A STUDY OF COMBINATION AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUMS IN THE SMALL HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA.

A STUDY OF COMBINATION AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUMS IN THE SMALL HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

By

LOYD RAY WATSON

Bachelor of Science

East Central State Teachers College

Ada, Oklahoma

1925

Submitted to the Department of Education

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

1939

APPROVED:

Haskell Pruett
In Charge of Thesis

N. Cowgill
Dean of School of Education

D. E. McIntosh
Dean of Graduate School

TO

FAUSTA AND HAZEL
Wife and Daughter

The writer is indebted to many friends for help on this study. Special appreciation is expressed for valuable assistance given by Dr. Haskell Pruett, the major professor under whose immediate supervision this thesis has been prepared.

COMMITTEE:

Doctor Haskell Pruett, Chairman
Doctor John C. Muerman
Professor Charles L. Kezer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
I	Introduction	1
	(a) Purpose of this study	1
	(b) Methods of procedure	2
	(c) Historical background	3
	(d) Anticipated value of the study	12
II	School and Community Uses	13
	(a) Summary	25
III	Types of Construction, Size, Cost, Age and State of Repair. Equipment Both Movable and Fixed	27
	(a) Purpose of this chapter	27
	(b) Summary	95
IV	Types of Units and Mechanical Equipment, Lights, Heating, Toilets and Showers	98
	(a) The purpose of this chapter	98
	(b) Summary	110
V	Summary and Conclusion	111
	(a) Types of Plans	115
	(b) Jury's Opinion	123
	Bibliography	124
	Appendix	1A
	Appendix B	1B

MAPS

Map	Page
I	4

FLOOR PLANS

Plan	Page
I	116
II	118
III	119
IV	121

LIST OF TABLES

Table Number		Page
I	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED BY YEARS SINCE MOVEMENT BEGAN IN 1919-20	4
II	SCHOOLS LISTED BY COUNTIES ALPHABETICALLY AND BY SCHOOLS ALPHABETICALLY	9
III	HIGH SCHOOLS ARRANGED IN DESCENDING ORDER BY HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	10
IV	ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF HOURS USED FOR THE YEAR: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	14
V	ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF HOURS USED FOR THE YEAR: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	16
VI	SCHOOL USES: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	17
VII	SCHOOL USES: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	19
VIII	COMMUNITY USES: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	20
IX	COMMUNITY USES: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	22
X	ADEQUACY OF AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUM FOR COMMUNITY AND SCHOOL USES: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	23
XI	ADEQUACY OF AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUM FOR COMMUNITY AND SCHOOL USES: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	24
XII	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	29
XIII	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	30
XIV	SIZE OF BUILDING OVER ALL, CAPACITY OF BLEACHERS, CAPACITY OF ENTIRE AUDITORIUM AND IS IT ADEQUATE: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	31

Table Number		Page
XV	SIZE OF BUILDING OVER ALL, CAPACITY OF BLEACHERS, CAPACITY OF ENTIRE AUDITORIUM AND IS IT ADEQUATE: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	33
XVI	AREA OF PLAYING FIELD, WIDTH OF OUT-OF-BOUNDS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	34
XVII	AREA OF PLAYING FIELD, WIDTH OF OUT-OF-BOUNDS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	36
XVIII	ORIGINAL COST OF BUILDING AND HOW PAID FOR: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	38
XIX	ORIGINAL COST OF BUILDING AND HOW PAID FOR: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	40
XX	AGE AND STATE OF REPAIR OF BUILDING: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	41
XXI	AGE AND STATE OF REPAIR OF BUILDING: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	42
XXII	ACOUSTICS OF BUILDING AND DEVICES USED FOR IMPROVEMENT: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	43
XXIII	ACOUSTICS OF BUILDING AND DEVICES USED FOR IMPROVEMENT: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	45
XXIV	LOCATION AND SHAPE OF STAGE, HOW BASKETBALL GOAL IS HANDLED WHEN IN USE FOR PROGRAMS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	46
XXV	LOCATION AND SHAPE OF STAGE, HOW BASKETBALL GOAL IS HANDLED WHEN IN USE FOR PROGRAMS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	47
XXVI	SIZE OF STAGE AND DRESSING ROOMS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	49
XXVII	SIZE OF STAGE AND DRESSING ROOMS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED	50

Table Number		Page
XXVIII	TYPE OF ROOF AND FRONT OF STAGE, HEIGHT OF FLOOR, STEPS AT FRONT, USED BY ATHLETES FOR DRESSING: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	51
XXIX	TYPE OF ROOF AND FRONT OF STAGE, HEIGHT OF FLOOR, STEPS AT FRONT, USED BY ATHLETES FOR DRESSING: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	53
XXX	DEPTH, MATERIAL, AND TYPE OF FRONT CURTAIN, BACK CURTAIN: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	54
XXXI	DEPTH, MATERIAL, AND TYPE OF FRONT CURTAIN, BACK CURTAIN: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	56
XXXII	DRESSING ROOMS, KIND AND LEVEL OF FLOORS, ADEQUACY, LOCK ON DOORS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	58
XXXIII	DRESSING ROOMS, KIND AND LEVEL OF FLOORS, ADEQUACY, LOCK ON DOORS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	59
XXXIV	USE OF DRESSING ROOMS, NUMBER AND HEIGHT OF WINDOWS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	61
XXXV	USE OF DRESSING ROOMS, NUMBER AND HEIGHT OF WINDOWS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	62
XXXVI	KIND OF FLOORS, FINISH, AND ELEVATION OF FLOORS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	63
XXXVII	KIND OF FLOORS, FINISH, AND ELEVATION OF FLOORS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	65
XXXVIII	TYPE OF FINISH OF WALLS OF PERMANENT STRUCTURES AND OF WOOD STRUCTURES: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	66
XXXIX	TYPE OF FINISH OF WALLS OF PERMANENT STRUCTURES AND OF WOOD STRUCTURES: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	67

Table Number		Page
XL	LOCATION OF ENTRANCE, TYPE OF DOORS AND LOCKS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	69
XLI	LOCATION OF ENTRANCE, TYPE OF DOORS AND LOCKS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	70
XLII	TICKET BOOTH, LOBBY, NUMBER OF EXITS, AND STOOPS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	71
XLIII	TICKET BOOTH, LOBBY, NUMBER OF EXITS, AND STOOPS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	72
XLIV	NUMBER OF WINDOWS, LOCATION AND HEIGHT FROM FLOOR LEVEL: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	74
XLV	NUMBER OF WINDOWS, LOCATION AND HEIGHT FROM FLOOR LEVEL: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	75
XLVI	KIND AND HEIGHT OF CEILING: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	76
XLVII	KIND AND HEIGHT OF CEILING: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	78
XLVIII	KIND OF MATERIAL AND TYPE OF ROOF: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	79
XLIX	KIND OF MATERIAL AND TYPE OF ROOF: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	80
L	HOW ROOF IS SUPPORTED AND WHAT CARRIES THE WEIGHT OF ROOF: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	82
LI	HOW ROOF IS SUPPORTED AND WHAT CARRIES THE WEIGHT OF ROOF: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	83
LII	LOCATION OF BLEACHERS AND GROUPING OF CHAIRS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	84
LIII	LOCATION OF BLEACHERS AND GROUPING OF CHAIRS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	86

Table Number		Page
LIV	DISPOSITION OF CHAIRS WHEN BUILDING IS IN USE FOR ATHLETICS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	87
LV	DISPOSITION OF CHAIRS WHEN BUILDING IS IN USE FOR ATHLETICS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	89
LVI	ROOMS, KIND OF FLOORS, AND SIZE OF BASEMENT: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	90
LVII	ROOMS, KIND OF FLOORS, AND SIZE OF BASEMENT: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	91
LVIII	WHERE ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT IS STORED: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	93
LIX	WHERE ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT IS STORED: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	94
LX	IS AUD.-GYM. A SEPARATE UNIT, CAN IT BE CUT OFF FROM CLASS ROOMS, EQUIPPED FOR SOUND PICTURES, INTER-COMMUNICATION, TYPE OF HEATING: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	99
LXI	IS AUD.-GYM. A SEPARATE UNIT, CAN IT BE CUT OFF FROM CLASS ROOMS, EQUIPPED FOR SOUND PICTURES, INTER-COMMUNICATION, TYPE OF HEATING: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	101
LXII	SOURCE OF LIGHTING, NUMBER OF CIRCUITS AND ADEQUACY: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	102
LXIII	SOURCE OF LIGHTING, NUMBER OF CIRCUITS AND ADEQUACY: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	104
LXIV	IS BUILDING EQUIPPED WITH TOILETS, ADEQUATE FOR SCHOOL, COMMUNITY, LOCATION AND HEIGHT OF WINDOWS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	105

Table Number		Page
LXV	IS BUILDING EQUIPPED WITH TOILETS, ADEQUATE FOR SCHOOL, COMMUNITY, LOCATION AND HEIGHT OF WINDOWS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	106
LXVI	SHOWERS OTHER THAN IN DRESSING ROOMS, ADEQUATE, HEIGHT OF WINDOWS, KIND OF WALLS, KIND OF FLOORS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED	107
LXVII	SHOWERS OTHER THAN IN DRESSING ROOMS, ADEQUATE, HEIGHT OF WINDOWS, KIND OF WALLS, KIND OF FLOORS: FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY	109

THE COMBINATION-AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUM; WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

In order for the reader to appreciate this problem it is expedient for him to know something of how the writer became interested in the problem, the title, and the purpose of the study, and something about the methods of procedure used in the research. It might be well for the reader to familiarize himself with the plan of study which is presented in Appendix A.

Interest in this subject grew out of a course in School Plant taught by Dr. Haskell Pruett, of Oklahoma A. and M. College, during the summer of 1938.

It was in this course that students submitted sets of drawn plans for a combination auditorium and gymnasium. The plan which the writer submitted to satisfy the requirement was, in the main, later adopted as the plan for a W. P. A. project which is now under construction at the Allen High School, Allen, Oklahoma, under the direction of the Superintendent who is the writer of this thesis.

The purpose of the study is to determine the type of combination auditorium and gymnasium in most common use in this district, and to discover the best type of units or features for the schools of the East Central District of Oklahoma.

Methods of Procedure

First, letters were sent to most of the county superintendents of the East Central District to obtain a list of all high schools located in counties which have combination auditoriums and gymnasiums. The East Central District is comprised of eleven counties in East Central Oklahoma, as follows: Coal; Garvin; Hughes; Johnston; McClain; Murray; Okfuskee; Okmulgee; Pontotoc; Pottawatomie; and Seminole.

It was unnecessary to communicate with all the county superintendents since the author is familiar with many of the counties, having worked in several of them. One hundred per cent of the county superintendents with whom the investigator communicated generously and immediately responded.

The next step was to send letters and plans of study to the superintendents of the schools which had combination auditoriums and gymnasiums. A date was arranged to visit each of their schools for personal interview, and to make measurements and pictures of their buildings. The visitations were started on Saturday, November 19, 1938 and were finished on Saturday, December 17, 1938.

The author is greatly indebted to the school men of the following fifty-four schools for their cooperation in making this study:

Allen; Asher; Atwood; Bearden; Beggs; Bethel; Calvin; Center View; Central; Coalgate; Clarita; Cromwell; Dale; Dougherty; Dustin; Earlsboro; Elmore City; Excelsior; Fairview;Fitzhugh; Francis; Gerty; Harjo; Hoffman; Lamar; Liberty; Lula; Macomb; Mason; Milburn; Moss; New Castle; New Lima; Nuyaka; Olney; Paoli; Pernell; Pharoah; Pleasant Grove; Preston; Ravia; Schulter; Spaulding; Stratford; Stuart; Tribbey Trousdale; Vanoss; Wanette; Washington; White Bead; Wilson; Wolf; and Wynnewood.

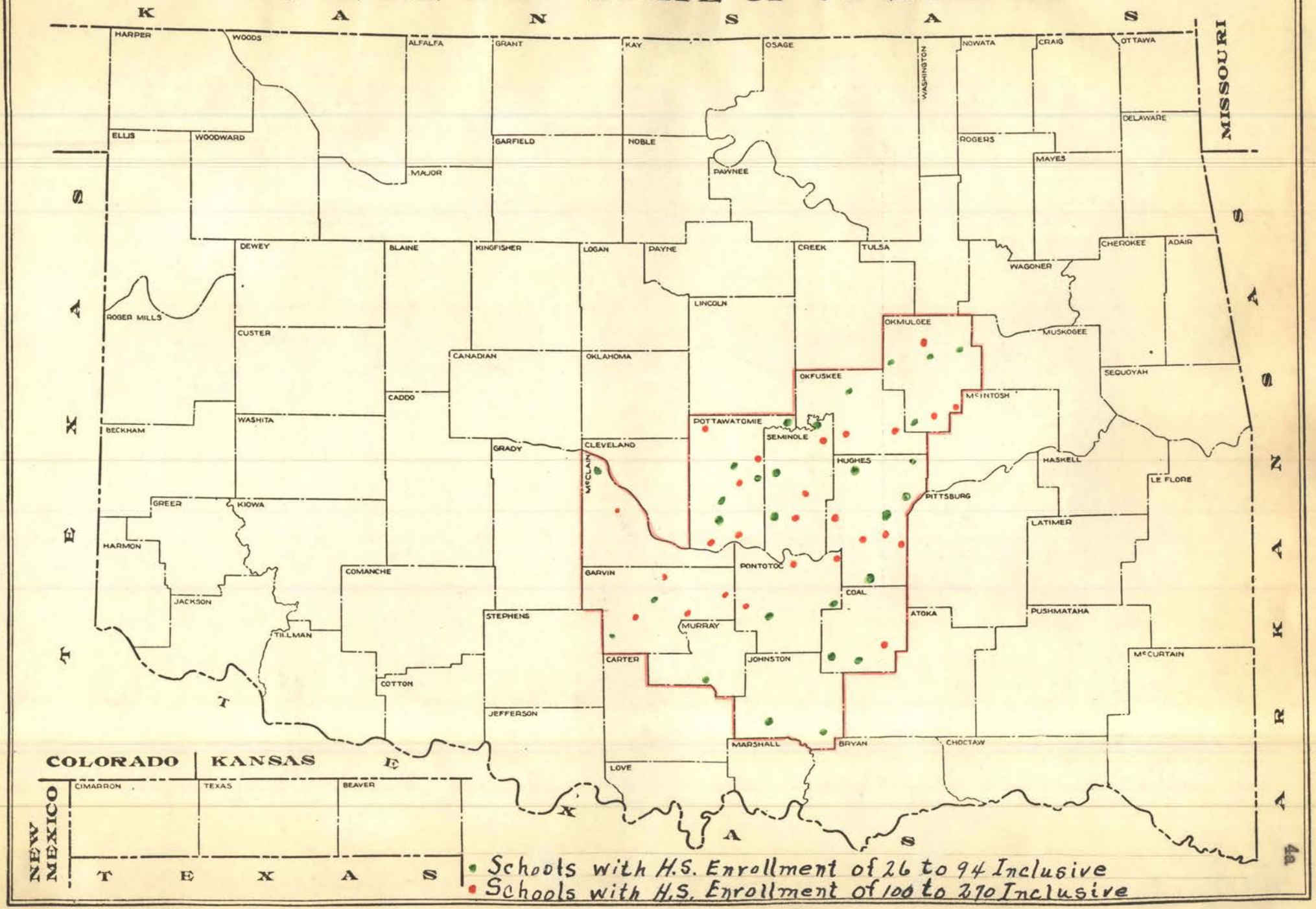
NUMBER OF BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED BY YEARS SINCE MOVEMENT BEGAN IN 1919-20

TABLE I

YEAR	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
NO. BLDGS. CON-STRUCTED	1	3	0	0	3	2	0	4	3

YEAR	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936 -37	1937 -38
NO. BLDGS. CON-STRUCTED	4	2	5	4	0	1	2	6	9	5

OUTLINE MAP STATE OF OKLAHOMA



• Schools with H.S. Enrollment of 26 to 94 Inclusive
• Schools with H.S. Enrollment of 100 to 270 Inclusive

Printed in O. C. by Roberts

The data in this study do not agree with some statements made by Miss Alice Barrows, specialist in school building problems, in her article, "The Combined Auditorium-Gymnasium, The Jekyll-and-Hyde of the School Building".[1] Miss Barrows seems a bit too drastic in her criticism of this type building when she says:

"I have never known a school superintendent or principal who did not agree that a combined auditorium-gymnasium is unsatisfactory for use either as an auditorium or as a gymnasium."[2]

Tables X and XI in this study show that sixty-three per cent of the school men report the building satisfactory.

Miss Barrows seems to have been unduly troubled when she raised the question of where the necessary number of chairs would be stored when not in use. This "impossible" problem has been handled with much more ease than she would have one believe when she writes:

"Since this Jekyll-and-Hyde unit in the school building is to be a gymnasium at one time and presto! an auditorium at another, the floor must be flat and empty of furniture, but it must also be possible to fill it with chairs on short notice. But where are the three or four hundred chairs to be when they are not in use? That is a problem that has invited the ingenuity of many able architects who should never have had to tackle such a problem."[3]

Tables LIV and LV show that twelve different places for storing chairs are now in use in this type building throughout the East Central District; although only four schools report the use of a special store room for these chairs. Two schools store their chairs under the stage

---

1. The American School and University, American School Publishing Corporation, 1938, pp. 291-95.

2. Ibid, pp. 291

3. Op. Cit.

in a space which is from twenty-seven to thirty-six inches in height.[4] Contrary to Miss Barrow's statement that "A special storeroom has to be built" or "the stage has to be so high that the people in the audience have to crane their necks to see a performance", [5] not only does one find that there are only four special storerooms for chairs, but that in fifty-four buildings throughout this district the average height of the stage is just 32.6 inches.[6]

Miss Barrow's statement that the present tendency to build a separate building for the auditorium and the gymnasium, and her suggestion that these buildings should accommodate from thirty-three to fifty per cent of the total enrollment of the school, with a tendency toward the lower figure, [7] seems to be wholly unfounded insofar as the data in this study are concerned.

Tables III, XIV, and XV, which list the schools in order of their total enrollment, show the average enrollment to be three hundred twenty-two and the average seating capacity to be seven hundred ten, or more than double the average school enrollment.[8] Only one school (Wynnewood) reports the seating capacity of a combination auditorium-gymnasium to be less than the total school enrollment and they further indicate that

---

4. See Tables LIV and LV in this study, pages 91 and 93

5. Op. cit., 1938, pp. 291

6. See Tables XXVIII and XXIX of this study, pages

7. Op. cit., 1938, pp. 292

8. See Tables III, XIV, and XV of this study, Pages

this situation is inadequate. One school (Dale), which has an enrollment of three hundred sixty-seven, reports a seating capacity of two thousand. Of the fifty-four buildings reported in this survey, twenty-three, or 42.6 per cent, of the buildings have been constructed in the last five years. This fact would, contrary to Miss Barrow's statement concerning the "general practice" of building separate auditoriums and gymnasiums, [9] indicate the combination auditorium-gymnasium is becoming increasingly popular and that, instead of planning to serve only thirty-three to fifty per cent of the school enrollment, [10] it is constructed to serve a figure which is more than double the school enrollment.

In order to sustain her argument that in many instances it is not necessarily true that the combination auditorium-gymnasium requires less cubage than the separate auditorium and gymnasium, Miss Barrows makes use of a table involving six schools, three of which use the combination auditorium-gymnasiums and three of which use separate auditoriums and gymnasiums. [11] School number 1 has sixteen rooms and has a combination auditorium-gymnasium with a cubage of 46,874. School number 2 has sixteen rooms and has an auditorium with a cubage of 26,911 and a gymnasium with a cubage of 29,750. School number 3 has twenty rooms and a combination auditorium-gymnasium with a cubage of 84,000 and a gymnasium with a cubage of 38,400 or a total cubage of 122,400.

---

9. Op. cit. 1938, pp. 292

10. Op. cit. 1938, pp. 292

11. Table I, Op. cit. 1938, pp. 292

But Miss Barrows evidently did not consider as valid the recommendations, for the minimum gymnasium in the small high school, which were advanced by the National Education Association, Committee on School House Planning.[12] The committee suggests that "allowing space for a few removable bleachers, the floor area must be at least 50 x 66 feet." [13]

According to the formula, [14] advanced by the N. E. A. Committee on School House Planning, for figuring the cubage of a building, the gymnasium, in order to meet the minimum requirements, would contain 79,200 cubic feet. This is more than double either of the separate gymnasiums mentioned in Miss Barrows' article.[15]

Tables IV and V in this study show that the auditorium-gymnasium is used on an average of one thousand fifteen hours per year for all purposes and four hundred eighty-four hours per year for athletics or 47.8 per cent of the total hours used is devoted to athletics.

---

12. National Education Association, Report of Committee on School House Planning, Washington, D. C., National Education Association, 1925, Chapter XII, pp. 146.

13. Ibid, pp. 146

14. "Ascertain the cubical contents of the building by multiplying the area of the first floor by the height of the building from the under side of the basement floor to the mean of the roof." Chapter XI, pp. 140.

15. Op. cit., 1930, Table I, pp. 292.

TABLE II

SCHOOLS LISTED BY COUNTIES ALPHABETICALLY AND BY SCHOOLS ALPHABETICALLY

COAL COUNTY

Clarita
Coalgate
Olney

GARVIN COUNTY

Elmore City
Paoli
Pernell
Stratford
White Bead
Wynnewood

HUGHES COUNTY

Atwood
Calvin
Dustin
Fair View
Gerty
Lamar
Moss
Spaulding
Stuart

JOHNSTON COUNTY

Milburn
Ravia

McCLAIN COUNTY

New Castle
Washington

MURRAY COUNTY

Dougherty

OKFUSKEE COUNTY

Bearden
Mason
Pharoah

OKMULGEE COUNTY

Beggs
Hoffman
Liberty
Nuyaka
Preston
Schulter
Wilson

PONTOTOC COUNTY

Allen
Fitzhugh
Francis
Lula
Vanoss

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

Asher
Bethel
Center View
Dale
Earlsboro
Harjo
Macomb
Tribbey
Trousdale
Wanette

SEMINOLE COUNTY

Central
Cromwell
Excelsior
New Lima
Pleasant Grove
Wolf

TABLE III
HIGH SCHOOLS ARRANGED IN DESCENDING ORDER
BY HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Vanoss	270	Fitzhugh	94
Coalgate	260	Moss	93
Asher	211	Nuyaka	90
Elmore City	205	Center View	89
Stratford	185	New Castle	86
Stuart	162	Wilson	86
Wanette	162	Mason	83
Wynnewood	160	Gerty	82
Allen	159	Milburn	81
Washington	159	Excelsior	81
Dale	157	Ravia	76
Wolf	140	Dustin	72
Beggs	138	Clarita	66
Calvin	121	Lamar	65
Paoli	119	Fair View	65
Cromwell	115	Preston	65
New Lima	114	Olney	64
Hoffman	113	Central	62
Atwood	111	Tribbey	61
Spaulding	109	Pernell	60
Francis	109	Pleasant Grove	54
Schulter	106	Dougherty	51
Macomb	106	Trousdale	51
Pharoah	105	Bethel	49
Earlsboro	101	Liberty	45
Dearden	100	Harjo	36
		Lula	32
		White Bead	26

Since the auditorium-gymnasium is used almost as much for athletics as for all other purposes, it would be wise economy to plan the building to, at least, meet the minimum requirements of a gymnasium.

The Oklahoma Educational Directory 1938-39 lists 85 schools in East Central District which have from 7 to 19 teachers. This represents the range in number of teachers in the schools included in this study. By process of elimination it is found that thirty-one of these schools do not have combination auditorium-gymnasiums, while fifty-four, or 63.5 per cent, of the schools in this range do have combination auditorium-gymnasiums. Out of the eight auditorium-gymnasiums under construction, six of them are schools within this range.

Anticipated Value of the Study

The following will summarize the anticipated values of the study. It is of value to schools officials who wish to construct this type of building, in pointing out the best type of units and features, as well as pointing out objectionable units and features to avoid.

This study will be of value to the State Department of Education, Division of School House Planning, in making future recommendations as to the best types of units and features to build.

It is hoped the study will stimulate other similar studies to be made in the other college districts of the state and in other states. This study is the pioneer in this field, as no record is available of a similar study.

Chapter II

SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY USES

The purpose of this chapter is to show the various school and community uses of the combination auditorium-gymnasium, and to answer questions as to the adequacy and satisfaction of these buildings to the school and to the community.

In each case the research data necessary to portray the above purposes are tabulated in Tables IV through Table XI.

Table number IV contains information pertaining to high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred.

The total number of hours used, together with the purpose of the use, during the year is indicated opposite each school. (Athletics, High School, Grade School, Community.)

