

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Open Air School

Other names/site number: Neil Avenue Elementary School

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2571 Neil Avenue

City or town: Columbus State: Ohio County: Franklin

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B X C D

DSHPO for Inventory & Registration

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Italian Renaissance

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, STONE, TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Open Air School¹ is a two-story, flat-roofed masonry building constructed in 1927-28 out of reinforced concrete, with a brick exterior trimmed with glazed and unglazed terra cotta in an Italian Renaissance Revival motif. The main block of the building is U-shaped, wrapping around a central “covered play area” that is one-story in height. Please see the attached original architectural plans by Columbus schools architect Howard Dwight Smith, dated July 1, 1927. The main façade is set back from its corner location and oriented to the south, fronting on Hudson Street in a predominantly residential area (despite its Hudson Street frontage, the school’s address is on Neil Avenue). A one-story flat-roofed addition from 1956 is located at the southwest corner of the building. To the west is the Olentangy River, and the school’s setting in a partially wooded area overlooking the river bank is enhanced by an original walk-out terrace with stone retaining walls, steps, and pathways on its west side. The integrity of the original 1928 building is intact, as it is a clearly distinguishable entity with minimal changes to its historic architectural design. The later addition does not compromise this integrity due to its lower height and minimal connection to the building.

¹ This document includes the name of the school as Open Air School (without a hyphen) because this is how the name is listed on the architectural plans and in newspaper articles of the day. For other descriptive references (e.g. open-air schools, open-air movement), the hyphen is used.

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Narrative Description

The Italian Renaissance Revival influence is evident in the building's overall horizontal form, terra cotta detail, and tall arched banks of windows defined by colonettes (photos 1-10). The flat roofline is delineated on the south, east, west and (partial) north elevations by its distinctive arcaded terra-cotta cornice with polychromed decoration (photos 6, 7). Rising prominently above the roof is a large ornamental chimney with stone cap, brick dentils, and corners with inset colonettes (photo 6). An interesting feature of the school is the masonry pattern of its brick exterior, laid throughout with uneven coursing, with the bricks intentionally misaligned and set at random and somewhat playful angles (please see the example in photo 9). The building has a cut stone water table around the perimeter with a bush-hammered or "pick" finish. At the exposed walk-out ground floor (basement) level on the west side, the foundation is a combination of exposed field stone and cut stone trim surrounding the doors and windows (photos 11-12). Located here is the grassy terrace with stone retaining walls, steps and stepping stone pathway (photo 13).

The symmetrical main façade is divided into three blocks, with east and west entry wings flanking the center covered play area. The former play area projects forward slightly to form a curved wall, with five original masonry openings (photo 3). Although these have late 20th century infill construction, the infill windows and door are sufficiently set back to clearly reveal the original chamfered brick openings. The upper part of the play area wall has been modified from the original construction that is seen in the historic photographs in Attachment B. Originally, the openings had round arches with an inset header-brick panel in each arch and a stepped parapet above with central carved panel and stone crest flanked by decorative bands of angled bricks. Sometime after 1954 (when a newspaper photo still shows the original design) the arches above the openings were removed, and the parapet was lowered to the existing height. There was an effort to be sensitive to the original design as the modified construction retained the stone coping at the parapet and the carved date panel with crest (photo 4). A decorative band of angled bricks continues to run the length of the parapet above the head of the openings. The mason even went so far as to repeat the school's pattern of random-coursed bricks in the upper part of the parapet. The rooftop of the covered play area was originally used as a play terrace. The building façade behind this terrace has seven round-arched window openings, in a pattern of 2-3-2, along with an access door to the roof terrace at east and west ends.

The entrance bays to either side of the covered play area are highlighted by tall and narrow arched windows at the second floor that are paired within a recessed brick and terra cotta arch (photos 5, 7), with an ornamental wrought iron Juliette balcony that sits on top of the stone entry door surround (photo 8). Typical of many of the Columbus schools designed by Howard Dwight Smith, inscriptions are found above each entrance. Over the east entry is "Listen to nature's teaching" and over the west entry is "Go forth under the open sky." To the east and west of these entrances, the façade displays a bank of four arched window openings on the second floor and two rectangular windows on the first-floor level (photo 7). This same treatment appears on the east and west side elevations and the first bay that wraps the north elevation from both east and

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west (photo 10). At the building's west elevation, the exposed ground floor level features a center entry door flanked by a pair of square bay windows with decorative copper framing and roofs (photos 11, 12).

The fenestration pattern is intact in the building, with compatible window replacements. The basement and ground floor windows are rectangular openings, while the second-floor windows, with a few exceptions, are generally masonry-arched heads with rectangular windows. Second-floor windows have terra cotta trim at the jambs and arched heads and at masonry mulls between windows. In the banks of four windows, the area between the arched trim and the flat window head is infilled with decorative stacked bonds of headers. The spandrels beneath the second-floor window sills are accented with a decorative band of bricks laid in alternating angles.

The interior of the school is organized around a U-shaped corridor that hugs the covered play area with open stairwells at either end, large windowed classroom space in the east and west wings, and administrative and student spaces in the center. Please see the original floor plans in Attachment C. The corridors (photos 18, 22) are defined by tile floors and exposed brick walls, with acoustical tiles applied to the ceilings. Several original wood doors with glazing lead to classrooms or other spaces (photo 21), and metal lockers exist on north and south walls. The stairs located in each wing have ceramic tile at both treads and risers and metal railings with wood handrails (photos 17, 23). The east stair extends between the first and second floors, while the west stair extends from the ground floor level to the second floor (photo 36). The ceiling above both second-floor stairs is vaulted plaster. Spacious classrooms (photos 19, 24, 29, 35) occupy the wings on both first and second floors, originally with movable partitions that allowed the room to be divided or joined. The corner locations provide for numerous windows on two walls within each classroom space. The classrooms have original wood floors and exposed brick walls, with acoustical tiles applied to the ceilings. Some partial dividing partitions remain, but these are not original. A unique feature of the building was the use of an under-floor radiant heating system that was utilized because of the open-air nature of the school.

The covered play area (photo 25) has a few recent partitions inserted, along with vinyl tile flooring and acoustical panels applied to the ceiling. Brick remains exposed on the outer and inner walls, and original entrances and windows into the building can still be observed. On the north side of the first-floor corridor was the administrative office for the school, flanked by toilet rooms. Some partitions have been added in recent years. In the center bay of the second floor was a large "Rest Room" (photos 30, 31) that was used for exercise and to set up cots for rest periods. This space has wood floors, exposed brick walls, tall arched windows on north and south sides, and acoustical panels applied to ceilings. Some modest later partitions have been added to this space in recent years. The "Rest Room" was flanked by utilitarian storage areas for cots and exercise equipment (photo 32), and toilet rooms. At the basement level on the west side is the former cafeteria and kitchen, with walk-out access to the outdoor terrace. The cafeteria (photo 38) is a large room with wood floors, exposed brick walls, tall windows, and acoustical tile applied to ceilings. Between the kitchen and the main dining space are the original serving windows, trimmed in varnished wood and filled with six-over-six pane double-hung windows (photo 37).

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Designed by architect Raymond Goller, the 1956 addition is a low, one-story classroom addition (photos 14, 15) attached to the west entry by a connecting hyphen. The addition is a spare, mid-20th century, modern addition with planar surfaces of brick and stone and rectangular planes of strip windows or storefront-type glazing. Construction is brick and concrete block bearing walls with a steel bar joist roof structure and corrugated steel deck roofing. The floor structure is concrete. There is rough fieldstone on the west face of the addition. The east side has a cantilevered roof plane which shelters the glass and provides cover at the entry. The corridor (photo 26) runs along the east side of the addition, with classrooms along the west and south sides. Classrooms have exposed concrete block walls, concrete floors and acoustical panel ceilings (photo 27).

Integrity

The Open Air School retains integrity in terms of its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building's location and setting along the Olentangy River, including the west terrace area, remain an important part of its history and original purpose as an open-air school. The building's exterior materials remain intact, including distinctive fenestration patterns as well as artistic brick, stone, and terra cotta details that clearly express its style. Late 20th century modifications to the covered play area are sympathetic to the original design, and the original openings are clearly evident in spite of infilled windows and door, so this does not diminish the overall integrity of the building's design. The 1956 addition is minimally connected, with a transition piece at the school's west entrance. While it makes no attempt to continue the stylistic vocabulary of the original building, the addition has not compromised its historic fabric and has only a modest impact due to its lower height, minimal attachment, and use of compatible brick masonry. The original 1928 building is a distinguishable entity that retains its historic setting and character-defining features as an open-air school of the early 20th century.

On the interior, the building retains its historic open-air school plan, including stairs, corridors, classrooms, offices and special use spaces. Original tile and wood floors and exposed brick walls remain throughout, along with much of the original wood trim. The large classrooms, each with two walls of windows, remain as evidence of the emphasis on fresh air and ventilation. The "rest room" and "covered play area" both remain with some modest partitions. The ground floor cafeteria remains intact, with large windows and a door leading out to the terrace and the river below. Overall, the building provides an intact picture of the Open Air School and its original design and purpose. The materials on both the exterior and interior continue to illustrate the integrity of early 20th century workmanship that the building exhibits.

The Open Air School retains its feeling and association with local school district efforts to provide a specialized educational curriculum for students vulnerable to the disease of tuberculosis, and the building exemplifies an intact picture of a school type designed for a specific purpose. It also continues to reflect the original design by a local master architect, Howard Dwight Smith. Smith was known for his period revival school buildings, and the Open Air School's Italian Renaissance Revival style maintains association with the work of this important local architect.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION
HEALTH/MEDICINE
ARCHITECTURE _____

Period of Significance
1928 – 1940

Significant Dates
1928

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Smith, Howard Dwight
Goller, Raymond _____

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

The Open Air School meets National Register Criterion A at the local level as an important example of an early 20th century effort in Columbus to provide an educational and healthful setting for the prevention of tuberculosis in the most vulnerable children of the day. The premise of the open-air school was that children’s bodies could be strengthened against the disease by exposing them to abundant fresh air in all seasons, and providing ample rest and good nutrition. As such, the Open Air School fits into a broad pattern of remedial education and preventative health work that was undertaken in response to the rampant problem of tuberculosis in the early 1900s. The school is unique in the Columbus district, with the defining characteristics of the open-air concept that include its natural setting, designated outdoor play areas, a dedicated rest room for students to nap on cots, classrooms with abundant windows and a below-the-floor heating system, and a dining room with kitchen, where three meals were served each day. The Period of Significance for the building begins with its date of construction in 1928 and continues to 1940 when the prevalence of tuberculosis was on the decline and the school was no longer exclusively used for the open-air purpose.

