government edifice found in the community. It is the City Capitol and deserves a dignified site. The contemplated site for this new Community High School of Stillwater will be in the present location of the Junior High School and High School; however it will be much enlarged. As indicated on development plan, the author has placed this school on grounds between Eighth Street and Twelfth Street, north and south between Duncan Street and West Street, east and west. The school plant will then occupy 24 acres. The reason for this essential increase in the size of site is that the community school will be obliged to provide recreation space for both children and adults. The new site
MUST ALSO HAVE SPACE SO THAT THE BUILDING MAY BE ADEQUATELY LANDSCAPED AND SCREENED FROM THE STREET AND NEIGHBORS. MANY OF THE SCHOOLS' TROUBLES HAVE GROWN OUT OF DIFFICULTIES THAT PLAYING CHILDREN PROVIDED FOR THE NEIGHBORS. NOISE AND OTHER ANNOYANCE OF THE SCHOOL SITE MAY BE COMPLETELY ELIMINATED BY THE PROPER USE OF PLANTING FOR SCREENING PURPOSES. A WELL-PLANNED INSTITUTION OF THIS TYPE, DESIGNED FOR PUBLIC USE, WILL INCREASE SURROUNDING PROPERTY VALUES RATHER THAN DIMINISH THEM. THE SCHOOL SITE WILL ALSO HAVE A GARDEN AND CONSERVATORY WHERE FLOWERS AND OTHER DESIRABLE PLANTING MAY BE PROPAGATED BY STILLWATER AS AN INCENTIVE TO HOME GARDENING; THUS ADDING TO THE DIGNITY OF PUBLIC EDUCATION AND TO THE CIVIC INTEREST THEREIN. A BOTANIST OR SCHOOL GARDENER WILL ACT AS A STIMULANT TO THIS COMMUNITY INTEREST. ON SUMMER EVENINGS THE CHILDREN AND ADULTS OF THE COMMUNITY MAY BRING THEIR INSTRUMENTS FOR GOOD MUSIC IN THAT PART OF THE SITE SET APART FOR SUCH CULTURAL ACTIVITIES PROMOTED BY THE SCHOOL'S MUSIC CONDUCTOR. AN OUTDOOR THEATER WILL PROVIDE MEANS FOR STILLWATER'S PAGEANTS AND THEATRICAL PRESENTATIONS SUPERVISED BY
School officials. The site for Stillwater's community high school will be designed for public use.

After having investigated the possible use of outdoor classroom space of segregated areas immediately adjacent to the indoor classrooms, the author advocates such a procedure for this community high in Stillwater. This conclusion is based on data obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Assuming 65 degrees as minimum temperature for holding outdoor sessions, the accompanying chart was originated. Precipitation was taken in consideration in obtaining these averages. The chart was designed for a five-day school week, twelve months of the year. Such an investigation shows a future community high school for Stillwater would justify this type of classroom.

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