The fewest number of hours is shown for community use which is represented by an average of seventy-six hours for the year. Next in order is the grade school, which shows an average of one hundred and eleven hours. The high school ranks next with an average of one hundred and ninety-one hours. The greatest number of hours devoted to any single group or activity is to athletics, which is represented by an average of four hundred eighty-six hours per year. The average number of hours these buildings are in use for all purposes is eight hudred ninety-three hours per year, which would be four and ninety-six hundredths hours per day on the basis of the one hundred-eighty-day school year.

TABLE IV

ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF HOURS USED FOR THE YEAR
for
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Grades	High School	Athletics	Community	All purposes
White Bead	180	250	180	50	660
Lula	100	160	450	100	810
Harjo	54	54	540	28	676
Liberty	100	150	600	50	900
Bethel	80	100	630	30	840
Dougherty	160	160	380	100	800
Trousdale	180	180	360	100	720
Pleasant Grove	60	180	630	20	860
Pernell	100	150	200	100	550
Tribbey	100	100	400	50	650
Central	20	60	540	30	650
Olney	100	100	450	160	810
Fairview	60	120	540	180	900
Lamar	140	200	540	20	900
Preston	100	300	500	100	1000
Clarita	90	104	386	82	562
Dustin	180	1080	540	40	1840
Ravia	80	155	945	80	1260
Excelsior	360	480	480	44	1364
Milburn	80	120	140	200	540
Gerty	65	65	280	40	450
Mason	76	224	560	40	900
Wilson	225	225	560	90	1200
New Castle	100	50	480	30	660
Center View	100	241	1020	264	1625
Nuyaka	100	100	480	40	720
Moss	30	50	360	10	450
Fitzhugh	100	200	450	60	800
Average	111/	191/	486/	76/	893-

Table no. V contains information pertaining to high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive.

The total number of hours used during the year is indicated opposite each school for the following purposes: grades, high school, athletics, community and all purposes. As in Table IV, community use shows the fewest number of hours used which is represented by an average of one hundred two hours per year. Next in order is the grade school which shows an average of one hundred sixty-four hours. The high school ranks next with an average of four hundred one hours. The greatest number of hours devoted to any single group or activity is to athletics which is represented by an average of four hundred and eighty-two hours per year. The average number of hours these buildings are in use for all purposes is eleven hundred thirty-eight hours per year. This would be six and twenty-one hundredths hours per day on the basis of the one hundred eighty day school year as compared with four and ninety-six hundredths hours for the group of smaller schools in Table IV.

Table VI shows the various school uses of the combination auditorium-gymnasium in high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred. Twenty-four, or 85.7 per cent of the schools use the building for banquets; twenty-seven, or 96.4, for parties; ten, or 35.7 per cent, for band practice; twenty-one, or 75 per cent, for glee club; twenty-eight, or 100 per cent, for assembly; nine, or

TABLE V

ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF HOURS USED FOR THE YEAR
for
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED
TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Grades	High School	Athletics	Community	All purposes
Bearden	70	200	530	120	920
Earlsboro	36	72	648	60	806
Pharoah	290	870	360	100	1620
Macomb	120	120	720	140	1100
Schulter	90	270	900	80	1340
Francis	72	144	212	20	448
Spaulding	344	900	540	72	1856
Atwood	500	500	400	60	1460
Hoffman	450	100	320	0	870
New Lima	40	60	300	50	450
Cromwell	180	1440	240	15	1875
Paoli	180	300	300	40	820
Calvin	120	200	250	30	600
Beggs	180	400	400	75	1055
Wolf	180	1440	540	72	2232
Dale	125	200	1080	80	1485
Washington	200	300	500	260	1260
Allen	180	600	540	120	1440
Wynnewood	180	360	540	180	1440
Wanette	80	100	540	360	1080
Stuart	48	48	350	24	470
Stratford	150	175	290	85	700
Elmore City	258	288	684	42	1272
Asher	100	600	300	100	1100
Coalgate	0	540	540	360	900
Vanoss	100	200	500	100	1000
Average	164/	401/	482-	102-	1139/

TABLE VI

SCHOOL USES
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Banquets	Parties	Band Practice	Glee Club	Assembly	Physical Ed. classes	Tennis	Volley - Ball	Basket - ball	Club meeting	Plays and programs	Summary of school uses
White Bead	x	x	x	1	1	1			1	1	1	9
Lula	x	x		1	1				1	1	1	7
Harjo	1	1			1				1		1	5
Liberty	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	9
Bethel	1	1		1	1				1	1	1	7
Dougherty	1	1		1	1				1	1	1	7
Trousdale	1	1		1	1				1	1	1	7
Pleasant Grove		1		1	1			1	1		1	6
Pernell	1	1		1	1	1			1	1	1	8
Tribbey	1	1		1	1			1	1		1	7
Central	1	1			1	1			1	1	1	7
Olney	1	1		1	1				1	1	1	7
Fairview	1	1			1				1	1	1	6
Lamar	1	1	1		1				1	1	1	7
Preston	1	1		1	1			1	1	1	1	8
Clarita	1	1		1	1				1	1	1	7
Dustin *	1	1		1	1			1	1	1	1	9
Ravia		1			1		1	1	1	1	1	8
Excelsior	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	10
Milburn **	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	8
Gerty	1	1		1	1				1	1	1	7
Mason	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	8
Wilson	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	9
New Castle	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		1	8
Center View		1	1		1				1		1	5
Nuvaka				1	1				1	1	1	5
Moss	1	1		1	1				1	1	1	7
Fitzhugh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Totals	24	27	10	21	28	9	3	6	28	23	28	

* Study hall
** Boxing

32.1 per cent for physical education classes; three, or 10.7 per cent for tennis; six, or 21.4 per cent, for volley ball; twenty-eight or 100 per cent for basket-ball; twenty-three or 82.1 per cent for club meetings; twenty-eight, or 100 per cent, for programs and plays.

Table no. VII shows the various school uses of the combination auditorium-gymnasium in high schools with enrollments from one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive. Twenty-one, or 80.7 per cent, of the schools use the building for banquets; twenty-five, or 96.1 per cent, for parties; thirteen, or 50 per cent, for band practice; nineteen, or 73.1 per cent, for glee club; twenty-five, or 96.1 per cent, for assembly; fifteen, or 57.7 per cent, for physical education classes; two, or 7.7 per cent, for tennis; nine, or 34.6 per cent, for volley-ball; twenty-six, or 100 per cent, for basket-ball; twenty-two, or 84.6 per cent, for club meetings; and twenty-six, or 100 per cent, for plays and programs.

Table no. VIII shows the community uses of the combination auditorium-gymnasium in high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred. In seven, or 25 per cent, of the schools the community uses the building for church activities; eight, or 28.6 per cent, for Sunday School; twenty-five, or 89.3 per cent, for farmers' meetings; five, or 17.9 per cent, for night classes; twenty-five, or 89.3 per cent, for community programs; sixteen, or 57.1 per cent, for community banquets; fifteen, or 53.8 per cent, for community parties, seven, or 25 per cent, for P.T.A. meetings; fourteen, or 50 per cent, for clubs.

TABLE VII

SCHOOL USES
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF
ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Banquets	Parties	Band Practice	Glee Club	Assembly	Physical Education Classes	Tennis	Volleyball	Basketball	Club Meetings	Plays and Programs	Summary of School Uses
Bearden		X			X	X			X		X	5
Harlsboro	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	9
Pharoah	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	6
Macomb		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8
Schulter	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	8
Francix		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	8
Spaulding	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	8
Atwood *	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	8
Hoffman	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	8
New Lima					X	X		X	X	X	X	6
Cromwell	X	X	X		X				X		X	6
Paoli		X			X				X		X	4
Calvin	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	9
Beggs	X	X		X	X				X	X	X	7
Golf	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	9
Dale	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	10
Washington	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	9
Allen	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11
Wynnewood	X	X		X	X				X	X	X	7
Vanette	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	8
Stuart	X	X							X	X	X	5
Stratford	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	8
Elmore City	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	10
Asher	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	9
Coalgate	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	7
Venoss	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	8
Totals	21	25	13	19	25	15	3	9	26	22	26	

*Teaching

TABLE VIII

COMMUNITY USES
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT
OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Church	Sunday School	Farmers Meetings	Night Classes	Programs	Banquets	Parties	P.T.A.	Clubs	Summary of Community Uses
White Bead			X		X	X	X		X	5
Lula *					X	X	X		X	5
Harjo			X		X		X	X		4
Liberty	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	8
Bethel			X		X	X				3
Dougherty			X		X	X	X		X	5
Trousdale	X	X	X				X			4
Pleasant Grove	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	8
Pernell **			X		X	X	X	X	X	7
Tribbey *			X		X					3
Central	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	7
Olney	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	8
Fairview	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	7
Lamar			X	X	X				X	4
Preston **		X	X		X	X	X		X	7
Clarita ***			X		X	X				4
Dustin *			X	X	X	X				5
Ravia			X		X					3
Excelsior			X	X	X	X			X	6
Milburn			X		X	X	X		X	5
Certy					X					1
Mason			X		X					2
Wilson			X		X	X	X	X	X	6
New Castle			X		X	X	X			4
Center View	X	X			X		X			4
Muyaka			X					X		2
Moss			X							1
Fitzhugh****			X		X					2
Totals	7	8	25	5	25	18	15	7	14	

*Boy Scouts
**Elections
***P.T.A. Meetings
****Picture Show

Table no. IX shows the community uses of the combination auditorium-gymnasium in high schools with enrollments from one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive. In one, or 3.8 per cent, of the schools, the community uses the building for church services; none use it for Sunday School; nineteen, or 73.1 per cent, for farmers meetings; six, or 23.1 per cent, for night classes; twenty-six, or 100 per cent, for community programs; sixteen, or 61.5 per cent, for banquets; twelve, or 46.2 per cent, for parties; thirteen, or 50 per cent, for P.T.A. meetings; and thirteen, or 50 per cent, for clubs.

Table no. X answers the questions as to the adequacy and satisfaction of the combination auditorium-gymnasium in high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred. Twenty-four, or 85.7 per cent, of the schools reported the building adequate for school use; and twenty-five, or 89.3 per cent, for community. Eighteen, or 67.9 per cent, reported the building satisfactory to the community.

Table no. XI answers the questions as to the adequacy and satisfaction of the combination auditorium-gymnasium in high schools with enrollments from one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive.

Twenty-one, or 80.7 per cent, of the schools reported the building adequate for both school and community use; and sixteen, or 61.5 per cent, reported the building satisfactory to the community.

TABLE IX

COMMUNITY USES
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF
ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Church	Sunday School	Farmer's Meetings	Night Classes	Programs	Banquets	Parties	P.T.A.	Clubs	Summary of Community Uses
Bearden			x		x		x	x		4
Earlsboro					x	x			x	3
Pharoah			x		x	x		x		4
Macomb			x		x		x	x	x	5
Schulter			x		x	x	x			4
Francis			x		x			x	x	4
Spaulding			x		x		x	x	x	5
Atwood			x		x	x			x	4
Hoffman			x		x	x	x	x	x	6
New Lima**					x					1
Cromwell					x	x		x		3
Paoli					x					1
Calvin			x		x					2
Beggs					x					1
Wolf***	x		x	x	x	x				5
Dale			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	7
Washington			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	7
Allen*			x	x	x	x		x	x	6
Wynnewood			x		x	x				3
Wenette****			x		x	x			x	4
Stuart			x		x			x		3
Stratford***			x		x	x	x			4
Elmore City					x	x	x			3
Asher			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	7
Coalgate					x		x	x	x	4
Venoss**			x	x	x	x	x		x	6
Totals	1		19	6	26	16	12	12	13	

*National guard drill
**Elections
***Boy Scouts
****Political speaking

TABLE X

ADEQUACY OF AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUM
FOR
COMMUNITY AND SCHOOL USES
FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS
OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Adequate		Satisfaction to Community
	School	Community	
White Bead	x	x	x
Lula	x	x	x
Harjo	x	x	x
Liberty	x	x	
Bethel	x	x	x
Dougherty	x	x	
Trousdale	x	x	x
Pleasant Grove	x	x	
Pernell	x	x	
Tribbey	x	x	x
Central	x	x	x
Olney			
Fairview	x	x	
Lamar			
Preston	x	x	x
Clerita	x	x	
Dustin			
Navia	x	x	x
Excelsior	x	x	x
Milburn	x	x	x
Gerty		x	x
Mason	x	x	x
Wilcon	x	x	
New Castle	x	x	x
Center View	x	x	x
Kapaka	x	x	x
Moss	x	x	x
Fitzhugh	x	x	x
Totals	24	25	18

TABLE XI

ADEQUACY OF AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUM
FOR
COMMUNITY AND SCHOOL USES FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF
ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Adequate		Satisfaction to Community
	School	Community	
Bearden			
Earlsboro	x		
Pharoah	x	x	x
Macomb	x	x	
Schulter	x	x	x
Francis	x	x	x
Spaulding	x	x	x
Atwood	x	x	x
Hoffman	x	x	x
New Lima	x	x	x
Cromwell	x	x	x
Paoli	x	x	x
Calvin	x	x	x
Beggs	x	x	x
Wolf			x
Dale	x	x	x
Washington	x	x	x
Allen			
Wynnewood	x	x	
Wanette			
Stuart	x	x	
Stratford	x	x	x
Elmore City	x	x	
Asher	x	x	
Coalgate	x	x	x
Venoss		x	
Totals	21	21	16

SUMMARY
CHAPTER II

Unusually high or low uses by any particular school can commonly be explained by local conditions; for example: Dustin has a comparatively high rank for high school use which is due to the fact that the auditorium-gymnasium is used by the high school for a study hall as shown in Table no. IV.

Coalgate shows that the grade school made no use of the combination auditorium-gymnasium; however, the fact that the grade school is located in another part of town may, on the whole, account for this neglect.

The average number of hours per day that the auditorium-gymnasium is used for all purposes by the schools in this study is five and fifty-nine hundredths hours. This is almost as many hours as any other room in the school plant is used. The preceding statements point out the important functions of these buildings in the small high school of the East Central District.

The activity receiving the least attention by both groups is tennis which is normally an outdoor sport. Three activities: Assembly, basketball, and plays claim the attention of one hundred per cent of the schools in both groups.

It is evident from a comparison of Tables no. VI and VII that the larger schools are stressing physical education classes more than the smaller schools; and that they are not stressing competitive athletics as much as the smaller schools, which is evidenced by Tables no. IV and V.

The large number of activities for which the communities use these buildings indicates that they serve as a community center, especially in the rural communities. There is a marked decrease in the number of communities using this building for church and Sunday School, especially

in the group of larger schools. Most of the larger schools are located in small towns where church houses are available.

Chapter III

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION, SIZE, COST, AGE AND STATE OF REPAIR. EQUIPMENT BOTH MOVABLE AND FIXED

The purpose of this chapter is to show the types and features of construction in most prevalent use; the size, cost, and state of repair of the combination auditorium-gymnasium in East Central District; to point out the wide variation in costs and the various ways of financing the construction; to differentiate between planning auditorium facilities and gymnasium facilities.

In each case the research data to carry out the above purposes are tabulated in Tables no. XII to no. LIX, pages 29-94 inclusive.

The purposes of Tables XII to XVII, pages 29-36, are to show the type of construction, size, seating capacity and adequacy. Tables no. XVIII to XXIII, pages 38-45, show the cost of these buildings, how they are paid for; age, state of repair and acoustics. Tables no. XXIV to no. XXXV, pages 46-62 inclusive, show location and shape of stage, size of stage, kinds of material, size of dressing rooms, type of roof and front of stage, height of stage, depth, and types of front and back curtains; use of dressing rooms, adequacy, kind and level of floors. Tables no. XXXVI to no. XLIII, pages 63-72 inclusive, show the kind of floors, finish and elevation; types of wall finish; location of entrance, type of doors and locks, ticket booth, lobby and number of exits. Tables no. XLIV to no. LIII, pages 74-86, give information relative to windows, ceiling, roof, and bleachers. Tables no. LIV to no. LIX, pages 87-94, give information about disposition of chairs, size of basement, kind of rooms and floors, and where athletic equipment is stored.

Table no. XII shows the types of construction of auditorium-gymnasiums in the high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred.

Ten, or 35.7 per cent, of these buildings in this group of schools are constructed of wood; twelve, or 42.9 per cent, are brick; five, or 17.9 per cent, are stone; and one, or 3.5 per cent, is concrete.

Table no. XIII shows the types of construction of auditorium-gymnasiums in the high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive. Three, or 11.5 per cent, are constructed of wood; sixteen, or 61.15 per cent, are brick; seven, or 26.9 per cent, are stone, and none is constructed of concrete.

Table no. XIV shows the high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred, the size of building over all, seating capacity of bleachers, capacity of bleachers and auditorium combined, and the adequacy of the building for the needs of the school and community.

The dimensions of the buildings over all represent the area of the entire plant in many instances, while in some instances they represent only the area of the auditorium-gymnasium. The average dimensions are 30.57' X 63.79'.

Five have no bleachers while some have bleachers on both sides. This explains the reason for the wide variation in the capacity of the bleachers from zero to five hundred, with an average capacity of two hundred eighty-two. The above facts plus the location of the stage and the different size buildings account for the wide variation in seating capacity of the auditorium which varies from three hundred to one thousand with an average capacity of six hundred twenty-four. Nineteen, or 67.9 per cent, report the building adequate for school and community use.

Table no. XV shows the high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive, the size of the building over all,

TABLE XII

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION FOR HIGH SCHOOLS
WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Types of Construction			
	Wood	Brick	Stone	Concrete
White Bead				x
Lule	x			
Harjo		x		
Liberty			x	
Bethel	x			
Dougherty		x		
Trousdale		x		
Pleasant Grove		x		
Pernell	x			
Tribbey		x		
Central	x			
Olney		x		
Fairview		x		
Lamar		x		
Preston		x		
Clarita	x			
Dustin		x		
Davis			x	
Excelsior	x			
Milburn		x		
Gerty	x			
Mason			x	
Wilson	x			
New Castle		x		
Center View	x			
Muyaka			x	
Moss			x	
Fitzhugh	x			
Totals	10	12	5	1

TABLE XIII

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT
OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Types of construction			
	Wood	Brick	Stone	Concrete
Bearden		x		
Earlsboro	x			
Pharoah		x		
Macomb		x		
Schulter			x	
Francis		x		
Spaulding			x	
Atwood			x	
Hoffman			x	
New Lima		x		
Cromwell		x		
Paoli		x		
Calvin			x	
Beggs			x	
Wolf		x		
Dale		x		
Washington		x		
Allen	x			
Wynnewood		x		
Wanette		x		
Stuart	x			
Stratford		x		
Elmore City		x		
Asher		x		
Coalgate			x	
Vanoss		x		
Totals	5	16	7	0

TABLE XIV

SIZE OF BUILDING OVER ALL, CAPACITY OF BLEACHERS, CAPACITY OF ENTIRE AUDITORIUM AND IS IT ADEQUATE FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Size of Building Over All		Seating Capacity of Bleachers	Seating Capacity of Bleachers and Auditorium	Is Seating Capacity Adequate?
	Length	Width			
White Bead	96 ft	72 ft	300	600	x
Lula	75	46	200	500	x
Harjo	80	42	75	500	
Liberty	86	68	300	900	x
Bethel	94	80	300	700	x
Dougherty	165	66⅔		400	
Trousdale	70	50	155	450	
Pleasant Grove	68	40		500	x
Pernell	90	52	400	800	x
Tribbey	90	60		500	
Central	76	50	175	575	x
Olney	150	64		400	
Fairview	100	90		300	
Lamar	108	99	250	400	
Preston	78	48	500	1000	x
Clarita	80	60	200	600	x
Dustin	88	42	200	500	
Havia	84	64	200	700	x
Excelsior	78	70	500	1000	x
Milburn	80	70	300	800	x
Gerty	82	44	300	500	x
Mason	120	90	200	600	x
Wilson	80	66	400	1000	x
New Castle	72	64	200	500	x
Center View	84	70	300	700	x
Muyaka	100	75	250	600	
Moss	86	74	450	850	x
Fitzhugh	76	70	250	600	x

seating capacity of the bleachers, capacity of bleachers and auditorium combined and the adequacy of the building for school and community use.

As in Table no. XIV the dimensions represent the area of the entire plant in many instances, while in other instances they represent only the area of the auditorium-gymnasium. The average dimensions are 104.73' X 68.46'.

Six have no bleachers while some have bleachers on both sides, which explains the reason for the wide variation in the capacity of the bleachers from zero to one thousand with an average capacity of three hundred seventy. The above facts plus the location of the stage and the difference in the size of the auditorium-gymnasium account for the variation of three hundred to two thousand in the seating capacity of the auditorium with an average capacity of seven hundred ninety-six. Nineteen, or 73.1 per cent report the building adequate for school and community use.

A higher per cent of this group of larger schools report that the combination auditorium-gymnasium is far more adequate than the reports from the smaller schools indicate.

Table no. XVI shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred, area of playing field and width of out-of-bounds. The average length is seventy-one and thirty-nine hundredths feet and the average width is thirty-three and sixty-one hundredths feet. Twenty-three, or 82.1 per cent, are above the minimum in both length and width as suggested by the National Education Committee on School House Planning.[1] Only five, or 17.9 per cent, have three feet out-of-bounds on all four

---

1. National Education Association, Report of Committee on School House Planning, Washington, D. C., National Education Association, 1925, Chapter XII, pp. 146.

TABLE XV

SIZE OF BUILDING OVER ALL, CAPACITY OF BLEACHERS, CAPACITY OF ENTIRE AUDITORIUM AND IS IT ADEQUATE FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Size of Building Over All		Seating Capacity of Bleachers	Seating Capacity of Bleachers and Auditorium	Is Seating Capacity Adequate?
	Length	Width			
Bearden	130 ft	100 ft		350	
Earlsboro	75	64	350	900	x
Pharoah	100	48	175	450	x
Wacomb	60	70	500	800	x
Schulter	90	60	250	800	x
Francis	72	40	340	700	x
Spaulding	120	86	500	1500	x
Atwood	82½	81½	400	1000	x
Hoffman	125	80	500	1000	x
New Lima	90	50	400	750	x
Cromwell	184	56		600	
Paoli	120	110	400	800	x
Calvin	76	50	150	650	x
Beggs	100	60	400	700	x
Wolf	120	60	200	600	
Dale	110	70	600	2000	x
Washington	105	78	1000	1600	x x
Allen	120	70	360	700	x
Wynnewood	127	132		460	
Wanette	130	65		400	
Stuart	85	60	300	550	x
Stratford	104	68		800	x
Elmore City	80	60	320	680	
Asher	80	61	200	600	x
Coalgate	100	60	450	1000	x
Venoss	90	40		300	
Average	104.73	68.46	370-	796-	19

TABLE XVI

AREA OF PLAYING FIELD, WIDTH OF OUT-OF-BOUNDS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Area of Playing Field					Width of Out-of-bounds				
	Length	Width	Minimum	Above	Below	Sides	Ends	Minimum	Above	Below
White Bead	90'	42'		x		3'	5'	x		
Zula	72	36		x		1'	1'			x
Marie	75	32			x	1'	0'			x
Liberty	66	40		x		1½'	0'			x
Bethel	74	36		x		5'	2'			x
Dougherty	81	51			x	3'	1½'			x
Trousdale	64	38		x		2'	5'			x
Pleasant Grove	68	40		x		7'	1'			x
Pernell	76	38		x		1'	1½'			x
Tribbey	78	45								
Central	72	36		x		2'	2'			x
Olney	60	40		x		1½'	1½'			x
Fairview	50	28			x	3'	0'			x
Lamar	56	36			x	3'	0'			x
Preston	75	45		x		3'	3'	x		
Clarita	75	36		x		1½'	2'			x
Dustin	64	36		x		2½'	6'			x
Davis	75	36		x		1½'	2'			x
Excelsior	78	40		x		3'	3'	x		
Milburn	70	40		x		1'	1'			x
Gerty	78	38		x		3'	2'			x
Mason	88	35			x	½'	0'			x
Wilson	75	35		x		0'	0'			x
New Castle	70	40		x		½'	0'			x
Center View	68	57		x		3'	3'	x		
Muyaka	72	36		x		1½'	0'			x
Moss	82	36		x		2'	2'			x
Fitzhugh	75	35		x		1'	0'			x

sides of the court which is the recommendation of the National Education Association on School House Planning.[2] Twenty-three, or 82.1 per cent, have less than the minimum out-of-bounds on the sides or ends or both sides and both ends. The average out-of-bounds on the sides is two and twenty-one hundredths feet, on the ends one and fifty-seven hundredths feet. There was not a single building that had above the minimum on all four sides.

Table no. XVII shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive, area of playing field and width of out-of-bounds. The average length is seventy-four and ninety-two hundredths feet and the average width is thirty-nine and five tenths feet. Twenty-four, or 92.3 per cent, are above the minimum in both length and width; two, or 7.7 per cent, are one foot less than the minimum in width and none is actually minimum in both length and width. Only two, or 7.7 per cent, have exactly the minimum of three feet out-of-bounds on all four sides and two, or 7.7 per cent, have above the minimum out-of-bounds. Twenty-two, or 84.6 per cent, have less than the minimum out-of-bounds on the sides or ends or both sides and ends. The average width of the out-of-bounds area of the sides is two and twenty-seven hundredths feet and one and seventy-five hundredths on the ends.