The school is also nominated under Criterion C as a representative example of the work of Howard Dwight Smith, FAIA, commonly referred to as the “Dean of Central Ohio architects.” Smith served as the architect for the Columbus Public Schools from 1921 to 1929, during which time he oversaw a \$10 million construction program. His impact on the school district was significant during this period of facility expansion, when 16 major new buildings were constructed and others remodeled. Of these, the Open Air School was unique. As the second Open Air School located on this site, the building represents the Columbus school district’s commitment to continuing this program under Smith, who ensured that the essential features of the open-air model were incorporated into his design. Howard Dwight Smith was a prolific Central Ohio architect who designed some of the areas’ most notable buildings, including Ohio Stadium, Columbus City Hall, and West High School. While not his largest or grandest building, the Italian Renaissance Revival Open Air School is an important example of his work and his use of stylistic elements, fine materials and attention to detail in creating buildings that stand the test of time.

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

Tuberculosis and Open Air Schools

During the late 19th century, tuberculosis (TB), also known as the “white plague” or “consumption,” was a major health problem and cause of premature death. As many as one in seven people in the United States and Europe died as a result of the disease at the time, largely due to unsanitary conditions as cities became urbanized and industrialized. In the years before antibiotics, the best treatment for TB was thought to be fresh air, rest, and better nutrition.

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Isolation was also required for open cases, as the disease was highly contagious. For adults, this led to the rise of TB sanatoriums after 1890, with over 100 in operation in the United States by 1904.² There, adults would have an opportunity to recover and regain their health.

For children who were exposed or susceptible to TB, the answer was summer day camps where the youth would have the benefit of therapeutic recovery and prevention in a natural setting.

These day camps extended to tuberculosis children the open-air therapy that had been refined in the sanatorium treatment of adult consumptives... For those persons who were involved in funding and running summer camps, it seemed logical that even greater good might be achieved if the children could continue to receive open-air therapy into the school year... Indeed, virtually all the early open-air schools in the United States were established so as to extend into the school year remedial health work that was conducted during summer day camps.³

The first open-air school on record was established in Germany in a pine forest just outside the industrial Berlin suburb of Charlottenburg in 1904.⁴ Soon other “schools in the woods” were being opened in other parts of Europe and in Great Britain. The concept soon spread to the United States, with the first open-air school being established in Providence, Rhode Island in 1908, followed by schools in Boston; Chicago; Hartford, Connecticut; and Rochester, New York, among others. Construction of the schools in the U.S. was often the product of a partnership between a local anti-tuberculosis organization, which provided funding and medical personnel, and local school boards, which provided the teachers and the sites. Rather than being located in the countryside, the U.S. schools were often located in existing school buildings (adapted by removal of walls) or on school grounds.

After 1910, the number of open-air schools in the United States increased dramatically, peaking around 1917-1918 when facilities existed in more than 150 cities. Some consisted of buildings where walls were removed and windows installed, also known as “open-window” classes. In others, shed-type structures were built on the roof. In a few cities, specially designed buildings were constructed to house the school. “Whatever the shape they took, however, the basic regimen of the open-air schools was essentially the same... double rations of air, double rations of food, and half rations of work.”⁵

In addition to *fresh* air, the open-air school movement was heavily invested in the benefits of *cold* air. Sustained exposure to cold air was believed to “promote strength and vigor by

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Tuberculosis (TB), website (<https://www.cdc.gov/tb/worldtbd/history.htm>), accessed November 7, 2018.

³ Richard A. Meckel, “Open-Air Schools and the Tuberculous Child in Early 20th-Century America,” *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine*, Volume 150, January 1996, page 92.

⁴ Diane M. Fesler, “Open Air Schools,” *The Journal of School Nursing*, Volume 16, number 3, August 2000, page 20.

⁵ Meckel, op. cit., page 92.

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stimulating the appetite and increasing respiratory and vascular activity.”⁶ Thus, the windows were swung wide open in all types of weather and temperatures. In cold weather, the children would be in their school-issued “Eskimo suits” (coats) or “sitting-out bags” (snug sacks similar to sleeping bags). The Eskimo suits were long, hooded coats made of woolen fabric. Heavy boots extended to the knee, with pants tucked in. Physical activity was more difficult, but “it was believed this inconvenience was offset by the benefit of exposure to fresh air.”⁷

The student population for these schools consisted primarily of children who were anemic, malnourished, and those who exhibited clinical manifestations of pre-tuberculosis. Classes were held out of doors or in the open-windowed classrooms, typically with no more than 25 students. The curriculum was usually the same as regular schools with a few modifications that might include the addition of music, hygiene, physical training, drawing, and gardening. “There were frequent transitions from work to play and reading to rest with constant stimulation designed to keep the students interested in the content.”⁸

The open-air concept was described in a 1916 Bulletin of the Bureau of Education in the Department of the Interior, with descriptions of the requirements for fresh air, rest, and nutrition. An excerpt from this document showing the theory behind this movement is provided below:

“Nobody has ever questioned the adequacy of the total supply of fresh air. The open-air school stimulates the community to see that each one gets his share. There is fresh air outside every building, and the efficiency of every schoolroom in the land can be increased by the periodic opening of windows and letting some of it in. The friends of the open-air school movement believe that in time the community will be satisfied with nothing short of right conditions of ventilation and hygiene for the whole 20,000,000 school children in the United States.”⁹

The Columbus Open Air School

In Columbus, early 20th century efforts to fight tuberculosis and promote its prevention and treatment were largely the work of Carrie Nelson Black (1859-1936). Mrs. Black traveled to Chicago and Boston in 1898 to study nursing care and began to care for the “sick poor” upon her return to Columbus. She became the first Director of the Ohio Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in 1901, and then founded the Columbus Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis (today’s Central Ohio Breathing Association) in 1906. She served as the Columbus organization’s chief executive for 30 years, until her death in 1936. The organization worked to combat Tuberculosis among the poor who could not afford treatment in sanatoriums or hospitals, focusing on three actions: dispensary, education, and nursing visits to the sick poor. In 1906, a

⁶ Meckel, op. cit., page 92.

⁷ Fesler, op. cit., page 22.

⁸ Fesler, op. cit., page 23.

⁹ Sherman C. Kingsley and F. B. Dresslar, “Open Air Schools,” Bulletin 1916 No. 23, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, 1917, page 177.

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free dispensary was established at 40 S. Third Street in downtown Columbus to provide medical care to people needing consultation and treatment. Nurses would visit the homes of the most susceptible, bringing milk and eggs to those deemed curable. In 1907, Black was instrumental in having Franklin County build a camp with the first tuberculosis cottages in the Glen Echo neighborhood at the north end of Summit Street. In 1913, the camp moved further north to Minerva Park on Cleveland Avenue.

The year 1913 also brought the open-air school concept to Columbus at the corner of Neil Avenue and Hudson Street north of the Ohio State University campus, another project secured through the efforts of Mrs. Black and the Columbus Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. She was also instrumental in advocating for construction of the Franklin County Tuberculosis Hospital (no longer extant), which was built on the grounds of the County Infirmary on the east side of the city on Alum Creek Drive. Breaking ground in 1908, this sanatorium was not opened until 1914. Finally, in 1931, Black solicited contributions to buy 20 acres of wooded land on Brice Road on the far east side of Columbus and had a building called "Nightingale Cottage" built for children exposed to TB (demolished in the 1970s). As a result of these persistent efforts at prevention and recovery, Mrs. Black was able to say in 1930, "We can point with great comfort to the fact that while one of every six deaths in Columbus in 1906 was caused by TB, in 1930 one out of every 20 deaths was caused by TB. Our goal must be *no tuberculosis*."¹⁰

The first Columbus Open Air School was completed in October 1913, and it opened in 1914. The school was a joint effort of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Columbus school board. The school board provided the land, and further agreed to provide a teacher, janitor, school supplies, and equipment. The society agreed to build the school and supply a physician, nurse, cook, food, clothing, and some other supplies. By 1916, the school board agreed to take over and maintain the Open Air School, and the society relinquished all claims and control.¹¹

Built to accommodate as many as 50 students, the school was not open to those afflicted with the illness, but rather to those with tubercular tendencies. These included children who were predisposed to the disease by virtue of their weak physical state or who lived in homes where one or more open cases of TB existed. They were generally undernourished, or anemic, or possibly suffering from nervous disorders. Thus, they were considered as the most likely subjects who could benefit from prevention of this dreaded disease.

Historic images of the 1913 building are shown in Attachment B, including a photograph of the exterior, students sitting at desks in their Eskimo coats, and drawings of the building. Built of frame, this was a simple wood structure with a Craftsman feel, including knee-brace brackets at the overhanging eaves and a broad 18-foot open porch surrounding the building on three sides. The interior contained a large school room with windows on three sides, a dining room, kitchen, two lockers, two lavatories, a storeroom, bath, nurse's office, and reception room. The school

¹⁰ Central Ohio Breathing Association website (www.breathingassociation.org), accessed November 7, 2018.

¹¹ Gordon Kuster, "Building Health at the Open Air School," Columbus *Sunday Dispatch*, May 12, 1935, p. 64.

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building remained at this site from 1913 until being removed for construction of the existing building before 1928.

The location selected for this school was purposeful, being situated adjacent to a wooded area overlooking the Olentangy River in north Columbus. “The concept of the open-air school demanded a location where the air was clear and pure and where children were removed from the distressing noise of the city. It was emphasized that children needed to see and touch plants and animals, have “good” food, and have a chance to play in the open.”¹²

Considering that the 1913 Open Air School was part of the Columbus public school system, and even acknowledging its unique purpose, this frame structure must have seemed insubstantial when compared with the more advanced school buildings that were being built in Columbus at the time. Progressive reforms in the Columbus system were resulting in substantial buildings with advanced accommodations for students, including such things as fire-proof construction, specialized spaces for physical activity, and improved mechanical systems. In the period following World War I, school reforms and population growth in Columbus resulted in a \$10 million building campaign that included 16 new schools constructed between 1921 and 1929.¹³ These included five new high schools and several junior high and elementary school buildings. Unique among these was the new Open Air School, built in 1928 and dedicated in December 1929.

The siting for the building takes advantage of the setting overlooking the Olentangy River, with an exposed lower level story that opens to a natural terrace with fieldstone retaining walls and steps leading down to the river (photos 12, 13). Classes were held outside using the river frontage, which provided an abundant natural and animal world to explore. In addition, outdoor play areas were incorporated into the building’s design. The architect provided a “covered play area” at the front of the building, giving the children a place to be outside in inclement weather, while the rooftop “play terrace” accomplished the same objective in good weather. Fresh air was provided at each classroom space by the large number of windows on two walls, allowing for good ventilation and air flow. To provide some comfort during extreme weather, Smith incorporated a radiant hot-water heating system beneath the wood floors, allowing the students to stay warm while still receiving the benefit of the cold, fresh air.