The group of larger schools has a greater per cent of playing areas above the minimum, also a greater per cent of out-of-bounds areas which is less than the minimum.

Table no. XVIII shows the high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred, the original cost of the auditorium-gymnasium, and how they

---

2. Ibid, pp. 146

TABLE XVII

AREA OF PLAYING FIELD, WIDTH OF OUT-OF-BOUNDS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF
ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Area of Playing Field					Width of Out-of-bounds				
	Length	Width	Minimum	Above	Below	Sides	Ends	Minimum	Above	Below
Bearden	64	36								x
Harlsboro	74	36		x		5	5	x		
Pharoah	66	40		x		2	2			x
Macomb	72	40		x		1				x
Schulter	64	34			x	1	1			x
Francis	68	36		x		3				x
Spaulding	86	42		x		5	4		x	
Atwood	80	37		x		2½	3			x
Hoffman	78	40		x		6	2			x
New Lima	72	40		x			3			x
Cromwell	78	34			x	2				x
Paoli	66	42		x		1				x
Calvin	76	36		x		3	2			x
Beggs	80	40		x		1	3			x
Wolf	70	40		x		2	2			x
Dale	90	50		x		2	4½			x
Washington	78	42		x		3	1½			x
Allen	90	38		x		1	1			x
Wynnewood	66	45		x						x
Wenette	70	36		x		1				x
Stuart	80	40		x		1	1			x
Stratford	74	44		x		12	4		x	
Elmore City	78	40		x		2				x
Asher	75	34		x		2½	2½			x
Coalgate	78	40		x		3	3	x		
Damons	75	40		x		2	2			x

were paid for. Some of the auditorium-gymnasiums are separate units while others have as many as ten class rooms in connection. This fact, and the fact that they are of different materials, accounts for the wide variation in the costs.

Lula has the cheapest building ($1,445), which is a separate unit constructed of wood and is ceiled only part way up inside. Nuyaka has the most expensive building ($23,000), which is constructed of stone and consists of eight class rooms, hall way, etc.

The average cost of the buildings in this group is $11,985. Twelve were paid for by bonds only and six others were partly paid for by bonds. One was paid for by building levy only and eleven others were paid for, in part, by building levies. Five used general funds in part payment and ten secured government donations as part payment. One school, Clarita, used the $2,500 donated by the State of Oklahoma for the erection of a new building when a district consolidates.[3] Three secured individual donations and one used money collected from insurance as part payment.

Table no. XIX shows the schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive, the cost of the buildings and how they were paid for. As in Table no. XVIII there is a wide range in the cost of the buildings due to the same factors.[4] Stuart has the cheapest building ($1,500) in this group of schools which is a separate unit and is constructed of wood. It has a sheet iron roof. Stratford has the most expensive building ($56,000) which is constructed of brick and represents the entire school plant of sixteen class rooms, offices, halls, showers, etc.

---

3. Oklahoma School Law, State Department of Education, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1937, Section 208, pp. 59.

4. See Table No. XIX, p. 40.

TABLE XVIII

ORIGINAL COST OF BUILDING AND HOW PAID FOR
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Original Cost	Bonds	Building Levies	General Fund	Donations		Insurance
					Government	Individual	
White Bead	$ 8,000	x	x	x			
Lula	1,445		x				
Harjo	18,500	x			x		
Liberty	16,000		x		x		
Bethel	7,500	x	x				
Dougherty	20,000	x					
Trousdale	10,000	x	x		x	x	
Pleasant Grove	36,000	x					
Pernell	4,000	x	x				
Tribbey	9,000		x		x		
Central	6,000	x					
Olney	20,000	x					
Fairview	20,000	x					
Lamar	11,000	x					
Preston	17,000	x					
Clarita	3,500		x		x*		
Dustin	22,000	x					
Ravia	15,995		x	x	x	x	
Excelsior	1,700			x			x
Milburn	10,000				x	x	
Gerty	3,840	x					
Mason	20,000		x		x		
Wilson	4,500	x					
New Castle	8,000	x					
Center View	4,750		x	x			
Nuyaka	23,000	x		x	x		
Moss	7,850		x		x		
Fitzhugh	6,000	x					
Average	$11,985.00	18	12	5	10	3	1

*State

The average cost of the buildings in this group is $19,269.23. Eight were paid for by bonds only and eight others were paid for, in part, by bonds. Eight were paid for, in part, by building levies. One paid with general fund only and sixteen others paid, in part, with general fund. Thirteen secured government donations as part payment. Three used money collected from insurance as part payment.

Table no. XX shows the high schools with enrollment of less than one hundred, the age in years and state of repair of the buildings. Fair View, a consolidated school in Hughes County, was the first to construct a combination auditorium-gymnasium in East Central District in 1919. Two schools in this group, Trousdale and Nuyaka, have the latest constructions, which were finished one year ago. The average age of the buildings in this group of schools is eight years. Seventeen report the state of repair as good, nine fair, and two poor.

Table no. XXI shows the high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive, the age of the buildings in years and the state of repair. Francis has the oldest structure, in this group of schools, which was built in 1924. The average age of these buildings in this group of schools is 6.96 years.

Seventeen report the state of repair as good, five as fair, and four as poor.

Table no. XXII shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred, the acoustics of the buildings and devices used to improve the acoustics. Only four in this group, or 14.2 per cent, report acoustics good; twelve, or 42.8 per cent, report fair; and twelve report acoustics poor. Two, or 7.1 per cent, use screens to improve the acoustics and a like number use other devices.

TABLE XIX

ORIGINAL COST OF BUILDING AND HOW PAID FOR
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF
ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Original Cost	Bonds	Building Levies	General Fund	Donations		Insurance
					Government	Individual	
Bearden	$ 25,000	x			x	x	
Earlsboro	10,000				x		x
Pharoah	14,500	x					
Macomb	9,000	x					
Schulter	11,000	x	x				
Francis	40,000	x					
Spaulding	16,500			x	x		
Atwood	12,000	x	x	x	x	x	
Hoffman	12,000		x		x		
New Lima	12,000			x			
Cromwell	50,000	x		x			
Paoli	25,000	x			x		
Calvin	12,000	x	x		x		
Beggs	12,500				x	x	
Wolf	3,000	x					
Dale	52,000	x	x		x		x
Washington	16,000		x		x		
Allen	3,500	x					
Wynnewood	45,000	x					
Wanette	12,500	x					
Stuart	1,500					x	
Stratford	56,000			x	x		x
Elmore City	14,000		x	x	x		
Asher	7,500	x					
Coalgate,	14,000			x	x		
Vanoss	15,000	x	x				
Average	$ 19,269.23	16	8	17	13	4	5

TABLE XX

AGE AND STATE OF REPAIR OF BUILDING
FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF
LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Age of Building in Years	State of Repair		
		Good	Fair	Poor
White Bead	3	x		
Lula	7		x	
Harjo	2	x		
Liberty	2	x		
Bethel	8	x		
Dougherty	14		x	
Trousdale	1	x		
Pleasant Grove	10	x		
Pernell	15		x	
Tribbey	5	x		
Central	10		x	
Olney	11	x		
Fairview	19		x	
Lamar	18			x
Preston	15	x		
Clarita	7		x	
Dustin	18		x	
Ravia	2	x		
Excelsior	9		x	
Milburn	3	x		
Gerty	2	x		
Mason	3		x	
Wilson	15	x		
New Castle	8	x		
Center View	7			x
Nuyaka	1	x		
Moss	2	x		
Fitzhugh	8	x		
Average	8	17	9	2

TABLE XXI

AGE AND STATE OF REPAIR OF BUILDING FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY.

	Age of Building	State of Repair		
		Good	Fair	Poor
Bearden	12 yr.	x		
Earlsboro	4		x	
Pharoah	18	x		
Macomb	11			x
Schulter	11		x	
Francis	14		x	
Spaulding	2	x		
Atwood	1	x		
Hoffman	5		x	
New Lima	8	x		
Cromwell	12	x		
Paoli	5	x		
Calvin	1½	x		
Beggs	3	x		
Wolf	10	x		
Dale	½	x		
Washington	1	x		
Allen	12			x
Wynnewood	12	x		
Wanette	10	x		
Stuart	9			x
Stratford	2	x		
Elmore City	4			x
Asher	7	x		
Coalgate	2	x		
Vanoss	8		x	
Average	6.96	17	5	4

TABLE XXII

ACOUSTICS OF BUILDING AND DEVICES USED FOR IMPROVEMENT
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Acoustics			Devices for Improvement	
	Good	Fair	Poor	Screens	Burlap Drops
White Bead	x				
Lula			x		
Harjo		x			
Liberty			x		
Bethel		x			
Dougherty		x			
Trousdale		x			
Pleasant Grove		x			
Pernell		x		x	x
Tribbey		x			
Central			x		
Olney	x				
Fairview			x		
Lamar			x		
Preston		x			
Clarita		x			
Dustin*			x		*
Ravia		x			
Excelsior		x			
Milburn			x		
Gerty	x				
Mason			x		
Wilson			x		
New Castle			x		
Center View			x		
Nuyaka	x				
Moss		x		x	x
Fitzhugh			x		
Totals	4	12	12	2	2

*Wallboard on beams

Table XXIII shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive, the acoustics of the buildings, and devices used to improve acoustics. Seven, or 26.9 per cent, in this group report acoustics good; ten, or 38.5 per cent, report fair; nine, or 34.6 per cent, report poor. Five use burlap drops and two use screens to improve acoustics.

Table no. XXIV shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred, location and shape of stage and how the basketball goal is handled when the building is in use for programs. Sixteen, or 57.1 per cent, have the stage in the end. Twenty-four, or 85.7 per cent, of the stages are rectangular; four, or 14.3 per cent, are trapezoid in shape.

Three, or 25 per cent, of the buildings, have the stage in the end, take the basketball goal down when the building is used for programs. Eight, or 66.7 per cent, have the goals hinged to fold back, and one leaves the goal up. One school in this group has a portable stage and this school leaves the goal up.

Table no. XXV shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive, location and shape of stage and how the basketball goal is handled when the building is in use for programs. Two, or 7.7 per cent, of the buildings in this group have the gymnasium on the stage, both stages being located in the end of the building. Ten, or 41.7 per cent, of the remaining twenty-four buildings have the stage in the side. Fourteen, or 58.3 per cent, have the stage in the end. Twenty-five, or 96.2 per cent, have rectangular stages, and one is a trapezoid.

Four, or 28.6 per cent, of the buildings, have the stage in the end and take the basketball goal down; nine, or 64.3 per cent, have the goals hinged to fold back; and one has the goal arranged to pull up in to space above when the building is in use for programs.

TABLE XXIII

ACOUSTICS OF BUILDING AND DEVICES USED FOR IMPROVEMENT
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Acoustics			Devices for Improvement	
	Good	Fair	Poor	Screens	Burlap Drops
Bearden	x				
Earlsboro		x			
Pharoah	x			x	x
Macomb		x			
Schulter		x			
Francis			x		x
Spaulding	x				
Atwood		x			
Hoffman		x			
New Lima	x				
Cromwell		x			x
Paoli			x		
Calvin	x				
Beggs		x			
Wolf			x		
Dale		x			
Washington		x			
Allen			x		
Wynnewood			x		
Wanette			x		
Stuart			x		
Stratford	x				
Elmore City			x		
Asher		x			
Coalgate			x		x
Vanoss	x			x	x
Totals	7	10	9	2	5

TABLE XXIV

LOCATION AND SHAPE OF STAGE,
HOW BASKETBALL GOAL IS HANDLED WHEN IN USE FOR PROGRAMS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Location		Shape		How Basketball Goal Is Handled	
	Side	End	Rectangular	Trapezoid	Taken Down	Hinged to Fold Back
White Bead	x		x			
Lula	x		x			
Harjo		x		x		x
Liberty		x	x			x
Bethel	x		x			
Dougherty		x	x			x
Trousdale	x		x			
Pleasant Grove		x	x		x	
Pernell		x	x			x
Tribbey		x		x		x
Central	x		x			
Olney*		x	x			
Fairview		x	x		x	
Lamar		x	x		x	
Preston		x	x			x
Clarita	x		x			
Dustin		x	x			x
Ravia	x		x			
Excelsior	x		x			
Milburn	x		x			
Gerty	x		x			
Mason		x	x			x
Wilson	x		x			
New Castle	x		x			
Center View	x			x		
Nuyaka	x		x			
Moss	x		x			
Fitzhugh	x			x		
Totals	16	12	24	4	3	8

*Stage is portable, goal is left in place.

TABLE XXV

LOCATION AND SHAPE OF STAGE,
HOW BASKETBALL GOAL IS HANDLED WHEN IN USE FOR PROGRAMS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Location		Shape		How Basketball Goal Is Handled	
	Side	End	Rectangular	Trapezoid	Taken Down	Hinged to Fold Back
Bearden		x	x		x	
Earlsboro	x		x			
Pharoah		x	x		x	
Macomb	x			x		
Schulter		x	x			x
Francis		x	x		x	
Spaulding	x		x			
Atwood	x		x			
Hoffman	x		x			
New Lima		x	x			x
Cromwell*			x			
Paoli**		x	x			
Calvin	x		x			
Beggs		x	x			x
Wolf		x	x			x
Dale		x	x			x
Washington		x	x			x
Allen		x	x			x
Wynnewood*			x			
Wanette		x	x			x
Stuart	x		x			
Stratford		x	x			x
Elmore City	x		x			
Asher	x		x			
Coalgate		x	x		x	
Vanoss	x		x			
Totals	10	14	25	1	4	9

*Gymnasium is on stage
**Goal is pulled up out of way

Table no. XXVI shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred, size of stage and dressing rooms. The average length of the stages is twenty-five and fifty-four hundredths feet and the average width is fourteen and fifty-seven hundredths feet. Fifteen, or 53.6 per cent, report the stage adequate. One school (Olney) reports a portable stage which must be removed when the building is in use for basketball. The stage is built in sections so that it can be taken outside the building. Needless to say, the superintendent reports that it is a very unsatisfactory arrangement.

The average length of the dressing rooms is fifteen and ninety-two hundredths feet and the average width is eleven feet. Thirteen, or 46.4 per cent, report that the dressing rooms are adequate. Two schools use the dressing rooms for class rooms and the dressing rooms in one building are on the opposite side of the basketball court from the stage. Two have no dressing rooms.

Table no. XXVII shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive, size of the stage and dressing rooms. The average length of the stages is thirty-three and twenty-three hundredths feet and the average width is eighteen and ninety-six hundredths feet. Twenty-one, or 80.8 per cent, report the stage adequate. Two schools (Cromwell and Wynnewood) also use their stages for gymnasiums. The superintendents of these schools report that this arrangement is very unsatisfactory.

Table no. XXVIII shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives information about the stages. Nineteen, or 67.9 per cent, of the stages in this group are under the main roof and nine, or 32.1 per cent, are under hip roofs. Sixteen buildings in this group

TABLE XXVI

SIZE OF STAGE AND DRESSING ROOMS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Size of Stage			Size of Dressing Rooms		
	Length	Width	Adequate	Length	Width	Adequate
White Bead	48	18	x	16	10	x
Lula	18	12		15	5	
Harjo	18	15		11	10	
Liberty	30	20	x	18	15	x
Bethel	20	16		16	6	
Dougherty	20	9		9	6	
Trousdale	18	16		16	14	x
Pleasant Grove	28	12	x	14	12	x
Pernell	34	12	x	10	6	
Tribbey	32	12	x	14	12	x
Central	20	15		none	none	none
Olney*	30	15		none	none	none
Fairview	24½	14	x	12	8	
Lamar	20	15	x	15	10	
Preston	24	12	x	16	12	x
Clarita	20	15		12	8	
Dustin	22	14		10	8	
Davis	27	18	x	18	9	x
Excelsior	32	12	x	17	10	x
Milburn**	24	15		22	12	
Gerty	21	14		14	10	
Mason***	30	12		28	24	x
Wilson	24	18	x	12	7	
New Castle	30	15	x	18	12	
Center View	30	15	x	15	14	x
Muyaka***	27	20	x	24	21	x
Moss	20	15		27	15	x
Fitzhugh	24	12	x	15	11	x
Average	25.54	14.57	15	15.92	11	13

*Portable stage
**Dressing rooms do not join stage
***Dressing rooms are also class rooms

TABLE XXVII

SIZE OF STAGE AND DRESSING ROOMS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Size of Stage			Size of Dressing Rooms		
	Length	Width	Adequate	Length	Width	Adequate
Bearden	24	12		none	none	none
Earlsboro	40	18	x	18	16	x
Pharoah	40	20	x	16	8	
Macomb	40	15	x	12	10	
Schulter	30	15	x	12	9	x
Francis	30	16	x	20	10	x
Spaulding	30	22	x	30	22	x
Atwood***	30½	21	x	28	21	
Hoffman	33	23	x	21	20	x
New Lima	28	16	x	20	10	x
Cromwell*	78	40	x	18	12	x
Paoli	30	17	x	12	10	x
Calvin	24	16	x	16	14	x
Beggs	28	16	x	16	7	
Wolf	24	15		10	8	
Dale	36	20	x	20	14	x
Washington	30	18	x	17	15	x
Allen	20	12		16	10	
Wynnewood*	66	45	x	32	21	x
Nemetta**	36	17	x	18	10	
Stuart	22	11		10	10	
Stratford	36	21	x	20	18	x
Elmore City	25	10		20	10	
Asher	32	20	x	24	12	x
Coalgate	28	16	x	11	10	
Venoss	24	14		15	12	
Average	33.23	18.69	21	18.08	12.76	14

*Stage is also gymnasium
**Only one dressing room
***Dressing rooms are also class rooms

TABLE XXVIII

TYPE OF ROOF AND FRONT OF STAGE, HEIGHT OF FLOOR, STEPS AT FRONT, USED BY ATHLETES FOR DRESSING FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Type of Roof When Stage Is Inside		Height of Floor	Type of Front		Steps from Auditorium to Front of Stage	Used by Athletes to Dress
	Main Roof	Hip Roof		Square	Curved		
White Bead	x		48 in	x			
Lulo		x	25	x			x
Morjo	x		34	x		x	
Liberty	x		29	x			
Bethel	x		38	x		x	
Dougherty	x		27	x			x
Trowsdale*	x		27	x		x	
Pleasant Grove	x		24	x			
Hornell	x		24	x		x	
Tribbey	x		48	x		x	
Gembel		x	36	x			
Olney	x		24	x			
Fairview	x		28	x			
Lamar	x		34	x			
Wrenton	x		14	x		x	
Clarita		x	21	x			x
Custin	x		30		x	x	
Davis		x	37	x		x	
Excelsior	x		32		x		
Milburn		x	23	x			
Certy		x	36	x			
Mason	x		31	x			x
Wilson	x		36	x			
New Castle	x		16	x			
Center View		x	30	x			x
Muzeka		x	29	x		x	
Moss	x		36	x			
Pitchugh*		x	31	x		x	
Totals	19	9	30.3 av.	26	2	10	5

*Movable steps

have the stage on the side,[5] and 56.3 per cent of these sixteen have hip roofs.

The maximum height of the stages in this group is forty-eight inches and the minimum is fourteen inches, with an average height of thirty and three tenths inches. Twenty-six, or 92.9 per cent, of the stages have square fronts and two, or 7.1 per cent, have curved fronts. Ten, or 35.7 per cent, have steps in front, two of which are movable. Five, or 17.9 per cent, use the stage as a place for athletes to dress.

Table no. XXIX shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and gives information about the stages. Twenty-four, or 92.3 per cent, of the stages in this group are under the main roof; two, or 7.7 per cent, are under hip roofs. Ten buildings in this group have the stages on the side[6] and twenty per cent of these ten have hip roofs. The maximum height of the stages in this group is forty-eight inches and the minimum is twenty-four inches, with an average height of thirty-four and nine tenths inches. Twenty-five, or 96.2 per cent, of the stages have square fronts and one has a curved front. Twenty-one, or 80.4 per cent, have steps in front, nine of which are movable. Three, or 11.5 per cent, use the stage to provide a dressing place for athletes.

Table no. XXX shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives information about the stage curtains. The depth of the front curtains ranges from seven and one-half feet to fifteen feet, with an average depth of eleven and five tenths feet. Two, or 7.1 per cent, have no curtains but expect to have soon. Seven, or

---

5. See Table no. XXIV, page 46.

6. See Table no. XXV, page 47.

TABLE XXIX

TYPE OF ROOF AND FRONT OF STAGE, HEIGHT OF FLOOR STEPS AT FRONT, USED BY ATHLETES FOR DRESSING FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Type of Roof When Stage Is Inside		Height of Floor of Stage	Type of Front		Steps from Auditorium to Front of Stage	Used by Athletes to Dress
	Main Roof	Hip Roof		Square	Curved		
Bearden*	x		24 In	x		x	
Earlsboro*	x		36	x		x	
Pharoah	x		24	x		x	
Macomb*		x	38	x		x	
Schulter*	x		31	x		x	x
Francis	x		36	x		x	
Spaulding	x		36	x			
Atwood*	x		30	x		x	
Hoffman		x	42	x		x	
New Lima	x		30	x			
Cromwell*	x		40	x		x	
Paoli	x		24	x			
Calvin	x		36	x		x	
Beggs*	x		42	x		x	x
Wolf	x		24	x		x	
Dale	x		42	x		x	
Washington	x		30	x			
Allen	x		36	x		x	x
Wynnewood	x		41	x		x	
Wanette	x		42	x		x	
Stuart*	x		48		x	x	
Stratford	x		36	x		x	
Elmore City*	x		30	x		x	
Asher	x		32	x		x	
Coalgate	x		30	x			
Vanoss	x		48	x		x	
Totals	24	2	34.9 av.	25	1	21	3

*Movable steps

TABLE XXX

DEPTH, MATERIAL, AND TYPE OF FRONT CURTAIN, BACK CURTAIN
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Depth of Front Curtain	Material Front Curtain			Material Back Curtain			Type of Front Curtain		
		Velvet	Velour	Painted Add	Painted Add	Monks Cloth	Satin	Lift	Roller Track	Roll from Bottom
White Bead	14 ft			x		x				x
Lula	12			x	None					x
Marjo	8		x	x	x				x	
Liberty*	16						x			
Bethel	9	x				x			x	
Dougherty	14	x					x		x	
Trousdale**	9									
Pleasant Grove	11		x		x				x	
Pernell	15			x	x					x
Tribbey	10	x			x				x	
Central***	8			x						x
Olney	12			x	x					x
Fairview	14			x	x					x
Lamar	12			x			x			x
Preston	14		x		x				x	
Clarita	9			x	x					x
Dustin #	14	x							x	
Davis ##	11	x		x	x			x	x	
Excelsior	7½		x		x				x	
Milburn**	9									
Gerty	10			x		x				x
Mason ###	9	x		x	x				x	x
Wilson	14		x		x				x	
New Castle #	14		x						x	
Center View	10	x			x				x	
Nuyaka	12			x	x					x
Moss	11			x	x					x
Fitzhugh	14			x	x					x
Totals	11.5 av.	7	6	15	16	3	3	1	13	13

*Satin front curtain, draped back
**No curtain
***Back curtain is flannel
#Back curtain is rep
##Both velvet and add, lift and roller track. Twelve feet over head is needed for lift curtain
###Both velvet and add, roll from bottom and roller T.

26.9 per cent, of those having curtains have velvet front curtains; six, or 23.1 per cent, have velour; and fifteen, or 57.7 per cent, have front curtains with painted advertisements, three of which also have velvet or velour curtains. One has a satin front curtain.

Three, or 10.7 per cent, have no back curtains. Sixteen, or 64 per cent, of those having back curtains have painted scenes; three, or 12 per cent, have monks cloth, and three have satin; two, or 8 per cent, have rep and one has flannel back curtains.

One school in this group has a front curtain of the lift type and another of the roller and track type. Thirteen, or 50 per cent, are of roller and track type and the same number are the bottom roll type. Two have both the bottom roll and the roller track types.

Table no. XXXI shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and gives information about the stage curtains. The depths of the front curtains range from nine to twenty-two feet with an average depth of thirteen and four tenths feet. Seven, or 26.9 per cent, of this group of schools have velvet front curtains; fourteen, or 53.8 per cent, have velour; and ten, or 38.5 per cent, have painted advertisement front curtains, five of which also have velvet or velour front curtains.

Fourteen, or 53.8 per cent, have painted scenes for back curtains, three of which have monks cloth; nine, or 34.6 per cent, have monks cloth only; two, or 7.7 per cent, have satin; and three, or 11.5 per cent, have rep back curtains.

Two, or 7.7 per cent, have the lift type front curtain, one of which also has roller and track curtain; twenty-one, or 80.8 per cent, have roller and track type, three of which also use the bottom roll type; seven, or 26.9 per cent, have bottom roll type only.

TABLE XXXI

DEPTH, MATERIAL, AND TYPE OF FRONT CURTAIN, BACK CURTAIN
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Depth of Front Curtain	Material Front Curtain			Material Back Curtain			Type of Front Curtain		
		Velvet	Velour	Painted Add	Painted Add	Monks Cloth	Satin	Lift	Roller Track	Roll from Bottom
Bearden	12 ft		x			x			x	
Earlsboro	12	x				x			x	
Pharoah	12		x		x				x	
Macomb	9		x	x	x				x	x
Schulter	14		x		x				x	
Francis	16		x		x	x			x	
Spaulding	10			x	x					x
Atwood*	12		x							
Hoffman	12		x		x				x	
New Lima	10			x	x					x
Cromwell	22	x					x		x	
Paoli*	15	x							x	
Calvin	18	x			x	x			x	
Beggs**	12			x				x		
Wolf	10		x	x	x				x	x
Dale	15		x			x			x	
Washington	14		x				x		x	
Allen	12		x			x			x	
Wynnewood	18	x		x	x				x	
Wanette	11			x	x					x
Stuart	9			x	x					x
Stratford*	14		x						x	
Elmore City	10½	x		x		x			x	x
Asher	11		x		x	x			x	
Coalgate**	14	x		x		x		x	x	
Venoss	14		x		x				x	
Totals	13.04 av.	7	14	10	14	9	2	2	21	7

*Rep back curtain
**Lift front curtain 12 feet needed.

Twelve feet of overhead space are needed for each of the lift types.

Table no. XXXII shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and facts about the dressing rooms. Two, or 7.1 per cent, of the buildings in this group have no dressing rooms. Seventeen, or 65.4 per cent, of those having dressing rooms report that these rooms are adequate.

Twenty, or 76.9 per cent, of the dressing rooms have wood floors; seven, or 26.9 per cent, have concrete floors, one of which has both concrete and wood; nine, or 34.6 per cent, of the dressing room floors are on a level with the stage; eighteen, or 69.2 per cent, are below the stage level.

Twenty, or 76.9 per cent, have locks on dressing room doors leading to the stage.

Table no. XXXIII shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and facts about the dressing rooms. Eighteen, or 69.2 per cent, of this group of schools report adequate dressing rooms. Seventeen, or 65.4 per cent, of the dressing room floors are wood; and nine, or 34.6 per cent, are concrete floors. Eleven, or 42.3 per cent, of the floors are on a level with the stage; and fifteen, or 57.7 per cent, are below the stage level.

Twenty-three, or 88.5 per cent, have locks on doors leading to the stage.

Table XXXIV shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and further information about the dressing rooms. Two, or 7.1 per cent, of the buildings in this group of schools have no windows in the dressing rooms; twelve, or 46.2 per cent, of those having dressing rooms use them for store rooms; five, or 19.2 per cent, use them for class rooms; one uses them to prepare hot lunches and for showers;

TABLE XXXII

DRESSING ROOMS, KIND OF FLOORS, LEVEL OF FLOORS, ADEQUACY, LOCK ON DOORS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Dressing Rooms					
		Kind of Floor		Level of Floor		
	Adequate	Wood	Concrete	Level with Stage	Below Level of Stage	Lock on Doors
White Bead	x		x		x	x
Lula		x		x		
Merjo		x		x		x
Liberty	x	x		x		x
Bethel	x	x			x	x
Dougherty	x	x		x		
Trousdale	x	x	x	x	x	x
Pleasant Grove	x		x		x	x
Pernell	x	x			x	x
Tribbey	x	x		x		x
Central*						
Olney		x			x	
Fairview		x			x	
Lamar	x		x		x	x
Preston		x		x		
Clarita		x			x	x
Dustin		x		x		
Ravia	x	x			x	x
Excelsior	x		x		x	x
Milburn*						
Carty	x	x			x	x
Mason	x	x			x	x
Wilson	x	x			x	x
New Castle			x		x	x
Center View	x	x			x	x
Nuyaka	x	x			x	x
Moss		x		x		x
Pitzhugh	x		x		x	x
Totals	17	20	7	9	18	20

*No dressing rooms

TABLE XXXIII

DRESSING ROOMS, KIND OF FLOORS, LEVEL OF FLOORS, ADEQUACY, LOCK ON DOORS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Dressing Rooms					
		Kind of Floor		Level of Floor		
	Adequate	Wood	Concrete	Level with Stage	Below Level of Stage	Lock on Doors
Bearden	X	X			X	X
Carlsboro	X		X		X	X
Pharoah	X		X		X	X
Macomb		X			X	X
Schulter	X		X		X	X
Francis	X	X		X		X
Spaulding		X			X	X
Atwood	X	X			X	X
Hoffman	X		X	X		X
New Lima	X	X		X		X
Cromwell			X		X	X
Paoli	X	X		X		X
Calvin	X	X		X		X
Beggs	X	X		X		X
Wolf		X		X		X
Dale	X	X		X		X
Washington	X	X			X	
Allen			X		X	
Wynnewood	X	X			X	X
Wanette		X		X		X
Stuart	X	X			X	X
Stratford	X		X		X	X
Elmore City			X		X	X
Asher	X		X		X	X
Coalgate	X	X		X		X
Vanoss		X		X		
Totals	18	17	9	11	15	23

two, or 7.1 per cent, serve as hall ways as well as dressing rooms.

The number of windows in the dressing rooms varies from zero to eight, which fact can be explained by the various uses made of these rooms. The height of the bottom of the windows from the floor level in these rooms varies from one and one-half feet to eight feet or an average of four and forty-six hundredths feet from ground level.

Table no. XXXV shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and further information about dressing rooms. Fourteen, or 53.8 per cent, of this group of schools use the dressing rooms for athletic store rooms; six, or 23.1 per cent, use them for showers; five, or 19.3 per cent, use them for class rooms; one for printing room; two, or 7.7 per cent, for toilets; and one for student council meeting place.

The number of windows in these dressing rooms varies from zero to ten, which fact may be explained by the many uses made of these rooms. The height of the bottom of the windows in these rooms varies from two to ten feet from the floor level; or an average of four and fifty-six hundredths feet. It has an average of six and twenty-five hundredths feet from ground level.

Table no. XXXVI shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives facts about the floor of the main auditorium. Eleven, or 39.3 per cent, have common pine floors; nine, or 32.1 per cent, have oak; two, or 7.1 per cent, have concrete; five, or 17.8 per cent, have edge grain pine; and one has maple. Twenty-two, or 78.6 per cent, of the floors are above the ground level; none has floor below ground level; and six, or 21.4 per cent, have floors on the ground level. Thirteen, or 46.4 per cent, have floors finished with wax.

Table no. XXXVII shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred

TABLE XXXIV

USE OF DRESSING ROOMS, NUMBER AND HEIGHT OF WINDOWS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Use			Windows		
					Height	
	Athletic Store Room	Showers	Class Room	Number	From Floor Level	From Ground Level
White Bead*		x		2	5 ft	6 ft
Lula				0		
Marjo	x			0		
Liberty	x			2	2	3
Bethel**						
Dougherty				1	4	4½
Trousdale				3	4	5
Pleasant Grove**	x			0		
Pernell	x			2	4	6
Tribbey	x			1	3	6
Central	none					
Olney				1	7	9
Fairview				0		
Lamar			x	2	3½	4
Preston	x			8	5	6
Clarita			x	7	2½	4
Dustin				1	2½	5
Ravia	x			2	3	4
Excelsior		x		4	5½	7
Milburn	none					
Gerty				2	7	10
Mason			x	5	5	7
Wilson				4	8	10
New Castle	x	x		2	5	5
Center View	x			2	1½	3
Nuyaka	x		x	4	4	5½
Moss	x		x	6	4½	8
Fitzhugh	x			2	2	3½
Totals	12	3	5		3.38 av.	

*Dressing room used for cooking
**Dressing room used for hall

TABLE XXXV

USE OF DRESSING ROOMS, NUMBER AND HEIGHT OF WINDOWS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Use			Windows		
					Height	
	Athletic Store Room	Showers	Class Room	Number	From Floor Level	From Ground Level
Reardon	x			2	5 ft	6 ft
Earlsboro		x		4	10	14
Pharoah	x			0		
Jacomb	x			4	3	5
Schulter	x			1	5½	9
Francis	x			1	6	8
Spaulding			x	5	3½	7½
Atwood			x	6	3	4½
Hoffman		x		2	8	8
New Lima*				2	7	9
Cromwell**	x	x		3	3	5
Paoli	x			1	2½	3
Calvin	x			1	3½	6
Beggs	x			1	10	11
Wolf	x			2	4	4
Dale***				1	3½	7
Washington			x	2	2½	3
Allen		x		2	7	9
Wynnewood			x	5	4	4
Wanette				0		
Stuart	x			1	8	10
Stratford****				2	4	1½
Elmore City	x	x		6	5	7
Asher**		x		3	6	8
Coalgate	x			2	2½	7
Vanoss	x			6	2	6
Totals	14	6	4		4.46 ft	6.25 ft

*Dressing room used for printing room
**Dressing room used also for toilets
***Dressing room used for student council
****Dressing room used for art class

TABLE XXXVI

KIND OF FLOORS, FINISH, AND ELEVATION OF FLOORS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Kind of Floors					Elevation of Floors			
	Pine	Oak	Concrete	Edge Grain Pine	Maple	Above Ground Level	Below Ground Level	On Ground Level	Is Floor Wax Finish
White Bead				x		x			x
Lula	x					x			
Harjo	x					x			
Liberty				x		x			x
Bethel		x				x			x
Dougherty	x					x			
Trousdale				x				x	x
Pleasant Grove		x				x			x
Pernell	x					x			
Tribbey		x						x	x
Central		x				x			
Olney	x					x			
Fairview			x			x			
Lamar			x			x			
Preston		x						x	x
Clarita		x				x			x
Dustin	x					x			
Ravia	x					x			
Excelsior		x				x			x
Milburn				x		x			
Gerty	x					x			
Mason	x					x			x
Wilson		x						x	x
New Castle	x							x	
Center View		x				x			x
Nuyaka					x	x			x
Moss	x					x			
Fitzhugh				x				x	
Totals	11	9	2	5	1	22		6	13

to two hundred seventy inclusive and gives facts about the floors of the main auditorium. Six, or 23.1 per cent, have common pine floors and the same number have oak and edge grain pine; none has concrete; and eight, or 30.8 per cent, have maple, one of which is maple blocks. Fourteen, or 53.8 per cent, of the floors are above the ground level; five, or 19.2 per cent, are below and seven, or 26.9 per cent, are on the ground level. Thirteen, or 50 per cent, have floors finished with wax.

Table no. XXXVIII shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives information about the walls. Eighteen, or 64.3 per cent, of these buildings are of permanent structure and ten, or 35.7 per cent, are constructed of wood. The walls of five of the permanent structures are of smooth plaster finish; nine of rough plaster; and four are not finished. Four of the wood buildings have wainscoating; eight are ceiled all the way up. All buildings where wainscoating was used have the wainscoating painted darker than the remainder of the wall.

Table no. XXXIX shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and gives information about the walls. Twenty-three, or 88.5 per cent, of this group of buildings are of permanent structure and three, or 14.5 per cent, are constructed of wood. The walls of eight of the permanent structures are of smooth plaster finish; eleven of rough plaster; and four are not finished. All of the wood buildings have wainscoating, and two have wainscoating painted darker. Two are ceiled all the way up.

Table no. XL shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives information about the main entrance, doors and locks. The main entrance in nineteen, or 67.9 per cent, of the buildings in this group is in the side, and in nine, or 32.1 per cent, the entrance is in end. Three, or 10.7 per cent, of the main entrances have single doors;

TABLE XXXVII

KIND OF FLOORS, FINISH, AND ELEVATION OF FLOORS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Kind of Floors					Elevation of Floors			
	Pine	Oak	Concrete	Edge Grain Pine	Maple	Above Ground Level	Below Ground Level	On Ground Level	Is Floor Wax Finish
Bearden				x		x			
Earlsboro					x	x			x
Pharoah				x				x	x
Macomb	x					x			
Schulter				x		x			
Francis		x						x	x
Spaulding	x					x			
Atwood				x				x	
Hoffman				x			x		x
New Lima		x					x		x
Cromwell	x					x			x
Paoli*					x	x			
Calvin					x			x	x
Beggs					x	x			
Wolf		x						x	x
Dale		x				x			x
Washington					x			x	
Allen	x					x			
Wynnewood					x	x			x
Wanette		x					x		x
Stuart		x				x			x
Stratford					x		x		
Elmore City	x					x			
Asher					x			x	
Coalgate				x		x			x
Vanoss	x						x		
Totals	6	6		6	8	14	5	7	13

*Floor is of maple blocks

TABLE XXXVIII

TYPE OF FINISH OF WALLS OF PERMANENT STRUCTURES
AND OF WOOD STRUCTURES
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Permanent Structures			Wood Structures			
	Smooth Plaster	Rough Plaster	Not Finished	Is There Wainscoating	Sealed All Way Up	Sealed Part Way Up	Is Wainscoating Part Darker
White Bead	x						
Lula						x	
Harjo		x					
Liberty			x				
Bethel				x	x		x
Dougherty		x					
Trousdale		x					
Pleasant Grove		x					
Pernell						x	
Tribbey		x					
Central*					x		x
Olney	x						
Fairview		x					
Lamar		x					
Preston	x						
Clarita				x	x		x
Dustin	x						
Pavia			x				
Excelsior				x	x		
Milburn	x						
Gerty					x		
Mason		x					
Wilson*					x		x
New Castle		x					
Center View					x		
Nuyaka			x				
Moss			x				
Fitzhugh				x	x		x
Totals	5	9	4	4	8	2	5

*Lower part of wall is darker

TABLE XXXIX

TYPE OF FINISH OF WALLS OF PERMANENT STRUCTURES AND OF WOOD STRUCTURES FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Permanent Structures			Wood Structures			
	Smooth Plaster	Rough Plaster	Not Finished	Is There Wainscoating	Sealed All Way Up	Sealed Part Way Up	Is Wainscoating Painted Darker
Bearden		X					
Barlsboro				X	X		X
Pikeroh		X					
Macomb		X					
Schulter			X				
Francis	X						
Spaulding	X						
Atwood		X					
Hoffman		X					
New Lima	X						
Cromwell		X					
Paoli			X				
Calvin	X						
Gobbs		X					
Wolf		X					
Dale		X					
Washington			X				
Allen				X	X		X
Wynnewood		X					
Venette		X					
Stuart				X		X	
Stratford	X						
Elmore City	X						
Asher	X						
Coalgate			X				
Vamoos	X						
Totals	8	11	4	3	2	1	2

twenty-five, or 89.3 per cent, have double doors. Five, or 20 per cent, of those having double doors have a post in the center. Eighteen, or 64.3 per cent, of the buildings have doors that set flush with the walls; ten, or 35.7 per cent, have doors that set back in the building and open out into a pocket. Thirteen, or 46.4 per cent, of the doors have both mortise and padlocks.

Table no. XLI shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and gives information about the main entrance, doors and locks. The main entrance in fifteen, or 57.7 per cent, of the buildings in this group is in the side, and in eleven, or 42.3 per cent, the entrance is in the end. Four, or 15.4 per cent, of the main entrances have single doors and twenty-two, or 84.6 per cent, have double doors. Seven, or 31.8 per cent, of those having double doors have a post in the center. Sixteen, or 61.5 per cent, of the buildings have doors that set flush with the walls; ten, or 38.5 per cent, have doors that set back in the building and open out into a pocket. Twenty, or 76.9 per cent, of the doors have mortise locks and six, or 23.1 per cent, have padlocks. One has panic bolt locks, their being classified as mortise locks.

Table no. XLII shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives information relative to ticket booths, lobbies, exits and stoops. None of the buildings in this group has ticket booths; nine have lobbies or hall ways which also serve as lobbies. The average dimensions of the lobby are thirty-one and eleven hundredths feet by seven feet. The largest number of exits is eight and the smallest number is two, or an average of approximately four. Ten have stoops over the doors.

Table no. XLIII shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and gives information relative to

TABLE XL

LOCATION OF ENTRANCE, TYPE OF DOORS AND LOCKS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Location		Type of Door					Type of Lock	
	Side	End	Single	Double	If Double Is Post in Center	Set Flush With Wall	Open into Pocket	Mortise Lock	Padlock
White Bead	x			x		x		x	
Lula	x			x		x			x
Harjo	x			x		x			x
Liberty	x			x		x		x	
Bethel		x		x			x		x
Dougherty	x			x		x		x	
Trousdale		x		x		x		x	
Pleasant Grove		x		x			x		x
Pernell		x	x			x			x
Tribbey	x			x		x		x	
Central		x	x			x			x
Olney	x			x			x		x
Fairview	x			x		x		x	
Lamar	x			x			x		x
Preston	x			x		x			x
Clarita*		x	x			x		x	x
Dustin		x		x		x		x	
Ravia	x			x			x		x
Excelsior	x			x	x		x		x
Milburn	x			x		x			x
Gerty	x			x	x		x	x	
Mason	x			x	x	x		x	
Wilson	x			x			x		x
New Castle	x			x	x		x	x	
Center View		x		x		x			x
Nuyaka	x			x			x	x	
Moss	x			x	x	x		x	
Fitzhugh		x		x		x			x
Totals	19	9	3	25	5	18	10	13	16

*Both mortise and padlocks

TABLE XLI

LOCATION OF ENTRANCE, TYPE OF DOORS AND LOCKS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Location		Type of Door					Type of Lock	
	Side	End	Single	Double	If Double Is Post in Center	Set Flush with Wall	Open into Pocket	Mortise Lock	Padlock
Bearden		x		x		x		x	
Earlsboro	x			x	x		x	x	
Pharoah	x			x		x		x	
Macomb		x		x		x			x
Schulter	x			x		x			x
Francis	x			x		x		x	
Spaulding	x			x			x	x	
Atwood	x			x			x	x	
Hoffman	x			x			x	x	
New Lima		x		x		x		x	
Cromwell		x		x			x	x	
Paoli		x		x	x		x	x	
Calvin	x		x			x		x	
Beggs	x			x		x		x	
Wolf	x			x	x		x	x	
Dale*		x		x	x	x		x	
Washington		x		x		x		x	
Allen	x			x	x	x			x
Wynnewood		x		x		x		x	
Wanette		x		x		x		x	
Stuart		x	x			x			x
Stratford		x	x			x			x
Elmore City	x			x			x	x	
Asher	x			x	x		x		x
Coalgate	x			x	x		x	x	
Vanoss	x		x			x		x	
Totals	15	11	4	22	7	16	10	20	6

*Panic bolt lock

TABLE XLII

TICKET BOOTH, LOBBY, NUMBER OF EXITS, AND STOOPS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Ticket Booth	Lobby		Number of Exits	Stoops over Doors
		Length	Width		
White Bead		8	6	3	x
Lula				2	x
Harjo				3	x
Liberty		8	6	4	
Bethel				4	x
Dougherty*		100	8	3	
Trousdale		8	4	3	
Pleasant Grove				4	
Pernell		8	6	4	x
Tribbey				4	x
Central				3	x
Olney*		80	8	4	
Fairview				2	
Lamar				3	
Preston				6	
Clarita				3	
Dustin*		40	8	5	
Ravia		8	6	3	
Excelsior				3	
Milburn		20	11	2	
Gerty				3	x
Mason				8	
Wilson				5	x
New Castle				4	x
Center View				4	
Nuyaka				3	
Moss				3	
Fitzhugh				4	
Average		31.11 ft	7 ft		10

*Hall used as lobby

TABLE XLIII

TICKET BOOTH, LOBBY, NUMBER OF EXITS, AND STOOPS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Ticket Booth	Lobby		Number of Exits	Stoops over Doors
		Length	Width		
Bearden				3	
Earlsboro				3	x
Pharoah	x	10	8	3	
Macomb				4	
Schulter				4	
Francis*		16	8	8	x
Spaulding	x	10	8	3	
Atwood		8	6	3	x
Hoffman		20	10	4	x
New Lima				4	
Cromwell				3	
Paoli		25	10	3	
Calvin*		20	10	2	
Beggs	x			3	
Wolf*		20	10	3	x
Dale*		80	8	5	
Washington				4	
Allen				5	x
Wynnewood				5	
Wanette*		10	8	3	x
Stuart				4	
Stratford*		100	8	3	x
Elmore City				3	x
Asher		8	6	3	x
Coalgate				3	
Vanoss				5	
	3	23.08	8.32	3.69	10

*Hall used as lobby

ticket booth, lobby, exits and stoops. Three of the buildings in this group have ticket booths; twelve have lobbies or hall ways which also serve as lobbies. The average dimensions of the lobbies are twenty-three and eight hundredths feet by eight and thirty-two hundredths feet. The greatest number of exists is eight and the smallest number is two, or an average of approximately four. Ten have stoops over the doors.

Table no. XLIV shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives information relative to the windows. Eleven of the buildings in this group have windows on one side only, ranging in number from six to twelve. Fourteen buildings have windows on both sides, ranging in number from one to twelve to the side. Two buildings have windows only in the ends. One building has windows in only one end, while one has windows on all four sides; one has windows on one side and each end.

Table no. XLV shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and gives information relative to the windows. Seven buildings have windows in one side only, ranging in number from six to twelve; the same number have windows in both sides ranging in number from four to twenty-three to the side. One building has windows in each end only, and one has windows in one side and each end. Two buildings have small upper windows and large lower windows. Eight have only upper windows and sixteen have only lower windows. The bottom of the upper windows range from eight to sixteen feet from the floor level, and the bottom of the lower windows range from two to eight feet from the floor level.

Table no. XLVI shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives information relative to the ceilings. Eight, or 28.6

TABLE XLIV

NUMBER OF WINDOWS, LOCATION AND HEIGHT FROM FLOOR LEVEL
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Location and Number of Windows				Height of Windows	
	Number on One Side Only	Number on Both Sides	Number on One Side and End	Number on Each End	Upper	Lower
White Bead		8 - 8				4 ft
Lula	6				8 ft	
Harjo	8					6
Liberty		7 - 7				7
Bethel	10				8	
Dougherty			6 - 2			4½
Trousdale		5 - 2				5
Pleasant Grove		9 - 9			16	3
Pernell		8 - 8			12	
Tribbey		7 - 7				3
Central		8 - 2			10	
Olney	10					4
Fairview				6		3
Lamar		6 - 6			16	
Preston		5 - 5			8	
Clarita		8 - 1		4 - 3	14	
Dustin		4 - 4				3½
Ravia		8 - 2				4½
Excelsior		4 - 4				7½
Milburn	6					3
Gerty	8				10	4
Mason	9					3
Wilson	9				8	
New Castle	8					5½
Center View	11				14	5
Nuyaka			15	4 - 4	16	4½
Moss	12					7
Fitzhugh		12 - 4			14	6

TABLE XLV

NUMBER OF WINDOWS, LOCATION AND HEIGHT FROM FLOOR LEVEL
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Location and Number of Windows				Height of Windows	
	Number on One Side Only	Number on Both Sides	Number on One Side and End	Number on Each End	Upper	Lower
Bearden	6					5 ft
Earlsboro		4 - 4				3½
Pharoah		8 - 5				2
Macomb		5 - 5	3		16 ft	8
Schulter		8 - 8				5½
Francis	12				10	
Spaulding		12 -10				5
Atwood	12				8	
Hoffman	10				14	
New Lima		23 - 9				5½
Cromwell		10 - 6				4
Paoli		10 - 8			15	3
Calvin		12 - 4				5
Beggs		6 - 6			12	
Wolf		10 -10				5
Dale		5 - 5				6½
Washington		6 - 6			10	
Allen	12				10	
Wynnewood		6 - 6			16	
Wanette	12					6
Stuart		6 - 6			9	
Stratford		9 - 9				6
Elmore City			8 - 4			5
Asher	6					5½
Coalgate		6 - 6				7
Vanoss				2 - 2		7

TABLE XLVI

KIND AND HEIGHT OF CEILING
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Is There a Ceiling	Kind of Ceiling				Height of Ceiling
		Metal	Wood	Composition Material	Plaster	
White Bead						
Lula						
Harjo	x	x				19 ft
Liberty						
Bethel	x			x		18
Dougherty	x				x	18
Trousdale	x			x		18
Pleasant Grove	x			x		18
Pernell						
Tribbey						
Central	x		x			18
Olney	x				x	18
Fairview	x				x	16
Lamar	x	x				18
Preston						
Clarita	x			x		18
Dustin	x		x			20
Ravia						
Excelsior	x			x		18
Milburn						
Gerty	x		x			18
Mason	x			x		20
Wilson	x			x		20
New Castle	x		x			18
Center View	x			x		18
Nuyaka	x			x		22
Moss	x		x			20
Fitzhugh	x	x				17
Totals	20	3	5	9	3	

per cent, in this group have no ceilings. Twenty, or 71.4 per cent, have ceilings, three of which are metal; five, wood; nine, composition material, and three, plaster. The height of the ceilings ranges from seventeen feet to twenty-two feet. All but one, or 95 per cent, of those having ceilings meet the minimum eighteen feet height requirements recommended by the National Education Association, Committee on School House Planning.[7]

Table no. XLVII shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive. Ten, or 38.5 per cent, have no ceilings. Sixteen, or 61.5 per cent, of the buildings in this group have ceilings, two of which are metal; two, wood; ten, composition material; and two, plaster. The height of the ceilings ranges from seventeen feet to twenty-four feet. All but two, or 88.5 per cent, of the buildings in this group meet the minimum ceiling height recommendations.