Open-air schools operated on the premise that disease could be prevented by strengthening the body. “Twice the food, twice the rest and half the work” was an operating model for the school. The role of nutrition is seen in the existence of a kitchen and large cafeteria space adjacent to the outdoor terrace, with success at an open-air school being measured as much by students’ weight gain as by academic achievement. The school served three meals during the regular school day, including breakfast, a dinner at noon, and lunch before dismissal. A 1935 Columbus *Dispatch* article about the school noted that “Evidence that the school is performing a most worthwhile

¹² Fesler, op. cit., page 20.

¹³ Columbus Landmarks Foundation, “Historic Schools in the Columbus Public Schools District,” April, 2002, page 7.

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service may be found on the weight charts on which are carefully kept the month-to-month record of the child's gains." Rest was accommodated in the large second floor "Rest Room" with sleeping cots to be set out for rest periods. Hygiene and health care were addressed in the large girl's and boy's toilet rooms, which included several showers and a tub. A nurse's clinic was located adjacent to the office. In 1935, Columbus's Open Air School was accommodating eight grades, and had 83 students, three teachers, and a principal.

The early 1940s brought a significant decline in the rate of tuberculosis, due to improved living conditions and the discovery of effective antibiotics. One result was that the function of the Open Air School as a preventive program against disease began to change. According to a Columbus *Dispatch* newspaper article from October 3, 1947, children with physical handicaps were enrolled in the school starting in the 1939-1940 school year. In addition, the building began to serve as a regular neighborhood school for the district north of Lane Avenue and west of High Street. By 1947, the school served a total of 51 handicapped children from all over the city, and 55 children from the neighborhood who were not handicapped. The school employed five teachers plus a physical therapist on staff. An elevator was added to the building by that time, opening directly from the classrooms on the second floor to the cafeteria on the ground floor to accommodate the handicapped children.

A new addition containing four classrooms was added to the school in 1956. According to a 1957 Columbus *Dispatch* newspaper article, some of these rooms were used for physical therapy for the disabled children who were enrolled there. During this time, the name of the building was changed from the Open Air School to the Neil Avenue Elementary School and sometimes it appears in newspaper articles of the day as the "Neil Avenue School for Crippled Children." The building was closed as a school in 1975 and was later used for Columbus public school administration offices.

Howard Dwight Smith, Architect, FAIA (1886 - 1958)

The architect for the Open Air School was Howard Dwight Smith, considered by many to be the "dean of Central Ohio architects." Born in 1886, Smith was a native of Dayton, Ohio, receiving degrees in Architecture from The Ohio State University (OSU) in 1907 and Columbia University in 1910. He began his career in the office of New York architect John Russell Pope from 1910 to 1918, before returning to Columbus where he became a professor of architecture at OSU for three years. He may be best known as the architect of Ohio Stadium (NRHP, 1974, Reference Number: 74001494), completed 1922, which he designed during his time at the University and for which he received the Exhibition Gold Medal by the American Institute of Architects in 1921. In that same year, he left the University to serve as the architect for the Columbus Board of Education, a position he held until 1929, overseeing the school district's planned \$10 million expansion and improvement program. Having completed this program, he then returned to OSU in 1929, where he was named University Architect, a post which he held until retiring in 1956. He was responsible for over 30 buildings on the university campus, including the main library expansion (Thompson Library), the Faculty Club, and St. John Arena and the French Field House. Among his other notable architectural commissions are the Columbus City Hall, the first

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Upper Arlington (Ohio) Municipal Building, the first Upper Arlington High School (now Jones Middle School), the Springfield (Ohio) Masonic Temple, and numerous residential buildings.

As Columbus Schools Architect, Smith designed such important buildings as Fairwood Elementary (1924), McGuffey Elementary (1926, later Columbus Alternative High School), Linden Junior High School (1928, later Linden McKinley High School), Indianola Junior High School (1929, later Indianola Middle School), and West High School (1929), among others. His tenure as school architect was marked by “highly artistic and distinctive buildings” and “an exceptional sense of detail, quality materials and fine craftsmanship.”¹⁴ The Open Air School was no exception, being built with attention to detail and the use of such quality materials as brick, stone, terra cotta, and copper. The Italian Renaissance Revival design of the school reflects Smith’s artistic approach in such features as its cornice of arcaded polychromatic terra cotta, banks of arched windows with delicate colonettes, and limestone entrance surrounds topped with Juliette balconies of delicate wrought iron. As he did in other schools of the period, Smith incorporated inspirational quotations above entry doors. His designs for each school were unique, mostly built in Revival styles that included Georgian Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival and Italian Renaissance Revival. His 1929 design for Indianola Middle School was highly artistic and modernistic. For the Open Air School, Smith skillfully incorporated the programmatic concepts of the open-air movement into his design including the corner classrooms with abundant windows, a spacious rest area for naptime, a covered outdoor play area, and a walk-out terrace overlooking the river below. All of this was accomplished in the substantial brick building of high artistic quality and permanence that is still evident today.

As noted in a biography included in Howard Dwight Smith’s induction to the City of Upper Arlington (Ohio) Wall of Honor in 2009, these were some of the characteristics that defined his work: “No problem baffled him. He believed the simplest solution was the best solution, but when complexity was needed, he eagerly worked out a complex solution. He believed that only complete technical mastery could free a skill or idea to reach its fullest potential. He was precise and focused. He believed that the smallest detail deserved the same diligence as the grandest building.” This attention to detail and quality of design is evident in the Open Air School, providing a noteworthy example of Smith’s work as an architect in Central Ohio.

SUMMARY

Columbus’s Open Air School is an important local example of the open-air movement of the early 20th century, providing a unique educational setting for the prevention of tuberculosis in the most vulnerable children of the community. The school provided the key elements of the open-air concept, including accommodations for fresh air, rest, nutrition, and natural play. Columbus joined other urban centers in providing this type of school, which was part of an overall local effort to combat the TB epidemic prior to the discovery of antibiotic treatments. While the first Open Air School on this site was of frame construction and more camp-like, the current building was built to last with permanent materials of brick and stone, and a size that would accommodate

¹⁴ Columbus Landmarks Foundation, op. cit., page 9.

Open Air School
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

a growing student population. The unique function of this school is defined by the Period of Significance (1928 to 1940), reflecting the time when the school was exclusively used for the open-air purpose. During the period after 1940 until it closed in about 1975, the school functioned as a school for handicapped children, and also was a regular elementary school for the neighborhood for a time, marking the departure from its original function.

The building is also noteworthy for its architectural design as the work of a local master architect, Howard Dwight Smith. It illustrates the period during which Smith, as school architect for Columbus, oversaw a large-scale expansion program in the district that resulted in 16 substantial new buildings and remodeling of others between 1921 and 1929. Howard Dwight Smith had a long career as an architect in Central Ohio, serving as architect for The Ohio State University from 1929 until his retirement in 1956, and also designing numerous public and private buildings in the Central Ohio area, earning him the unofficial title of "Dean of Central Ohio Architects." The Open Air School provides an example of his imprint on the Columbus school district, one in which he ensured that the open-air concept was incorporated into a building of substance and artistic design.

Open Air School
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Tuberculosis (TB), website
(<https://www.cdc.gov/tb/worldtbd/history.htm>), accessed November 7, 2018.

The Central Ohio Breathing Association website (www.breathingassociation.org), accessed November 7, 2018.

Columbus *Dispatch*, obituary for Howard Dwight Smith, April 28, 1958.

Columbus Landmarks Foundation, "Historic Schools in the Columbus Public Schools District," April, 2002.

Fesler, Diane M., RN, PhD, "Open Air Schools," *The Journal of School Nursing*, Volume 16, number 3, August 2000.

Kingsley, Sherman C., and Dresslar, F. B., "Open Air Schools," Bulletin 1916 No. 23, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, 1917.

Kuster, Gordon, "Building Health at the Open Air School," Columbus *Sunday Dispatch*, May 12, 1935, p. 64.

McGarey, Mary, "Handicapped Pupils Get Special Care," Columbus *Dispatch Magazine*, October 3, 1947, p. 1-B.

McGarey, Mary, "Nine New School Units to Open," Columbus *Sunday Dispatch*, August 25, 1957, p. 33-A.

Meckel, Richard A., PhD., "Open-Air Schools and the Tuberculous Child in Early 20th-Century America," *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine*, Volume 150, January 1996.

Sanborn Insurance Company maps of Columbus, 1922, 1951

"School for Young Tuberculars," *Ohio State Journal*, October 2, 1913, page 2.

Upper Arlington Historical Society, Wall of Honor program, Howard Dwight Smith, May 17, 2009.

Open Air School
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): FRA-1652-13

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.2197

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 40.014469 Longitude: -83.014061
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

Open Air School
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 328104 | Northing: 4431084 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The nominated property is located in Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, and is the entirety of Parcel #010-066725-00 as recorded by the Franklin County Auditor.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the existing parcel that was historically associated with the Open Air School during the Period of Significance (1928-1940).

10. Form Prepared By

name/title: Judith B. Williams
organization: Historic Preservation Consultant
street & number: 854 Pullman Way
city or town: Columbus state: Ohio zip code: 43212
e-mail: Judywilliams.hpc@gmail.com
telephone: 614-736-3540
date: March 25, 2019

Open Air School
Name of Property

Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Open Air School
City or Vicinity: Columbus
County: Franklin State: Ohio
Photographer: Judy Williams
Date Photographed: October 22, 2018 and January 18, 2019

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

- 1 of 38: Main façade, 1928 building, looking northwest
- 2 of 38: Overall site, 1928 building and 1956 addition, looking northwest
- 3 of 38: South elevation, 1928 building, covered play area, looking north
- 4 of 38: Stone carved date plate at covered play area, 1928 building, looking north
- 5 of 38: Detail, second floor of 1928 building and showing connection to 1956 addition
- 6 of 38: Cornice detail and chimney, 1928 building, looking northwest
- 7 of 38: South elevation of east wing, 1928 building, looking northeast
- 8 of 38: East entry door detail, 1928 building, looking north
- 9 of 38: Masonry detail, 1928 building, looking north
- 10 of 38: East and north elevations, 1928 building, looking southwest
- 11 of 38: West elevation, 1928 building, looking east
- 12 of 38: West elevation window detail, 1928 building, looking northeast