Table no. XLVIII shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives information about the roof. Five, or 17.9 per cent, of the buildings in this group have shingle roofs; fifteen, or 53.6 per cent, have paper roofs; and seven, or 25 per cent, have composition shingle roofs. Two, or 7.1 per cent, have flat roofs; one has part flat and part peaked roof; twenty-two, or 78.5 per cent, have peaked roofs, and three have curved roofs.

Table no. XLIX shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and give information about the roof. Eighteen, or 69.2 per cent, have paper roofs; one has a metal roof; and two, or 7.7 per cent, have composition shingle roofs. Four, or 15.4 per cent, have flat roofs; twelve, or 46.2 per cent, have peaked roofs;

---

7. National Education Association, Report of Committee on School House Planning, Washington, D. C., National Education Association, 1925, Chapter XII, page 147.

TABLE XLVII

KIND AND HEIGHT OF CEILING
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Is There a Ceiling	Kind of Ceiling				Height of Ceiling
		Metal	Wood	Composition Material	Plaster	
Bearden	x			x		17 ft
Earlsboro	x			x		18
Pharoah	x			x		18
Macomb						
Schulter						
Francis	x	x				18
Spaulding						
Atwood						
Hoffman	x				x	19
New Lima	x			x		24
Cromwell	x			x		24
Paoli	x			x		18
Calvin	x			x		18
Beggs						
Wolf	x	x				18
Dale						
Washington						
Allen	x		x			18
Wynnewood	x				x	20
Wanette						
Stuart						
Stratford	x			x		18
Elmore City	x			x		22
Asher	x			x		17
Coalgate						
Vanoss	x		x			18
Totals	16	2	2	10	2	

TABLE XLVIII

KIND OF MATERIAL AND TYPE OF ROOF
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Kind of Roof				Type of Roof		
	Shingle	Paper	Metal	Composition Shingle	Flat	Peaked	Curved
White Bead		x				x	
Lula	x					x	
Harjo		x			x		
Liberty		x				x	
Bethel				x		x	
Dougherty		x			x		
Trousdale	x					x	
Pleasant Grove*		x			x	x	
Pernell	x					x	
Tribbey		x					x
Central		x				x	
Olney				x		x	
Fairview		x				x	
Lamar		x				x	
Preston		x					x
Clarita		x				x	
Dustin			x			x	
Ravia	x					x	
Excelsior				x		x	
Milburn		x					x
Gerty	x					x	
Mason				x		x	
Wilson		x				x	
New Castle		x				x	
Center View				x		x	
Nuyaka				x		x	
Moss		x				x	
Fitzhugh				x		x	
Totals	5	15	1	7	3	23	3

*Part flat, part peaked

TABLE XLIX

KIND OF MATERIAL AND TYPE OF ROOF
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Kind of Roof				Type of Roof		
	Shingle	Paper	Metal	Composition Shingle	Flat	Peaked	Curved
Bearden		x				x	
Earlsboro	x					x	
Pharoah		x				x	
Macomb*	x	x				x	
Schulter		x					x
Francis		x			x		
Spaulding		x				x	
Atwood				x		x	
Hoffman**						x	
New Lima		x			x		
Cromwell		x					x
Paoli		x					x
Calvin		x			x		
Beggs		x					x
Wolf		x			x		
Dale***							x
Washington		x					x
Allen		x				x	
Wynnewood		x					x
Wanette		x					x
Stuart			x			x	
Stratford		x					x
Elmore City	x					x	
Asher		x					x
Coalgate				x		x	
Vanoss	x					x	
Totals	4	18	1	2	4	12	10

*Part shingles, part paper
**Felt roof
***Rubber composition

and ten, or 38.5 per cent, have curved roofs. One building has part shingle and part paper roof; one, felt; and one, rubber composition.

Table no. L shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives information as to how the roof is supported. Nineteen, or 67.9 per cent, of the roofs in this group are supported by steel trusses. The weight of the roofs in eight, or 28.6 per cent, is carried entirely by the walls. Twenty, or 71.4 per cent, have pillars to help carry the weight of the roof. Thirteen, or 65 per cent, of those having pillars are wood; two, or 10 per cent, are concrete; and six, or 30 per cent, are steel, one of which is both concrete and steel.

Table no. LI shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and gives information as to how the roof is supported. Fourteen, or 53.8 per cent, are supported by wood trusses and twelve, or 46.2 per cent, are supported by steel trusses. The weight of the roof in six, or 26.9 per cent, of the buildings is carried by the walls only. Twenty, or 76.9 per cent, have pillars to help carry the weight of the roof. Seven, or 35. per cent, of those having pillars are of wood; five, or 20 per cent, are concrete; and nine, or 45 per cent, are steel, one being both concrete and steel.

Table no. LII shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives information about bleachers and chairs. Sixteen, or 57.1 per cent, of the buildings in this group have bleachers on one side, and five, or 17.9 per cent, have bleachers on both sides. One building has bleachers in one end and these bleachers are located in the balcony. Six, or 21.4 per cent, have no bleachers. Twenty, or 90.9 per cent, of the buildings having bleachers have them located on the main floor. Two, or 9.1 per cent, have bleachers in the balcony only. Eleven, or 50 per cent, of those having bleachers are wide enough for chairs but only

TABLE L

HOW ROOF IS SUPPORTED AND WHAT CARRIES WEIGHT OF ROOF
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	How Roof is Supported		How Weight is Carried			
				Pillars		
	Wood Trusses	Steel Trusses	Walls	Wood	Concrete	Steel
White Bead*		x	x		x	x
Lula	x		x	x		
Harjo	x		x			
Liberty		x	x			
Bethel	x		x	x		
Dougherty		x	x			x
Trousdale	x		x			
Pleasant Grove	x		x	x		
Pernell	x		x	x		
Tribbey		x	x			
Central	x		x	x		
Olney	x		x			
Fairview		x	x			x
Lamar		x	x			x
Preston		x	x			
Clarita	x		x	x		
Dustin	x		x		x	
Ravia		x	x	x		
Excelsior	x		x	x		
Milburn	x		x	x		
Gerty	x		x	x		
Mason	x		x			
Wilson	x		x	x		
New Castle	x		x			x
Center View	x		x	x		
Nuyaka		x	x			x
Moss	x		x			
Fitzhugh	x		x	x		
Totals	19	9	28	13	2	6

*Pillars concrete and steel

TABLE LI

HOW ROOF IS SUPPORTED AND WHAT CARRIES WEIGHT OF ROOF
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	How Roof is Supported		How Weight is Carried			
				Pillars		
	Wood Trusses	Steel Trusses	Walls	Wood	Concrete	Steel
Bearden		x	x			x
Earlsboro		x	x			x
Pharoah	x		x		x	
Macomb	x		x	x		
Schulter		x	x			
Francis		x	x			x
Spaulding	x		x			
Atwood	x		x	x		
Hoffman*	x		x		x	x
New Lima		x	x			
Cromwell	x		x			x
Paoli		x	x		x	
Calvin		x	x		x	
Beggs		x	x			
Wolf		x	x			x
Dale	x		x		x	
Washington		x	x			x
Allen	x		x	x		
Wynnewood	x		x			x
Wanette	x		x			
Stuart	x		x	x		
Stratford		x	x			
Elmore City		x	x			x
Asher	x		x	x		
Coalgate	x		x	x		
Vanoss	x		x	x		
Totals	14	12	26	7	5	9

*Pillars concrete and steel

TABLE LII

LOCATION OF BLEACHERS AND GROUPING OF CHAIRS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Location of Bleachers				Width Bleachers		Chairs	
	One Side	Two Sides	Main Floor	Balcony	Wide Enough for Chairs	Are Chairs Used	Are They Grouped	How Many in Group
White Bead	x		x		x			
Lula	x		x					
Harjo	x		x					
Liberty		x	x		x			
Bethel	x			x	x		x	3
Dougherty*								
Trousdale*								
Pleasant Grove*								
Pernell		x	x					
Tribbey*								
Central	x		x					
Olney*								
Fairview*								
Lamar		x	x					
Preston		x	x		x	x		
Clarita	x		x					
Dustin**				x	x	x	x	4
Ravia	x		x					
Excelsior	x		x		x	x		
Milburn	x		x		x			
Gerty	x		x		x			
Mason	x		x					
Wilson	x		x		x			
New Castle		x	x					
Center View	x		x		x			
Nuyaka	x		x					
Moss	x		x					
Fitzhugh	x		x		x			
Totals	16	5	20	2	11	3	2	2 av.

*Do not have bleachers
**Bleachers are in the end and balcony

three, or 27.3 per cent, of those with bleachers wide enough for chairs, use them. Two schools, or 7.1 per cent, arrange the folding chairs into groups of three, and one in groups of four.

Table no. LIII shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and gives information about bleachers and chairs. Fourteen, or 53.8 per cent, of the buildings have bleachers on one side. Seven, or 26.9 per cent, have bleachers on both sides and three, or 11.5 per cent, have no bleachers. Twenty-two, or 95.7 per cent, of those having bleachers, have them on the main floor and four, or 17.4 per cent, have bleachers in the balcony. Three, or 13 per cent, have bleachers on both the main floor and in the balcony. Two, or 8.7 per cent, of those having bleachers, are equipped with opera chairs. The auditorium serves as bleachers in these two buildings since the stage is also the gymnasium. Fifteen, or 65.2 per cent, of those having bleachers, are wide enough for chairs, and eight, or 53.3 per cent, of these use chairs on the bleachers. Five schools, or 21.7 per cent, group the folding chairs, two in groups of three, one in groups of eight, one in groups of ten, and one in groups of twelve.

Table no. LIV shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives facts about storage of chairs. Twenty-seven, or 96.4 per cent, have chairs and one has no chairs. Ten, or 36 per cent, of the schools having chairs, store them on the stage; one, or 3.7 per cent, stores them under the stage; four, or 14.8 per cent, store them in the dressing rooms; one stores them on the bleachers; three, or 11.1 per cent, store them in a corner of the gymnasium; one uses them along the side as bleachers; three store them in other parts of the building; one stores them on top of the lockers; one stores them in the hall-way; and one stores them upon the balcony.

TABLE LIII

LOCATION OF BLEACHERS AND GROUPING OF CHAIRS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Location of Bleachers				Width Bleachers		Chairs	
	One Side	Two Sides	Main Floor	Balcony	Wide Enough for Chairs	Are Chairs Used	Are They Grouped	How Many in Group
Bearden*								
Earlsboro	x		x		x	x		
Pharoah		x	x		x	x	x	3
Macomb	x		x		x	x		
Schulter	x		x		x	x		
Francis	x		x				x	3
Spaulding	x		x		x	x		
Atwood	x		x		x			
Hoffman**	x		x	x	x	x		
New Lima		x	x					
Cromwell***			x				x	10
Paoli	x			x	x			
Calvin	x		x		x			
Beggs		x	x					
Wolf**	x		x	x	x			
Dale		x	x					
Washington		x	x		x			
Allen	x		x		x			
Wynnewood***			x				x	12
Wanette*								
Stuart		x	x				x	8
Stratford*								
Elmore City*	x		x	x	x			
Asher	x		x		x	x		
Coalgate		x	x					
Vanoss	x		x		x	x		
Totals	14	7	22	4	15	8	5	5 av.

*Do not have bleachers
**Bleachers on main floor and balcony
***Opera chairs serves as bleachers since stage is also gymnasium

TABLE LIV

DISPOSITION OF CHAIRS WHEN BUILDING IS USED FOR ATHLETICS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Stored on Stage	Stored Under Stage	Stored in Dressing Rooms	Stored on Bleachers	Stored under Bleachers	Stored in Corner of Gymnasium	Used Along Sides of Gymnasium as Bleachers	Stored in Other Parts of Building
White Bead	x							
Lula								x
Harjo*								
Liberty						x		
Bethel					x			
Dougherty								x
Trousdale	x							
Pleasant Grove							x	
Pernell			x					
Tribbey		x						
Central	x							
Olney								x
Fairview	x							
Lamar**								
Preston	x							
Clarita				x				
Dustin***								
Ravia			x					
Excelsior	x							
Milburn****								
Gerty	x							
Mason						x		
Wilson						x		
New Castle	x							
Center View	x							
Nuyaka			x					
Moss	x							
Fitzhugh			x					
Totals	10	1	4	1	1	3	1	3

*Stored in hall
**On top of lockers
***Under balcony
****No chairs

Table no. LV shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and gives facts about storage of chairs. Two, or 7.7 per cent, of the buildings are equipped with opera chairs since the stage is also used as a gymnasium. Five, or 20.8 per cent, of the schools which use folding chairs, store them on the stage; one, or 4.2 per cent, stores them under the stage; two, or 8.3 per cent, store them in the dressing rooms; one stores them on bleachers; one stores them back of the stage; three, or 12.5 per cent, store them under the bleachers; two, or 8.3 per cent, store them in a corner of the gymnasium; two use them along the side as bleachers; one stores them in other parts of the building; two use them on the stage as bleachers; and four, or 16.7 per cent, store them in a regular store room.

Table no. LVI shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives information about the basements. Only two, or 3.6 per cent, of the buildings in this group have a basement. The average dimensions of the basement are twenty-nine feet by fourteen feet. One basement has a concrete floor and one has part concrete and part wood floor. One is used for showers and one for dressing rooms.

Table no. LVII shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive. Eight, or 30.7 per cent, of the buildings in this group of schools have basements in the auditorium-gymnasium. The average dimensions of the basements are thirty-nine and forty-four hundredths feet by twenty and twelve hundredths feet. One has wood floors, and seven have concrete floors. Four use the basement for showers; three for toilets; four for storage; three for dressing rooms; and one for a workshop. The reader will note that there is a multiple use of the basement, since there are several rooms in some.

Table no. LVIII shows high schools with enrollments of less than

TABLE LV

DISPOSITION OF CHAIRS WHEN BUILDING IS USED FOR ATHLETICS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Stored on Stage	Stored under Stage	Stored in Dressing Rooms	Stored on Bleachers	Back of Stage	Stored under Bleachers	Stored in Corner of Gymnasium	Used Along Sides of Gymnasium as Bleachers	Stored in Other Parts of Building	Used on Stage and Bleachers	Stored in Store Room
Bearden								x			
Earlsboro		x									
Pharoah										x	
Macomb			x								
Schulter						x					
Francis									x		
Spaulding											x
Atwood			x								
Hoffman										x	
New Lima	x										
Cromwell*											
Paoli					x						
Calvin							x				
Beggs						x					
Wolf	x										x
Dale											
Washington											x
Allen				x							
Wynnewood*											
Wanette	x										
Stuart	x										
Stratford								x			
Elmore City											x
Asher	x										
Coalgate						x					
Vanoss							x				
Totals	5	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	4

*Opera chairs

TABLE LVI

ROOMS, KIND OF FLOORS, AND SIZE OF BASEMENT
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Basement	Length	Floors			Rooms			
			Width	Wood	Concrete	Showers	Toilets	Storage	Dressing
White Bead									
Lula									
Harjo									
Liberty									
Bethel									
Dougherty									
Trousdale	x	28	16		x				x
Pleasant Grove									
Pernell									
Tribbey									
Central									
Olney									
Fairview									
Lamar									
Preston									
Clarita									
Dustin									
Ravia									
Excelsior									
Milburn									
Gerty									
Mason*	x	30	12		x	x			
Wilson									
New Castle									
Center View									
Nuyaka									
Moss									
Fitzhugh									
Totals	2	29 av.	14 av.		2	1			1

*The floor in basement is part dirt and part concrete

TABLE LVII

ROOMS, KIND OF FLOORS, AND SIZE OF BASEMENT
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Basement	Length	Floors			Rooms			
			Width	Wood	Concrete	Showers	Toilets	Storage	Dressing
Bearden									
Earlsboro									
Pharoah	x	16	8		x			x	
Macomb									
Schulter									
Francis									
Spaulding									
Atwood	x	30½	21		x			x	
New Lima	x	40	16		x	x	x		
Hoffman									
Cromwell									
Paoli									
Calvin	x	52	14	x				x	
Beggs									
Wolf									
Dale	x	60	40		x	x	x	x	x
Washington									
Allen									
Wynnewood	x	20	20		x	x			x
Wanette									
Stuart									
Stratford*	x	58	16		x				x
Elmore City									
Asher									
Coalgate	x	39	26		x	x	x		
Vanoss									
Totals	8	39.44 av.	20.12 av.	1	7	4	3	4	3

*Also used for work shop

one hundred and give information about where athletic equipment is stored. Twenty, or 71.4 per cent, of the schools in this group store their athletic equipment in the dressing rooms; four, or 14.3 per cent, store it under the stage; seven, or 25 per cent, put it in a regular store room; two, or 7.1 per cent, store it under the bleachers; three, or 10.7 per cent, store it in the superintendent's office; three store it in another building; and none uses lockers.

Table no. LIX shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and gives information about the storage of athletic equipment. Twenty-six, or 100 per cent, of the schools in this group store their athletic equipment in the dressing rooms. Two, or 7.7 per cent, store some of it under the stage; seven, or 26.9 per cent, store some of it in a regular store room; one stores some of it in lockers. None stores athletic equipment under the bleachers, in the superintendent's office, or in any other part of the building.

TABLE LVIII

WHERE ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT IS STORED
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Where Athletic Equipment is Stored						
	Dressing Rooms	Under Stage	Regular Store Room	Under Bleachers	In Superintendent's Office	In Lockers	In Another Building
White Bead	x			x			
Lula							x
Harjo		x	x				
Liberty		x					
Bethel		x	x				
Dougherty					x		
Trousdale		x					
Pleasant Grove			x				
Pernell	x						
Tribbey	x						
Central	x		x				
Olney	x				x		
Fairview	x				x		
Lamar	x						x
Preston	x						
Clarita	x		x				
Dustin			x				
Ravia	x						
Excelsior	x						
Milburn	x						x
Gerty	x						
Mason	x		x	x			
Wilson	x						
New Castle	x						
Center View	x						
Nuyaka	x						
Moss	x						
Fitzhugh	x						
Totals	20	4	7	2	3	0	3

TABLE LXX

WHERE ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT IS STORED
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Where Athletic Equipment is Stored						
	Dressing Rooms	Under Stage	Regular Store Room	Under Bleachers	In Superintendent's Office	In Lockers	In Another Building
Bearden	x	x					
Earlsboro	x						
Pharoah	x						
Macomb	x		x				
Schulter	x						
Francis	x						
Spaulding	x		x				
Atwood	x		x				
Hoffman	x					x	
New Lima	x		x				
Cromwell	x						
Paoli	x						
Calvin	x	x					
Beggs	x		x				
Wolf	x						
Dale	x						
Washington	x						
Allen	x		x				
Wynnewood	x						
Wanette	x						
Stuart	x						
Stratford	x						
Elmore City	x						
Asher	x		x				
Coalgate	x						
Vanoss	x						
Totals	26	2	7	0	0	1	0

SUMMARY

Thirty-five and seven tenths per cent of the buildings in the group of smaller schools are constructed of wood while only eleven and five tenths per cent of the group of larger schools are constructed of wood.

In the group of smaller schools the average seating capacity of the auditorium-gymnasium is six hundred twenty-four, while for the larger schools it is seven hundred ninety-six.

From the survey of the smaller schools group, 67.9 per cent report that the combination auditorium-gymnasium is adequate for school and community use, while 73.1 per cent of the group of larger schools report the building adequate.

A surprising number, in fact, 82.1 per cent of the auditorium-gymnasiums in the group of smaller schools are above the minimum in playing area, but only 17.9 per cent of them meet minimum recommendations for out-of-bounds area. In the group of larger schools, 92.3 per cent of the buildings are minimum or above in playing area while only 15.4 per cent are minimum or above in out-of-bounds area.

There is a wide variation in the cost of the auditorium-gymnasium buildings throughout the East Central District, a range from $1,445 to $56,000. This is probably due to the following: (1) Type of structure, (2) Size, (3) Method of payment, (4) Kind of materials, (5) Type of Unit, (6) Cost of Labor, (7) Distance from Building Materials, and possibly many other factors.

The age of these buildings ranges from one year to twenty years. Of the fifty-four buildings, 42.7 per cent have been constructed in the last five years and eight others are under construction at the present writing. This is strong evidence that this type of building is growing in popularity and is surely meeting the needs of the schools in this area.

Seventeen of the buildings have pine floors; fifteen , oak; two, concrete; eleven, edge-grain pine; and nine, maple. The floors of thirty-six of the buildings are above the ground level, five, below, and thirteen on the ground level. Twenty-six have wax finished floors.

In twenty of these auditorium-gymnasiums the main entrance is located in the end of the building, while in thirty-four others the main entrance is in the side. Forty-seven of the main entrances have double doors and thirty-four of the main entrances have doors that set back in the building and open out into a pocket.

Only three of the fifty-four auditorium-gymnasiums have a ticket booth; but twenty-one have lobbies.

The number of windows in these buildings ranges from six to eighteen.

Thirty-six of these buildings have ceilings, nineteen of which are composition materials.

Tar paper is the leading kind of roof; thirty-three have paper; thirty-five have peaked roofs; and curved roofs are second with thirteen.

Wood trusses are used to support thirty-three roofs and steel trusses are used to support twenty-one.

Thirty buildings have bleachers on one side only while twelve have them on both sides.

The folding chairs are stored in twelve different places.

Only ten of these schools have basements in the auditorium-gymnasium.

Athletic equipment is stored in seven different places; but forty-six of the schools store it, or a part of it, in the dressing rooms.

Out of the fifty-four schools, eleven report acoustics of the auditorium-gymnasium good, twenty-two fair, and twenty-one poor.

The same number of stages is located in the side as in the end of these fifty-four buildings. The location of the stage does not seem to

have any effect on the acoustics for six, of the ten schools reporting acoustics good, have stages in the side while four have stages in the end; ten, of the twenty-one reporting fair acoustics, have stages in the side, and eleven have stages in the end. Ten, of the twenty-one reporting acoustics poor, have stages in the side and eleven have stages in the end.

The average dimensions of the stages of the fifty-four schools are twenty-nine and thirty-eight hundredths feet by fourteen and forty-three hundredths feet. Thirty-six of the schools report the stage adequate. The average dimensions of the dressing rooms are seventeen feet by eleven and eighty-eight hundredths feet. Twenty-eight of the schools report the dressing rooms adequate.

The average height of the stages in all of the buildings is thirty-two and six-tenths inches.

The average depth of the front curtains is twelve and twenty-seven hundredths feet. Twenty-seven stages are equipped with velvet or velour front curtains and twenty-five with curtains with painted advertisements.

Twenty-six of the fifty-four schools use the dressing rooms for athletic store rooms, nine use them for shower baths, and nine use them for class rooms.

CHAPTER IV

TYPES OF UNITS AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT, LIGHTS, HEATING, TOILETS AND SHOWERS

The purpose of this chapter is to show the types of units and the kind of mechanical equipment in most prevalent use in the combination auditorium-gymnasiums in the East Central District.

It might also prove profitable to point out some of the important features which have been neglected or overlooked in the planning of certain of these buildings, especially those in the smaller school group.

Research data to carry out each of the above purposes are tabulated in Tables no. LX to LXVII, pages 103 to 114 inclusive.

The purposes of Tables no. LX through LXIII are to show the types of units and some of the kinds of mechanical equipment, lighting, heating, communication, and moving picture equipment. Tables no. LXIV through LXVII give information about the toilets and shower baths.

Table no. LX shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives information as to whether the building is a separate unit and some of the types of permanent equipment.

Fourteen, or 50 per cent, of the buildings in this group are separate units. Seven, or 25 per cent, are connected with the class rooms but can be cut off from them when the auditorium-gymnasium is in use for athletics.

Only one, or 3.6 per cent, of these buildings is equipped for sound pictures and only one for intercommunication.

Two, or 7.1 per cent, of these buildings are heated with steam; seven, or 25 per cent, are heated with gas stoves; sixteen, or 57.1 per cent, are heated with coal stoves; two are heated with wood stoves; and one is heated with kerosene stoves.