Open Air School

Name of Property

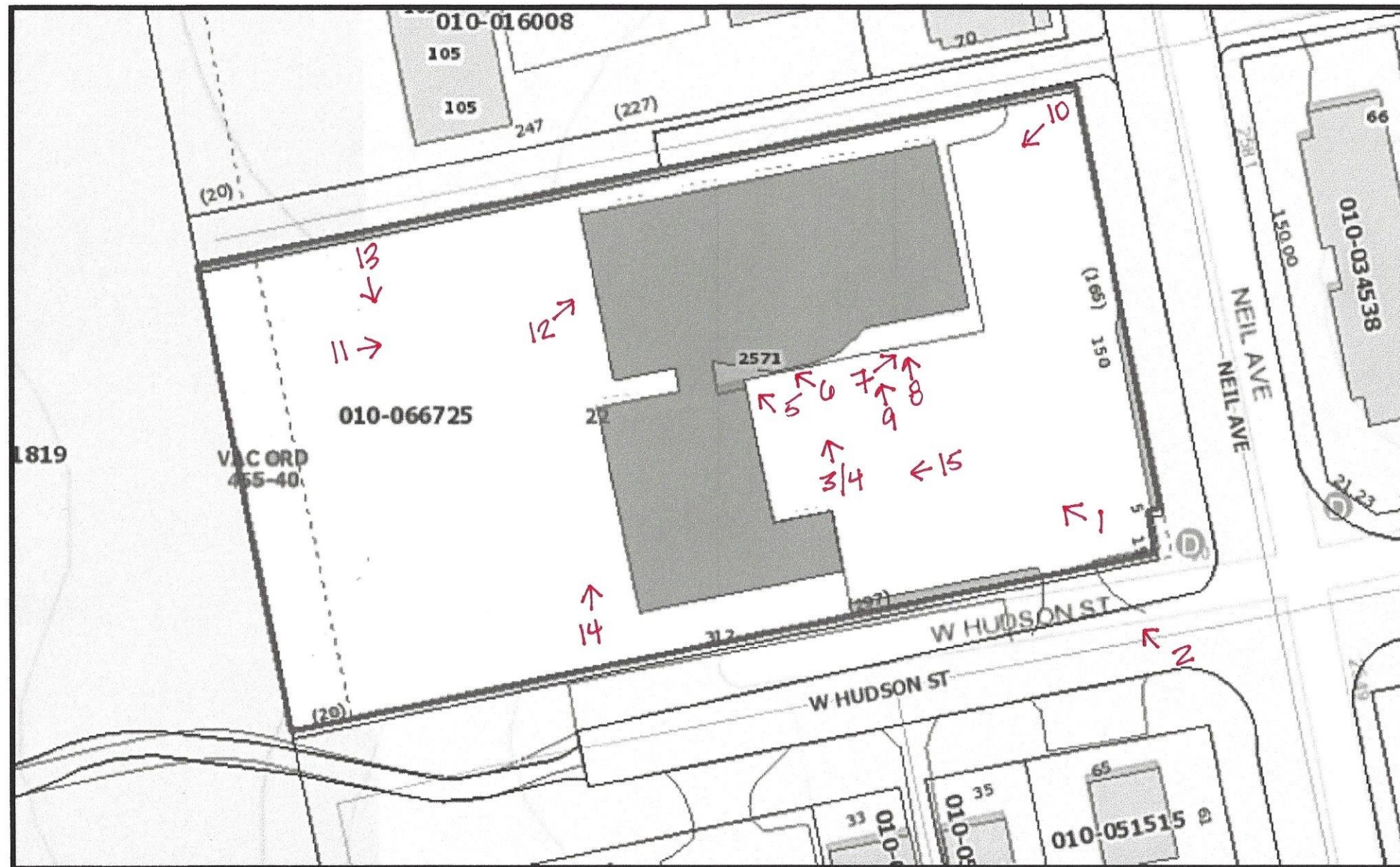
Franklin County, Ohio

County and State

- 13 of 38: Terrace walkway, steps, retaining wall, looking south
- 14 of 38: West elevation, 1956 addition, looking north
- 15 of 38: East elevation, 1956 addition, looking west
- 16 of 38: First floor, 1928 building, southeast classroom, looking southeast
- 17 of 38: First floor, 1928 building, east stairs, looking south
- 18 of 38: First floor, 1928 building, east end of corridor, looking east
- 19 of 38: First floor, 1928 building, northeast classroom, looking southwest
- 20 of 38: First floor, 1928 building, restroom, looking north
- 21 of 38: First floor, 1928 building, janitor's closet door, looking north
- 22 of 38: First floor, 1928 building, corridor, looking east
- 23 of 38: First floor, 1928 building, west stairs, looking south
- 24 of 38: First floor, 1928 building, northwest classroom, looking northwest
- 25 of 38: First floor, 1928 building, covered play area, looking southeast
- 26 of 38: First floor, 1956 addition, corridor, looking north
- 27 of 38: First floor, 1956 addition, typical classroom, looking west
- 28 of 38: Second floor, 1928 building, west stair landing, looking north
- 29 of 38: Second floor, 1928 building, southwest classroom, looking north
- 30 of 38: Second floor, 1928 building, classroom, looking northwest
- 31 of 38: Second floor, 1928 building, corridor, looking west
- 32 of 38: Second floor, 1928 building, former cot storage room, looking north
- 33 of 38: Second floor, 1928 building, east end of corridor, stairs, looking southeast
- 34 of 38: Second floor, 1928 building, east stairs, looking northwest
- 35 of 38: Second floor, 1928 building, southeast classroom, looking southeast
- 36 of 38: Ground floor, 1928 building, stairs, looking north
- 37 of 38: Ground floor, 1928 building, serving area, looking northeast
- 38 of 38: Ground floor, 1928 building, cafeteria, looking north

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

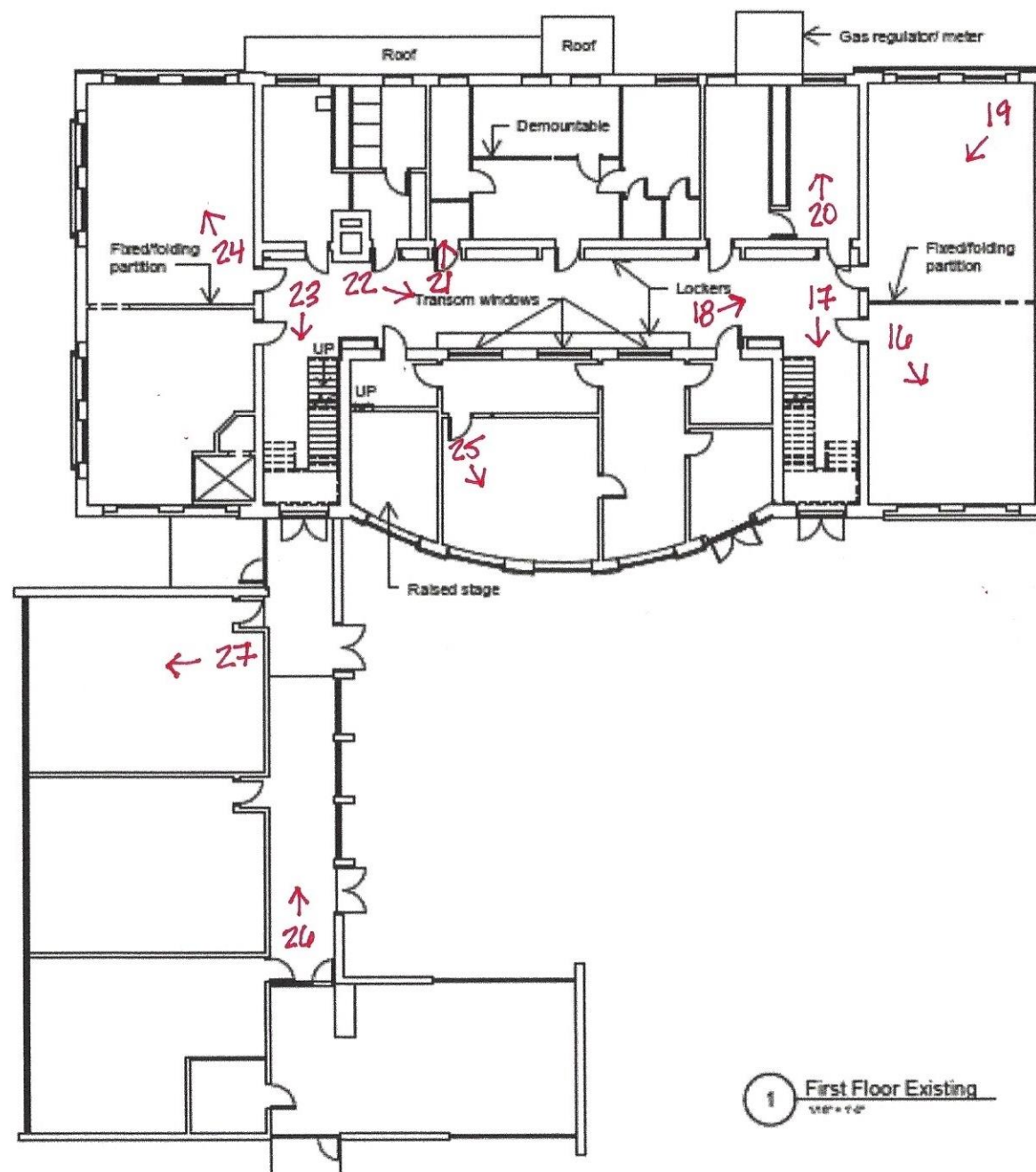
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Open Air School
2571 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio



PHOTO KEYS
1-15

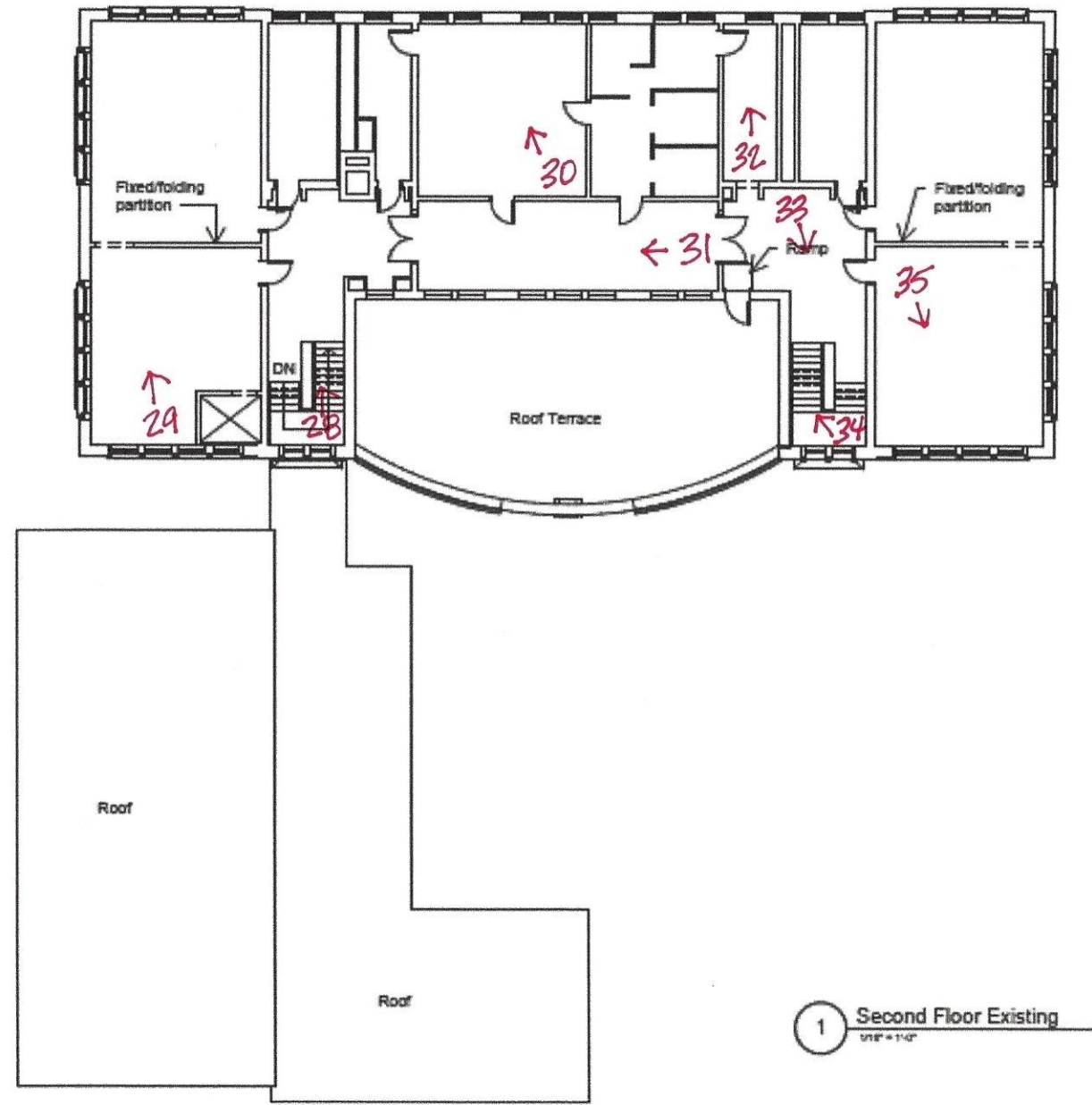


Open Air School
 2571 Neil Avenue
 Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio



PHOTO KEYS
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

16 - 27

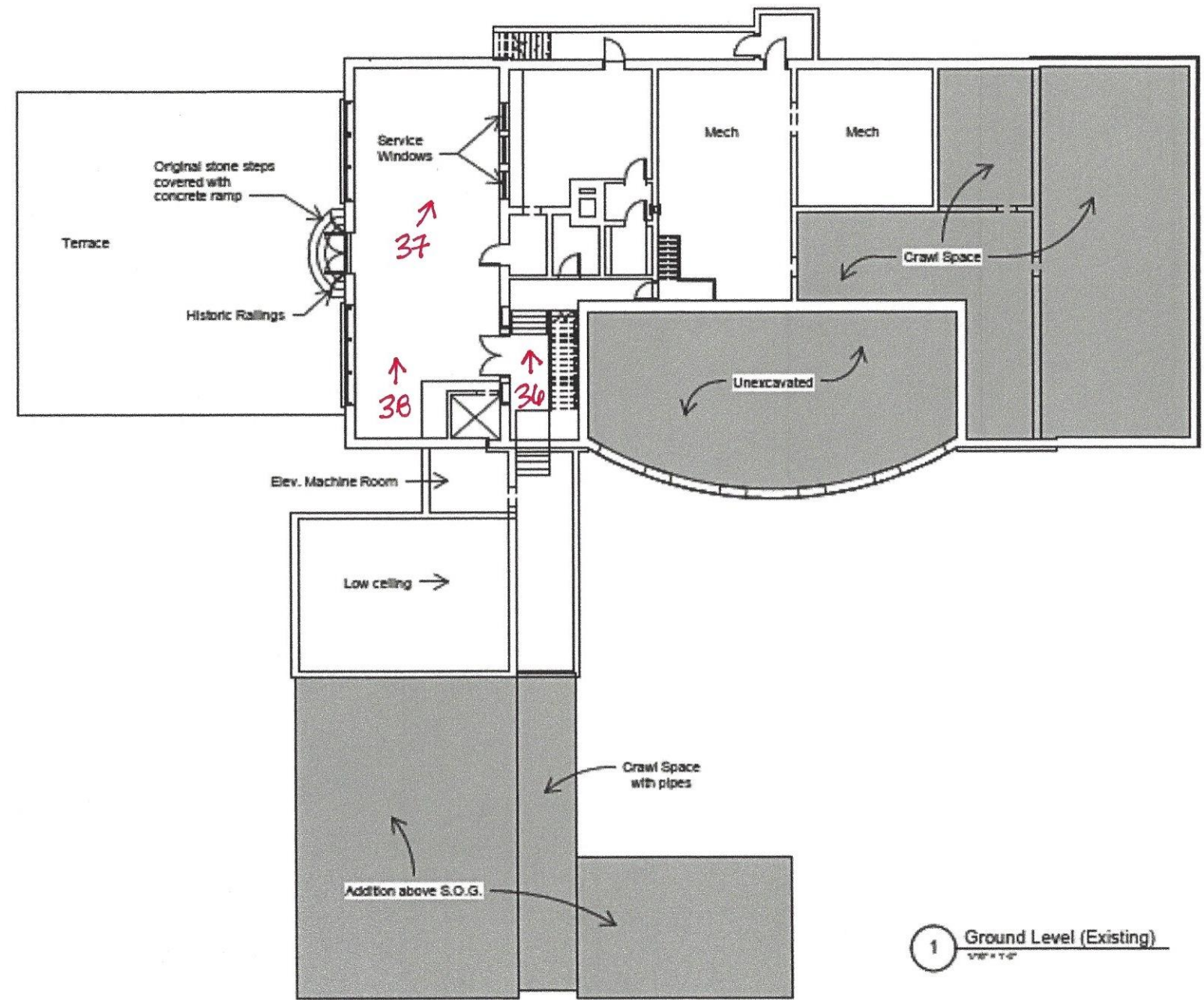


Open Air School
2571 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio



PHOTO KEYS
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

28-35



Open Air School
 2571 Neil Avenue
 Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio

PHOTO KEYS
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

34 - 38

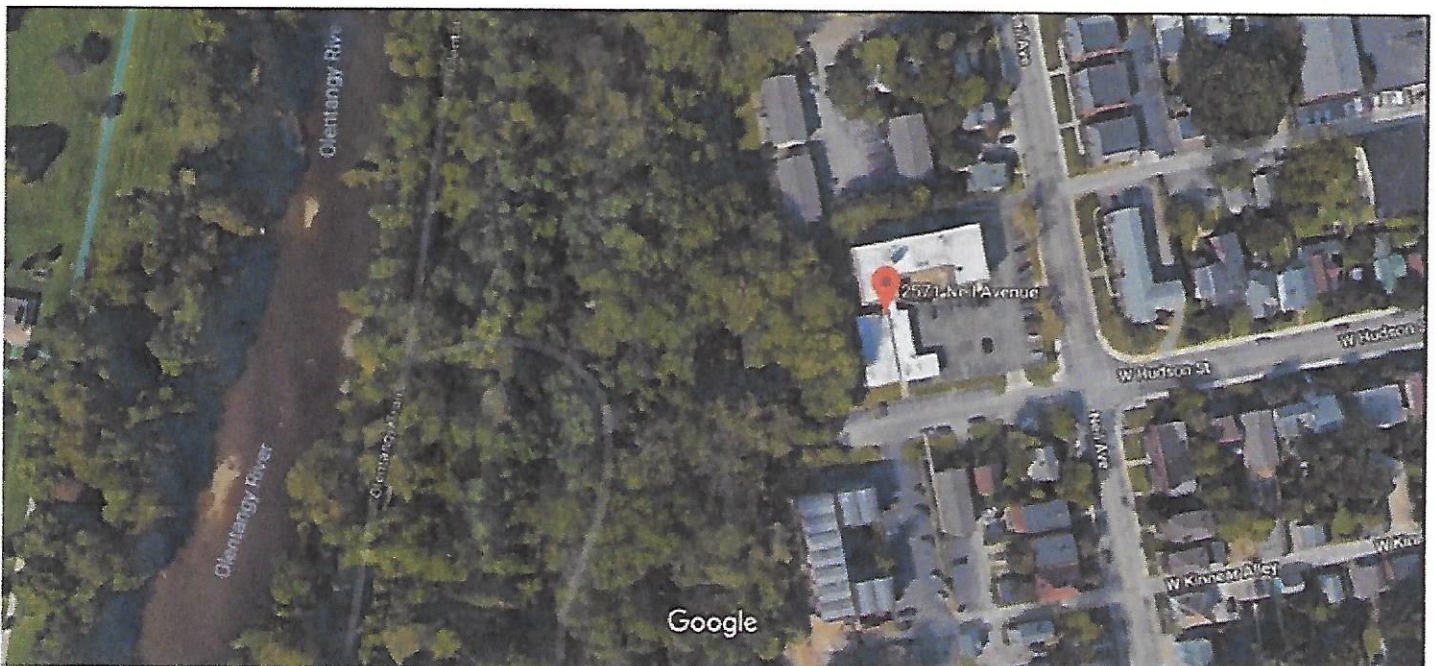


ATTACHMENT A – Location Maps

Open Air School
2571 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio



Open Air School
2571 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio
Source: Franklin County Auditor



Open Air School
2571 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio
Source: Aerial View, Google Maps



ATTACHMENT B – Historic Images
Open Air School
2571 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio



South and East Elevations
1928 Building
Courtesy Columbus Metropolitan Library
Historic Photograph Collection

ATTACHMENT B – Historic Images

Open Air School
2571 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio



Covered Play Area
1928 Building
Courtesy Columbus Metropolitan Library
Historic Photograph Collection