TABLE LX

IS AUDI.GYM. A SEPARATE UNIT, CAN IT BE CUT OFF FROM CLASS ROOMS, EQUIPPED FOR SOUND PICTURES, INTERCOMMUNICATION, TYPE OF HEATING FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

Schools	Auditorium-Gymnasium									
			Equip.		Type of heating					
	Separate unit	Can be cut off from class rooms	For sound pictures	For intercommunication	Steam	Gas stoves	Coal stoves	Gas steam radiators	Wood stove
White Beard	x						x		
Lula	x								x
Harjo		x				x			
Liberty	x						x		
Bethel	x						x		
Dougherty						x			
Trousdale	x						x		
Pleasant Grove					x				
Pernell							x		
Tribbey		x			x				
Central	x						x		
Olney		x					x		
Fairview		x				x			
Lamar							x		
Preston		x				x			
Clarita	x						x		
Dustin		x				x			
Ravia	x						x		
Excelsior						x			
Milburn *	x								
Gerty									x
Mason							x		
Wilson	x					x			
New Castle		x					x		
Center View	x						x		
Nuyaka	x						x		
Moss	x						x		
Fitzhugh	x		x	x			x		
Totals	14	7	1	1	2	7	16	0	2

* Heated by kerosene stoves

Table no. LXI shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and gives information as to the type of units and some of the permanent equipment.

Seven, or 26.9 per cent, of the buildings in this group are separate units. Seventeen, or 65.4 per cent, are connected with the classrooms but can be cut off from them when the building is in use for athletics.

Four, or 15.4 per cent, of the buildings are equipped for sound pictures and two, or 7.7 per cent, for intercommunication.

Seven, or 26.9 per cent, of these buildings are heated with steam; eleven, or 42.3 per cent, with gas stoves; five, or 19.2 per cent, with coal stoves; two, or 7.7 per cent, with gas-steam radiators; two with wood stoves, and one with automatic unit steam radiators.

Table no. LXII shows high school with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives information relative to the lighting systems.

Thirteen, or 46.4 per cent, of the buildings in this group are lighted by city service; fourteen, or 50 per cent, by Delco, and one by natural gas.

Twenty-three, or 82.1 per cent, of the schools reported adequate lighting for the main auditorium-gymnasium and twenty-two, or 78.6 per cent, reported the stage adequately lighted. The number of circuits varies from two to seven, or an average of three circuits. Three schools reported a dimmer control, two of which are home-made. Twenty-one, or 75 per cent, of these schools reported that there is a light outside the main entrance.

Table no. LXIII shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and gives information relative to the lighting systems.

TABLE LXI

IS AUDITORIUM-GRYMNASIUM A SEPARATE UNIT, CAN IT BE CUT OFF FROM CLASS ROOMS, EQUIPPED FOR SOUND PICTURES, INTERCOMMUNICATION, TYPE OF HEATING
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Auditorium-Gymnasium								
			Equipped		Type of Heaters				
	Separate Unit	Can Be Cut Off From Class Rooms	For Sound Pictures	For Inter-communication	Steam	Gas Stove	Coal Stove	Gas Steam Radiators	Wood Stoves
Bearden						X			
Earlsboro	X		X			X			
Pharoah						X			
Macomb	X						X		
Schulter	X					X			
Francis		X			X				
Spaulding		X			X				
Atwood		X					X		
Hoffman		X	X			X			
New Lima		X	X			X			
Cromwell		X				X			
Paoli*		X			X				
Calvin		X			X				
Beggs	X						X		X
Wolf		X				X			
Dale*		X		X	X				
Washington	X						X		
Allen		X				X			
Wynnewood		X			X				
Manette		X				X			
Stuart	X						X		
Stratford		X				X			
Elmore City		X	X					X	
Asher		X		X				X	
Coalgate	X				X				
Vanoss		X							X
Totals	7	17	4	2	7	11	5	2	2

*Automatic unit steam radiators

TABLE LXII

SOURCE OF LIGHTING, NUMBER OF CIRCUITS AND ADEQUACY
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Source of Lights		Adequacy of Lighting		Number of Circuits	Is there a Dimmer Control	Light Outside Main Entrance
	City Service	Telco	Auditorium	Stage			
White Bead*			X	X			X
Lula		X	X	X	2		X
Harjo	X		X	X	3		X
Liberty		X	X		7		X
Bethel	X		X	X	4		X
Dougherty	X		X	X	2		
Trousdale		X	X	X	3		X
Pleasant Grove	X		X	X	5		X
Pernell		X	X	X	2		X
Tribbey	X		X	X	5		X
Central		X			3		X
Olney		X			3		
Fairview		X	X	X	3		
Lamar		X			3		
Preston**	X		X	X	3	X	X
Clarita		X	X	X	2		X
Dustin**	X		X	X	3	X	X
Ravia	X		X	X	4		X
Excelsior	X		X	X	4		X
Milburn	X		X	X	2		X
Gerty		X	X	X	2		X
Mason		X			3		
Wilson		X	X	X	4		X
New Castle	X		X	X	3		X
Center View		X			2		
Nuyaka	X		X	X	4		X
Moss		X	X	X	4		
Fitzhugh	X		X	X	4	X	X
Totals	13	14	23	22		3	21

*Lighted with natural gas
**Home made dimmers

Twenty-four, or 92.3 per cent, of the schools in this group are lighted by city service; two, or 7.7 per cent, by Delco.

Twenty-four, or 92.3 per cent, of the schools reported adequate lighting for the main auditorium-gymnasium and the same number reported the stage adequately lighted. The number of circuits varies from two to eighteen, with an average of five circuits. Seven schools reported a dimmer control, two of which are home-made. Twenty-five, or 96.2 per cent, reported that there is a light outside the main entrance.

Table no. LXIV shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives information about the toilet rooms.

Only two, or 7.1 per cent, of this group of schools have toilets in the auditorium-gymnasium, both of which are adequate for school and for community use. The toilet rooms in one of these buildings have windows on the north, south, east and west sides. The other buildings have windows on the north and east side of the toilet-rooms.

Table no. LXV shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and gives information about the toilet-rooms.

Thirteen, or 50 per cent, of this group of schools have toilets in the auditorium-gymnasium, eleven of which are adequate for school use and ten of which are adequate for community use. The toilet-rooms in one of these buildings have windows on the north, south, east and west sides and one has no windows. Ten have windows on one side and one has windows on two sides.

The reader will notice that Table no. LXVI shows high schools with enrollments of less than one hundred and gives a composite report about all shower bath rooms available in these schools whether they are located

TABLE LXIII

SOURCE OF LIGHTING, NUMBER OF CIRCUITS AND ADEQUACY
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Source of Lighting		Adequacy of Lighting				
	City Service	Delco	Auditorium	Stage	Number of Circuits	Is There a Dimmer Control	Light Outside Main Entrance
Bearden*	x		x	x	3	x	x
Earlsboro	x		x	x	5		x
Pharoah	x		x	x	10		x
Macomb	x		x	x	4		x
Schulter	x		x	x	5		x
Francis	x		x		4		x
Spaulding		x	x	x	6	x	x
Atwood	x		x	x	5		
Hoffman	x		x	x	2		x
New Lima	x		x	x	2		x
Cromwell	x		x	x	6		x
Paoli	x		x	x	9		x
Calvin	x		x	x	2	x	x
Beggs	x		x	x	3		x
Wolf	x		x	x	3		x
Dale	x		x	x	15	x	x
Washington	x		x	x	5		x
Allen*	x			x	4	x	x
Wynnewood	x		x	x	18		x
Wanette	x		x	x	3		x
Stuart	x		x	x	3	x	x
Stratford	x		x	x	4	x	x
Elmore City	x		x	x	4		x
Asher	x		x	x	5		x
Coalgate	x		x	x	8		x
Vanoss		x			3		x

*Dimmers home-made

TABLE IXIV

IS BUILDING EQUIPPED WITH TOILETS, ADEQUATE FOR SCHOOL, COMMUNITY, LOCATION AND HEIGHT OF WINDOWS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Equipped with Toilets	Adequate for School	Adequate for Community	Location of Windows				Height of Windows	
				North	South	East	West	From Floor	From Ground
White Bead									
Lula									
Marjo									
Liberty									
Bethel									
Dougherty									
Trousdale									
Pleasant Grove									
Pernell									
Tribbey									
Central									
Olney									
Fairview									
Lamar									
Preston	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	5 ft	5 ft
Clarita									
Dustin									
Ravia									
Excelsior	x	x	x	x		x		$7\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Milburn									
Gerty									
Mason									
Wilson									
New Castle									
Center View									
Nuyaka									
Moss									
Fitzhugh									
Totals	2	2	2	2	1	2	1		

TABLE LXV

IS BUILDING EQUIPPED WITH TOILETS, ADEQUATE FOR SCHOOL, COMMUNITY, LOCATION AND HEIGHT OF WINDOWS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Equipped with Toilets	Adequate for School	Adequate for Community	Location of Windows				Height of Windows	
				North	South	East	West	From Floor	From Ground
Bearden									
Earlsboro									
Pharoah									
Macomb									
Schulter									
Francis	x	x	x						
Spaulding									
Atwood									
Hoffman	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	6 ft	8 ft
New Lima	x	x	x			x		8	9
Cromwell	x	x			x			3½	8
Peoli									
Calvin	x	x	x				x	8	10
Beggs	x	x		x				2	2
Wolf	x	x	x			x		4	4
Dale	x	x	x	x				4½	8
Washington									
Allen									
Wynnewood	x					x	x	4	5
Wanette									
Stuart									
Stratford	x	x	x			x		6	7½
Elmore City									
Asher	x	x	x			x		6	8
Coalgate	x	x	x	x				1	5
Venoss	x		x		x			1	4
Totals	13	11	10	4	3	6	3		

TABLE LXVI

SHOWERS OTHER THAN IN DRESSING ROOMS, ADEQUATE, HEIGHT OF WINDOWS, KIND OF WALLS, AND KIND OF FLOORS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED

	Showers Other Than in Dressing Rooms	Adequate	Height of Windows		Kind of Walls			Kind of Floors	
			Ground Level	Floor Level	Plaster	Wood	Concrete	Wood	Concrete
White Bead									
Lula									
Marjo									
Liberty									
Bethel									
Dougherty									
Trousdale									
Pleasant Grove*	x	x							x
Pernell		x	6 ft	4 ft		x			x
Tribbey									
Central	x		6	3½		x		x	x
Olney									
Fairview									
Lamar									
Preston		x	10	6			x		x
Clarita									
Dustin	x		4½	3½	x				x
Ravia									
Excelsior			8½	7½	x				x
Milburn									
Gerty									
Mason									
Wilson									
New Castle			5½	5½	x				x
Center View									
Nuyaka									
Moss									
Fitzhugh			3½	3½		x			x
Totals	3	3			3	3	1	1	8

*Unfinished brick walls

in the auditorium-gymnasium or in some other part of the building or in a separate unit.

Three of the buildings in this group of schools have shower baths in rooms other than in the dressing rooms, two of which were reported adequate. One other reporting adequate is located elsewhere.

The height of the bottoms of the windows in these shower room varies from three and one-half feet to seven and one-half feet from the floor level.

The walls of three of the shower rooms are plaster finish, three wood, one concrete, and one unfinished brick.

Eight of the floors in the shower rooms are concrete and one is part wood and part concrete.

The reader will notice that Table no. LXVII shows high schools with enrollments of one hundred to two hundred seventy inclusive and gives a composite report of all shower bath rooms available in these schools, whether they are located in the auditorium-gymnasium or in some other part of the building or in a separate unit.

Nine of the buildings in this group of schools have shower bath rooms other than in the dressing rooms, six of which were reported adequate. Nine other schools report adequate shower baths, which are located in other buildings or other parts of the auditorium-gymnasium.

The height of the bottoms of the windows in these rooms range from two feet to ten feet from the floor level.

The walls of fourteen of the shower rooms are plaster finish, three wood, two concrete, and three unfinished stone or brick.

Twenty-one of the floors of the showers are concrete and one is part wood and part concrete.

LXVII

SHOWERS OTHER THAN IN DRESSING ROOMS, ADEQUATE, HEIGHT OF WINDOWS, KIND OF WALLS, AND KIND OF FLOORS
FOR
HIGH SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENT OF ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY

	Showers other than in dressing rooms	Adequate	Height of windows		Kind of walls			Kind of floors	
			Ground level	Floor level	Plaster	Wood	Concrete	Wood	Concrete
Bearden **	1		7 ft	5 ft	1				1
Earlsboro	1	1	14	10	1				1
Pharoah									
Macomb	1		5	4	1				1
Shulter									
Francis *		1			1				1
Spaulding									
Atwood		1	8	6	1				1
Hoffman **		1	8	6					1
New Lima	1	1	9	8	1				1
Cromwell		1	8	3¼	1				1
Paoli	1	1	3	3		1		1	
Calvin		1	10	8			1		1
Beggs		1	2	2			1		1
Wolf		1	5	4	1				1
Dale	1	1	2	5	1				1
Washington									
Allen			9	7		1			1
Wynnewood	1	1	6	5	1				1
Wanette	1		6	5	1				1
Stuart									
Stratford		1	1½	6	1				1
Elmore City		1	7	5	1				1
Asher		1	8	6	1				1
Coalgate **	1			5					1
Vanoss						1			1
Totals	9	15			14	3	2	1	21

* No windows
** Unfinished walls

SUMMARY
CHAPTER IV

The group of smaller schools has a higher per cent of separate units than the group of larger schools which may be accounted for by the fact that the smaller districts were not able to raise as much money as the larger districts and consequently did not feel able to add to their permanent structures but built separate wood structures in most instances.

A surprisingly small number of these buildings in both groups are equipped for moving pictures and inter-communications.

A much higher per cent of the buildings in the group of larger schools are lighted by city service than in the group of smaller schools. Most of the larger schools are located in small towns where city service is available while most of the smaller schools are rural consolidated schools and do not have electric service available. The Rural Electrification movement will help to solve this problem of lighting for the rural schools.

Only fifteen, or 27.8 per cent, of the schools in both groups have their auditorium-gymnasiums equipped with toilets which fact can possibly be traced to the few towns in these groups which have sewerage systems. Thirteen of those having toilets in the buildings are in the group of larger schools while only two of the group of smaller schools have them.

Only eight, or 28.6 per cent, of the schools in the group of smaller schools have shower baths, which are very vital where any kind of physical activities are offered. A sewerage system is not essential to having shower baths. Any school can have showers at a very small cost. Twenty-one, or 80.8 per cent of the schools in the group of larger schools have showers.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The practice of erecting combination auditorium-gymnasiums in East Central District began at Fair View, a consolidated district in Hughes County, where such a building was constructed during the year of 1919-20. Fifty-four such buildings, within the teacher range (7 to 19) of this study, have been erected since then; while eight others are under construction at the present time. There has been a rapid movement toward the construction of combination auditorium-gymnasiums in East Central District in the last five years, as 42.6 per cent of these fifty-four buildings have been constructed since 1933. The fact that this type of building has enjoyed such recent growth in popularity is strong evidence that it is meeting the needs of a large number of the schools throughout this area.

Sixty-three per cent of the superintendents of these fifty-four schools report that the combination auditorium-gymnasium is satisfactory.

Twelve different places for storing chairs are now in use in this type of building throughout the East Central District. Only four schools report the use of a special store room for these chairs.

The combination auditorium-gymnasiums in these fifty-four schools are used on the average of 1,015 hours per year for all purposes; and 484 hours per year for athletics, or 47.8 per cent of the total hours used is devoted to athletics. Thus it seems that it would be wise economy to plan the building to at least meet the minimum requirements of a gymnasium.

The average number of hours per day that the building is used for all purposes by the schools in this study is five and fifty-nine

hundredths hours. This is almost as many hours as any other room in the school plant is used.

The activity receiving the least attention by these schools is tennis. Assemblies, basket-ball, and plays claim the attention of 100 per cent of the schools.

The group of larger schools are stressing physical education classes more than the smaller schools; while the smaller schools are stressing competitive athletics more than the larger schools.

The multiple community uses by the group of smaller schools indicate that the auditorium-gymnasiums serve as a community center especially in the rural communities.

The number of hours for community use of these buildings range from 10 to 360 hours; for grade school 30 to 500 hours; high school 48 to 1440 hours; athletics 140 to 1080 hours; and for all purposes 448 to 2232 hours.

Forty-one of these fifty-four buildings are of permanent structure; while thirteen are constructed of wood.

All but seven of the basket-ball courts are above the minimum size; while all but eight are below the minimum of out-of-bounds area. This is a condition which in most instances could be corrected without reducing the size of the court below the minimum area.

The wide variation in the cost of these buildings is due to many factors, but principally to the number of rooms in connection with the auditorium-gymnasium and to the materials used.

The most common method of paying for these buildings was by bonds. Thirty-four were paid for in full, or in part, by bonds; twenty by building levies; thirteen by general funds; one by insurance; while thirty schools took advantage of government and individual donations.

Generally speaking the accoustics of these buildings is not good; but some report acoustics good.

Most of the buildings have adequate dressing rooms, which are also sometimes usod as class-rooms, showers, printing rooms, athletic store rooms, etc.

Stages with square fronts outnumber those with curved fronts.

The front curtains are of varied materials such as: velour, painted advertisements, velvet, and satin. Back curtains are of monks cloth, satin, rep, flannel, and painted scenes. The front curtains are of lift, roller-track, and bottom roll types.

The floors of the main auditoriums are pine, oak, concrete, edge grain pine, and maple, some of which have a wax finish.

Thirty-four of the fifty-four combination auditorium-gymnasiums have the main entrances in the sides, with double doors that set flush with the walls.

The exits range from two to eight in number.

Only three of the fifty-four buildings have ticket booths.

Twenty-one have lobbies, most of which are also used as hall ways.

The celings are of metal, wood, composition material, and plaster, with heights ranging from seventeen to twenty-four feet.

The roofs are of three types: flat, peaked, and curved and are shingle, tar paper, composition shingle, felt, and rubber composition. The roofs are supported by wood and steel trusses and the weight of the roof is carried by the walls; and wood, steel, and concrete pillars.

Thirty of these buildings have bleachers on only one side. Twelve have bleachers on both sides. Eight have no bleachers and two have bleachers in the balcony at the end. Two have the regular auditorium

used as bleachers since the gymnasium is on the stage.

Only ten of these buildings have basements, all of which have concrete floors with the exception of two. These basement rooms are used for showers, toilets, dressing rooms, storage, and work shop.

Most athletic equipment is stored in the dressing rooms but a very small per cent is stored under the stage, in a regular store room, or in lockers.

The majority of the buildings are separate units.

Very few of these buildings are equipped for moving pictures and inter-communication.

The Rural Electrification Agency under the direction of the federal government will probably help to solve the problem of lighting for the rural schools.

Only twenty-one of the fifty-four schools in this study provide shower baths. The study shows fifteen of this number are found in the group of larger schools.

Since a sewerage system is not essential in order to have shower baths, this improvement could be added with small expense in all of these schools; and showers, or some sort of bathing facilities, are very essential where any kind of physical activities are offered.

Types of Plans

The fifty-four combination auditorium-gymnasiums in this study may be divided into four general groups as to arrangement of floor plans and into two groups relative to the location of the stage.

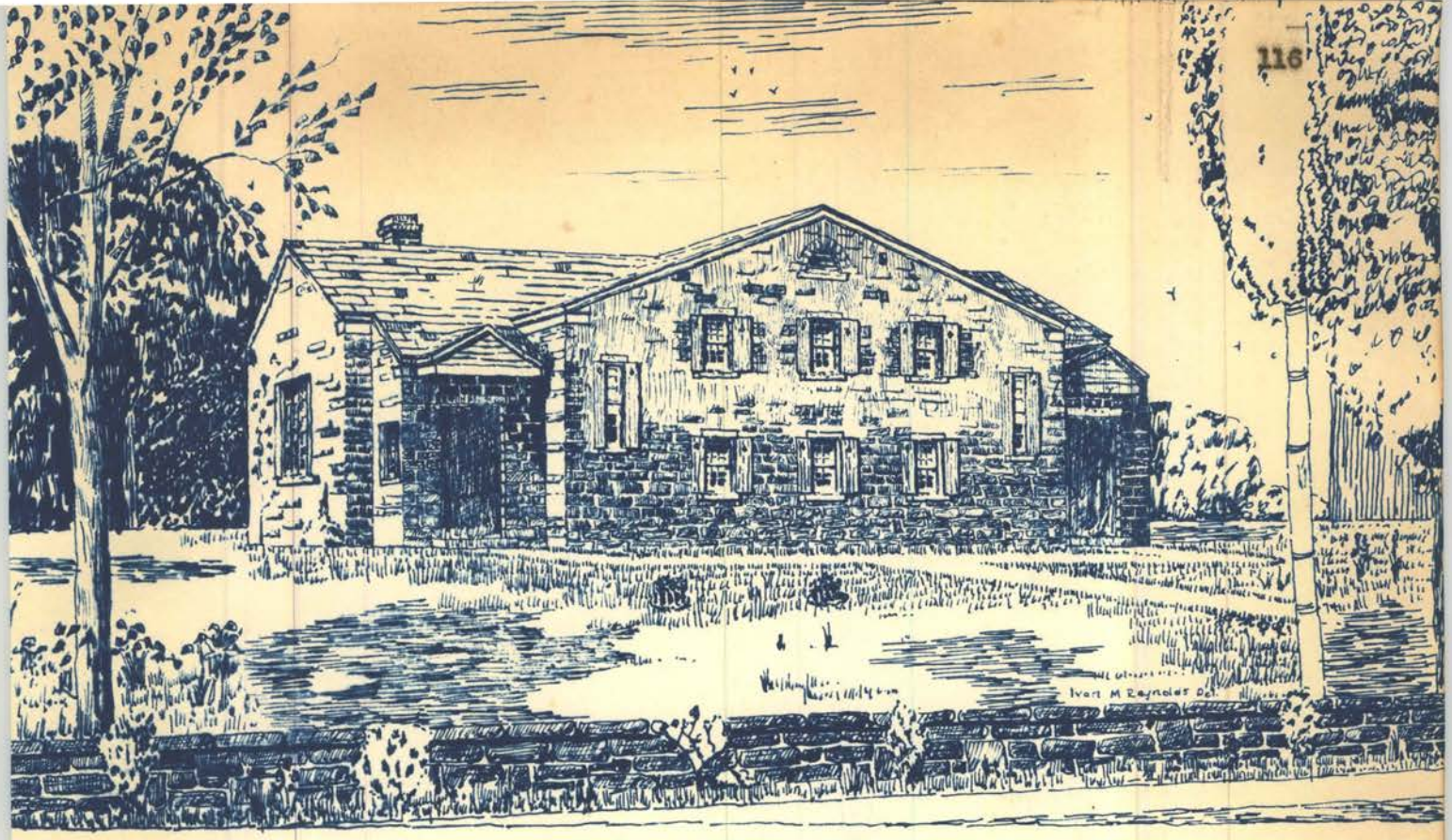
The general plan number G04, page 116 is representative of twenty-seven, or exactly one-half, of the buildings in this study as to location of the stage in the side.

The location of the stage in the side of the building has the advantage of having the bleachers directly opposite the stage. This arrangement provides an added comfort, over any other arrangement reported, for the people seated in the bleachers during a performance given on the stage. Another advantage is that the audience is closer to the stage than some would be if the stage were located in the end of the building.

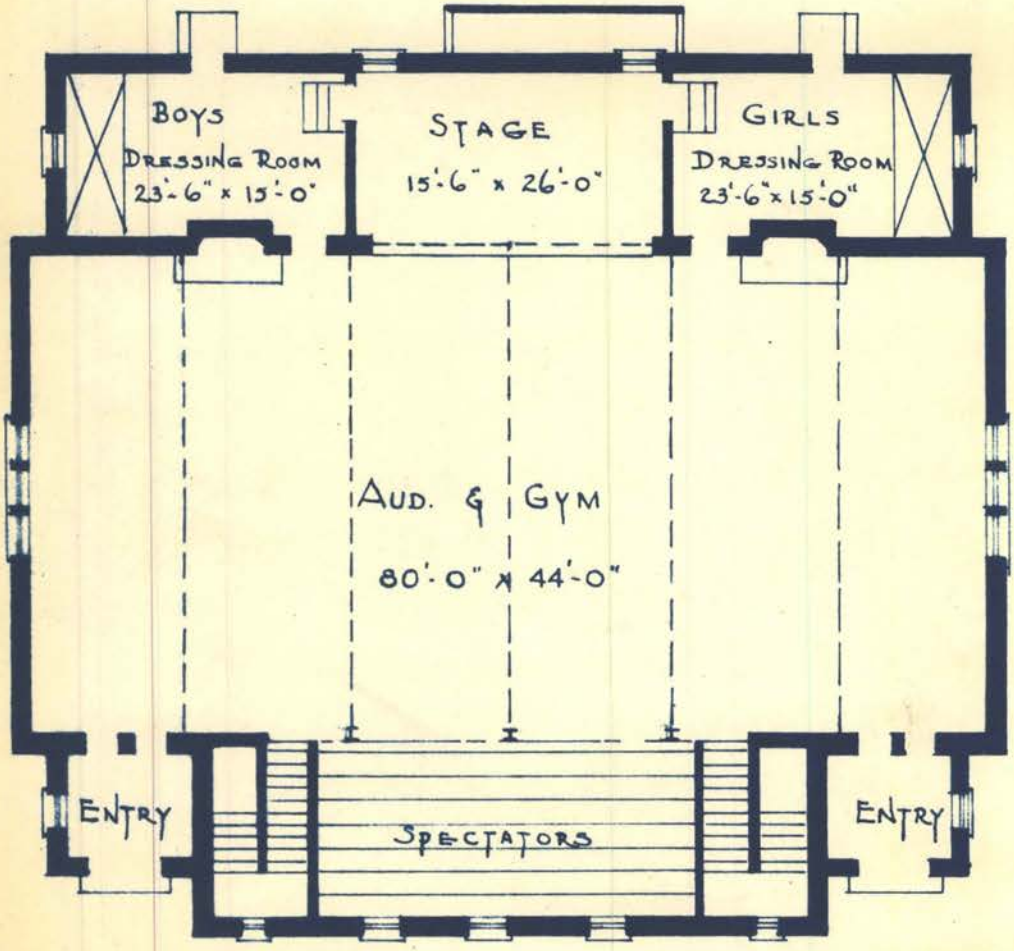
It is possible to have larger stages and dressing rooms when they are located along the side. When the stage is located in the side, the basket-ball goals can be located permanently.