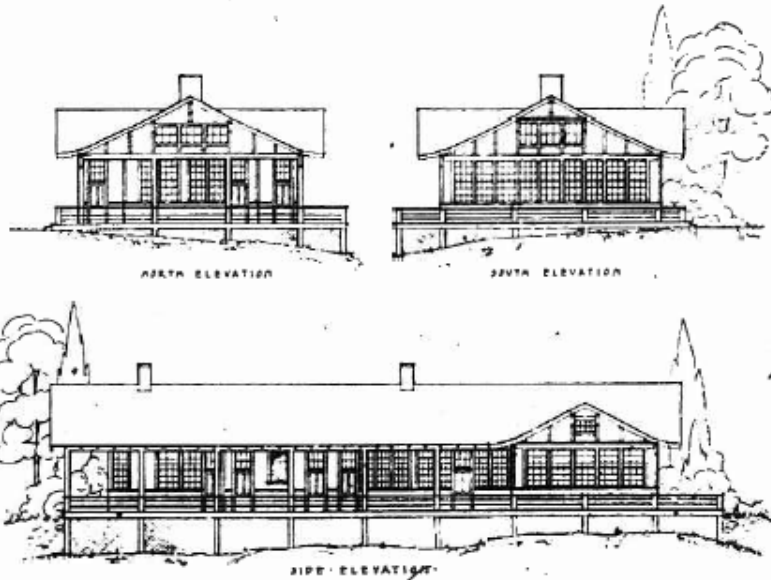
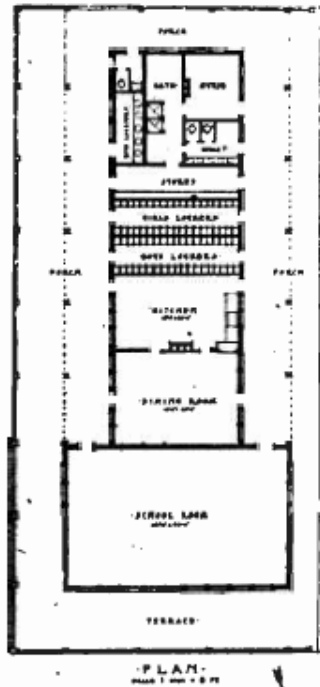
ATTACHMENT B – Historic Images

Open Air School
2571 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio



South and West Elevations
1928 Building
Courtesy Columbus Metropolitan Library
Historic Photograph Collection

ATTACHMENT B – Historic Images
 Open Air School
 2571 Neil Avenue
 Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio

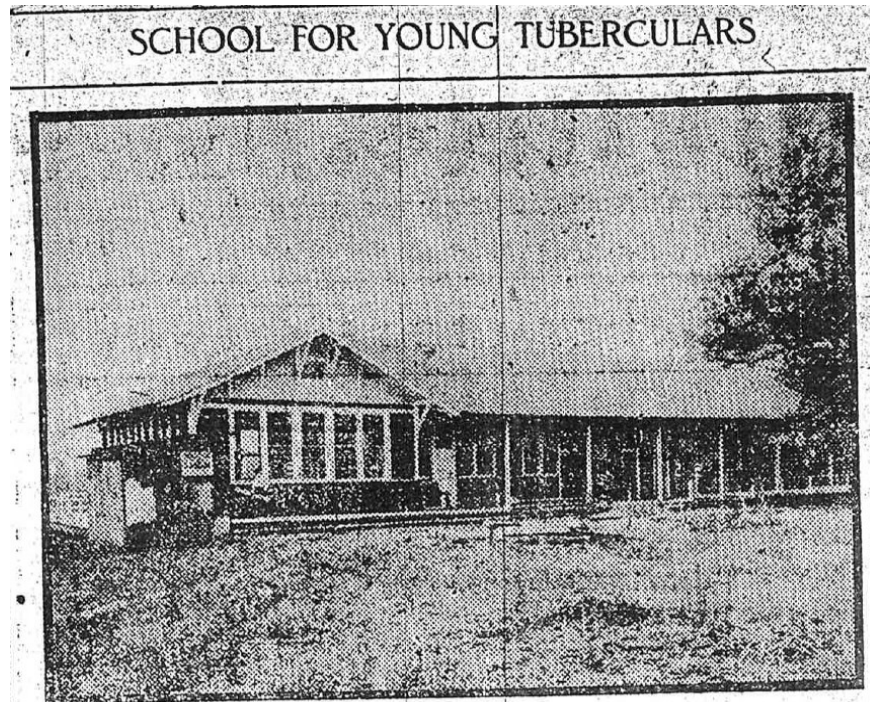


FIGS. 17 AND 18.—Plan of the open-air school built by the Columbus Society for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis at a cost of \$8,111.50. The building is of frame, containing one large schoolroom with windows on three sides, diningroom, kitchen, two lockers, two lavatories, storeroom, bath, nurse, and reception room. An 18-foot porch surrounds the building. Capacity, 25 children.

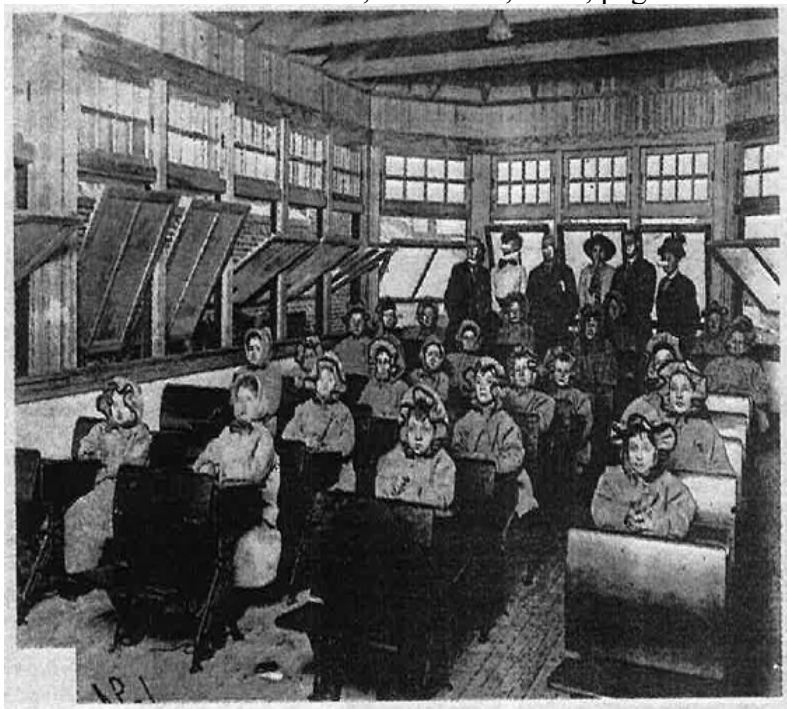
Plans, first Columbus Open Air School
 From "Open Air Schools" Bulletin, 1916, No. 23
 Department of the Interior

ATTACHMENT B – Historic Images

Open Air School
2571 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio



First Open Air School
Ohio State Journal, October 2, 1913, page 2



Children at First Open Air School
1913-1927

ATTACHMENT B – Historic Images

Open Air School
2571 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio

OPEN AIR SCHOOLS AND TUBERCULOSIS



What shall it profit a child if he gain
the whole curriculum and lose his health?

The open air school provides

Plenty of fresh air

Sufficient play

Proper food

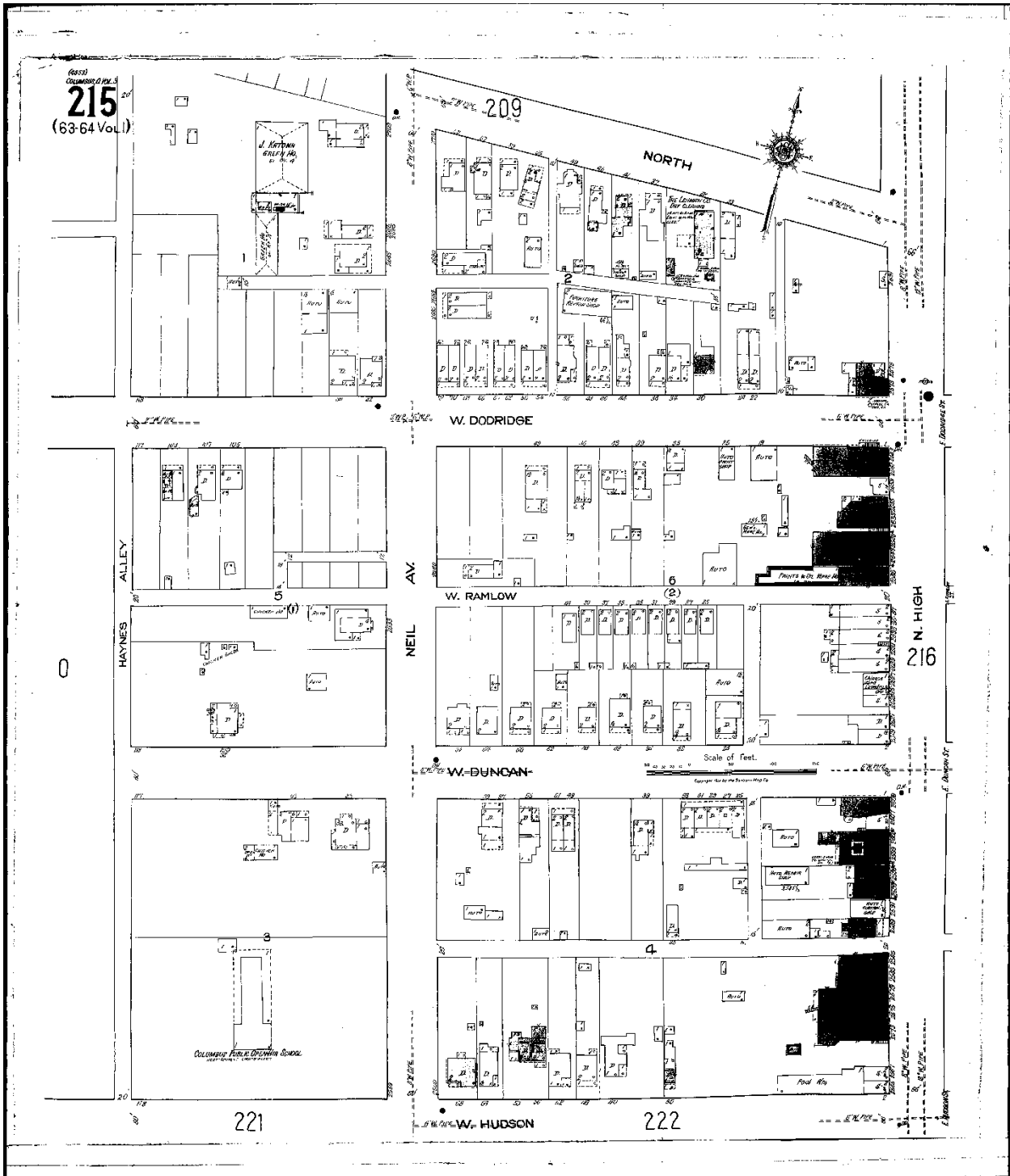
Adequate rest

The regular school course of study.

The open air school or class helps
sickly and tuberculous children
to get well. Why should it not
help all our children to keep well?