By having the entrances located near the ends, all of the more desirable seating space is available for bleachers.

On the other hand, the location of the stage in the side also has some disadvantages. Much of the space at each end of the building can not be used because people seated in this area can not see the performance on the stage. No windows are possible on the side where the stage and dressing rooms are located unless the stage and dressing rooms are under a hip roof and then only small windows near the ceiling are possible. This arrangement makes it almost necessary to



G04



FLOOR PLAN

have windows in the ends of the building in order to have cross ventilation. This makes daylight basketball practice difficult on account of the light shining directly in the players' faces.

The general plan number G08, page 118, is representative of twenty-seven, or exactly one-half, of the buildings as to the location of the stage in the end.

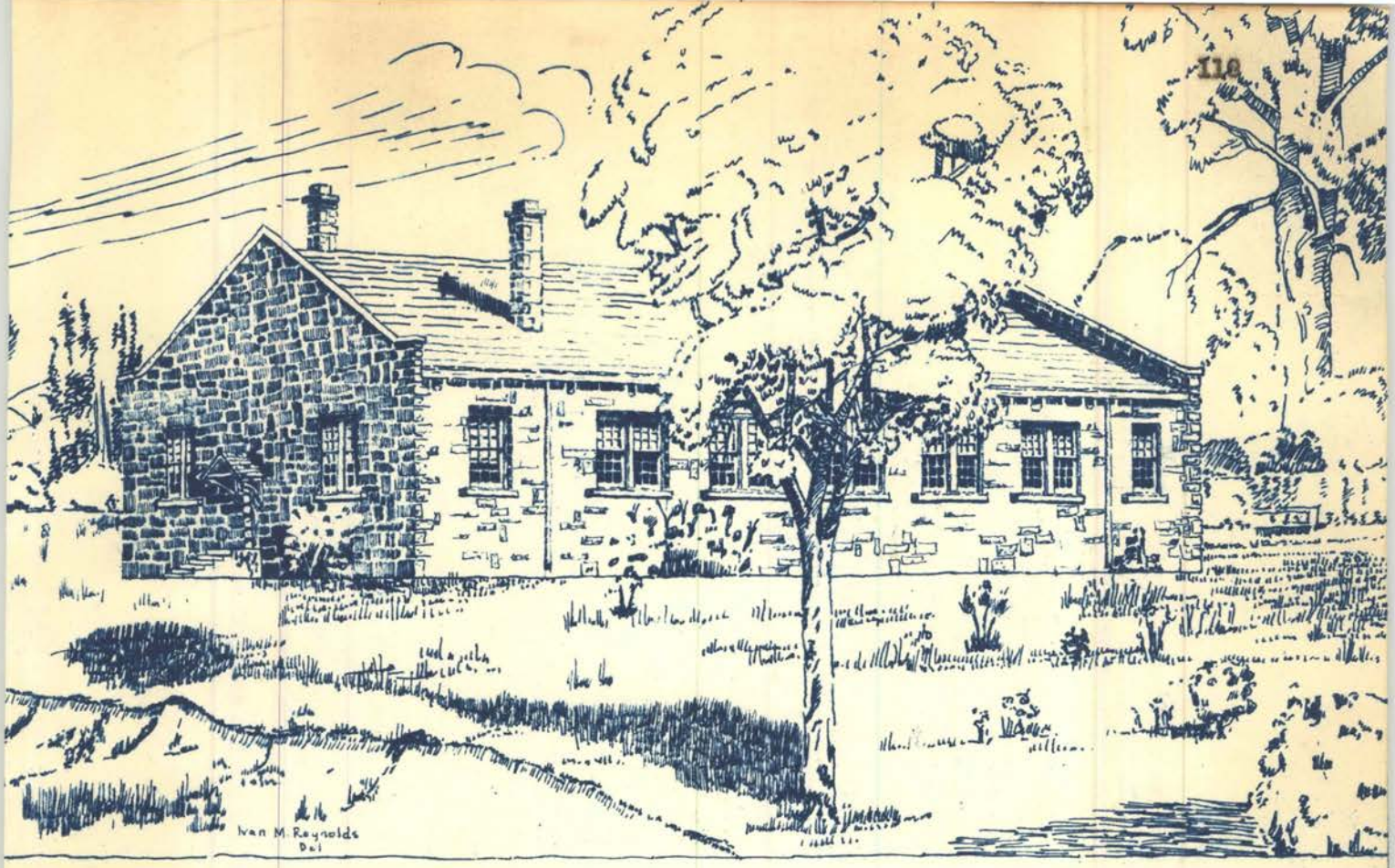
In communities where large crowds attend basketball games, it would be an advantage to have the stage located in the end of the building, as both sides would then be available for bleachers.

Windows can be located on both sides to permit cross ventilation without having windows in either end.

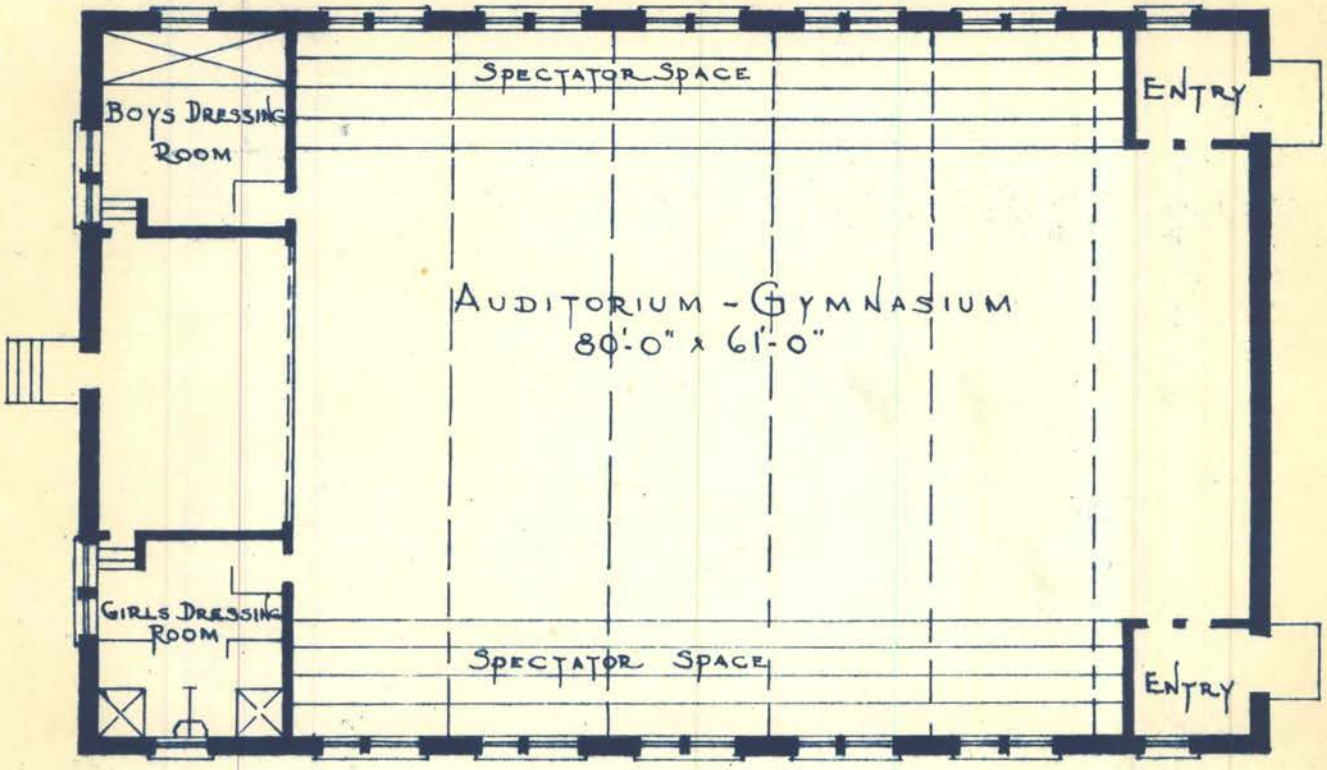
A disadvantage of having the stage in the end of the building is that one of the basketball goals has to be moved each time the stage is used for a performance. Another disadvantage in having the stage located in the end of the building is that it is difficult for the people in the opposite end to hear a performance on the stage.

The general plan number G06, page 119, is representative of three buildings in this study where class rooms are located around the auditorium-gymnasium. The classroom doors open directly into the auditorium-gymnasium and all of the traffic to and from classrooms has to be over the auditorium-gymnasium.

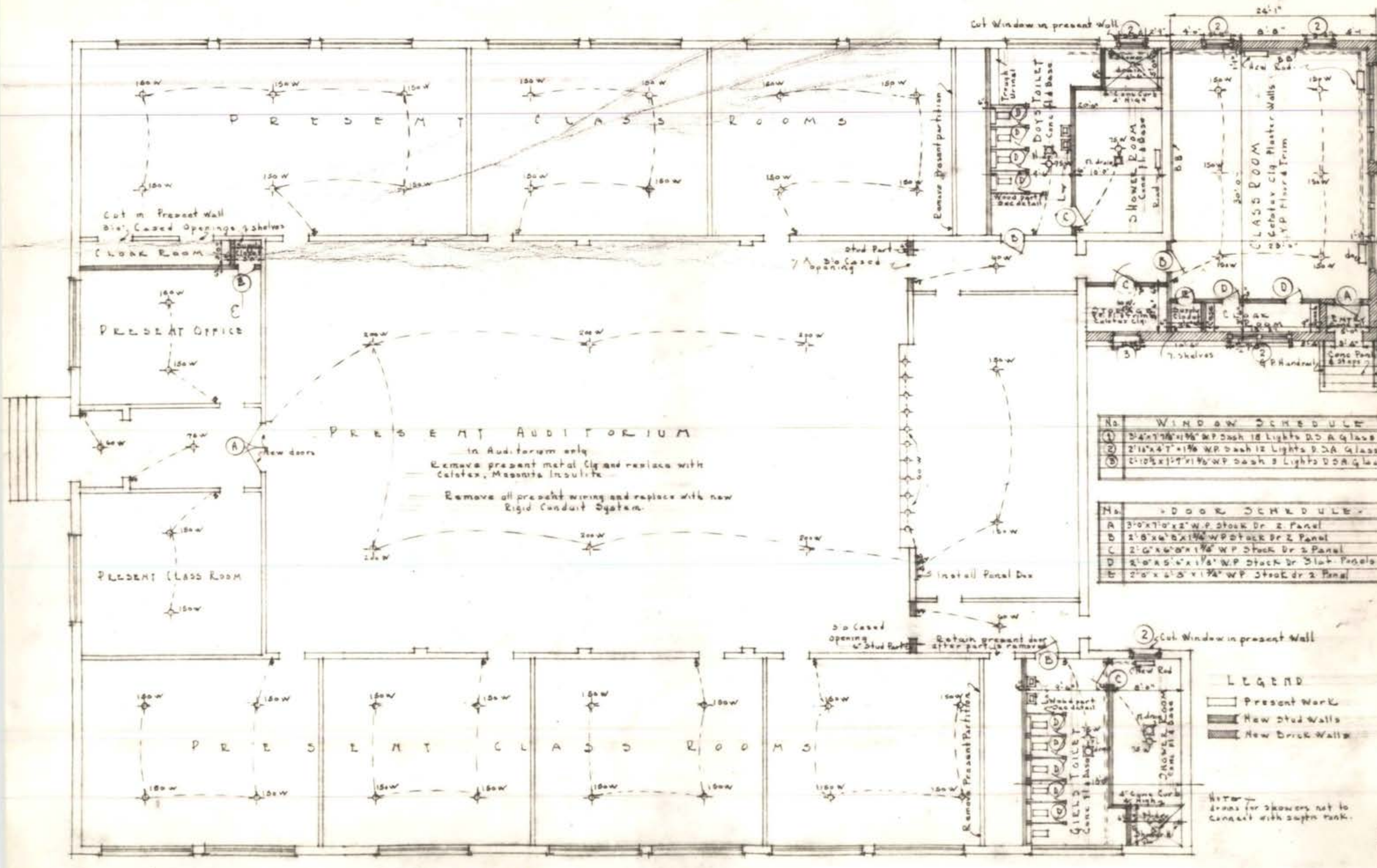
There are no outside windows and as a result, natural lighting and ventilation are very poor. Since only a door separates the classrooms from the auditorium-gymnasium, no kind of athletics can be carried on without disturbing classes when they are in session. Two of these schools have no bleachers, and the other one has only the portable type.



G08



FLOOR PLAN



No.	WINDOW SCHEDULE
1	3'4"x7'7⅜"x1⅜" W.P. Sash 18 Lights D.S.A Glass
2	2'10"x4'7"x1⅜ W.P. Sash 12 Lights D.S.A Glass
3	2'10⅜x1'9"x1⅜" W.P. Sash 3 Lights D.S.A Glass

No.	DOOR SCHEDULE
A	3'0"x7'0"x2" W.P. Stock Dr 2 Panel
B	2'8"x6'8"x1⅜" W.P. Stock Dr 2 Panel
C	2'6"x6'8"x1⅜" W.P. Stock Dr 2 Panel
D	2'0"x5'6"x1⅛" W.P. Stock Dr Slat Panels
E	2'0"x6'8"x1¾" W.P. Stock dr 2 Panel

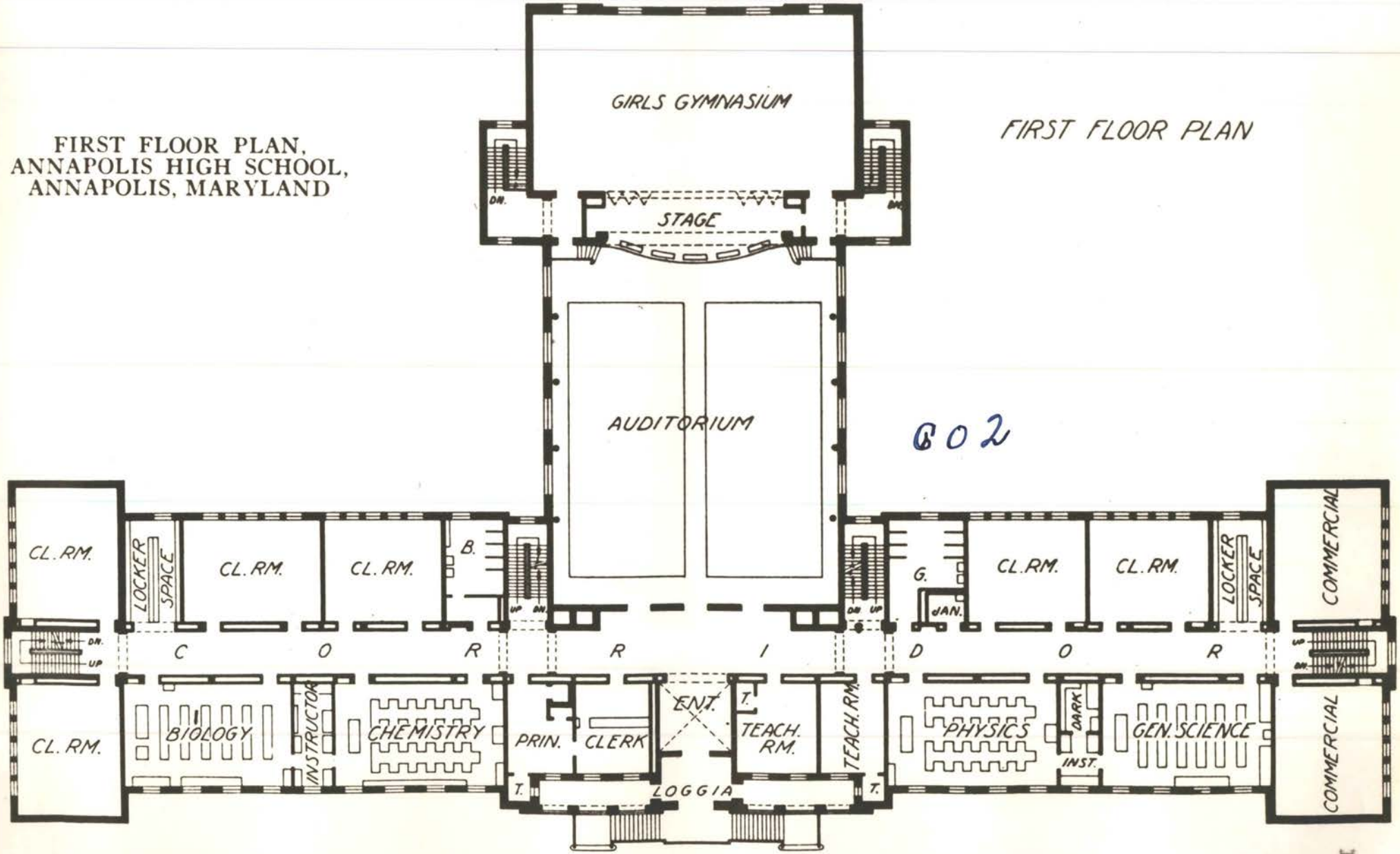
G06 ·FLOOR·PLAN·
Scale 1/8"-1'0"

All three of the superintendents of the these schools report that this arrangement is very unsatisfactory from every standpoint, with the exception of economy of construction.

The general plan number G02, page 121, is representative of two combination auditorium-gymnasiums in this study where the gymnasium is located on the stage. The general plan number G02 shows the stage to be cut off from the gymnasium by folding doors. Both cases, with which this study is concerned, have only curtains on one side of the gymnasium to form the stage. This arrangement leaves one side of the gymnasium without a wall; and the floor is about three and one half feet above the level of the auditorium floor. Ropes are used along the side where there is no wall to keep basketball players from falling off of the gymnasium floor. Both the superintendents reported this arrangement very unsatisfactory and dangerous. These men also reported that the stage and dressing rooms, which are only temporarily curtained off, are very unsatisfactory.

Eleven of the fifty-four auditorium-gymnasiums in this study have no bleachers and one has a temporary stage.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN,
ANNAPOLIS HIGH SCHOOL,
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND



INDIVIDUALS WHO ACTED AS JURYMEN

IN GIVING OPINIONS

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

Name	County	Address
Duke, D. D.	Pontotoc	Stonewall, Okla.
Herron, A. J.	Pontotoc	Francis, Okla.
Mitcheson, B. F.	Hughes	Atwood, Okla.
Stegall, M. L.	Pontotoc	Ada, Okla.
Teague, J. E.	Pontotoc	Ada, Okla.
Vernon, J. O.	Pontotoc	Vanoss, Okla.
White, W. C.	Pontotoc	Lula, Okla.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS

Harold, Gordon, Director of Correspondence and Extension,
East Central State Teachers College, Ada, Okla.

Norris, Hugh, Department of Industrial Arts,
East Central State Teachers College, Ada, Okla.

THE DECISION OF THE JURY

The decision of the jury, which consists of seven superintendents of schools and two college professors, as to the best types of units and features with which this study is concerned, is summarized by majority opinions and averages to the nearest whole number, where numbers are involved.

JURY'S OPINION

Name of School _____.

Post office _____.

I. Combination auditorium-gymnasiums

1. School Uses

	Banquets	x	Tennis	
	Parties	x	Volley-ball	x
	Band Practice	x	Basket-ball	x
	Glee Club	x	Club Meetings	x
	Assembly	x	State Others	
	Phys. Ed Classes	x		

2. Community Uses

	Church		Parties	
	Sunday School		P. T. A.	x
	Farmers Meetings	x	Clubs	x
	Night Classes		Nat'l. Gd. Drill	
	Programs	x	State Others	
	Banquets			

3. Is the building adequate for school use? Yes x No ____

4. Is the building adequate for community use? Yes x No ____

5. Is the building satisfactory to the community? Yes x No ____

6. Estimate the total hours the building is in use during the year for all purposes. 974
   for athletics 531
   for grade school 152
   for high school 215
   for community 76

II. What was the original cost of the building? $12,686.

How paid for:

Bonds	4
Bldg. levies	4
General fund	4
Donations: Govt.	4
Donations: Ind.	

III. How old is building?..... New

State of Repair:

Good	4
Fair	
Poor	

IV. Acoustics of building:.....

Good	4
Fair	
Poor	

1. Are devices used to improve acoustics? Yes ____ No 4

Screens
Burlap Drops
State others

V. Size of building over all: Length 99 Width 64

1. Seating capacity of bleachers..... 406

2. Seating capacity of bleachers and auditorium 932

3. Is seating capacity adequate? Yes x No

4. Size of playing field..... L. 79 W. 40
   a. Is it standard?..... Yes x No

5. Size of dressing rooms:..... L. 18 W. 13
   a. Are they adequate?..... Yes x No

6. Size of stage:..... L. 30 W. 16
   a. Is it adequate?..... Yes x No

7. Width of out of bounds area on ends 3 on sides 3

VI. Type of Construction:..... Wood
Brick x
Stone
Concrete

VII. Does auditorium-gymnasium have basement? Yes No x
   a. If so, give size..... L. W.

1. What kind of floor in basement? Wood Concrete
Tile

2. Rooms in basement: Showers, Coach's office, Toilets, Dressing rooms, Store rooms, State others

VIII. What kind of floor in main auditorium?

Pine, Edge G. Pine
Oak x, Maple
Concrete, Other

1. Is floor wax finish?..... Yes x No

2. Is main floor above? x Below
On ground level

IX. If building is of stone, brick or concrete, are walls:
Smooth finish x Rough finish
Not finished

If building is of wood, does it have wainscoating? Yes ___ No ___

If building is of wood, are walls sealed inside?
All the way up _____ part way up _____

If walls are painted inside, is wainscoating darker?
Yes _____ No _____

Main entrance is in..... Side x End _____

Type of door in main entrance: Single _____ Double x

If double, is there a post in center? Yes _____ No x

Do outside doors set flush with walls? Yes _____ No x

Or set back inside and open out in pocket: Yes _____ No x

Type of locks on doors:..... Mortice x Padlock _____

Is there a ticket booth at entrance? Yes x No _____

Is there a lobby at entrance? Yes x No _____
If so, how large? L. 15 W. 12

How many exits besides main entrance? 3

Are there stoops over the doors? ... Yes x No _____

Are there windows on both sides? ... Yes x No _____
If so, how many on each side? 10
If one side only, how many? _____

How high is the bottom of the windows from floor level in the main auditorium? 8

X. Does building have ceiling?..... Yes x No _____

1. Kind of ceiling: a. metal _____ b. wood _____
comp. material x

2. How high is ceiling?..... 21

XI. Kind of roof: a. shingle _____ b. paper _____ c. metal ___
d. tile _____ e. comp. shingle _____
f. state other Rubber composition

1. Type of roof: a. flat _____ b. peaked ___ c. curved x

2. How is roof supported? a. wood truss _____
b. steel truss x

3. Weight of roof carried by: a. walls x
b. pillars
1. wood
2. concrete
3. steel x

4. Is athletic equipment stored in dressing rooms? Yes x No
If not, where is it stored? Under stage
Regular store room
Under bleachers

XII. Are bleachers on: 1. one side two sides x

2. On main floor x balcony

3. Are bleachers wide enough for chairs? Yes x No
If so, are chairs used? Yes No x

4. State what is done with chairs when building is used for athletics: on stage and in dressing rooms

5. Are chairs fastened together in groups? Yes No x
If so, how many in a group

XIII. How is building lighted? 1. City service x
delco
Natural gas
Gasoline lights

2. If city service or delco, is there more than one circuit?..... Yes x No
How many?..... 5

3. Is the main auditorium adequately lighted? Yes x No

4. Is the stage auditorium adequately lighted? Yes x No

5. Is there a control so lights may be dimmed? Yes x No

6. Is there a light outside main entrance? Yes x No

XIV. Is the building equipped with toilets? Yes x No
If so, are they adequate for schools? Yes x No
If so, are they adequate for community? Yes x No

2. Do toilets have outside windows? North
South x East x West

3. Height of bottom of windows from ground level
floor level

4. Kind of wall in showers: Tile x

5. Kind of floors? Concrete 4

XVI. Location of Stage: a. side _____ b. end _____

1. If in the end, how is basket ball goal handled when in use for programs? ..... Taken down _____
Hinged to fold back x
State how _____

2. Shape of stage: a. Rectangular x b. Shell _____
c. Trapezoid _____

3. If in the side, are stage and dressing rooms under
main roof? _____ x _____
hip roof? _____

4. How high is floor of stage from main floor? 3 ft.

5. What type front does the stage have? Square x Curved _____

6. Are there steps from main auditorium leading up on stage? x

7. Do athletes use stage to dress? Yes _____ No x

8. What is depth of front curtain from top to bottom? 15

9. Of what kind of material is front curtain made?
Velvet _____ Velour _____
Painted ad curtain _____
State other _____

10. What type of front curtain? Left _____ Roller track x
Roll from bottom _____

11. If lift curtain, how much space is needed overhead? _____

12. What kind of material in back and side curtains?
a. Painted back curtain and wood wings x
b. Monks cloth _____ c. satin _____

XVII. Are dressing rooms adequate? Yes _____ No _____

1. Kind of floors: a. wood _____ b. Concrete _____ Tile _____

2. Are floors on a level with stage? x below level _____

3. Are dressing rooms used for other purposes? Yes _____ No x
athletic store rooms _____
showers..... _____
state other..... _____

4. Do dressing rooms have doors leading to stage that can be locked? Yes x No _____

5. How many windows in dressing rooms? 2
How high is bottom of windows from floor level 6
ground level 9

XVIII. Is auditorium-gymnasium a separate unit? Yes x No ____
If not, can it be cut off from class rooms when in use for athletics, programs, etc.?..... Yes ____ No ____

XIX. Is building equipped for sound pictures? Yes x No ____

XX. Is building equipped for inter-communications? Yes x No ____

XXI. Heated by: steam ____ gas stoves ____ coal stoves ____
hot air ____ gas steam radiators ____ wood stoves ____

XXII. How ventilated: windows and doors ____ fan and gravity ____
state other ____

XXIII. Is building air-conditioned? Yes ____ No x

Bibliography

1. The American School and University, American School Publishing Corporation, 1938, pp 291 - 95.

2. National Education Association, Report of Committee on School House Planning, Washington, D. C., National Education Association, 1925, A. Chapter XII p. 146; B. Chapter XI p. 140; C. Chapter XII p. 146; D. Chapter XII p. 147.