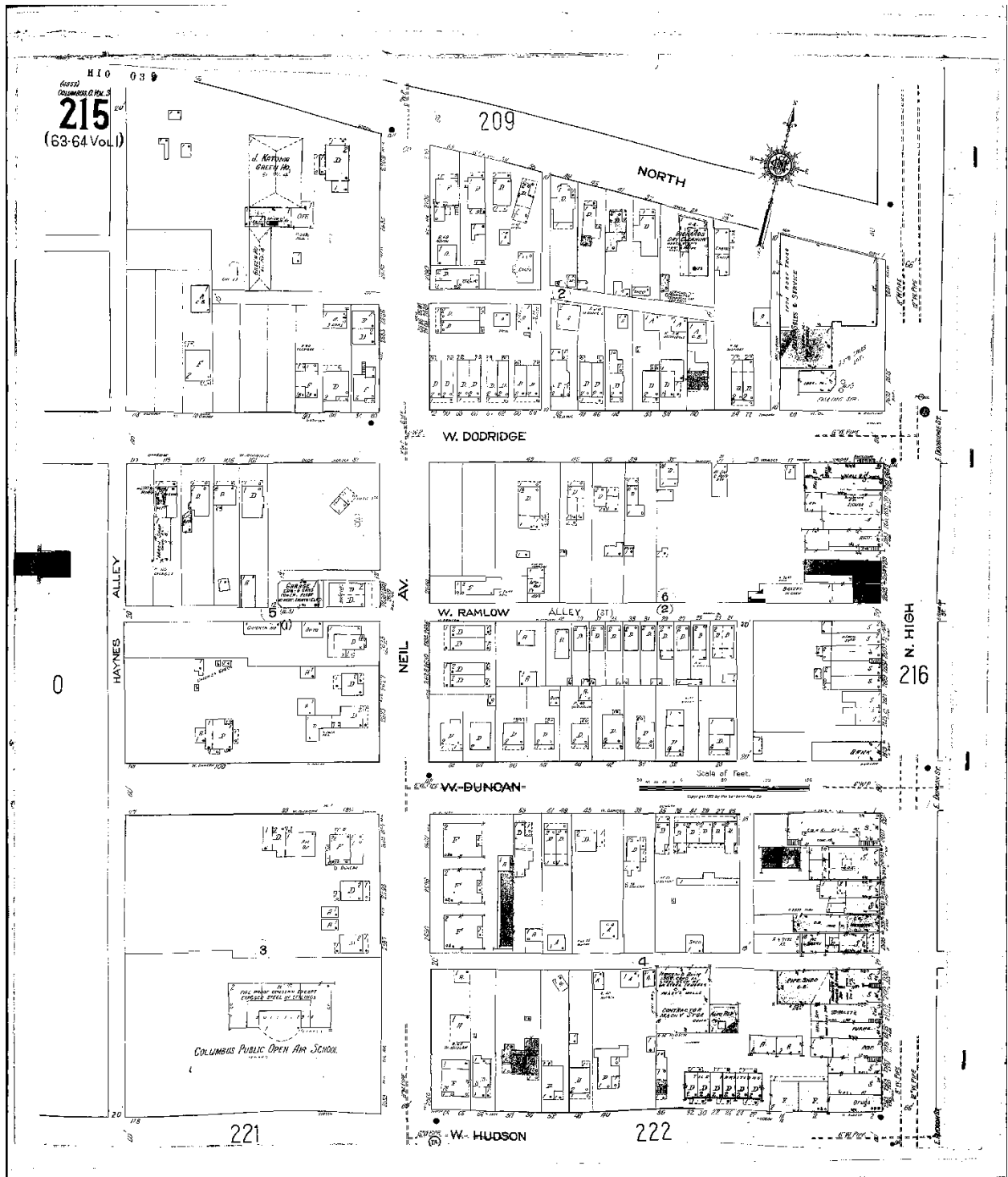
© NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK
COOPERATING WITH
NATL. ASSN. FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

ATTACHMENT B – Historic Images
Open Air School
2571 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio



1922 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
(1913-14 building in lower left corner)

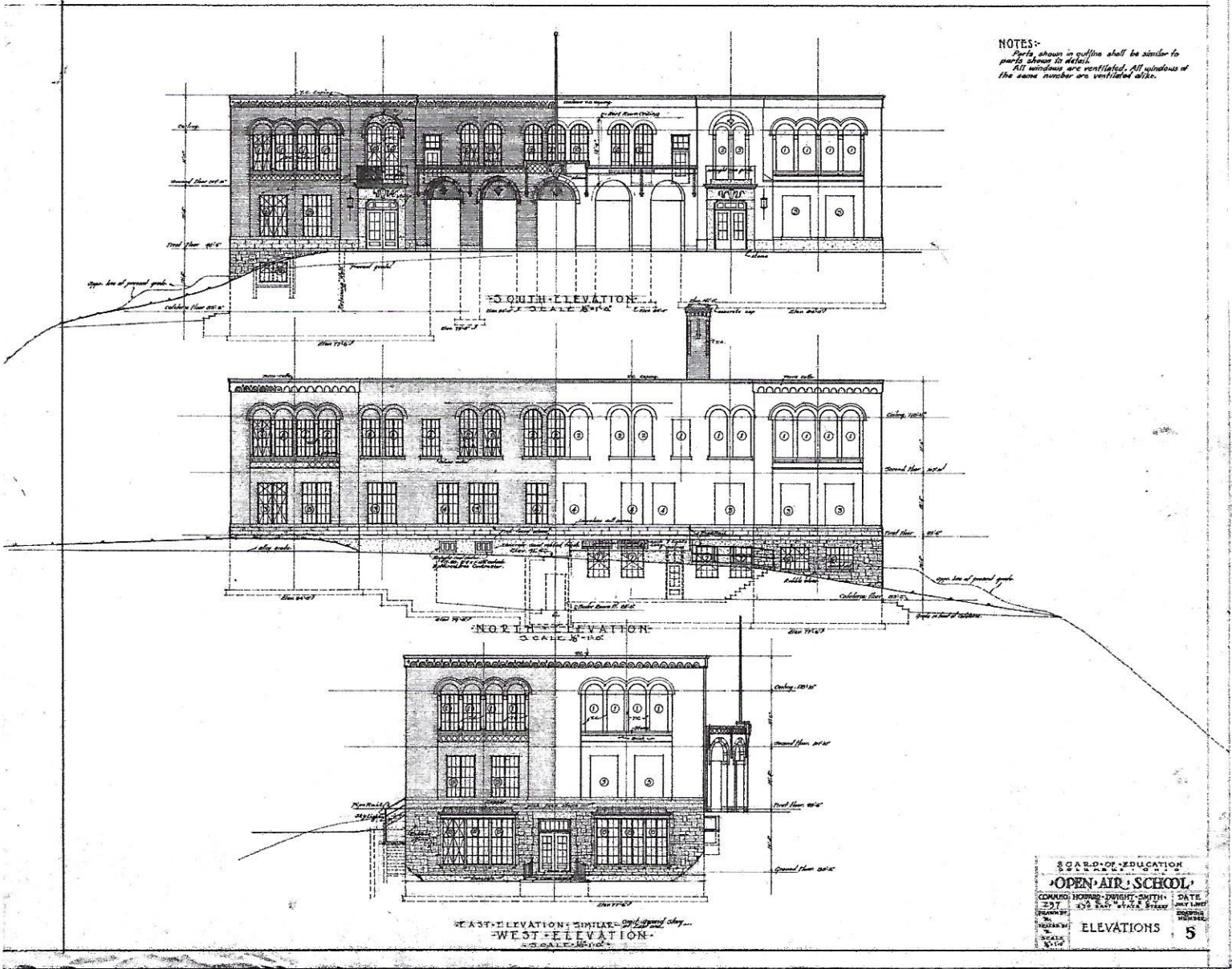
ATTACHMENT B – Historic Images
Open Air School
2571 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio



1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
(1928 building in lower left corner)

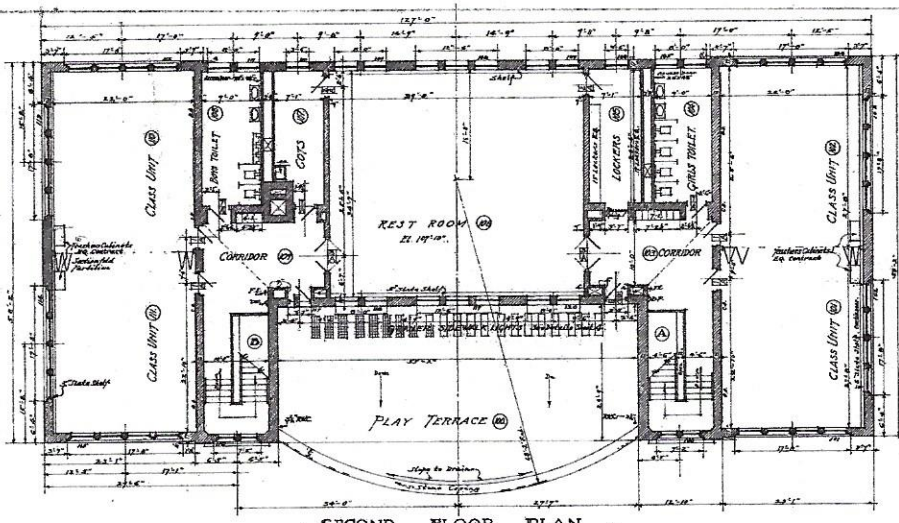
ATTACHMENT C – Original Drawings
The Open Air School
 2571 Neil Avenue
 Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio

NOTES:-
 Parts shown in outline shall be similar to parts shown in detail.
 All windows are ventilated. All windows of the same number are ventilated alike.



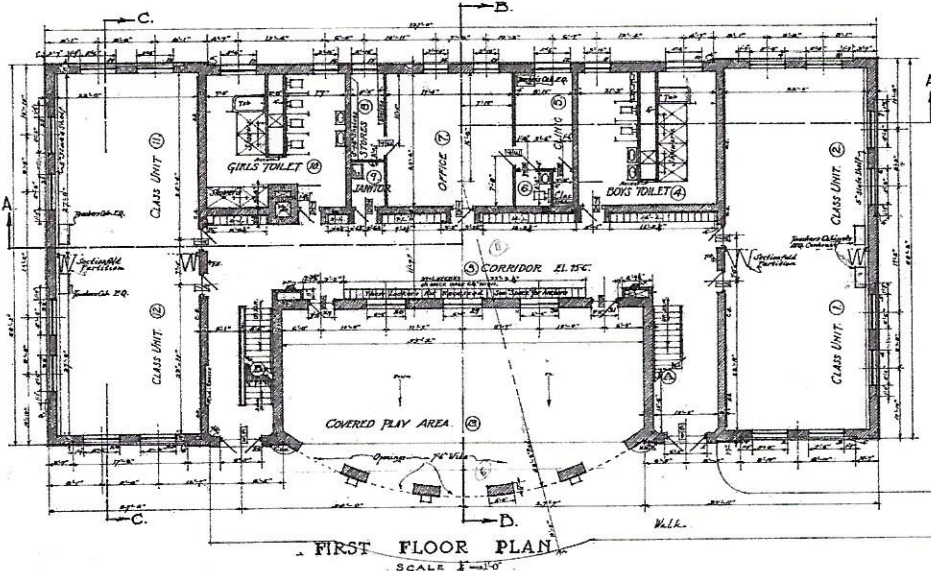
BOARD OF EDUCATION	
OPEN AIR SCHOOL	
CONVISED BY HENRY DWIGHT SMITH	DATE
DESIGNED BY	JULY 1917
LOCATED AT	2571 NEIL STREET
ELEVATIONS	
	5

ATTACHMENT C – Original Drawings
 Open Air School
 2571 Neil Avenue
 Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio



FINISH SCHEDULE OF ROOMS

NO.	ROOM	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS	TRIM	CEILING	FIXTURES	EQUIPMENT	REMARKS
01	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
02	REST ROOM	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
03	CORRIDOR	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
04	PLAY TERRACE	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
05	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
06	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
07	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
08	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
09	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
10	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
11	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
12	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
13	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
14	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
15	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
16	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
17	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
18	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
19	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	
20	CLASS UNIT	1	CONCRETE	BRICK	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	



WINDOW SCHEDULE

NO.	WIDTH	HEIGHT	TYPE	REMARKS
1	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
2	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
3	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
4	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
5	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
6	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
7	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
8	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
9	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
10	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
11	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
12	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
13	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
14	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
15	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
16	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
17	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
18	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
19	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS
20	3'-0"	4'-0"	1	SCREENS

DOOR SCHEDULE

NO.	WIDTH	HEIGHT	TYPE	REMARKS
1	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
2	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
3	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
4	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
5	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
6	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
7	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
8	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
9	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
10	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
11	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
12	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
13	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
14	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
15	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
16	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
17	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
18	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
19	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR
20	3'-0"	7'-0"	1	INTERIOR

JAMB SCHEDULE

NO.	REMARKS	INTERIOR	EXTERIOR	SHEET NO.
1	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
2	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
3	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
4	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
5	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
6	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
7	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
8	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
9	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
10	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
11	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
12	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
13	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
14	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
15	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
16	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
17	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
18	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
19	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1
20	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1	1	1

BOARD OF EDUCATION
OPEN AIR SCHOOL

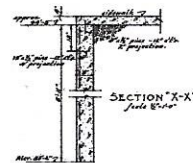
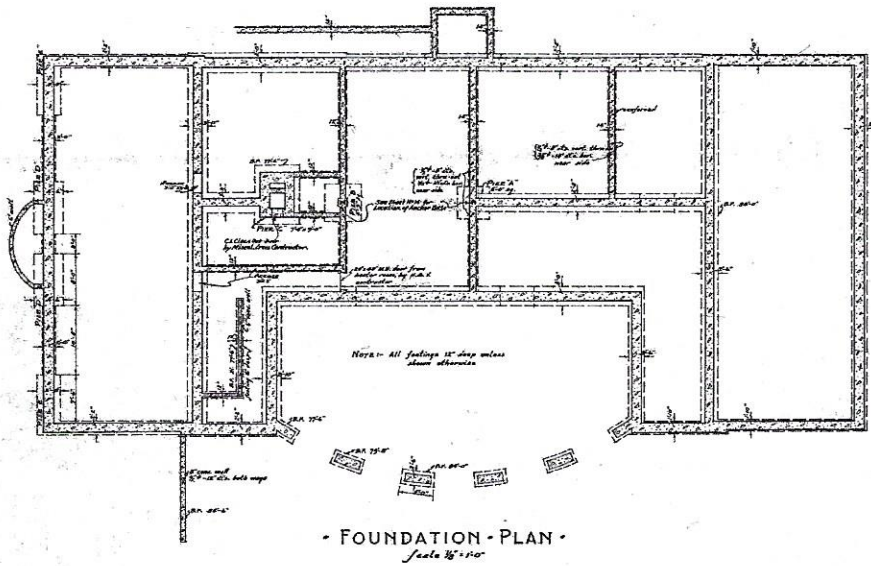
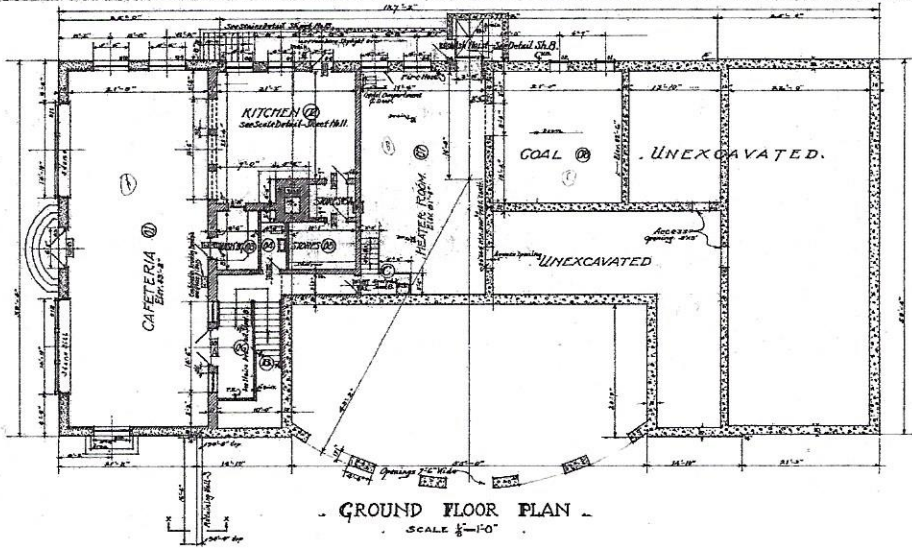
DATE	2-27-27	DATE	2-27-27
BY	HOWARD PAUGH SMITH	BY	HOWARD PAUGH SMITH
FOR	FIRST and SECOND FLOOR PLANS	NO.	3

ATTACHMENT C – Original Drawings

Open Air School

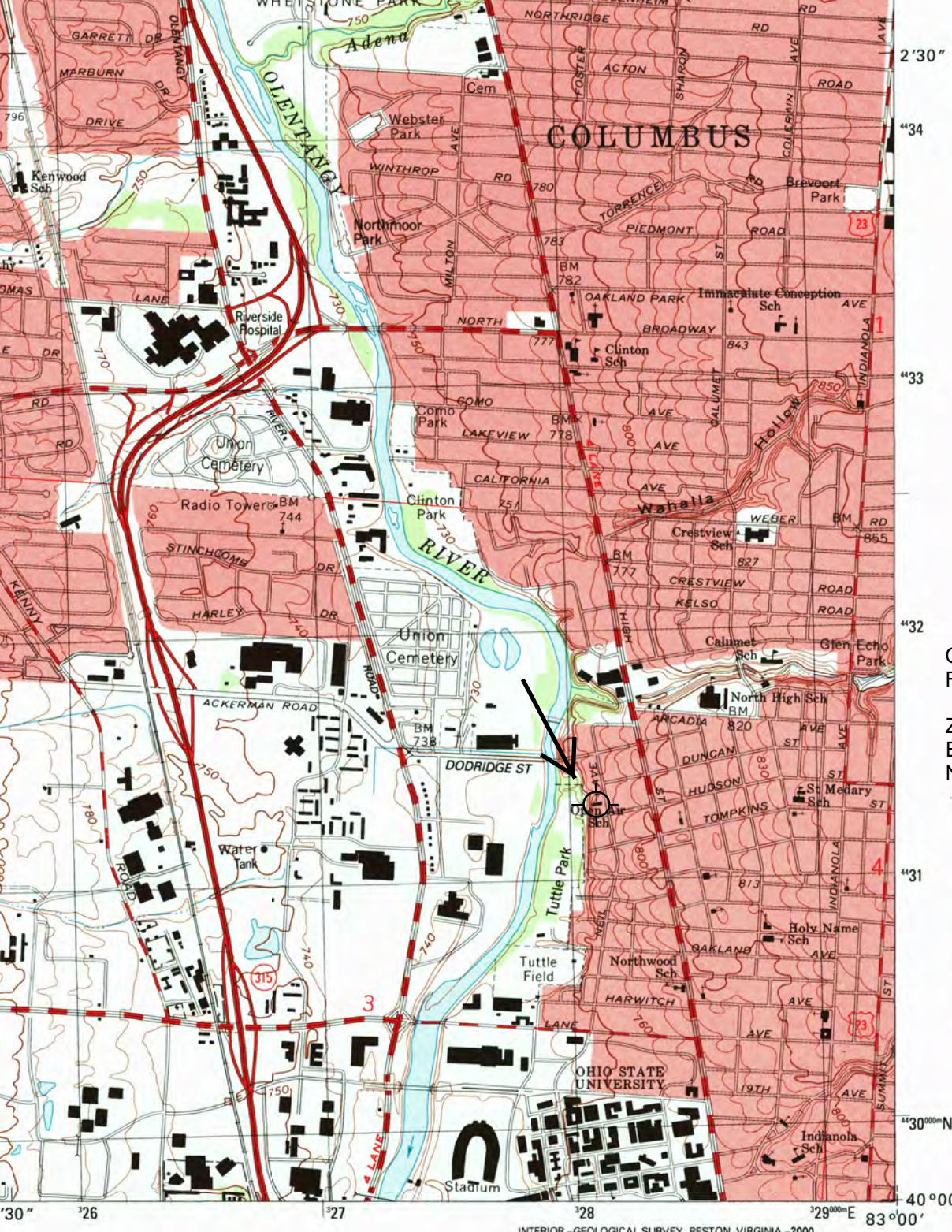
2571 Neil Avenue

Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio



PIER	DEPTH	STEEL
A	1'-0"	16" x 16" steel pier
B	1'-0"	16" x 16" "
C	1'-0"	16" x 16" "
D	1'-0"	16" x 16" "
E	1'-0"	16" x 16" "

BOARD OF EDUCATION COLUMBUS, OHIO			
"OPEN AIR" SCHOOL			
DESIGNED BY HOWARD J. SMITH	DATE OCT 1920		
CHECKED BY R. J. SMITH	DATE OCT 1920		
FOUNDATION & GROUND FLOOR PLANS		2	



Open-Air School, Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio

Zone 17
Easting 328104
Northing 4431084

HISTORICAL MAP ARCHIVES
USGS/NMID
JUL 31 2000

RECEIVED

INTERIOR - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA - 2000

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway hard surface
- Secondary highway hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road

- Interstate Route
- U.S. Route
- State Route



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 Shawnee Hills
			2 Powell
			3 Galena
			4 Hilliard
4		5	5 Northeast Columbus
			6 Galloway
			7 Southwest Columbus
6	7	8	8 Southeast Columbus

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

NORTHWEST COLUMBUS, OH

1995

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