3. Oklahoma School Law, State Department of Education, Oklahoma City, Okla., 1937, Section 208 p. 59.

PLAN OF STUDY

Name of School _____ Supt. _____

Post Office _____ Date _____

Enrollment _____ H.S. _____ Grades _____

I. Is auditorium and gymnasium combined? Yes _____ No _____

1. School Uses
Banquets _____ Tennis _____
Parties _____ Volley-ball _____
Band practice _____ Basket-ball _____
Glee Club _____ Club Meetings _____
Assembly _____ State Others _____
Pys. Ed. Classes _____ _____

2. Community Uses
Church _____ Parties _____
Sunday School _____ P. T. A. _____
Farmers Meetings _____ Clubs _____
Night Classes _____ Nat'l Gd. Drill _____
Programs _____ State Others _____
Banquets _____ _____

3. Is the building adequate for school use? Yes ____ No _____

4. Is the building adequate for community use? Yes ____ No ____

5. Is the building satisfactory for the community? Yes ___ No _

6. Estimate the total hours the building is in use during the year for all purposes. _____
for athletics _____
for grade school _____
for high school _____
for community _____

II. What was the original cost of the building? $ _____
Bonds _____
Bldg. Levies _____
General Fund _____
Donations Govt. _____
Ind. _____

III. How old is building? . . . . . _____
State of Repair: Good _____
Fair _____
Poor _____

IV. Acoustics of building: . . . . . Good _____
Fair _____
Poor _____

1. Are devices used to improve acoustics? Yes _____ No _____

Screens _____ State Others _____
Burlap Drops _____ _____

V. Size of building over all: Length _____
Width _____

1. Seating capacity of bleachers . . . . . _____

2. Seating capacity of bleachers and auditorium _____

3. Is seating capacity adequate? Yes _____ No _____

4. Size of playing field . . . . . L. _____ W. _____
a. Is it standard? . . Yes _____ No _____

5. Size of dressing rooms: . . . . . L. _____ W. _____
a. Are they adequate? Yes _____ No _____

6. Size of stage: . . . . . L. _____ W. _____
a. Is it adequate ?. Yes _____ No _____

7. Width of out of bounds area on ends _____ on sides ___

VI. Type of Construction: . . . . . Wood _____
Brick _____
Stone _____
Concrete _____

VII. Does auditorium-gymnasium have basement? Yes _____ No _____
a. If so, give size: . . . . L. _____ W. _____

1. What kind of floor in basement? Wood _____ Tile _____
Concrete _____

2. Rooms in basement: Showers _____ Coach's Office _____
Toilets _____ Dressing Rooms _____
Store Rooms _____ State Others _____
_____ _____

VIII. What kind of floor in main auditorium ?
Pine _____ Edge G. Pine _____
Oak _____ Maple _____
Concrete _____ Other _____

1. Is floor wax finish? . . . . . Yes ___ No ___

2. Is main floor above? _____ below _____
On ground level _____

IX. If building is of stone, brick or concrete, are walls:
smooth finish _____ rough finish _____
not finished _____

1. If building is of wood, does it have wainscoating?
Yes _____ No _____

2. If building is of wood, are walls sealed inside?
All the way up _____ part way up _____

3. If walls are painted inside, is wainscoating darker?
Yes _____ No _____

4. Main entrance is in . . . . . Side _____ End _____

5. Type of door in main entrance: single _____ double _____

6. If double, is there a post in center? Yes _____ No _____

7. Do outside doors set flush with walls? Yes _____ No _____

8. Or set back inside and open out in pocket: Yes _____ No _____

9. Type of locks on doors . . . . . Mortice _____ Padlock __

10. Is there a ticket booth at entrance? Yes _____ No _____

11. Is there a lobby at entrance? Yes _____ No _____
a. If so, how large? L. _____ W. _____

12. How many exits besides main entrance? _____

13. Are there stoops over the doors? . . Yes _____ No _____

14. Are there windows on both sides? . . Yes _____ No _____
a. If so, how many on each side? _____
b. If one side only, how many? _____

15. How high is the bottom of the windows from floor level in the main auditorium? . . . . . _____

X. Does building have ceiling? . . . . . Yes _____ No_____

1. Kind of ceiling? a. metal _____ b. wood _____
c. comp. material _____

2. How high is ceiling? . . . . . _____

XI. Kind of roof: a. shingle _____ b. paper _____
c. metal _____ d. tile _____
e. comp. shingle _____ State other _____

1. Type of roof: a. flat ____ b. peaked _____ c. curved __

2. How is roof supported ? a. wood truss _____
b. steel truss _____

3. Weight of roof carried by: a. walls _____
b. pillars _____
1. wood _____
2. concrete _____
3. steel _____

4. Is athletic equipment stored in dressing rooms?
Yes _____ No _____
If not, where is it stored? Under stage _____
Regular store room _____
Under bleachers _____

XII. Are bleachers on: 1. one side _____ two sides _____

2. On main floor _____ balcony _____

3. Are bleachers wide enough for chairs? Yes _____ No _____
If so, are chairs used? Yes _____ No _____

4. State what is done with chairs when building is used for athletics: _____

5. Are chairs fastened together in groups? Yes _____ No _____
If so, how many in a group? _____

XIII. How is building lighted? 1. City service _____
delco _____ natural gas _____ gasoline lights _____

2. If city service or delco, is there more than one circuit? . . . . . Yes _____ No _____

3. Is the main auditorium adequately lighted?
Yes _____ No _____

4. Is the stage auditorium adequately lighted?
Yes _____ No _____

5. Is there a control so lights may be dimmed?
Yes _____ No _____

6. Is there a light outside main entrance?
Yes _____ No _____

XIV. Is the building equipped with toilets? Yes _____ No _____
If so, are they adequate for school? Yes ____ No ____
If so, are they adequate for community? Yes ____ No ___

2. Do toilets have outside windows? North _____
South _____ East _____ West _____

3. How high are bottom of windows from floor level? _____
ground level _____

XV. Is building equipped with showers other than in dressing rooms?
Yes _____ No _____

2. Are showers adequate for school needs? Yes _____ No _____

3. Height of bottom of windows from ground level _____
floor level _____

4. Kind of wall in showers: Plaster _____ Wood _____
Concrete _____ Tile _____

5. Kind of floor in showers: Wood ____ Concrete ____ Tile ___

XVI. Location of Stage: a. side _____ b. end _____

1. If in the end, how is basket-ball goal handled when in use for programs? . . . . . Taken down _____
Hinged to fold back _____
State other _____

2. Shape of stage: a. Rectangular _____ b. Shell _____
c. Trapezoid _____

3. If in the side, are stage and dressing rooms under
main roof? . . . . . _____
hip roof? . . . . . _____

4. How high is floor of stage from main floor? _____

5. What type front does the stage have? Square _____ Curved ___

6. Are there steps from main auditorium leading up on stage? ____

7. Do athletes use stage to dress? . . . . . Yes ___ No ____

8. What is depth of front curtain from top to bottom ? _____

9. Of what kind of material is front curtain made?
Velvet _____ Velour _____
Painted Ad curtain _____
State other _____

10. What type of front curtain? Left _____ Roller track __
Roll from bottom _____

11. If lift curtain, how much space is needed overhead? _____

12. What kind of material in back and side curtains?
a. Painted back curtain and wood wings _____
b. Monks cloth _____ c. Satin _____

XVII. Are dressing rooms adequate ? . . . . . Yes _____ No _____

1. Kind of floors: a. wood _____ b. concrete _____ c. Tile ___

2. Are floors on a level with stage? _____ below level _____

3. Are dressing rooms used for other purposes? Yes ____ No _____
Athletic store rooms _____
showers _____
State others _____

4. Do dressing rooms have doors leading to stage that can be locked? . . . . . Yes _____ No _____

5. How many windows in dressing rooms? _____
How high is bottom of windows from floor level _____
ground level _____

XVIII. Is auditorium-gymnasium a separate unit? Yes _____ No _____
If not, can it be cut off from class rooms when in use for athletics, programs, etc.? . . . . . Yes _____ No _____

XIX. Is building equipped for sound pictures? Yes _____ No _____

XX. Is building equipped for inter-communications? Yes ____ No _____

XXI. Heated by: steam _____ gas stoves _____ coalstoves _____
Hot air _____ gas steam radiators _____ wood stoves __

XXII. How ventilated: windows and doors _____ fan & gravity _____
State other _____

XXIII. Is building air-conditioned? Yes _____ No _____

APPENDIX B

Following is the explanation of the code used to locate pictures: The first letter in the code number refers to the county in which the school is located. The numbers 100 to 150 designate the schools whose High School enrollments are less than 100 and 200 to 241, the schools whose High School enrollments are 100 to 270 inclusive. 1B to 27B signify the page on which any school may be found.

(A) COAL COUNTY

A-100-4B Clarita
A-101-4B Clarita
A-200-4B Coalgate
A-201-4B Coalgate
A-102-5B Olney
A-103-5B Olney

(B) GARVIN COUNTY

B-202-5B Elmore City
B-203-5B Paoli
B-204-6B Stratford
B-104-6B White Bead
B-205-6B Wynnewood
B-206-6B Wynnewood

(C) HUGHES COUNTY

C-207-7B Atwood
C-208-7B Atwood
C-209-7B Calvin
C-210-7B Calvin
C-105-8B Dustin
C-106-8B Dustin
C-107-8B Fairview
C-108-8B Fairview
C-109-9B Gerty
C-110-9B Gerty
C-111-9B Lamar
C-112-9B Moss
C-113-10B Moss
C-211-10B Spaulding
C-212-10B Spaulding
C-213-10B Stuart

(D) JOHNSTON COUNTY

D-114-11B Milburn
D-115-11B Milburn
D-116-11B Ravia

D-117-11B Ravia

(E) McCLAIN COUNTY

E-118-12B New Castle

E-119-12B New Castle

E-214-12B Washington

E-215-12B Washington

(F) MURRAY COUNTY

F-120-13B Dougherty

F-121-13B Dougherty

(G) OKFUSKEE COUNTY

G-216-13B Bearden

G-217-13B Bearden

G-122-14B Mason

G-123-14B Mason

G-218-14B Pharoah

(H) OKMULGEE COUNTY

H-219-14B Beggs

H-220-15B Hoffman

H-124-15B Liberty

H-125-15B Liberty

H-126-15B Nuyaka

H-127-16B Nuyaka

H-128-16B Preston

H-129-16B Preston

H-221-16B Schulter

H-130-17B Wilson

H-131-17B Wilson

(I) PONTOTOC COUNTY

I-222-17B Allen

I-223-17B Allen

I-132-18B Fitzhugh

I-133-18B Fitzhugh

I-224-19B Lula

I-135-19B Lula

I-226-19B Vanoss

I-227-19B Vanoss

(J) POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

J-228-20B Asher

J-229-20B Asher

J-136-20B Bethel

J-137-20B Bethel

J-138-21B Center View

J-139-21B Center View

J-230-21B Dale

J-231-21B Dale

J-232-22B Earlsboro

J-233-22B Earlsboro

J-140-22B Harjo

J-141-22B Harjo

J-234-23B Macomb

J-142-23B Tribbey

J-143-23B Tribbey

J-144-23B Trousdale

J-145-24B Trousdale

J-234-24B Wanette

J-235-24B Wanette

(K) SEMINOLE COUNTY

K-146-24B Central

K-236-25B Cromwell

K-237-25B Cromwell

K-147-25B Excelsior

K-148-25B Excelsior

K-238-26B New Lima

K-239-26B New Lima

K-149-26B Pleasant Grove

K-150-26B Pleasant Grove

K-240-27B Wolf

K-241-27B Wolf

MISCELLANEOUS

H-151-27B Twin Hills

B-242-27B Stratford

A - 100 - 4B

A - 101 - 4B

A - 200 - 4B

A - 201 - 4B

A - 102 - 5B

A-103- 5B

B - 202 - 5B

B - 203 - 5B

5B

B - 204 - 6B

B - 104 - 6B

B - 205 - 6B

B - 206 - 6B

6B

C - 207 - 7B

C - 208 - 7B

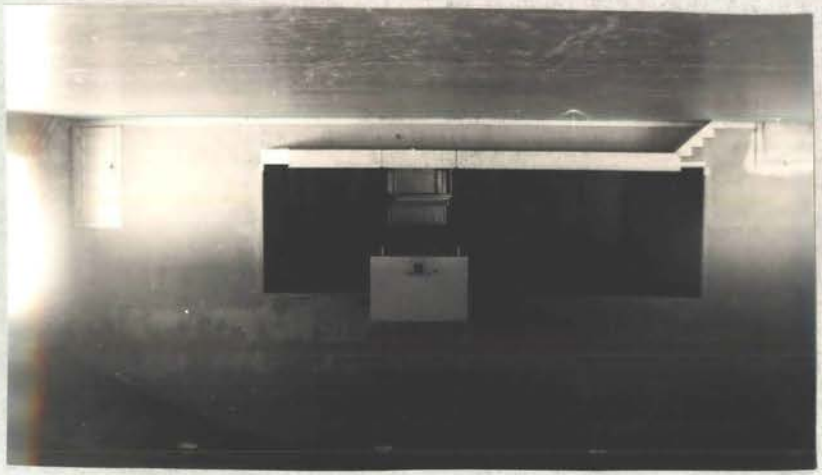
C - 209 - 7B

C - 210 - 7B

C - 105 - 8B

C - 106 - 8B

C - 107 - 8B

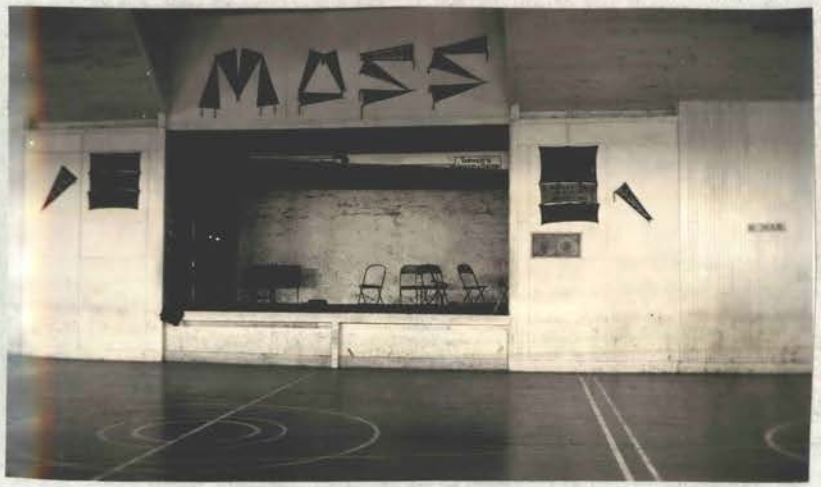


C - 108 - 8B

C - 109 - 9B

C - 110 - 9B

C - 111 - 9B



C - 112 - 9B

C - 113 - 10B

C - 211 - 10B

C - 212 - 10B

C - 213 - 10B

10B

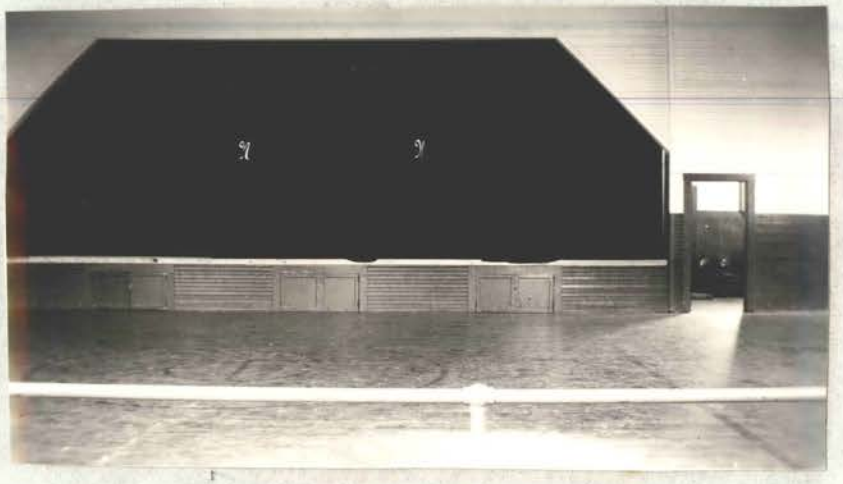
D - 114 - 11B

D - 115 - 11B

D - 116 - 11B

D - 117 - 11B

E - 118 - 12B



E - 119 - 12B

E - 214 - 12B

E - 215 - 12B

12B

F - 120 - 13B

F - 121 - 13B

G - 216 - 13B

G - 217 - 13B

G - 122 - 14B

G - 123 - 14B

G - 218 - 14B

H - 219 - 14B

H - 220 - 15B

H - 124 - 15B

H- 125 - 15B

H - 126 - 15B

15B

H - 127 - 16B

H - 128 - 16B

H - 129 - 16B

H - 221 - 16B

16B

H - 130 - 17B

H - 131 - 17B

I - 222 - 17B

I - 123 - 17B

17B

I - 132 - 18B

I - 133 - 18B

I - 224 - 18B

I - 225 - 18B

18B

I 134 - 19B

I - 135 - 19B

I 226 - 19B

I - 227 - 19B

19B

J - 228 - 20B

J - 229 - 20B

J - 136 - 20B

J - 137 - 20B

20B

J - 138 - 21 B

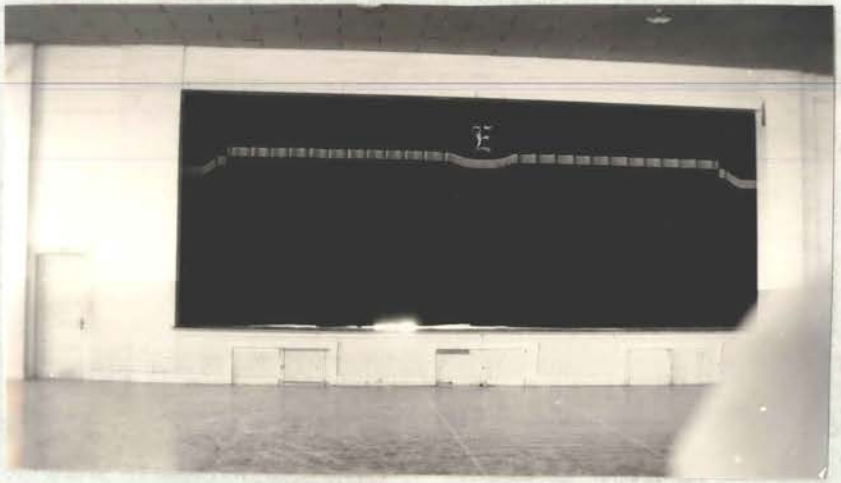
J - 139 - 21B

J - 230 - 21B

J - 231 - 21B

21B

J - 232 - 22B



J - 233 - 22B

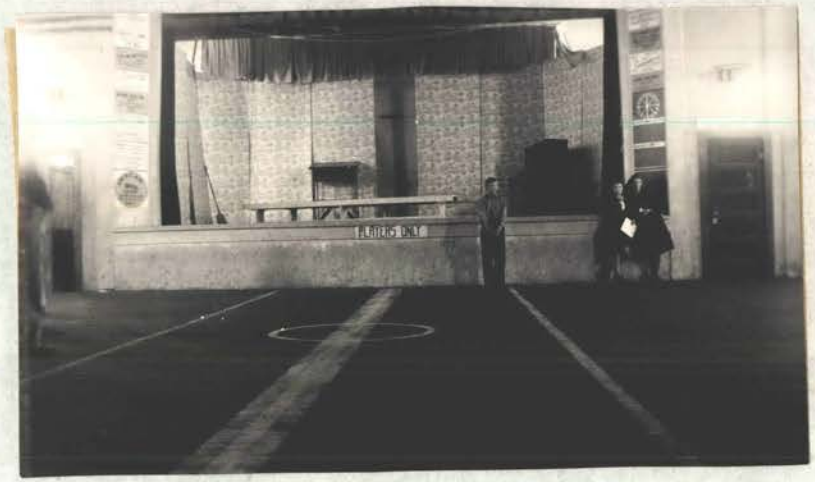
J - 140 - 22B

J - 141 - 22B

J - 234 - 23B

J - 142 - 23B

J - 143 - 23B



J - 144 - 23B

23B

J - 145 - 24B

J - 234 - 24B

J - 235 - 24B

K - 146 - 24B

24B

K - 236 - 25B

K - 237 - 25B

K - 147 - 25B

25B

K - 148 - 25B

K - 238 - 26B

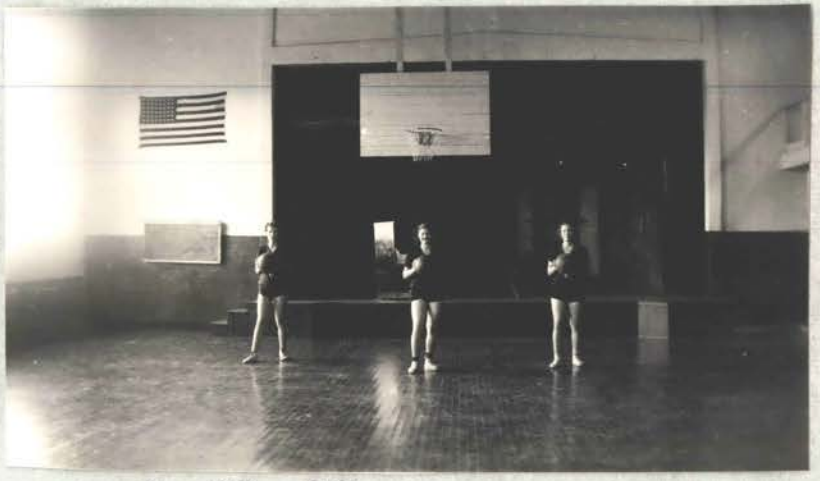
K - 239 - 26B

K - 149 - 26B

K - 150 - 26B

26B

K - 240 - 27B



K - 241 - 27B

H - 151 - 27B

B - 142 - 27B

27B

TYPIST:

Wylma Black

Education Office

Stillwater, Oklahoma